THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

ENGELHARD & PRICE, Proprietors,

To whom all Letters on Business must be addressed.

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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 25. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 19, 1869. NO. 2.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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

Special Notices will be charged $200 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.

MARRIED.

In this city, at the residence of the bride's father, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. George Patterson, Mr. NATHANIEL B. VINCENT to Miss LYDIA S. WOOD. No cards.

In this city, on the night of the 11th instant, by Rev. A. Paul Repiton, Mr. STEPHEN WALCOTT to Miss SARAH MAGARITY.

On Thursday, Feb. 11th, at the residence of Mrs. Thomas Hall, Summerville, Brunswick county, by Rev. A. A. Watson, D. D., THOMAS O. BROWN to MARY E. HALL.

DIED,

At Rocky Point, New Hanover county, N. C., on the 30th January, 1869, after severe and long suffering, Major EVAN LARKINS, aged 78 years.

He was a true type of the old Cape Fear gentleman; manly, generous, high-toned and patriotic. It is a sad reflection that of this noble class of men but few remain to illustrate by their principles and daily lives in these depraved times those chivalrous feelings, high personal bearing and uncompromising integrity that distinguished Major Larkins. These ennobling traits and qualifications rendered him free from guile and deceit, and stamped him as the open, free, noble-minded man, the true friend, the devoted husband, the indulgent master, and the warm-hearted patriot. In all these important relations he was a man of mark in the community, in which he was universally admired and respected. His indignant opposition to all that was dishonorable—his fearless denunciations of the contemptible artifices and little meannesses of others that are always sure to be known sooner or later, caused his sharp blade often to sting to the quick, but all this only served to attach him more strongly to those faithful friends who knew him to appreciate his sterling character, and who like him were for the right, at all hazards.

His father was a Captain in the Revolution of 1776, and displayed that heroic courage which seemed to be inherited from him by the subject of this notice, whose whole mind, soul and body was ardently enlisted from first to last for Southern independence in our late terrific struggle.—The manner of its decision and the ruinous consequences bore heavily upon his bitter mortification and feeble frame. No doubt the chafings of our defeat upon his high spirit shortened his days. He was always a Democrat, and regarded the principles of the party now dominant as subversive of the rights of the people, and destructive of the peace, prosperity and happiness of the South. Reduced to poverty by the war, he never would succomb to the blandishments of power or compromise with any of the new-fangled doctrines or customs of the day, but maintained to the last his cherished integrity and honor.

His family believe he was ready for the solemn change. So much did he object to all ostentation in religion that he never could be induced to join any church. But he was a man of prayer, and loved his Maker. There is good reason for the belief that he has exchanged the gloom of Earth for a blissful immortality beyond the grave.

COM.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.

Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative *Pill*. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have, and can show, thousands upon thousands of certificates of remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and why should we publish them? Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For **Dyspepsia** or **Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor** and **Loss of Appetite**, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For **Liver Complaint** and its various symptoms, **Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice** or **Green Sickness, Bilious Colic** and **Bilious Fevers**, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For **Dysentery** or **Diarrhœa**, but one mild dose is generally required.

For **Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back** and **Loins**, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For **Dropsy** and **Dropsical Swellings** they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For **Suppression** a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill*, take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus. There are numerous cases where a purgative is required, which we cannot enumerate here, but they suggest themselves to everybody, and where the virtues of this *Pill* are known, the public no longer doubt what to employ.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of *Croup*, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.

Although settled *Consumption* is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the *Cherry Pectoral*. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the *Cherry Pectoral* they subside and disappear.

Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the *Cherry Pectoral* in small and frequent doses.

So generally are its virtues known that it is unnecessary to publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

Prepared by

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

☞Sold in Wilmington by E. WILLIS, W. H. LIPPITT and all Druggists and Dealers everywhere. 71-eod1w-1tw

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

THE ADVERTISER, HAVING BEEN RESTORED to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, etc. The object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County, New York.
feb 5 52-3m

50 TONS NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO for sale, to arrive, at the Guano depot.

50 ton lots furnished at Peruvian government Agent's price—$60 in gold and expenses added.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,
Guano Dealers.
jan 26 100-6td-4tw

250 TONS SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO for sale at the Guano depot.

Price reduced to $65 per ton. A liberal discount will be made on lots of twenty tons and upwards by the undersigned, Agents for North Carolina. W. H. McRARY & CO.

