Cruelty to Prisoners. Upon the principle that success is virtue an 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. Hardships made necessary by the straitened circumstances of our Government, has already cost one officer of the Confederate army his life, and has subjected another to many months imprisonment, and a lengthy and severe prosecution; while outrages, unnecessary and murderously cruel, were practiced upon Confederate prisoners, and will be remembered only by the victims upon whose memories their sufferings are charred, and their friends, who have heard the tale of their trials.

We have always felt that neither President Lincoln or General Grant were responsible for the conduct of the unworthy subordidates, who showed their patriotism by cruelty to imprisoned Confederates, rather than by manfully meeting their armed comrades upon the battle field. We were fully aware that these gentlemen had their hands full in subduing a revolution, which, for four years convulsed the republic and threatened its permanent division. So great were the labors of the President in the Cabinet, and of the commanding General on the field, that it was impossible for them in every instance to attend to the details by which subordinates performed their duties .-The resources of the country, as vast as they were, were most severely taxed, by the very great demands upon them, and we very readily grant the probability that many of the hardships suffered by our prisoners, were unavoidable or rendered necessary by incompetent rather than by wilfully cruel officials.

The people of the North, however, can form no adequate conception of the real condition and the straitened circumstances of the Confederate Government, especially during the last two years of the war. A new government, without a treasury and without a bureau organization, that had always depended upon the North or foreign countries for most of the necessities of life, found itself engaged in a war of vast magnitude, which, by reason of a blockade must be carried on by means of its own resources. Could they fully realize how great our necessities were, for they are obliged to acknowledge how much we accomplished, no one could be found at the North, we believe, however great his prejudice against the "rebels," and his hatred of "treason" may be, who would be disposed to neglect of subordinates by which Federal prisoners may have unnecessarily suffered. The labors of the one in the Executive Chair, and of the other in the field, have astonished the whole civilized world with the magnitude of the unjust means. work accomplished, when compared with their strength and means.

Davis or General Lee for the neglect of prisoners during the crisis of the struggle, could learn much by a study of the terrible revelations of Dr. Craven, of the indignities offered to and the sufferings endured by, ex-President Davis, after the suppression of the revolution and in the hour of triumph, almost within sight of the National Capital. He complications. reveals conduct towards the foremost man of the South-their representative head, by officials of rank, under orders from the Secretary of War, that last, and were much gratified at the appearance of things will bring discredit upon the good name of the country and is a disgrace to the age in which we improving, and Water street presents some of the brisk-

It seems, from the Washington correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser, that the statement of Dr. Craven in reference to the ironing of the prisoner has created much excitement in Washington City, and that the order for this act, as barbarous as it was unnecessary, did not emanate from the President or General Grant. This correspondent says :

' Dr. Craven's statement of the ironing of Jeff. Davis, at Fortress Monroe, is published here to-day, and has excited much comment. It is well known that it was not done by order of the President, or of the Cabinet or of General Grant; but that the responsibility rests on Edwin M. Stanton, who sent his right hand man, General Lafayette C. Baker, down the Potomac on a special steamer, with written authority to have the manacles applied."

It thus appears that this cowardly outrage was inflicted upon Mr. Davis, if not without the knowledge of the President and General Grant, certainone seemed to care how much cruelty was inflicted and the torturer gloated over the sufferings of the prisoner in cruel satisfaction. This, too, after the country had passed triumphantly through the terrible ordeal to which it was subjected and upon a prisoner on whom the eyes of the world were armies, known or thought of these heartless cruelimmediately have ordered their discontinuance.-If amid the peans of victory the appeals of the might be offered for a similar neglect amid the death struggles of a great cause, dying as much | from its own exhaustion as from the herculean efforts of its enemies to destroy it.

National Troubles.

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 nesessary for our people to refer to the subject occasionally .-They appear to think that if they can secure control of the Executive Department of the Government at the next election, that before the election of 1872, they will have control of of the Southern States by disfranchising the "disloyal whites" and by conferring upon the "loyal blacks" the right of suffrage. In other words, they expect, should they be able to secure all departments of the Government, to force the South to accept their terms of reconstruction, by which means they expect to prolong Radical rule for an indefinite period.

was never intended as a reconstruction measure. campaign, and aims solely at the object of promoting sectional hostility. Congress in adopting this report did not expect or desire the Southern States to accept it, but was so drawn that should any of them ratify it, as probably will be the case the plantations during the war and which escaped section, impoverished, despoiled and unrepresenin Tennessee, under its provisions, Senators and destruction, and brought to our city by railroads tod, and already taxed to its utmost capacity to was fired by some one, and a negro shot through one of Representatives would necessarily be elected by much crippled for want of rolling stock, and the pay, yet meets the demands of the tax gatherer, his thighs, (not dangerously.)

