ILMINGTON, N. C., AUGUST 17, 1866.

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. Whether it obtained through editorial vanity or the curiosity of readers has not been definitely ascertained so far as we are aware. Be this as it may, however, it has come to be expected, and as we paid a flying visit through the middle portion of the State, and as far West as Burke county, dubenefit of our hasty observations.

and are generally the topics of the first interrogathem and took such observations as our time and or personal considerations. opportunities permitted. Of the crops between Wilmington and Goldsboro', we have fully spoweed generally is not as large as might be desired, cotton crop as far up the North Carolina Railroad

as the county of Wake. labor as those farther East.

The corn crop along the line of the North Carto meet their taxes from the proceeds of their the passenger train. farms, and many will be unable to pay their laborers and support their families.

saw no corn that promised the yield of an ordinintelligent gentleman living beyond the mounin consequence thereof.

and western central portions of the State is having West. the most depressing influence upon the people of those sections. They are very gloomy in their anticipations of the future. Added to the political complications which are a common source of and suffering. We found many of the laboring clases most despondent and entirely indifferent to the future, seemingly with their last hope lost for even ultimate recuperation from their impoverished condition, and what we most regretted to see, was a disposition on the part of many who Northwest. In fact, we came down as far as Raleigh on Tuesday morning last with a large number who were moving to Indiana. They amounted to two or three car loads.

The feeling of apathy of the people of the mid dle 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. They seem to have entirely lost interest for the presumption of the authorship, being the in political matters, and we fear too generally give way to useless forebodings.

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. Many new buildings are being erected, particularly in the business portions of the town, and the old ones are underwash gives the place the appearance of having put on its new clothes. High Point and Greensboro'have an air of prosperity and every indication warrants the assurance that the latter, especially, is a place of rapidly growing commercial importance.

We met many friends, and received welcomes which proceed 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. We fought over many battles, our happiness softened by the sacred recollection of our dead comrades and the deplorable condition of the very greatful reception we received from many Scales' Brigades-soldiers who had served with us for four years, and whose welfare and protection had been our constant care, and for whose dangers and trials we had sympathized, and in whose safety and success we had rejoiced. Attached as we are to all who did their duty in their country's hour of danger, there is a bond of association and sympathy connecting us with the men of these two Brigades, cemented by the blood of Branch, Pender, Avery, Campbell, Davis, Haywood, Wooster and other gallant comrades, that will dissolve only when the "golden bowl be broken

and the silver cord be loosed." We shall take occasion soon to refer to other matters of interest connected with our trip.

The North Carolina and Western North Carolina Railroads.

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. We are pleased to be able to state that both roads give the best evidences of ability and energy in their management.

The North Carolina Railroad, we should judge, with new engines and cars, and the speed of Governor enjoys for his ability and sterling integrithe mail train must be equal if not superior to that ty in all matters of finance. He has distinguished attained previous to the war. The repairs to the his administration rather in ferreting out the character, and the facilities offered by the exten- by permitting himself to become the dupe of sive works at "Company Shops," are made most such. We take it that in selecting agents to advantageously available to this Company, and transact important financial business for the State work, in engines and 'cars, turned out at their connection with his loyalty. shops.

visional Government, is a compliment as great as tees to inquire into and faithfully report to the adopted in the management of our roads, will lead it will devolve upon the next legislature, before ing last week, we propose to give the readers the to the retention of efficient officials. The great they vote to appropriate another cent for its suparts, human happiness, is worth the whole of them put As the crops are the subjects of most interest, her lines of Roilroads, should not be jeopardized cultural Department could be added with compar- for at once—there are such persons—and keep quiet till he by frequent changes of careful, industrious and atively little expense and may revive the prosperitories, we made many inquiries in reference to successful Railroad managers, merely for political ty of that Institution.

We found possibly greater improvement still upon the Western North Carolina Railroad, when ken in a recent issue of our paper. The good we take into consideration the damage sustained exists throughout the country, and this fact which prospect at that date has more than born out our and the means at command. Captain S. S. Kirkpredictions, and the cotton crop is more prom- land, the gentlemanly and efficient Superintendent, ising now than it was three weeks since. The and by whose energy and intelligence this work the very greatest interest is felt by parents to edubut it has a healthy appearance and the stand is in the management of the road. Without engines good. Ordinarily the crops seem to be well or cars, passenger or freight; without depots or worked. These features are characteristic of the bridges, so thorough had General Stoneman ac-The cotton in Davidson and the valley of the repaired in every department, and its facilities in Yadkin is small, and, except in the low lands, has all respects are of the first order. We were especially suffered much from drought. The crops in this pleased with the superior workmanship displayed region do not give as much evidence of care and in the building of a handsome passenger coach at the shops of this company.

