

From the New York Metropolitan Record.
A LESSON OF PRUDENCE AND TRUE POLICY.

Our friends will believe us when we tell them that there is a party still here in the North—the party of strife and discord, the party of blood and fiendish hate, and that it will leave no means untried to provoke them to uprisings, to futile and sanguinary insurrections in this and that locality in the hope that it will thus be afforded more pretexts for the execution of its devilish designs. At present this party is engaged in the fiendish, but we believe impracticable work of inciting the masses of the Northern people to a new war upon the South; and two distinct parties are being formed upon the issue which it has presented to the country. We regard this movement as an exceedingly auspicious one for the South, and, therefore, we desire that nothing shall be done by the Southern people that will aid or strengthen it in any way. This issue has been presented to the public by Wendell Phillips and has already produced quite a sensation throughout the North. He has announced it as the intention of the faction, or party of which he is the head, to advocate repudiation of our great and crushing war debt, if the emancipated negro is by the radical abolitionists. There can be no evading the question now; the inferior race shall or shall not be allowed the right to vote, and everything else that follows and accompanies that refused equal political rights with the white voters. We are glad that the matter has been at last brought to a head, and that the people of the North must take their stand upon one side or other of the line which has been drawn right—social equality, official position and intercourse with the white population in all the relations of life.

The radicals have thus defined their position, and they have already commenced the new war by assailing—who? President Johnson. They do not, as we suspected from the very first, like him; they are dissatisfied with certain indications he has thus far given of his policy, and they have all their ire aroused by their knowledge of the fact that he has determined to leave the question of negro suffrage to be decided by the States themselves. No man knows better than he that the granting of such political power would be employed to his disadvantage hereafter, and that it would affect his prospects of re-election to an injurious degree. He cannot yield to the radicals and the resolute stand he has taken at the outset proves that he is determined not to yield to them.

Now there is only one thing that can alter this new position of parties, and give strength to the faction which demands political equality for the negro—local outbreaks and insurrections in the Southern States. All provocations must be met by a firm determination not to be driven or seduced into such a disastrous, such a ruinous course. The efforts of the Abolitionists will be directed towards the embroilment of the people of the South with the Administration, that they may thus control its policy, as they to a great extent controlled that of the late President. It will be their purpose to re-establish military rule over the South as it existed during the war, and to prevent, if possible, the restoration of peace. They would, if they could, reduce it to a desert, but we believe, notwithstanding the late proclamation of President Johnson, that it is his design to defeat their plans, and although no partisan of his in any sense, we believe he is entitled to the support of every true friend of the South in his efforts in this direction. Certain allowances must be made for the position in which he is placed, and full credit must be awarded for what has been already done, and we say that for the firm stand he has taken on this most serious question of negro suffrage the friends of the South have every reason to feel gratified. Standing by itself this is indeed a favorable indication, and while we have not hesitated to speak without reserve of the character of his so-called amnesty proclamation, while we have given free expression to our views upon the arbitrary, unconstitutional, anti-Democratic and un-American policy set forth in its fourteen exceptions, we are prepared to give President Johnson our fullest and most cordial support in his stand against negro suffrage, and in which he is entitled to the active and earnest co-operation of every man who would save the country from all the horrors of anarchy and social disorder.

As to the proclamation itself we have already expressed our belief that it cannot be enforced to a great extent, and that in the course of a year it will become inoperative altogether. The only thing that can give it vitality will be the local outbreaks throughout the South, and we cannot too strongly dissuade our friends from resorting to such a suicidal way of repelling outrages. Time and patience alone are required to heal their wounds, but let us take care that they are not opened afresh, that the conflict be not renewed to the disadvantage if not the utter ruin of the helpless and the prostrate. Let the noble, the disinterested advice of Governor Magrath of South Carolina, be followed, and, above and beyond all, let not the cause of the South be entrusted to the care and keeping of the rash, the inconsiderate and the reckless. The true policy now is the development of the vast wealth which lies in the soil of the South, and to this end labor and enterprise should be invited and encouraged

