

Central North Carolina.

We have never known, possibly have never given the subject much consideration, how the custom of editors giving an account of their travels and observations has grown into use.

As the crops are the subjects of most interest, and are generally the topics of the first interrogatories, we made many inquiries in reference to them and took such observations as our time and opportunities permitted.

We found possibly greater improvement still upon the Western North Carolina Railroad, when we take into consideration the damage sustained and the means at command.

At present the trains run but three times a week, leaving Salisbury every Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, and returning the same day.

The drought has been general in that section, and has injured the crops as far up and beyond Morganton. With the exception of the valley of the Catawba in Iredell and Catawba counties, we saw no corn that promised the yield of an ordinary crop.

The general failure of the crops in central and western central portions of the State is having the most depressing influence upon the people of those sections.

Chief Justice Ruffin, of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, has decided against the late "so-called" State Convention, and the Constitution "supposed" to be framed by it.

We clip the above from one of our exchanges, and have noticed it in many of them. The error has been circulated quite extensively, and it probably behooves us to notice it.

A letter, without signature, appeared in our columns on the 21st of July, upon the powers of the late Convention of this State and the amended Constitution which was submitted to the people by that body.

The feeling of apathy of the people of the middle portion of the State is attested by the very small vote cast at the late election, even in counties where the subjects to be balloted for, had been canvassed and efforts made to arouse the voters.

The towns and villages seem not to participate in the general gloom, but are rapidly "reconstructing" from the wear and tear of the war. In Salisbury, especially, we noticed many evidences of improvement and energy.

So far then from Judge Ruffin having decided any cause involving the rights or powers of the late Convention, he does not occupy at this time a position on the bench, but is living in honorable retirement at his home in Alamance county, beloved by his neighbors, and honored as one of the brightest lights which have added lustre to American jurisprudence.

We met many friends, and received welcomes which proceeded only from warm and generous hearts. We shook the hands of former comrades in arms, whom we had not seen since we separated at Appomattox Court House, in April of last year.

During our recent absence, we passed over the North Carolina Railroad, from Goldsboro' to Salisbury, and over the entire length of the Western North Carolina Railroad.

The North Carolina and Western North Carolina Railroads. We have never known, possibly have never given the subject much consideration, how the custom of editors giving an account of their travels and observations has grown into use.

We are convinced from the general appearance of affairs along the line of the road and at the Shops, that the Stockholders and Directors have made most judicious selections of officers.

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We are urging the claims of that town as superior to those of Charlotte, which city has been suggested by the Times as peculiarly adapted for the location of the proposed College.

Some good reason doubtless exists for the measure support now given to our State University. We are fully aware that very great want of money exists throughout the country, and this fact which cramps all business affects the prosperity of our institutions of learning.

We have much love for our alma mater, and no one of its graduates more than ourselves wish for its continued success and prosperity, and we can assure its Faculty, among whom we reckon some to whom we are attached by long years of almost filial affection, that we allude to these matters "more in sorrow than in anger."

Therefore, with the kindest wishes for the success of the University and in unison with our feelings of what we deem best for the interests of the State, we would discard the advantages of all the desirable localities that may be presented, and respectfully urge the establishment of an Agricultural Department at Chapel Hill, and by adopting other necessary changes and improvements, make it really and fully what its name imports—a University.

The following from the National Intelligencer, will give more fully the facts connected with the grant of land.

Having recently paid a hurried visit to these springs, we are prepared to speak of their attractions as a watering place. The White Sulphur Springs of Catawba County are situated about six miles from the Western North Carolina Railroad, in one of the loveliest valleys of the Western North Carolina Piedmont region.

The guest who does not seek this retreat entirely for health, will find other and substantial charms here. New and convenient buildings, neat furniture and good fare, with a variety of amusements, all under the charge of liberal and high-toned Southern gentlemen, afford many of the comforts of a hospitable home.

This fine watering place belongs to a company of Baltimore and Richmond gentlemen, who seem determined to make it vie with its older and better known rivals in Virginia. It certainly has the advantage of many of them in beauty of scenery and properties of waters, and if these, added to a liberal expenditure of money, will command success, we see no reason why these Springs should not become a most popular and fashionable resort.

We suppose the number of visitors at present is about seventy.

