as aforesaid, he or she may be permitted to declare, as aforesaid, the amount of his or her annual income, or the amount held in trust, as aforesaid, liable to be assessed, as aforesaid, and the same so declared shall be received as the sum upon which duties are to be assessed and collected.

STAMP DUTIES.

Sec. 94. And be it further enacted, That on and after the first day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, for and in respect of the several instruments, matters, and things mentioned, and described in the schedule (marked B) hereunto annexed, or for or in respect of the vellum, parchment, or paper upon which such instruments, matters, or things, or any of them, shall be written or printed, by any person or persons, or party who shall make, sign, or issue the same, or for whose use or benefit the same shall be made, signed, or issued, the several duties or sums of money set down in figures against the same, respectively, or otherwise specified or set forth in the said schedule.

Sec. 95. And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons shall make, sign, or issue or cause to be made, signed, or issued, any instrument, document, or paper of any kind, or description whatsoever, without the same being duly stamped for denoting the duty hereby imposed thereon, or without having thereupon an adhesive stamp to denote said duty, such person or persons shall incur a penalty of fifty dollars, and such instrument, document, or paper, as aforesaid, shall be deemed invalid and of no effect.

Sec. 96, And be it further enacted, that no stamp appropriated to denote the duty charged on any particular instrument, and bearing the name of such instrument on the face thereof, shall be used for denoting any other duty of the same amount, or if so used the same shall be of no avail.

Sec. 97, And be it further enacted, That no vellum, parchment, or paper, bearing a stamp appropriated by name to any particular instrument, shall be used for any other purpose, or if so used the same shall be of no avail.

Sec. 98. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall forge or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be forged or counterfeited, any stamp or die, or any part of any stamp or die, which shall have been provided, made, or used in pursuance of this act, or shall forge, counterfeit, or resemble, or cause or procure to be forged, counterfeited, or resembled, the impression, or any part of the impression, of any such stamp or die, as aforesaid, upon any vellum, parchment, or paper, or shall stamp or marks, or cause or procure to be stamped or marked, any vellum, parchment, or paper, with any such forged or counterfeited stamp or die, or part of any stamp or die, as aforesaid, with intent to defraud the United States of any of the duties hereby imposed, or any part thereof, or if any person shall utter, or sell, or expose to sale, any vellum, parchment, or paper, article or thing, having thereupon the impression or any such counterfeited stamp or die, or any part of any stamp or die, or any such forged, counterfeited, or resembled impression, or part of impression, as aforesaid, knowing the same respectively to be forged, counterfeited, or resembled; or if any person shall knowingly use any stamp or die which shall have been so provided, made or used, as aforesaid, with intent to defraud the United States; or if any person shall fraudulently cut, tear, or get off, or cause or procure to be cut, torn or got off, the impression of any stamp or die which shall have been provided, made, or used in pursuance of this act, from any vellum, parchment or writing charged or chargeable with any of the duties hereby imposed, then and in every such case, every person so offending, and every person knowingly and wilfully aiding, abetting, or asssisting in committing any such offence of aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit the said counterfeit stamps and the articles upon which they are placed, and be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and by imprisonment and confinement to hard labor not exceeding five years.

TO BE CONTINUED.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,

Passed at the First Session, which was begun and held at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on Monday, the fourth day of December, A. D. 1865, and ended on Saturday, the twenty-eighth day of July, A. D. 1866.

PUBLIC ACTS.

ANDREW JOHNSON, President. LA FAYETTE S. FOSTER, President of the Senate. LA FAYETTE S. FOSTER was elected President of the Senate *pro tempore* on the seventh day of March, and so acted until the end of the Session. SCHUYLER COLFAX, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CHAP. XXI.—[Concluded.]

An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to incorporate a national milititary and naval Asylum, for the relief of the totally disabled Officers aud Men of the volunteer Forces of the United States."

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That for the establisment and support of this asylum there shall be appropriated all stoppages or fines adjudged against such officers and soldiers by sentence of court-martial or military commission, over and above the amounts necessary for the reimbursement of the Government or of individuals; all forfeitures on account of desertion from such service; and all moneys due such deceased officers and soldiers, which now are or may be unclaimed for three years after the death of such officers and soldiers, to be repaid upon the demand of the heirs or legal representatives of such deceased officers or soldiers. And the said board of managers are hereby athorized to receive all donations of money or property made by any person or persons for the benefit of the asylum, and to hold or dispose of the same for its sole and exclusive use.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That the officers of the asylum shall consist of a governor, a deputy governor, a secretary, and a tresurer, and such other officers as the board of managers may deem necesary, to be appointed from disabled officers serving as before mentioned, and they may be appointed agd removed from time to time, as the interests of the institution may require, by the board of managers.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That the following persons only shall be entitled to the benefits of the asylum, and may be admitted thereto, upon the recommendation of three of the board of managers, namely: All officers and soldiers who served in the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, and not provided for by existing laws, who have been or may be disabled by wounds received or sickness contracted in the line of their duty; and such of these as have neither wife, child, nor parent dependent upon them, on becoming inmates of this asylum, or receiving relief therefrom, shall assign thereto their pensions when required by the board of managers, during the time they shall remain therein or receive its benefits

