## Atrocities in the Country.

We desire to call the attention of our civil officers to the account of the recent diabolical attempt at murder and arson in this county, which is furnished by an intelligent and reliable corresponof many similar outrages throughout the South. It is not to be wondered that the sudden and total emancipation of our large negro population from the moral and legal restraints which formerly controled them, without means, and generally indolent and improvident, should have forced them not only to gain a livelihood by improper and illegal means, and that their ignorance, always accompanied with a spirit of revenge, would have led them to the committal of criminal outrages similar to those related by our correspon- days. dent, upon such good citizens who should attempt to frustrate them. But the fact that such deeds so frequently go unpunished, and the perpetrators are not discovered, is greatly to be wondemoralization produced by the war.

Crime will rather increase than diminish, even without greater inducements, if the perpretrators go unmolested, and it is time by a more strinnot only be ferreted out, but should be made to know order similar to the one promulgated by Major and Southern cities. General Scott, commanding in South Carolina .-This course will not only lessen crime by preventing lazy vagabonds from wandering about the white and black races.

Lieutenant Governor.

The last Raleigh Sentinel contains the following letter in reference to one of our own citizens in connection with the Lieutenant Governorship:

Messes. Educous:—Among the names mentioned in connection with the office of Lieutenant Governor, on the in this section of the State would be delighted to support. I refer to Wm. A. Wright, Esq., most conservative men in the State, one of our ablest lawyers, and a pure-minded, high-toned, honorable gen-He would dignify any office in N. Carolina. I do not know whether he would accept the position, but the State think we have the right to demand them, except in cases where the personal sacrifice would be too great. Mr ble. Decided abilities, pleasing address, and a suavity of manners that would disarm opposition, render him pecu-East is entitled to the representative, I know of no one better qualified for the position than he. Never a party duties great ability, unwearied industry and spotless in-CLARENDON.

Wilmington, July 4th, 1866.

Mr. Wright is the third gentlemen from our city, whose name has been proposed as Lieutenant Governor. We would willingly support either.-Mr. Wright is at present the President of the Council of State, and has earned an enviable reputation as one of the ablest and most laborious members of the late Convention.

So many good and true men have been mentioned in connection with this office, the Sentinel suggests that if the Constitution should be ratified, the gentlemen who have been named for Lieutenant Governor, of both the old parties, should meet in the city of Raleigh on the 22d of August next, and make selection, and recommend him to the people of the State. We care not how the selection is made, so that it be a good man. The East will very properly claim this office, and we suppose the West will readily grant it. And while we prefer one of the gentlemen from this city, who have been named, still we will give our hearty support to Judge Howard, Col. Ferebee, Judge Shepherd, or a great many others who we could mention. We think, however, that subsequent to the August election will be time enough to agitate this matter.

Academy of Our Lady of Mercy, Sumter, S. C.

The closing exercies of this Institution for the year took place on Friday last. We (the Associate) having business in Sumter were present on the occasion, and were much gratified at the success of the exhibition. The Sisters of Mercy deserve the thanks of all parents whose daughters have been under their care, for the manner in which they have performed their delicate duties, surrounded as they have been by so many untoward circumstances on account of the condition of the country.

From the smallest to the largest, the young ladies went through their exercises in the most creditable manner and fairly earned the beautiful, and in some instances, really valuable prizes. Young ladies from North and South Carolina and Georgia contended for the prizes, and while we are willing to give all their due credit and acknowledge the great degree of excellence exhibited by all, it must be confessed that Wilmington bore off

and struggling against difficulties that compelled his popularity and influence in that body. so many similar institutions at the South to suspend, we are happy to say that the success of the seven years, and is now broken up at a moment Academy of Our Lady of Mercy is now assured. when the continent of Europe is in the throes of The patronage is so liberal that the building is to a mighty revolution, that threatens more signal be enlarged, while it is confidently believed that changes in many of the most haughty and powerthe attendance the next session will be much ful dynasties than any that has occurred within the greater than during the term just closed.

The Atlantic Cable. The energy and enterprise displayed in the re peated and costly efforts made to establish permanent electrical communication between the conti nents must eventualy meet with complete success. It has never been definitely settled whether the attempt made last year proved unsuccessful from accident or wanton carelessness, but it is now thought that failure will insure success duing the present year. We learn from the English jour nals that during the interim the science of making, testing and laying cables has so much improved that an undetected fault in an insulated wire has now become literally impossible, while so much are the instrument for signalizing been improved that not only can a slight fault be disre-

through a submarine wire with a foot of its cop-

actual experiments.

properly coiled upon the deck of the Great Eastern, and that vessel was to have sailed on the 30th of June from Sherness to Valentia. The tremendent, which we publish to-day. We have heard dous iron coil which is to form the Irish shore and Roanoke Railroad. end will be laid by the steamer William Corry, which it is supposed would take two or three days, and unless some accident has prevented, before this the splice has been made in Valentia Bay, and the Great Eastern is now on her way to the coast of New Foundland. From the low rate of speed made necessary for the safe laying down of the cable, the trip cannot be made to Heart's Content, the point at which the American end of the cable is to be landed in less than eleven or twelve proposed tariff on railroad iron.

