THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

ENGELHARD & PRICE, Proprietors,

To whom all Letters on Business must be addressed.

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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 22. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 6, 1866. NO. 44.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

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

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

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

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

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

Appointments—Wilmington District—First Round.

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

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

A full attendance is earnestly desired.

L. S. BURKHEAD, P. E.

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY,

In Equity—Filed October 18th, 1866.

R. James Powell, *et. al.* vs. John W. Patterson and Wife, Judith Ann, *et al.* } Petition to sell Land for partition.

IT APPEARING that Jno. W. Patterson and wife Judith Ann, and Franklin Alsobrook and wife Sarah F., defendants in the above cause, reside beyond the limits of the State, publication is hereby made notifying them to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the above petition, or the cause will be heard *ex parte* and judgment given *pro confesso*.

Teste: JNO. W. COLE, Clerk and Master in Equity.

Nov. 8 40-6w

CLERK AND MASTER'S SALE.

Solomon Reeves and others, *Ex Parte.* } In Equity, Fall Term, A. D., 1866.

BY VIRTUE of a decree of the Court of Equity for New Hanover county, made in the above entitled cause, I will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Market House, in the City of Wilmington, on the 20th day of December, 1866, the following tracts of land situate in the county of New Hanover, viz: Beginning at a large cypress on the edge of Black Swamp, running thence South 40 deg., E 40 poles to a stake, thence North 70 deg. 6 min. 40 poles, to a pine; thence South 38 deg. E. 98 poles to a pine, Montgomery's corner; thence South 470 West, 206 poles to a stake; thence North 76 deg., West 25 poles to a stake; thence South 75 deg., West 36 poles to a black gum on the run of a small branch; thence North 15 deg., East 74 poles to a stake formerly a pine known as Sneed's corner; thence North 47 deg., West 148 poles to a stake; thence North 31 deg., East 108 poles to a pine; thence North 25 deg., West 88 poles to a spruce pine on the edge of a swamp, an arm making out of Black River swamp; thence North 79 deg., East 100 poles to a stake in or near the edge of said Black Swamp; thence direct to the first station.

Also another tract beginning at a black gum, with three chops in said black gum, on the West side of Black Swamp, at the run of said Swamp; thence running a Westwardly course along a line of marked trees to a stake on the West side of the road leading from the crossing place of Black Swamp to Gordon's old mill; thence a Southwardly course with the West side of said road along Montgomery's fence to the corner of said fence; then about a West course in a straight line to a marked pine at the foot of Montgomery's new road; thence a Northwardly course to Montgomery's three Pines Corner, known as the old Atkinson Corner; thence with the said Montgomery's or Daniel Atkinson's line to the run of Black Swamp; thence down the run of said Swamp to the beginning.—The premises above described belong to the estate of James Montgomery, deceased. The said tracts of land will be sold upon the following terms: One-fourth of the purchase money cash, the balance upon a credit of six, twelve and eighteen months, interest from date, the purchaser giving bonds with approved securities for the deferred payments.

FREDERICK D. POISSON, Clerk and Master.

Nov. 9 37-d1t-w5t

S. T.--1860--X.

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

PLANTATION BITTERS,

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

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

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

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

April 19 12-1y

BENNETT, VANPELT & CO.,

31 WHITEHALL STREET, NEW YORK.

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

Feb. 15 2-tf

TURLINGTON. W. M. MONROE.

TURLINGTON & MONROE,

INSPECTORS OF TIMBER AND LUMBER,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

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

Oct. 4 35-w1f

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

WALLACE & SOUTHERLAND,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

OFFICE NO. 57 NORTH WATER STREET,

Wharves & Warehouses foot of Walnut St.,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

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

Feb. 8 w-1-tf

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

Do you wish to Purchase any Article

OF

READY MADE CLOTHING,

OR

GENTLEMENS' FURNISHING GOODS!

IF SO, CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING FACTS:

1. We have at all times the largest assortment in the City.

2. We are very largely engaged in the manufacture and sale of Clothing.

3. We have longer experience in the trade in this City, (our House having been established in the year 1846.) Possessing these advantages, we are enabled to sell a superior article as low as those who sell inferior Clothing. Call at

38 MARKET STREET,

Where may be found an elegant stock of the most fashionable and well made Clothing, at moderate prices.

Nov. 23 MUNSON & CO. 49-31t—43-w1t

RE-INTERMENT OF ASHBY.

BY COLONEL M. D. HALL, ELEVENTH VIRGINIA CAVALRY.

Make room for the solemn pageant,
Give way to the mournful bier!
And let us lay our hero down
In our chosen sepulchre!
For we come in robes of sorrow,
Bowed with the weight of pain,
To commit to the cold, autumnal mould
The bones of Ashby slain.

Not in triumphant array we come,
With martial pomp complete,
No cannon peals the requiem grand,
For the warrior's burial mete;
The arms with his glory lustrous
With the rusts of defeat are dim,
No sabre salutes, no carbine trail,
In the hands that struck with him!