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the board of managers shall make an annual report of the condition of the asylum to Congress on the first Monday of every January after the passage of this act; and it shall be the duty of the said board to examine and audit the accounts of the treasurer and visit the asylum quarterly.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That all inmates of the asylum shall be, and they are hereby, made subject to the rules and articles of war, and will be governed thereby in the same manner as if they were in the army of the United States.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the managers of the asylum shall have power and authority to aid persons who are entitled to its benefits by out-door relief in such manner and to such extent as they may deem proper, provided such relief shall not exceed the average cost of maintaining an inmate of the asylum.

SEC. 11. And be it further enacted, That so much of the act to which this is an amendment as provides for the establishment of a naval in connection with a military asylum, and so much of said act as provides that all stoppages of fines adjudged against naval officers and seamen by sentence of courts-martial or military commission, all forfeitures on account of desertions from the naval service, and all moneys due to deceased naval officers and seamen which are or may be unclaimed for three years after the death of such officers or seamen, shall be appropriated for the establishment of the asylum contemplated and provided for by this act and the act as which it is amendatory, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

SEC. 12. And be it further enacted, That all the property of the United States now at Point Lookout, St. Mary's county, Maryland, shall be and become the property of the asylum so soon as a title to the satisfaction of the board of managers shall be made to the asylum of at least three hundred acres of land, including that on which said property of the United States is now built and maintained or held.

SEC. 13. And be it further enacted, That Congress may at any time hereafter alter, amend, or repeal this act.

Approved, March 21, 1866.

CHAP. XXII.

An Act quieting Doubts in Relation to the Validity of certain Locations of Lands in the State of Missouri, made by Virtue of Certificates issued under the Act of Congress of Febuary the seventeenth eighteen hundred and fifteen.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all locations of lands in the State of Missouri, purporting to have been made by virtue of certificates issued und the act of Congress, approved Febuary the seventeenth, eighteen hundred and fifteen, entitled "An act for the relief of the inhabitants of the late county of New Madrid, in the Missouri Territory, who suffered by earthquakes" which are invalid in consequence of having been made or located after the expiration of the specified by law for making said loctations, shall be, and the same are hereby declared to be, as valid, and as binding, as if the said locations had been made and fully completed within the time prescribed by law, provided locations shall be according to law in all other respects; but the foregoing provisions of this section shall not apply to, comprehend, include, or extend to any land within township forty-five, north of the base line, in range seven, east of the fifth principal meridian line in said State of Missouri.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the United States do hereby grant, relinquish, and convey, in fee simple, and in full property, to James Y. O'Carroll, or his legal representatives, all of the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to all of the land within survey number two thousand four hundred and ninety-eight, in township forty-five, north of the base line in range seveast of the fifth principal meridain line, in the State of Missouri, being the same land that was located by virtue of certificate number one hundred and fifty, issued to the said James Y. O'Carroll, or his legal representatives, under the act of Congress approved Febuary the seventeenth, eighteen hundred and fifteen, entitled "An act for the relief of the late county of New Madrid, in the Missouri Territory, who suffered by earthquakes": Provided, however, That nothing in this section shall grant, relinquish, or convey the whole or any part of any lot, tract, piece, or parcel of land in said township, which has been heretofore confirmed by the United States to any person or persons, or to the legal representatives of any person or persons: And provided further, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to invalidate or impair any patent heretofore issued by the United States or shall in any manner abridge, divest, impair, injure, or prejudice any invalid adverse right, title, or interest of any person or persons in or to any portion or part of the aforesaid land which is granted, relinquished, and conveyed by this act.

Approved, March 21, 1866.

CHAP. XXIV.

