THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

ENGELHARD & PRICE, Proprietors,

To whom all Letters on Business must be addressed.

Terms of Subscription.

Weekly Paper, one year, in advance,.......$3 00
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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 23. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 28, 1867. NO. 20.

RATES 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.

Bishop Atkinson's Appointments.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 42 Cedar st., New York.

april 19 10-1y

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

DUPLIN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1867.

William Sutton vs. George W. Shaw. } Original Attachment; Levy on Lands.

IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court that George W. Shaw, the defendant in this attachment, so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upom him. It is therefore ordered that advertisement be made in some newspaper published in the city of Wilmington, for the space of six weeks successively, notifying the said defendant to come forward, plead answer or demur, or judgment will be entered against him, and the land sold to satisfy the plaintiff's demand, and all costs of the proceedings.

WITNESS, Walter R. Bell, Clerk of said Court, at office in Kenansville, the 7th day of May, 1867.

WALTER R. BELL,
Clerk County Court.

june 7 17-6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1867.

John A. Maultsby, Ex'r of Alfred Smith, vs. Mary E. Bellamy, } Attachment.

IT APPEARING to the Court that Mary E. Bellamy hath removed beyond the limits of this State, it is ordered by this Court that publication be made in the Weekly Wilmington Journal, for six weeks, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Whiteville, on the Second Monday in August next, and answer or plead to the plaintiff's action, or judgment final will be entered against her.

WITNESS—D. P. HIGH, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Whiteville, the Second Monday in May, 1867.

D. P. HIGH,
Clerk County Court.

june 21 (pr. adv. $22 50) 19-6w

NOTICE.

THE BUILDING COMMITTEE for Richmond county will let, to the lowest bidder, the building of a public Jail for said county, at Rockingham, on the third Monday of July next. Information in respect to plans, specifications, &c., will be given by the Building Committee, at Rockingham, N. C.

JOHN SHORTBRIDGE,
L. H. WEBB,
WM. B. COLE,
JNO. W. LEAK,
A. DOCKERY,
R. BOWDEN,
Committee.

june 14 18-4t

LOST,

SOME TIME IN FEBRUARY, 1865, on the passage of Sherman's army through North Carolina, one note against Dr. S. S. Satchwell for $56, dated, January 20th, 1860, with interest from date.

Also, sundry notes against John B. Fox and Marshall H. Morgan, amounting to $2,680 00 bearing interest from the 17th of October, 1860.

The above notes are all made payable to the subscriber.

Also, one note on John Stokley, payable to Dr. S. S. Satchwell, and endorsed by him to the subscriber, dated some time in 1857, for $30 50, with interest from date.

Also, sundry other notes, of small amounts, against sundry persons, dates and amounts not recollected.

All persons are forewarned from trading for any of the above notes, and the makers of the same from paying them to any person except myself, or my written order.

JAS. P. MOORE.

june 14 18-3t*

NOTICE.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE BY ME for a renewal of Certificate No. 246 for Four Shares of Capital Stock of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company, which has been lost.

T. D. LOVE.

june 15 222-1t&19-5t*

Sumter News copy 1aw6w and send bill to this office for collection.

NOTICE.

THE HEIRS AT LAW OF MARGARET BRASWELL, deceased, are requested to meet me at my office of Clerk and Master in Equity, for Robeson County, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the first Monday in July next, at 12 o'clock, M.

N. A. McLEAN,
Clerk and Master in Equity,
for Robeson County.

june 21 19-2t

NOTICE.

HAVING BEEN APPOINTED at the June term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, of New Hanover county, Administrator, with the will annexed, on the estate of the late R. C. Murphy, I hereby notify all persons indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment, and all those having claims to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

WM. W. FENNELL,
Administrator.

june 21 19-6w

RADICAL SOUTHERN PAPERS.—The *Herald* says that the effort to establish a Radical press in the South does not appear to be crowned with success, and that the reason is that "there are not enough Radicals in the Southern cities to support a party journal decently."

They have had to rely on alms and advertising from the North, and the Rupblican Committee have so much to pay in the way of postage for confiscation speeches that they cannot grant subsidies to semi-strangulated daily papers. Hence says Bennett:

Newspaper enterprise in that section (the South) as elsewhere will have to stand upon its own bottom. If Radical journalism is popular there it will be sustained; if not, it cannot be bolstered up by contributions from any quarter. A press which is not in harmony with the honest and intelligent sentiment of the community among which it circulates, and is not based upon a sounder foundation than foreign aid, is no better than an excrescence. It has no vitality and can exercise no substantial influence. From these facts we argue that the effort to sustain a class of news papers in the South upon charitable principles is unhealthy, and will not amount to anything.

"Mourning bouquets," composed of sombre-colored flowers, are the mode at funerals in Paris.