We may not mourn our peerless one
With the victor's soothing pride,
We feel too sadly the poignant truth
In vain—in vain—he died!
And his brothers in deeds of warfare
Resign to a gentler hand
The solace dear of honoring here
The foremost of all their band.

But, oh! there is yet a triumph
Defeat has ne'er o'erthrown,
And a pride that chivalry loves to boast
And that none may dare disown?
The wreath of renown—he hath it,
He hath won the victor's crown,
Tho' the cause is dead for which he bled,
And its flag to the dust dragged down.

He sleeps in the sod he has shaken off,
With the might of a giant's blow,
As o'er it he led his squadron's fierce
On the heels of the flying foe!
It is rich with the blood of heroes
Who for it their lives did yield,
As true and brave as e'er found grave
On the battle's gory field!

The lordly summits around him
Will cherish his mighty name,
And the glorious rivers that bind their base,
Is linked with his deathless fame;
From the crest of the grand Alleghanies
To where the Shenandoah flows,
Not a hill nor stream but in the gleam
Of the glory he lent them glows!

He needs no marble to tell his deeds,
On every scene around,
In the hearts of a noble people
His epitaph is found;
'Twill endure while in their serried ranks,
Virginia's mountains stand,
Or while on earth one patriot dares
To die for his native land!

Here, then, on the grave of the Flower of knights
Our fairest flowers shall bloom,
Assured that ne'er had a fallen knight
A more befitting tomb,
Let him rest in the Valley he battled for,
In the land he loved so well,
On the breast of the earth that gave him birth
And her brightest hope lost when he fell!

OLD MUSIC.

Back from the misty realms of Time.
Back from the years agone,
Faintly we catch the ringing rhyme,
And hear the melody and chime
Of olden songs, of strains sublime,
Like carol of birds at dawn.

And ever we hear them, soft and low,
Harping their music sweet,
Songs that we loved in the long ago,
Rippling their liquid ebb and flow,
Drifting their cadence to and fro,
Like the fall of fairy feet.

Some faces our hearts will ever hold,
Some smiles we may remember yet,
There were flowing locks like the sunset's gold,
There were parted lips of Cupid's mould,
And the songs they sang can ne'er grow old,
For our hearts can ne'er forget.

The tunes that the voice of girlhood sung,
The chords that we loved full well
When hopes were buoyant, hearts were young,
When fairy bells in the flower-cups rung,
And ever fell from a maiden's tongue,
The words of witching spell.

Ah, wel-la-day! 'tis a sorry past,
Which I may not tell again,
'Twas a happiness too sweet to last;
The heavy clods on her grave are cast,
And her voice is stilled, and above her falls,
Falls the Summer rain!

NEWS ITEMS.

A young "blood" in a crack London regiment has lost a million of dollars recently in gambling.

Jeff. and Joseph Davis's plantations have been leased to an association of colored men.—*Forney's Press.*

The author of "Ecce Homo" has at last been found in Professor Seeley, of University College, London.

Most of the clergymen of Norwich Connecticut, have signed a circular protesting against funerals on Sunday.

There are 80,337 pupils in the public schools of Philadelphia. The cost of the schools last year was $2,020,405.

Bonnets in Paris are now a mere leaf.—Bird plumage is used to trim dresses, and waists are as short as husbands-pockets.

Colonel Robert Tyler, son of ex-President Tyler, is a candidate for the office of Adjutant and Inspector General of Alabama.

In the Supreme Court Chambers of New York, a case is now being tried to determine what constitutes "a man of color."

The London *Times* says that New York is the handsomest and will some day be one of the largest cities in the world.

A man named Parkerson, who shot the seducer of his daughter, in Jasper county, Indiana, has been tried for murder and acquitted.

It is stated that the cotton frauds under the examination of the Retrenchment Committee are daily assuming a prodigious character.

General Grant, it is said, is overwhelmed with applications from officers of the late volunteer force for appointments in the regular army.

A Pennsylvania paper says that Dan Rice, the showman, has been offered a thousand dollars a week and expenses paid to lecture during the winter.

The committee in charge of the representation of California at the Paris Exposition has reported against the contribution of a section of the big tree.

At the rate of progress we have made for forty years past the population of the United States will be over one hundred millions in the year 1900.

Henry Ward Beecher is writing a story for Bonner's *Ledger*, which will begin to appear in January. Cleverness in fiction has always marked Beecher.

The Southern Review is the title of a quarterly, the publication of which is to be commenced in Baltimore about January 1st, 1867, Professor Bledsoe editor.

A French magazine of the fashions has been interdicted in Spain, on the ground that the pictures of the dresses worn in Paris at the present day are indecent.

There was a considerable fall of snow in various parts of Wisconsin and Minnesota on Thursday. At Lake City, Winona, and St. Paul there was good sleighing on Wednesday.