AIr Act more effectually to provide for the Punishment of certain Crimes against the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representative of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That if any person or persons shall falsely make, alter, forge, or counterfeit; or cause or procure to be falsely made, altered, forged, or counterfeited; or willingly aid or assist in the false making, altering, forging, or counterfeiting any bond, bid, proposal, guarantee, security, official bond, public record, affiadavit, or other writing for the purpose of defrauding the United States; or shall utter or publish as true, or cause to be uttered or published, as true, any such false, forged, altered or counterfeited bond, bid, proposal, guarantee, security, official bond, public record, affidavit, or other writing, for the purpose of defrauding the United States, knowing the same to be false, forged, altered, or counterfeited; or shall transmit to, or present at, or cause or procure to be transmitted to, or presented at, the office or the United States, any such false, forged, altered, or counterfeited bond, bid, proposal, guarantee, security, official bond, public record, affidavit, or other writing, knowing the same to be false, forged, altered, or counterfeited, for the purpose of defrauding the United States; every such person shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of felony, and being thereof duly convicted, shall be sentenced to be imprisoned, and kept at hard labor, for a period not exceeding ten years, or be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or both of said punisments in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That if any offence shall be committed in any place which has been, or shall hereafter be, ceded to, and under the jurisdiction of the United States, which offence is not prohibited, or the punishment thereof is not specially provided for by any law of the United States, such offence shall, upon conviction in any court of the United States having cognizance thereof, be liable to, and receive the same punishment as the laws of the State in which such place is, or may be situated, now in force, provided for the the live offence when committed within the jurisdiction of such State; and no subsequent repeal of any such State law shall affect any prosecution for such offence in any of the courts of the United States.

Approved, April 5, 1866.

CHAP. XXV.

An Act to provide for the Transfer of the Custody of the library of the Smithsonian Institue to the Library of Congress.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the library collected by the Smithsonian Institution under provisions of an act approved August tenth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, shall be removed from the building of said institution, with the consent of the regents thereof to the new fire-proof extension of the library of Congress, upon completion of a sufficient portion thereof for its accommodation, and shall, while there deposited, be subject to the same regulations as the library of Congress, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That when such library shall have been so removed and deposited, the Smithsonian Institution shall have the use thereof in like manner as it is now used, and the public shall have access thereto for purposes of consultation on every ordinary week day except during one month of each year, in the recess of Congress, when it may be closed for renovation. All the books, maps, and charts of the Smithsonian library shall be properly cared for and preserved in like manner as are those of the Congressional library, from which library they shall not be removed except on reimbursement by the Smithsonian Institution to the Treasury of the United States of expenses incurred in binding and in taking care of the same, or upon such terms and conditions as shall be mutually agreed upon by Congress and the regents of said Institution.

SEC. 3 And be it further enacted, That the Smithsonian Institution, through its secretary, shall have the use of the library of Congress, subject to the same regulations as Senators and Representatives.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the librarian of Congress shall be authorized to employ two additional assistants, who shall receive a yearly compensation of eight hundred dollars, and one thousand dollars, respectively, commencing July one, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the sum of five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to defray the expenses of the removal herein provided for.

Approved, April 5, 1866.

CHAP. XXVI.

An Act to provide for a Term of the District Court for the District of Minnesota, to be held at the City of Winona in said District.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter, and until otherwise provided by law, there shall be held, annually, on the first Monin June, a term of the district court of the United States for the District of Minnesota at the city of Winona, in said district, and all process, writs, and recognizances, civil and criminal, which may have been, or may hereafter be, issued and made returnable at Mankato, shall be returned to the said term of the said court at the said city of Winona, in like manner and with the like effect as if originally made returnable thereto.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That all acts or parts of acts which require a term of said court to be held at Mankato, in said district, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved, April 5, 1866.

GENERAL GRANT.

The General of the armies of the United States is one of the greatest enigmas of the age. His success seems to be as unaccountable it is undoubted, and his whole life is one of the most remarkable recorded in history. His development was as slow as that of Wellington is declared by some to have been, and in other respects his resemblance in character to the Iron Duke is noticeable. An able writer in the *Christian Watchman and Reflector* analyzes carefully his character and temper. We give the article below in a condensed form:

In General Grant we have a commander whose unbounded popularity flows from success alone. It has often been the case that other great men have had the aid of imposing presence, heroic expression, manly bearing, and peculiarities of persons and manner that have attracted attention and excited the admiration of their followers. It would seem that he was created to show how powerful an intellect might be enclosed in an unimposing *physique*; how widely influential a mind may become, manifesting itself by great deeds alone, and in no degree depending for its influence upon any external *prestige*.

His expression is that of apathy, and would dampen the energy of the fiercest zealot. His personal presence is wholy unpretending. Simple in dress and manner, with no apparent passions or weakness, he seems quite unaffected by the ordinary failings of humanity. Coldly calculating, speechless, inexpressive as the Dead Sea, he dwells apart like some great fate, reposing quietly in the shadow of its own future. His genius is conscious of its power, and finds its resources in itself. He seems not to need the counsel of man. His face is a screen thick and impenetrable; not only that, but it suggests nothing behind it. His features and expression are those which generally accompany a heavy, phlegmatic temperament; an intellect dull and irresponsible, that has never acted or thought for itself, and is always satisfied to tread in the narrow path of official duty and monotonous routine.