We have kept our readers duly advised of the gradual spread of the cholera in the United States. We are glad to state, however, that thus far it has but lightly visited our country, and can hardly be considered an epidemic at any point where it has prevailed.

When I remember that it was Massachusetts and South Carolina that, in the convention which framed the constitution, voted against the abolition of the slave trade; that it was Massachusetts, in 1812, which, through some of her men, taught the doctrine of nullification, which South Carolina asserted in 1833, and in the form of secession reasserted in 1861; when I called to mind that South Carolina fired the first gun in this contest, and the veins of Massachusetts poured out the first blood in this struggle; [applause]; and when I call to mind that at the same time and in the same time ask the people of this country to look in on this convention and see these two old States of the Union coming here, in fraternal embrace, approaching the common altar of a common country, ready to make common sacrifices for the good of the whole—I say again, could the whole people of the United States and Massachusetts and South Carolina—no further work for us to perform. [Applause.]

It has been suggested, with much force, we think, that the long drought and extreme heat, which has been the source of much injury to crops in some localities, and the subject of universal complaint in all, have been our salvation; that misaim cannot exist without moisture, and the long, hot and dry season continuing through June and July literally destroyed the noxious effluvia which usually poisons the atmosphere during the summer months.

The season is now approaching when vegetable matter will begin to decay, which is always attended with more or less sickness, especially in this latitude.

Let no water stand on your lots; allow no garbage to accumulate; invite the generous healthy sunlight into every corner; use lime, but do not stack it beforehand—it is in the process of slacking that the disinfecting powers of lime develop itself, and not after it is stacked; afterwards it merely absorbs water, and when it rains, the moisture, when the foul odor proceeds—do not change your diet, unless it is a shockingly bad one; especially avoid as much as possible, any food of such delicate nature as strawberries; when very warm do not rush into cold water, or rush cold water into you; never drink cholera the topic of conversation—know a worthy man who never had an instant's water after he discovered that he had a spleen—cultivate cheerfulness; it is one of the fine arts, and for the great earthly end of all arts, human happiness, is worth the whole of them put together. And if, after all this, you get cholera, or have any preliminary symptoms, there are such persons—and keep quiet till it comes to see you.

First Bale of New Cotton.—The first bale of new cotton is expected in this market in a few days. It is supposed to be put up to the highest bidder. Intense competition may be expected.—Northern Commercial.

We take pleasure in informing our Northern friends that we are ahead of them. They expect the first bale of new cotton to arrive in their market shortly. The first bale has already arrived in ours. It was shipped by Messrs. Smith, Marlow & Smith, of New York, N. Y., and was received by Messrs. Russell, Ellis, to whom it was consigned, yesterday morning. It was received together with a note to the effect that it was the first bale of new cotton. No information was conveyed, however, as to the place upon which it was grown, or the name of the planter. Messrs. Moody & Smith are country merchants who each own a plantation, and their Agents here surmise that it was grown upon the place of one of these gentlemen.

We suppose that the goblet offered by Messrs. Mitchell, Allen & Co., as a prize for the first bale of new cotton brought into this market, will be awarded to the planter upon whose place this was grown. One of the requirements of the contest was, that the cotton should weigh 400 pounds. The one to which we allude, weighed but 359 pounds, but the claimants do not suppose that the prize will be withheld on account of the trifling difference of weight.

Wilmington and Manchester R. R. Car.—The sleeping-car which is now used on our railroad here, is a curiosity. The passenger may now, by paying a dollar extra, have the pleasure and luxury of lying, at full length, on a soft couch, where he may enjoy rest and sleep equal to that which he could have on the best steamboat, except that he is not so liable to seasickness. The car is now well managed, and with the exception of what is a temptation to travel, there seems to be nothing to prevent the most successful success and prosperity.—Atlantic Crescent.

We have before alluded to the sleeping-cars which are now in use on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, and take pleasure in asserting that they afford the greatest comfort, and are luxurious in the extreme. Nothing is more enjoyed than the ride on these cars.

Mortality Among the Business Men of Our City.—In glancing over a copy of Kelley's Business Directory for 1866-67 we were struck with the number of names, contained upon one single page, of men who have since died. This led us to review the whole work, in order to inform ourselves of the following resolutions this morning adopted by the delegation: Resolved unanimously, by the Ohio Democratic Delegation, that we should regard the exclusion from such a list as an unjust and unreasonable infringement of the rights of the democracy of Ohio, and are ready to stand by him in the assertion of his rights and the rights of his constituents.

