THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

ENGELHARD & PRICE, Proprietors,

To whom all Letters on Business must be addressed.

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Wilmington Journal.

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TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

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THE TILTAREENS.—We regret to see that these skirts, which have for some time been "all the rage" at the North, are gradually making innovations upon the heretofore modest attire of our ladies. A young poet of a neighboring city, like us, disgusted with this "latest style," remonstrates in the following feeling lines, which have been kindly furnished us. If they will cause just one of our fair readers to throw aside the Tiltareen, they have not been written or published in vain:

NE PLUS ULTRA,
OR
THE TILTAREEN!

"The Empress Trail Hoop Skirts," immortalized in the following stanzas, are commonly known as "TILTAREENS."

When artless girls not out of their teens
Are parading the streets in their tiltareens,
They enter, perhaps a dry goods store,
And brushing by some obstruction before,
The tilting-machines fly up behind,
And charms, 'till then, to the dark confined,
Are plumply exposed to the curious eye
Of Tom, Dick, or Harry, passing by,
Who can see, Dear Ladies, EVER SO HIGH!

Some men there may be who would not glance
At your garters unveiled by ART or by chance:
A few may modestly look away
From the tempting wares your hoops display:
SOME may think but of NOSE—not what they enclose—
Of what is revealed—not what is concealed
As yet, from the vulgar glare of day;
But these are few and far between,
And many a look and jest obscene
Tilts up with a tilting tiltareen!

Could you see behind as well as before
You would wear a tiltareen no more—
You would blush at the thought of being SEEN
TOO MUCH from sporting a tiltareen!
We will not love you a whit the less
For hiding a bit of your loveliness,
So though they now are "all the rage"
With "schule marms" of a doubtful age,
Let yankees wear their own machines,
Leave—leave to them the tiltareens!

For the Journal.

AN ACROSTIC.

Just like the shades of sitting day,
Each shadow long and tall,
Fall tenderly, sadly. On the "casemate" lay
Fresh leaves, fresh leaves, their sweetness going, gone,
Erst this, "dear loved one" be a type of thee,
Reflection of a "Father's hand" to lead thy soul
Softly, gently to the realms above
On "unshackled" wings to soar aloft,
None but angel's know, there all is peace and love.

Dear name, sacred ever to a Southern heart,
All join in sympathy with thy saddened part,
Varied be the means employed, the art
Is gifted from above; *we know this*, your heart
Still bows, "*as our's*," before its Maker, God.

EXTRACT FROM THE IRISH MELODIES.—We produce this morning another extract from the Irish Melodies. It is from the pen of Mr. McCreery, and written in imitation of the German Watchman Song:

THE WATCHES OF THE NIGHT.

10 *O'clock.*
How widely night her shadows flings,
O'er forest, mountain, billowy deep!
Ten thousand worlds ride on her wings,
And through the gloom majestic sweep.

11 *O'clock.*
As when the gaudy flowers of May,
Along the verdant meadows blow,
So seem the sparkling gems that play,
And through the lofty concave glow.

12 *O'clock.*
'Tis cold—on tiptoe silence stands,
No tread of foot the silence breaks;
But strong as fate's embattled bands,
The eye of God forever wakes.

1 *O'clock.*
Hark! hark! 'tis one—one solemn sound!
Another day to man is given;
So God's last trumpet will resound
To burst the grave, and call to Heaven.

2 *O'clock.*
Twice winged the morning hours have fled,
Although her beauties don't appear,
But by the God of nature led,
She blushing comes our souls to cheer.

3 *O'clock.*
Dread horrors stalk'd amid the shades—
Thrice tolls the clock amid the gloom;
Bright hope our vision's sweet pervades—
Fear flies—and phantoms seek the tomb.

4 *O'clock.*
The Cock's loud Clarion greets the morn,
Which soon shall come, young, rosy, gay,
While industry, with plenty's horn,
Awakes to bless the bounteous day.

5 *O'clock.*
Since midnight drear hath past away,
Five hours the faithful watchman trod
His weary rounds—Lo! cheerful day!
Be just, O man, and trust in God.

Austria—A Sketch of Her Generals.

The *Salute Public* of Lyons, gives the subjoined sketch of the leading Austrian Generals:

The really distinguished leaders of the Austrian army are few in number, and nearly all well advanced in years. They served in 1812 and 1813 under Prince Schwartzenburg, made the campaign of Hungary in 1840, that of Italy against Charles Albert, and that of 1859, the most important of them all. In case of war those who appear destined to the principal commands are the following: The Archduke Albert, son of the immortal Prince Charles, Marshal Henry de Hesse, Benedek, Schwartzenburg and Clam Gallis.