None genuine without the brand of Jno. S. Reese & Co., General Agents, Baltimore, Md.
jan 26 100-6td-4tw

[From the Southern Cultivator.]

CHARLES A, PEABODY ON COMMERCIAL MANURES.

HIS METHOD OF APPLICATION AND RESULTS.

Editors Southern Cultivator:—As I am constantly receiving letters from all parts of the cotton-growing States, asking my views of Guano—what kinds I prefer—how I use it, and what quantities?—I will make the *Cultivator* the medium of my answers to all. Some twenty-five years ago I began to experiment with Guano. First, I tried Peruvian. This gave good satisfaction, but was, I then thought, rather expensive. I have since tried all of the other varieties of note. Some were good—others worthless. I had come to the conclusion that the Peruvian, however costly, was the cheapest in the end, as a hard-working industrious man could manipulate it with any other substance he thought proper. I have found salt, plaster, flower of bones, swamp muck, &c., valuable to manipulate with Peruvian Guano, but the labor of manipulation is great, and in the process of manipulation much of the ammonia escapes. From this fact I have been led to inquire whether there was not an excess of ammonia in Peruvian Guano, and whether it would not be more advantageous to pay for the Phosphates than to pay so much extra for the volatile ammonia. Whilst full of this idea I struck the Soluble Pacific Guano, and was so well pleased with it that last year I manured one-half of my cotton with it, and the other half with the genuine Peruvian. The same quantity of each was used per acre. The land was of the same quality, the planting and culture was in all respects the same, and when the crop was gathered it was impossible to tell which was the best. Now the Soluble Pacific Guano cost me $20 less per ton, and as a consequence, I have this year used the Soluble Pacific Guano alone. It cost me, at the Agent's Depot in Columbus, $75 per ton.

It may be well here to state the character of my land. I do not live on exactly what would be called *pine barrens*, but it is next to it. The older portion of my land will not, with ordinary culture, bring three hundred pounds of seed cotton to the acre. A field of ten acres, which I wished to experiment on with the Dickson Cotton, hybridizing it with my *Upland Long Staple*, I plowed and sub-soiled in March, leaving the surface perfectly level; the 20th of April, I laid it off in lands about twenty five feet wide, and sowed Soluble Pacific Guano broadcast, at the rate of two hundred pounds to the acre. This I turned under with a turn shovel plow, then opened furrows three feet apart, with a long point shooter, following in the same furrow with a shovel plow; in this furrow I put two hundred pounds more of the Guano to the acre. Then I threw the furrows together into the centre, with a turn-shovel, which left but a slight ridge, and on this ridge planted the seed. The Dickson variety bears much thicker planting than other kinds. The growth and fruiting of the crop was superb—nothing equal to it had ever been seen in this section of the country, and if the worms had not swept all the top and end bolls, it would have made two good bales to the acre. As bad as it has turned out, it has made a bale to the acre.—To a half acre near my dwelling, that I had cowpenned last winter, I applied two hundred pounds of the Soluble Pacific Guano in the drill, and, notwithstanding excessive wet weather in August, and the worms, which took all the late crop, I I have picked over two thousand pounds of seed cotton from the half acre. There are those in my neighborhood, who plant land as good as mine, but without Guano, that will scarcely realize a bale from ten acres this year.

And now a word to the purchaser. If you would get the Soluble Pacific Guano genuine, purchase it only of the authorized agents of the Company. I have tried the Peruvian and Pacific on my garden crops, but with no good results. Peruvian Guano seems to be emphatically the food for the cotton *fruit*—other fertilizers may make more weed; but in the purchase of Peruvian Guano, we are paying for a volatile ammonia, much of which is bound to escape without benefit to crops. Will it not be to the planter's interest to take that Guano which is richer in phosphates, and yet an abundance of ammonia for all practical purposes? The Soluble Pacific Guano I have found from sound practical tests, to be equal to the Peruvian and much cheaper. I hold that no man can afford to plant cotton without Guano.