There are 775 students in Oberlin College, Ohio, nearly half of them being females.

From the Lynchburg Virginian.

"AFTER THE FUNERAL."

IN MEMORIAM OF J. M. SPEED.

BY C. J. M. JORDAN.

The rites are over now—the sad words spoken,
And Death's cold trust
Links with *his* hand the oft repeated story of
"*Dust to dust.*"
We scarce can think him dead—we, who so lately
Beheld him here—
A king, indeed—in nobleness of spirit
Without a peer.

Yet we have seen him in the shroud and coffin,
A dumb, cold form,
On which, alas, how bitterly, how vainly,
Our tears fell warm,
'Twas hard to yield him to the grave's cold silence
And darkness lone—
Such consciousness of life, such princely beauty
About him shone.

The day was glorious in its autumns plendor—
The morning sun
Threw its calm light—a halo soft and radiant
That grave upon,
But when they lowered him to its gloomy chambers,
The light withdrew,
And clouds poured forth their tears in gentle showers
Like falling dew.

E'en nature mourned him, for he looked on nature
With a poet's eye,
And loved, amid its works and wonders glorious,
God to descry,
Oh, there were brimming eyes and aching bosoms
Around that spot—
So many loved, and so many sorrow
That he is not.

But most to *thee*, dear friend, this cup of anguish
Comes deeply filled—
Its darkest drops, its bitterest dregs unmeasured
For thee distilled.
Unmeasured! No—a father's hand upholds it
To thy weak lips,
And drop by drop he counts the utmost portion
Thy faint heart sips.

Lean on His arm, nor drop beneath the burden
His hand hath laid,
None e'er vainly hoped whose spirit's anchor
On him was stayed.
Oft 'mid the tears wrung from grief's open fountain
Thus darkly stirred,
Comfort thy heart and *her's*—the childless mother—
With this sweet word:

"'*I will be with thee*' when the floods o'erflowing,
"Threaten thy barque,
"Around thy tossed and tempest shaken spirit
"All, all is dark.
"'I will be near thee' when thy heart is fainting
"Beneath my rod,
"A present help—a sure and certain refuge—
"'The widow's God.'"

From the Selma Messenger.

LEE BEFORE RICHMOND.

BY PHŒNIX.

No stern rebuke fell from his lips,
No record of harsh command,
As column after column reel'd,
Like vessels on the strand.

Full well he knew his noble troops,
Had done all men could do;
He'd seen them stand, and fight and fall,
And dying, grasp the foe.

From morn till night the seething waves
Swept centre, right and left,
But still they stood, and fought, and fell,
'Till of all hope bereft.

Then slowly, backward, like a troop
Of lions held at bay,
They fell, but made each foot of ground
Bear record of the fray.

How he had watch'd them none may know;
None heard how oft he said:—
"My gallant boys, tho' vain the fight,
Make hecatombs of dead."

"Ten fill the place of one that falls;
Like Persian hosts they swarm;
I must preserve my Spartan band,
From such a ruthless storm."

"They stand as did the Grecian few,
Within the bloody pass,
And fall like them; oh, Freedom's Priest,
Prepare your grandest Mass!"

"Such deeds as theirs must not go down,
Without a song of praise,
That generations yet unborn,
May link them with these days.'

"They never yet have known defeat,
These 'Old Guards' of the Cause,'
And still like bulwarks stand before,
Its altars and its laws."

"They call'd me father; never sire
Had such heroic sons;
Their epitaphs in crimson lines
Are writ by belching guns!"

Oh chieftain of the grand Old Guard!
Our boast of chivalry—
Your deeds round Richmond rank beside
Those of Thermopylæ.

Inscribed on hearts, and told by lips
That tremble as they speak,
The passing winds the story wafts
From plain to mountain peak.

Yale College Statistics.

We gather the following college items from the Yale *Courant* of last week:

The class of 1867, which will finish its course of study with the exercise of Presentation Day, on the 26th inst., entered with one hundred nnd thirty-eight members; received twenty-nine more during its course; has lost sixty six, and graduates one hundred and one, of whom eighty-one were original members.

Twenty-three States and the West Indies are, or have been represented in this class.

Eleven of the class have been soldiers in the Union army, and one in the Rebel army.

Twenty-nine don't shave, four have nothing to shave, nine are hopeful of having something, and the rest are more or less bearded.

The matrimonial statistics are as follows: Engaged, twelve; were engaged but are not now, seven; fond of the ladies, six; afraid of the consequences, two; objects to "Caudle lectures, five; wedded to Bacchus rather than Venus, twenty-one; "waiting for something to turn up," twenty; conscientiously opposed to making contracts twenty.

The intended pursuits of the class are: Law, 42; medicine, 8; divinity, 13; engineering, 6; editing, 3; mercantile business, 14; teaching, 6; geology, 1; undecided, 18.