Marshal de Hesse is seventy-three years of age, spare in person, and of active mind and habits. His career dates from the battle of Wagram, in which he took a part, being then in his seventeenth year. It was he who decided the Austrian victory over the Piedmontese in 1848, by the strategical movement from Verona, and he took a very active part in the battle of Movora. The Italians regard him as a formidable enemy, and admit that he gave them no little trouble.

Prince Schwartzenburg is tall, well made and very vigorous, notwithstanding his 72d year. In 1848 he commanded a division of cavarly in Italy; he distinguished himself at battle Camorn, in Hungary, by preventing. with his division, the insurgents from debouching on the right bank of the Danube. At the battle of Magenta he commanded the third *corps d'armee*, with which he covered the retreat of the Austrians. At Solferino he was in the left wing, opposed to General Niell. He was one of the most brilliant officers of the Austrian army, and is also an author.

Marshal Benedek is only fifty-eight. While a colonel, in 1848, fought in the campaign against the Piedmontese. In 1859 he commanded the eighth corps at San Nartino. Since Radetsky's death he has been first warrior of Austria. It is probable that he will be charged to oppose the Prussians. The life of Count Clam-Gallas has been very active; he has shared in all the wars of Austria since 1848. In Hungary however, he only succeeded in vanquishing the aged General Bem through the aid of the Russians. At present he commands the first corps of the Austrian army at Prague.

We must not omit to mention General Gablentz, who commanded the Austrians in the war against Denmark, and General Ramming, to whom Austria was indebted in the Hungarian campaign for the decisive success obtained at Temesvar.

A Murderer Identified.

NEW YORK, July 2.—Dennis Eagan has been identified in Brooklyn, by the sheriff of Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, as the murderer of Robert Gardner in 1864. Eagan and his wife will be taken to Pennsylvania.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 2.—Generals Steadmen and Fullerton, commissioners to investigate the affairs of the freedmen's bureau, and a corps of correspondents, have arrived.

Two justices have been arrested at Vidalia, Louisiana, one under the civil rights bill, and have been brought here for trial.

STATE NEWS.

SUPREME COURT.—Opinions have been filed in the following cases:

By Pearson, Ch. J. In *Doe ex dem* Branch *vs.* Hunter, from Halifax; judgment affirmed. In Jacobs *vs.* Burgwyn, from Northampton; judgment affirmed. In Daniel *vs.* Morgan, from Northampton; judgment affirmed. In Little *vs.* Hamilton, from Union; non-suit set aside, judgment for plaintiff. In Perry *vs.* Smith from Davie; judgment affirmed. Hays *vs.* Jones, from Wilkes; judgment affirmed. In State *vs.* Lawson, from Cabarrus; error. In Burbank *vs.* Williams, from Rowan; judgment affirmed. In Holmes *vs.* Freeman, from Rowan; judgment affirmed. In Roberts *vs.* Borders from Cleveland; non-suit set aside, judgment for plaintiff. In Clements *vs.* Waldo, in equity, from Martin; order on exceptions. In Michenor *vs.* Atkinson, in equity, from Johnston; direct account to be taken. In Bibb *vs.* Houston, in equity, from Union; bill dismissed. In Johnson *vs.* Osborne, in equity, from Haywood; directs the opinion to be certified.

By BATTLE, J. In State *vs.* Brodnax, from Rockingham; not guilty of murder but of felonious killing. In Hastings *vs.* Earp, in equity, from Wake; rights of the parties declared. In Carson *vs.* Carson, in equity, from McDowell; rights of the parties declared. In Ellis *vs.* Bailey, in equity from Davie; bill dismissed.

By READE, J. In Lynch *vs.* Lynch, from Stokes, interlocutory order affirmed. In Moony *vs.* Atkin (four cases) from Rutherford, judgments reversed. In Haywood *vs.* Harrison, in equity, from Wake, referred to Clerk to state an account. In Coleman *vs.* Coleman, in equity, from Wilkes, decree according to the opinion. In Brady *vs.* Fry, in equity, from Iredell, directs an account. In Orrell *vs.* Hilton, in equity from Davie, bill dismissed. In Mosteller *vs.* Mull, in equity, from Catawba, report confirmed. In Simmons *vs.* Simmons, in equity, from Watauga, decretal order reversed.

THE LUTHERAN SYNOD of North Carolina, at a late session, had a lengthy discussion of a resolution to re-unite with the old General Synod of the North. The question was finally decided in the negative, by a vote of two to one. There were several reasons for their opposition to re-union. The old arrangement was such as to render the Southern Synods mere auxiliaries to the absorbing enterprises of the Church in the North, both as respects means and ministers. Since the war terminated, the Northern Lutherans have indulged in the same offensive language which some Northern Methodists have repeatedly uttered, to their own discredit, against the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

The above-named Synod appointed a Committee to correspond with clergymen in Protestant Germany, for the purpose of procuring and facilitating direct immigration from Germany to North Carolina. This plan originated with Rev. Mr. Aldrich, of Charlotte, and meets with public favor.

