"Think of their wretched fate,
Whom friends and fortune quite forsake."
*Burns.*

There is in the nature of the white pond lily, Nymphœa, an unusually poetic and interesting peculiarity. During the light of the day it is clothed in elegant beauty and fragrance, but so soon as evening shades the earth, each petal folds down, it assumes the appearance of a bud, and sinking beneath water, rests there until morning, when ascending again above the surface it expands its snowy corolla and fills the air with arcadian odors, such as Virgil loved to breathe beneath the "Beechen tree."

Natural history develops many incomprehensible peculiarties in the physiology and habits of the vegtable world. Indeed, to watchful eyes, where do the inexaustible wonders of this globe cease? When Mungo Park travelled among the savage tribes of interior and southern Africa, he was one day attracted by an odor of so remarkable and fascinating a character, that although in a part of the country where deserts, wilderness and savageism abounded, he yet wandered onward, following his aerial guide until he found in a jungle a flower surpassing in magnitude and splendid beauty, any general or species of plant he had ever seen or heard of in the floral world. Can we understand this truth? Why should a flower of such consummate and artistic beauty have been planted, as so many are, where no human eyes have ever looked, from the time they first sprung up, to the period of their withering away; or why such care and so much beauty bestowed upon a life so ephemeral and upon that which wild beasts and reptiles crush down and trample into the dust? The butterflies and other insects flit about them and derive food from their nectaries, but they enjoy quite as much the honey from the nectary of the coarsest and most common flower. The pitcher plant—Nepthenes dutillatoria of Ceylon, has attached to the leaf a tendril, at the extremity of which is a pitcher six inches in length and one and a half in diameter, with a lid opening and shutting with the changes of the atmosphere. There is a secretion of pure water with which the pitcher is filled; into this creeping insects fall and are drowned, but there is a small shrimp which derives its sustenance from feeding upon those insects, and their loss of live preserves his. Here indeed is a check to our pride of reasoning, in the economy of life with these animals, the adaptation of mechanical vegetation to their destruction or preservation. Some thoughtful and studious minds reason only satisfactorily to themselves, when they apply the rules of the exact sciences. They must have with their problem theproof. Wouldthat we all could look upon the christian faith as upon these beautiful productions of nature, or what is ever present with us and the greatest of all *unanswered* problems, the vital principle. That we could derive from its holy influence all that is requisite for our peace here and hereafter, without attempting to draw aside the impenetrable curtain which is ever dropped before it.

The lake of the Nymphœa is small, and surrounded by many of those feathery looking trees which dwell near the water and resemble aquatic birds. Tall reeds grow on its margin, concealing in their linear foliage many a downy nest, and here the grave frog croaks, and tall white cranes look down from its sedgy side at their dark shadows, as if studying refraction and reflection, until some joyous minnow springing too near the surface changes in an instant this *crural* statue of a bird, into an animated enemy who stabs and devours him before he is even aware of his presence.—They are now amalgamated; the fish is the bird, and the bird is the fish; yet how unlike is the crane to the little minnow with its silver net and its ruby fins.

Farm houses and fields are in sight, and intervening is a woodland of four or five acres. We can now hear in our imagination the notes of the wood thrush, as she rocked upon the bough of a sycamore and appeared to delight the very atmosphere as it vibrated her dulcet melodies. And the dove was in that woodland too, but hers was the voice of mourning, the sobs of a broken heart—the spirit of tears—her very look is that of a chastely sculptured funeral urn.

One evening when the clouds hung low and black and the voice of thunder was heard among them, and the lightning leaped into them and out of them again and the smooth surface of the lake was dimpled with rain drops, a poor woman, more torn in soul than the rent clouds above her, and whose sorrows had made her old in the bloom of youth, found a grave beneath that still water. It gave her a place of rest and quieted a heart full of tears, and thus a bounty was bestowed upon her, for the first and only time by that lake whose snowy inhabitants shunned all that was dark and chilling, and dwelt only in the light of day. She had been rejected and despised, and in her rage and want, with the contumely of lost character, was then, for her advantages, a better, a purer and more religious spirit, than many who passed in her pomp and glittering array, and who regarded her as unworthy to lift her eyes from the earth in their presence.

We will endeavor to recollect some of the incidents in the life of her, who from dread of being publicly executed, together with the despair of shame and want, sought a grave in the quiet water of the lake.

DELIA MORVIN.

Sleet was rattling against the sculptured windows of a residence of white marble.—The day was so dark that the venetians were all opened and the lady of the mansion had just directed a half dozen perfumed wax candles to be lit, and the windows closed—for there was not even demiday from their united light—when the door slided back and a servant announced that a woman in the kitchen wished to speak with her.

"Who is she—what is she?" said a voice. It came from innumerable folds of India silk and Bengal muslin, for the lady was in a draped recess, and when she appeared, was closely wrapt in one of those rare Cashmere shawls, whose texture resembles vapor or gossamer, and yet is nearly as warm as fur. They are seldom seen beyond the rugged boundary of the Caucassus mountains, or the Capsian sea.