The Yale Law School will graduate twelve members this year, of whom six are from Connecticut. In the class are two Radical Republicans, three Conservatives, six Democrats, and one rebel, who was in the Southern army, and fraternizes with the Democrats.

It is a remarkable fact that out of more than one hundred graduates, no one has expressed his determination to be a farmer. The idea that tilling the soil is a low calling pervades the Northern as well as the Southern mind. This is the bane of our country, and is doing more than all the reconstruction acts to impoverish the land.

The political status of the low class is remarkable for that latitude. Only two Radical Republicans in a class of twelve does not bode prosperity to radicalism.

Some bloods in Texas tried a negro for murder, found him guilty and fined him $3 50.

STATE NEWS.

MURCHISON'S FACTORY.—We are glad to note that Murchison's Factory, which was destroyed in March 1865, by Sherman's army, has been rebuilt by its proprietors, and is now manufacturing a superior article of cotton goods. We have seen some of the yarns already in market.

Every evidence of renewed enterprise and energy on the part of our people is interesting and gratifying.—Fayetteville *News*.

WEATHER AND CROPS.—It has been raining for the last two days. We understand that so far the wheat is uninjured, but for corn and oats, nobody ever knew of a better season. The gardens are affording a profusion of vegetables, such as snaps, squashes, cucumbers, cabbages, indeed every varity of esculent are more abundant than we ever knew them at this season.

Charlotte *Times*.

A NEW PASTOR.—We understand that the Rev. Mr. M'Kimmon, of Richmond, has been called to the pastoral care of the Presbyterian Church in this place. Should the Revered gentleman accept the position tendered him, all the pulpits in town will then be supplied—a thing that all desire to see at no distant day. Goldsboro' is peculiarly fortunate in having ministers, who are not only men of ability, but who, from all we can learn, are deservedly popular with their churches and the citizens.

Goldsboro' *Star*.

REV. G. W. SANDERLIN.—This talented young minister of the Baptist Church who has recently received the appointment of Sunday School Missionary from the Southern Baptist Sunday School Board has been spending a few days in town. He has made a fine impression upon the community, and has been instrumental in creating an interest in Sunday School Missions.

Goldsboro' *Star*.

ARE THEY THE SAME?—Lieut. John T. Dewese, 8th Infantry, A. C. S., advertises, at Salisbury, for sealed proposals for fresh beef for the troops from 1st of July next. We observe that Judge Brooks has appointed John T. Dewese, Raleigh, the Register in Bankruptcy for this District. Is this one and the same person? We presume not, as an officer of the army is inhibited from holding civil office at the same time.—Raleigh *Sentinel*.

ILL.—We regret to learn that our old and esteemed fellow-townsman, Albert Johnson, is extremely ill. We hope to announce, at an early day, that he is convalescent.—Raleigh *Progress*.

DEAD.—The Washington *Index* announces the death of W. S. Cordon, Esq., of Washington, aged 59 years. He had been for a number of years Clerk of the County Court of Beaufort, and a member of the Presbyterian Church. He was a good citizen and a useful man.

What the Farmer Should Know and Do.

The good farmer is not only a man of theory but of experiment and practice. He reads, thinks and works. Of course if he farmes on a large scale he cannot be a field hand. But he must know all about farm work so as to have it properly done. To begin with he should have a thorough understanding of the physiology of the soil he cultivates. This is as important to the farmer as the knowledge of human physiology is to the physician. Soils have capacities which are developed and improved by the proper tillage and by the proper manures, and *vice versa*. They are also subject to deterioration and to diseases for which science supplies appropriate and efficacious remedies.

The farmer should know all about the various kinds of grain; about tobacco, cotton, fruits, vegetables—even plants and flowers; about everything that is grown or can be grown on our soil. He must know the proper season for sowing, planting, tilling and gathering, and the best modes of doing these things. He must be as familiar with the plough, the hoe, the spade and all the various implements used in agricultuae as the surgeon is with his instruments or the mechanic with his tools. He must keep pace with all agricultural improvements and inventions. He must know how to store his products; how to prepare them for market; when and how to transport them and the proper time to throw them into market. He must know how to fell trees and get out timber; split rails and construct fences and farm buildings. He should acquaint himself with all that pertains to all kinds of farm stock; the food and treatment best adapted to them; the diseases to which subject and the proper remedies therefor; and if work animals, their capacities for labor. He should know when, and how to kill such as are used for food, and the best modes of preserving and curing the flesh. He should acquire such a general practical knowledge as to be enabled to deal with the ordinary accidents to which farm life is liable, and to provide, at least temporarily, for them until permanent arrangements can be made. He should know how to break colts to the saddle and to harness, as also oxen to the yoke. By making himself acquainted with harness and with the structure of the various kinds of farm vehicles, machinery and implements, he will be enabled to repair ordinary breaches, correct ordinary irregularities, and thus save much expense. He should acquaint himself with bridge making, road making, ditching, draining, shelters for stock, laying out gardens and orchards, and constructing ice ponds, fish ponds, mills &c.