If we find in General Grant no peculiarities of personal appearance calculated to win attention, still less has there been any effort on his part to excite the applause of his soldiers by display of dress or equipage. With the solitary exception of incessant smoking, which can hardly be called a peculiarity in this age of infinite and universal devotion to the weed, certainly not an elevating or romatic element in a military character, there is absolutely nothing to distinguish our hero from any one else.

Of military enthusiasm General Grant does not appear to possess a particle; at least, he has never manifested any. His temperament is too cold and hard for that. There is apparently none of the "Up, guards, and at them!" in his composition. Brave he is, as the bravest, but his is not enthusiastic valor which is inspired by the moment, and presses on without a thought of consequences. It is rather the calculating coolness which confides in great resources, and in the determination of its agents to carry out its plans. Like Jomini, Grant appears to regard an army merely as a gigantic machine, whose mechanism he throughly understands, and feels sure of his ability to manage. We do not hear of any expression of affection for his soldiers individually, and from such an unsympathetic nature this could scarcely be expected. He would not be likely to appreciate the feelings which led Napoleon to visit the sick of his army in their tents and hospitals, to comfort them with kindly words, to give them medicine with his own imperial hands, and supply their needs from his own purse.

But, in spite of all these drawbacks, General Grant has achieved success over innumerable obstacles, and so has secured a lasting popularity. In the world's opinion success is the great loadstone, and though amply endowed with every quality but this, the life of a great commander may be a failure. The prize is splendid and worth the struggles of a lifetime. In spite of General Grant's unimposing exterior, his career has shown him to be a man of surpassing abilities. To fight with such success as he has fought, the qualities of his mind must be various and rare. The greatest exertion of the most valuable and even the most contradictory endowments is requisite. In the midst of havoc and confusion, his view must be rapid and his decision and execution instantaneous; calmness must be his when all around is turbulence and horror, and the greatest impetuosity must be united with the most consummate prudence. It was these qualities that made General Grant the presiding genious of our military counsels and the saviour of our nation. It was his hand that reduced military anarchy to order; that brought swift ruin upon our enemies, and plucked the nation like a brand from the burning. Should his life be spared let us hope that his undoubted loyalty, his stern simplicity of character, and the combination of eminent qualities so successfully exhibited in the exigencies and complications of the latter war, will serve to make his connection with the future of our country as illustrious as it has proved in the perilous years of the past.

Tri-Weekly Standard.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1866.

Election Returns.

We give below such election returns as have come to hand since our last issue:

Pitt County.

Senate, C. Perkins. Commons, W. R. Williams, John Galloway.

Surry, Yadkin, &c.

A. C. Cowles is re-elected Senator from this District. H. M. Waugh elected to the Commons from Surry.

Craven County.

Senate, M. E. Manly. Commons, S. W. Chadwick, A. C. Latham.

Burke, McDowell and Caldwell.

A. C. Avery elected to the Senate. J. C. Harper elected to the Commons from Caldwell. John Sudderth from Burke. James Neal from McDowell.

Perquimans and Pasquotank.

Senate, Dr. R. K. Speed. Perquimans—Commons, Thomas Wilson. Worth 221, Dockery 84.

Warren County.

Senate, F. A. Thornton. Commons, Thos. I. Judkins, J. R. Turnbull. Worth 383, Dockery 7.

Edgecombe and Wilson.

Senate, Ex-Governor H. T. Clark. Commons, Messrs. Baker and Woodard.

Washington and Martin.

Senate, J. E. Moore. Commons, Washington, Chas. Latham. Dockery 175, Worth 203. Abner S. Williams, of the *Expositor*, was running a very slow race by himself for the Commons in Martin. We fear he is defeated.

Johnston County.

We have no intelligence from our neighboring County, Johnston, except that the vote is, for Dockery 280, Worth 180.

Wilkes, Iredell and Alexander.

The vote for Senator in Iredell and Alexander is as follows: Iredell, Calvin J. Cowles, Unionist, 274, Hill 748, Bogle 63. Alexander, Cowles 140, Hill 194, Bogle 245. Wilkes not heard from. Result thus far: Cowles 414, Hill 942, Bogle 308. The Statesville *American* claims the election of Mr. Hill by a small majority. If Mr. Cowles has been defeated, his defeat is owing to the bullying and threats of certain Destructives in the district.

John A. Rosebro and J. H. Stevenson elected to the Commons from Iredell, and Mr. Carson from Alexander.

Alexander, Dockery 100, Worth 400. Iredell, Dockery 109, Worth 870.

Lincoln, Gaston, and Catawba.