"She is called Marther Cloud madam."

"A very appropriate name for the day"—said the lady, who was irritated at the disturbance of her listless ennui. "Tell her to come in."

The servant again returned saying that the woman was standing in the passage, and that she said she was not fit to come into the house. As she spoke, she held open the door, but just before doing so, said in a low tone—"Madam, she is said to have no character."

The poor creature stood shivering, from want of warm clothing, and exposure to a deep snow and intense cold, for although the dwelling was as warm as June, by means of flues which ran throughout the building, yet it could not thaw the ague of her almost frozen body, and the lady added to her sufferings, for she darted keen icicles into her heart as she said: "How dare you come into this house, with such a character as I understand you have—show her the street door, Molly."

Gone—yes, to wretchedness and approaching famine. Two little children were taught that bitter day to hate and defraud their fellow-beings for life. And true it is, that from this hour, there lurked in the frescoed apartments of that marble residence an invisible evil spirit, whose red glaring eyes watched that lady, and stood by her and tempted her for many long years afterwards.

Delia Morvin was brought up in the suburbs of a town, and from her earliest recollections had heard from her parent the same lessons every day or two. They were like Dracos' laws, but the blood was shed from her own heart. She was taught that mercy and money could not dwell together. That her entreaties for work was met with ill usage and repulse, and that when she held up the trembling hands of beggary and starvation, she was driven away with mockery, threats and scorn. She was taught that they were the manacled captives of the strong and the rich, and that to break those chains by any means within their control, be they foul or fair, was their right.

The door of this wretched hovel opened, night or day to any one who would bring a few old clothes, or a little food or fuel into it. Such was the education of Delia Morvin. Her mother, Martha Cloud, was taken, when an orphan of four years of age, into a small country public house, where she grew up, and while yet too young to take care of herself, was betrayed by a Judas in the person of one of her own sex.

Here was seen the type of him who in the garden of Gethsemane committed so cruel and horrid an act, that life was a burden too heavy for him to bear: "And he went out and hanged himself."

On that bitter, frozen day, when the poor, suffering outcast ventured to go to the marble residence, a famine was at her threshold. She went to beg for the "crumbs which fell from the rich man's table." And in that single act there was more virtue than years had afforded to the silken and jewelled lady. She was striving to feed her destitute, hungry children, and forgot in their necessities her own existence. She was struggling against a mountain for them, when she encountered dread, and shame, and storms for their sakes.

Had she been given employment and countenanced in uprightness, those little ones would have been brought up faithfully and honestly, for she had a good heart, and when in great want, had been known to divide her crust with those she believed to be more unfortunate than herself. She had spread her rags, as well as she could, for the sick and weary, who had but the claims of humanity upon her, and watched them when all around her were sleeping. There is a bright record of all thy charities in heaven, Martha, and the last here are sometimes the first there.

The good Samaritan did not enquire whether the man who went down from Jerusalem to Jericho, and fell among thieves, was a sinner or not. He was performing a duty to a fellow being, and left the judgment of his character to God alone.

That repulse—that dreadful repulse was fatal in its effects. Legion is the name of the vices which resulted from it. Had the lady compassionated the unhappy woman by assisting and advising her, one among many of those disasters would have been prevented. Delia Morvin would not have committed burglary—a capital offence, nor would she have rushed unbidden into the presence of her God.

The lake of the Nymphœa is her coffin and her grave.

"Think of their wretched fate,
Whom friends and fortune quite forsake."

S. H. W.

### Conclusion of a Murder Trial in Baltimore—Scene in Court.

The trial of John Clare, indicted for the murder of Henry B. Grove, on the 29th of October, 1865, was concluded on Thursday night in the Circuit Court of Baltimore county, by a verdict of murder in the first degree. It was proved during the trial, exclusively by circumstantial evidence, that Clare, who is a young man of twenty-two or three, shot Grove in the photograph gallery of the latter in Baltimore, and taking his money and watch flew to Washington, his place of residence, where he was arrested and the watch recovered from a man with whom he had pawned it. The Baltimore *Sun* gives the following account of the conclusion of the trial and the incidental scene in the court room:—

The case was given to the jury at 7 P. M. Judge Emory informed them that he would keep the court in session one hour to receive their verdict. After the retirement of the jury, but few persons left the court-room, except for a brief interval.—The anxiety of the persons present, among whom were several ladies, was betrayed by their restlessness of movement and by the expression of their countenances. Even the counsel in the case could not conceal their anxiety. The prisoner, Clare, remained seated in the box, with a bailiff at his side. The court-room was lighted only by two or three tallow candles and one oil lamp, and was almost sepulchral in its gloom. Yet, by the dim light, the sallow and wan cheek and dark eyes of the youthful tenant of the prisoner's box exhibited more emotion than he had previously manifested. There were those near to him, however, to whom he was dear, and whose trepidation as the crisis of his fate approached, was palpably visible.

