The Daily Journal.

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THE DAILY JOURNAL.

ENGELHARD & PRICE, Proprietors.

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THE DAILY JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1867.

The Crops in the South.

MISSISSIPPI.

The reports from the fields of Chickasaw and Monroe are most cheering and encouraging. The growing crops are full of promise. The freedmen are doing exceedingly well; and with anything like a propitious season, we will have a glorious harvest. The long continued rains did no other harm than to multiply the crawfish, by forcing them from their holes, and to give the grass a chance to gain upon the corn and cotton, but the raids of the hands by torchlight have decimated the little animated sickles, who ought to plant their own corn, and the all-conquering plough is turning the grass under with commendable expedition.

Crops in the Mississippi Bottom.—The latest *Coahomian* says: "The worm is devastating in the bottom this year—whole fields of corn and cotton are swept away in a few days. Would it not be well for our planters, now that the cotton season looks so gloomy, to replant all the ground from which their crops have been swept by the worm, in corn?"

The cotton and corn crops in Mississippi have, in general, been greatly injured lately by washing rains and cold spells of weather.

GEORGIA.

The Griffin Star says that for ten years there has not been such a wheat crop on Georgia soil as greets our eyes this season. Some of our farmers are through harvesting in this vicinity, and all reports are exceedingly favorable. Corn and Cotton also look well. The farmers are wearing smiling faces; and blacks and whites are working with a view to keep the crop clear of the grass.

The Madison News estimates the value of the wheat crop in Greene county, at $2 a bushel, at $25,000. In Morgan he thinks $25,000 will be realized from the wheat sold in that market.

The Cartersville Express thinks there will be 200,000 bushels of wheat shipped from that depot.

Corn and Cotton are very promising in Southwestern Georgia.

A gentleman who has traveled over a large portion of the State informs us that the wheat is being harvested in many localities, and is everywhere out of danger and looking well.

ALABAMA.

The most cheering accounts come to us from every quarter in regard to the growing crops. The information we receive through our exchanges indicates that the wheat crop North, East and west, will be very much larger than it has ever been.—The consequence is that wheat and flour are coming down rapidly in all the Northern and Western markets. The wheat crop is unusually promising in the Southern States, and the yield is expected to be larger than it has been for many years past, and as the harvesting is now progressing, this will be a great relief to the people, and especially to the destitute, who, a few months ago, could see nothing ahead of them but ruin and starvation.

The corn crop everywhere throughout the country, although its growing in some localities has been somewhat retarded by the combined effects of cool nights and too much rain, presents a prospect that is most flattering, and with no accident an abundant yield is absolutely certain.

The result of the Cotton crop is not so certain. The cold spring has somewhat retarded its growth; but since the delightful growing weather has set in it has generally recovered, and should the season continue to be propitious, a fine prospect will be the result.—Montgomery *Mail.*

MARYLAND.

The St. Michael's Comet states that the reports of the wheat crops in Talbot county are generally favorable, though it hears of some fields that have suffered severely from the fly. This is particularly the case with later white wheat, where no fertilizer was applied. The Worchester Shield says:

We have never seen corn grow faster, and there is generally a good stand and a larger quantity than usual planted. Wheat is looking well, and we shall doubtless have more than an average crop, and the grain will be good. Oats have astonishingly improved since the weather became seasonable, and most of the fears of a bad crop have passed away. Abundance of Irish and sweet potatoes have been planted in this county—more than ever before.

Of the prospect in Montgomery county the Rockville Sentinel says:

"The wheat in Montgomery county generally looks better than it has done at this season for several years. The prospect for an abundant harvest is very flattering.—The grass crop, too, is unusually promising. Oats, which have been looking very badly until within the last few days, have improved wonderfully since the commencement of the present warm spell, and now bid fair to be fully an average crop. Corn, owing to the late planting, occasioned by the incessant rains which prevailed during the months of April and May, does not make much show yet. We trust, however, that the present favorable weather will bring it on."

The Baltimore county Union says that in that section there were never before better indications of an abundant crop of wheat.

VIRGINIA.