In the present circumstances of the South, which render the utmost regularity and economy of management necessary, the old habit of hauling wood for domestic use at odd times and when the wood pile needs replenishing, would in volve inconveniences and losses of time from field laoor that should not be incurred. Our farmer sohould erect shelters, and in the intervals of farm work employ their teams in hauling and storing their winter supplies of wood.

Every farmer should know something about plastering, whitewashing, carpentering, blacksmithing, shoemaking &c.—enough at least to supervise those thus engaged on his farm, and to prevent impositions upon him. He should know enough about law to be able to make, write and execute all ordinary business contracts, and enough about medicine to deal with ordinary cases of sickness, and even with extraordinary cases, until the doctor can be procured.

There is one very important matter to which every farmer should carefully attend, that of keeping regular farm accounts and records, noting down all that he sells, all that he buys, and the prices of same, and all farm and household expenses. His records should embrace his observations on all subjects connected with his calling; all of his farm operations; his experiments of all kinds; the amount of land in tillage each year; the manures used and the proportions of same; the crop sown and gathered; the proportion lost by accidents, insects, &c.; the amount of ditching, draining, &c., done, and the cost; erection, repairs and cost of farm buildings, fencing, &c. In one word, his records should be so kept as to enable him to evolve and exhibit at any time an average as to any of the great facts and phases of farming. Accounts thus kept will be a sure financial guide to the farmer, while his record will be invaluable as an agricultural guide. We might enlarge on this interesting and inspiring theme, but our design is rather to be suggestive and practical than didactic and sentimental. We have said enough perhaps to show that agriculture is a noble and comprehensive profession, involving high duties and varied attainments in theoretical and practical science. We close with the wish that our Southern farmers may "prove wortliy the prize of their high calling."—*Richmond Farmer*.

Massachusetts is to have a new lunatic asylum at a cost of $490,000.

Secretary McCulloch has issued a decision which exempts the consular fee on invoices of imported goods from duty.

FROM WASHINGTON.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Important Cabinet Meeting upon the Opinions of the Attorney General, &c.

WASHINGTON, June 20—P. M.

The conclusions of the President and Cabinet, in reference to the interpretation of the "Military Reconstruction Laws," are stated in the following proceedings, which are published by permission of the proper authority:

IN CABINET, June 18th, 1867.—Present: The President, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Postmaster General, the Attorney General, the Acting Secretary of the Interior. The President announced that he had under consideration the two opinions from the Attorney General, as to the legal questions arising upon the acts of Congress commonly known as the "Reconstruction Acts," and that, in view of the great magnitude of the subject, and of the various interests involved, he deemed it proper to have it considered fully in the Cabinet, and to avail himself of all the light which could be afforded by the opinions and advice of the members of the Cabinet to enable him to see that these laws be faithfully executed, and to decide what orders and instructions are necessary and expedient to be given to the military commanders. The President said further, that the branch of the subject that seemed to him first in order for consideration, was as to the instructions to be sent to the military commanders for their guidance and for the guidance of persons offering for registration. The instructions proposed by the Attorney General, as set forth in the summary contained in his last opinion, will, therefore, be now considered. The summary was then read at length. The reading of the summary having been concluded as follows:

First. The oath prescribed in the supplemental act, defines all the qualifications required, and every person who can take that oath is entitled to have his name registered upon the list of voters. All voted aye except the Secretary of War, who voted nay.

Second. The Board of Registration have no authority to administer any other oath to the person applying for registration than this prescribed oath, nor to administer any oath to any other person touching the qualifications of the applicant or the falsity of the oath so taken by him. No provision is made for challenging the qualifications of the applicant, or entering upon any trial or investigation of his qualifications, either of witnesses or any other form of proof. All voted aye except the Secretary of War, who voted nay.

Third. As to citizenship and residence, the applicant for registration must be a citizen of the State and of the United States, and must be a resident of a county or parish included in the election district. He may be registered if he has been such a citizen for a period not less than twelve months at the time he applies for registration, but he cannot vote at any election unless his citizenship has then extended to the full term of one year; as to such a person, the exact length of his citizenship should be noted opposite his name on the list, so that it may appear on the day of election upon reference to the list, whether the full term has then been accomplished. Concurred in unanimously.

Fourth. An unnaturalized person cannot take this oath, but an alien who has been naturalized can take it, and no other proof of naturalization can be required from him. All voted aye except the Secretary of War, who voted nay.

Fifth. No one who is not twenty-one years of age at the time of registration can take the oath, for he must swear that he has then attained that age. Concurred in unanimously.

