# THE FAYETTEVILLE NEWS.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1867.

## SPECIAL NCTICES

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friends are urgently requested to send the names of such of their neighbors and acquaintneces as they know to be trustworthy and teliable men, who wish to subscribe for the NEWS but are unable to pay in ad vance. 'We will send the paper, and wait for a shor-time for the amount of their subscription.

### Northern Peditical Leaders and the Northern People.

We wenture to assert, by the aid of judgment which we confess to be very fallible and liable to error, that a change in public sentiment with regard to the proper political status of the Southern states is taking place at the North. The indications of this are becoming more apparent and unmistakable . every day, and this growing state of feeling will make itself known even in Congress ere long.

At the close of the war, the Northern people had become wrought up to such a state of desperation and exasperation by the magnitude of the conflict into which the whole nation had been precipitated, and the immense expenditure of life and treasure which had been required for the suppression of the rebellion, that they felt a willingness to adopt any measures and impose any penalties which might be desired for the punishment of the "crime of secession."

The grand rebellion which lasted over the "ninety days"-at which period it was to have been crushedwhich dragged its slow length along through weary months of planning, suffering and fighting, and loomet up in its formidable proportions, confronting the Union at the close of even years, inflicted by its stub borness such rage and disappointment upon the minds of both military chieftains and political leaders that its final overthrow left little room for the exercise of magnanimity and deliberate reasoning. True lovers of the Union, who hated and combatted secession from patriotic and conscientious motives, and that other class, which pursued the war with dogged persistency from a deep-rooted hatred of the South, were united in this: that "Treason should be made odious," and that "traitors" should expiate their crimes by the exercise of the extreme rigor of the law.

If this course of procedure necessitated the total ruin of the South-very well; let it be. It was deserved and to be expected. If it carried in its train expatria-

er world. So it has ever been, and so it will ever be. ] From the cradle, where the first tint of dawn falls upon the upturned, face, even to the tomb, where the tottering Lortal is lost in that mysterious shadow, and the shades of night gather in and thicken around the dving, woman's spirit is the very life of man, the precious soul that's cherished in his inmost breast.

How , theu, were men to live in that microcosm, the "tented field," without her? "Order is Heaven's first law," and woman is the great manager of order; hence the tents and huts of these ugly (for it is a significant fact that, among other things, with the absence of women these fellows became perfectly hideous) and rude coldiers presented a never ending scene of disorder and confusion. "Cleanliness is next to godliness," and where woman is, there is cleanliness; consequently these "brave Southrons" became each day dirtier and filthier, until the wonder was that they could get any dirticr one day than they were the day before. Woman's society is our synonym for purity; hence, in the absence of woman the Confederate army social circle gret to be-not woman's society.

Was it then possible for men to live with the most be neficent influence that God has granted them thus withdrawn, and not deteriorate and suffer by it? Many, alasl very many of the poor fellows died before that glad, sweet light, the light of woman's eye, the light of woman's love, ever again shed its soft beams down into their hearts; died at the mouth of the cannon, at

the point of the bayonet; closed their shuddering eves on the face of grim death, instead of gazing fondly upon the lineaments of the loved and beautiful! God help them then! Who can measure the darkness of that hour? God grant that with the last sigh of life, as it sank into a dreamless and eternal sleep, thrown prostrate by fate on that dreary field, through the prayers of woman, offered in homes afar off, a more enduring light was sent out from the radiance of the highest throne, to illumine eternity and show the soul the path from earth up unto Heaven.

But as we have already said, great interest was fell to know of the moral and social effect of the war. No supposition was made by many of a failure to gain our independence. The question was how we would behave in victory, now we would deport ourselves in prosperity, when the fruits of success were showered down upon us and we had garnered them in. But there were others again who viewed this matter from a different stand-point. They looked upon this fair fabric which was feebly proppe up by spears and swords and guns, and was dripping with the life-blood of a sorely pressed people; and they saw its foundations being sapped away and undermined by treason and dishonesty and greed and speculation and peculation, and they could almost hear the

falling crash of this proud temple of a day, and they asked themselves the more serious question, "what

h rity and spotler constity, to crush her down be-1 The Washing L'ain men's feet, and mar her loveliness of form and ayune seems to think Congress less radical overcloud the beauty of her soul, and make her a hated than before the holidays. He says: The recoil, 'tis enough to bow into the bitter ashes of a softening and humanizing effect upon many strong agony man who so loves her, and angels in Heaven of those returning Congressmen. There is no weep that one of their number has fallen! fallen! fall- bitterness in what they say now. They have

malady, more terrible than aught that can affliat the are to come before Congress, and, perhaps body, has cast its blight upon the things held most they have become convinced that it would precious, and wherever a state of affairs so lamentable not be well to carry out those vindictive exists, it must cause unfeigned grief to the manly and schemes. Certain it is that they do not talk honorable. And we only feel called upon to cite the now, in relation to the project for the South, author who makes the above expose to prove that our censors at the North refuse to see the skeleton in their own households.