LEG BAIL.—We learn, from the Asheville *News*, that as Buncombe Court was waning on Saturday week last, his Honor, Judge Merrimon, overruled the motion of Andy's counsel (Andy was convicted during the first part of the week, of arson,) for a new trial, and passed sentence upon the defendant—that he be taken from the jail of Buncombe county, on the 27th of July next, and be hung by the neck till he was dead. The counsel prayed for and obtained an appeal, but Andy had more confidence in his legs. As the Sheriff was carrying him to jail the prisoner struck him a blow just at that tender point where the head and neck join, which so stunned the Sheriff, as to give Andy a chance for his life, and thereupon he dusted.

AN ERROR.—A correspondent of the New York *Watchman*, writing from Hillsboro', in this State, awards Gen. Ruger great credit for having issued "a soothing order, directing the Government offices to be closed in Raleigh on the 10th of May, in respect to Jackson and the Southern dead."—The statement is a mistake. No such order was issued.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

PERSONAL.—We understand that Bill Arp, the famous letter-writer of Georgia, was in our city on Saturday.

Maj. Gen. Daniel E Sickles, also arrived here Saturday, by the Goldsboro' train. Salutes were fired in honor of the distinguished military commander.—*Raleigh Progress.*

The cotton blossoms are comming in. Mr. Jehu Foster has sent in one gathered on the 30th of June. Cotton blooms are nearly a week earlier this year than they generally are.

Salisbury Banner.

WAKE COUNTY.—We learn that in the portion of Wake county, lying East of Raleigh, the corn crop promises a good yield, and the rich lowgrounds next to creeks are now beginning to tassel. On the larger plantations for about six miles square, where for the past six years, corn was altogether planted, there is but little corn, and as great breadth has been put in cotton as ever before. The cotton is not yet in bloom but many of the forms will bloom this week.—*Standard.*

EXECUTED.—Charles Parks, a freedman, was executed in this place on Friday last for murdering his wife. A very large concourse of negroes from the surrounding country gathered to witness the execution, together with a number of whites, but the day passed off without disturbance of any sort. The civil officers took the necessary precaution to organize and arm a strong police force, and would have been ready to suppress any disorder, but we learn that all classes behaved with so much decorum that there was no interference on the part of the police with any one.

Charlotte Democrat.

A BRAVE NORTH CAROLINIAN.—A South Carolina officer furnishes a tribute to a North Carolina soldier, which we must give in our own words, as his paper has been unfortunately misplaced:

At the first battle of Fredericksburg, Ransom's North Carolina brigade was ordered to reinforce Cobb at the celebrated stone wall, which Burnside, like Fremont and Sheridan, tried to capture, and with the same success. As soon as the brigade appeared, more than a division of the enemy opened a terrific fire upon it, and the batteries on the other side rained their shot and shell with the most deadly precision. The men were pushed with all rapidity to the precipice back of the wall, and then, without a moment's hesitation, they sprung down it to find shelter behind the walls. But a dignified mountaineer of the twenty-fifth North Carolina regiment refused to run at all, and walked forward with the most leisurely indifference. His hat blew off. He went back and picked it up. His knapsack, probably hit by a ball, fell off. He stooped down, readjusted it, and went on. He was now the solitary target for more than a thousand rifles; but this did not quicken his pace. When he reached the precipice he determined not to risk the leap, preferring to slide down gently. He did slide down, but it was as a dead man he reached the bottom.

He was buried that night, and there was not an inch of his body which was not pierced by a ball.

Land We Love.

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA.—From Morganton to Asheville, the travel at present is both slow and expensive; but then the traveler has ample time to contemplate the grandeur and gorgeousness of the scenery. Nature has lavished favors in every possible and conceivable manner. The climate is inimitable. Pure, limpid and cold streams, gushing from a thousand hills, fertilize the valleys, stimulate the growth of vegetation and clothe the forest with a deep rich verdure. The whole country west of the Blue Ridge is destined, if fostered by liberal and wise legislation, to become exceeding prosperous. A dense population can be sustained. Wealth will be eliminated from sources yet undeveloped and unnamed. The grasses and cereals can be produced almost without limit in the valleys and on the table lands. Herds of stock of all kinds abound and are thrifty, and may be increased to an extent to fully compensate industry and enterprize, and sufficient water power exists to drive all the machinery of this continent.

The mineral resources, in extent and abundance, cannot be easily comprehended. Irish potatoes, cabbage, apples, peaches, pears, cherries, grapes, strawberries, blackberries, and raspberries abound in profuse abundance, and under careful culture, equal any grown in the world.

