THE WILMIGTON JOURNAL.

ENGELHARD & PRICE, Proprietors,

To whom all Letters on Business must be addressed

Terms of Subscription.

Weekly Paper, one year, in advance,.....$3 00
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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 22. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 27, 1866. NO. 47.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each andevery insertion, $1.

Special Notices will be charged $2 00 per square for each and every insertion.

All Obituaries and private publications of every charac ter, are charged as advertisements.

☞No advertisement, reflecting upon privat character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

Appointments—Wilmington District—First Round.

Smithville and Brunswick, at Bethel, Dec. 15 & 16.
Wilmington—Fifth Street, " 22 & 23.
Whiteville, at Whiteville, " 29 & 30.
Topsail, at Union, Jan. 5 & 6.
Elizabeth, at Elizabethtown, " 12 & 13.
Wilmington—Front Street, " 19 & 20.
Onslow, at Richlands, " 26 & 27.
Cokesbury, at Bethany, Feb. 2 & 3.
Clinton, at McGee's, " 16 & 17.
Dupl n, at Magnolia, " 23 & 24.
Bladen, at Centre, March 2 & 3.

The District Stewards' meeting will be held at the Parsonage, in Wilmington, January 19th, 1867, at 9 o'clock, A. M. The District Stewards are, W. H. Drew, Samuel W. Smith, W. A. Savage, W. J. Barker, T. L. Pugh, Rev. Levi Culbreth, D. S. Sanders, E. H. Costin, D. W. Carr, Dr. W. E. Freeman and W. S. G. Andrews.

A full attendance is earnestly desired.

L. S. BURKHEAD, P. E.

State of North Carolina,

COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—August Term, 1866.

Robert Strange vs. James O. Barefoot. } Original Attachment.

ON MOTION, it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, a newspaper published in the city of Wilmington, for the defendant to appear at this Court, on the second Monday in February, 1867, and replevy or plead to issue, or judgment by default will be rendered against him.

Teste, D. P. HAIGH, Clerk County Court for Columbus County.

Nov. 23 [Pr. Adv. $15] 42-6t

State of North Carolina,

BLADEN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—November Term 1866.

J. W. Purdie vs. Dan'l H. Seamons. } Original Attachment.

ON MOTION, it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, a newspaper published in the city of Wilmington, for the defendant to appear at this Court house in Elizabethtown, on the first Monday in February, 1867, and replevy or plead to issue, or judgment by default will be rendered against him.

Attest, D. BLUE, Clerk of the County Court of Bladen.

Dec 6 [prv. ad., $15] 44—6w

State of North Carolina,

COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—August Term, 1866.

Adam Empie vs. James O. Barefoot. } Original Attachment.

ON MOTION, it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, a newspaper published in the city of Wilmington, for the defendant to appear at this Court, on the second Monday in February, 1867, and replevy or plead to issue, or judgment by default will be rendered against him.

Teste, D. P. HAIGH, Clerk County Court for Columbus County.

Nov. 23 [Pr. Adv. $15] 42-6t

CLERK AND MASTER'S SALE.

In the matter of Jas. F. Simpson, Guardian of Emeline Simpson and Sarah Simpson. } Petition for sale of Land.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE MADE IN THE above entitled cause, at Fall Term, A. D., 1866, of the Court of Equity for New Hanover county, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on Saturday, the 12th day of January, 1867, on the premises, the following desirable tract of land, viz: One Hundred and Ten (110) acres of land lying in said county, on the West side of Moore's Creek, and on both sides of Colvin's Creek, beginning at a stake in the line of Doctor James F. Simpson, running North 20 degrees, West 80 poles to a stake, thence North 30 degrees, East 210 poles to a stake on the main Road, thence with said road South 40 degrees, East 80 poles to Simpson's line, thence with said line to the beginning.

The following are the terms of payment: One-fourth of the purchase money cash; the balance in two equal payments of six and twelve months each, the purchaser giving bonds with approved securities.

FREDERICK D. POISSON, Clerk & Master.

Dec. 13—45 4t

S. T.--1860--X.

PERSONS OF SEDENTARY HABITS TROUbled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated

PLANTATION BITTERS,

which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities and warranted to produce an immediate beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supercede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fever.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

Beware of impostors. Examine every bottle. See that it has an unmutilated metal cap over the top of each bottle, and green label for exportation, around each neck. See descriptive circular around each bottle.