The above, I understand, is the true account of the tract from, their party strength. And if it be de- But now from most of the country, which either ness and submission characteristic of their law-

cluded from representation in Congress.

cals and endorse their plan of reconstruction by not be larger this fall than ever before. Senate in counting the vote.

We have already seen to what lengths the Radi- widen the breach between the sections. cals 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. If they accomplish this, their object to force the negro question upon us in its most revolting form, is now no secret. We understand that the leaders of the Radicals openly declare, in the event of their getting control of the Executive Department, that they will force negro suffrage and negro equality upon all the States, at the point of the bayonet. This would be resorted to now, but apprehensions are felt that the people of the North themselves are not yet prepared for such extreme measures, which might prove disastrous to them in the ensuing State and National

Many prudent and conservative men regard the danger to the Government as most imminent and the strength of our Republican institutions will doubtful, we think, if the Conservatives of the North will allow a Radical President to be inaugurated, should be not received a majority of the whole electoral college, and quietly permit the control of the Government to pass into the hands of their political foes when the majority of the favor, and given their votes to their candidate .ington letter-writers that the continued exclusion of Southern members from Congress will probably gress, the President can recognize but one.

censure President Davis or General Lee for any The people at the North have it in their power to either of them, and we suspect that if any candiconduct of men who are jeopardizing the prosperity and peace of the country for the selfish purpose of controlling the Government, by harsh and be disloyal, but it is true, nevertheless.

We have confined ourselves to political matters, but our national troubles, if not quieted, must cul-Those who are disposed to censure President | minate in ruin to our finances, that are already perplexed by many difficulties. Government securities, even now, are mere shutle-cocks, that rise brokers, and will most surely fall with waning confidence in the early settlement of our political disturbances, or with the prospect of still greater

Wilmington.

We paid a short visit to this noble little city on Friday the Spring and early Summer, we are pleased to state, is ness and business bustle of former days.

It has always been a matter of surprise to us that th town, and we trust that the inauguration of a new orde of things will bring about that interest in our first seaoort so necessary to the future of North Carolina. There are now several lines of steamers plying between couragingly for the future, that they have been so well sus-

tained during the dull season. The commission and forwarding merchants of Wilmington, display the requisite business energy and qualifications, and with a determination so manifest, we predict for them the sucess they have hitherto merited. No better business element exists than is to be found among

The other classes of business men in the city, with a ccho in the hearts of all our people. few exceptions, we regret to say, appear not to possess, successful merchants, and we regard it as a natural conse few of them have shown the proper desire to extend their business beyond the limits of the city, and so long as they continue in this state of inertion they will undestionable secure a poor measure of success. We look for improve ment, however, in this direction, and with that encouragely without their interference to prevent it. No ment and support which our country merchants should by all means give them, we may soon expect to see Wilming-We are for the most part acquainted with the business men there, and as prompt and reliable merchants, we recom mend them to our country people. Wilson Carolinian.

We have on several occasions recently, referred

country or the gallant officer who commands its show that our many advantages as a shipping that I could name." point is being appreciated by people of the inteties to their distinguished captive, they would rior. The fact that our lines of Steamers are not only sustained, but their number is being increased, gives the most substantial proof of this suffering were unheard, possibly some excuse fact. Other ports, North and South of us, are complaining of dullness, and we notice the withdrawal of steamers which have been plying between those ports and the Northern cities, on account of a want of patronage. At the same time, in the midst of the dull season, the seven steamers which have been running between New York and Baltimore and our city, are not only filled with valuable cargoes, but during the last few weeks, Messrs. Worth & Daniel have made an ad dition to their New York line of one steamer, and the same enterprising firm, announce in our advertising columns, a line between this city and Philadelphia, which we believe and hope will be as well supported as those to other Northern ports.