M. L. McCorkle has been elected to the Senate from this District.

W. P. Reinhardt elected to the Commons by three majority over Dr. J. R. Ellis, Unionist.

D. A. Jenkins, Unionist, elected to the Commons from Gaston by 138 majority over Morris.

Dr. M. L. Brown elected to the Commons from Lincoln.

Catawba, Dockery 178, Worth 449. Gaston, Dockery 258, Worth 252.

Cabarrus County.

J. M. Long elected to the Commons.

Northampton County.

Senate, H. C. Edwards. Commons, R. B. Peebles, E. A. Martin. Worth 453.

Nash County.

Senate, L. N. B. Battle. Commons, Jonathan M. Stone.

Rutherford, Polk, &c.

Col. C. L. Harris is elected to the Senate from this District, and Gen. G. W. Logan and N. Scoggin to the Commons from Rutherford. All staunch Unionists. Rutherford, Dockery 638, Worth 382. Polk has given Dockery about 200 majority. We will publish the vote of Rutherford by precincts in our next. The result in Rutherford and Polk reflects the highest credit on the Union men of the two Counties for their firmness and fidelity.

AN INCIDENT.—At the election here, on Thursday last, we are informed that some one put in the box a printed ticket with the following:

"For Governor: *Zebulon B. Vance*, of Buncombe, against the world, the flesh and the devil."—*Sentinel.*

"An incident," and nothing more. The lava moulders and hisses at the bottom long after the surface has cooled.

This vote must have been cast by the Senior Editor of the *Sentinel*. It is very much like him.

The Washington correspondent of the Richmond *Examiner* says:

"The President was told the other day, by one of the most eminent of the Conservative Republican Senators, that he would be impeached and removed. That nothing, at his command, could now prevent it. The President could not see it. He talks politics freely with all comers, who are chiefly office-beggars and sycophants, and are interested in deceiving him. His "reliance upon the people" is still his leading characteristic, and the people are against him, except those whose support can do him no good."

The President will not get the truth from "office-beggars and sycophants."

We are glad to know that at no precinct in our glorious old North State was any voter, by moral or physical influence, prevented from giving full expression to his political views.—*Weldon State.*

If this be true, it shows the good effects of the new order of things. It proves that the old flag protects all who rest beneath its folds. In 1864, in many localities, persons who voted against Davis and Vance were reviled, beaten, arrested, and sent to Salisbury or Castle Thunder on "suspicion" of disloyalty; soldiers who voted for peace candidates were bucked, suspended by their thumbs, and sent to the front to be slain in battle. The names of those who voted against Vance were marked on the backs of their tickets, so that they might be spotted to be put in the army, or be embarrassed or ruined in their business by combinations against them. The more readily to ascertain who voted against him, Gov. Vance, in violation of the law, caused his tickets to be printed on colored paper. At one box in Virginia, the votes cast by soldiers against Vance were taken out and destroyed by the inspectors; at this place, persons visited the Hospitals where the soldiers were voting, took the anti-Vance tickets out of their hands and destroyed them, while officers stood over the ballot-boxes swearing that any soldier, no matter how sick or infirm, who voted against Vance should be at once sent to the front; and at one place in Virginia, a sick soldier who had voted against Vance was taken out of his bunk by some ruffians, his head shaved and ridden on a rail. All this was bad enough, but we tell the President and we tell the Congress that it is intolerable that the very men who thus trampled on and scourged the Unionists of this State, should now control and lord it over our people. If these leaders who are lording it over us, were left to themselves, and feared no consequences from their deeds, no man would now be allowed to vote in this State who could not swear or prove that he was a true Confederate and in full sympathy with the rebellion.

It is true no "physical influence" was brought to bear upon the Unionists of the State, for that would have been instantly repressed by the national government; but every "moral influence" was resorted to, in order to confuse, intimidate, and prevent Union men from voting their honest sentiments. Unconditional Union men were maligned, bemeaned, and reviled as "mean white men"—as Yankees, Radicals, and traitors to the South, and lying demagogues in nearly every locality held up the Northern people as a set of Vandals, intent on dishonoring the Confederate dead and degrading and ruining those who survive. *Is he true to the South? does he regard two-thirds of the Congress as disunionists or enemies to the country?* Such were the issues that shaped the elections every where, and in no locality more than that in which the *State* circulates.

The Congress of the United States, at its late session, proposed by a two-thirds vote certain amendments to the Constitution.—Any proposition emanating from the legislative department of the government is entitled to respectful consideration. We may object to it, and may be determined to reject it; but we can not, as loyal men, denounce it as an outrage in advance and refuse to consider it. We can not, as loyal men disposed to keep our oaths, revile as traitors to the South, and threaten with political and social ostracism such of our citizens as are disposed, under the circumstances, to accept these propositions as an alternative against greater evils. The following extract from a communication in the *State*, endorsed by that paper, will afford some idea of the views and sentiments of its Editor. Speaking of the proposed constitutional amendment the correspondent says:

"God forbid that such a stigma should ever rest upon the bright escutcheon of North-Carolina. In the war of the Revolution she did her whole duty; in the recent unhappy struggle she has done and suffered all that the most exalted patriotism could demand.