At present the trains run but three times a olina Railroad from Hillsboro' to Salisbury and in week, leaving Salisbury every Monday, Wednesthe adjacent districts, as we learned from several day and Friday mornings, and returning the same reliable sources, is almost entirely burnt up. We day. This is rendered necessary, not from the learned that South and South-west of Salisbury, want of facilities, but this number of trains is embracing large districts in South Carolina, there able to do the business required. There remains is almost a total failure in the corn crop. This as yet two miles and a half unfinished between fact taken with the complete failure in the wheat the present terminus of the road and Morganton. crop, must bring upon the people of that section We were glad to shake by the hand, Capt. Blackthe greatest suffering and distress. We are confi- mer, formerly of the 7th N. C. Regiment, and dent that in a large portion of the South-western severely wounded at Frazier's Farm, June 30th, part of the State, the farmers will barely be able 1862, who is the courteous conductor in charge of

This great work, as well as other unfinished roads of the State require the earliest attention of The drought has been general in that section, our State government. It is certainly necesand has injured the crops as far up and beyond sary for the prosperity of the State that they should Morganton. With the exception of the valley of be completed. We are the last persons to advothe Catawba in Iredell and Catawba counties, we cate an increase of present taxes, but this does not blind us to the absolute necessity of compleary crop, and here the failure of the wheat crop ting our unfinished works of internal improve- tural college scrip taken by the State of North Carolina had been very general and complete. From an ments. Certainly no more serious or important matter can engross the attention of the next Letains, and who had just travelled on horseback gislature. We sincerely hope that some means from Jackson county to Burke, we learned that may be devised of rendering such assistance as the crops in Western North Carolina were good, will insure the rapid progress to completion of and the spirits of the people somewhat improved the two great lines of railroads which will make North Carolina the thoroughfare, and her harbors The very general failure of the crops in central the shipping ports, of the rich granaries of the

The New North Carolina Constitution.

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. He says: "I consider that there is no trouble and dark foreboding to us all, they have besides the fear of the tax gatherer and utter want tion for us, or to alter that which we had and have."

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 were determined to labor on, to emigrate to the the late Convention of this State and the amendefforts from some of the most distinguished gentlemen of the State to reply to the positions taken paper or from any reliable source so far as we know, that the distinguished ex-Chief Justice Ruffin was its author. We suppose the only grounds remarkable ability and legal force of the paper .-It required not even the rumor of its authorship to bring it to the attention of the people of the State, and more than any other cause, its publi-

cation has affected the late election, 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 honoragoing repairs, while a free use of paint and white- ble retirement at his home in Alamance county, beloved by his neighbors, and honored as one of sojourn at these springs. Two instances, espethe brightest lights which have added lustre to American jurisprudence. But few persons will endorse the attack or respect the spirit which prompted it, made by a partizan editor of this of this State, and the other a gentleman of our peace has come. The assurance which we here State upon this venerable and distinguished gentleman.

Agricultural College.

During the first session of the last Legislature, that body passed a bill accepting the land donated by the Congress of the United States, enacted during the war, granting to each State a certain our country. We were especially pleased by portion of the public lands for the purpose of establishing Agricultural Colleges. The Governor of the gallant "boys," who composed Lane's and was directed to make immediate application therefor. We are no less gratified than surprised that this application has met with success, as we learn from an article from the National Intelligencer published below, as upon its first presentation, if we are not mistaken, Congress refused even to receive it, apparently somewhat indignant at the presumption of North Carolina. We suppose their refusal was based upon the ground of an unwillingness to recognize the Governor and Legislature, or even the State as a component part of the United States, and therefore not entitled to the benefit of the grant.

Soon after the adjournment of the Legislature, Governor Worth commissioned Gov. Swain, President of the University of the State, to attend to the matter at Washington, who, we learn, was successful in his mission.