Sixth. No one who has been disfranchised for participation in any rebellion against the United States or for felony committed against the laws of any State or of the United States, can take this oath. The actual participation in a rebellion or the actual commission of felony, does not amount to disfranchisement. The sort of disfranchisement here meant, is that which is declared by law passed by competent authority, or which has been fixed upon the criminal by the sentence of the Court which tried him for the crime. No law of the United States has declared the penalty of disfranchisement for participation in rebellion alone, nor is it known that any such law exists in either of these ten States, except perhaps Virginia, as to which State special instructions will be given.—All voted aye, except the Secretary of War, who dissented as to the second and third paragraphs.

Seventh. As to disfranchisement arising from having held office, followed by participation in rebellion, this is the most important part of the oath, and requires strict attention to arrive at its meaning. The applicant must swear or affirm, as follows: That I have never been a member of any State Legislature, nor held any Executive or Judicial office in any State, and afterwards engaged in an insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I have never taken an oath as a member of Congress of the United States, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an Executive or Judicial officer of any State to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards engaged in insurreetion or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. Two elements must concur, in order to disqualify a person under these clauses: First, the office and official oath to support the Constitution of the United States. Second, engaging afterwards in rebellion—both must exist to work disqualification, and must happen in the order of time mentioned. A person who has held an office and taken the oath to support the Federal Constituion, and has not afterwards engaged in rebellion is not disqualified. So, too, a person who has engaged in rebellion, but has not theretofore held an office and taken that oath, is not disqualified. All vote aye except the Secretary of War, who votes nay.

Eighth. Officers of the United States. As to these the language is without limitation. The person who has at any time prior to the rebellion held any office, civil or military, under the United States and has taken an official oath to support the Constitution of the United States, is subject to disqualification. Concurred in unanimously.

Ninth. Militia officers of any State, prior to the rebellion, are not subject to disqualification. All voted aye except the Secretary of War who voted nay.

Tenth. Municipal officers, that is to say, officers of incorporated cities, towns and villages—such as mayors, aldermen, town council police and other city or town officers, are not subject to disqualification. Concurred in unanimously.

Eleventh. Persons who have, prior to the rebellion, been members of the Congress of the United States or members of a State Legislature, are subject to disqualification, but those who have been members of Conventions framing or amending the Constitution of a State prior to the rebellion, are not subject to disqualification. Concurred in unanimously.

Twelfth. All the Executive or Judicial officers of any State who took an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, are subject to disqualification, including County Officers. They are subject to disqualification if they were required to take as a part of their official oath, the oath to support the Constitution of the United States. Concurred in unanimously.

Thirteenth. Persons who exercised mere employments under the State authority, are not disqualified. Such as commissioners to lay out roads; commissioners of public works; visitors at State Institutions; directors of State Institutions; examiners of banks; notaries public; commissioners to take acknowledgments of deeds. Concurred in unanimously, but the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of War, expressed the opinion that lawyers are such officers as are disqualified if they participated in the rebellion. Two things must exist as to any person to disqualify him from voting.—First, the office held prior to the rebellion and afterwards participating therein.

Fourteenth. An act to fix upon a person the offence of engaging in rebellion under this law, must be an overt and voluntary act, done with the intent of aiding or furthering the common unlawful purpose. A person forced into the rebel service by conscription, or under a paramount authority which he could not safely disobey, and who would not have entered such service if left to the free exercise of his own will, cannot be held to be disqualified from voting. All voted aye except the Secretary of War, who voted nay, as the proposition is stated.

Fifteenth. Mere acts of charity, where the intent is to relieve the wants of the object of such charity, and is not done in aid of the cause in which he may have been engaged, do not disqualify, but organized contributions of food and clothing for the general relief of persons engaged in rebellion and not of a merely sanitary character, but contributed to enable them to perform their unlawful object, may be classed with acts which do disqualify. Forced contributions to the rebel cause in the form of taxes or military assessments which a person was compelled to pay or contribute, do not disqualify, but voluntary contributions to the rebel cause, even such indirect contributions as arise from the voluntary loan of money to rebel authorities or purchase of bonds or securities created to afford the means of carrying on the rebellion, will work disqualification.—Concurred in unanimously.

Sixteenth. All those who, in legislative or other official capacity, were engaged in the furtherance of the common unlawful purpose—where the duties of the office necessarily had relation to the support of the rebellion—such as members of the rebel conventions, congresses and legislatures, diplomatic agents of the rebel Confederacy and other officers whose offices were created for the purpose of more effectually carrying on hostilities, or whose duties appertained to the support of the rebel cause, must be held to be disqualified. But officers who, during the rebellion, discharged official duties not incident to the war, but only such duties as belong even to a State of peace, and were necessary to the preservation of order and the administration of the law, are not to be considered as thereby engaging in rebellion or as disqualified. Disloyal sentiments, or opinions or sympathies would not disqualify; but where a person has, by speech or by writing, incited others to engage in rebellion, he must come under the disqualification. All voted aye except the Secretary of War, who dissented to the second paragraph, with the exception of the words, "where a person has by speech or by writing incited others to engage in the rebellion, he must come under the disqualification."

