THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1866.

The Trial of Ex-President Davis. As the time for the regular term of the United States Circuit Court, at Norfolk approaches, the question of the trial of ex-President Davis is again on the lips and in the hearts of all. From present appearances, the term will come and go without a hearing or an attempt to bring on the trial tion. of the eminent prisoner at Fortress Mon-The authorities, who have in charge this case, having time and again delayed the trial upon such paltry and silly excuses, properly subjecting them to the condemnation of mankind, that now it is deemed unnecessary to give any reason whatever .-The cruel imprisonment, wearing away, slowly but surely, the life of the patient sufferer, as much from mental as physical

prostration. In the meantime, even Radical papers at the North are railing against this solemn trifling as unworthy a great government, and the entire South, by respectful petition, by earnest protest and by solemn prayer, have endeavored to bring the case of ex-President Davis to the consideration of the Executive and Judicial officers of the Gov ernment. It seems that the President i either powerless or afraid to interfere, and the States' Rights record of the Chief Jus- that purpose. tice stands like a mocking spectre between him and the trial.

In speaking of this trial, the Augusta Constitutionalist closes a well considered ar ticle with the following remarks directed the Conservatives of Congress. They to the President:

"We once heard an anecdote of the President, which may go far to inspire him in this matter .-All remember what a cruel indignity was perpetrated upon him just puor to the breaking out of hostilities. Any ordinary man or man of beastly patriotic but laborious work of restoring undying principle of vengeance against the author the Union. Representative men of the of so gross a personal insult. He was, at that time, plain Andrew Johnson, Senator from Tennessee. When he, by strange destinies, became the dispenser of pardon and almost supreme arbiter of fate for millions, he was approached by a prominent gentleman from North Carolina, seeking Executive clemency. After some pleasant chit-chat, the President suddenly exclaimed :-Pray tell me what has become of - ? The least, by our failure to claim representation, name mentioned was that of his old assailant at Lynchburg. The North Carolinian replied that ne did not know, but supposed that he would be the last man on earth to come near Andrew John son. The President rejoined: 'I wish he would come here for a p rdon.' 'What would you do then, Mr. President?' 'What would I do?' said the President, 'Why pardon him on the spot, sir to prove my magnanimity! You have a better chance, Mr. President,

prove magnanimity. The small game has escaped a time for striking a decisive blow for mercy-it is the present. It is not given unto many men to the State. achieve such glorious deeds as are now ready for your hand Very soon, perhaps, the opportunit will be gone and then will remain only another illustrious example of the loss that comes o hesitation. You have, respected sir, a puissance equal to that of the Russian Car. Since it has become tashionable to form perilous alliances with the Muscovite, be as generous as that autocrat prince. The most dramatic scene in the history of these latter days was the adhesion of the great SCHAMYL, the Circassian foe of Russia, to the CZAR ALEXANDER. Like Jeff-rson Davis, his resistance was equally stubborn, his right of resistance equally substan tial, his overthrow quite as disastrons, his per sonal liberty not less impetuously menaced. But, in his case, the Cossack has taught the Republican and Anglo-Saxon a lesson. No manacles ever defiled the limbs of the warrior-prince of the Cauforces. Still rebellious, but a paroled prisoner, he was treated with kindness and distinction worthy of his blood and cause. Finally, the magnanimity of his conqueror worked more miracles than the majesty of arms. Constant beneficence crumbled forever the outworks of pride which kept the granite heart of Schamyl obdurate. He publicly professed that he had been overthrown for the first time in a stronghold which he held in spite of captivity -the invincibility of his spirit. So, he yielded t generosity what force could never subdue. prouder than Schamyl, a greater than the fierce Mohammedan is before you, Mr. President. Shall it be said that the semi-civilization of Russia is more glorious than that of enlightened America Perish the thought that a Muscovite Prince should bear the palm of nobility from a Republican Pre-

The Next Legislature.

Two weeks from Monday next, the Legislature of the State, the members of which have just been elected, will assemble at the Capitol in Raleigh, and we believe that more careful and wise Legislation was never demanded of a similar body in the his- legally elected representatives-a manceutory of our State. The gloomy aspect of vre used at the last session of Congress, our political affairs require their most seri- with unvarying success. Elect your Senaous attention, while their best efforts may, tors and Representatives, he says, but if and probably will be, powerless for our Conservatives, Congress will indignantly good. In State matters, however, discreet and summarily reject them. The candiand judicious legislation may not prove so dates receiving a minority of the votes have fruitless, while the necessities are quite as only to contest their seats, and Congress great. The terrible and universal suffering | will elect those whom the people have re among our people by reason of the loss of jected, and in this manner the outrages property by the war and the general failure sought to be perpetrated upon the people of the crops; the public and private debts of Maryland by dishonest officials, will be that hang as millstones about the necks of consummated by the aid of Congress. "It the people, and their general gloom and is a melancholy reflection," says the Not- ton and Manchester Railroad. We observe by the despondency, caused by political troubles tional Intelligencer, "that our National Leand uncertainties, alike destructive of the gislature should be regarded by any set of energies of our people and the desire of men as having fallen to such a degree of Northern capital to seek profitable invest- degradation and corruption that it can be riving each day hereafter. ment among us, demand at the hands of confidently relied upon as the last resort our Legislature the most cautious deliberation and the exercise of sound and discreet | ges ever planned by unscrupulous political