If the vast body of land due the State under this Congressional grant is not fritered away by sharp land agents, we hope much good will result from its acquisition, and that by a proper and economical use of the proceeds resulting from its sale, the future prosperity of the State may be greatly enhanced. That this will be done we have great asis doing a very fine business. It is well supplied surance, from the enviable reputation our present road have all been made of the most substantial sharp pratices of the agents of a former one, than we were shown most beautiful and substantial the honesty of the applicant will be considered in

Already we notice our friends of the Goldsboro'

of affairs along the line of the road and at the rior to those of Charlotte, which city has been ed with more or less sickness, especially in this Shops, that the Stockholders and Directors have suggested by the Times as peculiarly adapted for latitude. Our cotemporary, the Petersburg Index, made most judicious selections of officers. The the location of the proposed College. We would gives the following simple and sensible instrucelection of Mr. Webb as President, after his defeat | not disparage the claims of either, but we have al- | tions to meet the threatened danger, which we reunder the regime of the late Provisional Govern- ready a University, most advantageously located, ment, was certainly a marked compliment, but one with ample buildings, that for some cause or other well deserved by the efficient services already ren- is languishing for support. With a roll of students accumulate; invite the generous healthy sunlight into dered, and the eminent fitness which successful in 1860 second only to one institution in the Uniexperience and industry assured. The retention ted States, it has barely an hundred at the open- ers of lime developes itself, and not after it is slacked of Mr. Wilkes as Superintendent, in the universal ing of the second year since the termination of revolution which has marked the organization of hostilities. While mindful of this want of patour Railroads since the expiration of the Pro- ronage, and which it urgently behooves the Trusit was deserved. We trust that the future course people of the State, or upon their failure to do so interests North Carolina and her citizens have in port, we would respectfully suggest that an Agri-

Some good reason doubtless exists for the meagre support now given to our State University .-We are fully aware that very great want of money cramps all business affects the prosperity of our institutions of learning. But we also know that has been reconstructed, has accomplished wonders cate their children, and very many are doing so with very great inconvenience to themselves. The want of means, therefore, will not altogether account for the paucity of the students at Chapel complished his work of destruction; and with Hill, for every similar State Institution throughbut a very limited patronage, the road is entirely out the South, and many others of second rate importance, more than double and several quadruple its numbers.

> 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 ments originally stated as necessary to be complied with "more in sorrow than in anger." We will refer to this subject again.

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 Uni-

The following from the National Intelligencer, will give more fully the facts connected with the

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE SCRIP FOR THE SOUTHERN STATES.—The Commissioner of the General Land Office has for some time been busily engaged in signing the agriculunder the Congressional grant of July 2, 1862. The labor is now nearly completed, and the scrip will be forwarded in a few days to the Governor of that State. There have one hundred and sixty acres each. The only Southern States that have thus far signified their intention of accepting the provisions of the grant of Congress, besides North ia will shortly be prepared. The law granting to States by no means drowsy. the privilege of selecting lands for agricultural and mechanic colleges provides for an amount of public lands equal to thirty thousand acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress to which such such States are sus of 1860, the tracts to be selected from the public lands acre, or selections may be made from from the \$2.50 or double minimum; but, in the latter case, the lands are to be computed at the maximum price, and the number of less than a quarter section.

White Sulphur Springs, Catawba County.

Having recently paid a hurried visit to these the bravest of the brave, who gave their life-blood for 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 ed Constitution which was submitted to the peo- North Carolina Piedmont region. The scenery is ple by that body. The appearance of the letter | picturesque, and the air bracing. The mountains created quite a sensation, and drew forth several loom up grandly in the blue distance, while immediately around the springs magnificent forests of oak and chestnut afford the most refreshing retherein. It was stated without authority from this treats. Limpid streams from innumerable springs course through the grounds furnishing the most delightful baths.