Philadelphia Convention. Speech of the President. Gentlemen of the Convention and fellow-citizens of the United States—[Applause.]—For the distinguished honor of being called upon to preside over the deliberations of this convention I sincerely thank you. I could have wished that its responsibilities had fallen upon another. But relying upon the high and generous confidence which you have reposed in me, I enter at once upon my duties with an earnest desire for the success of that great cause in which we are now engaged.

For the first time in six years a national convention representing all the States is now assembled. Six long, weary years. As I look back, oh what an interval of joy and agony and care.—During that time we have been engaged in the most gigantic civil war the world has ever seen. Wasting our resources, drenching a thousand bat fields in fraternal blood, and carrying to fraternal graves our fathers, our sons and our brothers, by thousands, we have been to Almighty God that the war is over. [Applause.] Peace, blessed peace has come. The assurance which we here witness tells us that peace has come, and come to stay. [Applause.] Oh, my fellow citizens, if the whole people of the United States could this day look in upon this convention, and see these two old States of the Union coming here, in fraternal embrace, approaching the common altar of a common country, ready to make common sacrifices for the good of the whole—I say again, could the whole people of the United States and Massachusetts and South Carolina—no further work for us to perform. [Applause.]

Secretary Seward to Address the People North and South.—The Campaign.—The Secretary of the Treasury and Gold Rates.

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Fellow-citizens, unfortunately, it may be, the whole people of the United States are no more to witness what is now transpiring, therefore the greater work still rests upon us. From this time until the election of the next Congress we should be unremitting in our exertions to see to it that the next Congress, if this shall continue to refuse this sacred right of representation to equal States, [Applause.] When this is done, the Union is restored. [Applause.] And when the Union is restored, we shall be prepared, in my judgment, to enter upon a higher and nobler career among the nations of the earth than has ever yet been occupied by any government upon which the sun of heaven ever shone. [Applause.] We shall stand in the vanguard of civilization and liberty; we shall lead the way by the light of our example, for all the other nations of the earth. [Applause.] Gentlemen, without detaining you any longer, I shall enter at once upon the duties of the chair.

Philadelphia, Aug. 15.—Last evening another meeting took place at the National Guards' Hall, the second of a series to take place under the auspices of the Johnson Clymer Club during the session of the National Convention, and to be addressed by the leading delegates in attendance.

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IMPORTANT WAR MOVEMENTS IN MEXICO. The French Evacuate Monterey.—The Liberals Occupy Tampico.—The French Abandon all the Northern States.—Gen. Lew. Wallace at Matamoros.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 13.—The Matamoros correspondent of the Times says a brigade of Jacobins' army is in the city of Monterey. The Imperial garrison at Saltillo spiked their guns and destroyed the ammunition, and went to relieve Monterey, but retreated to San Luis Potosi. All the Northern States were to be abandoned by the Imperialists, and San Luis Potosi would be invested by the Republican Governor of that State.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 14.—Advice from Matamoros to the Times, under date of Aug. 11, says the French evacuated Monterey on the 25th, spiking their cannon and destroying their ammunition. The Liberals occupied Tampico on the 1st inst. The French were obliged to retreat. There was no hope of reinforcements.

HONOLULU AND EASTERN ASIA. Ministers Burlingame and Van Valkenburg.—Heavy Shipments of Tea.—A New Tariff Adopted in Japan.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 14.—The bark Smythotte and Corbet bring Honolulu dates of July 14. The former brings Captain Mitchell and Sam'l H. Ferguson, as passengers, of the ship Hornet, which was destroyed by fire.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 15.—The ship Voltigeur brings Hong Kong dates of June 16. Although the shipments of tea to the United States were very large during the summer season, the past season was the largest ever known. The expedition against the pirates on the west coast had been very successful.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 15.—The brig Jeanne brings Japan news of June 30. A tariff convention was held at Jeddo on June 25, in which America, Japan, England, France and Holland participated. The revised tariff was adopted on June 30. A tariff convention was held at Jeddo on June 25, in which America, Japan, England, France and Holland participated.

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