

NORTH CAROLINA ITEMS.

COLLECTION OF DEBTS.—The collection of debts has ever been a subject of general interest to the community, and it must have an unusual importance attached to it at this time, because every body is in debt, no one has any money, and all laws and regulations are uncertain and indefinite.

Therefore we state that under the present organization of the State Government, no suits for debt or damages can be heard, and that no court will exist in North Carolina competent to try suits for debt, until the Legislature shall have convened and appointed Judges and Magistrates to hold the courts in the usual way.

Hence those in debt have the satisfaction of knowing that the present crop and the one next year can be raised and put into market before their debts can be collected by law.—*Raleigh Standard.*

The Union meeting of the citizens of Franklin county recently held at Louisburg, nominated Hon. B. F. Moore, of this City, as a candidate for Civil Governor of North Carolina.—*Raleigh Record.*

Customs Officers for North Carolina.—The President has appointed the following Collectors of Customs for North Carolina:

William C. Loftin, Newbern; John S. Taylor, Ocracoke; Elijah H. Mills, Plymouth; John F. Grandy, Camden; William Cherry, Washington; David L. Russell, jr. Wilmington.

He has also appointed Parker Quince, Surveyor of the Port of Wilmington.

North Carolinians Pardoned.—The following citizens of North Carolina were pardoned by President Johnson on the 24th ult.

Hon. R. S. Donnell, Hon. E. G. Reade, Hon. J. M. Leach, Col. J. M. Heck, John Manning jr., Major T. D. Hogg, Edward Coigland, R. H. Kingsbury, A. H. Dowell, W. S. Pettigrew, Moses A. Smith, L. H. Hilliard, Churchwell Harris, Wm. H. Oliver, S. S. Harrison, J. S. McKee, C. S. Witslow, R. C. D. Beriman, J. M. Parrott, John S. Stevenson, Robert C. Hay, D. A. Murphy, Anthony Davis, R. H. Battle, B. P. Williamson, Wm. H. Wood, R. S. Tucker, Nathan Ivy, Geo. W. Norwood, Major J. Deverdy and Lewis P. Ould.

NEGRO KILLED.—On Tuesday last a negro man applied to Mr. William A. Marcom of Chatham county for work. Mr. M. employed him and put him to plowing in a field with his (Mr. M's) son. After working a short while the negro took the mule he was plowing and left the field. Mr. M's son reported the fact to his father who immediately went in pursuit and overtook the negro some three miles from his house. Finding he could not escape with the mule, he dismounted and approached Mr. M. in a threatening manner when the latter drew his pistol and shot him dead on the spot.

Mr. Marcom who is a very worthy and estimable man came to this city on yesterday and surrendered himself to the authorities.—*Raleigh Record.*

Another Collision Between the Races.—We were informed by a gentleman from Morehead City, that a very serious affair occurred at the railroad wharf there, on Thursday evening, in which a darky belonging to a colored regiment was instantly killed by a pistol shot from the hand of the Station Quartermaster. A difficulty got up among them, when darky took rather more liberty than an Anglo-Saxon, particularly in official position, likes to submit to, and so the Captain shot him and kicked him overboard.—*Newbern Times.*

AMNESTY TO REBEL SOLDIERS.—We are glad to be able to announce (says the Raleigh Standard) that under the following decision of the Attorney General of the United States, on the 12th exception in the President's amnesty proclamation, all paroled rebel soldiers, who are not excluded because of some other exception in the proclamation, will be allowed to take the benefit of the amnesty and vote.

Attorney General's Office,
Washington, June 19th, 1865.

W. W. HOLDEN, Provisional Governor N. C.

SIR:—The President has referred to me so much of your letter of the 13th instant as refers to the 12th exception in the proclamation of 20th May, 1865.

I am instructed to say that the paroled rebel soldiers, who are not excluded because of some other exception in the proclamation, should be allowed to take the benefit of the amnesty and vote.

I am, Sir most respectfully, your obt. serv't,
JAMES SPEED,
Attorney General.