The New York *Herald* favors Greeley because it wants one United States Senator who can keep sober during the long night sessions, and who will avoid Forney's "Bourbon bottle."

MANURES.

The improvement of our system of agriculture, and the enrichment of our soils is one of the most important subjects that can engage the attention of our people. Heretofore our farmers have bent nearly all their energies to the cultivation of large farms, almost wholly neglecting their improvement. Their system seems to have been to exhaust one field and then clear another. The result is the vast number of fields which we see everywhere thrown out of cultivation and washing into gullies. A continuance of this system will ruin the best country in the world. Our large farms should be cut up into small ones, and our farmers should turn their attention to the making of manures. In this way in the course of time, much of the worn out lands of our country may be reclaimed, or at least we may retain and improve by this means, and by the aid of immigration, all those now in cultivation. In this connection we would recommend to our readers the following practical suggestions from Prof. Jackson's Agriculture and Diary of Husbandry:

By repeated cropping, the best soils become exhausted of their fertile properties, while naturally indifferent soils require the administration of certain qualities, before they will yield a due return to the labors of the husbandman. There are, no doubt, soils so naturally rich in some parts of the world, that though used for twenty or more years in growing successive grain crops, they show no indication of impoverishment; yet even these must in time be exhausted, and therefore, in all circumstances, manures or artificial fertilizers, require the consideration of the husbandman. In our own country they are of the first importance.

Manures are of two classes, both of which have distinctive characters, and perform different offices in the economy of vegetation. The first of these, to which we now propose to call the reader's attention, comprehends all animal and vegetable decomposing matter, and is principally employed in feeding the plant, augmenting its size, and sustaining the vital energy.

The animal and vegetable manures, which are putrescent in their nature, are foremost in importance and dignity. They consist of certain elementary parts of animal and vegetable substances, elaborated by a natural chemical process in the course of the decomposition or decay of the bodies. The excrementitious matter, or dung of all animals, is no other than the remains of the vegetable or animal food which has been received into the stomach, undergone there a partial dissolution, and been thrown out as unservicable for the further nutriment of the system. From this universal decay of organized matter, and its conversion into fluids and gases, it would seem that animal and vegetable substances, and excrementitious matter, are resolvable into each other, and are only different parts of the same original principles. The essential elements of them all are hydrogen, carbon and oxygen, either alone, or in some cases united with nitrogen. Conveyed by liquids or most substances into the ground, these elements are sought for as nourishment by the roots of plants, and so form the constituent principles of a new vegetation. Inasmuch as flesh consists of a greater concentration of these original elements than vegetables, the manure produced by carnivorous animals (man included) is always more strong in proportion to its bulk than that discharged by animals who live only on herbage. Experience fully proves that all animal and vegetable manures are but varieties of one kind of principles; their actual shape and appearance being of much less consequence than the degree of strength in which these principles reside in them.

Whatever be the value of the elementary principles of manures, practically they are of no use as a manure till they are disengaged by putrefaction. Putrefaction or decomposition is a beneficient and necessary principle in nature. If the animal or vegetable substance do not putrefy or decay, its of no more use in the ground than a stone. For the sake of illustration, take a piece of peat. It is an inert vegetable mass, composed of successive layers of vegetation, and preserved from putrefaction by water, and certain antiseptic qualities in its substance. As it exists in this preserved condition, it is valueless as a manure; it can form only an unfermented and living dung-hill. But when we remove it from its native bog, expose it to the atmosphere, and artificially bring on decomposition, or destruction of the living fibre, its character is at once changed, and we realize what may possibly be a nutrious manure.

It may be further observed, that putrefaction is in every instance produced by the elementary principles being set at liberty either in a fluid or volatile state. If a quantity of stable-dung be piled into a heap, and freely exposed to all varieties of weather, it soon heaps and emits a stream of vapor, which is often visible as a cloud over it. These vapors, and also the odors which it sends forth, are gases escaping, and the heap is constantly diminishing in weight and volume; at the end of six months, if there have been alternate moisture and warmth, not above a fourth of the original essential material remains to be spread on the field; there may be in appearance nearly as much substance, but it is comparatively of little value—the real manure is gone, and what remains is little better than a mass of unputrefied rubbish.

It may be safely averred, that no principle connected with agriculture is so little understood or thought of, as that which has been now mentioned. We therefore crave the most earnest attention to it by every reader of these pages. Generally speaking, the excrementitious matters thrown to the dung-hill are treated with perfect indifference as to the effects of exposure and drainage away in the form of liquids. It cannot be too strongly stated that this is a gross abuse in farming, which cannot be too speedily remedied. The putrescent steam contains the very essence of the manure, and should either be scrupulously confined within the limits of the dung-hill, or conveyed to fresh vegetable or earthly matter, that it may impart its nutritive qualities.