Almost at the exact termination of the hour, (8 o'clock,) a movement was heard in the direction of the grand jury room. Immediately every voice was hushed and every footfall suspended. The bailiff in charge of the jury entered the court-room with a lamp in his hand, followed by the jury. Amidst the silence which prevailed, Judge Emory directed the clerk to call the jury, after which the clerk said: "John Clare, hold up your right hand." The prisoner rose, made a step forward, so that he rested against the trial table and held up his right hand. The clerk said: "Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed upon your verdict?" which was responded to affirmatively. "Who shall say for you?" Answer—"Our foreman." Clerk—"Do you find the prisoner at the bar guilty or not guilty of the matter whereof he is charged?" Amidst the almost breathless silence the foreman responded—"We find the prisoner *guilty of murder in the first degree.*" At this moment the right arm of the prisoner dropped like lead, and his body fell forward with a heavy thug upon the table before him. Half suppressed evidences of emotion were heard in various directions. The sobs of women were audible, and the pale cheek and even the tears of men were visible. Many of the jurymen wept at the sight and few persons in that crowded hall could conceal their emotion.

The clerk suspended for a moment the requisite formalities, while two of the bailiffs supported the form of the prisoner, which still rested, apparently inanimate, upon the table. The clerk resumed: "Your foreman says you find the prisoner guilty of murder in the first degree, and so you say all," to which all bowed affirmatively. The court directed the clerk to record the verdict.—The bailiffs then supported the prisoner to his seat, upon which he reclined, motionless and silent, with his handkerchief and hands covering his face.

The counsel for the defence stated that they would file in writing a motion in arrest of judgment "for errors apparent upon the face of the record," which was done.

The attention of the spectators was then again drawn to the prisoner, who remained in the same position, and they crowded around him with eager eyes until the bailiffs requested all to withdraw from the court room, which they did. The prostrate form of the miserable prisoner was then borne to his narrow cell in the county jail.

While a physician was working over a young lady who had suddenly fainted in the streets of Zanesville, it was found necessary to remove eleven pairs of stocking legs and one pair of hose before he could restore circulations through her pedel extremities.

## STATE NEWS.

More Thieving.—We learn that Mrs. Eliza Herriet, of Pollocksville, was robbed on Thursday night last, of several hundred pounds of bacon and pork, together with quite an amount of other provisions, which she had collected on her farm.

Mrs. Herriet is a widow lady, and has no protection. The robbery is supposed to have been committed by a band of negroes. Our informant states that there has been considerable activity among the colored population in that vicinity, and unusual traveling upon the country roads.

We hope our Police will keep on the alert for the perpetrators of this robbery, as it is thought they came in this direction.

*Newbern Journal of Commerce.*

Hon. A. H. Jones, the member elect to Congress from the Mountain District in this State, and editor of the Hendersonville *Pioneer*, has issued a petition to Congress to lay off a new loyal State, composed of enough of the Western counties of this State to form one. Mr. Jones is not satisfied with the empty honor of being a *member* elect, he is anxious to secure by the aid of Congress, what he can never get again by the votes of the people of that District.

*Raleigh Progress.*

Peace Institute.—We are pleased to learn that arrangements are made by which the work on the *Peace Institute* will soon be revived, and its completion effected in a short time. The importance of this Institution to the community and especially to the Presbyterian Church in this State cannot easily be estimated.—*Raleigh Progress.*

Incendiarism Rampant.—The barn and sheds of Lieutenant W. K. Hammond, on Blount's Creek, Beaufort county, were entirely destroyed by fire on Saturday night last about 10 P. M. A buggy, harness and near 3,000 pounds of unginned cotton were burned in the buildings. It is supposed the incendiaries scattered turpentine about the floor and then ignited it, as the flames enveloped everything in a very few minutes. Lieut. Hammond's loss was about $1,400.

This is the second time the same establishment has been destroyed by an incendiary.—*Newbern Jour. of Commerce.*

On yesterday week, as we learn, a difficulty occurred at Halifax between Mr. Jno. Ponton, a well known citizen of this county, and Thomas Weeks, of Halifax. Weeks cut Mr. Ponton's jaw entirely through, from the mouth to the ear.

On the Sunday following, Weeks was making some disturbance in the hotel, and on his brother (Redman Weeks) remonstrating with him, he cut him dangerously in two places. We are glad to learn that Redman is now improving. Mr. Ryland, a photographic artist, was also severely wounded by Thomas Weeks.—*Weldon State.*

Extensive Cotton Robbery.—We regret to learn that the cotton house of Messrs. Heath & Weatherbee, across the Trent river, was broken open on Thursday night and 2,000 to 3,000 pounds of seed cotton was stolen therefrom. We have not heard the particulars, but it seems that on Thursday these gentlemen discharged their watchman and had not procured another by night, so that the premises were left unguarded. It is hard to think that the labors of one entire summer should be crippled in one night. Our readers will remember that it was this same cotton the thieves were after when they attempted to murder the watchman a few nights ago.