His Excellency, the Governor, will at an early day, probably in his message, present to the Legislature, the amendment proposed by Congress to the Constitution of the United States, known as the Howard Amendment, and offered to North Carolina. as one of the States of the Union, we suppose, for her ratification or rejection .-We are not advised as to what course Governor Worth will pursue in presenting this amendment to the consideration of the Legislature, but knowing him to be adverse to its adoption, we take it for granted he will recommend its rejection. That the Legislature will reject the proposition is a foregone conclusion, as a large majority of the members are pledged to their constituents to vote against it.

It has been suggested that the amendment should be laid on the table without debate or consideration immediately upon its presentation. We think that the proper course would be for the proposition to meet with the consideration its importance demands and with the dignity due the legislative department of the General Government that proposes it for our acceptance. Let it be referred to a joint-select commit- some days ago, that the work should go on. The tee of the two Houses, comprised of their ablest and most discreet men, and let their task of pushing 200 miles further through the committee, in behalf of the body of which they are members, and of the people of the Let the strong men of the West, and of the whole State, whose representatives they are, present to the Congress of the United States, and to the world, the reasons which induce and justify our action. In view of the unpropitious prospects of our cursed and desolated."

be done. The capital is in the land, if not in the since index in the names of many of the parish dead. About thirty of this number were to the memory of the officers and men of the parish, who had fallen while serving in the cause of the unpropitious prospects of our cursed and desolated."

The capital is in the land, if not in the sine inscribed with the names of many of the parish dead. About thirty of this number were to the memory of the officers and men of the parish dead. About thirty of this number were to the memory of the officers and men of the parish dead. About thirty of this number were to the memory of the officers and men of the parish dead. About thirty of this number were to the memory of the officers and men of the parish dead. About thirty of this number were to the memory of the officers and men of the parish dead. About thirty of this number were to the memory of the officers and men of the parish dead. About thirty of the officers and men of the parish dead. About thirty of the officers and men of the parish dead. About thirty of the officers and men of the parish dead. About thirty of the officers and men of the parish dead. About thirty of the officers and men of the parish dead. About thirty of the officers and men of the parish dead. About thirty of the officers and men of the parish dead. About thirty of the officers and men of the parish dead. About thirty of the officers and men of the parish dead. About thirty of the officers and men of the parish dead. About thirty of the officers and men of the parish dead. About thirty of the officers and men of the parish dead. About thirty of the officers and men of the parish dead. About thirty of the officers and men of the parish dead.

for which the Hon. John Pool was elected will expire. We think the Legislature base it upon. should promptly elect a Senator, uninfluenced by the course of Congress, in reference to their rejection so far, of those al- for the benefit of North Carolina than by ready elected. We certainly could not ex- pushing forward to completion as fast as pect representation without claiming it, and a failure to elect would be virtually an great lines of railroad intended to connect abandonment of the claim. Should the Tennessee with the ocean. Legislature fail to elect a Senator, and at any time within two years, different counsels should control Congress and the members from the South be admitted, the appointment would devolve upon the Gover-

South should be present during the deliberations of Congress, so that we shall sustain no loss from improper representations, and be prepared at all times to take advantage of any feeling in our favor. At our cause should not be prejudiced.

These two matters embrace all of a Naional character which will claim the attenion of the Legislature. We are sure what ever course that body decides to pursue in that by the joint efforts of both, the most regard to them, will be the result of delib erate action and sound judgment, and we you, but nobler game remains. If ever the e was trust will redound to the future welfare of

The Baltimore Troubles,

The difficulty between the Governor of Maryland and the Police Commissioners o the City of Baltimore, is rapidly drawing to a close. Governor Swann has given the accused Commissioners a patient and im partial hearing, and the evidence against them being overwhelming, he has removed them and appointed successors in their stead. The new Commissioners have no yet sworn in and the telegraph informs us that Mayor Chapman, of Baltimore, an official who owes his election to the "official misconduct" of the old Commissioners, refuses to recognize the appointees of the Governor. But he will hardly hazard the experiment of armed resistance to the law, particularly after the belligerent Forney and the redoubtable Generals with their Plug Uglys Yclept "Boys in Blue," have determined to consider this matter in the Halls of Congress.

