THE WILMIGTON 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, JANUARY 10, 1867. NO. 49.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

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

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

All Obituaries and private publications of every character, 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.
Tarpsail, 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.

BEAR GARDEN FOR SALE.

I OFFER my Plantation in Holly Shelter for sale. One fourth cash, the balance in one, two and three years. Deeds to be given when all the payments are made.

There is in the tract about 4,000 acres; 1,000 good farming land, new; 375 cleared and ready for cultivation. The quality of the land is unsurpassed in fertility. I have made one hundred and twenty-four bushels of Corn off one acre and am satisfied there is two hundred that, with the same cultivation, will produce the like amount. The improvement consists of one Dwelling House with six rooms; with all necessary out houses, Barns and Stable, Negro quarters, &c. The ditches and fences on one half of the plantation are in good order.

The plantation lies near the North East River and Eleven miles from Burgaw Depot on the W. & Weldon Railroad. The range for stock is good. If the above property is not disposed of by the 15th February, it will be offered for sale at public auction at Exchange Corner, Wilmington, North Carolina.

E. D. HALL.

Jan. 1 80-1twts—48-tf

Newbern Journal of Commerce copy 1 time a week in daily for one month.

Agents Wanted For

THE LIFE AND CAMPAIGNS OF

GENERAL (STONEWALL) JACKSON,

By Prof. R. L. Dabney, D. D., of Va.

THE Standard Biography of the Immortal Hero. The only edition authorized by his widow and published for her pecuniary benefit.—The author a personal friend and *Chief* of Staff of the Christian Soldier.

The Richmond Inquirer says: "In studying this life of Jackson, the reader has the capital advantage of knowing that he is reading *the truth*, and may safely *abandon* himself to the story.

"Jackson's greatness shone out upon the world in connection with the Confederate cause. To it he consecrated his genius, and to it he gave his life. Of its justice he had the most solemn convictions, and for it he daily besieged heaven with fervent prayers, from a soul of singular piety, and with a faith that seemed to 'Pierce the veil, and see the Father on His throne.'"

This is the best selling book we ever published. Over 50,000 copies already sold. A rare chance for agents. Send for circulars, giving full particulars, and see our terms, and what the press generally says of the work. Address

NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.,
Corner 7th and Main Sts., Richmond, Va.

Dec. 13 45-1m*

State of North Carolina,

BLADEN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—November Term 1866.

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

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

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

Dec. 6 [prv. ad., $15] 44—6w

S. T.--1860--X.

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

PLANTATION BITTERS,

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

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fever.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

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

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

April 19 12-1y

BENNETT, VANPELT & CO.,

23 WHITEHALL STREET, NEW YORK.

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

Feb. 15 2-tf

E. TURLINGTON. W. M. MONROE

TURLINGTON & MONROE,

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

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

Oct. 4 35-wtf

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

WALLACE & SOUTHERLAND,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
OFFICE NO. 57 NORTH WATER STREET,

Wharves & Warehouses foot of Walnut St.,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

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

Feb 8. w-1-tf

Valuable Tract of Land for Sale.

THE best tract of LAND in Eastern North Carolina, for its size, will be sold at the late residence of George J. Moore, deceased, on the 26th day of January, 1867, on a credit of six, twelve, eighteen and 24 months, purchaers giving bond and approved securities.

The above land is situated three miles from Marlboro' and Rocky Point depots, on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, and contains about three hundred and eighty acres of splendid land. Sold by order of Court.

THOMAS J. ARMSTRONG,
Commissioner.

Dec. 15 67-d6t-wts

All Kinds of Blanks

FOR SALE

AT THE

JOURNAL OFFICE

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

A SONNET—BY ROBERT K. SMITH.

By old Atlantic's rocky shore there stands,
Black, frowning, stern, a fortress grim and lone,
And round its battlements the wild winds moan,
While one who erst o'er mountains, rivers, lands,
Did rule with mien majestic and with hands
By Christian virtue tempered, now, alone,
A captive, 'reft o' friends, his stifled groan
Falls on the air; and strong his prison bands.
Great God! a tow'ring man of kingly mould
Is for a Nation's faults made to atone;
And doomed to suffer miseries untold,
And yet his country's termed bright freedom's home.
"His faults," it may be said, like one of old,
"His country's are, his virtues all his own."