The earth is a powerful absorber of all the gases which arise from putre faction. whether in solids or liquids. It is remarked, that the odor proceeding from the dissolution of organized matter never rises through the ground to assail the nostrils. A strongly dunged field, after being ploughed, sown and harrowed, sends forth a healthful and refreshing smell—a proof that all the putrid vapors, which would otherwise annoy us, are absorbed and retained for the nutrition of the crop. It is on this account that the poor earth can be enriched in a very high degree by mere exposure to the gases of putrefaction. Put a layer of common soil along the top of a fermenting dung-hill, from twelve to eighteen inches thick, and allow it to remain there while the process is carrying on with activity, and afterwards separate it carefully from the heap, and it will have become impregnated with the most fertilizing virtues.

A knowledge of this important truth has led to the practice of making compost dung-heaps, in which the valuable liquids and gases of different kinds of manure are absorbed by earth, or some other substance, and the whole brought into the condition of an active manure for the fields. Hitherto, it has been customary to speak of dung-hills, but there ought to be no such objects. The collection of manure from a barn-yard and offices, should form a dung-*pit*, not a dung-*hill*; and the manner of making and managing the contents of this pit on the best principles is well worthy our consideration.

FARM-YARD MANURE.

The situation of the dung-pit should be near the stables and cow-houses, and placed so low that all streams of urine from them should flow at once into it, so that nothing be lost. It may be three or four feet deep. and of size proportionate to the stock of cattle usually kept by the farmer. It is not necessary that it should be built round with a wall, or have a perpendicular descent, as it may slope gently inwards and deepen gradually towards the centre. It should, if possible, be covered by a roof to prevent the action of the sun. If the bottom found firm, impervious, and capable of containing the juices, no further trouble is requisite, and the work is complete; in many instances however, it will be necessary to first puddle with clay, and then line the bottom with flag stones. Into this pit, earth, with refuse straw, should be brought, and strewed over the bottom and sloping sides to the thickness of from nine to twelve inches, and this will form an inferior layer to absorb all that portion of the liquid manure which naturally runs to the bottom. The pit is now prepared to receive all kinds of animal manure, which when brought, should always be laid evenly over the surface. In Scotland, such dung-pits are common, and in the course of accumulation, a young or wintering stock of cattle is allowed to go at large upon the whole; the animals being at the same time fed on a proper allowance of straw. Care is also taken to mix, in laying on, the dung brought from the cow-house, stable and piggeries, so that the rich excrement of the well-fed animals may be incorporated with that of a poor description from others. It is likewise of the utmost importance, though too frequently neglected, to convey to the pit the entire liquid refuse of the barn-yard, provided the quantity be not so great as to make it advisable to have a separate pit for its reception.'

It is customary to cart away the material of the dung pit at convenient opportunities, (usually during the frosts in winter) to a place in the fields, near where it is to be used, and there pile it up in a quadrangular heap of about four feet in height. It may, however, be stated, that for want of attention to principles already explained, such dung-heaps, by exposure for months to the weather, must lose some of their valuable properties. In every instance, the dung-heap in the fields should be placed in a hollow situation, with a substratum of earth, and should have a scattering of a few inches of earth over it and around the sides, to keep in the volatile gases.

When the dung-pit has been thus emptied, it may again be progressively filled as before, and when it is carted out in any of the spring months, it will be found necessary to turn it once, or oftener, for the purpose of accelerating the decomposition of the strawy part of the mass.

In some parts of Yorkshire the farmers make their cattle eat a great part of the straw, and in Norfolk they convert nearly the whole of the straw into manure, by treading and laying it out to rot. No system is considered so impoverishing to the land, in the latter county, as that of giving straw for food, instead of applying it as manure. A medium course is doubtless the most approved, when it can be conveniently carried into effect. Cattle getting straw for both food and litter, will consume nearly three-fifths of it as food, and there will still remain a sufficient quantity to mix for manure; but if fed wholly on straw, although a large dung-hill may be produced, it will be found of less value.

When cattle get a proportion of turnips, and eat half of the straw, leaving the other half as litter, the manure will be pretty good. If they are in the course of being fattened upon turnips, or other food producing lax-dung and much urine, they will require three-fifths of straw for litter, and these proportions will produce good manure.—Ferns, thistles ragweeds and other rank growing plants, before coming into seed, by being mixed in the dung-hill will make a good augmentation to it.

We have been led to recommend the formation of dug-pits on the plan stated, both from a general conviction of their adaptation to the required purpose, and examination of one constructed on the premises of an eminent agriculturalist, the late Mr. Johnstone, of Hillhouse, a few miles west from Edinburg. Mr. Johnstone at one period had eighty cows, and the quantity of urine produced by them presented strong inducements for him to collect and apply it in the most economic method possible. He therefore dug out a dung-pit at a much lower level than the cow houses, and the bottom of it was paved with stones. The plan pursued is to lay a good depth of earth, or more generally moss, in the bottom; at the mouth from which the carts take away the manure, a large quantity of earth is also laid, so that it may retain the fluid running towards the corner part of the pit. All the dung of the premises is regularly spread in the pit, and the urine, with other liquid refuse, is conducted in wooden pipes direct to the pit, by which none escapes in gutters. Besides there is a large reservoir to receive the overplus liquid, when the dung and earth in the pit have been sufficiently saturated. Nothing in fact, is allowed to be lost. When the dung is carted to the fields to form heaps for future use, it is there treated in a corresponding style of economy, on purpose to retain the moisture and fertilizing gasses.