*Newbern Commercial.*

The Wilson Tournament.—Thirteen knights entered the list to compete for the usual honors, among them was Messrs. M. C. Nixon and H. P. Dortch, of this place. Mr. Hadley crowned Miss Mollie Dortch, Queen; Mr. Pate crowned Miss Bynum first Maid of Honor; Mr. Tyson crowned Miss M. Hancock, second Maid of Honor, and Mr. Selby crowned Miss Blount, third Maid of Honor. Mr. M. C. Nixon won the Championship; he has a certificate to that effect. Mr. H. P. Dortch tied Mr. Selby three times for the third maid of honor, and was complimented very highly for his excellent riding. Messrs. Nixon and Dortch are two of our best riders.—*Goldsboro' News.*

Another Robbery.—The yard of Mrs. Sumrell, on Craven street, was entered on Thursday night. The thieves finding nothing but a pair of old trowsers which attracted their attention, made way with them, taking pains to leave the clothes line—an evidence that they fear the rope—which, if justice is ever meted out to them, awaits them at some future day.

*Newbern Commercial.*

## CAPTIONS OF THE ACTS

And Resolutions Passed at the First Session of the General Assembly, 1866-'67.

1. An Act to extend the present term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the county of Wake.

2. An Act to enable the County Courts of Craven and Cumberland to extend their sessions. (Grants the privilege to the above counties of extending the terms of their County Courts from day to day until the business is disposed of, though it should extend beyond the time heretofore provided.)

3. An Act in relation to the County Courts of the county of Hyde. (Gives a majority of the magistrates, at the first Court after the 1st of January, in each year, to select five of their number to hold the Courts, three of whom shall have power to act.)

4. An Act to authorize the Dismal Swamp Canal Company to issue eight per cent. bonds.

5. An Act to postpone the special term appointed for the county of Chowan, on the second Monday of December, 1866.—(Postpones the time until the Wednesday after the first Monday of February, 1867, and grants the privilege of continuing the term two weeks if necessary.)

6. An Act to amend the Charter of the Washington Toll Bridge Company.

7. An Act to extend the time for the collection of taxes in certain counties.—(Gives the Sheriffs and Tax Collectors of the counties of Alexander, Wilkes, Beaufort, Polk, Rutherford, McDowell, Mitchell, Burke, Watauga Caldwell, Catawba, Lincoln, Cleaveland and Gaston, time until the first day of March, 1867, to make settlement with the Public Treasurer.)

8. An Act to protect the people of Chatham county. (Allows the Sheriff of said county time until the 1st of March, 1867, to settle taxes with the Public Treasurer.)

9. An Act to make valid the sale of the old Jail lot by the County Court of Edgecombe, and to secure the title to the purchaser, and to sell and purchase other lands for certain purposes. (Authorizes the Chairman of the County Court to make titles, and a majority of the Justices to sell and buy other lots for the purpose of building a Jail and stocks.)

10. An Act to amend sec. 1st of chapter 29th of the laws of North Carolina, passed by the General Assembly of 1865-'66, relative to Roads, Ferries and Bridges. (Lim its the age to forty-five instead of fifty years.)

11. An Act to change the time of holding the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Alexander county. [Changes the time from the third Monday of March, June, September and December, to the first Monday in each of the above named months.]

12. An Act to change the time of holding the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Yadkin county. [Changes the time from the first Monday in January, April, July and October, to the second Monday in the above named months.]

13. An Act granting a general amnesty and pardon to all officers and soldiers of the State of North Carolina, of the late Confederate States armies, or the United States, for offences committed against the criminal laws of the State of North Carolina.

14. An Act to incorporate the McLean Fire Engine Company, No. 1, in the town of Fayetteville.

15. An Act in favor of K. P. Harris.—(Authorizes the Clerk of the County Court of Cabarrus to make title to said Harris for old Jail.)

16. An Act to amend an act for the relief of such persons as may suffer from the destruction of the records and other papers of the several counties of the State, and for other purposes. (Amends so as to read "all petitions to declare the contents of a deed or will or any matter of record shall be filed within five years next after the ratification of this act."

17. An Act to re-enact and confirm the charter of the Williamston and Tarboro' Railroad Company and the amendment thereto. (It legalizes all acts done by said Company under the old charter and amendments since the close of the war.)

18. An Act to incorporate the Yanceyville and Milton Railroad Company.

19. An Act to incorporate the Newbern Steam Fire Company No. 1.

20. An Act for the relief of disabled soldiers. (Provides that when it is definitely ascertained that the artificial limbs cannot be made to be of service to them the applicant shall be entitled to receive the amount paid by the State for the limbs.)

21. An Act for the relief of James S. Snow, Sheriff of Halifax county. (Allows time until March 1st, 1867, to settle taxes with Public Treasurer.)