The conservative people of Maryland thus redeemed from the thraldom of political tyranny and corruption, will, doubtless, under the operation of a free ballot, carry the entire State in the interests of their party. We would regard this a subject of congratulation, had not Dr. Forney already made known the strategy to be employed to deprive the people of that State of their for the consummation of the vilest outraadventurers."

Western Extension Railroad. "We remarked, a day or two ago, that we were glad to witness the growing interest felt in our Western counties for the completion of this great Road. For more than fifty years, this has been the great idea of many leading minds in this State. Our success in Railroad enterprise in North Carolina, even as far as it has gone, has 'been through much tribulation.' Almost every foot of Railroad ing has been met with opposition in this State .-Difficulties of the most formidable character hav been grappled with and overcome, not by means of exciting agencies, but by 'the long pull, the strong pull, and the pull altogether.' And yet we have not more than half begun. By the blessing of a beneficent Providence and fortunate turn in the political future of the State in her National relations, those of the present generation, who shall live to see fifty years to come, will exclaim, with the Queen of Sheba, 'the half was not told us.' "Everything, however, depends upon the will and the vim of the present generation. The rich pastures, the green fields, the fat cattle, the land flowing in milk and honey, such as our mountain country is and can be made to be, and the untold wealth of its mountains, must be open to the world . The winding cow-paths and the trail of the deer must be displaced by the track of the iron horse, and the bark of the wolf and the hoot of the owl must give way before the sharp scream of the engine whistle. The Western Extention must be put ahead! I must reach the Tennessee line and interlock with the great iron track that runs on to Memphis and to Cincinnati and Charleston. The commerce of the great father of waters must find a highway across Tennessee and North Carolina to the Atlantic. Memphis must be brought near the great Atlantic marts, and our own seaports must be onnected with the great West. "It was a good resolve, when the Directors of the Western Extension determined at Salisbury,

Road is about completed to Morga ton To stop there is death. And yet how can the Herculean mountains be accomplished? If we stand by and fold our arms and ask how? it never will be done. State, put their heads together and resolve it shall be done. The capital is in the land, if not in the

political future and of the direful threats! We agree with our cotemporary of the assigned to them. The anthemsiwere chanted with back.

destinies of the country, our action should the West. If North Carolina is ever to be be careful and deliberate, and fortified not benefited by the vast mines of mineral only to bear the scrutiny of the North, but wealth that abounds in the mountains of to justify us before the world. When we her Western counties and derive the advanhave done this, we have performed our full tage of the development of the rich agriduty in the premises. If then we are com- cultural lands that mark the valleys of her pelled, by the implacable hand of party ty- mountain streams, it must be done by the ranny, to pass under the yoke, our heads completion of our railron's intended to will be lowered by the exercise of illegal connect that country with our own seaports. authority and by the weight of irresistible It is useless to talk of building manufactopower, and not with shame and degrada- ries to any great extent, unless by the development of the agricultural resources of friends in regard to electing a United States | mineral wealth of our mines, we create an Senator, for the term commencing on the ability to sustain them, and it is folly to waste 4th of March next, at which time the term time in urging a direct export and import of 1862, was observable. It bore the following intrade until we have a real foundation to

There is no other way of unlocking the vast wealth of the soil of our western counties we are able, under the circumstances, the

There are now two lines contemplated and in progress of construction with this object. The one--the Western North Carolina Railroad-above referred to by the Sentinel, and the other, the Wilmington, nor, and the people of the State be de- Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad. Both prived of the selection of their Senator by of these works have made some progress, the neglect of those appointed by them for but are now brought nearly to a stand-still for want of means. The former, we be-Besides this, many things may transpire lieve, confesses its inability to go on with during the next two years, which will re- their extension without direct aid from the quire the advice and assistance of our rep- State, and the latter, without indirect assisresentatives in aid of the President and tance from the same quarter, by such legislation as will enable it to borrow money by a should at least be ready to give such aid mortgage of the road. The objects of these by their presence and their knowledge of two works and the Western termini are the temper and tone of our people, as may quite or nearly the same, and the routes be necessary to assist Mr. Johnson in his from a point in Catawba county on the one, and from Lincolnton on the other, are nearly parallel, and seldom over twenty miles apart. The country formed by the angle, should the roads meet at Asheville. which seems the common point aimed at, is very rugged and barren, giving but little employment to either.

It would seem, from this view, that in the impoverished state of both roads, and the straitened financial condition of the State. that at present, at least, it is bad policy to urge the separate completion of each, but economical and available route should be finished, the two being united at some convenient point in Lincoln or Catawba counties. Which of the proposed lines is most available and economical we are not prepared to say, and it is a question which does not require speculation, as it can be demonstrated by actual surveys, which, on one route, and probably on both, have already been made. Nor do we suppose this question would long divide the representatives of these routes, as they are all anxious to push forward the great aim of both, to unite our seaboard with our mountains.

