

Cruelty to Prisoners.

Upon the principle that success is virtue and defeat crime, the terrible cruelties and barbarities practiced upon the Confederate prisoners by the officers in charge of the prison depots at the North, have either been passed over without notice, or received the approval of the people.

We have already seen to what lengths the Radicals will go, and the means they expect to employ to secure a majority in the next House, and to make certain their success at the next Presidential election.

Many prudent and conservative men regard the danger to the Government as most imminent and will culminate at the Presidential election, when the strength of our Republican institutions will have to stand their severest test.

These are some of the foreshadowings of our political disturbances, but what will be the end of these national troubles, no one can foresee.

It is always a matter of surprise to us, that the people of this section have paid so little attention to the many advantages which Wilmington presents as a seaport town, and we trust that the inauguration of a new order of things will bring about that interest in our first seaport so necessary to the future of North Carolina.

There are now several lines of steamers plying between Wilmington and the Northern ports, and it speaks encouragingly for the future, that they have been so well sustained during the dull season.

The coming classes of business men in the city, with a few exceptions, we regret to say, appear not to possess, to such a degree, that energy and intellect which constitute success in mercantile life, and we regret it as a natural consequence that they experience in its fullest sense, the dullness of the times, of which they so much complain.

However much it may be for the interests of the Southern people, and agreeable to their wishes, to give little attention to the legislation of the Radicals intended to humiliate and ruin them, still the little pains taken to show that the whole scope of their political aims is to control the ensuing Presidential election, makes it necessary for our people to refer to the subject occasionally.

the required majority of twenty-seven States, and it is not done, still those refusing to rally are excluded from representation in Congress.

Should the people, then, at the Fall elections throughout the Northern States, sustain the Radicals and endorse their plan of reconstruction by returning a majority of members opposed to the President, we see no settlement of our national difficulties short of the Presidential election in November 1868, if indeed at that time.

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to Northern cities through our port, the news is favorable for an abundant crop. Our railroads have been placed in good working order, and our river transportation was never better, and we can see no reason why the business of our city should not be larger this fall than ever before.

Our national difficulties present the only impediment to a feeling of security of the rapid return of prosperity and good feeling, but, as we have had occasion before to remark, the Captains of our steamers and railroad officials, and, we may add, our merchants, are doing more for the future welfare of the government than ten times their number of Congressmen could accomplish; and favorable reports of Southern planters are read with more interest at the North than the proceedings of Congress, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the result of their labors will more than counterbalance the real efforts of partisans to widen the breach between the sections.

Notwithstanding the elections for State officers have been postponed until October, our exchanges are getting somewhat excited in regard to the matter. The names of many gentlemen are mentioned in connection with the position of Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

General M. W. Ransom has been recommended by a meeting of a portion of the citizens of Nash, Halifax and Edgecombe, lately held in Nash county, and has been favorably spoken of in other quarters.

We do not know whether General Ransom will be a candidate or not. Governor Worth is certainly before the people for re-election. His main dependence for success must be in the faction known as the Vance Democrats.

The Standard advises the Union men of the State to stand to their guns and "hide their time." Says the Standard: "Let them maintain their principles and their organization, and avoid all commitments and entangling alliances. They owe this to themselves, to President Johnson, and to the Congress, which, while the President, has been so ardently engaged for months past in the work of restoration."

The names of the Hon. Thomas Settle, and U. P. Dick and W. P. Bynum, Esqrs., have been more frequently mentioned as candidates of those people of our State, who owe such a great debt of gratitude to Congress for its arduous labors in behalf of the restoration of North Carolina and the other Southern States.

For Lieutenant Governor, the most prominent name is that of Colonel D. D. Ferebee, of Camden. The Raleigh Sentinel and Greensboro Patriot have both spoken favorably of his fitness and claims, and the Standard says that Colonel Ferebee is the choice of Governor Worth and his friends.

The Rutherford Star and its Raleigh correspondent do not like Governor Worth and the secessionists, and want the present administration defeated. They think, with true men for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, the basis of representation changed, the next Legislature elected by true and tried Union men, there will be some prospect of our getting back into the Union, after the manner of Tennessee, we suppose.

This it will be seen that our political affairs are in much confusion. We have been in hopes that our people would not be called away from the work of practical reconstruction to engage in existing political campaigns, and believe now that our present Governor should be re-elected without opposition, as he appears to be acceptable to the great mass of our people, and is, we firmly believe, doing much to promote the great interests of the State, without regard to old party organizations.

On Monday last Mr. Thad. Stevens in the House of Representatives introduced a resolution proposing to amend the Constitution of the United States by an article providing that "Congress shall have power to lay an export duty or tax on cotton exported from the United States." This proposition not only failed to receive the required two-thirds vote, but fell two votes short of a majority.