What shall we call that state of society where, through the crowd and din and bustle of Broadway, a fair frail creature, showing the means and appliances of wealth and luxury on her person, totters and staggers against rude men, on door steps, unveiled to the insolent gaze of villains who rejoice that she has got

so near the infamy that will work her ruin and place her in their power? What is that state of society where, at the whisper "a woman drunk," an hundred heads of families will suddenly start and shudder and look fearfully and wistfully towards this unnatural object, dreading to behold their own lost one, so tenderly loved, so fervently prayed for?

The demoralization of prosperity and very suddenly acquired riches - the demoralization of poverty and ruin. Here are the two pictures-compare them and judge for yourselves. The New York Round Table, an ably edited and independent journal, has been sued and threatened and abused lately for telling the truth, It has lifted the curtain and dragged a way the finsel, and shown "whited sepulchres, full of dead men's bones." Go down into the tenements of Five Points and herald in trumpet-tones the sin rh riot there among the miserable and the starving. Tell with holy horror of the murders and rebberies done in

these places of eternal night. The caanaille were born thus to live hunted down and outcast, and die to fill the pages of police reports. But woe to the andacicus hand that drags back the screen from the home of wealth, and displays, back of the glitter and glare, the shadows of spectres ghastly and deathly, that make private closets dim with unavailing weeping, ineffec-

tual prayer and useless, vain remorse. Shall we say that these things do not exist as they are represented What means that most significant and melancholy sign brought to view every day, of the abyss springing up beneath a healthful and moral domestic and social system-that growing fashion of divorce and separation? Who can tell what are the terrible struggles of the

spirit that must come, the hoping against hope, the will we be in defeat?" Would the men who left the sides men will give publicity to their households, and in the are the most noticeable. Within a few weeks of their companions, deserted the ranks, and fiel to eyes of the world put away those whom no man "shall past, the cotton exports (this years crop)

dent of the Pieome thing from which honor and dignity must Christmas festivities seem to have had a len! We cannot exult that among our enemies this had time to think over the measures that

erns States to territorics, as they did before Christmas. I have heard them this evening express doubts and strong doubts, of the propriety and the expediency of the whole

measure. These members have undoubtedly thught the matter all over, and have come to the conclusion that the obstacles in the war of the success of the measure are of such a nature that they had better not be attempted. If the measures could be carried out, the whole espense of the government of in newly created territories would fall upon the general Government, and the people of the North will have their already burdensome taxes fearfully increased, in order to meet these new expenses. The measure, therefore, will be unpopular at the North. Besides this, the whole

of the Southern State debt must be assumed by the General Government. The people of the North again must be saddled with this additional burden; and these members of Concress are wise enough to see that they would break down under it, or rather they would refuse to hear it all. But above all, the recent action and present attitude of the Supreme Court, seems to have brought them to their senses. They see plainly enough that be carried into practical effect, because the rence. Supreme Court would pronounce unconstitutional, null and void. It is possible, therefore (I do not say it is probable, for I have not seen enough of the members to say that,) that the territorial scheme may fall through

THE ENGLISH INTEREST IN THE SOUTH .- The English capital and English commercial in terests have alrealy since the close of the war, secured the larger part of the carrying trade between our Southern States and European ports. The steamship lines running between New Orleans and the commercial

centres of England and France, are by no refusal to believe, until conviction is forced, before means the only evidence of this, though they

We are glad to hear of the investment of

investors and managers we can certainly find

no fault. We think moreover, if the enter-

George W. Bungay, who recently witness-

About seven o'clock at night I took pas-

sage on the Dixon Air Line Railroad. The

train had proceeded but a few miles from the

the prairie. It was a bitter night; the wind

length, and now and then it made such rapid

progress it seemed to keep pace with the

thick and stormy night. One crackling and

ed a prairie fire, writing to the Detroit Ad-

vertiser and Tribune, says of it:

N. York Times.

# SUMMARY OF NEWS

## CONGRESSIONAL

an, 15, P. M SENATE .- The Chair laid before the Senate a co-munication from the Governor of South Carolin manufitting the certificate of election of Jas. B. Can ell. Laid on the table

Mr. Howard called up the resolution, heretofore troduced by him, instructing the committee on For-eign Affairs to inquire into the present relations be-tween France, Mexico and the United States, as to the of the withdrawal of French troops and the of Maximilian to maintain himself, &c. He aid that our trade and commerce had been so njured by the war, that the country wanted to know ts exact status. The dignity and interest of this nation require that the government should take such measures as will secure the immediate restoration of peace and the re-establishment of the Republican

The resolution was laid uside for the bill regulating the tenure of office, which was discussed to the time

House -Took up the bill for the admission of Nebraska. The Senate had inserted a condition to adstitution, should not discriminate against citizens on account of race or color.

Boutwell moved to amend, substituting, as a condition prinedent, that the Nebraska Legislature should give suffrage to .... without distinction of color or face. During the debate, Davis, C. N. Y., desired to know During the debate, Davis, the impose conditions upon if Congress had the right to impose conditions upon a new State and to enforce those conditions, with

the consent of the people. Farnsworth said Congress clearly had that right. It was simply granting a territory a charter to become a State, and there was as much authority to impose a condition as to impose a condition on a territory, while it was a territory.

Wise, of Kentucky, and others, opposed the bill, when it was passed, with Boutwell's amendment,-Yeas 103, Navs 55,

The bill for the adn ission of Colorado, with similar conditions precedent, passed by a vote of 90 to 58. WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.

SENATE .- House amendment to the Nebraska bill to their senses. They see plainly enough that taken up. It was favored by Wade and opposed by the measure, if it passed Congress, could never Edmunds. The procabilities are in favor of concur-

> HOUSE .- The Secretary of the Interior was instruct. ed to report in reference to accommodations for the Clerk of the Circuit and District Courts of North Carolina, and whether legislation is necessary to secure the records.

Stevens' enabling act was taken up, and Bingham, of Ohio, took the floor in opposition. Washington, Jan. 16, P. M.

SENATE .- Summer presented elecen petitions from

No.th Carolina negroes, favoring Stevens' bill. The Bill for the admission of Nebraska and Colorade with the House amendment, passed by a vote of 29 to 14, and now goes to the President.

House. - The Judiciary Committee was instructed to report, in writing, what legislation is necessary to enable three-fourths of the represented States to ratify constitutional amendments.

Stevens' enabling act was discussed. Mr. Payne apposed the second section of the bill, which recognies the present State governments, which he denounced as piratical.

Mr. Bingham's speech occupied an hour and a quarter. He said that the bill, instead of being one of r construction, was one of destruction,-instead of reslowing Town Officers were elected: toration was for disunion and perpetual dismember ment. He showed the absurdity of denying that the He knew that they had ridged the land with graves, and that 400,000 citizens had fallen martyrs for the country and the Constitution; but it was in view of such great transgressions that the proposed universal amnesty rose to the sublime and challenged a parallel in history. He protested against the bill as foreign to

neged in procuring evidence for the impeachment of he President. They have adopted a bill for record ion, which provides that the appointing power be vested in the President and Senate. The Proernments are to consist of Governors, and izens as a Legislature. The Governors shall be chosen from loyal citizens over 25 years of age and who did not sign any secession ordinance, who have not held office of any kind under the derate government, The Governor and legouncil, thus selected, shall have absolute con government, and have power to pass all laws, &c, laws of legislative bodies since the adoption of the an news or legislative bodies since the adoption of the ment shall exist until a convention of loyalists elected without distinction of color as to voters, exclu-ding, however, leading rebels, shall adopt a Republi-can constitution, acceptable to Congress. A right of appeal is given to litigants from judgments rendered by the courts since session. It is said that the English mission will be tendered

to David Dudley Field.

The telegraph reports a number of marine disasters from the late storm. It is bitterly cold. In New York, the snow drifts, in places, are 8 feet deep.

#### Markets and Financial.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21, M.

Flour quiet and stendy. Pork stendy; new mess \$21.374; old \$19,87.

Cotton. 35 cts. for Middling Uplands. Exchange 91 for 60 days; Sight 181. Gold \$1.36. Money 7. Fives of '62 \$1071. Do. of '64 \$106. Tens 991. Virginia sixes 596 61.

LONDON, Jun. 21, M.