Her noble sons are now sleeping upon every battle-field from the extreme South to the deadly heights of Gettysburg. The fond mother has been denied the pleasure of welcoming back to his home the gallant boy who left her with a bounding heart to serve his country. The widows and orphans are now suffering all the privations of poverty, robbed of those, (fathers and brothers) who alone could support them, and depending upon the cold charities of a selfish world. I ask you, sir, the distinguished editor of a leading journal, and one who has felt the bitterness of war, to tell me, if it can be possible, in such a State, with such a people, that so gross an outrage can be perpetrated? Answer the question, as I know you will, and relieve your State of such a stigma."

Raleigh Manufacturing Company.

A meeting of the stockholders of this Company has been held, a charter agreed upon, and officers chosen. The Directors are as follows: W. H. Willard, D. M. Barringer, Daniel G. Fowle, Kemp P. Battle, George W. Mordecai, R. W. Haywood, W. E. Pierce, Geo. Little, and R. W. Pulliam. Mr. Willard was unanimously elected President, and requested to proceed at once to the North and purchase such machinery as is required to put the establishment into immediate operation.

We trust the entire stock in this Company may at once be subscribed. It can not fail to be profitable, while the establishment will add greatly to the prosperity of this community. No man could be more competent than Mr. Willard to conduct the operations of the Company.

The Wilmington *Journal*, noticing the transfer of the Newbern *Times* from Mr. Vestal to Messrs. Pool and Shotwell, says the politics of the paper under Mr. Vestal "have been exceedingly distasteful to all patriotic citizens of the State." *Reason*—the *Times* under Mr. Vestal was a moderate, but staunch Union paper. That is all. No unconditional Union man, according to the *Journal*, can be a patriot. The *Journal* speaks for Gov. Worth and for a large portion of the Cape Fear country.

We were invited yesterday by Mr. Fraps, of this City, to examine the work in his establishment, and among other things a very handsome two-horse *Hearse*, which he has constructed. The work on this vehicle has been remarkably well done, and the trimmings are rich and imposing.

We understand it is Mr. Fraps' intention to act as Undertaker.

The Henderson Fair.

The Agricultural Fair at Henderson, in this State, is said to have been very successful, when we consider the impoverished state of the country. We are glad to be able to record the fact. Our chief interest at present is agriculture, soon to be invigorated and benefitted by the progress we shall make in manufactures and the mechanic arts. We trust our State Fairs will be revived. If the next Legislature will do something of a substantial nature to revive and encourage agriculture and the mechanic arts, it will not have been elected in vain.

We are sorry to observe, however, that the orator at the Henderson Fair, one Mr. Jones—we had never heard of him before—marred the harmony of the occasion by introducing sectional sentiments into his speech. A correspondent of the Petersburg *Express* reports Mr. Jones as having said:

"Thousands of industrious and skilled laborers were eagerly gazing from a foreign shore, ready to come amidst them. They should be invited hither and employed, if for no other reason than to keep away Northern radicals and fanatics, who were ever striving to get them completely under their feet. He knew some desponded on account of the impending crisis; but they could at least have the consolation to know that the North could not succeed in her wicked designs without injuring herself as well as the South."

Mr. Jones must be either an ignorant fanatic, or a person unacquainted with the proprieties and courtesies which should characterize such occasions. He reflected in these remarks on every respectable and honorable Northern man who was present, and on every native Union man. He shows what sort of a heart he has, by preferring foreigners to his own countrymen of the northern and western portions of the United States. We need immigration. We need capital, and we need intelligent people of all trades and occupations, to aid us in building up our State. For our part, we do not ask where a man comes from, but what he is. Least of all will we consent to put our own countrymen under the ban, and go in search of foreigners to fill up and improve the State.

We tell Mr. Jones and those who agree with him that such sentiments will divide the friends of industry, and will defeat the very object they have in view. We have had enough of sectionalism. If we can not have *a country*, cherished equally by our citizens every where, and preferred to distant, foreign lands, we had as well desist from all efforts to improve our condition.

Affairs in Baltimore.

The excitement in Baltimore is represented as very great, growing out of the attempt of Gov. Swann to remove the Police Commissioners of that City. The following is from the Washington *Chronicle:*

BALTIMORE, October 21.—The bold stand of the Unionists of Baltimore in opposition to the plans of the rebels is producing its natural fruits.

The Mayor stands firm in supporting the police commissioners in refusing the orders of Gov. Swann.