P. H. DRAKE & CO., New York.

April 19 12-1y

BENNETT, VANPELT & CO.,

23 WHITEHALL STREET, NEW YORK.

SHIPMENTS OF COTTON, NAVAL STORES, Provisions, &c., will be forwarded to us by Messrs. Wallace & Southerland, of Wilmington, who will pay revenue tax and other charges. All goods covered by insurance, with or without advices.

Feb. 15 2-tf

E. TURLINGTON. W. M. MONROE

TURLINGTON & MONROE,

INSPECTORS OF TIMBER AND LUMBER, *WILMINGTON, N. C.*

PROMPT personal attention given to all business intrusted to their care.

Oct. 4 35-wtf

S. D. WALLACE. J. B. SOUTHERLAND.

WALLACE & SOUTHERLAND,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, OFFICE NO. 57 NORTH WATER STREET, Wharves & Warehouses foot of Walnut St., WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Will give prompt personal attention to all consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, Spirits Turpentine, Rosin, Tar, Provisions, &c., &c., either for sale or shipment. Also, to forwarding Merchandize, &c.

Feb 8, w-1-tf

Goshen Land for Sale.

I OFFER my place for sale; 5 miles from Kenansville, on Goshen; Land cleared sufficient to make a ten horse crop; Buildings all new. *Come and see.*

JERE PEARSALL.

Kenansville. Duplin county, N. C.

Nov. 29 43—1m

All Kinds of Blanks

FOR SALE

AT THE JOURNAL OFFICE

A FATAL STEP.

BY H. S. L.

I'm not the sort of a man, you know,
Who sentimentalizes often;
But this, believe me, was a blow
Demanding change of air to soften.
The girl was lovely as a grace;
Her dress the sweetest ever put on;
I set my hand upon her face—
Her dress I only set my foot on.

It *was* a silly step to take,
And half the room was in a titter,
(A fact which merely serves to make
Remorse additionally bitter.)
Those trains are utterly absurd;
I wonder why the women wear them;
They seem designed, upon my word,
For folks to tread upon and tear them.

She turned, and gave me *such* a glance;
She smiled; but oh! in *such* a manner,
Farewell, said I, my only chance
Of Chote or Godfrey, Strauss or Lanner.
I think I blushed—I know I bowed
And raised my erring patent leather—
Laid half the blame upon the crowd,
And half upon the sultry weather.

I stayed an hour; I talked a bit
With guards and people from the city,
My hearers, when I made a hit,
Were kind enough to think me witty.
They little knew, good easy men!
The pangs that lay beneath my laughter—
Pangs that were only stifled *then*,
To sting the more forever after.

The season's nearly at an end;
There's joy at least, in *that* reflection;
A continental tour may tend
To dull the edge of recollection.
I might, perchance, in other climes,
Forget my sense of self-abhorrence,
Should peace return with better times,
And clear again the way to Florence.

London Society.

DIARIUM.

"Go and sin no more"—*St. John, 8th chapter, 11th verse.*

Is is not wonderful that in a highly civilized and christian country, we should find customs as merciless as the poisoned arrow of the barbarian, or the stake and flame of the American savage? customs so destructive to virtue and piety, that they destroy all hope of peace in this life, and in the life to come? How many would have been reclaimed to religious, useful lives—that have gone down to the depths of misery and despair, if these few words, "go and sin no more," could have entered the hearts of their more fortunate fellow-beings.—Then the tears of pity would have blotted out all emotions but those of commiseration, and the generous hand would have been extended to strengthen and encourage them in the stainless paths of rectitude and truth. Our missionaries are sent to all parts of the world—sent to

"Greenland's icy mountains,
To India's coral strand;
Where Afric's sunny fountains
Roll down their golden sands;

Yet what calls upon us more touchingly, and what is more desperately neglected, than the fate of poor sinful woman? True, they worship not idols, but they are driven to fall down at the foot-stool of depravity and degradation, there to grovel without one hope of being permitted to rise. If they tremblingly venture to knock with a faint hope of mercy at a happier sister's door, they are driven away. If they implore employment to earn their daily bread, they are scorned and shunned. Oh! what terrible sins we commit in their destiny. Alas! that the lessons which Jesus taught "early in the morning in the temple," for their benefit, should be so utterly forgotten by his followers! How many tears of penitence would wash the feet of such missionaries, and how many heads of hair would dry them, if that door of adamant were thrown open for their escape from hopeless infamy to a world of honest labor, integrity, and some portion of self-respect. There can be no hesitation as to the truth of the vital necessity that exists for discountenancing all incentives to vice, and every demoralizing feature that exists in communities. All good and wise forms of government, t all conventional usages of society demand this; but when an example becomes necessary for society, a murderer is given clerical instruction and time before his execution to make atonement for his sins. The thief is branded, and goes forth and has the opportunity to recover in a great degree, his lost character; but the poor degraded woman is allowed hope; her's must be a living death, until she sinks into a dishonorable grave to awake, Oh, where?