22. An Act to enhance the value of the bonds to be issued for the completion of the Western N. C. R. R., and for other purposes. (Authorizes the Public Treasurer when it shall become his duty to issue bonds of the State to the amount of $50,000, under acts of 1854-'55, and 1860-'61, to mortgage an equal amount of State stock in the N. C. R. R. as collateral security, and authorizes the President and Directors of the W. N. C. R. R. Co. to issue bonds bearing 8 per cent. interest, and to execute a mortgage to the purchaser of said bonds.)

23. An Act to empower the County Court of Mecklenburg to hold extra terms. (Authorizes the Justices to order extra terms of the County Court when in their judgment the public interest require it.)

24. An Act to change the name of the Carolina Joint Stock Insurance and Trust Company. (Changes the name to "The American Joint Stock and Trust Company."

25. An Act to repeal all acts heretofore passed in relation to the incorporation of the town of Morganton, and to provide a substitute therefor.

26. An Act to allow fees to Justices of the Peace in Mecklenberg county and to increase those of Constables in said county.

27. An Act for the construction of a bridge across Notla River in the county of Cherokee and for other purposes. (Authorizes Mr. Siler, the agent for the sale of Cherokee lands, to appropriate the sum of $2,000 for the construction of said bridge.)

28. An Act to enable the Western Railroad Company to complete its road from the Coalfields, in Chatham county to some point on the N. C. R. R. (Authorizes the Public Treasurer to subscribe to said Company $600,000 and to give up the mortgage on said road and authorizes the President and Directors to issue the mortgaged bonds of said Company not to exceed $900,000, running 30 years or longer, in sums not less than $100 each, bearing 8 per cent. interest.)

29. An Act providing for the support of the Insane Asylum. (Appropriates the sum of $40,000 for the support of the same for '66-'67 and '67-'68, and the further sum of $5,000 for the repair of the building, fences, grounds, &c.

30. An Act to enable the Wil., Char. & Ruth. R. R. Co. to complete its road, pay its debt to the State and extend its road to the Tennessee line. (Authorizes them to issue bonds and borrow money, at not more than 8 per cent. and to mortgage the property of said road.)

31. An Act to authorize the President and Directors of the Blount's Creek Manufacturing Company of the town of Fayetteville to borrow money to rebuild their factory. (Authorizes said Company to borrow $30,000 and mortgage the property to pay the debt.)

32. An Act to amend the Charter of the town of Wilson.

33. An Act concerning appeals in criminal cases. (Any person convicted of capital felony and sentenced to death, and who is unable to give security for an appeal to the Supreme Court, the same shall be granted without security.

34. An Act to incorporate the town of Durham in the county of Orange.

35. An Act to incorporate the Thomas Gold Mining Company in the county of Franklin.

36. An Act to incorporate the Collins Gold Mining Company in the county of Franklin.

37. An Act for the relief of W. A. Philpot, Sheriff of Granville county. Allows time to the 15th of March, 1867, to settle with the Public Treasurer to balance of taxes due.

38. An Act to incorporate the Sturges Gold Mining Company in the county of Franklin.

39. An Act to amend sec. 2nd of an act to incorporate the town of Marshall.

40. An Act to amend the 3rd section of the 97th chap. of the Revised Code entitled "Religious Societies." (Adds after the word "to" at the end of the 8th line the words "take by devise," and repeals the proviso in said section, all of which only applies to St. James' church in the city of Wilmington.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. A Resolution in regard to the message of the Governor and the report of the Public Treasurer. (Requests the Governor to have printed, in advance of the meeting of the General Assembly, a sufficient number of his message to supply each member with ten copies, and two hundred for the Executive Department and the Public Treasurer a like number of his report.)

2. A Resolution to amend a resolution passed at the present session of the General Assembly. (So amends the above resolution as to include the report of the Comptroller and any other report that may be necessary to have printed.)

3. A Resolution in favor of the Sheriff of Gaston county. (Allows said Sheriff until February 1st, 1867, to make report of taxes to Public Treasurer.)

4. A Resolution providing for the printing of certain ordinances. (Requires the Secretary of State to have all the ordinances of 1865-'66, now in force, printed with the laws of 1866-'67.)

5. A Resolution in relation to the tax on Cotton. (Instructs the Attorney General of N. C. to inquire into the legality of the tax of 3 cents per lb. on cotton imposed by an act of the Congress of the United States.)

6. A Resolution authorizing the Governor to accept the aid proffered by the United States government. (Requests the Governor to communicate with the chairman of each County Court in the State and ascertain the extent of distribution in each county, and report to the Chief of the Freedmen's Bureau, in this State, and for each county to make provision to pay expenses of transportation of supplies as received for the poor and destitute.)

7. A Resolution rejecting the proposed amendment as the fourteenth article of the Constitution of the United States.

8. A Resolution concerning the per diem and mileage of the officers and members of this Legislature. (Stands the same as the last General Assembly.)