If the attempt proves successful, the Great Eastern will return to the point where the cable was so unfortunately broken last year, and with arrangements made for raising it as perfect as can dered at, unless we ascribe it, also, to the general well be imagined, every effort will be made to grapple it, without regard to expense or time. Of course if this proves a success, the cable will be spliced and the vessel return to Heart's Content.

It will thus be seen that in a short time we may gent attention to duties and an increase of the have two cables connecting America and Europe. police force of the country, that criminals should The effect of the successful completion of this work upon commerce, and, in fact, upon all classes and feel the majesty of the law. If our civil au- of business will be very great. We hope before thorities are unable to attend properly to this mat- many months to be able to furnish to our readers ter, we respectfully suggest to the military com- the markets of London and Liverpool of the day mander the propriety and necessity of issuing an before publication, as well as those of our Northern

### The Philadelphia Convention.

If the people of North Carolina intend to b country, committing outrages upon industrious represented in the proposed National Union Conand peaceable citizens, but would compel many of vention it is time that steps should be taken. The them to become industrious and profitable labor- Raleigh Sentinel proposes that District Conveners in the great work of restoring the former pros- tions should be held in the first, second, third, perity of the country and benefitting both the fourth and fifth Congressional Districts on Wednesday, the 25th of July, and for the sixth and seventh Districts, on the 27th and 28th of July respectively, and that the delegates selected by these different District Conventions assemble in Raleigh, on the 11th of August, to select four delegates from the State at large.

On the other hand the Charlotte Times recomticket with our present worthy Governor, there is one mends the holding of a State Convention and empower that body to send the entire delegation. New Hanover. Mr. Wright has always been one of the The delegates from each district might recomsuggests no time or place for the assembling of at this time needs the services of its best citizens, and I the Convention. This plan is similar to the one recommended by Governor Orr, of South Caroli-Wright's qualifications for the position are unquestiona- na, who, as one of the Vice Presidents of the National Union Club, has issued an address to the liarly fit to preside over a deliberative assembly. As the people of his State, earnestly recommending a hearty response on the part of South Carolina to or a sectional man, he would bring to the discharge of its | the call for the Convention and suggests that meetings be held at the Court House of each district throughout the State on the 23d of July to appoint delegates to a State Convention to assemble at Columbia, on Wednesday, the first day of

We much prefer the plan proposed by the Sentinel, as the most expeditious and one calculated to scure a much better attendance. The want of mail and traveling facilities, and the very great scarcity of money would prevent a general representation in the Convention, while the more remote portions of the State would be entirely unrepresented. If delegates are to be appointed, they should not only be our purest and most prudent men, but they should be representative men, who will carry with them to Philadelphia, the hearty and cordial sympathy of the people they

We are satisfied with both the time (23d July) and the place, (Goldsboro') suggested for the citizens of this district to meet, and we will not only be glad to hear from our cotemporaries of the press, but from the citizens of the district. If we are to have a Convention let every county be repre

# Major Gee.

We are glad to see it announced in the Raleigh papers that this gentleman has been released from confinement. It was not only simple justice to an injured man, but is especially gratifying, as a letter received by a gentleman in this city from Maj. Gee, represented his health as rapidly giving roads away under his long and close imprisonment. It is said he starts for Florida to-day.

Major Gee, after a confinement of nearly a year, has not only been honorably acquitted but the evidence elicited upon the trial has proved his humanity and kindness as an officer. Arrested upon the false testimony of would-be assassins, and imprisoned and tried to appease a fiendish thirst for blood, every good man will learn the result of the trial with feelings of great satisfaction. We trust Maj. Gee may be spared to recuperate his health and revive his fortunes, both of which have been offered as sacrifices, by the Government, to the Moloch of Fanaticism.

## The English Ministry.

It seems a little strange that Mr. Gladstone, at their midst. This School has only been located looked forward to the defeat of the ministry, since in Sumter about two years, having been re- the news by the last steamer, but had no idea its moved from Charleston in the fall of 1863, on ac- dissolution was so near. Mr. Gladstone declared count of the bombardment of that city. Its pre- he would stand or fall by the Reform bill, and alsent location has been most happily selected, not though that measure was defeated only in an unonly on account of its accessibility, but it is situa- important particular, still the ministry regarded ted in a most beautiful, refined and healthy dis- it decisive, and the tumultuous manner in which the result was received in the House of Commons, Although removed at a most unpropitious time, disclosed how much the Prime Minister had lost