by the most liberal and generous inducements. There need be no fear that those who seek the means of independence in the South through honest labor will be inimical to its interests; it is only the adventurers whom the Tribune has so faithfully and graphically described that will be hostile to the Southerners; it is only those whose appearance in the South is to be dreaded and who this excellent authority on the subject informs us are "the very meanest beings that ever stood on two legs—cunning, rapacious, hypocritical, ever ready to skin a flint with a borrowed knife, and make (for others) a soup out of the peelings." It is this class our friends must look out for, as they are "rapacious," and will, in pursuit of ill-gotten gain, resort to every trick, every devilish device that their "cunning" can invent to steal the property of the Southern people. These "meanest beings that ever stood on two legs," this "unclean brood" will, as the Tribune tells us, "overspread the South like locusts, starting schools and prayer meetings at every crossroads, getting hold of abandoned, or confiscated plantations [how well he knows them,] and hiring laborers right and left, cutting timber here, trying out tar and turpentine there, and growing corn, cotton, rice and sugar, which they will have sold at the earliest day, and run away with the proceeds, &c. &c." That is a faithful photograph, and if the people of the South don't recognize the character when he appears among them, then they are not the people we take them for. The rogues gallery has, in fact, no likeness more correct to the original in all its features, more accurate in all its lineaments. Look out for him in whatever garb he appears, whether as a peddler, or a disturber of the peace; whether as a vender of wooden nutmegs and other notions, or as a social incendiary who arms himself with the brand, that is to fire the dwellings of the people, that he in the confusion may ply his profession as the "cunning, rapacious, hypocritical adventurer." He is the firebrand who would kindle in the South the flames of insurrection, and following in the track of the armed thousands from the North would reap in his harvest from confiscation acts and other legalized measures for the plunder of the rightful owners.

SOME GOOD ADVICE BY BISHOP PAINE.

The Meridian (Miss.) Clarion of the 11th of May publishes the following remarks made by Bishop Paine, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, to his congregation at Aberdeen a few days previously:—

We have passed through four years of fierce and bloody war. It is over. The decision has been made by the military authorities, and, I presume I might add, with the advice of the civil authorities also; for doubtless, they have concurred with the military, though not formally and in their official capacities. Our troops have been surrendered, and will all soon be paroled. Our armies exist as such no longer. The whole country east of the Mississippi river now resumes its place in the Union. What, then, is the proper course to be pursued by citizens? His own conviction on this subject was clear and decided. It is, that we should calmly, quietly and unanimously resume our former position as peaceful citizens, and in good faith enter as such upon the performance of our duties. Our country has certainly suffered enough in all that is dear to us. Thousands of precious lives have been lost and millions of property destroyed; but let us henceforth turn our thoughts and efforts to the pursuits of life which are necessary and useful. The poor, afflicted and bereaved must be provided for. The tendency to demoralization, that invariable concomitant of war, must be arrested, and law, order and fidelity to every social, civil and religious duty must be encouraged and sustained by us. Let all the soldiers heed the advice and follow the example of their leaders, who have given up the struggle. Let them receive the parole agreed upon, and in good faith lay aside their arms, return to their families and friends, and become peaceful citizens. Let them not yield to the temptations to carry on guerilla warfare, which we have ever regarded as wrong in principle. Such a warfare, moreover, would result in no good, but bring great and continued distress upon the country, and utterly ruin those engaged in it. Finally, having always disapproved of using the pulpit to discuss political questions, in which angry passions are sought to be aroused, he solemnly and deliberately advised his countrymen on the east side of the Mississippi river—and if his voice could be heard, he would thus speak to those on the west side also—to resume in good faith their former positions as law-abiding and useful citizens. "And, in closing remarks," said Bishop Paine, "I can with more propriety address my brethren in the ministry who are present, and say to them that I respectfully and earnestly advise them all to use their influence, both publicly and privately, for the promotion of peace and quietness among all classes, and especially among the ministers and members of the Methodist Episcopal Church."

The Pope of Rome was seventy-three years old on the 13th of May, and on the 16th of this month will reach the nineteenth year of his pontificate. Out of the long list of two hundred and fifty-nine Popes, only eight have worn the tiara for a longer period than Pius IX.