9. A Resolution to postpone the valuation of lands in this State. (Repeals so much of the Revenue law of 1866 as required a re-valuation of the lands in 1867.)

10. A Resolution in regard to Confederate soldiers detained in Northern prisons. (Requests the Governor to inquire if any Confederate soldiers from North Carolina are now detained in any Northern hospital or prison, unable from wounds, sickness or other cause from returning home, and that he take the necessary steps to enable them to return home.)

11. A Resolution providing for the payment of Sheriffs holding elections. (Allows the Sheriffs same pay on the vote of the new Constitution as is now allowed for the election of Governor, and the Public Treasurer to pay the same.)

12. A Resolution in favor of D. Outlaw, Senator from the 7th Senatorial District.—(Allows per diem from the time he rrived at Raleigh and not from the time he qualified, he having been prevented from qualifying sooner by extreme illness.

13. A Resolution in favor of the people in Lincoln County. (Allows the Sheriff of said county until February 15th, 1867, to settle with the Public Treasurer.)

15. A Resolution authorizing the Governor to extend the provisions of the act granting amnesty and pardon.

14. A Resolution in favor of the Sheriff of Richmond county, (allows time until Feb., 1867, to settle taxes with Public Treasurer.)

16. A Resolution for the benefit of the Sheriffs of Randolph, Yadkin, and Bertie counties, (allows time until 1st of March, 1867, to settle taxes with Public Treasurer.)

17. A Resolution in favor of the Sheriffs of Cumberland, Northampton, Wayne, Onslow, Moore, and Caswell counties, (allows time until March 1st, 1867, to settle taxes with Public Treasurer.)

18. A Resolution in regard to tax and for other purposes.

19. A Resolution of thanks to His Excellency the Governor and others.

20. Resolution for the relief of the Seth Jones estate.

21. Resolution in favor of Mrs. T. J. Judkins, (allows her the pay due her deceased husband to the 24th of December.)

22. Resolution for the benefit of the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and the Blind, (appropriates $5,000.)

23. Resolution in favor of Rufus H. Jones.

24. Resolution in reference to the N. C. Railroad Company. (Appoints a committee, two on the part of each House, to examine the books, inquire into the alleged abuses and general management and condition of said road, with power to send for persons and papers, and to report to the adjourned session of this General Assembly.)

25. Resolution declaring the loyalty of the citizens of North Carolina.

## LATEST NEWS
## BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED BY THE U. S. AND EUROPEAN NEWS ASSOCIATION FOR THE JOURNAL.

### The Opinion of Justice Grier on the Decision of the Supreme Court, in the Test Oath Case, not Delivered—The Case of Dr. Mudd, &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 26—Noon.

On account of the absence of Justice Grier, who is to deliver an opinion on the decision of the Supreme Court, in the test oath case, it was not delivered this morning, and as the Court adjourns for holiday, to Thursday, it is the opinion that it is not expected 'till the Monday following.

There has been no decision on the application for a writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of Dr. Mudd, confined at the Dry Tortugas. It is stated that Chief Justice Chase doubts the jurisdiction of the Court in the matter. If the Court delays a decision, application will be made to the Executive to release the prisoner upon the decision of the Supreme Court in the Indiana conspiracy case.

Policeman Williams halted two suspicious men, at four o'clock this morning, when one of them shot him—it is supposed fatally. The town is full of burglars.

### From Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 26—P. M.

It is stated that the majority opinion of the Supreme Court on the test oath, as applied to lawyers, is based upon the principle that the profession of law is a trade, and, therefore, an inattainable right, not to be given by the Government or taken away by the act of rebellion.

It is estimated that three-fourths of the revenue from distillation has been lost through the incompetency of inspectors.

The amount of Gold in the Treasury is $95,577,886, of which $17,739,160 is held on certificates.

In the diplomatic circles here, the threatened Spanish revolution is the subject of interesting speculation, with a strong impression of its probability, from complications with Portugal.

The receipts from Customs for the week ending Saturday were $1,098,429.

### Markets.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26—6 P. M.

Gold 131¼. Five-twenties 105¼; Seven-thirties 104¼; New Fives 107¼; Tennessee's 69½; Missouri's 92¼. Cotton is dull at 33½@35 cents—sales of 700 bales. Flour is declining—sales of 180 bbls Southern at $11@$16 50. Wheat is dull. Corn 1 cent higher. Oats heavy. Whiskey dull. Pork lower; sales of 4,300 bbls; new mess $20@$20 50; $18 62@$19 25 for old mess; closing at $18 75 cash, and $17@$17 50 for prime. Beef is heavy—beef hams are firmer—sales of 200 bbls at $29@$35.—Bacon is dull and heavy. Dressed Hogs are heavy at 7½@8½ cents. Western and City cut Meats are dull—sales of 100 packages at 9@10 cents for Shoulders, and 10@12 cents for Hams. Lard is dull and heavy—sales of 300 bbls. at 11@12¼ cts. ₱ lb. for old and new. Butter and cheese are quiet. Oil—Linseed is dull at $1 31@$1 33. Naval Stores are quiet at 70@71 for Spirits Turpentine, $1 50@$50 for Rosin. Rice—Carolina is quiet at 9@9½ cents ₱ lb. Coffee is lower—sales of 900 bags Rio on private terms; Laguayra is in moderate request—sales of 550 hhds. Cuba at 9¾ cents ₱ lb. Molasses is dull—sales of 310 bbls. N. O. at 76@90cts. Wool is steady with a fair business doing. The money market is active at 6@7 ₱ cent. for call. Foreign Exchange is dull at 109@109½.—American Gold for first class Banker's bills is decidedly lower, opening at 133½ and declining to 131¼ and closing at 131¼. Government stocks are dull and a shade easier. Freights dull at 3½d.@4d. for grain to Liverpool per sailing vessel.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 26—6 P. M.