A brief ride through portions of Rockingham and Augusta exhibited to us the most gratifying evidences of a coming season of plenty. The wheat, generally, is looking well. Occasionally a field is seen that does not present so flattering a prospect. The wheat in the portions of Augusta through which we passed looks more promising than in Rockingham. The grass, especially clover, in Augusta is ranker and thicker than in this county, which is accounted for because it is fresher. The corn is growing finely, and generally very regular. In some localities the farmers have commenced ploughing it. There has been a large area of ground put in corn this season.

CROPS IN GEORGIA.

A gentleman who arrived here yesterday from Atlanta, Ga., informs us that the wheat crop of the State is large and of the best quality. The crop is the largest that has been made in Georgia for ten years.—There will not only be a sufficient quantity for home supply, but a surplus for export will remain. Now Georgia wheat is already in the market at New York. As to corn and cotton it is too early, as our informant says, to form an opinion, but the prospect is very good.

We learn that the wheat harvest in the Southern States generally is propitious and abundant. The receipts of wheat at Charleston will be very heavy. Several millions of bushels of wheat will be received at Charleston, as well as large quantities of flour.—*National Intelligencer.*

The fruit crop will be very abundant.—Apples, peaches, cherries, pears and fruit of every description have a finer promise than we have seen for years past. The caterpillars are numerous, and destructive, but our farmers generally have been careful in destroying them. We may look for an unusual yield of fruit this season.

Rockingham *Register.*

We are sorry to hear that the rust has made its appearance in some of the wheat of Bedford. So far, we believe, it has only attacked the blade and not the stalk. The wheat is looking remarkably well along the line of the railroad, and promises a fine yield should the rust and other enemies spare it.—Lynchburg *Republican.*

The weather has been beautiful this week; just such is most favorable to the wheat crop. If we can have clear weather from this time until the wheat is harvested, there will be no fear of rust, and a good crop will be gathered.

Danville *Register.*

Scene at the Paris Exposition.

Two young ladies went the other day through the Sweedish department, and not finding anything to tell them what certain objects were, addressed themselves to a young man who was looking at the things in the department, and aked him for information, as the exhibitors were not to be found. The young man very politely became their guide, and very satisfactorily explained everything. After the ladies had obtained the information, thanked the gentleman for his politeness, and one of them expressed her astonishment at the young man's thorough knowledge of the objects. "Oh! it is quite natural," replied the young man, "I am the Prince Oscar of Gothemburg, and am the President of the Swedish Commission."

Another still better story is that of a very handsome and young lady, who, while viewing the treastres of the jewelers' department, is accosted by a well-dressed gentleman, who addresses her in English and explains to her the beauty and value of the diamonds. At the same time, however, a young elegant at the left side of the beautiful visitor gives her information in the purest French of the Boulevard Montmarte. The lady, after having spoken English, to her guide at the right and French to that at the left side, asks the first one: "What part of England are you from—London or Liverpool?

"I?" answers the gentleman, "I am from the Faubourg St. Genevieve!"

"This is surprising," says she, and turns to the other gentleman, asking: "And you, sir, are you also from the Faubourg St. Genevieve?"

"Oh, no! I come from Dublin!"

The Attorney General's Forthcoming Opinion.

It is understood in official circles that the Attorney General holds that State officers cannot be removed in virtue of the judgment of military commissions by the Southern military commanders. We have already stated that his opinion went the length of totally denying the power of those commanders to remove such officers in any case. In respect to appointment to fill vacancies, however occasioned, he also holds that the reconstruction acts (so-called) contemplate an election by the people. It is scarcely necessary to add that the President and Cabinet concur with the Attorney General in these views, as we have heretofore stated that the opinion as a whole was approved of by them.

In connection with this topic we may also say that the report telegraphed hence that the President will not take any immediate action in reference to the removal of Governor Welles by General Sheridan is at least premature, if not altogether unfounded.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

The Reaction Against Radicalism in the North.

At the charter election in New London, on Monday, the Democratic and Conservative ticket was elected by an average majority of 95. Well done, New London! some of the best men in the State are within its borders.—Hartford *Times.*

The Democracy of Waterbury achieved a signal victory in the city election on Monday. It had been calculated by their opponents that by running a "citizen's ticket" they could cut into the Democratic ranks and defeat Mr. Spencer for mayor; but the result shows how widely they miscalculated. The Democrats carry the city by an average majority of 300. Nearly 1,200 votes were polled, which is a much larger vote than that of last year.