CHAS. A. PEABODY.

Lee Co., Ala., near Columbus, Ga., Nov. 14, 1868.

The genuine article is branded—
JOHN S. REESE & CO.,
General Agents for Pacific Guano Co.,
BALTIMORE.

W. H. McRARY & CO. are the Agents at Wilmington, for North Carolina.
jan 26 100-6td-4tw

THE LODI MANUFACTURING CO.,

(Established 1840.)

INVITE PLANTERS AND FARMERS to send for a pamphlet descriptive of their Fertilizers.

We offer our Double Refined Poudrette, equal to the best super-phosphate, at the low price of $25 00 per ton. The Company also make a superior article of Nitro-phosphate and pure Bone Dust. See testimonials:

E. M. TODD, Smithfield, Va., says where he used the Double Refined Poudrette on Corn it doubled the yield.

WILLIAMS BRO'S, Dover, Del., says it gave their Rhubarb and Tomatoes a vigorous growth, ripening the latter two weeks earlier.

P. W. HUTCHISON, Sen., near Cherokee, Ga., says it nearly doubled his yield of Cotton.

Hon. ELI S. SHORTER, Eufaula, Ala., says his Cotton was fully equal to adjoining fields manured with the best Super-phosphates.

S. MONTGOMERY, Ellaville, Ga., says it increased his crop of Cotton 150 lbs. per acre.

G. S. OGLESBY, Marietta, Ga., used it on Corn and Cotton and says it more than DOUBLED the yield. He regards it the cheapest and most reliable Fertilizer within his knowledge.

Ex-Gov. SMITH, Warrenton, Va., tried it with three several crops the last and present years, and says: "I PRONOUNCE IT WITH CONFIDENCE A MOST VALUABLE MANURE."

The Superintendent of Gen. W. R. COX, Polk Island Plantation, N. C., says: "I think the Poudrette used for Corn cannot be surpassed—used it also on Cotton which produced a large yield."

Dock. E. M. PENDLETON, Sparta, Ga., says: "The Nitro-phosphate of Lime, used on Cotton made 248 per cent. the first year."

Prof. GEO. H. COOK, of the New Jersey State Agricultural College, at New Brunswick, says:—"The Double Refined Poudrette and Nitro-phosphate of Lime paid us full 100 per cent. above their market value in the increase of crops this year."

Address LODI MANUFACTURING CO.,
Box 3139, New York P. O.
Office 66 Cortlandt Street.

B. G. GRAHAM, Charlotte, and HINSON & BROWN, Kenansville, N. C., Agents for the Company. jan 8-48-3m

SPRUNT & HINSON, Wilmington,
AGENTS FOR THE COMPANY.

TURPENTINE AND TAR.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL PURCHASE ANY quantity of TURPENTINE and TAR that may offer, and pay the highest market price for same.

Makers can send to him direct, or sell in person, always receiving the *very highest prices*, and saving all charges for brokerage or commissions.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN.
jan 6 83-1w—48-1m*

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 street, New York.
feb 5 52-3m

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

BEING A PRIVATE INSTRUCTOR FOR married persons or those about to be married, both male and female, in everything concerning the physiology and relations of our sexual system, and the production and prevention of offspring, including all the new discoveries never before given in the English language, by WM. YOUNG, M. D. This is really a valuable and interesting work. It is written in plain language for the general reader, and is illustrated with numerous Engravings. All young married people, or those contemplating marriage, and having the least impediment to married life, should read this book. It discloses secrets that every one should be acquainted with; still it is a book that must be locked up and not lie about the house. It will be sent to any address on receipt of 50 cents.—Address, Dr. WM. YOUNG, No. 416 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.

☞AFFLICTED AND UNFORTUNATE.—No matter what may be your disease, before you place yourself under the care of any one of the notorious QUACKS—native and foreign—who advertise in this or any other paper, get a copy of Dr. Young's Book and read it carefully. It will be the means of saving you many a dollar, your health, and possibly your life.