The completion of the Rail Roads to the Ducktown mines and along the margin of the French Broad to the Tennessee line, will be the era for a new and glorious career for this country. The imagination of the most sanguine falters in contemplating the mighty volume of prosperity for the old North State that will follow the completion of this enterprize.

The people are submissive, peaceful and quiet. Judge Merrimon, this week, is closing the Spring term of his courts for this circuit. He has made an impression, both on the bar and the people, every way favorable. His fine personal appearance, his amiable and dignified manner, his learning, his unswerving sense of justice, his lucid exposition of the law, as held by ancient as well as modern jurisprudence, challenge the admiration and respect of the bar and draw towards him, in confidence and esteem, the entire population. The administration of justice now is no easy task. Society has been for five long years in chaos. Law has been suspended and defied, and desolation has been rampant; penetrating every community and all circles. It is really wonderful to witness how rapidly law and order are resuming their sway. It must be that this people are raised up by Almighty power and endowed by Omniscient wisdom for such an exhibition.

Provisions of every kind are exceedingly scarce and there is really no money, and yet the people in this section divide with one another and keep off in a surprising manner hunger and suffering.

It appears to your correspondent almost an impossibility for the people to respond to tax collectors. There, however, prevails a gratifying rumor that the Federal Government has for the present suspended the collection of taxes on lands.

If this be true, there remains some hope that the people may pay a portion of the State taxes at least, but if both claims are simultaneously enforced, many happy homes will have to be sacrificed. Indeed, this must follow the collection of even the taxes levied by the State.

There is a fair prospect for summer crops.—From observation, as well as from information obtained from the farmers, the belief exists that there will be gathered full half a crop of wheat and fair crops of oats and rye. The corn crop promises well, and although the weather has been unfavorable, the fruit crops will be full half an average. Upon the whole we look with thankful hearts to the Giver of all good, and take courage.

Asheville Cor. Raleigh Sentinel.

MILTON—I found to be a lively little town, though to first appearance dead, and the people attending its funeral. The situation is picturesque, the inhabitants extremely hospitable, and the ladies perfectly bewitching.

Among such fair women and brave men, Hymen could not well be idle, and he has been playing his usual pranks. I was invited to an old-fashioned country marriage,—not one of the grand Diamond Weddings which are sometimes blazoned in the papers, but a Golden Bridal, if youth, and love and happiness and a due proportion of worldly gear can gild life's pathway; and I doubt if ever the most fashionable city nuptials presented a larger proportionate array of beauty, than graced the spacious parlor of our host that night.

The two were soon made a happy ONE, *Richmond* was wedded to *Love* (and) *Joy*, and the evening was spent in conversation, for the good people of this vicinity set their faces resolutely against dancing.

The crops generally in this section are good, and the tobacco crop so fine that I expect you will have to chronicle some tremendous prices paid by some of your tobacco princes for the next crop of "light North Carolina leaf," already so famous.

Correspondence Richmond Enquirer.

APPOINTMENTS.—The Board of Internal Improvements have made the following appointments:

N. C. RAILROAD.

J. M. Coffin, Esq., State Proxy.

Hon. Nat. Boyden, Hon. John A. Gilmer, Hon. Josiah Turner, Jr., Robert Strange, Esq., John Berry, B. B. Roberts, Wm. C. Means, and Dr. John A. Moore, Directors.

RALEIGH AND GASTON RAILROAD.

Joseph J. Davis, Esq., State Proxy.

R. W. Lassiter, J. B. Littlejohn, George Little, Directors.

ALBEMARLE AND CHESAPEAKE CANAL COMPANY.

Charles Latham, Esq., State Proxy.

Thomas J. Jarvis, Esq., Lewis Thompson, Esq., and D. D. Ferebee, Esq., Directors.

WESTERN N. C. RAILROAD.

O. G. Foard, Esq., State Proxy.

G. F. Davidson, A. M. Powell, S. McD. Tate, A. M. Erwin, Hon. A. S. Merrimon, F. E. Shober, Esq., William Murphy, Col. A. C. Cowles, Directors.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.—The annual meeting of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, was held in Raleigh on the 5th inst. The meeting was very full. Dr. W. J. Hawkins was elected President, and George W. Mordecai, S. S. Royster, J. B. Batcheler, Col. Geo. Little, R. W. Lassiter, and J. B. Littlejohn, Directors.

SUPREME COURT.—Opinions have been filed as follows:

By PEARSON, Ch. J. In Lackey *vs.* Miller, from Cleaveland; judgment reversed and judgment for $20 and interest. In Bunting *vs.* Harris, in equity, from Nash; bill dismissed.