Last year the Democratic ticket was defeated in Waterbury, and the people, after one year's trial, got heartily sick of that sort of "reform."—New Haven *Register.*

The Chicago Evening Journal says that Rev. Mr. Michell, a Campbellite minister, of Jeffersonville, Ind., is in trouble for very queer aberrations of inclinations and intellect. He went to Louisville, had a stomach-ache, took some brandy, went to a bawdy house, got arrested, and was expelled from the temperance society, of which he was a shining light. He got out of the lock-up just in time to reach his pulpit on Sunday and preach. If Campbell had been a member of the Oneida community, he would have been incontinently "criticised" for such incontinent conduct into a cold perspiration.

THE REGISTRATION ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT, CHARLESTON, S. C., May 8th, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 18.

First. On the third Monday of July next, in obedience to the requirements of the act of Congress, passed March 23d, 1867, the commanding General will proceed and cause to be made a registration of the male citizens of the United States twenty-one years of age and upwards, residents of North and South Carolina, not disfranchised for participation in the rebellion, or for felony at common law.

Second. One or more boards of registration consisting of three discreet and qualified persons, to be appointed by the commanding General, will be organized in each county or city, to make and complete the registration and superintend the election to be held thereafter for delegates to a convention to frame a constitution, and make returns to him of the votes, list of voters and of the persons elected as delegates by a plurality of the votes cast at such election.

Third. The counties in North Carolina and the geographical districts in South Carolina, will be for the purposes of registration, divided into convenient registration precincts; in each registration precinct, a board of registers will, if practicable, be organized. Several places will be designated in each registration precinct where the board will meet, and citizens eligible to registration may go and be registered. The board of registration will remain in session two days, from sunrise to sunset at each place of meeting. On the adjournment of the board, a copy of the list of persons registered will be deposited in a suitable place within the precinct. Seven days from public information and thereafter, the board will again visit every precinct and revise the list of voters, hear objections from citizens as to any adjudication made and register any person who may have been unable, by reason of illness or other good and sufficient cause, to attend the first session of the board.

Fourth. All persons appointed to make the said registration of voters and to conduct said election will be required, before entering upon their duties, to take and subscribe the oath prescribed by the act approved July 2d, 1862, entitled "an act to prescribe an oath of office," and if any person shall falsely take and subscribe such oath or affirmation, such person so offending and being duly convicted thereof, shall be subject to the pains, penalties and disabilities which, by law, are provided for the punishment of the crime of wilful and corrupt perjury. The form of the oath is herewith published, as follows: "I, A. B., do solemnly swear or affirm that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof. That I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, council or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have neither sought nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the United States, that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power or constitution within the United States hostile or inimical thereto; and I do further swear or affirm that, to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign or domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. *So help me God.*"

Fifth. Members of the board of registration will be allowed, as compensation, four dollars a day for each day actually and necessarily employed in the performance of their duties, and ten cents a mile for each mile traveled on duty. Officers of the army, detailed for such duty, will be paid the per diem and mileage allowed for attendance on court martials.

Sixth. Any citizen desiring to serve as a member of a board of registration, may forward his application to these headquarters, addressed to Capt. Alexander Moore, A. D. C. No application will be considered, unless accompanied by a written recommendation, signed by either the Provisional Governor of the State, a Judge of the Circuit or District Court of the United States, a Collector or other principal officer of Customs or of Internal Revenue, the Assistant Commissioner of the Freedman's Bureau, or the commanding officer of the military post within which the applicant resides, certifying the applicant to be a fit and proper person to receive the appointment.

Seventh. It is essential that every board of registration should be composed of persons of recognized consideration and worth, fairly representing the population, and in whose impartiality and capacity the body of voters in the vicinage may have just reliance.

Eighth. The boundaries of precincts for registration in the several places within each precinct where the board of registration will meet the day or days on which the board will meet in each precinct, and also such regulations as may be necessary for the government of registers and of inspectors of election in the discharge of their duties, and to ensure the accuracy and completeness of the registration, will be duly published for general information.