The present Government has been in office for

present century. The English papers seem to point to one of two persons, of the same family and the same school of politics, as the probable head of the new Goverement, Lord Derby or Lord Stanley. They are conservative, wise and able statesmen. Lord Derby is now quite old, and should the claim the vacant Primiership, the real duties of the Gov ernment would devolve upon Mr. Disraeli, who is

# young, ambitious and able.

Great National Railroad Convention. On Wednesday, the 4th of July, at noon, a convention of railroad delegates, from all sections of garded if necessary, but it is even easy to work hundred and thirteen miles, were represented.

per conductor stripped and bare to the water .- President of the Charlotte and South Carolina This latter result has been clearly established by Railroad; Hon. R. R. Bridgers, President and Col. S. L. Fremont, Superintendent of the Wil-The new cable, upwards of one thousand seven mington and Weldon Railroad; Maj. Henry M. hundred miles in length, with all the improve- Drane, President, and General Wm. McRae, Suments in its manufacture and in the apparatus for perintendent of the Wilmington and Manchester paying it out, has been for some time securely and Railroad; A. S. Buford, President, and Thomas Dodamear, Superintendent of the Richmond and Danville and the Piedmont Rairoads; and John M. Robinson, Acting Director of the Seaboard

The following officers were elected: President-J. Edgar Thompson, President Penn-

sylvania Central. Vice-President-J. H. Sturgeon, President North Missouri Railroad.

perintendent, Wilmington and Weldon Railroad. A committee of five were appointed to memorialize Congress remonstrating against the present

Mr. Ramsey, President Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, offered the following resolution, which was referred to the committee to memorial-

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Convention the revenue tax should be added to the rate of railroad fare, as most of the rates were established and limited by law previous to the war, and which have not since been inreased, whilst in almost every other department of busiess and trade there is no limit to the amount which may be charged, thus clearly showing the wisdom and justice of permitting the law to remain as it is.

On the second and last day's session, the fol-

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United State in Congress assembled :-The National Convention of Presidents, Superintendents and Chief Engineers of Railroads, assembled at Philadelphia, memorialize your honorable bodies, to the end that there is no present increase of the existing tariff on railroad iron and other articles required for the coastruction of railroads, and offer the following reasons therefor. among many others that might be presented for your con-

sideration :-1. Because it is manifestly the interest of the Government that every encouragement should be given to the out of its proper and established revenue. people of the country to take stock in railroads, to develop the resources of the country instead of discouraging them in doing so by levying a heavy tariff to be added to the

2. Because it is manifestly impolitic and unjust to place ourdens upon the efforts of the people to develop the re-

ources of the country. 3. Because it places the Government in the inconsistent position of annually making large appropriations to imrove rivers and harbors, of donating the public lands and loaning her public credit to build railroads to accommodate commerce and develope the resources of the country, whilst on the other hand it levies, by tariff, enormons burdens on independent railroad companies that ask nothing from the Government further than that the liberality of her citizens be not taxed for developing the reources of the country.

4. Because there is far more capital invested in railroads and many more employees engaged with them than 5. Because every dollar of additional tariff laid upon day last. require that sum from the people already too poor to raise the means to build their roads without having to resort to

6. Because by discouraging the building of railroads extent lesson the ability of the people to meet the taxes equired for the support of the Government. 7. Because it burdens the agricultural interests of the

than the agricultural and railroad interests, which are 8. Because by increasing the cost of railroads you increase the amount of means to be raised by stockholders, and the cost of transportation to the farmer for all he has | times previous to the row, threatened his life. to sell or buy, and lessens the yearly profits of his farm to

ountry for the benefit of an interest far less important

9. Because, if we are correctly informed, the iron interidends, and could well afford to have the tariff reduced if Albert, on the night of the 6th inst." hey would be content with eight or even ten per cent, dividends on the capital invested, while a very large number of railroads are now unable to pay dividends. Because the cost of iron rails, the most expensive tem in railroad construction and repairs, is, under the

whether there are not now existing railroads of no small public value which must be discontinued for want of suf- McRee. ficient earnings to purchase rails to replace those now II. Pecause in addition to the cost of ocean transportaluty of a rate lower than the present per ton on iron rails good, both of the community and the profession. will afford all the protection that American rolling mills,

yield the Government a much larger revenue than exist-

present tariff, so enormous that it may well be questioned

for the permanent iron interests of the country than any In conclusion - Because the increase of duties proposed in the present Congress upon railroad iron would be un- day night of our coming September County Court. ust and oppressive in the extreme to the railroad intermanufacturer, as well as the industrial pursuits of the whole country, would not be promoted by such increase; hat the effect would be to deter capital from engaging in the manufacture of iron, in consequence of the want of

stability and the danger of reaction to the other extreme, occasioned by an unreasonably high variff. Ordered, That that the foregoing memorial be printed, and each member of the Senate and House of Representa-

Resolved, That a committee, to consist of five members, be appointed to visit Washington in relation to the tariff The Committee on Business reported the following top es to be considered. Their report was received and unan

First. The abolition of the whole system of runners. ommissions on sales of tickets, and other irregular modes of obtaining business. Second. The abolition or very great reduction of free basses, by general action, as a ruinous tax upon rail-

Third. A memorial to Congress requesting additional and adequate compensation for traveling, post offices and Fourth. A memorial to Congress to secure the remission of taxes on gross receipts for freight, and to make a two cent stamp sufficient on all railroad bills of lading in the place of the present five cent stamp.