Five-twenties 721. Tirie \$431.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE. Vienna, Jan, 17

The Presse of this City, in an article this morning, states that large insurance has been made at Hambu on the personal effects of Maximilian, which are to be hipped, per steamer Maria, to Raguesa.

London, Jan. 17.

The Reform League is preparing for another mon-ster trade demonstration, which will come off in this city on the 11th of Bebruary, and is expected to surpass any demonstration of the kind ever made in Eng-

New York, Jan. 17. Heavy Snow .-- There is the heaviest snow here that has fallen in years. It is already a foot deep and still

The delegates from New York Boston Phildelphia and Baltimore have been invited to attend a convention at St. Louis next month, for the consideration of measures of improvement on the Upper Mississippi river. Over seven hundred delegates will be invited from Ohio, Illinois, Mississippi and Missouri,

New Advertisements,

Town Constable

Tax Collector.

Treasurer.

Clerk.

Mayor's Office, JANUARY 21, 1867. A T A MEETING of the Board of Mayor and Commissioners, held at

Israel T. Bond.

A. M. Campbell

Wm. J. Anderson.

Alex. McPherson,

sion and confiscation-still, let law take its course. long as the loyal portion of the republic remained unharmed, untouched and unaffected by the passage of amendmonts and the fabrication of new enactments, the disloyal part might be lopped from the parent stem which it had outraged, and annihilated by piecemeal. But unjust legislation ever overreaches its own ends and always recoils upon itself. However greatly the Constitution may be disfigured and weakened by the incossant and multifarious attempts of jacklegs and tricksters, it still retains somewhat of vitality, and must continue to be invested with some force, as long as the government retains its form. No human ingenuity can distort its provisions to apply wholly to the circumstances of one section of the country while the other remains free of their influence.

A military dictator, treating the South as a conquered province, submitting every thing to the arbitration of superior force, and framing laws to suit the exigencies of circumstances, might have dictated the terms of pince and fixed the position of the seconded States, to the satisfaction (however hard these terms might have been) of the whole North, for conquered provinces lie beyond the pale of the Constitution, and wholesale punishment is at least consistent.

But narrow-minded politicians, declaring throughout that the war was waged solely for the restoration of the Union: that no state could secede, and that disunion is impossible; assuming a position to which their acts bear no parallel and which they ignore every day, involve themselves and their constituents in such on endless maze of inconsistencies and absurdities that seoner or later the masses must become disgusted with these charlatans, for they cannot fail to exhibit their incapacity as political leaders and their want of ability as statesmen.

The Northern people were willing to entrust the punishment of the South to Congress, but when it be comes plain, as it must in a short time, that one department of the Government is usurping the prerogatives and representing also all the others, and that the rights, not of a conquered section, but of the whole nation, are being abrogated by a new-born despotism, the course of Congress will be presented in a new and more serious and dangerous light. The Northern people followed their leaders to conquer the South, but they will not follow them into a revolution.

### Demoralized by the War.

During the recent great civil struggle through which we have passed, and which ended, for the South, in the total overthrow of all its former domestic and political institutions, and the depreciation and destruction of every description of its wealth; and for the North, in exultant victory and the rewards of a brilliant success, the speculation was general throughout the ranks of the Confederate army and around the fire-side at home, as to what would be our mode and manner of life after the war; what would be the social and moral effect of this stupendous contest which sundered home ties, removed salutary restraints, herded men together like beasts, to pass day after day, irresponsible machines and automata, only enduring one another's society, and gradually degrading their minds and manners to suit rrow and questionable routine of life in camp.

It was not to be wondered at that hardship, priration and want, which produced suffering and disease and took many a poor fellow off his feet, and bore him, a moveless weight, to dark and noisome hospitals, should also have their pernicious effect on the natural polish of born gentlemen. Few were the comforts and pleasures ever to be found in the most fortunate campaigh, and good luck favored the man who was most monious, brusque and pushing. It sounded terrible and strange to hear men curse and swear around a camp-fire on the night previous to a general and blooly battle, but when we consider that life there was kept up and carried on by curses from beginning to end, from the general officers for serious errors, down to the petty subalterns for any little r emissness of duty, we cease to wonder that men became rough, coarse, callous and wicked.

hide in caves and swamps, come forth now to lead an houest and peaceful ife, or would they continue to make war on quiet homesteads, inoffensive old men an. helpless women and children, as they did in those stormy times when their comrades, true and staunch as steel, w.re riding a gullant but despairing tilt with death? Would the citizens who hall lost their all remember that there is a God above, and commence to gain with unfaltering spirits, or would they sink into spair, and embrace that which despair always brings if it floes not kill, depravity and wi? Would those who left their tattered banners on the field and their canno. overturned in the trenches and thousands of their num ber o'er wood and slope and vale, return to orderly and decent lives, or would hey bring, to cast reproach upon

the household gods, the ways and manners of Pan lours and brigands?