Dr. Young can be consulted on any of the diseases described in his publications, at his office, No. 416 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.
july 3 21-1y

FLORAL COLLEGE.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will begin on Monday, the 15th of February, 1869, under the personal supervision of John G. Blue, Esq., President Board of Trustees.

Able and experienced teachers will fill all the Departments of the College.

Terms per session of twenty weeks (half in advance):

Tuition in Primary Department	$12 00
Tuition in College Department	18 00
Music on Piano	20 00
Painting	20 00
Drawing	10 00
Ancient and Modern Languages (one extra)	10 00
Board per month	14 00

For further particulars address

J. G. BLUE,
President Board Trustees.
feb 5 52—4t

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NIGHT SESSION.

MONDAY, Feb. 8, 1869.

Mr. Clayton, of Transylvania, moved for a call of the House. Carried.

The Clerk proceeded to call the roll and fifty-three members responded to their names.

Messrs. Stilley, Snipes, White and Hudgings, colored, appeared before the Speaker's desk, when,

On motion of Mr. Pou, they were discharged.

A quorum was then ascertained to be present.

The discussion upon the revenue bill was resumed, and was continued until the adjournment.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, Feb. 9, 1869.

Mr. Brogden, from the committee on Finance, reported favorably on the bill to raise revenue, which was made the special order for Wednesday.

NOTICE OF BILLS.

By Mr. Martindale, of a bill to tax all Railroads in the State; also, of a bill to regulate the fishing interests of Eastern North Carolina.

By Mr. Legg, of a bill to authorize the Commissioners of Brunswick county to investigate the official transactions of the late officers of said county.

A message was received from the House transmitting the following bills, viz:

Bill to incorporate the Davidson Railroad Company. Referred to the committee on Internal Improvements.

Bill to authorize the subscription of real estate to the Northwestern N. C. Railroad Company. Ordered to be printed and referred to the committee on Internal Improvements.

THIRD READING OF BILLS.

Bill allowing Solicitors to administer oaths in certain cases, passed.

Bill to prescribe the power and duty of the Governor in relation to fugitives from justice, passed.

CALENDAR.

Bill to provide a trial jury for the second week of the term of the Superior Courts, passed its second reading.

On motion of Mr. Barrow the rules were suspended and the bill passed its third reading.

Bill to amend section 3, chapter 39, Revised Code, relating to obtaining a divorce, amended and passed its second reading.

A message was received from the House transmitting a resolution authorizing the Board of Education to sell certain Railroad stock, placed on calendar.

On motion, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, Feb. 9, 1869.

Mr. Merrill from the Committee on Corporations, reported favorably upon the bill in relation to weighing rosin at the port of Wilmington. Referred.

By permission, Mr. Malone recorded his vote against the bill allowing everybody to practice law without knowing any.

Mr. Pou moved to suspend the rules in order that he might move a reconsideration of the vote of yesterday by which the bill in relation to the practice of law passed its third reading.

Mr. Malone took the floor and made an elaborate argument against the bill.

Mr. Pou then moved to reconsider the vote taken yesterday upon the final passage of the bill in relation to the practice of law.

Mr. Justice, of Rutherford, moved to lay that motion on the table.

Upon that motion the yeas and nays being called, resulted in a vote of yeas 49, nays 37.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Bill in relation to Inspectors for the City of Wilmington, (introduced by Mr. McMillan.)

The Clerk read the bill, when

Mr. McMillan occupied the floor in advocacy of the bill. The bill passed last August did the producers of this and the adjacent counties manifest injustice, &c.

Mr. Foster also made some remarks upon the matter, and in conclusion moved to indefinitely postpone the bill.

Mr. Ingram stated in substance several complaints he had heard against the present arrangement. He did not propose to take any part in this matter, but had felt it his duty to state what he had heard in relation to the matter.

After a considerable debate Mr. Pou moved to lay on the table the motion to indefinitely postpone. Carried.

Pending the further consideration of the bill, the hour for the special order arrived, to wit:

A bill to amend an act entitled "an act to establish the rate of interest, and repeal chapter one hundred and fourteenth of the Revised Code, entitled "Usury."