Fifth. A respectful memorial to the Postmaster-Gen now, on the return of peace, the public interest does not absolutely require, so that Sunday trains may not run employees may have a day of rest, and the day be kept in ccordance with the moral sentiment of the community. appointment of a committee to consider on the various subjects pertaining to the details of railroad manage-

Messrs. A. S. Buford, Va.; Wm. Johnston, N. C.; J. H. Ramsey, N. Y.; J. H. Sturgeon, Mo.; J. H. Bradley, Pa. vere appointed the special committee to proceed to Wash

Messrs. Carter, of Texas, Fleming, of Illinois, and Samuel Sloan, of New York, were appointed an Executive Committee, to appoint the sub-committee, who should have power to increase their members, to whom should the palm.

The people of that section should be, and doubtless are, proud of having such an institution in less are, proud of having such an institution in less are.

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The people of that section should be, and doubtless are proud of having such an institution in less are proud of having such an i less are, proud of having such an institution in much inferior men have succeeded. We have the employees of railroads from accidents while transacting their duties.

The Convention adjourned until the third Wed nesday in October next, to meet at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York.

that throughout the entire United States, a more Conservative and national body of men did not assemble upon the anniversary of the Republic's birth-day, than were collected together in this Convention in the city of Philadelphia. We con fess that we derive more hope from the assembling together of the representatives of our great lines of railroads and our commercial and agricultural men, than in similar collections of politicians,-Commerce is the great conservator of our Gov ernment, and the representatives of our railroads, meeting together in council, for the advancement of the interests of the great social and commercial channels of the country, will have the most salu tary influence, uniting in a common purpose the extreme sections of the United States.

We are glad that the Convention will assemble again in the Fall, and, then, the tens of thousands of mercantile men, who will visit the North during the Fall, will, together be valuable delegates from our section to restore good feeling and reconciliation, the want of which is now the great stumbling block to complete restoration. What is left undone by the National Union Convention, these vet the United States, assembled at the Musical Fund more efficient delegates will accomplish. We merchant-tailor, who is taxed on his purchases of cloth, made by him into clothing. 2d. You will railroad interest in the United States. Fifty rail- a great National Convention of the commercial roads whose total lengths were eight thousand one and agricultural men of the country, and would readily abide by the terms agreed upon by them Among the delegates, were Col. Wm. Johnston, for the reconstruction of the Union.

detected in the act, or suspicioned of smuggling. The Joseph Setters has been engaged in the trade between this port and the Cuban ports for some time past, and has made several trips into this port. It is reported that, on the trip previous to the last one, she ran into Little River, S. C., and landed there a portion of her cargo of merely the vehicle for the transmission of the real nerchandize, upon which no duties were paid. After landing the most of her cargo, she came into this port almost entirely unladen, was quarantined, and after the usual time had elapsed, took in a cargo for Matanzas, Cuba .-Suspicion was directed to her illegal proceedings, and the Government no doubt, had spies on the alert to guard against a recurrence of the event, and also to watch her actions for confirmation of their suspicion. She was seen upon the coast some time during the week just past, and again made into Little River, and had the audacity to en-Secretary-S. L. Fremont, Engineer and Su- act again the same routine of landing a smuggled cargo. This fact was reported to the proper authorities at Smithville, whither also the Captain of the Schooner diected his course, in order, no doubt, to allay the suspiion and counteract the report.

He was there seized by the officer in charge of the Rev nue Cutter Moccasin, taken on board and conveyed to the schooner then lying in Little River. The schooner was then seized by the Moccasin, on behalf of the Governnent, taken in tow and brought into the harbor at Smith

The facts connected with the case will in all probability soon be brought to light and those connected with the illegal practice punished with the utmost rigor of the law. The Jos. Setters sails, and has sailed for some time, under British colors, but is, we learn, owned in Boston, that stronghold of New England Puritanism. The Captain, we believe, hails from Massachusetts, and he, to-gether lowing memorial to Congress was adopted after with the owners of the vessel, are "loyal" men, and are fully imbued with that Radical spirit and intense hatred of the people of the South, which characterizes the dominant party at the North.