Time has solved the question as it has solved many more difficult one. It remains for our people to say whether they are satisfied with the answer. But we have digressed very greatly to come finally to the point of what we did wish to say, which is as fol

The Northern people-some of them, with an affectation which is very apparent, and shows their bad taste letters, indicates that the firers of the impeachand incivility; and others, with a sincerity which is no ment gun are terrified at the echo, and wish ess apparent, and shows their ignorance and stupidity it understood that it was only a blank cart--proclaim that the South is in a state of savageism, r.dg:: that society is afflicted with a canker of immorality and corruption, that "honor and truth are the by-words of play," and demand that steps be taken to purge us of General Ashley's rest lution by the House of the moral leprosy with which we are afflicted. Vari- Representatives on Monday last will necesous are the remedies proposed for the illness under sarily lead to impeachment, do not speak by to all parties and of special importance to our which we lie prostrate. Stevens desires to mend our the book, and those who are trying to excite, future interests in our own country. physique morale by bolstering up our body politic, and by predicting a new panic as a sure result of prescribes sharp medicines in the shape of amend- impeachment, are simply making themselves ments, military tribunals, confiscation and the like. ridiculous. When an important forward step Race Between a Locomotive and a Prairie Fire-Others, more moderate and less practical, suggest es- is indicated by the earnest men in Congress tablishing schools in our midst and sending out teach. and elsewhere, the air is filled with the ers, who would doubtless take leave of their friends groans of the weak, as if for the express purwith the feelings of a missionary to the Cariibbee Is- pose of encouraging the wicked. With the lands, where they make pot luck of humanity, and exception of General Ashley's language on dine on christian laborers in the vineyard of the Lord. Now, however much our remarks above may bear the tone of levity, we speak in sober earnest. We are peachment of Andrew Johnson. I do not say disinclined to indulge in taunts and sneers at the North. There are a great many honest and good men there who conscientiously believe that they have always been right and we have always been wrong. By the misrepresentations of their press they have been nduced to believe that the South is a dreadful, heathenish country. We desire to see good feeling established between the two sections, and the Northern press is doing us harm and them harm by publishing false statements, while they shut their eyes to deeds in their own midst. We conceive it to be simply justice to our own people to make the following comparion, which our readers will consider very remarkable The Metropolitan Record, a fearless, truthful journal,

has the following, under the head of "A Public Scandal," in its issue of January 6th : " One of the worst indications we have yet had of public demoralization was exhibited in the streets of

olized by the men; but hereafter there is, it would construction regardless of his opposition. away every aving thing in its path, the other is in the whole remaining in its path, the other is in the whole remaining in its path, the other is in the whole remaining in its path, the other is in the whole remaining in its path, the other is in the whole remaining in its path, the other is in the whole remaining in its path, the other is in the whole remaining in its path, the other is in the whole remaining in its path, the other is in the whole remaining in its path, the other is in the whole remaining in its path, the other is in the whole remaining in its path, the other is in the whole remaining in its path, the other is in the whole remaining in its path, the other is in the whole remaining in its path, the other is in the whole remaining in its path, the other is in the whole remaining in its path, the other is in the whole remaining in its path, the other is in the whole remaining in its path, the other is in the whole remaining in its path. The whole remaining in its path is in the whole remaining in appear, to be less difference between the sexes in this narticular, and the consumption of spirituous liquors They deprecate impeachment, however, on which shook the ground and made the light were returned to their master by Judge Wyte, of the particular, and the consumption of spirituous liquors nas received a new impulse from an entirely unex-pected source. For some time past there have been in a partisan spirit—that this proceeding of inysterious hints that social morality was at a very low Mr. Ashley looks more like partizanship than ebb, and certain features in the style of dress were severely criticised in some of our city journals. How-ever, as "progress" is the watchword now in every thing except principle and virtue, the evils denounced more disastrous to its promoters than to Mr. have continued to grow apace, and in some respects we have already surpassed the most notorious cities of the old World. It is not, we believe, the task of the journalist to deal with these loathsome subjects in detail, and it is to be regretted that some of our papers do so; but such as force themselves on the public attention cannot be passed over in silence. Of such a character is the painful exhibition that took place in New York on the day referred to, when women of oth-erwise respectable appreciable erwise respectable appcarance literally reeled through the public thoroughtures as they proceeded from house to house making their New Year's calls. Had there been a few isolated cases of the kind, the matter might ave been passed over without remark, but it was too eneral to permit it to remain unnoticed. In some instances the intoxicated persons were not more than sixteen years old, and the sight presented was disgusting in the extreme. What homes these unfortunate creatures represent, where licentious indulgence usarps the place of parental authority, and the old and the young are alike steeped in vice and crime." We have all doubtless been called upon to note many man's voice, the magic of woman's presence. Useless indications of a growing demoralization in our own midst, but none, thank Heaven, like the above. shripe at which to offer them. And at the bitter end, Numerous are the followers of vice, and the unrear if he have wealth and riches, he cannot turn on the oning and obstinate votaries of vicious pleasures. The ow of death and waive away the world and its glit- haunts of our large cities, the infamous resorts in our thout the touch of woman's haud, and her last towns and villages can boast of frequenters and slaves low-voiced whispers of hope and cheer. And poor, too, that show always and in every way the degradation of if he be, the inmate of a hut or hovel, she who has the chains they wear. The contemplation of moral turshared its discomforts and its misery must leave its pitude can give nothing but a fiend pleasure in whatpain and anguish, and accompany this wretch just a disgusting and dreadful vices are heaped apon woman. Central America 12, Turkey 8, in whom we look for virtue and modesty and sweet Greece 5, Sicily 1. Total 233,418.