On motion of Mr. Estes, the special order was postponed, and the Revenue bill was taken up and discussed for the remainder of the session.

The House, on motion, adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, pending the motion to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Welch's amendment making the *ad valorem* tax on property one-fourth of one per cent. in lieu of two fifths was adopted.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, 1869.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Barrow, from the Judiciary committee, reported favorably on a bill to protect the State against a fraudulent sale of property for the use of the penitentiary.

A message was received from the House transmitting the following bills, viz:

Bill to incorporate the Cape Fear Insurance Company of Wilmington. Referred to the committee on Corporations.

Bill to grant a lot in the city of Raleigh to the Trustees for Educational purposes.

On motion of Mr. Jones, of Wake, the rules were suspended, and the bill passed its several readings.

FROM THE CODE COMMISSION.

Bill to provide the procedure in special pleadings generally, and in application for widows' year's support, dower and in divorce. Placed on Calendar.

Bill to amend certain sections of the Code of Civil Procedure, and to repeal certain sections of the Revised Code. Placed on Calendar.

SPECIAL ORDER.

An act to provide for the collection of taxes by the State, and by the several counties of the State, on property, polls and incomes.

Numerous amendments were adopted, and the bill passed its second reading.

On motion, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, 1869.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Mendenhall, from the committe on Education, reported favorably on the bill appropriating money to the University.

BILLS.

By G. W. Price, colored: A bill to incorporate the Joseph C. Abbott Fire Relief Association of Wilmington. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Renfrow, the rules were suspended, and the bill authorizing the county Commissioners of Halifax to levy a special tax was taken up and passed its third reading by a vote of yeas 75, nays none.

Mr. Pou moved to suspend the rules and take up the Senate bill repealing the penitentiary act.

Mr. Ashworth said he was receiving letters every day about this matter.—The people were becoming clamorous about it. He hoped the motion would prevail.

The motion to suspend the rules was then put to a vote and adopted.

The question then recurred upon Mr. Downing's motion, made (when the bill was last discussed,) to indefinitely postpone the bill, it was put to a vote and lost.

The bill then passed its several readings and was ordered to be enrolled.

Messrs. Durham, Sinclair, Williams of Harnett, and Proctor were allowed to record their names as voting against the bill in relation to the practice of law.

G. W. Price, colored, gave notice that he would introduce shortly a bill to incorporate the Star of Hope Lodge No. 6, Independent order of Good Templars of the city of Wilmington.

On motion of Mr. Estes, the rules were suspended and the Revenue bill was taken up, when

The question recurred upon the motion to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Welch's amendment, making the *advalorem* tax upon property one-fourth of one per cent. instead of two-fifths as the bill requires, was adopted.

Mr. Parker supported the motion to reconsider, as he did not think one-fourth of one per cent. would raise the requisite amount of revenue.

Mr. Welch advocated his amendment.—He said that the Constitution expressly restricted taxation to 69⅔ cts. upon the hundred dollars worth of property, and he did not see how gentlemen could shut their eyes to that fact.

Messrs. Pou and Vest argued in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Estes took the floor and spoke for some time in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Malone said:

The Chairman of the Finance Committee overestimates the amount of revenue necessary to be raised. He says about $1,300,000 must be raised. I deny its correctness. The Governor, in his message, says that the amount is $1,069,994 79 to be raised for the present fiscal year.

Now why require the people to raise $200,000 or $300,000 more than the Public Treasurer estimates as necessary?

The amendment for which I contend is twenty-five cents on the $100 worth of taxable property. Now look again at the message of the Governor. He says that the estimated value of the property of the State, subject to taxation, is $250,000,000. Now one-fourth of one per cent. will raise $625,000.

And the Chairman of the Finance Committee admits that about $400,000 may be raised on privileges, franchise and incomes. This then meets the demands of the emergency. If twenty-five cents on the one hundred dollars is amply sufficient, why make it forty cents on the one hundred dollars, which is 400 per cent on the State tax last year. We have other resources of revenue. Where is all the interest the State has in her works of internal improvements, being about $13,000,000. Gentlemen come here with great zeal for country and especially for party. If they would manifest that zeal in an effort to husband the resources of the State, it would be more commendable.