With this new line in operation we will have nine steamers plying between our port and the more Northern cities, of a class superior to those formerly coming to Wilmington, In addition, we have several regular lines of sailing packets to the same ports, all well sustained and of a superior

of satisfaction, as evidence of the permament footing upon which the commercial prosperity of our shall have power to lay an export duty or tax on city rests. It must be remembered that the sur-The report of the majority of the Reconstruc- rounding country had been overrun and impovertion Committee, which Senator Reverdy Johnson | ished by destructive marches of large and hostile | two-thirds vote, but fell two votes short of a madeclares, in the minority report, the South cannot armies, and the agricultural industry was not only jority. assent to without assenting to their own dishonor, cramped last year by the universal want of money. and the radical change in the system of labor, but as an electioneering document for the Fall but the farms of most of our leading planters were our people can quiet their fears on the subject for taken charge of by the Freedman's Bureau and the present. We sincerely trust that in the next restored too late for lucrative operations.

cided that the amendment must be accepted by seeks a market in this place, or ships its produce abiding character.

the required majority of twenty-seven States, and to Northern cities through our port, the news is it is not done, still those refusing to ratify are ex- favorable for an abundant crop. Our railroads have been placed in good working order, and our day last, in accordance with a resolution adopted the purpose of organizing a party to be known Should the people, then, at the Fall elections river transportation was never better, and we can several days previous. While we readily concede as the "National Union Party," has made its apthroughout the Northern Sates, sustain the Radi- see no reason why the business of our city should to the Convention much ability, and freely give it pearance. The following is a paragraph from the

returning a majority of members opposed to the Our national difficulties present the only im- tary, still we are confident that no body of members opposed to the P esident, we see no settlement of our national pediment to a feeling of security of the rapid re- ever assembled within the limits of the State in difficulties short of the Presidential election in turn of prosperity and good feeling, but, as we whom our people had less confidence, took so November 1868, if indeed at that time. Should have had occasion before to remark, the Captains little interest, and hail with such satisfaction the party at present in power still control Con- of our steamers and railroad officials, and, we their final adjournment. Not satisfied of the legress, that body certainly will not admit the right may add, our merchants, are doing more for the gality of their legislation, unless made so by the of any State, not represented in Congress and future welfare of the government that ten times subsequent approval of the people, a vast majority tract, which we clip from the Raleigh Progress, it will be therefore not regarded as in the Union, to take their number of Congressmen could accomplish; felt that, elected at a time when the ballot-box part in that election. The Southern vote, if al- and favorable reports of Southern planters are was not free, the sentiment of the State was not lowed, might and probably will control the elec- read with more interest at the North than the pro- represented by the Convention. tion adversely to the Radicals, but should it be ceedings of Congress, and it is sincerely to be cast, it will be thrown out by the President of the hoped that the result of their labors will more than numbered with the things that are gone, and be-

> Gossip Concerning the State Elections. Notwithstanding the elections for State officers have been postponed until October, our exchanges are getting somewhat excited in regard to the natter. The names of many gentlemen are mentioned in connection with the position of Gover-

nor and Lieutenant Governor. Thus far Gover-

nor Worth is the only name before the people, he

having already announced himself as a candidate

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. The Standard says, in speaking of him 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 nust be in the faction known as the Vance Destructives. will culminate at the Presidential election, when As between Governor Worth and General Bansom, the secessionists would not hesitate. They would vote for the latter, simply because they would prefer the real to the have to stand their severest test. It is extremely spurious article. Deprived of his secession strength, Governor Worth would not be able to poll more than ten thousand votes in the State.

The Standard advises the Union men of the State to stand to their guns and "bide their time." Says the Sandard: "Let them maintain their principles and their organization, and avoid all committals and entangling alliances. They owe this to people of the United States have declared in their themselves, to President Johnson, and to the Congress, which, with the President, has been so arduous-Indeed, it has already been suggested by Wash- by engaged for months past in the work of restoration." [The italics are ours.]

The names of the Hon. Thomas Settle, and R. cause the springing up of two Congresses, the P. Dick and W. P. Bynum, Esqrs., have been North being represented in part in both, and while more frequently mentioned as candidates of those both will claim to be the true Constitutional Con- people of our State, who owe such a great debt of Governor. gratitude to Congress for its arduous labors in be-These are some of the foreshadowings of half of the restoration of North Carolina and the our political disturbances, but what will be the other Southern States. But as we do not see it in end of these national troubles, no one can forsee. this light, we will hardly be expected to vote for give a happy solution of them by condemning the dates insist upon the payment of what the Standard may think we owe Congress, they will certainly be defeated and the debt repudiated. This may