Ninth. Post Commanders will report without delay upon the most expedient division of the territory within their commands into registration precincts, having reference, when practicable, to existing laws and customs establishing the usual voting places, and keeping in view the importance of affording ample facilities for registration with the least interruption of the ordinary avocations of the people.

By command of Maj. Gen. D. E. SICKLES.

J. W. CLOUS, Captain,
38th Infantry, A. D. C. & A. A. A. G.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,

CATAWBA COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THE Proprietors of this celebrated Watering Place, having gone to great expense since the last season, in changing the position of and repairing the Cottages, grading the walks and erecting new Buildings, together with many other improvements, will open the SPRINGS for the reception of visitors on

Saturday, June 1st, 1867.

Being situated in the Northwestern part of the State, in a country remarkable for its beauty and healthfulness, these together with the virtue of the waters, make it one of the most desirable watering places in the country.

THE MINERAL WATERS

of these SPRINGS are the White and Blue Sulphur, and Chalybeate, and they possess all the finest qualities of these waters, and are sovereign remedies for all diseases of the liver, bowels stomach and kidneys.

The SPRINGS are accessible by any of the roads leading to Salisbury, N. C., and at that point the Western North Carolina Railroad will convey visitors to Hickory Station, at which place conveyances are always in attendance to take them to the SPRINGS.

Dr. White, of the Medical College, of Virginia, will be at the Springs the entire season, and invalids may rely upon good attention.

Having again secured the services of Mrs. Wrenn, and made ample arrangements for keeping a good table, and the best wines, liquors and cigars, and having engaged Smith's Band for the season, and we safely promise to all every convenience for pleasure, comfort and amusement that may be desired.

Board per month	$60 00
Board per week	$18 00
Board per day	$3 00

Children under seven years of age, and servants half price.

J. GOLDEN WYATT & CO., Proprietors.
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General SICKLES' ORDER.

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

GENERAL ORDERS No. 10.

The general destitution prevailing among the population of this military district 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 clothing, useful implements and auxiliaries of husbandry are very scarce; the laboring population in numerous localities are threatened with starvation unless supplied with food by the Government of the United States; the inability of a large portion of the people to pay taxes leaves the local authorities without adequate means of relief, and the gravity of the situation is increased by the general disposition shown by creditors to enforce upon an impoverished people 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 appeals of want and suffering must be heeded. Moved by these considerations, the following regulations are announced, and they will continue in force with such modifications as the occasion may require until the civil governments of the respective States shall be established in accordance with the requirements of the Government of the United States. The commanding General earnestly desires and confidently believes that the observance of these regulations, and the co-operation of all persons concerned in employing fairly and justly the advantages still remaining to them, will mitigate the distress now existing, and that the avenues of industry, enterprise, and organization thus opened will contribute to the permanent welfare and future happiness of the people.

First: Imprisonment for debt is prohibited, unless the defendant in execution shall be convicted of a fraudulent concealment or disposition of his property with intent to hinder, delay and prevent the creditor in the recovery of his debt or demand, and the proceedings now established in North and South Carolina respectively, for the trial and determining of such questions, may be adopted.

Second: Judgment or decrees for the payment of money on causes of action arising between the 19th of December, 1860, and the 15th of May, 1865, shall not be enforced by execution against the property or the person of the defendant. Proceedings in such causes of action now pending shall be stayed, and no suit or process shall be hereafter instituted or commenced for any such causes of action.

Third: Sheriffs, coroners and constables are hereby directed to suspend for twelve calendar months the sale of all property upon execution of process on liabilities contracted prior to the 19th of December, 1860, unless upon the written consent of the defendants, except in cases where the plaintiff, or in his absence his agent or attorney, shall, upon oath, with corroborative testimony, allege or prove that the defendant is moving or intends fraudulently to remove his property beyond the territorial jurisdiction of the Court. The sale of real or personal property by foreclosure of mortgage is likewise suspended for twelve calendar months, except in cases where the payment of interest money accruing since the 15th day of May, 1865, shall not have been made before the day of sale.

Fourth: Judgments or decrees entered or enrolled on causes of action arising subsequent to the 15th day of May, 1865, may be indorsed by execution, against the property of the defendant, and in the application of the money arising under such executions, regard shall be had to the priority of liens, unless in cases where the good faith of any lien shall be drawn in question. In such cases the usual mode of proceeding adopted in North and South Carolina respectively to determine that question shall be adopted.