The Governor asks for legislation requiring the prompt payment of the interest due from these corporations, yet not a single effort was made—but *all, all* must be raised by direct taxation, by which the impoverished people are to groan under these heavy burdens. And I suspect also that the object is to supply a deficit in the school fund, by which a stupendous system of schools and colleges is to be built. If this is so I deprecate the same. The poll tax is already (or 75 per cent of the same) appropriated to this purpose. The people must not be required to pay more at the present time. I hope the amendment will prevail.

After some further debate the motion to reconsider was put and carried.

The question recurred upon Mr. Welch's amendment. Upon its adoption the yeas and nays being called resulted in the following ballot:

YEAS—Messrs Allison, Armstrong, Boddie, Clayton, of Transylvania, Davidson, Durham, Farrow, Ferebee, Gibson, Grier, Hawkins, Hendricks, Hicks, High, Hinnant, Hodnett, Jarvis, Justice, of Henderson, Long, of Chatham, Malone, Moore, Nicholson, Painter, Robbins, Siegrist, Smith, of Alleghany, Smith, of Wayne, Stanton, Thompson, Waldrop, Welch and Williams, of Harnett.

NAYS—Messrs Ames, Ashworth, Banner, Barnett, Blair, Carson, Carey, colored, Cawthorn, colored, Crawford, colored, Ellington, Estes, Forkner, colored, Franklin, French, Gahagan, Gilbert, Graham, Gunter, Harris of Wake, colored, Hudgings, colored, Ingram, Justice, of Rutherford, Kelly, of Davie, Laffin, Long, of Richmond, Mayo, colored, Morris, colored, Parker, Pearson, Peck, Price, colored, Proctor, Renfrow, Robbins, colored, Reynolds, colored, Seymour, Sinclair, Snipes, Stilley, Swest, colored, Vestal, Vest, White, Whitley, Williamson, colored, Wilson and Wiswall.

The remainder of the time was spent in discussing various amendments to other sections of the bill.

Pending the debate upon section 29, schedule B, in reference to the tax upon lawyers and physicians, the House adjourned until 10 o'clock, to-morrow morning.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Feb. 11, 1869.

A message was received from the House transmitting the following bills, &c., which were referred to appropriate committees, viz:

Resolution in favor of J. K. Smith, of Wayne county.

Bill to incorporate New Hanover Agricultural Society.

Resolution concerning lands owned by the State.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By Mr. Martindale: A bill to tax railroad tickets five cents on each ticket sold to pay the interest on the State debt. Referred to the committee on Finance.

By Mr. Cook: A bill to incorporate the Lockville Manufacturing Company. Referred to the committee on Corporations.

By Mr. Long: A bill to incorporate the town of Lexington. Referred to the committee on Corporations.

THIRD READING OF BILLS.

Bill to amend sec. 3, chap. 39, of the Revised Code, in regard to obtaining divorce. Rejected.

On motion the vote was reconsidered.

Bill relating to special procedure in cases of mills, passed.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Bill to construct a Turnpike Road in Carteret county, through the lands belonging to the Literary Board. Numerous amendments were offered and considerable discussion arose on a motion of Mr. Bellamy to refer to the committee on Education, upon which he called the previous question. The call was sustained and the motion was lost.

Mr. Robbins proposed an amendment.

Mr. Moore, of Carteret, raised the point that the previous question having been called on the main question, the amendment was not in order.

The President (Mr. Brogden in the Chair) ruled that the amendment was in order, the previous question having been called on the motion to refer and not on the original bill.

Mr. Moore, of Carteret, appealed from the decision of the Chair. When,

On motion, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, Feb. 11, 1868.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Mendenhall, from the committee on Education, reported favorably upon the bill to provide for a system of public instruction. The bill was ordered to be printed.

A message was received from the Senate transmitting the following bills and resolutions, asking the concurrence of the House, viz:

Bill to incorporate the Yellow Mountain Bridge Company.

Bill to prescribe the power and duty of the Governor in respect to fugitives from justice.

Bill to incorporate the North Carolina Purchase and Trust Association.