FROM MEXICO.

WASHINGTON, June 16.

Reliable and semi-official intelligence from the city of Mexico to May 29 has been received here. General Negrete occupies the States of Tamaulipas, New Leon and Coahuila. His retreat from Matamoros was forced upon him on account of a large French force sent by Marshal Bazaine to reinforce the garrison and the assistance rendered to the imperialists by Texas rebels.

De Potier, the French commander, imprisoned the wives and daughters of the liberal generals Artenga, Regules, Salzar and others. Maximilian ordered their release, but, as De Potier only obeys Marshal Bazaine, they have not been released. In Morelia the French punish the patriots with public whipping, and the inhabitants daily witness the horrid scenes.

A large force is to be sent by sea from Vera Cruz to Matamoros, and they intend to open the campaign against Negrete and prevent any Americans from crossing into Mexico. The courts martial are hard at work. From eighty to one hundred patriots are shot daily throughout that portion of the country occupied by the imperialists.

Elvin's mission to France is to seek assistance from Louis Napoleon against the anticipated movements of Americans. Unless Napoleon will give the strongest assurances of aid in men and money to the extent required by Maximilian, he threatens to leave the country and return to Miramar.

A fight took place on the 2d inst. near Matamoros, between Generals Cortina and Mejia. Cortina was about twenty-five miles from the city, when Mejia sent Lopez to repulse him with two thousand men, but he was driven back by Cortina and forced to make for the American side of the Rio Grande. The latter expected reinforcements, but did not receive them.

North Carolina is to-day in a much better condition than any other Southern State. The States south of us are no more advanced towards restoration than we were two months ago—to day we read the fresh proclamation of the Governor of Texas, proposing to surrender, provided the terms shall be agreeable and acceptable.

Virginia is divided against itself—not satisfied with one State and not satisfied with two—opposed to a Convention and opposed to a Legislature—the Legislature meets, accomplishes nothing and adjourns in a day. In Missouri and in Tennessee they are fighting out the most cruel guerilla warfare. Neighbors waylaying each other, by day and night, to take each others' lives and destroy their property. Every man appears anxious to aid and assist in confiscating the property of every other man, and of having him disfranchised for life.

While this spirit prevails in other States, we are glad to say that North Carolina is exhibiting her usual good sense and prudence—all are quiet, all are orderly, and all are anxious to aid and assist each other in being useful and profitable citizens.

It is a source of great pride to know that North Carolina is always prudent and always sensible—whether "in sunshine or in storm," "in sickness or in health," her people take time to consider and to act as her judgment directs. We are proud this is so, and we are proud that on this occasion, as on many others, she has profited by it.—*Raleigh Standard.*

NORTH CAROLINA TREASURY ISSUES.—The Charlotte Bulletin has been asked if North Carolina state money is good. The Bulletin thinks it is, and adds that "the treasury issues of the state of North Carolina are square out promises of the State to pay the holders the amounts named at maturity, without any reference whatever to any war or Confederacy." The Bulletin is not very well posted in the present condition of affairs. President Johnson tells us that the functions of the Southern States have been suspended during the past four years. If, therefore, any governmental authority has been exercised in that time, or any administrative or executive powers assumed, it has been unauthorized, and consequently null and void. Of course, whatever indebtedness existed against the State, either funded or floating, before the war, is now good and collectable when the finances of the State shall be in a condition to meet it. But whatever indebtedness may have been incurred by the usurpers during the war cannot be brought against the legitimate and regular State government. No war bonds or treasury notes will be paid.—*Wilmington Herald.*

The Department of Agriculture at Washington is in receipt of another supply of Mediterranean wheat of superior quality, and it is stated by Commissioner Newton that it will be ready for distribution for the fall sowing. The Department is also in the receipt of a shipment of very heavy and fine oats from Sweden. This species of grain from Sweden is of the best that Europe produces.

Dr Robinson Pemont has received the appointment of assessor of the first North Carolina District.

FREE TRADE!

Treasury Department 6th Special Agency, NEWBERRY, N. C., June 17, 1865.
 The Secretary of the Treasury announces the important information that "all restrictions on trade East of the Mississippi (except on contraband articles) are removed by Proclamation of the President."