BLOCKADE OF TEXIAN PORTS RAISED.—President Johnson has issued a proclamation announcing the termination of the blockade along the coast of Texas, and other ports west of the Mississippi, and that they will be open to foreign commerce with certain restrictions heretofore specified after the 1st July inst. The blockade of Southern ports east of the Mississippi having been heretofore revoked, the entire coast from this date is again open to domestic and foreign trade.

THE WORK OF RECONSTRUCTION.

Gov. Holden has appointed Justices of the Peace in the following counties:

Brunswick, Buncombe, Carteret, Craven, Davidson, Duplin, Edgecombe, Gaston, Gates, Greene, Haywood, Henderson, Harnett, Iredell, Jones, Jackson, Moore, Mecklenburg, Macon, Mitchell, Madison, Randolph, Stokes, Transylvania and Yancey.

The process of reorganizing the civil Government of the State goes on as rapidly as could be expected. Magistrates have been appointed for two thirds of the counties in the State, and Mayors and commissioners have been selected for all the towns that desired it in these counties.

The Magistrates are expected to hold county courts for all civil and criminal business not requiring the aid of a jury. The courts will appoint the usual county officers, Sheriff, County Court Clerk, Coroner, Solicitor, County Trustee, and other usual officers necessary for the county.

The Local Police of each county will be under the control of the court, and it is the duty of the Police to assist the Magistrates in keeping the peace and maintaining the laws by obeying and executing all orders issued to them by the courts, and by the Justices out of court.

Thus there is a civil force in two-thirds of the counties of the State, with a military organization under their control, all peaceable and loyal men, and sworn agents of the Government, for preserving order. When these organizations shall have been completed, there will be in the State nearly four thousand magistrates and about seven thousand policemen, distributed in every neighborhood. This will insure the peace and quiet of all our citizens and it will also enable the United States Government to withdraw their troops and leave us to take care of ourselves.

All that is necessary is a little patience and a little forbearance. The Convention will soon meet and then we shall have a most able body of men, well knowing the wants and requirements of the people, to give the State the benefit of their views and their laws.—*Raleigh Standard.*

WASHINGTON, June 28th.

D. H. Bingham, of Alabama, has drawn up a statement which he proposes to submit to the President in which he says he was driven from his home in that State by the rebels on account of his Union sentiments, and in which he protests against the appointment of Judge Parsons as Provisional Governor, charging him with being one of those who expelled him.

President Johnson has been quite ill but is now much improved.

Private papers belonging to Davis and Beauregard recently captured in Florida have reached Washington, together with a considerable amount of the private effects of the same persons.

Trenholm has been sent to Fort Pulaski, in Savannah Harbor. His arrival there has been announced.

Charleston advices report that various disturbances have occurred in that city between the white citizens and the blacks. The military soon suppressed the riot. Many of the soldiers were mixed up in the affair, and some of them were injured as also several citizens.

Norfolk papers report difficulties of the same sort there but nothing very serious.

Savannah dates of the 24th inst. represent affairs in Georgia as progressing quietly and satisfactorily.

Three-fourths of the workmen in the Philadelphia Navy Yard are to be discharged, there being no more work for them.

Up to this time about 1,000 unopened applications for pardon remain to be considered by the President. The President informed a gentleman on Saturday that he had finally determined to grant pardons to prominent Rebels in exceptional cases only.

The wife of Sec'y Seward died last week. Gold opened in New York on Tuesday at 142, and after fluctuating a little finally fell and closed at 140 3/4.