The subject of the completion of our railroads is one in which we feel great interest, and our readers may think we devote too much space to the discussion of facts relating to them, as the impoverished condition of our people will not justify the State in rendering aid, it being impracticable even to lay the taxes necessary to liquidate the accruing interest on the present indebtedness of the State. We also recognize the force of these unpleasant facts, but so certain are we that every man in the State would be materially benefited by the completion of these roads; that the wealth of the State would be so vastly augmented. and the taxes proportionably decreased or our ability to pay them more than proportionably increased, that we shall not cease to urge their claims upon the consideration of the people or their representatives. It is not the increase of the burdens of the people we advocate, but by developing the resources of the State and enhancing the value of its property, we desire to ameliorate their condition, and renew and surpass their former prosperity.

The Governor's Election.

Returns have been received from seventyseven Counties, and in a total vote of 40, 278, the majority for Governor Worth is 21,540, the vote being: Worth 30,909, Dockery 9,369.

Corron. - We notice the arrival for several days past of large quanties of Cotton by the Wilmingreceipts of this road on Friday, a statement of which was published in our issue of yesterday, the arrival of no less than one hundred and fifty bales on one trair. This is somewhat encouraging, and we hope that there will be an increased number ar-The Wilmington and Manchester Railroad in

tersects a large Cotton growing district, of which Wilmington has become by means of this road the port of shipment,
If the producers will but consult their own interests, they will find it greatly to their advantage

to ship their cotton to our city, as it is cheaper in of freight, and can be forwarded to a Northern market with great dispatch. Our own market at all times affords a ready sale for cotton. and, in fact, all kinds of produce, and prices can be obtained which will amply repay the producer for the labor and trouble undergone in its produc-FESTIVAL OF ALL SAINTS-MEMORIAL SERVICES

IN ST. JAMES' (EPISCOPAL) CHURCH.-The festival of All Saints was observed at St. James' Church They were opened with the 201st hymn from the Prayer Book. The sentences were from the burial of the dead, as were also the anthems before the Psalter and after the second lesson .-After the 1st lesson the "De Profundis" was sung. The introit was the ancient one for the day, from Psalm CXLIX.

The sermon was delivered by Rev. A. A. Watson, Rector, from Hebrews XII chapter, 1st verse, do most respectfully and earnestly recom-Wherefore, seeing we also are compassed about with so great a cloud of witnesses," and was remarkable alike for the explicit manner in which the subject was brought to the notice of the congregation, and for the grandeur of thought of which it gave evidence. . he Rector nrged the considerations to effort growing out of the Apostolic representation of the Saints of past ages as being witnesses of our struggle. He referred to the antiquity of the Festival of All Saints, (it having now been continuously observed for more than By the Governor: a thousand years), and the custom existing in other countries of making it the occasion to pay tributes of respect to the memories of the dead. After the sermon the sentence, "I heard a voice from Heaven" was sung. The communion service was then proceeded with, about one hundred and twenty persons partaking, during which the 212th hymn, "Lo, what a Cloud of Witnesses"

The Aims were for memorial purposes. The church was draped for the occasion, with the long grey moss of our woods. Upon the walls and pillars were hung escutcheons bordered with evergreens and flowers, and the bright changing leaves of Autumn. These escutcheons were inscribed with the names of many of the parish

by that party at present controlling the completing our railroad connections with to start from many a moistened and serrowful eye. plaintive and exceedingly sweet young voices gave to the music an additional charm, and reflected pon it, we think, additional harmony. We cannot describe our feelings on this occa-

We were impressed with the sublimity and grandeur of the services, and the objects around us, rendered sacred in the sight of the altar o God, and displayed within His Holy Temple, The departed, we felt, were with us in spirit and which those who still remained, endeavored to

cherish their memory. The altar was tastefully draped with the same flowers. Above the altar was inscribed, the sacred passage "I am the resurrection and the life, while below, on the altar, was seen the passage We think differently from some of our the State, and providing outlets for the from Holy Writ, "Blessed are the dead, who die making them." inscribed to the memory of the lamented Dr. Drane, the former Rector of St James' Parish, who fell martyr to the cause of humanity during the fever

R. B. DRANE, D. D , Rector; October 14th 1862.

On either side of the chancel were suspende tablets with the following inscriptions A. J. DEROSSET, M. D., April 1st, 1859. THOS. H. WRIGHT. Warden St. James' September 21st, 1861.

Upon the gallery immediately in front of the Choir, other tablets to the memory of the true and the brave, inscribed as follows, were placed W. H. C. WHITING,

> March 10th, 1865; GASTON MEARES, Colonel 3rd N. C. Infantry : Malvern Hill July 1st, 4862. A. DUNCAN M. ORE,

Colonel; June 3rd, 1862. W. M. PARSLEY. Lieutenant Colonel; April 6th, 1866. R. B. McRAE, December 28th, 1865. HENRY MCBAE, Major; April, 1863. WILLIAM A. WOOSTER,

Lientenant; June 30th. 1862. THOMAS COWAN, Lieutenant; October 5th, 1862.