For Lieutenant Governor, the most prominent name is that of Colonel D. D. Ferebee, of Camden. The Raleigh Sentinel and Greensboro' Pe triot 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. and fall at the bidding of London and New York | This may be true, but we suppose that paper has very little authority for speaking for Governor Worth or his friends. We have already mentioned the fact that the Fayetteville News recommened Colonel Strange, of this city, for Licutenant Governor; a writer in the Ashville Newsurges the claims of Hon. B. S. Gaither; and Hons. S. generally. Business, which has been rather dull through H. Rogers and G. W. Logan are put forward by their friends; and a Raleigh correspondent of the Charlotte Democrat desires to reconcile the conflict people of this section have paid so little attention to the between old parties and geographical jealousies nany advantages which Wilmington presents as a seaport by recommending Robert P. Dick, of Guilford (Democrat and Western man), for Governor, and Hon. George Davis, of New Hanover (Whig and Wilmington and the Northern ports, and it speaks en- Eastern man), for Lieutenant Governor. We would respectfully suggest to this correspondent that possibly he has placed the "cart before the horse." If he will acknowledge his mistake, we would like the ticket much better. His complimentary notice of Mr. Davis will find a responsive

The Rutherford Star and its Raleigl, correspondent do not like Governor Worth and the secesness of the times, of which they so much complain. Very sionists, 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. "If," says the correspondent of this paper (the St r is evidently in debt to Congress), "the party low in power can be defeated, they will to the continued commercial prosperity of our sink to rise no more, and down with them goes the law of nations, obligated to pay them. turned. We must believe that had the eminent city, and we clip the above from our very enter- such men as Wm. A. Graham, Zeb. B. Vance, and humane statesman who now presides over this prising cotemporary, the Wilson Carolinian, to Jonathan Worth, Lewis Manes and many others an independent State in christendom may lawfully con

Thus it will be seem 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 exciting political campaigns, and believe now that our present Governor should be re-elected withont 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. He may not be so ready to pay the debt the Standard thinks we owe to Congress, but certainly on this account, no fair minded man will impugn the honesty of Jonathan Worth, for he has always been in favor of the State meeting promptly all her honest obligations, and if Congress will yet by any legislation propose such terms as North Carolina can accept, or will do aught to restore the Union upon an honorable and equitable basis, Governor Worth will be among the foremost to acknowledge the debt and urge its payment.

Export Duty on Cotton.

of Representatives introduced a resolution propo-We refer to these matters with no little degree sing to amend the Constitution of the United and each account so nearly corresponding to the others States by an article providing, that "Congress cotton exported from the United States." This proposition not only failed to receive the required

It would seem as if this settled the matter of an export duty on cotton for this session at least, and Congress other councils may prevail, and that that The past business has, therefore, depended in body will not legislate either in political or dothe most part upon the crops accumulated upon mestic matters, with such evident injustice to a and fills all other legal obligations with a prompt- matter. The Convention.

credit for such legislation as we believe to be salu-

We are heartily glad that this body is now counterbalance the real efforts of partizans to lieve that many years must elapse, and great changes take place in the political sentiments of the people, before just such another one assembles. But for a wholesome fear of the people, the action of the Convention would have been as radical as that of Congress. What it did well, we give it credit; what it omitted to do, we are thankful for; its record is made and to history, from which there is no appeal, must it look for judgment.

The House of Commons.

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. These are given to the Western counties, most of them to new counties, which, formed since the last apportionment, have as yet had no separate representation in the General As- and the first day of December, 1865, preceding.

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 East ern 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 rankling in the Legislatures for many years. Each section will now control one of the Houses of the General Assembly.

Lieutenant Governor.

The Favetteville News, in coming out for the re-election of Governor Worth, recommends Major Robert Strange, of this city, for Lieutenant adjoining farm, some from one up the river, and some

Certainly nothing would give more satisfaction o this community than to have this recommendation of the News seconded by the people of Ordinances and Resolutions Passed by the Late the State. Major Strange is a gentleman of eminent ability and excellent private character. His selection for the position named would be most acceptable to the people of this section of the State, and well merited by the gentleman himself. of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Stanly county

The Radicals and the Confederate Debt. More than once, during the past year, has the olind fury and partizan zeal of the Radicals of Congress placed their party in awkward dilemmas. In laying down principles to suit party demands, Gold they are often led into conclusions the opposite of passed at the late session of the General Assembly. their intentions or their views. These men were troleum and Mining Company. the foremost in denying the right of secession, and our Senators and Representatives were vacant, and all the South had to do was to lay down their of Polk the power of voting with the district or county to arms and elect their members and all would be well. No longer than the Hampton Roads conference, President Lincoln officially gave this as

the first and most natural steps to reconciliation. But since the surrender of the Confederate armies, and since the proclamation of President Johnson declaring the war at an end and the Southern States as fully entitled to all the priviliges of the other States, the Radicals, for party purposes, are driven to the necessity of asserting that the Confederacy has a government outside of the United States, and that the Southern States did accomplish their secession either by an inher- North Carolina, and for other purposes.