Sisters of charity and followers of our Redeemer, let us be more thoughtful of our great duty of charity and mercy, Let us say to these desolate and lost wanderers, "Go and sin no more."

Walking out one evening in the month of March, we directed our steps through a valley, and ascended an elevation which bordered it. Upon the summit there was a large manufacturing establishment. Impelled by a disposition to be amused, we entered the gallery, and paused to listen to the loud and merry voices which vibrated within the building. The laborers were singing in chorus. When the door was opened a powerful effluvium of tobacco borne upon a haze of dust, greeted our olfactories from every direction; and happy were we, as we recovered from a fit of sneezing, to see the blooming, cheerful faces which surrounded us. The proprietor stated that he regarded the factory as healthful, and this furnishes another to many tests, of the fallacy of human judgment, in regard to the utility or inutility of many plausible theories for health. A ceiling of suspended tobacco filled one room above, from the floor of which descended the pwerful levers, screws and moulds, for pressing the tobacco into the form in which it is sent to market. Some of the laborers were stripping the stems from the leaves, some making the leaves into large rolls, while others placed these rolls into the moulds where liquorice, sugar and alcohol, being added, a fourth class turned the machinery which pressed them into their final shapes. They were now removed by a fifth class, who carried them to boxes where they were packed and branded for market. Although but a few minutes in the factory, we were glad to return to the fresh air, for the nausea occasioned by its suffocating and oppressive exhalations, was trying and difficult to bear. It was a relief, however, to know that in the midst of all this apparently poisonous atmosphere, there was high animal spirits and good health.

We left the factory, and entered the valley as the sun was setting. Colossal in size, and wrapt in his ruby mantle, he appeared to linger above the azure haze which belted the horizon, as if waiting to see the moon light her silver lamp upon the prow of her dewy skiff, ere she commenced her nocturnal voyage upon the ocean of night. She came gliding forth, and the stars kindled their watch fires one after another around her. We now passed a neglected cemetery; wild vines were twisted about a few trees which marked the spot; the grass was springing green, and the young leaves were bursting their buds; little birds flitted about, and here and there an early flower held up her golden cup to catch the falling due. At a short distance from this solemn spot, a wide ring of earth was entrenched around a pole; the impression of horses feet marked the spot in every direction, and the fresh foot-prints of men, women and children, were developed on the soft clay in perfect intaglio. Yet no sound was there, all was silent and still.—What does this mean? A large circus was here a few days since. What an epitome of human life! A little lower down in the valley there was something like a bundle upon the grass; as we walked onward we saw that it was a woman. She was sitting upon the cold ground, her knees drawn up, and her arms folded over them. She raised her drooping head as we passed, and never, never, can we forget the mingled expression of that sorrow and sin-riven countenance. Nature's convulsions had mutilated and defaced the once innocent "image of the Almighty," and like Cain, she was branded for life—"a fugitive and a vagabond upon the earth." There is something sacred in deep grief—it is like disinterring the dead to describe it, and with the ancient artist we will throw a vail over those lineaments we would not portray.

A few acts of kindness accompanied by good advice, together with having procured for her a situation in the factory on the hill, metamorphosed this poor Magdelene from a fiend to a christian.

On a granite head-stone in ——— church yard there is represented in outline, a kneeling woman with an Alabaster box in her hand. Beneath is this inscription:

"Her sins, which were many, are forgiven; for she loved much."—ST. LUKE, 7th Ch., 47th Verse.

S. H. W.

REMARKS

Of Colonel Hall, of New Hanover, on the Resolutions declaring the Loyalty of North Carolina.

MR. SPEAKER: When the resolutions were under discussion in the House of Commons, a printed copy was placed upon the desk of Senators. On reading them, I felt satisfied they did not come up to the requirements demanded by the events of the day. Their objects and sentiments met my cordial approval, but in this day of trial for our beloved State, when the clouds of destruction are lowering over her; when her supreme hour of trial had arrived; when she was denied the privilege of raising her voice in her own defence before that tribunal which was sitting in judgment upon her, and appeared about to pass an awful sentence against her, I conceived that it was incumbent on this General Assembly, which I am proud to think represents the true sentiments of North Carolina, to publish to the world at large a solemn and deliberate protest against the foul misrepresentation and charges that have been made against the good faith and loyalty of the State, and to set forth, in a correct light, the honesty and candor with which her people accepted the results of the war and renewed their allegiance to the Federal Government. I felt that we were the only medium through which our suffering and misrepresented people could make themselves heard in the councils of that nation of which we are claimed to be part and parcel, but with which we are denied all association and connection, except through the tax-collector. Therefore I desired that they should be enunciated in a calm, dignified and truthful manner.