BROOKVILLE, KY., Nov. 19, 1866.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

TO THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

BY JAMES D. BLACKWELL.

Flow on, thou bright river,—flow on to the deep,
And soothe with thy murmurs the dead in their sleep!
Through a country thou flowest of valor and truth,
Where fair is each maiden and gallant each youth.

Not the wave of Illipsus that saw in its pride
The glory of Athens thrown back from its tide;
Not the stream of Euratas or Tybe may be
More worthy of record, fair river, than thee!

Bright river,—how oft has thy swift gliding wave
Drunk deep of the blood of the true and the brave;
And thy banks, fringed with woodlands, re-echoed afar
The tread of vast legions, the thunders of war!

But the combat is ended; the storm hath passed o'er,
And thy waters with life-blood are crimsoned no more;
But long shall their murmurs in memory tell
Of the heroes who fought and the martyrs who fell.

STATE NEWS.

Tournament at Newbern.

The Newbern *Journal of Commerce* of the 3rd inst., contains a full account of the grand Tournament at that city on the first. There were 3,500 spectators and twenty-two Knights. Colonel J. D. Whitford was the Marshal of the day. The costumes of the Knights and their steeds are spoken of in the highest terms. The Knights were addressed by Governor Vance, who expressed his great gratification at meeting so many citizens of North Carolina, and especially, the good people of Newbern, from whom he had been separated during the greater part of the war. He was gratified to see a community of feeling, as there was a community of interest between those to the manor born, and those who had cast their fortunes in our midst. This was as it should be.—When the passions excited by the war had subsided and the good sense of the people allowed to assert itself, it would be so everywhere.

He did not intend to make a set speech; the occasion did not require it, and there were many substantial reasons why he should not. It was cold and disagreeable, and he would have compassion on the ladies, who rarely could be silent long enough to listen to a speech.

He then alluded briefly to the institution of chivalry; it had served its purpose and passed away, but the principles of honor, courtesy and charity should be forever prized and cherished.

Chivalry towards our country-women, towards orphan children, and maimed soldiers, and especially towards both fallen and victorious foes. That true chivalry demanded kindness, courtesy, and manly forbearance towards the defeated, and should prevent the nourishing of malice, envy and hatred towards the victors. The Governor then expressed his thanks for the compliment paid him, and trusting that pleasure, good humor and harmony might prevail, closed his remarks which occupied about twenty minutes. We have not been able to give anything like the language used, but have touched upon the principle points embraced, and are sure that we express the sentiment of all present, when we ask the committee to solicit a copy of the address for publication.

The tilting then began, and the riding was very fine. Mr. J. M. Smith, the Knight of New Berne being successful, taking the ring seven times in succession.

Eleven Knights then entered the lists to contend for the splendid English Sportsman's Saddle and Bridle. They were required to cut off a figure head, and carry off the ring on the point of a sabre. Five courses were run, and J. M. Rulison, Knight of Engine No. 1, declared successful.

The Ball took place in Lowthrop Hall, and is represented as a grand affair. About 10 P. M., the coronation ceremonies began with the selection by Mr. J. M. Smith, Knight of New Berne, of Miss Carrie McLacklan, of Newbern, as Queen of Love and Beauty. The Knight of Craven chose Miss Brock, of Kinston, First Maid of Honor. The Knight of the Southern Star selected Miss Sarah Benners of New Berne, second Maid of Honor. The Knight of Ivanhoe, chose Miss Adams of Wilson, Third Maid of Honor.

Gov. Vance then presented the crown to the Queen, in a short but happy address, in which he assured her that the honors won by the gallant Knight upon the field would only add bright lustre to the honors which all within her regal dominion should willingly accord.

After these ceremonies the dancing began which was continued beyond the "wee hours", and all the gay participants were well pleased with the days sport.

DEATH OF AN ESTIMABLE LADY.—We announce with much pain the death of that estimable lady, and "mother in Israel," Mrs. Lucinda Tucker, relict of Ruffin Tucker, Esq., long known as a leading merchant of this city. She expired on Tuesday evening last, about 8 o'clock, after a brief illness. The deceased was universally beloved in this community. Her affectionate disposition, her attachment to her family and friends, her kindness to the poor, and, above all, her sincere and unaffected piety, were excellencies in her character the recollection of which will long be cherished.

