The Daily Journal.

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THE DAILY JOURNAL.

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THE DAILY JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1867.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

The next Presidency.

WASHINGTON, June, 1867.

A Washington letter, recently published in the Commercial, giving the details of an interview between General Grant and Judge Carter, on the subject of the next Presidency, seems to attract the attention of the country, as well it may, for it settles the question, always an exciting one at this stage of the quadrennial period, as to who shall be the next incumbent at the White House. I write this short communication chiefly for the purpose of confirming what is asserted in that letter, to wit: that Grant has announced himself, and considers himself, a Presidential candidate—and to do so I go back to an occurrence of last winter.

Happening to be in this city during some of the winter months, I called one evening at the rooms of your Cincinnati representative, Mr. Eggleston, where I found that honorable gentleman and several others, among them Judge Carter, in free conversation on political topics, and especially the next Presidency. Judge Carter spoke up: "If Gr-ant wants it, all h-h-hell c-c-can't keep him out of it." The honorable Ben gave in his testimony to the effect that he knew that Grant was a candidate. Grant had told him as much, though not in so many words. A few days ago he had seen Grant, and had had a long talk with him in the cloak room of the House. Grant tried to dodge the issue, but he (Eggleston) had forced him to it by saying that it might be necessary for him (Grant) to run in order to save the Union party.—Grant smiled, and said he hoped it wouldn't come to that, but of course if it did he would take the nomination. Now this much from Grant is equal to a positive announcement from anybody else; and, when I heard it, construed it as Eggleston and Judge Carter did, into a declaration that Ulysses had at least one eye on the White House. Neither Carter nor Eggleston seemed to like it a bit, for the first choice of each was then and is now Ben. Wade. Eggleston, however, consoled himself, that Grant would be good enough for him; he knew the whole family from beginning to end, and he'd have a good friend in the Presidency, if Grant was elected. Some one present suggested that Chase was "running very hard," and would either be nominated or perish in the attempt. Judge Carter, whose antipathy to Chase is very well known, and is traceable perhaps to the fact that the two were rival candidates in 1861, for a place in Mr. Lincoln's cabinet, couldn't hear the chief justice's prospects mentioned without entering a protest, so he remarked, "Ch-Ch-Ch-ase be d-d-amned. He has no more sh-show for it than that n-n-igger," alluding to a colored citizen who had just entered the room to poke the fire.

Other names were talked over, but it was conceded on all hands that Grant was the coming man; that if he wanted the office he could certainly get it, and that he certainly wanted it. Some gentleman, who pretended to know whereof he affirmed, said that as far as Grant himself was concerned he preferred the position of General of the United States army, to the doubtful and turbulent honors of the Presidency, but that Mrs. Grant and all the other Grants, except Ulysses, were ambitious in the direction of the White House, and Ulysses had finally yielded his own preference to theirs, and was, without much concealment, a candidate for the Convention of 1868.

Returning again to Mr. Chase's prospects, it was asked whether he could carry the Ohio vote in the National Convention? Eggleston said he could'nt speak for the whole State, but he knew of one district Chase couldn't carry—and that I suppose was the first. It was generally conceded that as a choice second to Grant, Ohio would vote for Wade, and that Wade's friends, whatever else they might do, would see to it that Chase wasn't nominated; they would unite with anybody else's friends to beat him at any rate.

Thus much, Mr. Editor, for an interview between a few of the knowing ones as early as January last, from which you will perceive that Gen. Grant had then made up his mind to be President. True, there is a little of the Cæsarian style of putting away the crown, about Grant's response to Eggleston's plain question, but a hint from Grant is equal to a declaration from any body else, and so it may be set down as a fixed fact that he hero of Vicksburg may be the next President of the United States. Chase's friends are undismayed, however, and will not give up the contest until their candidate is beaten in the National Convention. The "ring" is already formed. As the initial step in the programme, Mr. Richard C. Patterson, who, as between Chase and the Lord, serves the former first and best, has been called to Washington and installed as Marshal of the Supreme Court, nominally, but really as head centre of the Chase ring. All the appointments under the bankrupt act have been entrusted to his care; and "mark it, Horatio," none but good Chase men will be appointed, and from each and every register a good account is expected when the day of reckoning shall come next summer. There are some who believe Mr. Chase ought to be content where he is. Perhaps he ought, but he isn't.