The people of North Carolina, during the war and since its termination, have done nothing inconsistent with their former prestige and honorable renown. Consistent in their hostility to the Federal Government and in their renewed allegiance thereto, the fullest vindication of their honesty of purpose and integrity of action rests in a truthful statement and clear understanding of their present feelings and desires towards the General Government. North Carolina has done all she can honorably do to comply with her obligations, and God only knows at what immense expense. She cannot and will not sacrifice her manhood by complying with demands inconsistent alike to her rights and to her integrity. If accepted and restored, it must be as an honorable equal or not at all. Those who have fought and suffered together, must either prosper together or perish together. Poor old State! grander in her misfortunes than in her prosperity; glories, mournful though they be, cluster around her brow in undimmed brilliancy. Cursed be that degenerate son who would attempt to tarnish them.

Mr. Speaker, I have the honor to represent a county that had the reputation of being in advance of all the others in the State in its advocacy of the doctrine of secession, and, Sir, I am responsible in as great a degree as any of her citizens for the decided stand she took in that momentous issue. I thought that I understood what that issue comprehended. I made no attempt to conceal the coming conflict, but urged others and prepared myself to meet it. I anticipated that "grimed-visaged war" would present its horrid front. Civil strife, with all its attendant miseries, forced themselves upon my vision. The lurid glare of the battle-field; the groans of the wounded and dying; the palid faces of the dead; the onward march of victory; the terrible retreat of defeat; the clouds overhanging; burning cities, towns and villages: the blackened ruins of beloved homesteads; the tears and prayers of widows and orpans, all, all rose to view; but the path of duty and honor was plain. For years I had seen that the great sectional difficulty—a difficulty for which the present generation was in no way responsible—could be settled by appeal to arms only. It came, alas, too late. If, forty-six years before, we had fought instead of compromising the result, logically, must have been reversed. Our social and political institutions had become, to us, an actual necessity. They had so entwined themselves around our domestic and public existence that to abolish or destroy them produced dissolution immediately.

Could any one, who viewed passing events and political forebodings, calmly and considerately fail to interpret the signs of the times? Could any one close his eyes to the fact, or fail to comprehend the lesson which it taught, that a sectional party, whose avowed purpose was to destroy the institutions of the South, and the chief and only element of strength was hostility to this section, in the space of six years from an insignificant minority grew to be a controlling majority? A majority, too, that would at once attempt to sap the very foundation upon which our social and political fabric rested.

The issue was therefore upon us whether we willed it or not. Whether we would lie supinely upon our backs until all we held sacred and dear was wrenched from us, or rise manfully as became sons descended from noble ancestors and attempt to protect our rights and our honor, and if needs be, die in the effort, was the question presented for our acc ptance. For one, I chose the latter. For this course I have no regrets to offer; in full view of the terrible calamities of the past or of the more terrible threats and uncertanties of the future.

With these feelings, therefore, and prompted by what I conceived was a sacred duty to my State, when the issue was finally made up, and the tocsin of war resounded throughout the land, I prepared myself for the conflict. In common with many thousands of my countrymen, I devoted whatever of energy, ability and strength I possessed to the cause of Southern Independence. I participated in those great conflicts of arms that will make the soil of the Old Dominion historic as long as the English language is spoken. I did all in my power to secure the success of the South. But the decision was against us, and, Mr. Speaker, the defeat of our armies and the surrender of our cause, I regarded as a final decision of the great issues which had so long divided the sections. We had staked these issues upon the "wager of battle," and had lost. We had done all that duty and honor demanded—how well the future historian must tell.

But, sir, with the honesty of purpose and action with which I began the fight, I accepted its results. The issues of the war—slavery, secession and by consequence, a material part of State sovereignty, I regarded as the natural trophies of the conqueror. I was for yielding honestly and with good grace. I therefore cordially endorsed the action of our Convention and Legislature in placing the seal of oblivion upon those issues. My whole efforts, since the Surrender, have been to influence our people to act in good faith to their obligations and attempt to unite the shattered fragments of government and restore peace and harmony.