have been moving direct to Europe in unusual thrust asunder", as unworthy to share their homes and volume. The signs of the times are that this their hearts. Ah! we southern stricken, rained, conquered wretch- English activity in the South, after obtaining es can point the stranger to dark roads and glens control of the foreign commerce of that sec-where highwaymen lurk to do robbery and murder, tion, will be turned toward the establishment the Courts and the Executive had recognized them. houses where intemperance dwells, and caronsals and control of manufactures there. We have mate night hideous. But above in 1 beyond all this heard recently of not a few ventures of English we have refuge for the faint heart fleeing from the corcapital in the direction of cotton and other raption of the world. Our homes have been stripped manufactures. There are some attractions towards South Carolina; and Georgia and Alabaof their valuables, their luxuries, but they have not been stripped of their purity; the fire of comfort has died ma are reported by the agents of English houses ment. He closed by moving to refer the bill to the

out on the hearthstones, but the Lares and Penates to hold specially inviting opportunities. The Committee on reconstruction. have not been overthrown; the gold and silver has been cotton tax having proved a he..vy disc surageremoved from our dwellings, but the family altar has ment to cotton planting, acts as an inducenot been overturned; there is a flame arstarting ment to cotton manufacturing in the South; for from it, and a halo surrounding it that could not be cotton escapes the tax altogether when manufactured in the collection district in which stilled in the ashes of desolation. That is what millions

after all.

of money thrown upon the marts and expended on it is raised, and the difference of three cents palatial residences has effected; this is what a grave a pound constitutes a serious item, one way at every door-step and hard work for an honest-fiving or the other, in setting the price of goods per has brought about. vard.

## THE IMPEACHMENT.

The following from one of Forney's last

Washington, D. C. January 13, 1867. The men who insist that the adoption of enterprises, instead of occupying themselves entirely with its small political affairs, they would do a wise thing and a thing beneficial presenting the resolution, there is no word in that resolution pledging Congress to the imthis for the purpose of deprecating a resort to the final constitutional alternative against a corrupt and treacherous Executive, but but the tall, stiff dry grass of the prairie stood imply to set at rest the new attempt to excite high above the thin sheet of snow on the

#### From the New York Times. IMPEACHMENT.

We continue in other columns our extracts from Republican journals, with the view of showing that the overwhelming sense of the party is hostile to the impeachment movement. The tone of the extracts themselves, and the party standing of the journals whose opinions we cite, prove that this opposition to the proceeding is in no wise the result of sympathy with the President. It will be

found on examination that the witnesses we to pilot it. On, on they sped through the House adjourned to 7 to-night. produce are earnest in their denunciation of our metropolis the day after New Year. The vice of intoxication has heretofore been almost wholly monop- Congress shall push forward its policy of re- away every living thing in its path; the other

Mr. Dawson spoke in opposition to the bill-do nouncing it. The House went into committee of the whole,

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17, P. M.