This evidence of loyalty on their part is no doubt in keeping with the spirit of their party. While its leaders in the strength of Radicalism and dominant party principles, are endeavoring to retard the prosperity of the country, in attempting to counteract the wise measures of the administration, their meaner and lesser followers are using every opportunity to defraud the Government

Those deeds are perpretrated upon Southern soil, place, according to their bitter and hated doctrines, fit ting for the performance of deeds of evil, which, as they bope, will fall in a measure upon the inhabitants of that

Truly a loyal deed, and one which emanates from loya

The above are the facts connected with the case, as fa as we could learn, some of which may prehaps prove incorrect, but we have received them as reliable and give them for what they may be worth.

INQUEST .- An inquest was held by Coroner J. C. Wood, on Sunday last, over the body of one Needham, a freedman, who died at the hospital at Camp Lamb, on Satur-

were to the effect, that a row occurred at Camp Whiting, mend and the Convention ratify. It however mortgages, whereby often they loose the whole stock in- about three miles from the city, on the night of Friday, the 6th inst., in which the refugee negroes living at that you retard the development of the country, and to that place participated. During the melee, the deceased was shot by a freedman known as soldier Bill, and sometimes called Albert. The contents of the gun entered the body of the deceased, inflicting a mortal wound of which he died at the time and place mentioned above. The witnesses also stated that the dying declaration of the deceased was, that the negro called Bill shot him, and that he had several

The jury rendered a verdict that "the deceased came to his death from the effect of a gun shot wound, inflicted ests of the country at this time are making enormous div- by a negro known as soldier Bill, and sometimes called

> was a good attendance at the meeting of this Association, vice, crime and general demoralization now exist-Tuesday afternoon, in the City Hall, presided over by the ing to an alarming extent among the negro popu-President, the venerable and distinguished Dr. James F. lation. Any peaceable man in the country, who

This was a very interesting meeting, and the Associabroken open before he wakes up in the morning. tion is in a healthy and prosperous condition. Medical What is to be done? freight, commissions, &c., we are of opinion that a subjects were discussed, and regulations adopted for the

A paper, on some medical subject, is generally read by some one of the members. At this meeting one was preing or proposed rates of duty, and that such rate once sented by Dr. J. Francis King, on cholera, and ordered to fixed will, by its greater probabilities of stability, do more be placed in the archives of the Association. Dr. J. C. Walker was requested to present a paper at the next regular meeting, which will be held at the City Hall, on Tues

A new and uniform system of charges constituting a regular Medical Fee Bill has been adopted for city and

HIGHWAY ROBBERY .- We have received information in regard to a case of highway robbery, committed recently, which, for boldness and cunning design, excels anything and a copy of it sent to the President of the United States of like character which has been brought to our notice

It appears that on Saturday last, a young man by the name of Stearne arrived here from Baltimore, and after disposing of an amount of State bank bills to a broker in this city, left for Charleston. During the night, just before the cars arrived at Florence, he was accosted on the train by a personage who inquired if he were not Mr.

The young man replied that he was from Baltimore that his name was Stearne, and not the name the person had mentioned. The person who had thus accosted him, stated that he was a detective and produced a warrant for the arrest of Stearne, purporting to be signed by Gen Ransom, Marshal of this City. Arriving at Florence Stearne was taken in custody by the person producing the warrant alluded to, and placed on the returning train to this place, toward which he, together with his captor

On the route, this bogus detective inquired of Stearne whether or not he had a pocket book, containing money about his person. Being answered in the affirmative, he Hotel on the third Wednesday in October next, and the took possession of the pocket book, in which was a consid erable sum of money, and shortly afterward arriving at Whiteville, whither the train going South passed, the bold robber jumped from the platform of the car on which he

stood, and getting on the other train was soon out of Stearne proceeded to this place, and waited on the Marshal, by whom he was informed that no warrant had been issued for his arrest, and that he had been made

After a delay of one or two days an answer was received from Columbia, stating that a person answering the description had been apprehended in that city, and that he Rockingham, Rowan, Rutherford, Sampson, Surry, Union, had applied for a writ of habeas corpus. Word was dis-We understand that great harmony and good patched that the witnesses would soon arrive, and the Randolph and Guilford, shall elect three members each. feeling prevailed, and we venture the assertion young man, who had been thus robbed, left on the train to appear against him.

It is to be hoped that the offender will be punished to the fullest extent of the law.

NEW FLOUR.-We learn that six barrels of new Flour were received by Steamer Gov. Worth, from Fayetteville yesterday, consigned to A. Johnson, Jr. It was branded Family, and sold at \$17 per barrel. The Wheat was raised by Mr. Newton R. Bryan, of

Jonesboro', Moore Co. The Flour is said to be the best article brought to the market in some time, and is the first Flour from new Wheat received here this season.

TAX ON PURCHASES. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. TREASURY DEPARTMENT. Raleigh, July 6th, 1866. MESSES. ENGELHARD & PRICE. Wilmington, N. C.

Dear Sirs: You ask whether editors of newspa pers must list their purchases of paper under section 21, schedule B, of the Revenue Act ? The question is not free from difficulty, and I

am glad to see that your Sheriff shows such an intelligent study of the tax law.