But the virtues of the waters themselves are the chief consideration. The White Sulphur spring is clear and cold, and while strongly impregnated with medicinal qualities of the highest order, is not so distasteful as many similar waters. The Chalybeate Springs have been pronounced during the present season, by an eminent chemist in this State, as being the most valuable of its character he had eyer tested. Professing no scientific knowledge of the virtues of these waters, we are only prepared to speak of facts coming under our own observation of the beneficial results produced by a cially, we have in our mind, which fully convince the fields in fraternal blood, and carrying to frater a glorious and saving triumph in the end to the After engaging in conversation for a few moments us of the efficacy of the waters—one in the per- by thousands. But thanks be to Almighty God is enlisted. son of a popular divine of the Episcopal Church the war is over. [Applause.] Peace, blessed

The guest who does not seek this retreat entirely for health, will find other and substantial moment look in upon this convention; if they charms here. 1New and convenient buildings, could see what we now witness, the North and the neat furniture and good fare, with a variety of South, the East and the West joining together in amusements, all under the charge of liberal and fraternal association as friends and fellow citizens, the comforts of a hospitable home.

of Baltimore and Richmond gentlemen, who better known rivals in Virginia. It certainly one roof, melting to tears of joy and gratitude, to very vividly before the public view, in his populincreasing at the rate of ten per cent. has the advantage of many of them in beauty of witness this commingling, there would be no strug- lar and attractive manner. 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.

is about seventy.

The Cholera.

We have kept our readers duly advised of the gradual spread of the cholera in the United States. considered an epidemic at any point where it has of the Union coming here, in fraternal embrace, The Secretary of the Treasury having returned, ported fifty-one deaths by cholera since leaving. out its devouring arms in many directions, seeking victims for its insatiate appetite, just as the most sickly season of the year is approaching, is sufficient to put every citizen upon their guard.— We have on more than one occasion referred to this matter, and respectfully urged a consideration of this subject upon the attention of our people and authorities,

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 miasma cannot exist without moisture, and the long, hot and dry season continuing through June

We are convinced from the general appearance News are urging the claims of that town as supe- matter will begin to decay, which is always attendcommend to our readers :

Let no water stand on your lots; allow no garbage to every corner; use lime, but do not slack it beforehandit is in the process of slacking that the disinfecting pow afterwards it merely absorbs, as so much flour or sand would, the moisture, whence the foul odor proceeds -do not change your diet, unless it is a shockingly bad one e temperate (there is no such doctor as temperance, and no such devil as drunkenness): when very warm do not rush into cold water, or rush cold water into you; never make cholera the topic of conversation—we knew a worthy man who never had an instant's peace after he dis covered that he had a spleen-cultivate cheerfulness: it is one of the fine arts, and for the great earthly end of all ogether. And if, after all this, you get cholera, or have any premonitory symptoms of it, send for a sensible docomes 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 suggested that it be put up to the highest bidder. Spirit ompetition may be expected. - Newbern Commercial.

We take pleasure in informing our Newbern friend hat we are ahead of them. They expect the first bale new cotton to arrive in their market shortly. The first bale has already arrived in ours. It was shipped by Express from Messrs. Moody & Smith, Marion C. H., S. ., and was received by Messrs. Russeli & Ellis, to whom place of one of those two gentlemen.

As we expected, our South Carolina friends are ahead of those of our own State, and have outstripped us in the

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 require ants do not suppose that the prize will be withheld on account of the trifling difference of weight.

he claim entitled to such an action.

The cotton was purchased by Messrs. Worth & Daniel, at 25 cents per pound, and shipped to Philadelphia this al debt, South Carolina, with her sister States, Washington says: "Mr. Seward had an interview with morning by the steamship Pioneer. The staple is excel thought the debt was incurred in conquering the the President to-day, and it is reported that a proclama-

WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER R. R. CAR.—The sleepng-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 the boat on water does not move so roughly as the car on the iron-rail. Some, however, would prefer the latter. This road is now well managed, and with the sleeping-car, which is a temptation to travel, there seems to be nothing to prevent the most splendid success and prosperity. - Marion Crescent.

We have before alluded to the sleeping-cars which are now in use on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad and take pleasure in re-asserting that they afford the greatthousand six hundred and eighty-eight pieces of scrip, of est comforts, and are luxurious in the extreme. Nothing is more elegant than the manner in which they are furnished. To recline upon the soft and luxurious couches, is Carolina, are Virginia and Georgia. The scrip for Virgin- sufficient to invoke the presence of Morpheus, upon eyes

MORTALITY AMONG THE BUSINESS MEN OF OUR CITY .- In glancing over a copy of Kelley's Business Directory for of the United States subject to private entry at \$1.25 per | This led us to review the whole work, in order to inform acres proportionally diminished. But no mineral lands that no less than one hundred business men had are to be selected, and no selections allowed of a quantity died since the compilation of the work. Among these we notice the names of prany of prominence and standing tion. during life. Not a few among that number were those ause most sacred and noble in its character. The part which Wilmington, through her sons, bore in that most exalted need not be ashamed of. Truly she has had to cause to blush for her sons.

PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

Speech of the President.

Gentlemen of the Convention and fellow-citithis convention, in my opinion, will prove to be and decline taking my seat in the convention. one of the greatest. for peace hath victories not crowning victory? [Applause.]

what an interval of blood and agony and tears.— During that period we have been engaged in the most gigantic civil war the world has ever seen- nious, your proceedings full of the spirit of wis- you talk to royalty, to a king or queen. In conclu-Wasting our resources, drenching a thousand bat | dom and patriotism, and its results crowned with | sion the President heartily welcomed his guest. nal graves our fathers, our sons and our brothers, great cause in which every sympathy of my heart | the royal family retired. 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 gle at the polls in the coming elections. [Ap-

When I remember that it was Massachusetts and South Carolina that, in the convention which ramed the constitution, voted against the abolition of the slave trade; that it was Massachusetts. in 1812, which, through some of her men, taught We suppose the number of visitors at present the doctines of nullification, which South Carolina reasserted in 1833, and in the form of secession reasserted in 1860; 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 in on this convention and see these two old States bably execute their threats. It has been suggested, with much force we of all the States under the constitution,—[ap. not passed. think, that the long drought and extreme heat, plause]—including the sacred and inalienable Washing right of every State under the constitution to

Gentlemen of the Convention, I shall go into on."] The distinguished gentleman (Gen. Dix) their suppression, has been revoked. and July literally destroyed the noxious effluvia to say, much better than I could say it. I endorse which usually poisons the atmosphere during the and take great pleasure in fully endorsing, all that he said, sentence by sentence, word by word .-The season is now approaching when vegetable [Applause.]

Fellow-citizens, unfortunately, it may be, the 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, that the next Congress shall recognize that right. tored. 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 occu-pied by any government upon which the sun of was sunk by the Republicans in the channel below the eaven ever shone. [Applause.] We shall stand in the vanguards of civilization and liberty; we er from New York, with arms and ammuntion for the Gov shall lead the way by the light of our example, for enrnor of Tamaulipas. all the other nations of the earth. [Applause.] Gentlemen, without detaining you any longer, shall enter at once upon the duties of the chair.

Speech of Governor Perry, of South Carolina. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15.—Last evening another meeting took place at the National Guards' Hall, the second of a series to tale 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. Governor Perry, of South Carolina, was introduced, and said he had come from South Carolina in the spirit of Gen. Grant, who had said that there was nothing better than for the people of of July 14. The former brings Captain Mitchell and Sam'l the North and South to intermingle with each H. Ferguson, as passengers, of the ship Hornet, which was other. Thus prejudices would be swept away, and this great republic would be united into one July 10, for China and Japan. t was consigned, yesterday morning. It was received great people-a power among the nations of the it earth. Though he had come from South Caroliwas the first bale of new cotton. No information na he would say that South Carolina had accepted was conveyed, however, as to the place upon which it was in good faith the results of the late contest. She gest ever known. grown, or the name of the planter. Messrs. Moody & had contended for the principle of secession, and, the west coast had been very successful. Smith are country merchants who each own a plantation, as he had told President Johnson last summer, and their Agents here surmise that it was grown upon the when appointed Provisional Governor, South Carolina is as loyal to-day as Massachusetts.

South Carolina was the first to accept the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, and has decreed that it shall never be restored. South Carolina expected after she had conformed to all requisitions of the President of the United States, um to fine, \$31@\$35. that the Union would be again restored, but are not ten States deprived of representation, while their citizens are taxed without their consent ?-Erroneous opinions prevail at the North in regard was that the bale should weigh 400 pounds. The one to to the status of negroes at the South. When the which we alluded, weighs but 359 pounds, but the claim- President's proclamation declared them free, he informed his fifteen domestics that they were free to do as they chose, but that if they desired to do | dead. Three of our prominent merchants have been requested so, they might remain as before, under his care. y Messrs. Mitchell, Allen & Co. to consider the merits of Not one of them had left him. In South Carolina he claim made for the prize, and award it if they think at present there was scarcely an inhabitant but takes the warmest interest in the race. No op-

pression exists there. In regard to the nation-Southern States, yet they will not consent to re- tion will be immediately issued re-establishing pudiate one dollar, nor does any sane man in South Carolina believe that the Confederate debt will ever be accepted by the United States.