Flour and Wheat are dull and unchanged. Corn dull and 1 cent lower. Whiskey dull at $2 25.—Hogs opened active at $7 25@$7 60, but closed dull with the advance lost; Receipts for two days 7,000 head. Provisions dull; mess Pork $19 50@$20; bulk meats 7¾, 9@10¼; green meats 6, 8@9¼ cents ₱ lb. Lard dull at 11½@11¾ cents ₱ lb.—Gold 134.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 26—6 P. M.

Corn heavy; Prime White and Yellow 98 cents—receipts 459,000 bushels. Flour very dull, with a declining tendency.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 26—6 P. M.

Tobacco is nominal and unchanged. In hemp and cotton nothing has been done. Flour is steady and unchanged. Wheat is firm—buyers standing off. Corn is dull and lower at 80@86 cents for new, and 88 cents for choice old white.—Oats have declined to 66@69 cents. Provisions dull and unchanged. Lard flat at 11½@11¾ cents by the tierce, and 13½ cents by the keg. Sugar quiet—business small and confined almost entirely to Louisiana, which sells from first hands at 10@13 cents for fair and fully fair, and 14@14½ cents for clarified. Whiskey dull at $2 25. Hogs are inactive at $6 25@$6 50—most of the packers are out of the market until after new year.

## Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beeswax, ₱ lb | 31 @ | 33 | |
| Beef Cattle, ₱ 100 lbs. | 8 00 @ | 11 00 | |
| Bricks, ₱ M. | 12 00 @ | 20 00 | |
| Barrels, Sp'ts T., each. | | | |
| 2nd hand | 2 50 @ | 3 75 | |
| New | 3 50 @ | 4 50 | |
| Candles, ₱ lb., | | | |
| Tallow | 18 @ | 20 | |
| Adamantine | 25 @ | 26 | |
| Sperm | 50 @ | 55 | |
| Coffee, ₱ lb., | | | |
| Java | 40 @ | 45 | |
| Laguayra | 33 @ | 35 | |
| Rio | 25 @ | 29 | |
| St. Domingo | 26 @ | 28 | |
| Cotton, ₱ lb., | | | |
| Ord. to Mid'g | 25 @ | 31 | |
| Strict Mid'g | 00 @ | 32 | |
| Cotton Bagging, | | | |
| Gunny, ₱ dy | 33 @ | 37 | |
| Dundee | 30 @ | 35½ | |
| Rope, ₱ lb | 10 @ | 12½ | |
| Corn Meal, | | | |
| ₱ bushel | 1 45 @ | 1 50 | |
| Domestics, | | | |
| Sheeting, ₱ yard | 18½ @ | 19 | |
| Yarn, ₱ 5 lb | 2 75 @ | 3 00 | |
| Feathers, ₱ lb | 65 @ | 75 | |
| Fish, ₱ bbl., | | | |
| Mackerel, | | | |
| No. 1 | 00 00 @ | 25 50 | |
| No. 2 | 20 00 @ | 22 00 | |
| No. 3 | 17 50 @ | 18 00 | |
| Mullets | 9 00 @ | 11 00 | |
| Herring, | | | |
| East | 5 00 @ | 7 00 | |
| N.C.roe | 10 00 @ | 00 00 | |
| do cut | 9 00 @ | 00 00 | |
| Dry Cod, ₱ lb | 10 @ | 11 | |
| Flour, ₱ bbl., Northern | | | |
| Family | 12 75 @ | 16 00 | |
| Superfine | 9 75 @ | 11 50 | |
| Fine | 9 00 @ | 9 50 | |
| Grain, ₱ lb | 18 @ | 20 | |
| Gunny Bags | 35 @ | 45 | |
| Guano, Peruvian, | | | |
| Per ton | 102½ @ | 105 00 | |
| Land Plaster, ₱ ton | | 18 00 | |
| Grain, ₱ bushel, | | | |
| Corn | 1 05 @ | 1 30 | |
| Oats | 70 @ | 80 | |
| Peas, Cow | 1 10 @ | 1 15 | |
| Rice, rough | 00 @ | 0 00 | |
| Carolina | 12½ @ | 00 | |
| East India | 11½ @ | 0 12 | |
| Hides, ₱ lb., | | | |
| Green | 4½ @ | 5 | |
| Dry | 10 @ | 15 | |
| Hay, ₱ 100 lbs., | | | |
| Eastern | 1 30 @ | 1 35 | |
| Northern | 1 10 @ | 1 15 | |
| Iron, ₱ lb., | | | |
| English, ass'd | 8 @ | 10 | |
| American, ref | 0 @ | 10 | |
| American, sheer | 9 @ | 10 | |
| Swede | 10 @ | 12 | |
| Hoop, ₱ ton | 000 00 @ | 180 00 | |
| Lead, ₱ bbl | 0 00 @ | 0 00 | |
| From store | 0 00 @ | 2 25 | |
| Liquors, ₱ gal., (domestic,) | | | |
| Whiskey, Bourbon | 2 25 @ | 5 00 | |
| N. E. Rum | 3 00 @ | 4 00 | |
| Gin | 4 00 @ | 7 00 | |
| Brandy | 4 00 @ | 9 00 | |