Bill to incorporate the Raleigh Cemetery Association.

Bill to incorporate the International Commercial Company of Norfolk, Va.

Resolution in relation to a Joint committee to consider the erection of a State prison.

Mr. Hinnant presented a bill from the Code Commission to provide for procedure in special proceedings generally, and in application for widows' yearly support and in dower. Referred.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The various bills submitted by the Code Commission.

The bill to amend chapter 40 Revised Code was taken up. The amendment reported by the Judicary committee to whom the bill was referred, was adopted and the bill was ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Ingram, the rules were suspended and the bill authorizing elections in certain towns on the 2d Monday in April, that failed to hold them at the proper time was taken up, amended so as to read the 4th Monday in May, or within ten days thereafter, and passed its third reading.

On motion of Isham Sweat, colored, the rules were suspended and he was allowed to withdraw from the calendar a bill in relation to the law of evidence introduced some time ago by himself.

The consideration of the Code Commission bill was resumed and the bill to declare persons of color competent to testify in all cases, considered.

J. S. Leary, colored, and Isham Sweat, colored, opposed the bill on the ground that it was useless, as the Civil Rights Bill and the Constitution of the State obliterated all such laws as prohibited persons of color from enjoying all the rights that any other class of citizens enjoyed. The passage of such a bill would imply that old laws making distinctions on account of color and race was still in force, &c.

Messrs. Seymour, Pou, Harris, of Wake, colored, favored the bill because it merely repealed a law placed upon the statute books when distinction on account of race and color were always made.

Mr. Malone said that the Chief Justice had decided that, as the law now stood, colored persons were not competent in all cases to testify, and that a refusal would have the effect to transfer the particular suit to the Federal Courts according to a requirement of Congress. So various amendments were offered and odopted, and amongst them the following by Mr. Malone, as section 3 of the bill:

That hereafter it shall not be lawful for co-defendants in criminal cases to be allowed to testify for or against each other on the trial for any criminal charge. Adopted.

The bill then passed its second reading.

On motion, the rules were suspended and the bill passed its third reading by a vote of yeas 60, nays 13.

On motion, the House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

NOTE—Mr. Argo said when the ballot was taken the bill allowing colored persons to testify in all cases, that he regarded this bill as no political question, but one intimately concerning the administration of justice, therefore he voted *aye*.

Correspondence of the Raleigh Standard.

THE FALLS OF TAR RIVER.

W. S. Battle's Cotton Factory.

J. B. Neathery & Co.:—As the columns of your paper have uniformly been devoted to the extension of information regarding the natural resources of North Carolina and the promulgation of all the facts tending to make non-residents seek therefor, I will aid your praiseworthy endeavors by giving a short statement of the history and present prosperity of the *large manufacturing interests* located at the "Falls of Tar River," about one mile from the town of Rocky Mount, in Edgecombe County.

I am reliably informed that the First Cotton Factory in North Carolina was projected by Henry A. Donelson, the cornerstone of which was laid in 1816 at the above mentioned point. The building was constructed (so the present owner informs me) in 1817, under the immediate direction of Donelson, and under the proprietorship of Joel Battle, Esq., Col. Benjamin D. Battle, Henry A. Donelson and Peter Evans. The entire structure was of rock—granite—with which the spot so abounds, and three stories high with a basement. Without data, no conception can be formed of the original cost of the factory with all its appurtenances, including the machinery, but it must have been enormous at that date. It was operated by Joel Battle and his sons until 1848, when it passed into the hands of James S. and William S. Battle, who refitted it with new und improved machinery. In 1858 William S. Battle became sole proprietor.

The vicissitudes of war did not permit the "venerable pile" to "pass the *fiery* ordeal unscathed," however. A detachment of New York cavalry raided from New Berne in 1863 and burned the factory and grist mill with other buildings to the ground—of the first, only leaving blackened and crumbling walls to mark the remains.

Mr. Battle, with a true spirit of enterprise and a provident eye, seeing that so magnificent a water power should not remain "unattuned to the wants of man" commenced in 1866, and completed in 1867 a splendid brick building on the old site. The foundation is of rock, and with the basement, a large and commodious room, is equal in room to four stories. The basement is devoted to the looms, the first story to carding, the second to spinning, the third to the reels, in which the "dressing" is also effected.