Standard.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.—The celebration on the first of January by the Freedmen of Raleigh, was quite a success. Addresses were delivered by Gov. Worth, Gen. Bomford, Gov. Bragg and Gen. Carr at different points as the procession called upon them *en route* to the African Methodist Church, when they were addressed by Gov. Holden for more than two hours. At the conclusion of his remarks, Gov. Holden offered the following resolution, which was adopted with great enthusiasm:

Resolved, By one thousand people here assembled, That we earnestly appeal to the Congress of the United States to re-organize the government of North Carolina on the basis of loyal white and black suffrage.

SALE OF PROPERTY.—The Griswold Hotel property was sold at auction yesterday, for Thirty-one Thousand dollars, specie. J. F. Jones & Co., purchasers.

Much other property changed hands at heavy figures.

Stock in the Wilmington and Weldon Road brought over $40 to the share.

Goldsboro' News.

The Decision of the Supreme Court in the Case of Milligan.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The opinions pronounced by the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States on the 17th of December, in the case *ex parte* of Lambdin P. Milligan, declaring the illegality of his trial, for alleged conspiracy, before a military commission in Indiana, and, in effect, ordering his discharge from prison, he having been convicted and condemned to death, have been printed and published.—The case, it will be remembered, was brought before the United States Supreme Court on a certificate of a division of opinion of the two Judges of the United States Circuit Court of Indiana.

There are two opinions of the court.—The one read by associate Justice Davis is elaborate in its defence of the constitution and the rights of citizens, and their protection in person and property. As has been stated, all the members of the Supreme Court agree upon the point relating to habeas corpus, and to the question, "Ought the court to issue a writ of habeas corpus and order his release?" On these two questions there was no difference of opinion. The third question, "Had the military commission the right to try Milligan?" produced the dissenting opinion, which was read by Chief Justice Chase for himself, and Associates Wayne, Swayne and Miller, a minority of the court. In addition to the points already given of Mr. Justice Davis' opinion, the following extracts are made touching the controlling question in the case, of the jurisdiction of the military commission to try him and legally punish him, he being a citizen of Indiana and never a soldier or sailor. Judge Davis says:

No graver question was ever considered by this court, nor one which more nearly concerns the rights of the whole people; it is the birthright of every American citizen, when charged with crime, to be tried and punished according to law. The power of punishment is alone through the means which the laws have provided for that purpose, and if they are ineffectual, there is an immunity from punishment, no matter how great an offender the individual may be, or how much his crimes may have shocked the sense of justice of the country, or endangered its safety. By the protection of the law human rights are secured; withdraw that protection, and they are at the mercy of wicked rulers, or the clamor of an excited people. If there was law to justify this military trial, it is not our province to interfere; if there was not, it is our duty to declare the nullity of the whole proceedings. The decision of this question does not depend on argument or judicial precedents, numerous and highly illustrative as they are.

These precedents inform us of the extent of the struggle to preserve liberty and to relieve those in civil life from military trials. The founders of our government were familiar with the history of that struggle, and secured in a written constitution every right which the people had wrested from power during a contest of ages. By that constitution and the laws authorized by it, this question must be determined.—The provisions of that instrument on the administration of criminal justice are too plain and direct to leave room for misconstruction or doubt of their meaning. Those applicable to this case are found in that clause of the original constitution which says "that the trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury;" and in the 4th, 5th and 6th articles of the amendments. The fourth proclaims the right to be secure in person and effects against unreasonable search and seizure; and directs that a judicial warrant shall not issue "without proof of probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation." The fifth declares "that no person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on presentment by a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law." And the sixth guarantees the right of trial by jury in such manner and with such regulations that with upright judges, impartial juries, and an able bar, the innocent will be saved and guilty punished. It is in these words: "In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with the witnesses against him to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense."

The constitution of the United States is a law for rulers and people, equally in war and in peace, and covers with the shield of its protection all classes of men at all times and under all circumstances. No doctrine involving more pernicious consequences, was ever invented by the wit of man that any of its provisions can be suspended during any of the great exigences of government. Such a doctrine leads directly to anarchy or despotism, but the theory of necessity on which it is based is false, for the Government, within the Constitution, has all the powers granted to it, which are necessary to preserve its existence, as has been happily proved by the result of the great effort to throw off its just authority.