ent right or by force. It now appears that this position, however con- protect the owners of property and for other purposes. venient and satisfactory for their present political plans, entails upon them a serious contradiction cil of their oft declared opinion of the illegality of or's Creek Steam Transportation and Mining Company. the Confederate debt. If the Confederate States was a political organization outside of the United States, it concedes all that the English bond hold ers in their late meeting claimed. Upon this subject the National Republican remarks :

"The English holders of the Confederate bonds claimed t their recent meeting at the London Tavern, on the authority of Vattel and Wheaton, that if the American Union and been dissolved, as had been declared in the American Congress by Mr. Thaddens Stevens, it followed as a resulting legal consequence that the Confederates had the power to set up for themselves, as they did, a de fact government at Richmond, and they further added, that all the world knew that de facto governments had the power to contract debts, and that the conquering power was, by

"We suppose no principle of law to be better settled than that any Government entitled to be respected as that o tract debts; and that for debts contracted in the name o he State, by its authorized agents for its public use, the succeeding government is liable. The dectrine is that the government which succeeds to the fiscal rights of another, is bound to fulfill its fiscal obligations." Wheaton's International Law, p. 41.

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.

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

We insert the following communication from Mr. Har vey, 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. R., near Sand Hill, a few days since. An account of the reported row has already appeared in

our columns. We published the report as we received if from passengers and others from the section of country with copies of the ordinances and journals. in which it was said to have occurred. We had no doubt On Monday last Mr. Thad. Stevens in the House of its authenticity, as the different sources from which we ry. received tidings of the disturbance were perfectly reliable, received, as to be unmistakable.

However we insert the communication of Mr. Harvey, and our readers can take it for what it is worth. We do not wish to detract any thing from the merits of the communication, but simply wish to prove to the public that we were justifiable in reporting the row, and that our information emanated from the most reliable persons, who could scarce be mistaken in what they related as having actually occurred.

There is not a word of truth in the article which ar peared in your columns on Saturday last, in regard to a

There 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. The gentleman

> Your obd't servant, ROB'T HARVEY.

A CIRCULAR addressed "to the Conservative Re-It will be seen that this body adjourned on Mon- publicans of Iowa," calling a State Convention for

"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 pro pose to establish a separate organization, to be know as the National Union Party.'

TRIAL OF MAJOR J. C. MANN .- By the subjoined exseen that the trial of Major J. C. Mann, late Financial P. C. WRIGHT, Esq. Agent of the Freedmen's Bureau at this place, has com-

The trial, in all probability, will be a lenghty one, but as many of our readers no doubt 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

The military commission for the trial of officers of the Freedmen's Bureau, met again this morning, when the case of Maj. J. C. Mann was taken up on the following charge and specification

Charges and Specifications preferred against Major J. Mann, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers. CHARGE.

Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military dis-

Specification-In this, that he, Major J. C. Mann, As sistant Quartermaster U.S. Volunteers, and Assistant Financial Agent of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands for the Southern District of North Car- on the east, to 1,200 feet at the base of the mountains olins, while employed and acting as such Financial Agent at Wilmington, North Carolina, in said District, did become pecuniarily interested with one O. D. Holmes and a Gen. Goff in the leasing and cultivation of the plantation of said O. D. Holmes, situated near said Wilmington and in the employment thereon of freedmen, and did employ thereon about 45 freedmen then being in his care and charge as such Financial Agent, he the said Mann thus with a moderate current, across the campagne const becoming interested, for his own private profit and emol- on the east, into the chain of sounds which skirt to ment, in the labor of such freedmen, contrary to his coast, they furnish, with these, an aggregate of 900 mil duty as such Financial Agent and officer.

All this at or near Wilmington, North Carolina, on about the fourth day of May, 1866, and between that late By order: JOHN H. WATROUS, Captain 103 U. S. C. Infy, And Judge Advocate.