LETTER FROM MR. VALLANDIGHAM. Mr. Grosebeck, of Ohio, as the organ of the united delegation from that State presented a letter of withdrawal from Mr. Vallandigham, and frauds upon the government. asked that it might be read to the convention. The chairman intimated that it would require

unanimous consent, and asked whether there was any objection. A delegate from New York rose and objected.

Loud cries of "Read it." "read it."] Hon, Reverdy Johnson, of Md., moved that the rules be suspended, in order to allow the letter to

The rules were suspended, and the letter was read by the secretary, as follows:

Girard House, Philadelphia, August 14, 1866. To Chairman National Union Convention-Sir: I have this day re ceived from the National Union Committee, through the Hon. Wm. S. Groesbeck, chairman of joint Ohio delegagate from that State. The Hon. Geo. W. Cook, chairman of democratic delegation from Ohio, has also communicated to me the following resolutions this morning adopted

" Resolved unanimously, by the Ohio Democratic Dele cation, That we recognize the right of Clement L. Vallandigham, a duly elected delegate from the third conressional district of Ohio, to hold a seat in that conven-

That we should regard his exclusion from such seat as an unjust and unreasonable infringement of the rights of the democracy of said district, and are ready to stand by him in the assertion of his rights and the rights of his

'That we endorse cordially the purity and patriotism of his motives, and his fitness every way to sit in said convention; yet, for the sake of harmony and good feeling in the same, and in order to secure the great ends for which it is called, we consent to his withdrawal from this dele gation and a seat in the convention, if, in his judgment his duty to his constituents shall justify such withdrawal.'

Yielding my own deliberate convictions of duty and right to the almost unanimous opinions and ens of the United States- Applause. - For the desires of friends whose wisdom and soundness of istinguished honor of being called upon to pre- judgment and sincerity and purity of motives. the President this evening. Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. side over the deliberations of this convention I I may not question, to the end that there shall be Patterson, Mrs. Welles, and Mrs. Stanbery were sincerely thank you. I could have wished that its no pretext even, from any quarter for any contro- present at the interview. The President address resposibilities had fallen upon another. But re- verted questions or disturbing element in the con- ed his visitor as Queen Emma, and said he would lying upon that courtesy and generous confidence vention to mar its harmony or hinder in any way now do in person what the acting Secretary of which has called me to the chair, I enter at once the result to the cause of the constitution, the State had already done, extend to her Majesty a upon its duties with an earnest desire for the suc- Union and the public liberty which shall follow cordial welcome to the capital of a nation of thir ess of that great cause in which we are now en- from its deliberations and its actions, I hereby tymillions of people. It was not because the gaged. Among the great events of our own day withdraw from the Ohio democratic delegation, guest was a Queen that this welcome was extended,

I am profoundly conscious that the sanctity and the fame of which had preceded her. The cor less renowned than war. [Applause.] And this magnitude of the interests involved in the present dial welcome was extended on account of the ef convention is one of her victories-may I not say political canvass in the United States are too im- fects of the visit in the cause of humanity and mense not to demand a sacrifice of every personal Christianity. If, said the President, I was dis For the first time in six years a national con- consideration in a struggle upon the issue of which posed to be facetious, I should say that in this count vention representing all the States is now assem- depends, as I solemnly believe, the present peace, try all men are kings and all women are queens. oled. Six long, weary years. As I look back, oh and ultimately the existence of free republican Our rulers derive their power from the people,

government on this continent. Trusting that your deliberations may be harmo- you address any man or woman in this country,

I am, respectfully, &c., C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

Secretary Seward to Address the People North and South_The Campaign_The Secretary of the Treasury and Gold Rates.