House, -In Committee of the whole on the Appropriation Bill, an amendment, forbidding the exclusion of witnesses from the Court of Claims because of color or interest in the case, was adopted.

The appropriation for Pardon Clerk was re-inserted; that officer being indispensable,

The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation then passed.

The Secretary of the Treasury was instructed to re-English capital in Southern manufactures of port what amount is due Texas by the United States this and other kinds. It will aid in develand whether the state End accounted for property seioping the South, improving its condition and zed at the outbreak of the war. encouraging its people; and if it enriches the

Stevens' enabling bill was taken up, and Mr. Baker, of Illinois, spoke in opposition, when the House adjoarned SENATE -Summer presented a petition from Texas

prising people of the North would direct "Lovalists." asking for a Republican form of governtheir attention somewhat to these practical ment.

The tenure of the office bill was taken up, and opposed by McDougall

Summer addressed the Senate in its favor, and, in the course of his speech, used words to the effect that it was the first time we had had a President who was an enemy to his country. He was called to order, and the House decided that the words were proper for debate. An appeal was taken, and, after a highly exci-ting dobate, the chair was sustained,-Yeas 29, Nays 10. Adjourned,

January 18. SENATE .- A communication from Gov. Bramlette of Kentucky, announcing the rejection of the constitu

tional amendment; which was laid on the table, The tenure of the office Bill was taken up. Sumner, under license of yesterday's vote, proceeded to de-

nounce the President bitterly. Reverdy Johnson made the point that Sumper was disqualifying bimself from acting in a judicial capacicity of Chicago when we overtook a fire on ty, should the President come before the Senate for impeachment. [A point well taken.]

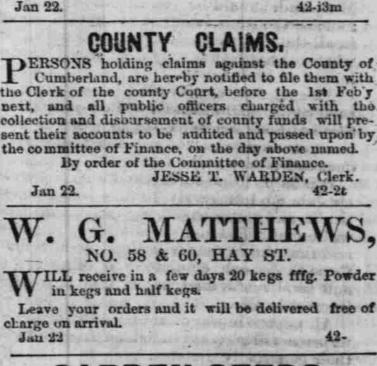
the prairie. It was a bitter night; the wind was blowing hard, and the snow was falling, but the tall, stiff dry grass of the prairie stood high above the thin sheet of snow on the ground, and the flumes spread with great ra-pidity. There was a broad margin in be-tween our track and the river of fire that tween our track and the river of fire that swept before the wind. The line of flame was about half a mile in vacancies from death or resignation to hold the termination of the next session. Acceptance of office, removal from office, signing, sealing, or counter-signing train. It was a picturesque and grand race between the fire steeds of the prairie and the iron horse. The former has no delays to ing five years.

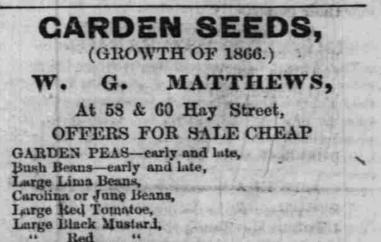
make at station's, side tracks, and crossings; After, Executive session adjourned. the latter had the advantage of human brains House. After some unimportant business, the

## FROM WASHINGTON.

noton, Jan. 16. The whole Pennsylvania delegation protest against

H. L. & J. H. Myrover, " Printers. James C. Dobbin. Attorney D. G. MacRae, Special Justice. J. P. Leonard, Clerk of Market and Weigh Master, Wm. Williamson. Sexton of the Grave Yard. On motion, Ordered, That the Hauling Licenses shall be, for a One Horse Wagon, Cart or Dray, Tao Three " Fear From the Minutes, A. M. CAMPLELL Town Clerk GRAIN AND FEED STORE. WILMINGTON, N. C., PRINCES, NEAR WATER ST. THE undersigned keeps constantly on hand and for a sale low: Corn. Oats. Meal. Hominy, Hay, Backed Corn, Provender. Wheat Bran. Middlings Orders promptly filled for cash or city acceptance. E. WESCOTT. Jan 22. 42-i3m





There was one influence that is as essential and grathful to mankind, and at the same time as quiet and tible as the dew that fulls from Heaven and imonles each shooting blade of grass with a liquid pearl at

Man cannot pursue his visions of honor, his schemes of ambition and happiness, without the thrill of woto him are the baubles of fortune if there be not a

grazing. The wool growing interest has be- ing age. Our locomotive gained the race at come so enormous that the product of this section already exercises a large influence on the market. A gentleman has recently arrived direct from Australia, for the express purpose of engaging in sheep raising. His views are to enter into the business on the Anstralian plan; that is, to have flocks nambering from ten to twenty thousand .- San Antonio Express.