The whole staff of Swann have resigned and taken sides with the Radicals.

Generals Kenly, Denison, and Wooley have reported for duty to the Mayor.

Eight hundred policemen and three thousand "Boys in Blue" are in arms and ready.

Last night the Union men met in their respective wards and organized for instant action.

It seems to be understood that Governor Swann has changed his position and will not probably attempt to remove the police commissioners.

The commissioners have refused to answer his summons to Annapolis to-morrow, and will answer by counsel.

Swann did not get much satisfaction from President Johnson, whom he called to see yesterday at Washington.

The President came here this morning, ostensibly to attend the Catholic ceremonies, but really to consult Swann.

It seems to be more than probable that a conflict of arms will be averted.

It is charged that Gov. Swann is anxious to be elected to the U. S. Senate, and he knows he cannot succeed unless he can obtain control of Baltimore by a perversion of the registry law. Baltimore elects some twenty members of the Legislature. The object is to elect these, not by Unionists, but by sympathizers with the rebellion. It seems to be the settled purpose of the Destructives to utterly ruin the country. We trust the Union men of Baltimore will stand firm.

The President, on the 18th instant, pardoned George V. Strong, of Goldsboro.—*Sentinel.*

Will the *Sentinel* tell us why Gov. Graham is not pardoned? Ten months have elapsed since the Provisional Governor retired from office. Who is to blame now for the non-pardon of Gov. Graham? Oh how the *Sentinel* would curse Andrew Johnson, if it only dared to do it!

MILITARY.—We learn that Gen. Robinson has returned to Raleigh and resumed command in this State. Col. Bomford, who was in command during the absence of Gen. Robinson, has won the confidence and good will of our citizens by his amenity and courtesy.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE AND HARPER'S WEEKLY.—Attention is invited to the notices of these valuable publications in our paper to-day. No family that can afford it, should be without these periodicals. They contain much good reading matter, with fine illustrations.

THE EYE AND EAR.—Those who are suffering from deafness or diseases of the Eye should avail themselves of the opportunity now offered for obtaining relief by consulting Dr. Gardner, (formerly of London, Eng.,) now of New York, who will visit Raleigh on Saturday, Nov. 24th, and remain until Thursday, the 29th. The Doctor comes highly recommended by the press of the different cities he has visited. Read his advertisement in another part of the paper. 80—nov23.

The Baltimore Police Commissioners---The President.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The police commissioners have been in consultation with their counsel and with prominent citizens.—It is understood that the commissioners in person will not appear before the Governor to-morrow, but will, through their counsel, file a response denying the power of the Governor to try the charges, but at the same time declaring their readiness to meet the accusations before any court of competent jurisdiction. The commissioners have entertained no proposition looking to any compromise, but declare their determination of resisting any encroachment upon their functions.

The President, after attending Cathedral service at Baltimore yesterday, dined at the Eutaw House with Mayor Wallach, who accompanied him on his return to this city.—He arrived here at 4 o'clock.

Mobile Markets.

MOBILE, October 22.—Cotton—Sales today of 1,200 bales; middlings, 36c.; market firm.

A Speech.

We call the following a speech. We have no other name for it. It would be a good thing if such a man were speechless. The Washington *Chronicle* says it is copied from one of the Memphis papers:

"I am a citizen of Missouri and I am proud of it; I have fought under Ben McCullough; I have fought under Gen. Forrest; I was the adjutant general of General Forrest. [Tiger for General Forrest.] I fought for the rebellion, and were the same thing to be done over again, I would do the same thing. [Cheers.] But, rebel as I was, and rebel as I am, I claim to have accepted the situation. But, though adjutant general to General Price and several others, I am disfranchised, and proscribed in the State of Missouri. Fletcher, our Governor, is the most damnable scoundrel out of hell, except Brownlow. [Cheers.] I have fought for one country against such monsters, and I would fight for another against them.

I regret to see so slim an attendance upon a Democratic meeting. We must stand by the Democratic party or none. I stand in Missouri as here. I will lick the heel of despotism no where. You are suffering in Tennessee as we in Missouri. Your Governor (Brownlow) is the prince of devils, not beat out of hell.

We will not take these test-oaths. The oath of allegiance is all that can be expected of the chivalric soldier of the South. I here boldly denounce as traitors to themselves and their country those in the South who did not go into the rebel army.

We thought the policy of Abraham Lincoln damnable and proscriptive; but it was nothing to that of the Radicals.

You don't seem here to appreciate the crisis and support Johnson with that enthusiasm and devotion which you should.—The great man has fought and bled, and, if he has to die for us, I know a damn sight of people who will die with him.

To-day I saw a horrid sight on your streets. I saw a nigger fighting a white man, on an equality; *and but for an honored member of your party I would have been in the calaboose!*

I am not whipped—I am not cowed; and damned be he who is!