This has been done with zeal, and a singleness of purpose most commendable in them, and which ought to have won the confidence of the Northern people and met a cordial and favorable response. Our people have done all they could consistent with manhood. Terms are now demanded of us with which we cannot comply. We cannot stultify ourselves. We cannot and will not say that these noble spirits, who sprang to arms at the call of their native State and yielded up their noble lives in her defence, now fill dishonored and ignoble graves. We cannot consent that those living powers who so gallantly fought for the honor and safety of North Carolina shall be forever dishonored and disfranchised. No! Mr. Speaker, a magnanimous antagonist would never ask us to degrade ourselves thus. We are prepared to make loyal citizens of the National Government, which is all that ought or should now be demanded of us. The action of the entire South proves incontestibly that they are prepared to do this, but not to accept dishonor.

Mr. Speaker, the resolutions recite that there are evil-minded persons among us, who, for reasons known best to themselves, are engaged in misrepresenting us. I regret to say that such is the case. The resolutions also denies the charge that Union men in our midst are prosecuted for opinions sake. This is a very common charge, and one that has done us more harm in the estimation of the people of the North than any other, because bad and designing men of this section have imposed upon the ignorance at the North of our real feelings and desires. We had among us many men who were honest and consistent in their devotion to the Union during the entire war. It is true that we were so impressed with the belief that they were in error that we could not do them entire justice, but I appeal to those very men, now that the smoke of battle has cleared off, and the excitement of the times has passed away, and reason and sober thought resumed their sway, if the people of North Carolina have not yielded to them their accustomed confidence. In my own county there were a few of this class, whose children perished on the field of battle in defence of the State, whose property was almost entirely swept away, but who never swerved in their devotion to the cause of the Union. Have they lost the confidence of the people of that secession county? Far from it.—And my word for it, that when you find a consistent and genuine Union man, you will find a man who deeply sympathizes with the sufferings of his fellow-citizens and fully determined to link his destiny with that of the State for weal or for woe.

But there is a class of men in North Carolina, Mr. Speaker, that I refer to with loathing—men who were instrumental in "firing the Southern heart," and did all they could to prepare the minds of the Southern people for the coming conflict, and during the earlier years of the war, when victory perched upon the Confederate banner, and Southern independence seemed almost an accomplished fact, were the most devoted friends of the Southern cause; but when the scene changed, and the tide of battle turned and the shattered and exhausted ranks of the Confederacy retired before the well-appointed armies of the United States, and the time arrived which tried men's souls, and the final great conflict was upon us, and disaster and defeat seemed about to compel surrender, they like cravens, as they are, lent their aid to the enemies of the people to hasten the sad catastrophe. These traitors to their own treason now claim peculiar and special consideration at the hands of the National Government, as consistent and honest Union men, and are at this very time, when Congress needs no encouragement to exercise their power to degrade, humilitate and ruin us, stealing off from our midst; aye from our very Legislative Halls, like the assassin at night, to conspire with the acknowledged enemies of their fellow citizens, to plunge the knife deeper and deeper into the vitals of their own people. Mr. Speaker, the English language affords no words sufficiently comprehensive to express the deep loathing and contempt I have for such men.

A PERPLEXING QUESTION.—"Judge Advocate General Holt," the Titus Oates of the Radical party, is doubtless exceedingly unhappy as to what use to turn John Surratt, of whose recent capture we have read so much. Anxious as he has heretofore been to hang everybody more respectable than himself upon whom he could lay his unclean hands, he thinks, we expect, that the poorest use he can now make of Surratt will be to hang him. The brief source of embarrassment about the prisoner seems to be whether he shall be made to prove that President Davis or President Johnson assassinated poor Mr. Lincoln. We think it very probable that, for a sufficient consideration, the unlucky Surratt will swear that Messrs. Davis and Johnson were both engaged in the plot to kill him.

Richmond Times.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.—The Senate has ordered the engrossment of the bill amending the usury law. It authorizes ten per cent. interest. The Senate also concurred in the House resolution for a recess till January 3. The bill incorporating the Virginia Express Company, with special privileges, has finally passed both houses.

PARDONED.—Albert Abbott, a white man, sentenced to four years' imprisonment from Fairfax county, for cutting timber from a farm, has been pardoned by the Governor of Virginia.