A guarantee of freedom was broken when Milligan was denied a trial by jury. The great minds of the country have differed on the correct interpretation to be given to various provisions of the Federal Constitution; and judicial decision has been often invoked to settle their true meaning; but until recently no one ever doubted that the right of trial by jury was fortified in the organic law against the power of attack. It is now assailed; but if ideas can be expressed in words, and language has any meaning, this right—one of the most valuable in a free country—is preserved to every one accused of crime who is not attached to the army or navy or military in actual service.

It is claimed that martial law covers with its broad mantle the proceedings of this military commission. The proposition is this: That in a time of war the commander of an armed force (if in his opinion the exigencies of the country demand it, and of which he is to judge,) has the power, within the lines of his military district, to suspend all civil rights and their remedies, and subject citizens, as well as soldiers, to the rule of *his will*, and, in the exercise of his lawful authority, cannot be restrained, except by his superior officer or the President of the United States. If this position is sound to the extent claimed, then when war exists, foreign or domestic, and the country is subdivided into military departments for mere convenience, the commander of one of them can, if he chooses, within his limits, on the plea of necessity, with the approval of the Executive, substitute military force for and to the exclusion of the laws, and punish all persons as he thinks right and proper, without fixed or certain rules.

The statement of this proposition shows its importance; for, if true, republican government is a failure, and there is an end of liberty regulated by law. Martial law, established on such basis, destroys every guarantee of the constitution, and effectually renders the "military independent of and superior to the civil power"—the attempt to do which by the King of Great Britain was deemed by our fathers such an offence that they assigned it to the world as one of the causes which impelled them to declare their independence. Civil liberty and this kind of martial law cannot endure together; the antagonism is irreconcilable, and in the conflict one or the other must perish.

It is difficult to see how the safety of the country required martial law in Indiana.—If any of her citizens were plotting treason the power of arrest could secure them until the government was prepared for their trial when the courts were open and ready to try them. It was as easy to protect witnesses before a civil as a military tribunal; and as there could be no wish to convict except on sufficient legal evidence, surely an ordained and established court was better able to judge of this than a military tribunal composed of gentlemen not trained to the profession of the law.

Chief Justice Chase, in delivering the dissenting opinion, says that the third question, namely: "Had the military commission in Indiana, under the facts stated, jurisdiction to try and sentence Milligan?" must be answered negatively, is an unavoidable inference from affirmative answers to the two others. The military commission could not have jurisdiction to try and sentence Milligan, if he could not be detained in prison under his original arrest or sentence, after the close of the session of the grand jury without indictment or other proceeding against him.

He also says emphatically: "We think that Congress had power, though not exercised, to authorize the military commission which was held in Indiana, but we do not put our opinion, that Congress might authorize such a military commission as was held in Indiana, upon the power to provide for the government of the national forces. We by no means assert that Congress can establish and apply the laws of war where no war has been declared or exists."

Where peace exists, the laws of peace must prevail. What we do maintain is, that when the nation is involved in war, and some portions of the country are invaded, and all are exposed to invasion, it is within the power of Congress to determine in what States or districts such great and imminent public danger exists as justifies the authorization of military tribunals for the trial of crimes and offences against the discipline or security of the army, or against the public safety.

In Indiana, for example, at the time of the arrest of Milligan and his co-conspirators, it is established by the papers in the record that the State was a military district, was the theatre of military operations, had been actually invaded, and was constantly threatened with invasion. It appears, also, that a powerful secret association, composed of citizens and others, existed within the State, under military organization, conspiring against the draft, and plotting insurrection, the liberation of the prisoners of war at various depots, the seizure of the State and national arsenals, armed co-operation with the enemy, and war against the national government.

We cannot doubt that, in such a time of public danger, Congress had power, under the Constitution, to provide for the organization of a military commission, and for trial by that commission of persons engaged in this conspiracy. The fact that the Federal courts were open was regarded by Congress as a sufficient reason for not exercising the power; but that fact could not deprive Congress of the right to exercise it. Those courts might be open and undisturbed in the execution of their functions, and yet wholly incompetent to avert threatened danger, or to punish, with adequate promptitude and certainty the guilty conspirators.