The remainder occupied various positions an were inscribed as follows:

PETER CUSTIS, Surgeon; March 27th, 1863. MIDDLETON COOPER Surgeon;

FRED. J. MOORE,

Lieutenant : September 8th, 1862. HENRY W. POTTER, July 3rd, 1863. EDWARD J. MEARES, Captain; September 17th, 1862. JAMES A. WRIGHT, Captain; June 26th, 1862. WILLIAM H. QUINCE,

Lieutenant; September 17th, 1862. RICHARD M. QUINCE, Lieutenant; July 28th, 1864. EDWARD H. ARMSTRONG

June 6th, 1864. THOS. E. ARMSTRONG, Captain; May 3rd, 1-65. ROBERT C. GREEN,

Captain; December 24th, 1862. ROBERT G. RANKIN, Captain: March 26th, 1865. J. F. S. VANBORKELEN, Captain; June 22nd, 1862.

THOS. HILL. J. H. WRIGHT; April 20th, 1862 E. S. DEROSSET, December 31st, 1861 CHAS. T. WRIGHT, Sergeant Major May 26th, 1864.

CICERO H. CRAHIE, Lieutenant July 9th, 1864. ROBERT MCREE Sergeant Major May 23d, 1864,

JAMES PRIOR. Lientenant; March 4th, 1861, THOS, COWAN. N. C. Art; July 30th, 1861. ALEX. D. MOORE,

Sergeant Major; June 30th, 1862. M. LAWTON; February 25th, 1865.

A. A. Brown. Vestryman St. James'; September 22nd, 1864. FRED. J. HILL, M. D.; March 27th, 1861.

THOMAS STAFFORD: July, 1863. CLARENCE MARTIN. N. C. Infantry: July 18th, 1862,

WILLIAM W. PEACOCK, July 5th, 1864. R. D WILLIAMS; August 8th, 1864.

ZECH. P. PADDOCK; June, 1866. Tablets to the memory of the deceased members

were also suspended on the walls. A PROCLAMATION ernor of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, By a law of this State, it is made the duty of the Governor of the State, for the time being, "to set apart a day in every year, and by proclamation tion. in this city, Thursday, by a memorial service in day in every year, and by proclamation commemoration of the dead of the parish. By ec. give notice thereof, as a day of solemn and clesiastical permission the services were special. - public thanksgiving to Almighty God, for continued kindness and care over us, as a

State and as a nation." Now, therefore, I do, by this, my proclamation, set apart Thursday, the 29th day of November next, as such day, and mend that it be observed accordingly by all the good people of this State.

Given under my hand and attested by the great Seal of the State, at the Executive Office, in the City of year of American Independence.

JONATHAN WORTH. WM. H. BAGLEY, Private Secretary.

election was to come off or had to take gagements of our Governor would not per-place. In two precincts the polls were not mit his visiting a larger portion of Eastern opened. At Houston one-sixth of the reg- North Carolina.

so freely and frequently made against us Raleigh Sentinel in the urgent necessities of such harmony and solemnity, as to cause the tears Sympathy for Mr. Davis in Europe Bishop The Modern Sodom The Morality of New

The New York Tribune publishes correspondence (in 1865) between Mr. Seward and Mr. Bigelow. The istter writes: "The proclamation putting a price on Davis' head will be generally condemned by the Latin race, who are so accustomed to see a price put upon the heads of their most meritorious citizens that they in truth, observing the veneration and respect with feel an instinctive sympathy for any one who wears that flattering penalty. I think nothing that has happened during the war ong gloomy covering as the remainder of the has produced so unpleasant an effect up-Church, relieved somewhat by evergreens and on our friends nere, though their impressions always yield to proper explanations when there is an opportunity of

Mr. Seward replies:

"Treason and the rising of civil war in some European States are, for obvious reasons, regarded by mankind as venial offen-In the United States they are looked upon with far greater severity, for reasons explain. With such severity crimes of the present insurgents in the United States are regarded by the Government and the loyal these crimes will be lamented with greater sincerity and condemned with greater tion. earnestness in the region which civil war has left desolate, than any political crime or casualty which has recently occurred in Europe has been lamented or condemned on that continent. The United States are not in a temper favorable to the making of apologies or explanations to European statesmen, and politicians for matters which do not affect foreign nations, and which relate exclusively to our domestic affairs,-I have therefore to request that you will make no explanations or apology for the action which this Government has hitherto pursued, and, as events shall transpire, may be found to be pursuing in relation to rebels who, without cause or necessity, or excuse, have not only spread desolation and death throughout a large portion of the United States, but have employed energies of surpassing strength in the effort to invoke the intervention of foreign Powers to make that desolation more ruinous, as well as perpetual. I state, however, for your own information, that the Executive Department has taken, as yet, no definite action with regard to judicial proceedings against Jefferson Davis. Other subjects of greater urgency have thes far engaged its this spectacle. We can imagine that there attention.