As straw is the basis of farm yard dung care should be taken to have it cut as close to the ground as possible; for it is evident that a few inches more of straw will ultimately increase the size of the dung-heap. It is calculated that for every ton of straw, three tons of farm yard dung may be obtained, if properly managed. The weight of straw per acre runs from one to one and a half tons; and on average of the different crops, about four tons of dung may be obtained from this. An acre of good turnips, with an adequate proportion of straw, is calculated to make upwards of sixteen cart loads of dung; ten cart loads, however, may be taken as a large average for these crops. Thus it may be presumed that two acres will manure one, and the land, without assuming any very great degree of fertility, should yield at least four tons of manure per acre. If due care be taken to add to this gatherings from the roads, and from refuse of every kind the amount should be nearly sufficient for a full supply of manure once during every course of the four year's system of agriculture.

In applying the manure, particular attention should be paid to free the land from weeds and stones, and properly to pulverize it: for it is only when in this state that manure will mix well with the earth. The time for manuring most common is at the conclusion of fallowing, or before the sowing of the following crops. If the land is manured alone from the produce of the farm, ten or twelve tons per acre will be the most than can be allowed, if the management be a regular course of white and green crops. It will be found more advantageous to apply manure in smaller quantities at short intervals. At whatever time the dung is applied, it should in the first place be scattered evenly over the land, and ploughed in as speedily as possible. Every instant in which it lies expose to the air, it is losing its value.

The Howard Amendment—Letter from Ex-Governor Swain, of North Carolina, to Governor Perry, of South Carolina.

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., Nov. 19th, 1866.

My Dear Sir:—

I have received and read with the attention it deserves, the copy of your letter of the 26th ult., to Charles W. Woodward, Esq.

Your analysis of the Howard amendment is so clear, and the objections you present to its adoption so forcible, that there is little necessity for farther discussion—none indeed, for those who understand the peculiar condition of the state of affairs at the South. The great obstacle at present, to a perpetual and perfect union, is the want of accurate information at the North of the true condition and feelings of the Southern people. I am satisfied that the framers of the amendment, if they really knew, as statesmen ought to know those for whom they legislate, would not for a moment urge its adoption, much less insist upon it as a *sine qua non*. The third section proposes a double disfranchisement of nine-tenths of the people of North Carolina.

I do not overstate the case when I assume that not one-tenth of those who would be regarded as falling within the range of selection under a system of unrestricted suffrage, are eligible to office under the State or Federal government. While all who gave aid or comfort to the insurgents, no matter to how great or small an extent, have the right to vote, it is the right to vote not for the men of their choice, but for persons selected from that tenth of the community, who, as a general rule, without any reference to political opinions, have no paramount claims to consideration—mental or moral. My acquaintance with prominent men throughout the State is perhaps as general as that of any other citizens, and yet I do not know of a single instance in any one of the congressional districts of a person who can honestly take the test oath, who in 1860 would have regarded himself or was considered by others as one of the number who might reasonably aspire to a seat in the National Councils. Is it any evidence of a want of loyalty to decline acceptance of such a system of suffrage?

It might seem strange if, instead of the privilege of a selection from the tenth of our own, we were allowed to vote for citizens of other States to represent us. For one, I could name a score of citizens of other States of the American Union, of either political party, for whom I would much more willingly vote than for any one in this Congressional district who can give the evidence of loyalty required by the test oath.

Suppose the third section adopted, how many voters would avail themselves of what has hitherto been considered the inestimable right of suffrage? Not more than half the voters participated in the last election for members of the Legislature and Governor. A smaller proportion, and that not always the most discreet, would attend the polls, and the portion of the tithes selected would not always be the most discreet and intelligent of those eligible to office.—One thing is very certain, those most apt to secure a majority of votes under such a system, would be those least loyal *in profession and devotion* to the Union, and the most objectionable to those who have been its most earnest advocates in times of its greatest peril.

I will not do the committee of fifteen the injustice to suppose that the majority desired the adoption of a basis of suffrage for the South that would insure the selection of the least loyal of the small proportion of those eligible to office, yet such would be the inevitable result; and therefore I repeat that I do not believe that the author of the amendment, Judge Howard, would himself desire its adoption, if he was accurately acquainted with our condition.

It is not very difficult to decide the character of our representation if this rule shall be forced upon us. Let us enquire for a moment who will be excluded. Take your State for an example. From early life to the present time I have had opportunities to know something of your leading men.—I knew Mr. Pettigrew personally—met him in Charleston in February, 1861—corresponded with him during the entire period of the war, and to within two or three weeks of his death—regarded him when living and venerate him now that he is no more, as one of the ablest and purest men I have ever known. I cannot say that if he was alive he could not take the test oath, but I can affirm with great confidence, that under no circumstances would he do it.