Witnesses :- O. D. Holmes and Gen. Goff. Brevet Brig. Gen. Nathan Goff being sworn, stated that he was interested with the accused in a plantation in Brunswick County, on the Cape Fear River, owned by O. D. Holmes. Their lease ran from February, 1866, for one and western regions the soil is mainly of granitic origin year, they furnishing the funds. One-quarter of the crop and represents every grade of sandy and clavey loam was to go to the owner and Jacob Corbett, the overseer, who has been in charge of the place twelve years, and who was in supreme control of the management in directing what and how cultivation should be made. The farm contained 3,500 acres, only a small portion of which was under cultivation. They hired forty negroes, New York. In the middle section, which constitutes the paying from \$15 to \$25 a month wages, Mr. Corbett emploved and discharged the men.

The accused was Financial Agent of the Bureau at Wil mington, but could not state whether or not his duties would interfere with his farming interests. From conversations with civilians he believed the planters last spring had no confidence in the negroes, that they would annual fall of rain is 45 inches. The number of close work, or the negroes in the planter that he would pay him if he did work. Some of their hands were hired from an were picked up in Wilmington. He knew at that time there were a great many vagrants in Wilmington. Court adjourned until to-morrow.

1. An ordinance to change the time of holding the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Alexander county. 2. An ordinance to alter the time of holding the Court 3. An ordinance to provide for executing decrees of the Supreme Court made at Morganton.

4. An ordinance concerning the qualifications of voters for municipal officers in the cities and incorporated towns Mining Company in the county of Rowan, and the Rudisil Mining Company in the county of Mecklenburg,

6. An ordinance to incorporate the North Carolina P 7. An ordinance repealing the provisoes of Section nine, of an act of the General Assembly, entitled "Ar reiterated often, during the war, that the seats of Act concerning negroes and persons of color, or of mixed blood," and for other puposes 8. An ordinance to grant to the citizens of the county

> which they are attached, in the election of members of the General Assembly. 9. An ordinance concerning the crime of assault with the intent to commit rape. Assembly, entitled "Revenue.

11. An ordinance to incorporate "the Oceanic Hook and Ladder Company," of the town of Beaufort. 12. An ordinance in relation to taxation by the County 13. An ordinance for exchanging the stocks of the State

for bonds issued before the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one 14. An ordinance concerning widows who have qualified as Executrix to the last will and testament of their de-

15. An ordinance to prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors within one and a half miles of the Company Shops. 16. An ordinance to change the time of elections in 17. An ordinance to pay the Provisional Judges of Courts of Oyer and Terminer for services under "an ordinance to 18. An ordinance to repeal the 20th section of the 53rd

19. An ordinance to amend the charter of the Govern-20. An ordinance to incorporate the Wilmington Railway 21. An ordinance extending the time for the settlement

chap, of the revised code, entitled "Governor and Coun-

of the public taxes by the sheriffs, and tax collectors of 22. An ordinance to divorce Jane F. Havens and Thomas J. Havens. 23. An ordinance to change the jurisdiction of the Courts, and the rules of pleading therein,

24. An ordinance to amend an act of the General As sembly, passed at its session of 1842-43, entitled "an act to authorize the formation of a Fire Engine Company, in the town of Salem, North Carolina. 25. An ordinance to authorize sundry sheriffs to collect arrearages of taxes. 26. An ordinance concerning the Banks of the State.

27. An ordinance in relation to the deposit and publica-

tion of the public taxes into the treasury of the State. 30. An ordinance submitting to the qualified voters of the State the ratification or rejection of the Constitution 31. An ordinance to empower the Justices of the several counties to borrow money in certain cases, and for other

32. An ordinance with regard to the incorporation of the town of Mocksville, in Davie county.

1. Resolution in regard to printing. 3. Resolution to have an abstract of the census of 1860 printed for the use of the Convention. 4. Resolution to print additional copies of an abstract of the census of 1860.

Resolution in relation to privies and water-closets 6. Resolution directing the Secretary of State to have the necessary binding for the Convention done at the Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institution. 7. A resolution to print an ordinance. 8. A Resolution allowing compensation to the principal

Secretary of the Convention. 9. A resolution to employ a temporary door keeper. 10. Resolution to continue Commissioners appointed by the Governor, under an act of the last General Assembly to examine into the affairs of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company. 11. Resolution on lighting the Capitol with gas.

12. Resolution to pay the Commissioners appointed to the General Assembly on the subject of Freedmen. 13. Resolution in favor of Theo. N. Ramsay. 14. A resolution in fovor of R. S. Tucker. 15. A resolution in reference to payment of interest on

the public debt of the State.

16. Resolution to supply delegates of the Convention 17. Resolution concerning Confederate securities, and State securities issued during the war, and in the treasu-

Resources of North Carolina. The United States Commissioner of Immigration hav-

ing recently addressed a letter to Gov. Worth as to the resources and capabilities of the State, the Governor prepared and transmitted the information contained in the subjoined communication. Its publication has been immediately induced by a letter from the President of the American Emigrant and Directors .- Ral. Cor. Charlotte Democrat.