NATIONALITY OF EMIGRANTS.—The following s a statement of the emigrants arriving at lew York during 1866: From Germany, 06 716 Tralend 69 047 Frederich adder and the the president has a veto prepared is a statement of the emigrants arriving at and so full of suggestion I have been tempted New York during 1866: From Germany, to give a brief account of it. 106,716, Ireland 68,047, England 16,186, Seotland 4,979, Sweden 3,907, Switzerland 3,685,

in the nearest windows quiver like aspen Supreme District Court."

One flared its banner of flame in the sky, and tossed its torches upon the crisp air, warning of approaching danger and light in which to escape to a safe retreat; the other, with its mane of smoke and breath of sparks, and its eye in its forehead, dashed along in a "meteoric shower" of sparks. It was "poetry

leaves.

tance, fighting with the wind and the snow, and a bad man."

and leaping over the creeks and ponds in its course-making bonfires of the lone haystacks that stood, like Lot's wife, within the reach it was borne a crimson flag that lit up the heavens; behind it was a charred and blackened wake of cinders. Whether it swept away any human habitations in its path I

A CHARGE TO A JURY .- An Indian justice re-France 3,246, Denmark 1,526, Holland 1,506, cently summed up a case in a novel and Italy 918, Norway 583, Wales 540, Spain 315, West Indies 246, Poland 231, Belgium 157, auditory. He said: "Gentlemen of the jury, South America 155, Russia 154, Portugal 96, in this case the counsel on both sides are un-Mexico 56, Nova Scotia 40, Canada 28, Chi-na 26, East Indies 15, Africa 15, Australia 12, incredible, and the plaintiff and defendant are Central America 12, Turkey 8, Japan 7, both such bad characters, that to me it is indifferent which way you give your verdict."

It is stated that the government has received a ra-mor that Napoleon instructs Castleman not to compel Maximilian to leave Mexico, hor to bring away any French that prefer remaining.

Senator Cowan is mentioned in connection with the Secretaryship of War.

Mr. Cameron, the Senator elect from Pennsylvania hopes to see "white" stricken out of the Penusylvania Constitution, and the spirit of caste, based on color, Andrew Johnson, he adds: "I said long since, that he last, and we left the fiery cavalry in the dis- was a traitor to his party, an enemy to his country,

> Washington, Jan. 17. Mr. Greely spent an hour with the President, urging his suffrage and amnesty plans. Messrs, Payne's and Bingham's harangues against

of its innumerable spears of flame. Before Mr. Stevens' bill excite a flatter in the radical circles. The Supreme Court has heard the case, involving the validity of Chase's trade regulations in Louisian during the war.

Gov. Orr, of South Carolina, is at Willard's. Ran-dall's Sinking Fund bill has been favorably considered.

for the Territorial suffrage bill. The House vote lacks three of two thirds on Nebraska bill. The veto is confidently expected.

January 17. The conservatory of the President's Mansion was arned this morning. The timely arrival of engine saved the buildings. It is estimated that the plants cannot be replaced for short of half a million of dollars. The furniture of the mansion was damaged by smoke. The negro populaton of Virginia has decreased 190,-

The Southern Republican Association here are en-

Red Squash and Cucumber, Radish and Kale, Water Melon, Musk Melon, Nut-meg melon, &c. Jan 22 JUST RECEIVED

ATTHE

CROCKERY STORE," LOT of those Beautiful Poroelean Steels; Fine

A Ivory, Balance Handle, Table Knives, Brass and Iron Top; Shovels and Tongs; Andirons; Sausage Grinders; Slop Tubs, &c., at Reduced Prices. A. R. CARVER.

Jan 22.

Jan 22.

Jan. 22

Jan 22.

42-14

STOLEN! FROM the plantation of Geo. Bullard, in Cumber-land Co., on the Clinton Road, a deep SORREL, MULE, small star in the forehead—a little gray on the face—both fore-hoofs split. The mule is about 15

or 16 years old, and about 15 hands high. A liberal reward will be paid for the recovery of the mule, Address, ADAM McLAURIN, on Bullard's Plantatuon

42-1tpd

LIME! RESH LOTS received each week and for sale h E. P. POWERS & CO.

OUEEN OF THE SOUTH

ONLY ONE BOX of that choice brand just re-

ger I want to buy immediately 10 good yo