Mr King writes : "I mentioned to the Cardinal | Roman Secretary of State | that, within a few days past, Bishop Lynch, of Charle, ton, S. C. a reputed Confederate agent, had applied to me, through a friend, to know upon what conditions he would be allowed to return to South Carolina and resume his clerical functions. The Cardinal remarked, in reply, that the Bishop had never been received or recognized in any way as an accredited representative of Jefferson Davis.

"His Holiness [the Pope] seemed greatly interested in the probable fate of the leaders of the great rebellion, and especially of Jefferson Davis, expressing the hope that his life might be spared, and no victims offered up on the altar of the restored

Again-in November, 1865: "He [the Pope] warmly approved the leaders, and hoped, he said, that Jefferson Davis would also receive the Executive par-

Gov. Worth Members of the Board of Publie Works of North Carolina_Steamer Cliuton_Chesapeake Canal, &c.

Special Correspondence of the Norfolk Day Book CURRITUCK COURT HOUSE, N. C.,

October 29, 1866. remote part of the State has gratified our vet, trimmed with a deep boyd people very much. We only regret our cent silver lace, of a most friend Parks, President of the Atlantic and design and cob-web like Chesapeake Canal Company, who so kindly of the same were extended his Excellency an invitation to equal distances visit this section of the State, did not inform us previously of his intended visit, trimmed wir that more of our citizens might have been train present to welcome him on his arrival set our village. We were glad to see so many cover

of the prominent citizens of the State will-Governor Worth-among them we me the following : K. P. Battle, Tthe State ; Dr. J. G. Raco., and P. H. Winmon, Esq., of Bertie magnifying glass. co., membeis of the Board of Public lord, President Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad ; Dr. Hogg, of Raleigh ; Capt. Jarvis, late member of the Legislature from Mr. Busbee, the Governor's Private Clerk,

mond, son of the late Dean Richmond, of | There was also a dress for her Majesty day evening, Oct. 24th. It was expected would call a "howler. that they would visit Elizabeth City that evening, and we learn that the City Board robe of the Princess cost only £200. was out in full force at the wharf in anticithe hour of their departure from Norfolk, ness. and the many objects of interest to view. prevented their progress so far by day light. The Governor expressed himself highly delighted with the Company. He was partievery thing of interest connected there- gagements elsewhere. with. On the way here he passed the steamship "Bettie," from Newbern, and of vessels bound to Norfolk, laden with ble passage: the products of the "Old North State," eeking a market. He viewed with interest the magnificent stone dock of Great Bridge, the largest structure of the kind on the Atlantic coast, the steam dredging boats, those powerful machines which uproot the

The party re-embarked on Thursday morning and passed out again into Curripast blessings, and of supplication for his tuck Sound. The sun was just rising apthe Canal Bridge, when our party took a where the stars will be spread out hasty view of the fortifications erected by us like the Islands that slumber [L. s.] Raleigh, on the 31st day of October. the Confederate forces under Gen. Wise, ocean, and where the beautiful

Co., we are indebted for so good a naviga

scene of several successful raids. two former taken off up the Chowan, the admitted into Congress. In that even for members of Congress so far appears to water, which empties into Albermarle new pretence to cover their settled of the principal citizens were not aware an traced our steps; many regretting the en- pursued the subject far enough.

ular vote was polled. At San Antonio, only | The Clinton returned on Thursday to Nor-104 out of 1,500 votes were cast; and so on folk, and we learn the Governor and his elsewhere. The people do not seem to care party left on the next morning for Raleigh, about sending representatives to Washing-highly pleased with their visit and with the been invented in Leipsic which can print

From the New York Herald, Oct. 30. Nothing in any other Christian country or in modern times has approached the indecent and demoralizing exhibition at Wheatley's theatre, in this city. The model artists are more respectable and less disgusting, because they are surrounded with a sort of mystery-something like a veil of secrecy—which women do not look behind and which men slip in stealthily to Ag. population see. But the almost nude females at Wheat- Cotton. (bales) ley's are brought out boldly before the pub- Tobacco, lbs., lic gaze. Mixed crowds of men and women congregate nightly to witness this indecent Butter. spectacle, exhibited in the most public Hay, tons, manner. Fortunately for the credit of the Wheat, bush. city there are many more men than women. and, of course, no respectable female, un- Peas & Beans, bush, 515,168 1,932,204 less she be entrapped to go without know- Irish Potatoes " ing what she is going to see. We venture | Sweet to say that if the same grossly immoral ex- Home Made Manhibition had been made in Green street, or which it is not necessary that I should now any other such locality, the police would have felt it their duty to have arrested all the parties and to have broken it up at are, in proportion to population, nearly once. But because it is on Broadway and equal to Virginia, and far ahead of South in one of the established theatres they suftime, indeed, is rapidly coming on when fer it to go on. The place, however, does in taking the census, no account was made not change the character of the representa- of our naval stores, our lumber and ship-