My personal knowledge of you extends through nearly half a century. We were school-mates and intimate friends in early life, and at all subsequent periods I have been familiar with your history. Without entering into any details that might be offensive to your delicacy, I can say with confidence that investigation would establish the fact beyond controversy, that from the first avowal of nullification by Mr. Calhoun, in his letter to General Hamilton, until the secession of your State no member of the committee, not even excepting Senator Johnson of Maryland, had ever been placed in circumstances that required or admittted the constant, unflinching, hazardous devotion to the Union, and opposition to nullification and secession which has characterized the whole course of your political life President Johnson, in 1829-'30 (I believe,) resided in Laurens, the adjoining district to Greenville in your State, and few persons beyond the limits of South Carolina are as familiar as he, or sympathized as deeply as he, in the conflicts which you waged during so many years in behalf of the Union. You cannot take the oath, and what I affirm in relation to those in North Carolina who can, will not apply with less force to South Carolina. You have no honest and competent men who can submit to a test of loyalty which is in my estimation, as clearly unconstitutional as inexpedient.

And yet we are told, no doubt honestly on the part of many who say so, that a range of confiscation which has no parallel in the history of civilization since the days of William the Conqueror, is a mild punishment for Confederate treason. The descendants of Shay revolutionists, Whiskey insurrectionists and Hatford Conventionalists can afford to be merciful, if not magnanimous. We are assured, moreover, with equal honesty and sincerity, that Southern statesmen should consent to exclusion from office with exultation as affording an opportunity to open the way to office and emolument to those who, under other circumstances, would never have been thought of by themselves or others in connection with official station.

John Quincy Adams, you may remember, entertained and expressed, on a memorable occasion, very different sentiments. When, with a view to censure Mr. Webster a Pennsylvania representative offered a resolution, calling upon the President for information as to the manner in which the secret service fund had been expended, Mr. Adams expressed his willingness to vote for it if the member would avow that his purpose was to impeach Mr. Webster as Secretary of State. In reply to the suggestion that Mr. Webster was not then in office and not subject to impeachment, Mr. Adams remarked, in substance, that he understood the Constitution very differently,; that he had now arrived at the time of life that, with the exception of the station he then held, he had nothing to expect or desire at the hands of his countrymen; but that he had filled the highest office in their gift, and that for any malfeasance in office he was still amenable to impeachment, and a punishment that he would regard as *worse than death, disqualification to hold office.* That sentence is proposed to be passed upon you, under an amendment of the Constitution, adopted with about as much regard to the spirit of the mode pointed out in that instrument as would characterize an impeachment of our friend Governor Graham, for some misdemeanor yet to be discovered, committed while Secretary of the Navy, without a preliminary finding by the House of Representatives as the great inquest of the nation. I hazard little in saying that if you and he had been admitted to your seats in the Senate a wiser scheme of adjustment would have been adopted, and one much more favorable to the true Union men of the South than the Howard amendment.

I am with great respect and esteem,

Your friend,

D. L. SWAIN,

Hon. B. F. PERRY, Greenville, S. C.

State Agricultural Society.

RALEIGH, Nov. 27, 1866.

The N. C. State Agricultural Society met this evening, in the Hall of the House of Commons, at 7 o'clock.

The President, Dr. W. R. Holt, took the chair, and after adverting to the sad causes which had interrupted the annual meeting of the Society and the State Fairs for the past six years, he congratulated the Society upon its present meeting, and spoke of the pleasure it afforded him to meet them again, and the importance of renewed and united efforts, to foster the interests of the Society and restore it to its former prosperity and usefulness. Every man, woman and child in the State, was more immediately interested in the success of the Society than at any former period, and he hoped there would be a corresponding interest manifested by all, and that every county in the State would form auxiliary Societies, and be represented hereafter in our annual meetings.—He suggested that measures should be adopted to secure that object, the restoration of the Fair grounds now occupied by the military authorities of the United States, and a sufficient sum to put them in order, and to insure the usual aid extended by the State, viz: $1,500.

There not being a quorum present, on motion of Major. R. S. Tucker, the by-law requiring annual members to pay $2 was suspended, and all present were invited to become members of the Society, with the privilege of paying the fee at the next annual Fair. A large number responded.

On motion of Gen. W. R. Cox, all the old officers were re-elected by acclamation.

President, Dr. W. R. Holt; Vice Presidents, Dr. E. A. Crudup, S. F. Patterson, R. R. Bridgers and W. B. Wadsworth; Treasurer, Fab. J. Hutchins; Recording Secretary, P. F. Pescud.