BILLS PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

BILL to enable the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road Company to complete its Road, pay its Debt to the State, and extend its Road to the Tennessee Line.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That for the purpose of supplying funds, to enable the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road Company to complete its road, and to discharge its debt to the State, the said Company shall have autority to borrow money, by the issue of bonds or other evidences of debt, authenticated in such manner as the President and Directors of said Company may deem best, in sums not less than five hundred dollars, at a rate of interest not exceeding eight per cent, principal and interest payable at such time and place as said President and Directors may elect, the bonds so issued not to exceed four millions dollars.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That to secure the payment of these bonds, and other evidences of debt issued, as aforesaid, and the interest thereon, as the same may accrue, the said Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road Company may execute and deliver mortgage deeds, signed by the President and Secretary of said Company, conveying its franchise and property, including its road bed, superstructure, choses in action, and real and personal estate of whatever kind, and the deed of mortgage, so executed and delivered, and registered in the County of New Hanover, shall have priority over any lien or other claim held by this State, on the subject matter so conveyed, it being the intent and meaning of this act, that the mortgage under authority of this act shall have the rights and powers of a first mortgage, and the State shall be in the position, and shall have the rights of a second mortgage only; *Provided,* That when the bonds of the Company to the amount of $4,000,000 shall have been negotiated, the Company shall be required to pay the debt due the State, in bonds of the State at par, equal in value to the bonds issued to the Company.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That in consideration of the powers granted by this act, the said Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road Company, on the acceptance of the same by a majority of its stockholders, and on the execution of any first mortgage deed as above mentioned, shall be deemed and held to surrender and relinquish all privileges of further exchange of bonds with the State, conferred by the charter of said Company, or any amendment thereto.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That the said Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road Company shall have power to extend its road, by such routes as may be deemed best, to such point on the Tennessee Line as the President and Directors may determine, and to that end, shall have all the powers of condemnation of land, for right of way and other purposes, as are conferred by the charter of said Company.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted,* That this act shall be in force from its ratification.

Ratified Dec. 20, 1866.

R. Y. MCADEN, Speaker House of Commons.
M. E. MANLY, Speaker Senate.

A BILL to Enable the Western Railroad Company to Complete its Road from the Coalfields, in Chatham County, to some point on the North Carolina Railroad.

WHEREAS, The Legislature of North Carolina, at its session 1858 and '59, loaned to the Western Railroad Company the sum of four hundred thousand dollars, for which sum the Public Treasurer exchanged the Bonds of the State for the Bonds of said Company, taking as security therefor a mortgage upon said road and all its rolling stock, and property of every kind and description whatsoever; and, whereas, the Legislature, again, at its session 1860 and '61, loaned to said Company a further and additional sum of two hundred thousand dollars, making the indebtedness of said Company to the State six hundred thousand dollars; and whereas, the interest of the present Stockholders, as well as the State, would be promoted by the extension of said road from its present terminus on Deep River, to some point on the North Carolina Railroad; now, therefore, to enable said Company to raise the amount necessary to accomplish so desirable an object, by a re-mortgage of said Road to some one or more capitalists, and an increase of its means by additional subscription to its capital stock:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the Public Treasurer be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to subscribe to the capital stock of the Western Railroad Company the sum of six hundred thousand dollars, being the amount the said Western Railroad Company is indebted to the State of North Carolina, and the Public Treasurer is hereby instructed to pay said Company for the stock so subscribed, the bonds of said Company now held by the State, and that upon receiving a certificate or certificates of stock as aforesaid, that the Public Treasurer cancel and surrender to said Company the bonds held as aforesaid, together with the mortgage on said Railroad and its property, thereby releasing said Western Railroad from any and all liability to the State in consequence of said mortgage and indebtedness.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That so soon as said subscription shall be made by the Public Treasurer and the certificate or certificates of stock of said Company duly executed by the proper officers of said Company, shall have been delivered, then the mortgage on said Road, rolling stock, equipment and property of every kind and description, whatsoever, now held by the State, shall be released, and so becoming null and void, shall forever be void and of no effect.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That to enable such Company to raise the money necessary to construct and extend said Road to some point on the North Carolina Railroad, to connect with said Road at such point as may be selected by the Western Railroad Company, or by the President and Directors of the same, that said President and Directors are hereby authorized and empowered to issue the mortgage bonds of said Company in sums of not less than one hundred dollars each, and not exceeding in amount $900,000, and to be negotiated at not less than par, and not to mature at an earlier period than thirty years, payable at such time and place, and at such rate of interest not to exceed eight per cent., and to secure the payment thereof, may make a mortgage upon the Railroad, and any and all of its property or income, in such manner and form as they may determine.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That in all the meetings of the Stockholders of said Company, the Governor shall appoint any one or more members of the Board of Internal Improvements to represent the interest of the State in said Company, or any individual Stockholder, and in the election of the Board of Directors, the representative of the State shall elect and appoint four Directors, leaving the President and five Directors to be elected by the individual Stockholders, thus giving the individual Stockholders the balance of power in the control and management of the Road; said President and Directors shall be Stockholders at the time of their election in all cases.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted,* That any deed of mortgage, executed and delivered under the provisions of this act, when registered in the County of Cumberland, shall be binding and valid to all intents and purposes, as if the same were registered in every county through which the said Road passes, or in which the property owned by the Company, and so mortgaged, or any part of it is situate.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted,* That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified 20th Dec., 1866.