Seventeenth. The duties of the board appointed to superintend the elections. This board having the custody of the list of registered voters in the district for which it is constituted, must see that the name of the person offering to vote is found upon the registration list, and if such proves to be the fact, it is the duty of the board to receive his vote if then qualified by residence. They cannot receive the vote of any person whose name is not upon the list, though he may be ready to take the registration oath, although he may satisfy them that he was unable to have his name registered at the proper time, in consequence of absence, sickness or other cause. The board cannot enter into any inquiry as to the qualifications of any person whose name is not on the registration list, or as to the qualifications of any person whose name is on the list. Concurred in unanimously.

Eighteenth. The mode of voting is provided in the act, to be by ballot. The board will keep a record and poll book of the elections, showing the votes, list of voters and the persons elected by a plurality of the votes cast at the election, and make returns of these to the commanding general of the district. Concurred in unanimously.

Nineteenth. The board appointed for registration and for superintending the elections, must take the oath prescribed by the act of Congress, approved July 2d, 1862, entitled "act to prescribe an oath of office." Concurred in unanimously.

IN CABINET, June 20th, 1867.—Present: The same Cabinet officers as on the 18th, except the acting Secretary of the Interior. The President announced to the Cabinet that after full deliberation he concurred with the majority upon these sections of the summary upon which the Secretary of War expressed his dissent, and that he concurred with the Cabinet upon those sections approved by a unanimous vote. That, as it appeared, the military commanders entertained doubts upon the points covered by the summary, and as their action hitherto had not been uniform, he deemed it proper without further delay to communicate in a general order to the respective commanders the points set forth in the summary.

The President leaves northward in the morning.

Prominent citizens of New Orleans, telegraphed the President, urging King, of the *Times* for the Mexican mission.

Close relations between Thos. S. Smoot and wife of Henry Johnson, was interrupted by her husband, who shot Smoot twice in the head.—Smoot died in half an hour.

Gen. Longstreet has been pardoned.

The Russian treaty has been officially promulgated.

Action of the Executive in the Southern Complications.

It seems to be settled definitively that instructions will at once be sent to the several military commanders at the South, requiring them to conform their action in reference to the registration and qualifications of voters to the views expressed in the two opinions of the Attorney General recently submitted to the President and Cabinet, and approved by them. The determination upon this point, and its partial development, probably gave rise to the confident tone indulged by Washington correspondents of the Northern press as to immediate and thorough action in respect to other points embraced in the opinion of the Attorney General, published by us on Monday. Doubtless, however, a correspondence will speedily be opened with the Generals who have usurped the power of removing civil State officers at the South, and appointing others; and when the facts in each case shall have been obtained and considered, a remedy suited to the particular wrong will be sternly applied. It is very evident that no *general rule* could be adopted in reference to replacing the deposed officers. While the removals, in the manner they were effected, were all obviously illegal and wrong, the matter might assume a new phase when the question of replacing a particularly obnoxious person in important posts came up for Executive consideration.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

"Brick Pomeroy and His Peninnah."

She couldn't help it!
Nor could I!

It rained all day, and all night, all the next day, and all the day before. Three days! I was walking from plantation to town, near Macon, District of Bill Arp. I think it rained, as usual. I saw her gliding from cabin to cabin, from negro house to abode of negro, like a baby duck, much on the waddle. She carried a little cadias in her one hand, and in her other she held high towards the cerulean her skirts—and all sich. She was tall—loveliness on stilts. I saw her from the distance—she had black stockings, wore blue garters, and moved like a doctor on a visit to his first patient!

I hastened to overtake her. I slid my umbrella over her waterfall. I asked her to excuse me, she did and hitched crooks at once. I was in my element. And in mud. The woman was in white. She was a blushing daughter of New England. She was a gay damsel of many seasons. She was a polisher of Hams. She knew much about hams. She was a sylph-like educator of nigger-rooms. She taught education to the ivorites—she left the white regions and friends of New England to come South and teach the Hams—the little Hams by day and the big Hams by night, as she continued her teachings by lightwood fires in dark wood cabins.

I went home with her. She told me all. I could no more. She was a feminine Yankee. She wanted stamps. Home was nothing; she was on the make. She had not character sufficient to teach school in New England; she was not handsome enough to go to New Orleans by sea and ride happiness on the "Evening Star," so she became a negro schoolist. As a beauty she was not above par, nor much else. As a schoolist she was not brilliant. Smoked glass was not needed. As a lover of Hams, she was not severe, but when it came to stamps, she wore her prettys all the time. She told me that her father's name was Stone. It was a Bible name—it meant *Precious* Stone.—She was a Stone. Peninnah Stone.