From the Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun. Washington, August 13 .- The Secretary of river, and that the necessary steps be taken to [Applause.] If be here to-night. Mr. Seward will be expected, Chicago, Ang. high-toned Southern gentlemen, afford many of they could see, as we saw, Massachusetts and South when he takes the western tour with the Presi-Carolina [applause] by their full delegations com- dent, in September, to address the people upon city since Friday last. This fine watering place belongs to a company plause — if they could have seen this body, great— if the National Union Convention at Philadelphia cases of cholera occurred on the steamer Canada. er in numbers and in weight of character and brain should make a favorable impression, he would of the Northern Packet Line from St. Louis. seem determined to make it vie with its older and than has ever assembled on this continent, under take an earlier opportunity to bring the subject

The Radical presses have already begun to express some solicitude in regard to the proposed | Carro, August 12.—The steamer Continents tour of the President and Secretary of State. The which passed here last night with a detachment people of Illinois, for instance would thereby have of the Fifty-sixth Colorado Infantry, had sixty an opportunity of forming a more just and impar- cases of cholera, induced by the eating of raw the tial estimate of Senator Trumbull's harangues.

It will be noticed that the tenor of the cam- who ate the sugar were sick. The steamers Henpain speeches by the Radical orators, both in the ry Ames and Platte Valley also had sickness on Western and Middle States, indicates a settled and board. malignant hostility to the President and Mr. Seward. Articles of an inflammatory and revolu- era were reported to the Board of Health to-day tionary tendency also fill the Radical journals, not for the twenty-four hours ending at noon, twenty only denouncing the President and Secretary, but six of which were fatal. We are glad to state, however, that thus far it has when I call to mind all these memories, and at the demanding their impeachment and removal. If the steamer Continental, with a detachment of the steamer Continental of the steamer same time ask the people of this country to look the Radicals win at the Fall elections they will pro-

prevailed. Yet the fact that it is gradually reaching approaching the common altar of a common counhe may now be expected to make some reply to Cairo, and twenty-six cases now on board. try, ready to make common sacrifices for the good thirty-six New York commercial and financial steamer Henry Dives, also from the South of the United States witness all this, there would merce, who have memorialized him in favor of have taken active measures to meet the spread of have taken active measures to meet the spread of have taken active measures. remain no further work for us to perform. [Ap- the sale of all his surplus gold. Without refer- the disease. District physicians have been applause.] If the people of Massachusetts herself could have witnessed it, not a single member others interested, the Secretary will probably condepots established where medicine can be had would be returned to Congress from that State- tinue to act according to his own judgment, and free. [great applause]—until he had given a most satisfier to the commercial contingencies, as Sr. Louis, August 14.—A strict quarantine has cred assurance that he would do all in his power they may arise, as he had done herefore. The been established below the city. Eighty-seven in Congress to recognize the equality and dignity Senate bill to restrict his action in this respect was cases of cholera were reported to the Board of cases of cholera were reported to the Board of cases of cholera were reported to the Board of cases of cholera were reported to the Board of cases of cholera were reported to the Board of cases of cholera were reported to the Board of cases of cholera were reported to the Board of cases of cholera were reported to the Board of cases of cholera were reported to the Board of cases of cholera were reported to the case of cholera were reported to the

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13, 1866.—The recent gene-to-day, thirty-six of which were fatal. The Board ral order issued by Gen. Grant requiring depart- of Health have prohibited the sale of melons, current of representation in both houses of Congress. [Ap- ment commanders to forward copies of such news- cumbers and other stale vegetables in any part of papers, within their respective commands, as contained sentiments of disloyalty and hostility to the no argument on this occasion. [Cries of "Go Government in any of its branches, with a view to

The Cholera in Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 14. The Board of Health reports 34 deaths for the week ending to-day, including 12 of whites and 22 of blacks. There were 9 cases of cholers among the blacks.

IMPORTANT WAR MOVEMENTS IN MEXICO. whole people of the United States are not here to The French Evacuate Monterey_The Liberals Occupy Tampico... The French Abandon all the Northern States Gen. Lew. Wallace at Mata-

NEW OBLEANS, Aug. 13. The Matamoras correspondent of the Times says a brigde of Escobedg's army is in occupation of Monterey The Imperial garrison at Selleldo spiked their guns and destroyed the ammunition, and went to relieve Monterey, [Applause.] When this is done, the Union is re- but retreated to San Louis Potosi. All the Northern States were to be abandonded by the Imperialists, and San Louis Potosi would be invested by the Republican Governor

of that State. The French garrison at Tampico was driven to the Cita-

Gen. Lew. Wallace had arrived at Matamoras on a steam-

[SECOND DISPATH.] NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 14. Advices from Matamoras to the Times, under date of Aug. 11, says the French evacuated Monterey on the 28th

ult., spiking their cannon and destroying their ammuni-The Liberals occupied Tampico on the 1st inst. The French were reduced to extremity. There was no hope of

HONOLULU AND EASTERN ASIA. Ministers Burlingame and Van Valkenburg_ Heavy Shipments of Tea_A New Tariff Adopted in Japan. San Francisco, August 14.