R. Y. MCADEN, Speaker House of Commons.
M. E. MANLY, Speaker of Senate.

AN ACT to exempt from seizure under execution or attachment, certain personal property therein named, and provide a homestead.

Introduced by Mr. Richardson, of Bladen, and passed by the House.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same.* That the following property shall be exempt from seizure under execution or attachment, to-wit:

(1.) The tools of a mechanic necessary to carrying on his trade.

(2.) The aggricultural implements of a farmer necessary for two male laborers.

(3.) The implements of a laborer necessary in his usual employment.

(4.) The books of a student required for the completion of his education.

(5.) The wearing apparel of every person.

(6.) The libraries of licensed attorneys at law, practicing physicians, and ministers of the gospel, also the instruments of surgeons and dentists used in their profession.

(7.) The arms and accoutrements of each person of the enrolled militia of the State; and

(8.) All globes, books and maps used by teachers of schools, academies and colleges.

Also, the following property of each head of a family or house-keeper, to-wit; one work horse, four cows and calves, twenty head of stock hogs, one hundred bushels of corn, twenty bushels of wheat or rice, eight hundred pounds of pork or bacon, one yoke of oxen, one cart or wagon, and house hold furniture to be selected by the debtor not to exceed two hundred dollars in value

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That every citizen of the State, male or female, being a householder and having a family, shall be entitled to hold exempt from seizure or sale under any execution, judgment or decree, founded on any contract made, or liability incurred after this act shall take effect, the land and buildings owned and occupied as a residence by such debtor, provided the quantity of land does not exceed one hundred acres, nor the value thereof the sum of one thousand dollars, inclusive of improvements, and such exemption shall continue after the death of such householder for the benefit of the widow and family of the deceased, some or one of them continuing to occupy such homestead, until the youngest child shall become twenty-one years of age, and until the death of the widow: *Provided,* That the laws now in force respecting the exemption of real and personal estate from execution, shall apply to all contracts made, and liabilities incurred, before this act shall take effect.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That if the land on which any such debtor may reside, shall exceed one hundred acres in quantity, or one thousand dollars in value, inclusive of improvements, the officer holding an execution against such debtor, and not finding other property to satisfy the same, shall appoint six discreet and disinterested freeholders of the county, who, on oath to be administered by such officer, shall set off to such debtor a portion of said land, embracing the dwelling house, and not exceeding one hundred acres in quantity, or one thousand dollars in value, which allotment shall be returned with the execution, and the part so allotted shall be exempt from the execution, and the officer may proceed to advertise and sell the residue of the premises.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That if the premises shall not be capable of being so divided as to set off to the debtor a part, including the dwelling house, and not exceeding one thousand dollars in value inclusive of improvements, the said freeholders shall set off a convenient portion of the land, to include the dwelling house and buildings, and not more land than may be necessary for the convenient use thereof, and they shall appraise the value of the part so set off, and in case the surplus of such valuation over and above one thousand dollars, shall, within ninety days, be paid by the execution debtor, the part so set off shall not be sold on said execution; but if such surplus shall not be paid within ninety days after such valuation, the officer may advertise and sell the part so set off, provided the same shall bring a greater sum than one thousand dollars, and out of the proceeds of the sale, he shall pay to the execution debtor the sum of one thousand dollars, which shall be exempt from execution for one year thereafter, in order that it may be invested in the purchase of another homestead.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted,* That no property shall be exempt from execution when the purchase money thereof forms, in whole or in part, the debt on which the judgment is founded, nor shall any property be exempt from sale for non-payment of taxes.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted,* That if any sheriff, or officer shall levy on or seize any property exempt from execution, he shall be liable for an action of trespass, or on the case, at the suit of the debtor, for all damages sustained thereby.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted,* That all laws and clauses of laws coming in conflict with the provisions of this act, except as herein before provided, be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted,* That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

A gentleman rode up to a public House in the country and asked, "who is the master of this house?" "I am, sir," replied the landlord; "my wife has been dead about three weeks."

There is a commercial gentleman who is unusually scrupulous in regard to having his door plate polished every morning, being determined to "leave an untarnished name behind him."