It would seem as if this settled the matter of an export duty on cotton for this session at least, and our people can quiet their fears on the subject for the present. We sincerely trust that in the next Congress other councils may prevail, and that that body will not legislate either in political or domestic matters, with such evident injustice to a section, impoverished, despoiled and unrepresented, and already taxed to its utmost capacity to pay, yet meets the demands of the tax gatherer, and fills all other legal obligations with a promptness and submission characteristic of their law-abiding character.

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It will be seen that this body adjourned on Monday last, in accordance with a resolution adopted several days previous. While we readily concede to the Convention much ability, and freely give it credit for such legislation as we believe to be salutary, still we are confident that no body of men ever assembled within the limits of the State in whom our people had less confidence, took so little interest, and hail with such satisfaction their final adjournment.

We are heartily glad that this body is now numbered with the things that are gone, and believe that many years must elapse, and great changes take place in the political sentiments of the people, before just such another assembly.

We understand that by the ordinance providing for the State elections to be held in October next, the following counties will each lose one member of the House of Commons, viz: Granville, Beaufort, Bertie, Duplin, Halifax, Northampton, Warren and Pitt.

The apportionment for the next Legislature is, we understand, only temporary, the permanent apportionment having been referred to the Legislature. When that is made, the loss to the Eastern counties, of course, will be much greater.

We sincerely trust that this new adjustment will reconcile the conflict of political interests which have been a subject of much and warm ranking in the Legislatures for many years.

The Fayetteville News, in coming out for the re-election of Governor Worth, recommends Major Robert Strange, of this city, for Lieutenant Governor.

Certainly nothing would give more satisfaction to this community than to have this recommendation of the News seconded by the people of the State.

More than once, during the past year, has the blind fury and partisan zeal of the Radicals of Congress placed their party in awkward dilemmas. In laying down principles to suit party demands, they are often led into conclusions the opposite of their intentions or their views.

It now appears that this position, however convenient and satisfactory for their present political plans, entails upon them a serious contradiction of their oft declared opinion of the illegality of the Confederate debt.

The English holders of the Confederate bonds claimed that their recent meeting at the London Tavern, on the authority of Vattel and Wheaton, that if the American Union had been dissolved, as they declared in the American Congress by Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, it followed as a resulting legal consequence that the Confederates had the power to sue themselves, as they did, a de facto government at Richmond, and they further added, that all the world knew that de facto governments had the power to sue themselves, and that the contracting power was, by the law of nations, obligated to pay them.

In their determination to secure the triumph of their party, through the outlawry of the Southern people, the Radicals may straddle the Government with a large foreign debt, or lay the foundation of a foreign war. There seems to be no limit to the means employed in order to secure party triumph, even if it extend to the further prostration of the South and the ruin of the country.

The Stay Law, adopted by the Convention, will be found upon the third page. Judge Howard, Chairman of the Committee on that subject, reported the ordinance and took charge of its passage.

We are not the following communication from Mr. Harvey, the contractor, who employed the Irishmen and negroes said to have been engaged in a row on the line of the W. C. & R. R., near Sand Hill, a few days since.

There is no word of truth in the article which appeared in your columns on Saturday last, in regard to a row which was said to have occurred among a party of Irishmen and negroes employed on my contract on the W. C. & R. R. and was a row among the negroes, a few days ago, which was caused by their beating one of their own number near a gentleman's house in this vicinity.

Your obedient servant, BOBT HARVEY, Contractor.

A CIRCULAR addressed "to the Conservative Republicans of Iowa," calling a State Convention for the purpose of organizing a party to be known as the "National Union Party," has made its appearance. The following is a paragraph from the circular:

"We have heretofore been republicans, but being unable to co-operate with the radical and dominant element of that party in a line of policy inaugurated since the close of the war, and which we believe to be fraught with the most disastrous consequences to the country, we propose to establish a separate organization, to be known as the National Union Party."

TRIAL OF MAJOR J. C. MANN.—By the subpoenaed extract, which we clip from the Raleigh Progress, it will be seen that the trial of Major J. C. Mann, late Financial Agent of the Freedmen's Bureau at this place, has commenced.

The trial, in all probability, will be a lengthy one, but many of our readers do not feel some interest in the matter, we will endeavor to place before them extracts of the proceedings as it progresses, as far as our space will permit.

The military commission for the trial of officers of the Freedmen's Bureau, met again this morning, when the case of Major J. C. Mann was taken up on the following charge and specification: Charges and Specifications preferred against Major J. C. Mann, Acting Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers.