The President appointed the following gentlemen to constitute the Executive committee, viz: Gen. W. R. Cox, Maj. R. S. Tucker, J. W. B. Watson, David Hinton, W. R. Pool, D. M. Barringer, of Wake, Dr. J. E. Williamson, of Caswell, Thos. Walton, of Burke, P. E. Smith, of Halifax and J. L. Bridgers of Edgecombe.

The following resolutions were adopted:

On motion of Maj. R. S. Tucker, a committee of five were appointed to confer with the military authorities and to request them to restore the Fair grounds to the Society. Committee, Messrs. Tucker, K. P. Battle, Russ, Cox and W. D. Jones.

On motion of G. W. Whitfield a committee of five gentlemen were appointed to correspond with the President of the several railroads, in the State, on the necessity and importance of reducing the freights on Fertilizers and agricultural implements to the lowest rate practicable, and to report the result as soon as possible to the Executive committee for publication. Committee, Messrs. S. S. Royster, J. D. Whitford, D. M. Barringer, R. S. Tucker and J. M Towles.

On motion of G. W. Whitfield,

Resolved, That the Executive committee be instructed to communicate with the chairman of the County Courts in the State, urging them to have their respective counties represented at the annual meetings of the Society by one or more delegates.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to investigate the subject of producing Fertilizers in the State, to be sold to the farmer at a fair remuneration. Committee—Messrs. G. W. Whitfield, D. M. Barringer and J. L. Bridgers.

On motion of Gen. W. R. Cox,

Resolved, That after the committee appointed by the President, to confer with the United States authorities, in relation to the Fair Grounds, shall have reported to him, that the same are ready to be re-occupied by the Society, that he appoint two or more discreet and energetic persons in each county, to canvass their counties for the purpose of obtaining the necessary funds for putting the grounds in proper condition.

Resolved, That these parties be requested to report to the Treasurer of this Society (F. J. Hutchins,) as early as practicable, the success of their efforts.

The Society were entertained by interesting addresses from the following gentlemen, viz: The President, Dr. Holt, on the cultivation of the *Grasses*—Improved Mowing Apparatus and other Agricultural Machinery, which he has used with Abundant success.

Gen. Cox urged the importance of united and increased efforts—a liberal contribution of time and money to re-establish the Society and make it the pride of the State. He pledged $50.

Maj. J. P. H. Russ made some remarks in that happy manner peculiar to him, on the pleasure it afforded him to see the Society rejuvenated and re-established on a firm basis, and also pledged $50.

Mr. Woodard said old Edgecombe would rejoice to learn the State Society was re-organized, and arrangements would be made to have an annual Fair at the appointed time, and that no county in the State felt a deeper interest in the success of the Society, or would make more liberal donations to insure it. He also pleged $50.

Mr. G. B. Harris made an extended speech on the folly of any longer relying upon negro labor in the cultivation of the soil, the establishing of manufacturing establishments and the building up of our towns and cities, and urged upon the Society the great necessity and importance of offering inducements to foreigners and other white laborers, to settle in our State, and he hoped measures would be instituted at once to induce them to come without delay.

The Society was much interested in the remarks of Mr. G. W. Whitfield on the subject of Fertilizers, and the necessity of urging the Railroad Companies to put down the price of transportation on them and farming implements. He alluded to the vast amount of shells and salt on our coast, which, at a trifling expense, could be converted into rich manure at a smaller cost, than much that was imported into the State at a higher price. He hoped that gentlemen of enterprise would seriously consider the subject and report the success of their experiments at a very early day.

Hon. D. M. Barringer enlivened the meeting with some very appropriate remarks in which he exhibited unabated zeal and interest in the welfare of the Society.

There being no further business, the Society, on motion of Maj. Russ, adjourned to meet on 18th October, 1867.

W. R. HOLT, President.

P. F. PESCUD, Secretary.

The papers of the State will please publish.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

Methodist Protestant Church.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The N. C. Conference, of the M. P. Church, held its forty-first session at Salem Church, Alamance county, commencing on Wednesday, 7th Nov. 1866, and closing on Tuesday night, 14th.

APPOINTMENTS FOR 1866-7.

President—John L Michaux
Buncombe circuit—J P Ller, supt
Paint Mountain circuit—N J Roberts, supt
McDowell circuit—R R Brookshier, supt
Green River mission—L M Nolen, supt
Catawba circuit—Jas Deans, supt
Mecklenburg circuit—Jno L Swain, supt
Monroe circuit—J S Dunn, supt
Mocksville circuit—Geo E Hunt, asst
Iredell circuit—Z C Lineberry, supt
Yadkin circuit—R W Pegram, supt
Winston circuit—T H Pegram, supt
Guilford circuit—R R Michaux, supt
Haw River circuit—A W Lineberry, supt
Greensboro' circuit—W C Kennett, supt
Davis circuit—H W Peoples, supt
Asheboro' circuit—C F Harris, supt
Randolph circuit—F S Hudson, supt
Alamance circuit—W Heath, supt
Orange circuit—A Gray, supt
Granville circuit—J Ball, supt
North Granville circuit—W McB Roberts, supt
Halifax circuit—W H Wills, supt
Tar River circuit—C A Dickens, supt
Roanoke circuit—John Paris, supt
Albermarle circuit—R H Wills, supt
Columbia mission—J H Gilbreath, supt
Stanly mission—A J Laughlin, supt
Seaboard mission—Not supplied
Fayetteville mission—Not supplied
Starks Mills mission—L P J Harris, supt

W F Gray, A C Harris, J C Deans and J H Page, left without appointment at their request.