As a matter of course Wheatley is making money. It is just such a spectacle as will make an excitement and draw those crowds of loose characters and people with morbid prurient tastes which may be found in all large cities. Then there are a great many people who come in from the surrounding country to get a glimpse of this new thing We must not, therefore, give credit to our citizens for being the only supporters of the shocking performance. It gets a great deal of support from the countrymen who come to town expressly to see the "elephant." Any man who is base enough to introduce an indecent spectable in any large city-the police allowing him to do so-can certainly make money, as Wheatley does, because there is always in the lower and immoral strata of society a sufficient number who want to see it. It is remarkable to witness crowds going to see the highest order of art, as shown by Ristori, and at the same time crowds going to see the most disgusting scenes. Such is the mixed society of a great city.

Nothing, as we said, has been witnessed in a theatre in modern times so indecent as might have been in Sodom or Gomorrah such another place and scene, such a theatre and spectacle, on the Broadway of those saved, perhaps, from a like fate, on account ports were not included. The large busibut that does not do away with the guilt of ducts. tolerating or permitting such an exhibition It is not only a matter of interest and of police should arrest all engaged in such a their skill and industry, and the amount of violation of public decency and morality. products exported annually out of

Wedding Trousseau of the Future Empress some estimate of our trade beyor of form its of the State and whether ad the lim-

clemency which had been shown the rebel Paris (October 15) correspondence London Tele- ought to be a matter of w much, but it

I must now see if I can make your readers | hibit would entit. understand the glories of the trousseau of information the Princess Dagmar. I do not understand especially them myself, but that is no reason for not become describing them. One Madame Boyer, a milliner, took me to the top of a high place, I" and behold what I saw !

The first glory developed - the pres tion dress of the Princess after the The visit of our Governor (Worth) to this |-is composed of a train of row arriage pink velor of magnifi-

The petticar of the richest rose satin, There .. as also the Princess' pillow, the

.ng formed entirely of the richest guiaced were also displayed all of the richest and Leasurer of most fairy ble description; indeed so fine asay, of Rowan that you could hardly see them without a

I also, saw the gold lace, embossed with en. Cox, President Chatham | pearls, for the trimming of a dress for the ...eld) Railroad Company; J. D. Whit- Empress of Russia; but it was not yet decided whether the dress should be made of surplus product of the soil, the waters, forwhite satin or turquoised blue velvet. Hav- ests, mines, labor, skill, and enterprise of ing seen the effect of this beautiful trimthis county ; Mr. Latham, State Proxy, and ming on each of the materials above mentioned, I should decide in favor of the above what is necessary to support our people the Hon. M. Cartwright, of Pa., Mr. Rich- white satin, had I a voice in the matter.

New York, large Stockholders in the Canal. | the Queen of Wurtemburg, quite of a sim-The party were embarked on board the ple kind, and for morning wear. It was steamer "Clinton," under the special composed of a rich blue silk, trimmed with and strike the balance. That will show the charge of Marshall Parks, Esq., President, velvet of a deeper shade, and was, indeed, and arrived here from Noriolk on Wednes- what I think slang people in your country course will determine her ability, except By-the-by, I forgot to tell you that the

The ladies with whom I had the happi- productive power. pation ch their arrival; but the lateness of ness to be were in fits of delight at the cheap-

"Cheap as possible," said Mrs. Y.. "Mais c'estune vrate occasion," cried out Madame Z. But somehow I noticed the nusbande

BEAUTIFUL. - The finest thing that the steam tug "Chowan," with a large tow Bishop Heber ever wrote was this inimita-

It cannot be that earth is man's only abiding place. It cannot be that our life is a bubble east up by the ocean of eternity to float a moment upon its waves, and sink into nothingness. Else, why is it the high and glorious aspirations, which leap never been ascertained, nor can they be apearth and excavate far beneath the surface like angels from the temples of or r hearts, of the water, to which, with the aid of gun- are forever wandering unsatisfied !? Why contractors, Messrs. Cartwright, Barton & us with a beauty that is not of earth, and then pass off to leave us to muse on their

loveliness? Why is it that the stars which i "hold their festival around the midnight throne,' are set above the grasp of our limi ted fac parently out of the great Atlantic, giving ulties; forever mocking us with ti neir unour visitors a fine view of a sunrise at sea. approachable glory? And finally, why is Crow, Knott's Island, and the many sand it that bright forms of human ber uty are hills loomed up on the horizon, giving us a presented to our view and taken for om us: distant view of the coast, while to the leaving the thousand streams of on ir affec-Southward lay Church, Cedar and Piney tions to flow back in an Apine tor. ent up-Islands. Passing through Cedar and Coin- on our hearts? We are born for a higher jock Bays, our steamer soon entered the destiny than that of earth. The re is a Canal, and soon we were safely moored at realm where the rainbow never fades; and those of the Federal army, commanded which pass before us like shadows, 7 rill stay and made available to the improvement by Gen. Burnside. Here, too, was the forever in our presence.