In Indiana the judges and officers of the courts were loyal to the Government. But it might have been otherwise. In times of rebellion and civil war it may often happen, indeed, that judges and marshals will be in active sympathy with the rebels, and courts their most efficient allies.

We have confined ourselves to the question of power. It was for Congress to determine the question of expediency, and Congress did determine it. That body did not see fit to authorize trials by military commission in Indiana, but by the strongest implication prohibited them. With that prohibition we are satisfied, and should have remained silent if the answers to the question certified had been put on that ground, without denial of the existence of a power which we believe to be constitutional and important to the public safety—a denial which, as we have already suggested, seems to draw in question the power of Congress to protect from prosecution the members of military commissions who acted in obedience to their superior officers, and whose action, whether warranted by law or not, was approved by that upright and patriotic President under whose administration the Republic was rescued from threatened destruction.

We think that the power of Congress in such times and in such localities, to authorize trials for crimes against the security and safety of the national forces, may be derived from its constitutional authority to raise and support armies and to declare war, if not from its constitutional authority to provide for governing the national forces.

We have no apprehension that this power, under our American system of government, in which all official authority is derived from the people, and exercised under direct responsibility to the people, is more likely to be abused than the power to regulate commerce or the power to borrow money. And we are unwilling to give our assent by silence to expressions of opinion which seem to us calculated, though not intended, to cripple the constitutional powers of the government, and to augment the public dangers in times of invasion and rebellion.

Mr. Justice Wayne, Mr. Justice Swayne and Mr. Justice Miller concur with me in these views.

Death from a Man's Bite.

A sad occurrence has just happened at Arth, in France. Lieut. Felchin was some time back bitten in the thumb by a man named Muller, but he thought nothing of the wound, and went next day a journey on his private affairs. On reaching Basle he found his hand and arm began to swell, and a medical man declared the case was of poisoning from a human bite. He at once returned home in haste but he refused to have his arm amputated. The consequence was that the inflamation increased frightfully, and he died some days after in horrible suffering.

The submarine cable between Florida and Cuba will be ready for the public in March. The maximum soundings give 845 fathoms.

CONGRESSIONAL.

A Joint Resolution Introduced in Congress to Provide four Territorial Governments for Texas.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 3.

Mr. Bunday, of Iowa, introduced the following joint resolution for the establishment of four territorial governments within the so-called State of Texas:

WHEREAS, By a joint resolution approved March 1st, 1845, that the District heretofore known as the State of Texas, was admitted into the Union, and wrongfully permitted to retain her own right to the said State and all unsettled lands within the limits of the territory thereof, consisting of 237,000 miles, all of which were acquired by common treasure, sacrifice and blood of the people of the whole Union; and whereas the people inhabiting the said territory, occupying said lands, joined the inhabitants of other insurrectionary districts waging war against the government and people of the United States, thereby forfeiting their political rights as citizens of the States of the Union, and destroying the practical relations of the said State of Texas with the government of the United States to the extent that all territorial rights and possessions appertaining to be exercised or enjoyed by the people of said State of Texas became and remained forfeited and lost to them by reason of their acts of treason and rebellion as aforesaid; and, whereas, the people and the public authority have been and still are disposing of the public lands remaining unsettled therin, not only in a reckless and imprudent manner, but to persons who have been and are still disloyal to the Government of the United States, and as rewards for treason and rebellion against the same; and whereas, the people and public authority of said district, in defiance of all law, municipal and divine, have and are still committing every species of violence and outrage upon each other, and more particularly upon the Union men and freedmen within the borders; and whereas said district of Texas has been and is now the resort and refuge of desperate and lawless characters and criminals, so that the very name by which that country is recognized, is a name throughout all the land suggestive of the penal colony of the world, and the name and history thereof, indicating little else than bloodshed in gratitude for violence and wrong,

Therefore, to the end that the political power public domain thereof may not further strengthen the hands, and advance the purpose of those who hitherto have been, and are now, most active, untiring and malignant foes to the liberty and Union of the States, and with the view of a speedy settlement of the entire region of the said district with a loyal and industrious people, and for the purpose of establishing justice, and the enactment and executing of laws maintaining order and securing tranquility therein, it is