The barks Smyrmotte and Cornet bring Honolulu dates destroyed by fire. Ministers Burlingame and Van Valkenburg sailed or

The ship Voltiguer brings Hong Kong dates of June 16.

Although the shipments of tea to Great Britain had been

light, the amount shipped to the United States was very large, and the supplies for the past season were the lar The expedition against the pirates on The brig Jeannie 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. A revised import and export tariff was adopted which was considered very important to commercial in terests. The new tariff was to go into effect at Kanaga-

wa on July 1, at Nagasake and Hakudada on August 1. Tea remained firm; fine was quoted at \$32@\$35; ordinary at \$11@\$15; medium new at \$29@\$30; good medi Arrived-Bark Berta, Bang, Hamburg.

A Tornado in Michigan.

DETROIT, Aug. 14. A violent squall at East Saginaw this afternoon, blew down the walls of a large brick block nearly completed, at the corner of Jefferson and Gennessee streets. One work man was killed, and one fatally, and three severely in jured, while two others are missing, and it is leared are

From Washington.

Washington, Aug. 15 .- The Secretary of State has returned to Washington, after an absence of five days, on a visit to his home at Auburn, New York. New York, Aug. 15 .- The Post's special dispatch from corpus in all the States, and practically terminating the

Internal Revenue Frauds.

military occupation in the Southern States.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular reative to the percentage of fines, penalties or forfeitures incurred by internal revenue frauds, which will hereafter pe paid to persons informing the proper officials of such

European Intelligence.

GREAT ERITAIN. London, Aug. 15-Noon.-It is announced to-day that he plans for the confederation of the British Provinces of North America have been definitely arranged by the gov-

The statement is also made that the terms for a loan from the government for building of an intercolonial railroad from Halifax to the point of connection with the Canada Grand Trunk railroad has been settled.

Fire Near Danville, Va. DANVILLE, Aug. 14 .- A fire broke out about two o'clock

the flouring mill of J. M. Walker, which consumed and two other small buildings occupied as residences,-Mr. Walker's loss is between thirteen and fourteen thousand dollars, upon which he has an insurance of \$8,000.

Denver Elections. Denver, Aug. 15 .- Returns from all parts of the terri-

ory render certain the election of A. C. Hunt, the administration candidate for Congressional Delegate over Chilott, Republican.

Congressional Nomination. MIDDLEBURG, Vr., Aug. 15 .- The Hon. E. Woodbridge

has been unanimously re-nominated for Congress by ac clamation at the republican district convention to-day. Hon. Joshua Hill having declined the Customs Collec-

torship at Savannah, Ga., the President has appointed ex-Provisional Governor Johnson to the position. Mr. Johnson accepts the Collectorship. Queen Emma Visits the President

Washington, Aug. 14.—Queen Emma visited but because of her great merit and good works, and consequently all are royal. Therefore, when

Ravages of Cholera in the West and Southwest-Negro Troops Suffering. Memphs, Aug. 13.—During the past forty-eight hours there have been five deaths from cholera. The physicians had a meeting to-night, and appointed a committee to wait on the Governor and ask for the establishment of a quarantine on the

New Orleans, August 12.—The mortality deaths from cholera for forty-five hours, ending at six o'clock this morning, amounted to fifty. ba sugar. Six deaths had occurred. Only those

Sr. Louis, August 13.—Fifty-nine cases of chal-

Health for the twenty-four hours ending at noon

Washington, August 14.—Major-General Baird Assistant Commissioner of freedmen's affairs 11 Louisiana, has telegraphed for authority to employ five more physicians, stating that the cholera had assumed a serious aspect in the city of New Orleans, and would probably grow more malig nant, particularly among the freedmen.