By BATTLE, J. In Gardner *vs.* Hall, from New Hanover; judgment affirmed. In State *vs.* Beatty, from Mecklenburg; no error. In Caldwell *vs.* Parks, from Mecklenburg; order affirmed. In State *vs.* Blackwelder, from Rowan; error—to be certified to the intent that a *venire de novo* be awarded. In Winston *vs.* Webb, in equity, from Bertie; directing an account, declaring the next of kin entitled to the lapsed legacy. In McDowell *vs.* Maultsby, in equity, from Columbus; demurrer sustained and bill dismissed. In Springs *vs.* Sanders, in equity, from Mecklenburg; order appealed from to be affirmed.

By READE, J. In State *vs.* Blagge, from Craven; judgment reversed and *venire de novo*. In Ferrell *vs.* Boykin, from Nash; judgment reversed and judgment here for plaintiff. In Norton *vs.* Graham, in equity, from Richmond; bill dismissed.

NAG'S HEAD.—A correspondent of the Norfolk *Day Book* says of this once delightful place of Summer resort:

"We have recently made a short visit to Nag's Head, and wandered over the sites of the former summer residences of those who were wont to frequent that delightful place of summer resort, in other and better years. And nowhere, comparatively, are the fearful effects of war more patent and palpable than there. Of the many houses that were, only one or two remain. The large commodious hotel, and the beautiful cottage-like dwellings that crowned the knolls and precipitous bluffs, many of them embosomed in groves of live oak, that were festooned with vines, and fanned by the pure bracing atmosphere of the ocean, have, like many other things, yielded to the cruel ravages of war; and all that now remains are a few scattered, worthless fragments.

How painful to think that the accommodations, at this favorite summer resort, of so many of the once well-to-do Eastern North Carolinians and Virginians, have not survived the fearful wreck and ruin of the last few years. Had they, how many a diseased one, worn out in body and in mind, and sighing for health and recuperation, might have returned and found relief in those exercises and scenes which were so fondly sought in other days."

ADDRESS OF THE DEMOCRACY

IN CONGRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

To the People of the United States:

Dangers threaten the Constitution! The citadel of our liberties is directly assailed! The future is dark unless the people will come to the rescue. In this hour of peril national union should be the watchword of every true man. As essential to national union we must maintain unimpared the rights, the dignity, and the equality of the States, including the right of representation in Congress, and the exclusive right of each State to control its own domestic concerns, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. After an uniform construction of the Constitution for more than half a century, the assumption of new and arbitrary powers in the federal government is subversive of our system, and destructive of liberty.

A free interchange of opinion and kind feeling between the citizens of all the States is necessary to the perpetuity of the Union. At present eleven States are excluded from the national councils.—For seven long months the present Congress has persistently denied any right of representation to the people of these States. Laws, affecting their highest and dearest interests, have been passed without their consent, and in disregard of the fundamental principle of free government. This denial of representation has been made to all the members from a State, although the State, in the language of the President, presents itself not only in an attitude of loyalty and harmony, but in the persons of Representatives whose loyalty cannot be questioned under any existing constitutional or legal test. The Representatives of nearly one-third of the States have not been consulted with reference to the great questions of the day. There has been no nationality surrounding the present Congress. There has been no intercourse between the representatives of the two sections, producing mutual confidence and respect. In the language of the distinguished Lieutenant General: "It is to be regretted that at this time there cannot be a greater commingling between the citizens of the two sections, and particularly of those entrusted with the law-making power." This state of things should be removed at once and forever. Therefore, to preserve the national Union, to vindicate the sufficiency of our admirable Constitution, to guard the States from covert attempts to deprive them of their true position in the Union, and to bring together those who are unnaturally severed, and for these great national purposes only, we cordially approve the call for a National Union Convention, to be held at the city of Philadelphia, on the second Tuesday, fourteenth of August next, and indorse the principles therein set forth.

We, therefore, respectfully, but earnestly urge upon our fellow-citizens in each State, and Territory, and Congressional District in the United States, in the interest of union and in a spirit of harmony, and with direct reference to the principles contained in said call, to act promptly in the selection of wise, moderate and conservative men to represent them in said convention, to the end that all the States shall at once be restored to their practical relations to the Union, the Constitution be maintained, and peace bless the whole country.

W. E. NIBLACK.	JOHN HOGAN.
ANTHONY THORNTON.	B. M. BGYER.
MICHAEL C. KERR.	TUNIS G. BERGEN.
G. S. SHANKLIN.	CHARLES GOODYEAR.
GARRETT DAVIS.	CHARLES H. WINFIELD.
J. GRIDER.	A. H. COFFROTH.
THOS. E. NOELL.	LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU.
SAM'L J. RANDALL.	PHILLIP JOHNSON.
LEWIS W. ROSS.	CHARLES A. ELDRIDGE.
STEPHEN TABER.	JOHN L. DAWSON.
J. M. HUMPHREY.	REVERDY JOHNSON.
THO'S A. HENDRICKS.	B. C. RITTER.
WM. WRIGHT.	A. HARDING.
JAMES GUTHRIE.	A. J. GLOSSBRENNER.
J. A. McDOUGAL.	E. R. V. WRIGHT.
WM. RADFORD.	A. J. ROGERS.
S. S. MARSHALL.	H. McCULLOUGH.
MYER STROUSE.	F. C. LeBLOND.
CHAS. SITGREAVES.	W. E. FINCK.
S. E. ANCONA.	L. S. TRIMBLE.
E. N. HUBBELL.	