Resolved, That the said district, heretofore known as the State of Texas, be divided into four territories, with a suitable government provided, therefore respectively. The Northern division or any portion thereof shall be called the territory of Brazoria, and shall consist of all of the said district North of the 32d parallel, North latitude; the Western division or portion thereof shall be called the territory of Brazos, with the river Brazos for its Western boundary, and be bounded on the East by the river Guadalupe, at its intersection with the 30th parallel, North latitude, and then by right line to the intersection of the 32d parralel of North latitude, with the 24th meridian degree of longitude West from Washington; the Western division shall be called the territory of Saline, having the river of that name as its Eastern boundary, and be bound on the West by a line drawn from the South Western extension of Galveston Island at low water at the intersection of the 32d paralel North latitude with the 20th degree of longitude West from Washington; the Middle division shall be called the territory of Lincoln, bound East and West by the territories of Brazoria and Sabine, the last mentioned three territories to be bounded North by said territory of Brazoria, and, having the gulf of Mexico on the South and Southeast thereby; and that, when any of said territories have sufficient population to entitle them to be represented in the Congress of the United States, of not less than one hundred and twenty-five thousand persons, and shall, by a convention duly called for that purpose, composed of delegates voted for and elected by the loyal male persons of 21 years of age and upwards, having resided in the territory six months, and who have not been convicted in a famous crime, or a lunatic or pauper, shall have adopted a constitution, republican in form, and the constitutional amendment proposed by the 39th Congress at its first session thereof, shall be eligible to admission into the Union, and, upon the election of members of Congress who can duly qualify, shall be admitted to the Union upon an equality with the other States thereof. The civil governments of the said territories shall asseminate to the same governments of other territories of the Union, and until such governments are provided, the government and laws of Texas shall remain in full authority and force; and that all sales of grants of land and hereafter made in Texas by the public authorities thereof to disloyal persons or enemies of the government of the United States, shall be null and void, and the right of pre-emption to any of the public lands therein under the laws thereof, shall not be enquired into to the benefit of such person or persons.

The Report of Commissioner Welles—Statement of the Public Debt—Post Office Appropriation—A Freedmen's Bureau Canard—Indisposition of Judge Grier—The Arkansas Delegation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4—P. M.

Commissioner Welles' revenue report recommends a revenue tax of one dollar per gallon on liquors, and opposes the reduction on the cotton tax. The average advance in the price of labor since 1860, has reached 90 per cent. The effect of the advance is a decrease in the production and consumption, checking national developments. The facts about shipping, machinery, and the book trade are discouraging.—The foreign tonage arriving is stated at 1,500,000 against 200,000,000 in 1860—32 against 1,331 vessels in the Brazilian trade. Instead of building ships for other nations, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick build for us. Publishers have books printed and bound, pay twenty per cent. tariff and undersell home work. Machinery of nearly all kinds is profitably important. The immense profits of manufacturing during the war is attributable to the enormous advance in raw material. The abnormal condition is attributed to the scarcity of skilled labor, irredeemable currency and burdensome taxation The remedies are stimulation, immigration, speedy return of specie payment and judicious distribution of tax. The report recommend a reduction of the tax on the sales of manufacturing industry to three per cent, and a corresponding reduction in analogous branches of industry, and the entire removal of tax on bar, plate and sheet iron and articles entering into their production; on sulphuric acid and salt, a reduction to one and a half per cent; on refining sugars, an abatement on the raw material, and admitting free, tropical products. The report says, legislation for special interests has been our bane. He argues against higher tariff, but suggests as a measure of temporary expediency, some increase on certain articles—but the House bill is excessive, and urges duties on tea's, coffee and spices. There is no change or reduction on spirituous liquors; the abandonment of the two dollars *ad valorem* on wines is made by a substitute of fifty cents per gallon. It also proposes no change on cigars. A moderate reduction on the coarser staple goods, coburgs, wool and carpets, is a substitution specific for *ad valorem*, and also a slight reduction on drugs. It opposes a change on printing and writing paper, and suggests a large increase on cured meats and malt, and a large increase of the free list, embracing articles which enter into manufactures.