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|---|---|---|---|
| Lumber, (River,) | | | |
| Fir Bds | 18 00 @ | 18 50 | |
| Wide do | 12 00 @ | 14 00 | |
| Scantling | 8 00 @ | 10 00 | |
| Molasses, ₱ gallon, | | | |
| Cuba | 47½ @ | 60 | |
| Sugar house | 50 @ | 55 | |
| Syrup | 65 @ | 1 00 | |
| Naval Stores, | | | |
| Turpentine ₱ 280 lbs | | | |
| New Virgin | 0 00 @ | 4 30 | |
| Yellow dip | 0 00 @ | 4 30 | |
| Hard | 0 00 @ | 2 15 | |
| Tar, ₱ bbl | 0 00 @ | 1 55 | |
| Tar, in ordr | 1 80 @ | 1 90 | |
| Pitch, City | 0 00 @ | 3 50 | |
| Rosin, pale | 6 50 @ | 8 00 | |
| do No. 1 | 4 00 @ | 6 00 | |
| do No. 2 | 3 50 @ | 4 50 | |
| do No. 3 | 3 00 @ | 3 25 | |
| Spirits Turpentine, ₱ gal | 61 @ | 00 | |
| Nails, ₱ lb., | | | |
| Cut | 7¾ @ | 8 | |
| Oils, ₱ gallon. | | | |
| Sperm | 0 00 @ | 3 00 | |
| Linseed | 2 00 @ | 2 25 | |
| Machinery | 2 00 @ | 2 50 | |
| Kerosene | 80 @ | 85 | |
| Pea Nuts, | 1 80 @ | 2 25 | |
| Potatoes, | | | |
| Sweet, bush | 0 75 @ | 1 00 | |
| Irish, ₱ bbl | 3 00 @ | 3 25 | |
| Provisions, ₱ lb., | | | |
| N. C. Bacon. | | | |
| Hams | 21 @ | 22 | |
| Middlings | 20 @ | 00 | |
| Shoulders | 19 @ | 00 | |
| Hog round | 19 @ | 20 | |
| Western Bacon. | | | |
| Hams | 21 @ | 23 | |
| Middlings | 15 @ | 17 | |
| Shoulders | 14 @ | 16 | |
| Lard, N. C. | 19 @ | 20 | |
| do North'rn | 16 @ | 17 | |
| Butter, N. C. | 30 @ | 37½ | |
| do North'rn | 38 @ | 42 | |
| Cheese | 17 @ | 20 | |
| Pork, Northern, ₱ bbl., | | | |
| City Mess | 24 50 @ | 26 00 | |
| Thin " | 00 00 @ | 24 00 | |
| Prime, | 00 00 @ | 23 00 | |
| Rump | 00 00 @ | 22 00 | |
| Salt, | | | |
| Alum, bush | 0 60 @ | 70 | |
| Liverpool, sack ground, cargo | 2 10 @ | 2 10 | |
| from store | 2 45 @ | 2 60 | |
| Sugar, ₱ lb., | | | |
| Cuba | 11 @ | 14 | |
| Porto Rico | 14 @ | 15 | |
| B | 14½ @ | 15 | |
| C | 16 @ | 00 | |
| A | 17 @ | 00 | |
| Crushed | 18 @ | 00 | |
| Soap, ₱ lb | 9 @ | 14 | |
| Shingles, ₱ M., | | | |
| Contract | 6 00 @ | 6 50 | |
| Common | 2 25 @ | 4 00 | |
| Staves, ₱ M., | | | |
| W. O. bbl | 25 00 @ | 30 00 | |
| R. O. hhd | 25 00 @ | 40 00 | |
| Timber, ₱ M., | | | |
| Shipping | 00 00 @ | 00 00 | |
| Mill, prime | 11 00 @ | 12 00 | |
| Mill