The factory contains *thirt-eight* looms, *sixteen hundred* spindles, and all necessary adjuncts. The machinery is new and of the most improved kind, put up to order by the Rogers Locomotion and Machine Work of Paterson, New Jersey. In full operation it has capacity to consume 700 pounds of raw cotton per day, and the looms will turn out about 1,200 yards of shirting and 500 pounds of cotton yarn.

Fifty operatives find daily employmetn in this institution; and when it is remembered that they are exclusively native whites, with a large preponderance of females—principally between the ages of 12 and 25—the heart of the moralist will thank Mr. B. for enabling so many poor girls to earn an honest livelihood, and avoid the paths of crime to which destitution so frequently drives them. This class of laborers is always abundant and cheap, as they infinitely prefer working in numerous companionship in the shade, for *certain* wages, to farming, exposed to the weather with remuneration more uncertain.

The water power embraces the entire volume of the water of Tar river, which, at this point is about 80 yards wide, and averages 6 or 7 feet in depth. There is a natural fall, but the water is rendered available by a substantial dam, constructed of massive blocks of rock hewn out of the large rocks lining the river, which gives a fall of 14 feet, and which, by raising the dam, could easily be made 20, giving a force to a several hundred horse power.

This acquatic monster is not allowed to expend itself on the cotton factory alone, but is made subservient to a large and perfectly appointed wheat and corn mill, running five pairs of stones, and completely fitted with every convenience of a first-class flouring mill, and a large circular saw mill. The cost of rebuilding the factory, mills, store-room, refitting with machinery, &c., couldn't have cost, in 1867, less than sixty or seventy thousand dollars.

The operatives live in neat white cottages, sufficiently numerous to have the appearance of a village, situated within a convenient distance to their labor.

With the multitudinous advantages offered by this location, within a mile of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, and the terminus of the Tarboro' branch, which will soon be completed to Williamston, on the direct line of the railroad contemplated to run from Rocky Mount to Clarksville Junction, in Warren county; accessible to any market in the United States; in the heart of the richest section of North Carolina, thus guaranteeing, at cheap rates, a bountiful supply of the raw material—water power unsurpassed, climate salubrious, labor, for manufacturing purposes, cheap and plentiful, it is somewhat astonishing that the eyes of intelligent capitalists have not been turned in this direction. The Spragues might have made a safer investment nearer at home.

Could some millionaire, seeking a place to deposit advantageously his superabundant cash, once look upon the fine growth of stupendous oaks, which overspread a portion of the village, (called "The Falls,") and view the site, designed by nature and endorsed by art, for a large manufacturing town, he would settle down, be welcomed by all good men, enrich himself and help us to prosperity.

I omitted to state that Mr. Donelson, after building the factory at this point, proceeded to Fayetteville and awoke the people to manufacturing enterprises in that locality. ENTERPRISE.

Feb. 1st, 1869.

A Fact for Cotton Growers.

Dr. Boagin has recently delivered a well considered address on the subject of cotton growing, in which he suggests a very simple means for the destruction of the fly which produces the cotton worm. The importance of destroying the fly is thus calculated: One fly of to-day will be reproduced by 250,000 on the 13th of August; then by 135,000,000 on the 13th of September; then by 62,500,000,000 on the 14th of October.

The method recommended is simple, cheap and easily applied. He suggests building small fires of any substance which burns with little smoke, these to be kept up from dusk until 9 or 10 o'clock. The fly is attracted by the light and buzzes into it, unless the heat is too great, which is avoided by the small fires recommended by the Doctor. These, built at intervals of a hundred yards, are found to be the best protection against worms either in cotton or tobacco yet devised by the ingenuity of the growers of these great staples.

Special Corres. of the Baltimore Gazette.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Counting the Electoral Vote—Irregular Mode of Counting—The Purpose of Certain Radicals—Mullens, of Tennessee, Objects to the Vote of Louisiana—He is Backed by Butler—The Vote Counted—