A statement of the debt has been made: That bearing coin interest is announced as $1,400,490,741 80; currency $832,879,440; matured and not presented $14,518,989 31; those bearing no interest $425,673,334 32. Coin in the treasury $97,841,567 75; currency $33,895,765 04.

Notwithstanding the immense frauds the revenue from distillation is 3 times greater than last year.

The Arkansas delegation visited the President again this morning and were presented to the Cabinet, which was in session, and to General Grant. The members of the delegation were highly pleased with the reception. Mr. Andrew Hunter, Senator elect, made a brief speech explaining the object of the mission. His remarks were well received. Attorney General Stansberry in reply stated that Arkansas was considered already reconstructed. The delegation dines to-morrow with Secretary Seward. The Secretary said they never made speeches in the presence of their Chief, but that on to-morrow at dinner both he and his guests could talk matters over. The members of the delegation have sent cards to-day to Sumner, Stephens, Wade, Foster and others, and will call on them to-morrow. A majority of the delegation will leave on Sunday to reach Little Rock in time for the Legislature, which convenes on Thursday next, leaving two or three members here to take care of their interest.

The Congressional Excursionists—Their Reception at Jackson and Magnolia, Miss., and New Orleans—Speech of Mr Wade.

The following are special despatches to the Chicago Tribune, (Radical:)

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 28.—The Congressional delegation was kindly received yesterday morning at Jackson, Miss. The delegation was met by General Beauregard and other prominent gentlemen from New Orleans. Governor Humphreys, of Mississippi, also called at the hotel where they stopped, and paid his compliments. Very many of the citizens went to the hotel, and every Congressman was kept busy conversing with them. The interchange of opinions was kind, and citizens and Congressmen were highly pleased with the meeting. The Congressmen expressed themselves as much surprised at the treatment from Southern men.

At Magnolia, Miss., the party of Congressmen was met by a delegation from New Orleans, and taken to the Central House, where a splendid dinner was in waiting. Mr. R. P. Bolling, of Mississippi, made a very happy speech, welcoming the party to the State, and assuring all that they would not receive any indignity on account of past political opinion.

Senator Wade was called upon to make a speech, and though very weak and sadly worn, he at last consented, and responded in a very kind vein. He assured the people of the South that we of the North only wanted such action as would secure to the nation refraternization, and a return of the kindnesses that existed before the war.—He (Senator Wade) said that all the North wanted was harmony and kind relations between the sections.

To-day the citizens of New Orleans gave a dinner to the members of Congress who have arrived and the expressions of good feeling were of the very kindest character, and from the most prominent.

The party then visited every place of interest, and were well received. They visited the race-track and levees. The citizens treated all kindly.

NEW ORLEANS, December 28.—At eleven o'clock to-day a committee of the Common Council, accompanied by several prominent citizens, tendered the hospitalities of the city to the excursionists, and invited them to a public dinner at seven o'clock, which has been accepted.

One of the finest boats on the Mississippi will leave with the party to-morrow morning, and steam up and down in front of the city. Between two and three o'clock they will receive visitors, and depart of Washington at nine.

A Work by Mr. Stephens.

Hon. Alex. H. Stephens, of Georgia, has in course of preparation a work that will prove an invaluable addition to cotemporaneous history. The title of this work will be a "History of the War between the "States—tracing its Origin, Causes and "Results," and it will embrace a view of the subject heretofore attempted by no other author.

The distinguished abilities universally accorded to Mr. Stephens, by friend and foe; his intimate acquaintance with originating political causes, obtained by a long and honorable service in the national councils; his incorruptible integrity; his conservatism and fidelity through the most exciting and radical revolutions, point to him as the fitting narrator of his country's history. The colleague and friend of Clay, Calhoun and Webster, he is a connecting link with the mighty past, and, as Vice-President of the late Southern Confederacy, an embodiment of the living present, furnishing in his own person no inapt figure of the times he proposes to re-produce with the pen of the faithful historian.

There is perhaps no man now living in either of the late inimical sections who excites less animosity or commands a more honorable esteem, and we feel that we are neither predicting nor expecting too much when we say that Mr. Stephens's work will prove a new and welcome era in the historical literature of the day, and be a model of fairness, moderation and impartiality.