On reading section 21, you will observe : 1st, that many persons, who buy raw materials and above idea.

But the persons taxed are mentioned as "tra-But the persons taxed are mentioned as "traders." I think the tax laws should be construed property in North Carolina, arising out of the late unhap-

SMUGGLING.—We hear it currently reported that the according to the common understanding of the py war has greatly increased the proportion borne by the public debt to the means which the State possesses for its (so-called) Br. Schooner Jos. Setters, Capt. Hardy, has meaning of the words used. If a farmer buys been seized by the Revenue Cutter Moccasin, having been guano and makes it into tobacco, it would be is not commonly known as a "trader." So I ceptable to their creditors; whereas, further, the stocks. think editors of newspapers are never called "traders." The paper they purchase and on which they imprint their editorial and other matter, is the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and things sold, viz : the printed "news," advertise-

> ments, &c. Without arguing the matter further, I am of opinion you are not taxaxable on the purchases of

paper, used in printing your paper. Very respectfully, KEMP P. BATTLE. Public Treasurer.

A Cowardly attempt to Murder a Citizen of New July 7th, 1866.

A cowardly effort was made on Thursday night last, to kill Mr. William J. Walker, a peaceable, inoffensive citizen living on Long Creek, in New Hanover county. He was shot near the shoulder in each arm with large shot, and the wounds are dangerous. He was aroused about midnight from sleep by the effects of fire, and found his house burning up. In attempting to extinguish the

flames, he was fired upon from ambush, and the

guilty party then fled. Ci rcumstances point with unerring certainty to Ned Bell and Hardy McAllister, freedmen, in that section, as being connected with this diabolical deed. One or both, no doubt, attempted to kill him. These villains and thieves have been committing, with impunity, all manner of thefts and rascalities since they were freed, upon the good people of Long Creek and vicinity, and Mr. Walker recently exposed some of their villainy .-They threatened the life of himself and others for such exposition, and revenge prompted these scoundrels in this secret attempt to murder. Mr.

Walker's condition is precarious. His neighbors believe that the plan of these black, midnight assassins was to burn up his house, kill him at the time, and commit his body to the flames, in the hope that public judgment would be that he was accidently burned while the house was burning up. We hope that Sheriff Bunting and other officials will be on the alert for these murderous scamps, who have been so long a terror to peaceable citizens. A well-arranged systematic course of stealing has been for some time going on in sections of country adjoining Wilmington, under the direction of these and similar negroes, and the losses of the farmers in poultry, stock and other property have been and are immense in this lows : respect. It is believed that this systematic arrange- | Per diem and mileage 1st Session....\$19,434 20 ment secures the co-operation of negroes in Wilmington with those in the country in these criminal acts. The vigilant police operations in Wilmington are driving many of these black desperadoes from the city only to depredate upon the country people, who have no such protection, and the lives of the country people are, therefore, more in danger than those in the city. If that

much for the people of Wilmington, will aid the country people in breaking up this desperate state thanks of his hosts of country friends and admirers. These thieves, outlaws and murderers, such as Ned Bell and Hardy McAllister are constantly increasing in numbers in this county, and their example and influence are destructive to the peace and prosperity of those who are honestly striving for a living. Too lazy to work, they must steal, beg or starve; and it is believed that they often impose charity, but ought to be made to work. To give NEW HANOVER COUNTY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION .- There to such negroes is not charity, but it adds to the goes to bed at night is liable to be murdered, or have his house burned, or smoke house or crib

gallant soldier and ardent patriot, General Ran-

som, who as Marshal, is doing, and will do, so

JOHNSTON COUNTY, N. C., July 4th, 1865.

EDITORS JOURNAL:

Allow me to call your attention to the following ticket: FOR GOVERNOR GENERAL MATT. W. RANSOM, of Northampton County. FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR GENERAL ROBERT B. VANCE,

of Buncombe County. OLD LINE WHIG.

AN ORDINANCE

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the people of North Car- manner in which he acts, to retain the control of the dominant race. he section and act above recited, be and they are hereby repealed: Provided, however, That nothing herein contained shall effect the provisions of the act of the General Assembly, entitled "An Act to improve the law of evidence," or prevent the General Assembly from repealing or modiying this Ordinance. SEC. 2. Be it further ordained, That sections fifty-four,

ifty-five, fifty-six, fifty-seven, fifty-eight, and sixty-six of chapter one hundred and seven of the Revised Code, be, and the same are hereby repealed.
[Ratified the 10th day of June, A. D., 1866.]

## AN ORDINANCE

Section 1. Be it ordained by the Delegates of the people of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, That all elecions for Governor of the State of North Carolina, members of the General Assembly, and all other elections, now required by law to be held on the first Thursday in August, shall hereafter be held on the third Thursday in Ocober, under the same rules, regulations, and restrictions, as are now prescribed by law.