Homestead Company, New York, which will be found below, and which explains itself: AMERICAN EMIGRANT AID AND HOMESTEAD Co., 62 BROAD AND 21 NEW STREET,

New York, June 8th, 1866. To His Excellency, the Governor of North Carolina : Sin :- Reports have been received by this Company which can be refuted successfully only by referring the ern States, relating to the mode of acquiring property, and to the civil and political rights and privileges secured to the new settlers or foreigners locating therein. To enable the Company to do this task effectively you are most collections thereof, as are actually in existence and in force in your State.

tedness of their soil, would be very desirable also, for the

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 the liberty will be excused. Herewith you will be pleased to find our charter organ

ization, and a newspaper containing the expression of our determination to aid the South in obtaining immi-I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, Your Excellency's obd't serv't, P. C. WRIGHT,

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Raleigh, June 13th, 1866.

President Am. E. A. & H. Company. Sir :- In response to your letter of the 8th instant, write you substantially the same facts contained in a let ter, of this date, to the United States Commissioner of Immigration at Washington.

Geographically, North Carolina is situated half way la

tween New York and the Gulf of Mexico, being includes

etween the parallels of 341 and 361 degrees. rom the Atlantic coast five hundred miles westwar stretching more than one hundred miles beyond the Bla Ridge Mountains, and contains an area of 50,000 squar miles, having therefore the same extent as the State of New York. This territory divides itself naturally three well marked sections: On the west, the mountain ous plateau, having an elevation of 2500 feet above 11 sea, and being traversed by several chains of mountain many of whose peaks attain an elevation of nearly 7 eet. On the east lies a low plain, nearly level, partly luvial and partly sandy, extending about 150 miles from the coast; and between these two spreads the hill com try, whose elevation rises gradually from 200 or 300 The eastern section is mostly covered with pines (190) australis and P. taeda.) the middle and western with vaforests of oaks (of many species) interspersed with poplar, hickory, walnut, maple, &c. Seven large rivers with their numerous tributaries, traverse the State. for nishing unlimited water power as they flow down from the mountains through the middle section; and as they may of inland navigation, which might be doubled by carry westward the system of slack water improvements alre-With these navigable waters is interlace the Rail Road system of the State, amounting to 998 mile completed, and 400 more in progress, which, with about 350 miles of plank roads and turnpikes, brings the coast into ready communication with every part of the

is very various; alluvial and peaty accumulations abounnear the coast and along the rivers, while in the middle various fertility.

has also a wide range, being tempered on the scaboard something like the mildness of that of the Gulf State while in the mountain region it approaches the rigor larger part of the State, and represents the average nate, the mean annual temperature is 60 deg. (Falm heit)—the mean Summer temperature 75 deg., mean Will ter 43 deg., extreme Summer (diurnal) 89 degress, avoi age absolute maximum 99 deg., extreme Winter (dingma 20 degrees, average absolute minimum 12 degrees. The days in the year is 130; rainy days 60.

THE VEGETABLE PRODUCTIONS are very various. The most important are wheat, coroats, rye, potatoes, sweet potatoes, peas, rice, cotton. is produced with facility and abundance in all parts oats and potatoes flourish in the middle and gions; rice, sweet potatoes and peas in the eastern pine lumber are peculiar to the east. The fruits most tensively and largely cultivated are the apple, peach, pe and cherry, represented by numerous varieties. No of the Continent is better adapted to these than the han dle and western regions. The principal grasses are t orchard, herd's, timothy and blue, to which must be ded clover and lucerne. All these flourish in the mid and western regions, and some of them grow wild ; her stock raising is easy and profitable. The stock chin raised are horses, mules, cows, sheep and hogs. T grapes usually cultivated, besides foreign varieties. he Scuppernong, Catawba, Lincoln and Isabella, all ma tives of the State, the first three being excellent wind grapes, The Scuppernong is peculiar to the eastern see tion. The following abstract, from the United State-

and capabilities of the State :		A service of	
Live Stock			
Wheat.	4,700,000	bushels	(4)
Corn	30,000,000	6.6	4.6
Oats	2,800,000	8.6	(6/6)
Rye	437,000	8.6	6.6
Peas.	1,900,000	5.4	(44)
Potatoes (bush.)	830,000	Annual	
Sweet Potatoes, "	6,140,000		300
Cotton	58,000,000		4.6
Tobacco	32,900,000	pounds	5.9
Rice	7,600,000	4.4	64
Wool	883,000	0.6	18.8
Honey	2,055,000	6.6	184
Turpentine	1,000,000		8.6
are chiefly of cotton, wool, st	FACTURES	rpentine	limi

ron and paper. 2,250,000 dollars ; lumber \$1,000,000 ; turpentine \$2,000,000 iron \$500,000; wool \$350,000.