Specification—In this, that he, Major J. C. Mann, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, and Assistant Financial Agent of the Freedmen's Bureau at Wilmington, North Carolina, while employed and acting as such Financial Agent at Wilmington, North Carolina, in said District, did unlawfully and pecuniarily interested with one O. D. Holmes and a Gen. Coff in the leasing and cultivation of the plantation of said O. D. Holmes and Gen. Coff in the employment thereof of freedmen, and did employ thereon about 45 freedmen then being in his care and control, and did procure certain negroes to become interested in the labor of such freedmen, contrary to his duty as such Financial Agent.

The farms contained 3,600 acres, only a small portion of which was under cultivation. They located in Wilmington, paying from \$15 to \$25 a month wages, Mr. Corbett employed and disbursed the men.

1. An ordinance to change the time of holding the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Alexander and Johnston counties, from the first Monday in February to the first Monday in May.

2. An ordinance to amend the charter of the Wilmington and Beaufort Railroad, by changing the route of the road, and by extending the same to the town of Beaufort.

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fulness of their soil, would be very desirable also, for the misrepresentations referred to extend even to these objects.

As the object of this request is to obtain from you a weapon to enable this Company to defend the interests of your State and of its landholders, it is expected that this liberty will be exercised.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Raleigh, June 13th, 1866.

Geographically, North Carolina is situated half way between New York and the Gulf of Mexico, being included between the parallels of 36 and 37 degrees of latitude, and stretching more than one hundred miles between the Blue Ridge Mountains and the Atlantic coast, and contains an area of 50,000 square miles, having therefore the same extent as the States of New York, Texas, Virginia, and Maryland.

On the east line, the mountains rise to a height of 2,500 feet above the ocean, and being traversed by several chains of mountains, many of whose peaks attain an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet. On the east line, the mountains rise to a height of 2,500 feet above the ocean, and being traversed by several chains of mountains, many of whose peaks attain an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet.

The climate is very various; alluvial and accumulations abound near the coast and along the rivers, while in the middle and western regions the soil is mainly of granitic origin, and represents every grade of sandy and clayey loam, of various fertility.

There has also a wide range, being tempered on the seaboard by something like the climate of the Gulf States, while in the mountain region it approaches the rigour of New York. In the middle section, which constitutes the greater part of the State, the climate is moderate and healthy, the mean annual temperature is 60 deg. (Fahrenheit); the mean summer temperature 75 deg., mean winter temperature 45 deg., extreme summer 95 deg., extreme winter (minimum) 20 degrees, average absolute minimum 12 degrees. The annual fall of rain is 45 inches, and the number of cloudy days in the year is 130; rainy days 60.

The principal productions are wheat, corn, oats, rye, potatoes, tobacco, sugar, cotton, rice, and turpentine. Wheat and corn are produced with facility and abundance in all parts, and are the staple crops of the State. Tobacco is raised in the middle and western regions, and some of the best grown in the State. Rice is raised in the eastern part of the State, and is of excellent quality. Cotton is raised in the middle and western regions, and is of excellent quality.

There are also several mines of iron, copper, lead, and zinc, and a few mines of coal. The iron mines are situated in the western part of the State, and are of excellent quality. The copper mines are situated in the middle and western regions, and are of excellent quality. The lead mines are situated in the eastern part of the State, and are of excellent quality. The zinc mines are situated in the middle and western regions, and are of excellent quality.

The principal manufactures are chiefly of cotton, wool, spirits of turpentine, lumber, and paper. There is also an amount invested in the manufacture of cotton, 2,250,000 dollars; lumber, 1,000,000 dollars; turpentine, 2,000,000 dollars; and other manufactures, 500,000 dollars.

The population of the State in 1860 was 922,622. The population in 1850 was 650,000. The population in 1840 was 450,000. The population in 1830 was 300,000. The population in 1820 was 150,000. The population in 1810 was 100,000. The population in 1800 was 50,000.

The principal cities are Wilmington, Raleigh, Charlotte, and Durham. Wilmington is the largest city, and is situated on the coast. Raleigh is the capital, and is situated in the middle of the State. Charlotte is situated in the western part of the State, and is one of the largest cities. Durham is situated in the eastern part of the State, and is one of the largest cities.

The principal occupations are agriculture, commerce, and manufacturing. Agriculture is the principal occupation, and is carried on in all parts of the State. Commerce is carried on in all parts of the State, and is one of the principal occupations. Manufacturing is carried on in all parts of the State, and is one of the principal occupations.

The principal exports are cotton, wool, spirits of turpentine, lumber, and paper. Cotton is the principal export, and is sent to all parts of the world. Wool is sent to all parts of the world. Spirits of turpentine are sent to all parts of the world. Lumber is sent to all parts of the world. Paper is sent to all parts of the world.

The principal imports are sugar, coffee, tea, and other foreign goods. Sugar is the principal import, and is sent from all parts of the world. Coffee is sent from all parts of the world. Tea is sent from all parts of the world. Other foreign goods are sent from all parts of the world.