Sec. 2. That hereafter, until the first session of the

seventy-one, the House of Commons shall be composed of members elected from the counties in the following manner, viz: The counties of Alleghany, Brunswick, Camden, Cherokee, Clay, Chowan, Currituck, Gates, Greene Hertford, Hyde, Jackson, Jones, Duplin, Lenoir, Onslow, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Polk, Richmond, Tyrrell, Warren, Washington, Watauga, Yancey, Henderson, Transylvania, Almanance, Alexander, Anson, Ashe, Beaufort, Bertie, ber each. The counties of Buncombe, Catawba, Cleve- our colored citizens. We shall watch the operaland, Craven, Cumberland, Forsyth, Granville, Iredell, Johnston, Mecklenburg, Moore, Robeson, New Hanover, from its small beginning may grow a system, that Wayne, Yadkin, Chatham, Davidson, Orange and Wilkes, shall elect two members each. The counties of Wake, Sec. 3. That all laws incontravention of this ordinance, be and they are hereby repealed; Provided, nevertheless, that in case the Constitution be not ratified by the people this ordinance shall have no effect, except that the elections shall be held at the time designated, and shall be held under the law as it existed in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-one, save that the County of Harnett may the Institution,—says that the past session has

vote for a member as heretofore provided. Sec. 4. Be it further or .. xined, That nothing in this ordinance contained shall be so construed as to restrict the General Assembly hereafter from regulating the time of

holding said elections.

Ratified in Convention the 20th day of June, A. D.

E. G. READE, President. JAMES H. MOORE, Secretary. R. C. BADGER, Assistant Secretary.

#### AN ORDINANCE EXTENDING THE TIME FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF THE PUB-

of the State of North Carolina, in Convention Assembled, owner. and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, That the sheriffs and tax collectors of the several Counties of this State be allowed time until the first of January, one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-seven, to settle their accounts with the public treasurer, under the same rules, regulations and restrictions; and under the same

pains and penalties as are now provided by the Revenue Ratified in Convention this 22nd day of June, A. D. ne thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

EDWIN G. READE, President. JAMES H. MOORE, Secretary. R. C. BADGER, Assistant Secretary.

AN ORDINANCE

DRED AND SIXTY-ONE.

payment; and, whereas, the people of North Carolina are solicitous fully to discharge their just obligations at the strange to tax him on his purchases of guano. He carliest possible moment in any manner that shall be acliens, and other claims upon the railroad companies and other corporations, are proceeds of the bonds of the State. issued in great part before the twentieth day of May, in now outstanding; and, whereas, due regard being had as well to economy and other grave public interests as to the rights of public creditors, it were good policy to exchange for the principal of such bonds, the stocks and other property above mentioned, if such exchange can be made at

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the delegates of the people of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, That the Public Treasurer shall advertise, in such newspapers as he may select, and invite proposals for an exchange of the principal of any bonds issued by the State prior to the twentieth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, for certificates of stocks and other interests held by the State in various corporations; such bids shall be opened by the Treasurer upon some day (of which he shall give due notice to them) in presence of the Governor of the State and Comptroller of public accounts, and it shall be his duty to accept those terms which may be most advantageous for the State : Provided. That in no event shall any of the said stocks or other property be exchanged for any less than their par value; and any premiams which may be obtained upon such exchange shall be applied either to the extinguishment of coupons or other interest (if any) due upon the particular bonds accepted in exchange, or to a further discharge of the principal due upon other such bonds; or in case such premium be fractional in regard to such bonds or interest, it may be, as an alternative, at the discretion of the Treasurer, be paid in currency into the Treasury and charged to the

SEC. 2. As soon as may be practicable after the acceptance of any bid, the Public Treasurer shall receive the bonds offered in exchange, and in the presence of the Governor and Comptroller shall cancel the same; it shall also be his duty to transfer the stocks and execute such conveyances of the other interests hereinbefore mentioned as shall be deemed necessary; such conveyances to be in a form approved of by the Governor and the Attorney General: Provided, however, That the interest to be acquired by any such purchaser or assignee of any stock now held by the State, shall not be other than that of the holders of a like amount, in the general stock of the several and respective corporations in which the State may be

a corporator. SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the Comptroller to take a minute of what may be done by the Public Treasurer in the premises, and to make therefrom such entries in the books of his office as may secure a just accountability on the part of the Treasurer because of the transactions herenbefore mentioned.

SEC. 4. The Public Treasurer shall make special reports upon the subject of this ordinance to the General Assemly at every session, and this ordinance shall be subject to repeal or modification by the General Assembly. (Ratified in Convention the 16th day of June, A. D.

EDWIN G. READE, President JAMES H. MOORE, Secretary. R. C. BADGER, Assistant Secretary.