EXIT COTTON AGENTS.—It seems the reign of cotton agents east of the Mississippi river is really over, and henceforth there is to be no restriction upon the traffic, except the internal revenue tax of two cents per pound. About this there can no longer be any doubt, notwithstanding the ambiguous phraseology of the President's proclamation. We are officially notified of the fact from Washington, and Secretary McCulloch telegraphed to the same effect, yesterday, in response to an inquiry by certain New York merchants. So far so good; now let President Johnson issue another proclamation, remitting the penalties of the confiscation act against those who are worth more than twenty thousand dollars. The South wants money to put the wheels of commerce in motion, and there is plenty at the North to lend; but so long as the well-to-do men of the South can neither sell their cotton nor mortgage their land, everything will be at a stand-still. Suffering and downright starvation will result, unless all restraints are taken away from production and distribution.—*New York World.*

IMPORTANT TREASURY CIRCULAR

The following Circular from Col. Heaton, is of importance to our citizens, as it officially settles all questions relative to captured or abandoned property, and the removal of the restrictions on trade:

With the approval of the President and direct instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, it becomes the duty of the undersigned, as rapidly as possible, to gather and collect for shipment and sale, the captured and abandoned personal property in this State. The National Treasury requires the proceeds arising from such property, to aid in defraying the vast expenditures which have been entailed on the country by the late desperate rebellion. Every patriotic and loyal man is equally interested in the great work of cancelling the National Debt. With this object in view, all such property as by the laws of Congress, the decisions of the Supreme Court, and the rebellious acts of the late so-called Confederate government, justly belong to the United States, must be collected for the Treasury Department.

Therefore, all Cotton, Tobacco, Naval Stores, Hides in process of tanning, and other personal property, owned and held by the late so-called Confederate Government, or the State government acting in concert, with the purpose of being converted and used in prosecuting the late war against the United States, and which has been captured or was abandoned at the close of the war, must come under the control of the United States Treasury Agents. No property or products of the kind justly owned by private parties, will be interferred with, nor will any property be touched, claimed at present by the State, and not connected with the prosecution of the war as aforesaid.

Cotton, and other products, voluntarily abandoned by rebels who have fled with no intention of returning, will be regarded as the property of the National Government.

Parties who may have Cotton, Naval Stores and other property under their control, known to have been held by the so-called Confederate Government, or the State in the manner as before described, are required to report the same promptly and without delay.

Charles H. Woods, Esq., is the acting agent for the reception and disposition of captured and abandoned property at Raleigh, and persons engaged in collecting such property West and North of Raleigh, will confer with him at that place and notify him of shipments made by Railroad intended for Newbern.

Edward R. Stanly, Esq., will act as agent for the reception and forwarding of such property at Greensboro. Other persons will be authorized to visit different localities for the same object.

As it is the desire of the Government to have all property of the above description (captured and abandoned) forwarded at an early day to New York, the Military and Naval authorities are respectfully requested to give authorized agents such aid and support as may be in their power.

All restrictions on trade (except in contraband articles) are now taken off. All persons can now purchase and ship products, cotton included, the twenty-five per cent. heretofore taxed on the latter article being abrogated.

From the Richmond Commercial Bulletin, June 15.

A DISINTERESTED JUDGE.—We are credibly informed that Judge Underwood, who was in this city a few days ago, making arrangements to hold a term of the United States Court for the Eastern district of Virginia, is at present occupying the dwelling house of Mr. William M. McVeigh, in Alexandria, and claiming to be the lawful owner thereof in fee simple, by virtue of a decree of confiscation and sale entered in his own court. This house, worth fully \$20,000, was sold by the marshal of Judge Underwood's court for the sum of \$1,500, and Judge Underwood himself became the purchaser. Mr. McVeigh's son was living in the house at the time of the confiscation and sale above referred to. Mr. McVeigh is over fifty years of age, and never held office of any sort under the Confederate Government. He was indicted, we see, last week, before the grand jury of Norfolk for treason. The Constitution of the United States and the laws of every civilized land requires that a man shall be convicted of treason before his property be confiscated, but Judge Underwood has, in this case, for reasons that can easily be seen through, reversed the regular sequence of legal proceedings. It also declares that no attainder for treason shall work a forfeiture of land, beyond the life of the person attainted. We are not surprised, though, at his mistake in this particular, as we hear he never had a license to practice law, before he was placed on the bench. This is the man who comes among us to occupy the seat that Judge Marshall once occupied.

ARKANSAS.—Advices from Arkansas state that the United States Court is now in session at Little Rock, and the confiscation of a large number of extensive plantations, whose former owners have disappeared, is completed. Among the confiscated estates is that of Albert Pike, including his residence in Little Rock.