The rebels and traitors of to-day are Radical Congressmen; not Ben. McCullough, not Forrest, not Robert E. Lee. Sumner and Stevens are the chief traitors and rebels. I was a freshman in college when he was sophomore. I know him thoroughly, and I know he is the damndest of traitors and a most miserable coward.

The Freedmen's Bureau bill still lives, but its devilish propensities spit poison. Gentlemen, all we have to do is to maintain our self-respect; stand by the Constitution of the government. We can abuse Brownlow as much as we desire. [Applause.] Damn him, everybody; every man in this community, and of any other community, knows him to be a damned scoundrel. I have heard it said his son, Col. Brownlow, is a brave man. Damn him; if he calls upon Ben. McCullough, Bedford Forrest, or me for satisfaction, he will get it damn quick."

THE COTTON TAX.—A deligation of planters and merchants from North Carolina and Lower Virginia waited upon Commissioner Rollins to-day urging the extension of facilities for payment of tax and shipment of cotton. It is expected that permission will be granted to transfer cout of the producers' district into a district where it can be shipped, that modey for the payment of the tax can be raised by advances of consignee.

Wilmington Markets.

WILMINGTON October 22.

Turpentine—Is in demand, and the price has advanced fully $1. Sales of 200 bbls. at $5 50, and 250 do. at $6 for virgin and yellow dip, ₩ 280 lbs.

Spirits Turpentine.—Sales of 60 bbls. at 84 cents, and 220 do. at 85 cents ₩ gallon—closing firm at latter figure.

Rosin.—Market firm, and prices higher.—Sales of 113 bbls. No. 1 at $9, 43 do do at $9 65, and 12 do. black at $5.

Tar.—248 bbls. changed hands at $2 95 ₩ bbl.

Cotton.—Sales of 53 bales, as follows: 3 bales at 35 cents for low middling, 35 do. at 36, 36¼@36½ cents for middling, 3 do. at 37 cents for strict middling, and 12 do. at 37½ cents for good middling.

Hay.—About 500 bales Northern sold from wharf at $1 40 ₩ 100 lbs.

Oats.—A lot of 400 bushels sold at 70 cents ₩ bushel.—*Journal.*

Petersburg Market.

PETERSBURG, VA., October 22.

Report of the Petersburg Markets based upon actual transactions, Oct. 22, 1866.

Gold and Silver—Gold—Buying 148; selling 150 to 151.

Silver—Buying 136 to 138; selling 140 to 142.

Tobacco.—Market firm and active.

Cotton.—Market quiet; but little done.—Ordinary, 33 to 44c.; good, 35 to 36c.; prime, 37c.

Corn.—In demand at $1 25.

Wheat.—In demand; red, 2 80 to $3 25; white, 3 to $4 30.

Bacon.—Brisk at 20½ to 22c.

Lard.—Dull at 22to 25c.—*Index.*

Report of the Tobacco Market.

TOBACCO EXCHANGE,
RICHMOND, VA., October 22, 1866.

No change to note. All desirable tobaccos are freely taken by the trade at good prices, while low funked lugs are a drug upon the market. Below we give the transactions for to-day. Forty-three hogsheads and four boxes opened, and thirty-two sold as follows:

Lugs, common to medium working and shipping, from $3. 50 to $6. 50; lugs, good working and shipping, from $6 to $8; leaf, common, funked, from $8 to $10; leaf, medium, from $10 to $15; leaf, good, from $15 to $20; leaf, fine, from $18 to $24; manufacturing, medium to fine, from $15 to $30; manufacturing, extra, from $30 to $50; fancy wrapper, good to fine, new, from $25 to $90.

The Case of the Baltimore Police Commissioners.

ANNAPOLIS, October 22.—The case of the Police Commissioners was taken up this morning by Governor Swann. The complainants were represented by Messrs. Latrobe and Schley, and the Police Commissioners by Messrs. Stockbridge, Alexander, and Sterling. The latter read a reply denying the jurisdiction of the Governor, but avowing their readiness to answer before a court of competent jurisdiction. The Governor decided that he had the jurisdiction. The counsel for the Commissioners then withdrew, saying their mission was at an end.

The Empress of Mexico said to be Insane.

NEW YORK, October 22.—Foreign papers received here assert that the Empress of Mexico has become insane. The Paris correspondent of the *Herald* makes the same statement.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, October 22.—Afternoon.—Gold, 149¾; United States 5's of '64, 110¾; 7's, 105⅞; 10's, 100.

Baltimore Markets.

BALTIMORE, October 22.—Flour steady; western scarce. Wheat firm. Pork, $35. 50. Groceries inactive. Whisky dull.