Being from home I was not accountable, so I made love to her. We wandered to her abode. We courted till morning. Then I went with her to school. She moved among the Hams like a silver thimble in a dripping panfull of breeches buttons. She wasn't much of a catch, but better than no catch. She was one of the stout-minded. Her early years was spent in chewing gum, weeding onions, pounding stone and such little amusements, incidental to New England, coupled with psalm-singing and praying for damnation to rest upon all who were sinners.

Peninnah was a sprightly sylph. She could harness an ox, split rails, stick a hog and do all manner of such music.

We loved. It was a matter of profit.—Being a New Englander, she had no heart. Simply a Stone. Harder than a brick.—My cherished one in one volume as yet unopened and unread. We walked about among the cabins of her lambs. She was chief engineer of a nigger teaching shop, and boss of a hair oil trunk. We meandered under the black jacks and honey suckles. First she'd sling her arms about my neck and kiss me, then she'd kiss the little lambs—dear little lambs. Said I:

"Peninnah, sweet one, why kissest thou the little he thopians?"

Then she bent her eyes into me and said:

"The more we kiss 'em, the more hair oil, brass rings, photographs and playthings we sell 'em!"

Ah, I see—charming Peninnah—kiss 'em—kiss 'em all around—from cabin to cabin—Ham to Ham—from infancy to old age—and sell 'em gewgaws, for of such is the kingdom of New England and he thopians are the profit.

And we sat on a mossy bank, watching the little Hams basking in the sun as they wallowed in the warmth, and thus twisted our love together. Said my sweet Peninnah:

"Oh, Brick, its nice! Let us wed and be happy. I'll support you. I'am a Yankee schoolist, not handsome enough to be ornamental, or I should have gone farther south; but I'm several on the make. I'll make mutton of these lambs in time.—There's no need of us at home, so I came here to make my money. I kiss the little Hams—I pet 'em and caress 'em—I tell 'em that the good Abram was their savior, that he sent me on purpose; that I love them so dearly; that they are, oh, so sweet to me; and that in a few years each of them, male and female, shall be in Congress from Massachusetts. And I pats their little heads and kiss their little lips, and sell them primers and readers at five hundred per cent. profit, and I sell 'em "purty things," and I fines 'em for not learning their lessons, and sells each of 'em my photograph for a dollar, each of 'em *blue clay grease* for half a dollar a box, and I manage to diddle the little Hams out of all their stamps, and to make teachin' a big business.—Ain't I a nice girl, dear, dear, gentle Brick?"

And she kissed me again and again, till I had a link of wool left on my lips, when she with a smile pillowed my agile head upon her spiral indicator, and then went on: "Oh, it's nice to be he-thopian schoolist. We are from home. We are on the make. There are some teachers here that are good but not sharp. They don't speculate as we do. They simply teach for their salaries. But they are not fully Yankees, only half breeds. I can make enough here in a year, off and on, to buy a plantation, then we'll set up for nabods! Let us wed. I'll teach 'em; you soap 'em. We'll wed. You go north as a southern loyalist; I'll go north as an injured female; we'll do the darkies, and then do the soft ones in the north. This is a big business. I'm from New England; on the make; lets unite and be happy."

I'm to wed Peninnah. She is a most desirable darling. So sweet, so kind, so financial in her affections, such a devoted christian that I know we shall be happy.—And we'll be rich. While I whine injured loyalty up north Peninnah will skin the Hams here. We'll soon be bond holders, free from taxation, and regular New England aristocrats. Bring me a little nigger—sweet little Ham—I'll kiss him once for Peninnah. Makingly thine,

"BRICK" POMEROY.

Oath of Office in Louisiana.

Governor Flanders, of Louisiana, has ordered that officers appointed under the provisional government of that State shall not only take the oath of office prescribed by the State laws, but the one prescribed by the military act, and he, with his radical friends, insist that all officers, no matter when appointed, should be required to do likewise.

Edmund About, the well-known author, says: "There are two things in this world which a man does not often find away from home: the first is good soup; the second is disinterested love."

$2,500 worth of fine silks, etc., were found in the room of a dashing young dry goods clerk in Cincinnati.

New Process of Making Tar, Pitch and Turpentine from Pine Wood.