Fifth: All proceedings for the recovery of money under contracts, whether under seal or by parole, the consideration for which was the purchase of negroes, are suspended. Judgments or decrees entered or enrolled for such causes of action shall not be enforced.

Sixth: All advances of moneys, subsistence, implements, and fertilizers, loaned, used, employed, or required for the purpose of aiding the agricultural pursuits of the people, shall be protected, and the existing laws which have provided the most efficient remedies in such cases for the lender will be supported and enforced; wages for labor performed in the production of the crops shall be a lien on the crop, and payment of the amount due for such wages shall be enforced by like remedies provided to secure advances of money and other means for the cultivation of the soil.

Seventh: In all sales of property and execution by order of any court there shall be reserved out of the property of any defendant who has a family dependent upon his or her labor, a dwelling house and appurtenances and twenty acres of land for the use and occupation of the family of the defendant, and necessary articles of furniture, apparel, subsistence, implements of trade, husbandry, or other employment of the value of $500. The homestead exemption shall inure only to the benefit of families—that is to say, parent or parents, and child or children—in other cases the exemption shall extend only to clothing, implements of trade or other employment usually followed by the defendant, of the value of $100. The exemption hereby made shall not be waived or defeated by the act of the defendant. The exempted property of the defendant shall be ascertained by the sheriff or other officer enforcing the execution, who shall specifically describe the same, and make a report thereof in each case to the Court.

Eighth: The currency of the United States declared by the Congress of the United States to be a legal tender in the payment of all debts, dues, and demands, shall be recognized in North and South Carolina, and in all cases in which the same shall be tendered in payment and refused by any public officer will be at once reported to these headquarters or to the commanding officer of the post within which such officer resides.

Ninth: Property of an absent debtor or one charged as such without fraud, whether consisting of money advanced for the purposes of agriculture or appliances for the cultivation of the soil, shall not be taken under the process known as foreign attachment; but the lien created by any existing law shall not be disturbed, nor shall the possession or the use of the same be in any wise interfered with except in the execution of a judgment or final decree in cases where they are authorized to be enforced.

Tenth: In suits brought to recover debts known as actions *ex contractu*, bail, as heretofore authorized, shall not be demanded by the suitor nor taken by the sheriff or other officer serving the process; in suits for trespass, libel, wrongful conversion of property, and other cases, known as actions *ex delicto* bail, as heretofore authorized, may be demanded and taken. The prohibition of bail in cases *ex contractu* shall not extend to persons about to leave the State, but the fact of intention must be clearly established by proof.

Eleventh: In criminal proceedings the usual recognizances shall be required and taken by the proper civil officers heretofore authorized by law to take the same, provided that upon complaint being made to any magistrate or other person authorized by law to issue a warrant for breach of the peace or any criminal offense it shall be the duty of such magistrate or officer to issue his warrant on the recognizance of the complaint to prosecute without requiring him to give security on such recognizance.

Twelfth: The practice of carrying deadly weapons, 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 offense. A violation of this order will render the offender amenable to trial and punishment by military commission. Whenever wounding or killing shall result from the use of such weapons, proof that the person carrying or concealing a deadly weapon shall be deemed evidence of a felonious attempt to take the life of the injured person.

Thirteenth: The order heretofore issued in this military department prohibiting the punishment of crimes and offenses by whipping, maiming, branding, stocks, pillory, or other corporeal punishment is in force, and will be obeyed by all persons.

Fourteenth: The punishment of death in certain cases of burglary and larceny imposed by the existing laws of the provisional governments in this military district, is abolished. Any person convicted of burglary or of larceny, when the property stolen is of the value of $25, of assault and battery with intent to kill, or of assault with a deadly weapon, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term not exceeding ten years nor less than two years, in the discretion of the court having jurisdiction thereof. Larceny, when the value thereof is less than $25, shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term not exceeding one year in the discretion of the court.

Fifteenth: The Governors of North and South Carolina shall have authority within their jurisdictions respectively to reprieve or pardon any person convicted and sentenced by a civil court, and to remit fines and penalties.