It will be published by the National Publishing Company of this city and Philadelphia.

What a Reverend Gentleman Says About Dancing.

The Reverend Henry Ward Beecher, in a recent sermon in New York, said:

"Do not hesitate to dance among your own family and friends, under the supposition that it is wrong. It is certainly your liberty, and it is right and wholesome.—Some young ladies asked me, "Who may we reckon as within the circle of our family?" Whoever is near enough to you to salute you in your own family, and all others may be safely considered as not in your family. Your brothers and sisters and cousins, and those with whom you maintain relations like unto those which exist in the household, you may regard as within your family circle But I think that, if a lady wants to know the truth, she will find no difficulty in making the proper demarkation in this regard."

The late Griffin Taylor, of Cincinnati, left an estate valued at $1,050,000. The devisees are the widow, daughter and grandchildren, and some small sums to various charitable institutions.

What Congress Means to Do.

Forney says in his last letter to his Philadelphia paper:

"There seems to be little doubt that Congress will, at an early day, declare that three-fourths of the adhering States are sufficient for the ratification of the new Constitutional Amendment. Upon this just and opportune declaration, reconstruction will proceed surely, if not rapidly. If the revolted and subsequently conquered States continue to refuse to accept the terms of this amendment, they will be governed as rebellious communities, and held in subjection until they republicanize themselves. The settled policy of Congress may thus be confidently anticipated."

A Useful Invention.

A very useful invention for windows, dispensing with box frames and weights, has been introduced into this city, which promises to be generally adopted for public and private buildings. On each side of the upper and lower sashes is a rack representing a straight cog, which works on a spur wheel in the centre of the frame. The whole is held by a spring lock in the lower part of the frame, and by pressing lightly upon that, the sashes can be raised or lowered at pleasure, and to any height. Each sash acts as a balance on the other, and by raising the lower sash the upper one can be brought down any required distance. For purposes of washing or glazing, the windows can be removed from the frame in a minute, and returned to their proper places in the same space of time. It is as easily applied to old windows as new ones, and the cost is not ten per cent. of that of weights.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

Chicago has been seven days without a divorce case.

State of North Carolina, Sampson County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1866.

Johnson, Chesnutt & Co., vs. John D. Bryan. } Original Attachment, Levy on Land.

IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court that John D. Bryan, the defendant in this attachment, is an inhabitant of another State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him. It is therefore ordered that advertisement be made in some newspaper, for the space of six weeks, notifying the said defendant to come forward, plead, answer or demur, or judgment, *pro confesso*, will be entered against him, and the land sold to satisfy the plaintiff's demand. A true copy from the minutes.

W. A. MATHIS,
Clerk of County Court.

Dec. 28 [prv. adv., $15] 47-6w

State of North Carolina, Sampson County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1866.

John Ashford, vs. John D. Bryan. } Original Attachment—Levy on Land.

IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court that John D. Bryan, the defendant in this attachment, is an inhabitant of another State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him. It is therefore ordered that advertisement be made in some newspaper, for the space of six weeks, notifying the said defendant to come forward, plead, answer or demur, or judgment, *pro confesso*, will be entered against him, and the land sold to satisfy the plaintiff's demand. A true copy from the minutes.

W. A. MATHIS,
Clerk of County Court.

Dec. 28 [prv. adv., $15] 47-6w

State of North Carolina, Sampson County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1866.

Joseph Stewart, vs. W. W. Dudley. } Original Attachment, Levy on Personal Property,

IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court that W. W. Dudley, the defendant in this attachment, so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him. It is therefore ordered that advertisement be made in some newspaper, for the space of six weeks, notifying the said defendant to come forward, plead, answer or demur, or judgment *pro confesso*, will be entered against him, and the property sold to satisfy the plaintiff's demand. A true copy from the minutes.

W. A. MATHIS,
Clerk of County Court.

Dec. 28 [prv. adv., $15] 47-6w

State of North Carolina, Sampson County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1866.

James Moore, vs. W. W. Dudley. } Original Attachment, Levy on Personal Property

IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court that W. W. Dudley, the defendant in this attachment, so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him. It is therefore ordered that advertisement be made in some newspaper, for the space of six weeks, notifying the said defendant to come forward, plead,