The following account from the New Orleans *Crescent* of a new process of manufacturing tar, turpentine, and rosin, will be of interest to our neighbors in the old North State:

By invitation of the parties connected with the new works on St. Peter street, for distilling pine wood, we visited them a few days since, and, thinking it matter of no little importance to our citizens, especially those who reside at a distance, we have concluded to give them the benefit of our investigation. The works we saw are capable only of distilling one cord per day, being erected merely to show the process and the amount of products that could be realized from a given quantity of wood.—They were in full operation when we arrived, and we will briefly state what we saw and learned from the owner of the patents, who was present:

The retort which contained the wood is enclosed with brick, the top and bottom being alone exposed. From a pipe connected with the bottom of the retort, a stream of pitch was constantly exuding, while from a condenser connected by a larger pipe with the top of the retort, the crude turpentine and pyroligenous acids were running in quite a large stream.—These, allowed to settle in a receiver, separate themselves, and the turpentine is drawn off and introduced into a still. From a condenser connected with the still, the clear, pure spirits of turpentine was collected in a receiver ready for market. A good article of rosin was also taken from the still.—We never saw a finer article of turpentine, and among the number present was an old manufacturer, who pronounced the process a complete success, and that there was no doubt it would entirely supercede the old way of manufacturing. After all the crude material has passed from the retort to the condenser, the connection between the two is closed—the fire increased and the wood charred.

The whole thing is simple and yet complete, and we should judge the works could be had at a small expense. The patentee informed us that he has already disposed of quite a number of rights, and that the parties purchasing were busily engaged in putting up their works, and would soon have them in full operation. This we were glad to learn, as everything of the kind adds to the future wealth of the South, and we confidently believe that as soon as it is generally known this will become a great and important branch of business wherever there is any pine wood to be found. We take pleasure, in connection with this matter, to state further, that the present state of affairs throughout the South and the great scarcity of money is perfectly realized, and that, therefore, the most liberal terms are given to those wishing to engage in the business. The public will please bear in mind that this process is independent of climate and season, and may be carried on every day throughout the year. We annex a list, as given us, of the average yield by it from one cord of our fat pine wood: twenty-five gallons spirits turpentine, one hundred gallons pyroligenous acid, one barrel rosin, one barrel pitch, two barrels tar, fifty bushels charcoal.

Who Can Vote in the South.

The recently published opinions of the Attorney General designate by classes those who are disfranchised and excluded from holding office by the terms of the Congressional military reconstruction acts. He states generally that all those are disqualified who participated in the rebellion and had previously held office and "were required to take, as part of their official oath, *an oath to support the Constitution of the United States.*" There are, we are informed, many persons in the South who had held minor offices previous to the war, and have now forgotten the precise terms of the office administered to them. It will be recollected that until the breaking out of the rebellion, and its assault upon the integrity of the Union, it was not customary to require an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, except from officers of some considerable importance; and that in most of the minor offices a simple oath for the faithful performance of duty was imposed. None of the latter class are included in the disqualifications of the reconstruction acts. Among these were postmasters, mail-carriers, and agents, and others connected with the Post Office Department, as the only oath required of them after the year 1825, and prior to July, 1862, was as follows:

I ———, do swear, or affirm, (as the case may be,) that I will faithfully perform all the duties required of me, and abstain from everything forbidden by the laws in relation to the establishment of the post offices and post roads within the United States.—See publication, in 1857, of post office laws, under the head of organization and miscellaneous—Section 9.

There may be, and probably are, many others in the same category, and it would be well for all those who held minor State or Federal offices previous to the war, and who do not now recollect precisely the language of the obligation taken, to ascertain whether their oath of office included an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, so as to determine, each for himself, whether the disqualification extends to him or not.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

The President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company says that in all its history there has not been one instance of defalcation or misapplication of its funds by its employees or officers.

Governor Bullock, of Massachusetts, has appointed Festus Campbell, who was recently rejected from the jury list in Pittsfield because he was black, a justice of the peace.

First it rained, and then it blew,
And then it friz, and then it snew,
And then there was a shower of rain,
And then it friz and snew again

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

LOCH LOMOND LODGE, No. 242,
June 14th, 1867.

WHEREAS, The hand of death has removed from our midst our esteemed Brother Wm. P. Coles; therefore

Be it resolved, That in his death the Fraternity is called upon to mourn the loss of one of its most consistent members, whose exemplary conduct during his brief sojourn among us, meets our entire approbation, and we commend for emulation his manly virtues and genial manners that won for him the respect and esteem of all who knew him.

Resolved, That while we would not intrude upon the sacredness of their grief, yet desiring to tender to his bereaved family our heartfelt condolence in this, the hour of their deep affliction, we fain would offer consolation in the hope that "he is not dead, but sleepeth," and the fondly cherished belief that his temporal abode has been exchanged for a blissful immortality in the Celestial Lodge above.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, to Riceville Lodge, Va., and to the Wilmington *Journal* for publication.

W. H. McLAURIN,
ROBERT LILLY,
M. A. McLEAN, } Com.

DIED.

In this city, on Wednesday evening, June 19th, ABBIE C., wife of William Smith.