WASHINGTON, July 4, 1866.

Governor Worth's Circular to the Disabled Soldiers Requiring Artificial Limbs, and the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad.

We present elsewhere the circular of Governor Worth to the maimed and disabled soldiers of North Carolina, who served in the Southern armies.

By a late act of the General Assembly, these soldiers are to be furnished with artificial limbs at the expense of the State, and there breathes not an honest man in North Carolina who does not applaud this action of our State Legislators; but while we approve the act, and deem it alike creditable to the hearts and patriotism of our representatives, we regret to learn that the limbs that are being manufactured are of an inferior quality, and unless improved, are likely to prove of no practical benefit whatever to those for whom they are intended.

If, as is stated, the limbs are of a clumsy character, and from their construction painful to the wearer, then, some one is to blame for awarding the contract to incompetent manufacturers, and if those whose duty it is to inspect the work, shall suffer an inferior article to be palmed off on the State, at the expense of those unfortunate persons requiring artificial limbs, we trust they will be held up to the people in their true light. We make no charges now, we are merely anticipating from what rumor has whispered to us, and are truly averse to believing that there is a man in North Carolina so steeped in baseness, as to connive and assist at cheating these poor men, who are really the losers by the war. We are well aware that very few contracts are let out by government, in which there is not a great amount of swindling, but this, we had supposed, was a matter appealing so directly to the better instincts of human nature, that no one, save a robber of graveyards or a resurectionists, would dream of any pecuniary gain whatever, in connection with furnishing our unfortunate heroes with limbs, whereby they support, at best, a miserable existence.

We shall, accordingly, as a duty, ventilate very freely the men having charge of the artificial limb manufactory, if we find that justice demands such at our hands. We know that Governor Worth entertains for our disabled soldiers the kindest feelings of regard, has shown an interest in their behalf quite commendable in any one, and if there should appear any frauds in this matter, we feel sure he is not responsible therefore, or a party thereto.

Having corresponded with the managers of the various railroads of the State, the Governor informs us in his circular, that he had received prompt assurance from each company, that each maimed soldier furnished with a proper certificate, should pass free to Raleigh and home again. We regret that duty compels us to say that this promise has not been observed by the Wilmington and Weldon railroad authorities. A gentleman of this place provided with the proper certificate, had occasion to visit Raleigh for the purpose of obtaining a limb, and was required to pay full fare, and was not treated by the conductor with that courtesy, which, at least, he might have expected, in his unfortunate condition. The North Carolina road passed the gentleman free, going and returning.

We do not pretend to say that the managers of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad was responsible for the conduct of its officer on this occasion, but we do say that it was a very small business on the part of somebody, and it grows beautifully smaller in the Superintendent to retain in the service of the company one who shows so little appreciation for an unfortunate fellow man.

The Barracks, which the Governor says he has provided for the soldiers while waiting for their orders to be filled, are described as being very poor and uncomfortable. This should be seen to, and suitable accommodations furnished, and this being the duty of the Governor, we shall refer to the subject again, if the proper steps are not soon taken to render the barracks comfortable.

Wilson Carolinian.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

Pardons.

Warrants of pardons have been received at the Executive Office for the following persons, who can obtain them by personal application, or by written authority. Blank certificates of acceptance accompany the pardons, which must be signed in duplicate and forwarded to the Secretary of State at Washington:

Alamance.—Chesley R Fauceett, N R White and A A Pattillo.
Anson.—W H Patrick and William Allen.
Buncombe.—Montraville Patton.
Burke.—Abel Hartsoe.
Cumberland.—T S Lutterloh and S T Hawley.
Carteret.—W F Howland, S C Howland, A M Haskitt, J P Haskitt, and Z J Howland.
Columbus.—Daniel M Hobbs.
Cabarrus.—Samuel Pharr, Charles J Harriss, and Ezekiel Johnston.
Catawba.—Henderson Sherrill, Hiram A Lawrence, Jos M Lawrence, John Wilfong and M L McCorkle.
Caswell.—C. L Hunt, W H Henderson, Jno D Kessee, John A Hambrick, Samuel Hentou, Thos L Lea and J W James.
Chatham.—Wm A Rives, P J Snipes, Harman Sears, Samuel H Crutchfield, James T Rives, J C Hooker and H Henderson.
Caldwell.—D E Bowers.
Davidson.—John Michael.
Edgecombe.—E L Moore and Benjamin H Hale.
Forsythe.—Orestes A Keechler and Robert Gray.
Franklin.—Joel Thomas and C B Riddick.
Guilford.—Sampson B Glenn, S W Summers, George M Isley, Cyrus J Wheeler and John A Mebane.
Gaston.—J W Hanna.
Granville.—S S Royster, Richard Thorp, Isham M Kittle, Samuel Lattimer and John Hargrove.
Greene.—W H Edmundson.
Halifax.—Wm H Smith, A B Hill and Benjamin Hunter.
Haywood.—G M Moore.
Hertford.—Dr. G C Moore and Horatio Hays.
Hyde.—E H Sanderson.
Iredell.—C W Howell.
Jackson.—William Hicks.
Lenoir.—James Herring.
Mecklenburg.—David Parke, Joseph H Wilson, R H Johnston, H A Hunter and James P Irvin.
Macon.—John Ingram.
Madison.—Nat Kelsey.
Moore.—L W Lawhorn and W T Jenkins.
New Hanover.—W B Whitehead.
Orange.—T B Ray, Hugh Kirkpatrick, A C Hunter and John B McDade.
Person.—Hardy Hurdle.
Pitt.—James Joyner.
Polk.—Hazzel Hicks and R M Moore.
Rowan—W R Fraley, Levi Trexler, W M Kincaid, Joshua Miller, Lawrence A Bringle, Joseph A Hawkins, W T Marlin and M S McKenzie.
Rockingham.—Richard M Jones and Richard B Henderson.
Randolph.—J C Bain, John Rightsel and N C Jarrell.
Rutherford.—L O Jolly and T B Justin.
Stanly.—Linsey Hathcock.
Surry.—Martin L Patterson and Wiley Patterson.
Transylvania.—J W Killian.
Wake.—William H H Tucker, Leroy Jordan, Needham Price and Alfred Jones.
Warren.—W J Green and H H Goodloe.
Wayne.—Laura B Hughes and J F Kornegay.
Wilkes.—Enoch Triplett, Mrs D A Hunt, Wm H Hubbard, James C Harten, A L Hackett, Emanuel Harold and B F Johnson.
Yadkin.—Hon R C Puryear, J M Jones and J S Jones.

Suicide of Jim Lane, of Kansas—Imputations of Corruption the Cause—Rosseau will Probably be Expelled.

WASHINGTON, July 2, 1866.

The news of the suicide of Senator Lane, of Kansas, received here this morning, created considerable shock among his large circle of friends and acquaintances, and elicited numerous expressions of regret and sympathy. Though a man of strong and bitter temperament, he possessed many friends. He left here about two weeks ago, rather unwell; and subsequently the Senate granted him leave of absence for the remainder of the session. The cause of the rash act has not yet come to light, but it is well known among the more intimate friends of the deceased Senator, that certain charges of corruption which had been made against him in several of the Northern papers, had irritated him excessively, and he declared that he would not rest until the charges were proved to be false. It will be remembered that he made a personal explanation in the Senate just before his departure in regard to one of these newspaper articles, and promised at no distant day to disprove the assertions there made.

The impression in the House this afternoon, in regard to the Rosseau-Grinnell case, was that the report of the majority of the committee, which has been rendered in favor of the expulsion of General Rosseau, will be adopted. Before the committee General Rosseau frankly admitted that he premeditated and made the assault upon Mr. Grinnell for words spoken in debate; that he regarded those words as outside the privileges of the House, which had failed to protect him, and that the utterances of Mr. Grinnell had seriously injured his military reputation before the country. Mr. Grinnell disclaimed any imputation of General Rosseau's courage as an officer; said he felt called upon to deny certain assumptions of the latter, which he believed to be untrue, and that General Rosseau, both in the House and out of it, had assailed his name and reputation in an unjustifiable manner.

LITTLE JOE DAVIS' GRAVE—LETTER FROM HIS MOTHER.—When it was proposed by certain estimable ladies of Richmond, and so heartily seconded by the children, to erect a marble tomb over the grave of our ex-President's son, Mrs. Davis was written to by a lady of Richmond for the record of his birth, death and age, and she replied under date of June 16, 1866. We have been permitted to make an interesting extract touching the subject. She writes thus feelingly:

"I immediately wrote to Canada, for an extract from our family bible, which would render it impossible for us to make an error in the record. So many dreadful events have swept over us in the past two years, that we were afraid to trust our heart's memory. The record only came yesterday, hence the delay in answering your letter. Perhaps had I done so sooner, the inscription would not have been so touching and expressive as the one you supplied. I become so unhinged when I think of our boy that my power of expressing my gratitude seem to be swallowed up in grief.