The "one fourth" heretofore exacted on cotton, is now at an end. The only taxes now to be paid on the exportation of products of any kind are the Internal revenue and custom House fees.

Every person, as heretofore, is strictly prohibited from purchasing abandoned or captured property.
 D. HEATON,
 Sup'g Sp'l Ag't Treas'y Dept.

From the Raleigh Progress.

Governor Holden has been trying to secure the cotton and other property owned by the State during the rebellion, to use for redeeming the credit of the State so far as the bonds issued previous to the war are concerned. We are sorry that his scheme has failed. The Treasury agents in this State have received instructions from the Secretary as follows:—

WASHINGTON, June 17th, 1865.

COL. HEATON:—Ship the so-called [State] cotton, to New York as captured property with out regard to State claims. Use economy and dispatch.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
 Secretary of the Treasury.

STRAYED,

About the 1st of March, two Milch Cows and one Heifer. One Cow had a bell on and is marked with half crop in underside of right ear and smooth crop in left—the mark of the other Cow is forgotten, but she only milks two teats on right side. The Heifer is marked with crop and hole in left ear and under bit in right. A liberal reward will be paid for her recovery.
 M. D. McCULLOCH.
 Charlotte, June 19, 1865 3t

STOLEN.

Stolen from the premises of the subscriber on Wednesday night the 7th inst., a fine dark-brown MARE, 7-years old, medium size, small star in the forehead, a little white on the hind feet, some slight saddle marks on the back, the hair has recently been blistered off the lower part of the left shoulder. The Mare is the property of Gen. Rufus Barringer, and will be known by many of the men belonging to his late Brigade. A liberal reward will be paid for her recovery.
 E. R. HARRIS.
 Oak Lawn, Cabarrus co., June 19, 1865. 3t

**Dr. J. H. Wayt,
 DENTIST,**

Has resumed practice, and will be glad to see old customers and others at his Office, next door to Chas. Overman, Esq., in the building formerly occupied by Wm. A. Owens, deceased.
 June 19, 1865. 1f

**North Carolina
 LAND AGENCY.**

BATTLE, HECK & CO., Raleigh, N. C., will buy, sell and lease, adjust titles of, pay taxes on, and take general care of all kinds of Real Estate, gold, copper, lead, iron and other mines, water powers, &c. Will likewise undertake collection of debts in North Carolina and elsewhere, by suit or otherwise. Communications confidential. Commissions and charges moderate.
 Raleigh, June 19, 1865 4t

Southern Express Company.

The Southern Express Company has opened communication with all Northern and Western States and is now prepared to forward Freight, Money and valuable Packages safely and promptly. Messengers leave Charlotte daily, connecting at Raleigh with Adams' Express Company, and at Richmond with Adams' and Harnden's Express Companies. Letters will be forwarded by this Company to all points South and North having no mail facilities.
 T. D. GILLESPIE, Agent.
 Charlotte, June 19, 1865 1f

Wanted,

By a young lady competent to teach Music, French and the English branches, a situation as Teacher in a private family. References given and required.
 Address M. M., or T. H. Brem, Charlotte, N. C.
 June 19, 1865.

**Treasury Department of N. C.
 RALEIGH, June 14th 1865.**

The undersigned having been appointed Public Treasurer of North Carolina by W. W. Holden, Provisional Governor, with the duty assigned, among other things, of collecting and securing all the property of the State, at home or abroad, hereby notifies all persons having any such property in their possession, to report the same to me without delay, to the end that I may get the same into my possession for the use of the State; and all persons knowing of any such property in the possession of others, are requested to give me information thereof.
 W. H. Oliver is authorized to receive any State property in Alamance County, and H. A. Dowd is authorized to receive any such property in the State West of Alamance County.

JONATHAN WORTH,
 Public Treasurer and property Agent of N. C.
 Raleigh, June 19, 1865. 3t

CORN AND WHEAT.

I want to purchase Corn and Wheat at the Steam Flouring Mill in this place, for which the market price will be paid.
 JOHN WILKES.
 Charlotte, May 15, 1865.