### STATE NEWS.

THE LATE CONVENTION.—The cost to the people of the State of the late Convention was as fol-

..... 30,422 00

This does not, of course, include stationery, lights; printing, advertising, and miscellaneous expenditures.—Sentinel.

NORTH CAROLINA DEAD AT CHARLESTOWN, VA.-The following are the names of the North Carolina dead buried at Charlestown. Their graves were crowned with floral honors, on the 27th ult. They have, besides, been handsomely sodded, and of things, he will merit and receive the additional | marked by head and foot boards, painted white, and inscribed legibly with the names, company

and regiment of the deceased : Capt W T Poole, Co E, 14th N C, Raleigh; R McCreary, Co F, 15th N C; Isaac Cordy, Co I, 23rd N C; Capt J Joiner, Co E, 27th N C; J Gillespie, Co I, 18th N C; Brinson, Co I, 3rd N C; W Hildreth, do; C Rogers, Co C do; W C Taylor, Co D, 14th N C; E R Bishop, Co C, 2nd N C; Lt F M Graham, Co C, 57th N C; J F Morley, Co H 21st; D E Chandler, 15th; Corp L J Simmons, Co E, 12th upon the Freedmen's Bureau, and obtain rations and other assistance, when they are not objects of charity, but ought to be made to work. To give ell, Co F, 53rd; F B Mendenhall, Co B, 28th; and W H

THE FOURTH IN CHARLOTTE,—SENSIBLE FREED-MAN.—The white population of Charlotte made no demonstration in honor of the 4th of July. The negroes, however, went out with banners flying and drums beating. The Times gives the following account of one of the addresses upon the occa-

"A very sensible and respected man-John Gundry by name,—took the stand, and we are informed by one who was present, stated that in his opinion the colored man had not been benefitted by the sudden act of emancipation. That he was not prepared for liberty; and that he lacked emi nently the qualities that enabled him to take care of himself; that those ignorant negroes, who prated about equal rights, did not know what it meant; that if the negro wished to advance him self in the scale of being, he must go to work and work earnestly and faithfully; that idlers and hangers on about the corners of the streets should be made to follow some honest employment; that he must be respectful to the whites; that his old master, and those with whom he was raised, are his best friends—and his future elevation and prosperity depend upon his own industry, and the manner in which he acts, to retain the esteem and

This man, though a slave up to the collapse, enoys the reputation of being an honest, faithful christian, and the whole tenor of his remarks was characterized by good sense and practical ideasand that is the reason why we notice it in our col

CHANGE OF BUREAU OFFICERS. - Lieutenant Mc Killip vacates the Freedmen's Bureau of this city to-day, Lieut. Cox takes his place. So we are in formed.—Newbern Commercial.

THE FREEDMEN.--We have been handed, by J. H. Harris, recording and Cor. Secretary, a copy of the Constitution of the "N. C. Freedmen's Edu cational and Relief Society," organized at Raligh

The object of the Society, as expressed in Art. 2nd, "is to foster a system of Public Schools in this State, which shall be free from all denominational bias, and from which none shall be exclud General Assembly after the year eighteen hundred and ed on account of collor or poverty," &c., "and to relieve, as far as possible, the temporal wants of the aged and infirm." This is an important enterprise-looking to the organization among the freedmen themselves of an association for the education of their young, and the relief of the wants of their old people. We learn that the tions of this Society with interest, and trust that will serve to aid materially in the improvement and cultivation of the minds of the colored people.

> INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF, DUMB AND THE BLIND. The pupils of this State Institution are at present enjoying their vacation. The Deaf Mute Cas-ket,—a neat little monthly periodical published at been a very pleasant one to all connected with it, and expresses the hope that all will spend a pleasant vacation and return promptly at the commencement of the next session.

Coupons Recovered .- It will be remembered that, some weeks since, Chief Justice Ruffin had his pocket picked of some money and a number of coupons, at the N. C. R. R. depot in this city. We learn that the coupons were found, a few days since, concealed in a cleft in the wall in one of the cells of the jail at Amelia C. H., Va. The LIC TAXES BY THE SHERIFFS AND TAX COLLECTORS OF pickpocket had been arrested in Virginia for some other crime, and had hidden the coupons as above Section 1. Be it ordained by the delegates of the people stated. The coupons have been recovered by the

THE DIVORCE CASE. - Some surprise has been expressed that the Convention should have acted on a petition for divorce and granted it. We learn that the case was a peculiar one, not cognizable by the Courts nor even the legislature, and therefore if relief was obtained by the injured party the Convention must grant it. The petition came from Mrs. Jane F. Havens, praying to be divorced from her husband on the ground that he had deserted her for seven years, during which time she had not heard from him and did not know where notice that the expression descriptive of the busi- For Exchanging the Stocks of the State For Bonds the Convention admitted that it was a case not ISSUED BEFORE THE YEAR ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUN- within the jurisdiction of the Courts. If that is true, the Convention did right to afford the woman

Charlotte Democrat.