The mortality among the blacks at Charleston is fearful. The deaths average 100 per week.

TRIAL OF MR. DAVIS.

Washington telegrams state that it has been definitely settled that the trial of Jefferson Davis will occur in Baltimore before Chief Justice Chase. Many rumors have been published relative to this matter; but the above is semi-official and therefore may be considered reliable.

The New York News contains the following statement:

J. B. Van Dein, a clerk in the rebel War Department, writes to the Cincinnati Commercial that in February last he was present at an interview between Booth and Davis. Booth was introduced to the Confederate Chief by Benjamin, and two other young men were in his company.

Booth commenced by saying that a plan was formed in the Northern States and Canada, friends of the Confederacy, to capture or assassinate Mr. Lincoln; that he had a full list of the names, and all they desired was an official recognition on the part of the Confederate authorities, and that then the project would certainly be executed.

He further stated that they desired no pecuniary assistance from the Government, as that was already secured; that they were not after gain, but were actuated only by the desire to render the Confederacy a service by removing the tyrant who was the cause of so much suffering to the country, and the only obstacle in the way of a speedy peace. These are the words near as I can remember. Messrs. Davis and Breckinridge both expressed their hearty condemnation of the plot, and advised Booth to think no more of it. That they felt that their cause was just, and that God, in his own good time, would give them the victory, without resorting to anything but the most honorable warfare, and that they were willing to leave Lincoln's punishment, for his great crime, to the Providence of a just God and an outraged people.

Benjamin said nothing. Booth then retired, and the last words he uttered in the room were 'He must die!' After Booth and his friends were gone, Davis said: 'Those fellows came here merely to see the Richmond sights, and the assassination plot is a mere fudge.' Breckinridge and Benjamin laughed, and the latter said, 'I think so.' The matter received no more attention, and all agreed with Mr. Davis that the plot was mere 'fudge.' I am satisfied that none of them ever expected what has since become so deadly a reality. In conclusion, let me say that I am willing to be qualified to the above statement."

FRANCE.—The Paris correspondent of the London Times, under date of June 8, writes as follows: It is certain that the Mexican agent who arrived in Paris was sent by Maximilian for the express purpose of explaining the critical state of affairs in Mexico, the menacing attitude of America, and the fear of his Majesty that war would be declared by the United States now that the war with the South is over.

The French Government has, therefore, given the Washington Cabinet to understand very plainly that Mexico is under the protection of France; that France will not allow any power to attack it; that filibusters and adventurers entering Mexican territory with hostile designs will, if taken in arms, be hanged or shot without loss of time or mercy, and that the United States Government, whose good faith France, of course, does not doubt, will act wisely, as well as humanely, by doing all in its power to keep her subjects from injuring his portego.

Law Against Enticing Men into Matrimony in 1770.—A law against obtaining husbands under false pretences passed by the English Parliament in 1770 enacts:—"That whosoever, whatever age, rank, profession, or degree, shall after this act impose upon, seduce and betray into matrimony any of His Majesty's subjects by virtue of scents, paints, cosmetics, washes, artificial teeth, false hair, iron stay bolstered hips, or high-heeled shoes, shall incur the penalty of the law now in force against witchcrafts and like misdemeanors; and the marriage under the circumstances, upon conviction of the offending parties, shall be null and void."

CHARLOTTE MARKET, July 3.

(The following prices are payable in current money.)

Flour, per hundred	4 50	to 5 00
Bacon, hog round	11	to 12
Cotton	20	to 40
Corn	1 00	to 0 00
Wheat	1 25	to 1 50
Molasses, sorghum	40	to 50
Beef,	8	to 10
Mutton,	10	to 15
Butter,	20	to 25
Eggs,	15	to 20
Chickens,	25	to 00
Cotton Yarn,	2 50	to 3 00
Shirting,	25	to 00
Coffee,	40	to 50
Sugar, brown,	25	to 30
Iron,	6	to 8
Nails,	10	to 00