Sixteenth: Nothing in this order shall be construed to restrain or prevent the operation of proceedings in bankruptcy in accordance with the acts of Congress in such cases made and provided for 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 over due taxes shall be allowed, nor shall this order or any law of the provisional governments of North and South Carolina operate to deny to minor children or children coming of age, or their representatives, nor to suspend as to them any right of action, remedy or proceeding against executors, administrators, trustees, guardians, masters, or clerks of equity courts, or other officers or persons holding a fiduciary relation to the persons or the subject of the action or proceeding.

Seventeenth: Any law or ordinance heretofore in force in North or South Carolina inconsistent with the provisions of this General Order is hereby suspended and declared inoperative.

By command of Major General D. E. Sickles.

J. W. CLOUS, Capt.
38th U. S. Infantry, A. D. C. & A. A. A. G.

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK

NEATLY

EXECUTED

AT THE

JOURNAL OFFICE

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

CITY OFFICERS

Mayor—John Dawson.

Board of Aldermen—S D Wallace, H VonGlahn, J G Burr, Eli Murray, W H Lippitt, A Adrian, W A Wright, W S Anderson.

Marshal—Robert Hanson.

Special Deputy Marshal—R J Jones.

Clerk and Treasurer—T W Anderson.

Clerk of the Market—L M Williams

Chief Fire Department—R J Jones.

Chief Fire Wardens—B W Beery.

Fire Wardens—H Schulken, first ward; James Shackelford, second ward; B W Beery, third ward; W Burkheimer, fourth ward.

City Surveyor—W H James.

Wood Inspectors—P V B Yopp, J W Potter, — Thompson.

COMMISSIONERS OF NAVIGATION AND PILOTAGE.

P W Fanning, Chairman; Wm B Flanner, Wm M Harriss, E Murray, Wm S Anderson, of Wilmington; and Swift Galloway, of Smithville. Thos. H. Howey, Clerk and Treasurer.

HARBOR MASTER.

Wash. Burkimer.

PORT WARDENS.

George Harris, S. N. Martin, J. A. Whitehead.

Port Physician—Jos. G. Walker.

Examining Committee—C C Morse, Samuel B Davis, W F Furpluss, Geo W Williams. Regular meetings first Tuesday in the month.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Chairman of County Court—Wm A Wright.

Superior Court Clerk—H A Bagg

Clerk of County Court—R B Wood, Jr.

Sheriff—Samuel R Bunting.

County Solicitor—John L Holmes.

Register—George W Pollock.

Special Magistrate—John J Conoley.

Special Court—S D Wallace, W S Larkins, John A Taylor, John A Sanders, John D Powers.

County Surveyors—James W Williams, John Moore.

County Trustee—Owen Fennell, Jr.

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Wardens of the Poor—John A Taylor, John A Sanders, Archibald McMillan, Isaac James, Luke B Huggins, W S Larkins.

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County Ranger—O F Alexander.

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Standard Keeper—John C Wood.

Wreck Master—John A Sanders.

Entry Taker—John J Conoley.

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Inspectors of Timber, &c.—L H Bowden, James Alderman, George McDuffie, W M Munroe, E Turlington, H M Bishop.

Inspectors of Provisions, &c—D E Bunting, John W Munroe, George Alderman.

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Superintendent Transportation—Wm Smith.

General Ticket Agent and Clerk—Wm M Poisson.

General Freight Agent—G L Dudley.

Master Mechanic—M Hankins.

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Superintendent—W. J. Everett.

Master of Transportation—W H Allen.

Secretary and Treasurer—I T Alderman.

Master Mechanic—W Gill

Freight Agent—W R French.

Educational.

MRS. RANSOM'S FEMALE SEMINARY,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE SECOND TERM OF THIS INSTITUTION will begin on the 3d of February and close on the 28th of June next.

A "Board of Visitors," composed of gentlemen whose names will be announced hereafter, has been invited. This Board will be present at the examinations, and will visit the Institution at other times to examine into all matters pertaining to the Seminary, and a full report of its observations will be made.

It is important that pupils intending to enter for the next term should do so as soon as possible.

For particulars, apply to

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Sept. 29 2—

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General Partners.
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Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 27, 1867. 129—6m

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March 20. 154—tf

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