Hon. Horace Greeley has purchased a $1,200 pew in Dr. Chapin's new church in Fifth avenue, New York, paying $200 premium therefor.

Shocking Scene.

A ship called the Elizabeth Buckham was recently wrecked on the English coast, near Whitehaven. A correspondent of the Liverpool *Mercury*, November 29th, says:

Since the wreck numbers of puncheons of rum have been washed on shore near New Brighton. It would seem that the news of the loss of a "rum ship" spread like wild-fire among the lower orders of the people on the Chesire coast, and crowds made their way to New Brighton to see what would turn up. Many of them would seem to have been actuated by no honest motives; there could be little doubt that they had been enticed there with the hope of picking up some rum casks which might float ashore and getting drunk cheap. The custom officers took charge of upwards of 130 puncheons of rum, several bales of cotton, and sugar hogsheads, that had been secured. But many of the rum casks had been "tapped" before they fell into the hands of the coast guardsmen; and the drinking the raw rum by those who procured it resulted in a scene of debauchery perfectly indescribable. Men and women were to be seen in all stages of intoxication, and some sottish fellows were observed lying in corners sleeping off the effects of their debauch.—One youth named Foulds, related to a person who keeps a hotel at New Brighton, managed to get some of the rum, drank it, and such were the consequences that, notwithstanding every medical attention, he succumbed to the fatal effects of the drink. A man employed as a painter emptied his paint can, wiped it out with a bunch of grass, filled it with rum, took a drink, fell on his head in a pool of water, and had it not been for some passers by would no doubt have lost his life; as it is, he is at present in a dangerous state from the effects of the rum. Many cases of a similar kind could be mentioned. On Tuesday night and yesterday morning men, women and even children were found in a state of beastly intoxication among the sand hills, and were removed as soon as possible to their different homes, where they were attended to, in some cases stomach-pumps having to be applied. These are not the only disgraceful features connected with this wreck. Several females (one of whom is respectably connected) went down to look at the remnants of the wreck. They soon became helpless, and, while in that state, were treated in a most foul and atrocious manner. One of them was found lying in the sand hills quite insensible, and in such a state as to leave little doubt that she had been shamefully treated.

THE WASHINGTON NEGROES AND THE SUFFRAGE BILL.—There was great rejoicing among the colored population in Washington on Friday night over the passage of the suffrage bill in the House of Representatives. They say they intend to select Sayles J. Bowen, now postmaster of that city, as their candidate for Mayor, and two years hence they will put up one of their own race as their candidate for that office. There is no doubt that the President will veto the bill, though of course, it will be passed nevertheless in both Houses of Congress by a two-thirds vote.

The Washington *Union* of Friday says:

The bill allowing unqualified negro suffrage in the District of Columbia, passed the Senate yesterday by a vote of thirty-two to thirteen. So the fiat has gone forth, and the fate of the two cities is seald. The rights of the people have been trampled under foot. Step by step the Radicals in and out of Congress have been depriving a portion of the people of their rights. Little by little have they been disregarding the wishes of the people of a portion of the country, until they have no rights now that Congress care to respect. At our next election for mayor and city councils, at least, one thousand ignorant negroes will go to the polls and cast their ballots beside the white man. This is not all; they will have the right to elect from their number members of the corporation and compel the white man to sit in council with the black man. We have seen election riots in this city—we have seen the blood of the white man flow—but we have seen nothing compared to what is in store for us. We tremble for the result. The citizens of this District are white, and have shown in days gone by that they have patience, but there is a bound beyond which patience ceases to be a virtue They have hoped for better things, but have hoped in vain; they have hoped that their almost unanimous desire would be respected, but the sequel shows to the contrary.

INTERNAL REVENUE.—The receipts from internal revenue sources for the present fiscal year, commencing July 1 1866, up to the 12th instant inclusive, amount to the heavy aggregate of $157,000,000. This gives an average of over $950,000 per diem for nearly six months past, or one-half of the fiscal year of 1867. If this average should continue for the balance of the year in question, the total revenue received from this source alone, independent of the customs and other sources, will reach the enormous sum of nearly $350,000 000—much greater than the aggregate for the fiscal year 1866, which amounted to 306,000,000.

"Where are you going so fast, Mr. Smith?' demanded Mr. Jones. "Home, sir, home; don't detain me; I have just bought my wife a new, bonnet, and I must deliver it before the fashion changes."

Agents Wanted For

THE LIFE AND CAMPAIGNS OF GENERAL (STONEWALL) JACKSON,