Soon after his appointment as chief justice, Mr. Lincoln was speaking to Ben. Wade, expressing his surprise that he did not appear to "settle down on the bench and be quiet." "Settle down!" says Ben, "if you sent him to heaven he wouldn't settle down. He'd want to be archangel first, and then, when he got that, he'd reach for the Almighty's throne." The misfortune with Chase is that he never surrounds himself with men who can do him any good. He hasn't a friend in Ohio, they say, who can control a single congressional district. John Sherman is probably his best bottle-holder—but John's influence is on the wane, and now that every male relation of his of eighteen years and upward is in office under the federal government, he is becoming sort o' careless, and doesn't take that deep interest in politics that he did a few years ago. The bait of secretary of the treasury is held out to him, but it's questionable whether he would change a seat in the Senate for it. Jay Cooke and the national banks are the main stay of the Chase ring, and have promised to furnish the sinews of war as called upon.

Then comes Ben. Wade, who, if Grant were out of the way, would be undoubtedly the most formidable of all the Republican candidates. He is backed by the leading radicals in the Senate, as is evident from the almost unanimous vote by which he was chosen President of the Senate, as against Fessenden. Chandler assures him of the Michigan delegation, and agrees to furnish the needful to offset the National Bank levy in favor of Chase. The tariff men of New England will rally to his support, and raise all the money required for the campaign if necessary; for Wade has but one rule in voting on tariff bills, and that is to go in for the highest figures, whether they be ten per cent. or a hundred per cent. Forney, last winter, called on Wade, and assured him of the Pennsylvania vote, in preference to any other man, even Grant himself. Exactly who authorized J. W. F. to do this, is not apparent; and if we are to take the vote of the Pennsylvania Legislature in the election of Senator as any indication, the proprietor of the "two papers, both daily," but doesn't stand very high in the Republican party of that State.

But the question is settled, and what's the use of discussing probable candidates? Colfax was bamboozled by a few crazy fellows into the belief that he had a chance, and the poor little man has been worrying himself, nigh unto death ever since. He has been writing to the Fenians about Vinegar Hill; to the Christians about the happy land; to the Jews about Jerusalem; to the Baptists in favor of immersion; to the Calvanists in favor of hell fire; to the Catholics in favor of the Pope, and to the radicals hallelujah for the niggers. And as if this wasn't enough to elect a man, he has lectured three thousand four hundred and fifty-five times on buffaloes, bears and wild cats. Morton has aspirations but no chance. He and Colfax hate each other most cordially, and each will do what in him lies to kill off the other. There are others I might name, but I shall not take up your space and my own time.

I see that one of Mr. Fessenden's sons has been appointed register of bankruptcy in Maine. This, according to your Washington correspondence of last winter, makes the nineteenth blood relation of the distinguished Senator who is feeding at the national hay rack at the present time.

VERITAS.

From the Washington Chronicle.

The Attorney General's Opinion—Letter from Thaddeus Stevens.

LANCASTER, Penn., June 13, 1867.

I think it proper to suggest the propriety of having a quorum in Congress on the 1st proximo. The opinions of the Attorney General seem to require some explanatory or supplemental acts. I need not point out the errors in favor of the rebels, as there are many of them easily seen. For instance, it is provided that to entitle to be registered requires one year's residence in the State. Every man can see that this means continuous residence immediately before the election. The Attorney General holds that the party may take nine months when he was a boy, and three months now. Andrew Johnson by going a month before the election to North Carolina, where he lived thirty years ago, could vote; so with regard to clerks, military and civil officers, and the holding of Confederate offices while in rebellion. But I will not take time to criticize now. A mistake more objectionable than either, is the fact of usurpation by the Attorney General in acting at all in the question, and treating his directions as binding officially. The Attorney General has no more right to interfere, than the President had to reconstruct, which pretension Congress has settled, since it has been adjudged that the conquered States are to be treated as subdued territory, and rebuilt without reference to their former condition by the Legislative power alone. It is to be supposed that Congress alone is to be applied to in case of difficulty. It is true that the Attorney General is too good a lawyer to pretend to act under the Constitution, as it is well decided that admitting new States, and, of course, rebuilding conquered territory, does not come within the provision of the instrument. His opinion is just as good as any other good lawyer's, and no better. It is the attempt to treat it as official that is objectionable.—When he rules what shall be evidence, if obeyed, he does great wrong. He has a fair excuse, however, under the invitation of the Commanding Generals. I have said this much with great reluctance, but finding my colleagues indifferent to the question, I have not been able to refrain. I feel painful fear lest it should be thought that I obtrude my opinions too often in public matters, but my anxiety, possibly my over-excited anxiety, relative to reconstruction, must be my excuse.