abound in the sounds and rivers of the eastern counti blue fish, mullet, and rock. ally packed for market is about 100,000 on the waters Albemarle Sound. Considerable quantities are packed at

The most important of these are coal, iron, gold, ear per, silver, lead, plumbago, limestone, marble, agolini roofing-slates, porcelain clay and fire clay. bituminous, and exists in two beds, situated respective 100 and 200 miles from the coast, on Cape Fear River and Dan River. It is abundant, accessible and of good and of the State, the principal seat of its manufacture b on the Cape Fear, Catawba and Yadkin rivers. found in almost all parts of the State, especially in middle region; the annual product for many years b been \$250,000. Copper mines abound in the midd northern and western counties. Plumbago is found great abundance near the capital, and again in the wester region; marble in the middle and western; and no everywhere in the eastern sections. A chain of silver and lead mines (containing gold al-

traverses the central portion of the State. in 1860 was 992,622, of which one-third are colored; 3,2% are of foreign birth. One-tenth of the population by towns and cities.

According to the census of 1860, there were 6,500,000 acres of improved land, being about one-fifth of the arof the State. The price at which these lands are hel ranges from about 3 dollars to 100 dollars per acre : the average would be about 874. The only qualification necessary to enable a foreigner own land, is that he take the oath of allegiance to the

State, or have become a citizen of the United States. were maintained in the State, by the means of the Latary Fund, which amounted to \$2,500,000 in 1860. half of the fund has been swept away by the war ; and the system of District schools, which had brought a rudime ary education within the reach of all, free of cost, has been entirely prostrated for the present, but will doubthe be revived in a few years. The State may be reached directly from Europe throug

any of her ports,-Wilmington, Beaufort or Norfolk, from which railroads penetrate every part of the State. From New York the distance by railroad or steamer is about ours. The number of newspapers publi s about 70; all in the English language. The above statistics have been prepared with much ca by the State Geologist, Professor W. C. Kerr, whose infor mation and research will vouch for their entire reliability You state that "reports have been received by you

Company from Europe, that efforts are made there to desuade the Europeans from immigrating and settling the Southern States, by circulating statements that 1) European settlers in the Southern States are treated in Nothing could be more unfounded than such a report so far as this State is concerned. Citizens of foreign har have the same protection of person and property and

the laws of North Carolina as her native citizens and where they are as industrious and honest, they are thrifty and as highly esteemed-many such occupying sitions the most honorable and influential. To forest settlers, of honest, energetic character, the State extend a cordial welcome; and, I can assure you, when such come, instead of being "treated inhumanely," they will be offered the same rights and privileges, and the same support and countenance, enjoyed by our native citizens. Very respectfully, Your obedient servant

JONATHAN WORTH. Governor of N. (

BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA, -At the meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of North Carolina held here last week, the question of winding the Bank was left in the hands of the Board of IMPORTANT ARRESTS. -Some two or three white

men and two or three negroes were arrested in this place last week, on the charge of being concerned in robbing and burning houses in this place a few weeks ago. We learn that the proof from Europe, that efforts are made there to dissuade the is pretty conclusive against some of the parties. Europeans from immigrating and settling in the Southern and we hope it may be sufficient to hang them. row which was said to have occurred among a party of States, by circulating statements that the European set-Irishmen and negroes employed on my contract on the W., there in the Southern States are treated inhumanely: men, that there has been a regularly organized Europeans to the statutory laws of the respective South- band of whites and negroes engaged in burning, horse-stealing, &c., in this section. can be proven that one of the men arrested stole four horses or mules at one time. Their plan aprespectfully requested to furnish it with copies of such pears to have been to set fire to houses to enable laws of your State, or to refer it to such other authentic them the better to carry out their plundering schemes. The punishment for such villains ought A statistical information of your State resources, of the to be prompt and speedy, so as to save the conditional states and speedy to be prompt and speedy, so as to save the conditional states are the conditional speedy. climate of its various localities, and of agricultural adaptry heavy jail expenses, - Charlotte Dem.