"Will you tell these dear little children, 'The Boys and Girls of Richmond,' how dearly Mr. Davis and I prize their testimonials of love for him. How, if grief, love and gratitude were not so strong in our hearts, we could say more and perhaps give more adequate expressions to all these feelings which they have worked by their offering, conceived of such a spirit of tender love. I am, dear madam,

Gratefully and affectionately yours,
VARINA DAVIS.

Mrs. Davis enclosed the record spoken of:

"JOSEPH EVAN DAVIS,

BORN MONDAY, APRIL 18TH, 1859,

DIED SATURDAY, APRIL 30TH, 1864."

The grave is to be enclosed by an iron railing, and a subscription has been taken up to defray the expense.

Another Good Story by "Brick" Pomeroy—A Dutch Philobene.

I can't help it, so I will tell you the tale as the tale 'twas told to me. It was, it is simply a simple tale, and tells of the mistakes of life as 'twere. The Germans tell their troubles to me as chloroform is poured on a handkerchief to relieve the patient.

One day while standing patting the neck of "Kitty," my running mare, an honest Teuton, who had seen service in the war, came up and said:

"Ah, mynheer Bumroy, you here?"

"Yaw, mynheer Schwipes, I hear."

"S-o-o! You busy dis morning?'

"No, Jacob, I'm never busy unless when I am busy."

"Well den, mynheer Bumroy, you shust make tie that horse loose so he can make herself blay around mit herself in ter yard a leetles und I sits down on mine—mine—I mean your saw-horse und dells you somedings."

We sat. Then said the man:

"Now, you see, Mr. Bumroy, I no makes myself likes the way you talk about my gousins, Snicksnacker. He pe so goot mau as never pe's anyveres. He shust like me. He goes to ter wars. I go to ter wars. I goom to dis free country to help live here. Und ven de war gooms I shoulder my fife und mine trummel, und I goes out to get regroots. Und I got em! Und I sends em off to ter war. Und purty soon, bimeby, ven de pig bounties get so pig as a whole hog, Mr. Bumroy, I kiss mine vrow und dakes ten hundred tollers pounties und I go to ter war. Und I tell my vrow she no makes vater mit her eyes, for I go long mit Shenral Shirts, and of course I coomes back. You see, Mr. Bumroy, I knows who to go mit. I would go mit Siegel, but Siegel gets his back up too much, and is not careful who he don't fight mit. Und I would go mit Butler, but my share of de silver would be sherman silver, und dat is not so goot. So I goes mit Shirts, for he never gets hurt in any country, und I knows vere Shirts is, that it is vot you call vere you puts money—safe.

"Vell, I gets mine pounties, so I have some dings to pay taxes mit till I makes dead, den I go as a gorporal mits Shirts, und I goes to ter war, und I do shust like odder fellow—I sees tings—und I makes monish—und I goom home shust as goot as I vent away, Mr. Bumroy. Und I gets welcomed pack so goot. Mine vrow she bees so glad to see me as never vash. Und she looks shust as she always did. Und ter falks was so glad to see me. I goes down to get some larger peer, and ven I goes home, Deacon Green is at mine house to see me. Und I goes out mit Deacon Green to show him home; and ven I goomes pack Deacon Brown is der to see me and tells me he is glad I make myself goom pack, und I go to be bolite to Deacon Brown and to show him home, und when I goom back, I find der bostmaster at mine house to see me. Und I goes to be berlite to der boastmaster man, und when I gets pack, der is der dax collector to see me, und I asks him how much I must pay him, und he says, 'Oh, nothing, Jacob, seein' its you!' So I goes to see him home, und den makes myself goom home to sleep, so nice as never vash."

"Und every night when I gomes home I vind some of dese goot batriotic men, who have done so much for the guntry, at my house to see me.—Und, Mr. Bumroy, one night ven I goes home I hears nois in mine ped-room. Und I galls for mine vrow, und she no hear me, so I goin and find her asleep. Und I vinds a nice pair of boots in ter ped room, shust worn so much as dey will not hurt my feet, und I makes mine head go under der winder to see who makes nois, und I see one of dese batriots who geeps der gopperheads away from mine vrow while I be gone from ter war, chasing a horse inter ter woods. Oh, Mr. Bumroy, I tell yon 'tis nice to go to be a soldier man, und to goom home, and to vind such goot friends among such goot men, and to have such men give me nice *Dutch Philobenes!*"

Freedmen in South Carolina—Wise Order of General Scott for the Arrest of Vagrants.

The rows and disturbances between the whites and negroes in Charleston have become of weekly occurrence, taking place generally on the Battery on Sunday evenings and are usually brought on by the negroes. The native Charleston negroes do not participate in, but on the contrary condemn the proceedings, which are the work of the refugee negroes from the plantations, who, as here in Richmond, have flocked into the city and the discharged negro soldiers.

In view of the sloth and viciousness of the negro population,