With great respect,
Your obedient servant,
THADDEUS STEVENS.

Important Cabinet Meeting—Forthcoming Order to Restore Southern Civil Officers.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—There was a Cabinet meeting to-day on the subject, it is understood, of the removal of civil officers by the commanders of the Southern military districts. As the result of the consultation an executive order is in course of preparation, and may be issued early this week, restraining, it is said, such commanders in accordance with the recently published opinion of Attorney General Stanbery, and as a consequence restoring the civil officers heretofore removed by them.

The railroad and steamboat companies from New York to Albany have carried their competition into the far West, and tickets are sold to Cleveland for three dollars and to Chicago for seven dollars.

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 title under or by 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.

A CARD.

THE Subscriber having retired his Laboratory, is now prepared to make analysis of soils and fertilizers, or any substance that may be desired, which will be done on moderate terms. Special attention devoted to Agricultural Chemistry.

Office Journal Buildings.

Wilmington, N. C., march 1 D. M. BUIE. 122-tf

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.
may 28 206 3m

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.

A LARGE lot just received, consisting in part as follows:

English and American White Lead and Zinc,	15,000 lbs.
Assorted colors—Dry and in Oil,	7,415 lbs.
Window Glass,	900 boxes.

Linseed and Machinery Oils.
Varnishes, Brushes, &c., &c. For sale at the lowest prices, for cash, at

HANCOCK & DAGGETT'S,
June 11, 1867-118 9 Market street.

SEVERAL HUNDRED OLD NEWSPAPERS to Sell at
Cts. a 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 Wricht, W S Anderson.
Marshal—Robert Ransom.
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—F 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.
Constables—R L Sellers, J. Peterson, James H Philyaw, E. D. Hewlett.
Committee of Finance—S D Wallace, John A Taylor, John A Sanders.
Wardens of the Poor—John A Taylor, John A Sanders, Archibald McMillan, Isaac James, Luke B Huggins, W S Larkins.
Treasurer of Public Buildings—Samuel R Bunting.
County Ranger—O F Alexander.
Coroners—John C Wood, Daniel P Bland.
Standard Keeper—John C Wood.
Wreck Master—John A Sanders.
Entry Taker—John J Conoley.
Superintendents of Common Schools—S D Wallace, James Kerr, W S Larkins, John D Powers, R K Bryan.
Inspectors of Naval Stores—John S James, Archibald Alderman, James O Bowden, John C Bowden, Alfred Alderman, Thomas W Player, W J Price, B Southerland, J M Henderson, R C Johnson.
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.

RAILROADS.

WILMINGTON & MANCHESTER R. R.

President—Henry M Drane.
Directors—John Dawson, Henry Nutt, O G Parsley, A J DeRosset, D S Cowan, Geo J W McCall, W E Mills, James G Burr, Richard Bradley, J Eli Gregg.
General Superintendent—William MacRae.
Secretary and Treasurer—W A Walker.
General Freight Agent—John L Cantwell.

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Engineer and Superintendent—S L Fremont.
Secretary and Treasurer—J W Thompson.
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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For particulars, apply to
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Jan. 28 104-tf

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Sept. 20 2—

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The nature of the business to be transacted is a general Wholesale and Commission business in the city of Wilmington. James A. Willard and A. A. Willard of the city of Wilmington, are the GENERAL PARTNERS under the style of "Willard Brothers." W. H. Willard, of the city of Raleigh, is the SPECIAL PARTNER, and as such has contributed and paid in to the capital stock, the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars ($75,000) in cash.

JAS. A. WILLARD,
A. A. WILLARD,
General Partners.
W. H. WILLARD,
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Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 27, 1867. 129—6m

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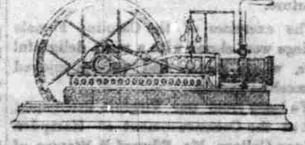

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March 29. 154—tf

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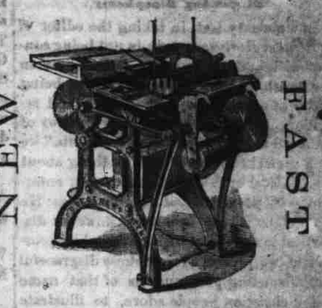

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