A M Lowe, and M C Heptinstall left in hands of the President.

The following are the delegates to the Montgomery Convention:

Ministerial—W H Wills, A Gray, John Paris, C F Harris T H Pegram, J L Michaux, A W Lineberry, W McB Roberts, W C Kennett.

Laymen—Dr M C Whitaker, G J Cherry, Dr L W Batchelor, John F Harris, W A Coe, D M Lee, H Walser, S V Dickens, W D Trotter.

JESSE H PAGE, Secretary of Convention.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 21st inst., by Rev. J. H. Dally, Mr. CHARLES DRAYTON to Miss GEORGIE OSGOOD.

On Moore's Creek, New Hanover county, on the 20th Inst., by J. M. Alderman, Esq., ROBERT A. HENRY, Esq., to Miss ANN J. BLAND.

In this city on the 29th Nov., 1866, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. A. Paul Repiton. Mr. CHARLES J. SMITH, of Norfolk, Va., to Miss SALLIE V., eldest daughter of Rev. John D. Elwell.

OBITUARY.

DAVID RIGGSBY GORNTO died at his residence, on Myrtle Grove Sound, 10 miles from Wilmington, November 7, 1866, of phneumonia, in his 53d year.

He had served the Lord, in the M. E. Church South, more than 25 years.

He comforted his wife, saying: "Our parting is not forever." His only child had gone to Heaven before him—a little over six years.

"Diligent in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord."

Liberal and useful—his place will be hard to fill. HIS PASTOR.

Goshen Land for Sale.

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

JERE PEARSALL.

Kenansville. Duplin county, N. C.

Nov. 29 43—1m

State of North Carolina,

COLUMBUS COUNTY.

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

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

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

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

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

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L. FLANAGAN.

MILLINERY, FANCY AND VARIETY STORE,

Nos. 24 and 2 South Front Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

MILLINERY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES ATTENDED TO.

BONNETS, Hats, Caps, Frames, Ribbons; Silk, Velvet and other bonnet stuffs; Wreaths, Flowers, Plumes, &c. A complete stock of materials always on hand. Orders filled in latest styles, or as desired, with neatness, taste and dispatch.

FANCY GOODS.

Jet, ivory and pearl, plain, fancy and medallion; Silk, Velvet and Crochet Dress Buttons, all colors—every variety and latest fashions—Gimps, Silk and Cotton Cords of all descriptions—Linen and Lace Collars, and Cuffs, newest styles—Ladies' Puffs, Rats, Coils, Curls and Hair Nets—Sewing and Embroidering Silks, of all colors—Silk, Alpaca and Worsted, Embroidering Braids, Trimmings and Bindings, in every color and great variety—Frilling, Edging and Ruffling, a choice assortment—various kinds plain and fancy Tapes—Zephyr Worsted, all colors—jet and other descriptions of trimming and ornaments—Buckles, Clasps and Belts, Elastics—Mens' and Boys' Suspenders—Crystal and China Toilet Sets—choice Perfumes, Soaps, Powders, Cosmetics and Hair Oil, in great variety—Hair Brushes, Dressing and Fine Combs, Tooth and Body Brushes, &c., &c.

Needles, Pins, &c., and all kinds of fancy goods, generally to be found.

MENS' LADIES' AND CHILDRENS' WOOLEN GOODS.

Mens' Scarfs—Ladies' Hoods, Gipsey Queens, Nubias, Sacks, Sontags, Scarfs, Shawls and Hosiery—Childrens' Hoods, Caps, Capes, Sacks, Skirts, Hose and Bootees, every style, all colors. Hoopskirts and Corsets, latest style.

CONFECTIONERY.

French, German, English and American Crystalized Fruits, Compts, Pastes, Bontons and Gums of finest quality, and in great variety; the choicest assortment in the city.

Fruits of all kinds in season.

VARIETIES, TOYS.

Childrens' Carriages, Rocking-horses and Chairs—Market and Ladies' Work and Fancy Baskets, and Satchels—large and small Dolls, dressed and undressed—Drums, Fiddles, Tamborines, Trumpets and Whips. Toys of all description; an endless variety too numerous to enumerate, always on hand. Also, a variety of fire works.

My friends, customers and the public in general are respectfully invited to call and examine my goods, which have just been selected at the most fashionable emporiums at the North, and are now open for inspection.

CALL IN! CALL IN!!

As I sell my goods as low as possible. All sales are positively cash.

Oct. 5 7—2aw2md-2mw