The steamers "Arrow," "Emily" and If the Southern States were to add pt ne-The Legality of Contracts Adverse to Public "Fawn," were captured by the Rebs; the gro suffrage next week they would a lot be THE TEXAS ELECTION.—We learn from latter burned. Passing on, we soon entered radicals, as soon as they should see cover some twenty or thirty girls for her extenthe New Orleans Picayune that the election North River, a bold and beautiful sheet of from their astonishment, would invent, some sive bagnio on Basin street in this city. It have been treated with sovereign contempt Sound. After passing a number of vessels pose. Their invention is exhaustles, as by the voters of Texas. At Galveston many coming up, we changed our course and re- their purpose is relentless. But we have erected on Basin street, at a cost of \$18.

True as preaching—and a great deal nu true than some of it, we suspect

Ex. Paper.

ton only to have them snubbed and sent great work in which the State is a large 14,000 sheets an hour, and cost far less than back.

Stockholder. Hoe's great American press. District Court, -N. O. Bee.

Facts From the Census.

An examination of the Census statistics of 1860 will exhibit results astonishing even to our own people, in regard to our resources and productive industry. We have accordingly taken the trouble to prepare the following comparative table of the agricultural products of North Carolina

and those of South Carolina and Virginia : VIRGINA, NORTH CAROLINA, CAROLINA 1,596,318 992,622 12,727 145.514 123,968,312 32,853,250 2,510,019 8,225 7,593,276 119,100,5 8 13,464,722 6,140.039 4,115,688 1,960,817

1,576,627 2,045,872 Taking all the agricultural productions together in these States, we find that we Carolina. And it must be recollected that timber, mines or fisheries, all of which constitute a portion of the production, wealth and resources of the State.

In the report of the Treasury Departs ment, in enumerating the annual exports. Virginia is set down at over \$13,000,000 South Carolina at upwards of \$15,000,000 and North Carolina at only about \$500,000. The vast discrepancy is easily accounted for in the fact that all the North Carolina tobacco exported sought an outlet through Petersburg, Richmond or Norfolk, and thus passed as Virginia produce. The same was the case with our flour, wheat and corn. Our cotton, too, mainly sought a market through those three cities on the North and Cheraw, Camden, or Columbia, on the South, and thus went to swell the products

of the other two States. We do not institute this comparison for the purpose of disparaging our sister States, or of under-rating the advantages which they present for the investment of capital, the impulsions of enterprise or as homes for worthy, quiet and honest immigrants. While it is our principal aim to assist in rebuilding the shattered fortunes of North Carolina, still we have but little less at heart the revivification and welfare of the whole of our desolated and suffering South ern land.—Rateigh Sentinel.

From the Raleigh Sentines. doomed cities just before fire and brim- The facts which we gave on vesterday stone rained down upon them and they from the census of 1860, of the productions were buried in ruins. There were, too, we of this State, compared favorably with believe, similar places and scenes in Pom- those of our sister States in proportion to peri, just as that city was buried beneath population, yet, as we stated, in that estithe eruption of Vesuvius. We may be mate a large amount of our marketable exof the many good people there are in New ness done in naval stores, spirits of turpen-York; on account of our benevolent insti- tine, lumber, shingles, fisheries and our tutions, numerous churches, extensive char- mining operations, were not included—the ities, and enlightenment in other respects; exhibit being confined to agricultural pro-

to exist as that at Wheatley's. Our respec- just pride to the people of the State, to table citizens should cry it down, and the know the real amount of the products of State and its value or income, so as * its of the State, and whether the balance is for or against us and be concern especially in view of the ered" .c to which such an exde the State abroad. Such was always valuable, but is so now, when credit abroad has so necessary to our recuperation.

. estimating the wealth of the State, or ather of the people in it, it is not safe simply to rely upon the assessed value of the real estate, chattel and other property possessed by the people. Such an estimate would place the State at a very low scale of wealth. Looking solely at that view. beautiful floral which is now commonly the case, we may texture. Bouquets well conclude that we are irrevocably ruinpliques to the train at |ed by the war. Hence the contrast between our past and present ability to pay debts or to make wealth is so discouraging. the same lovely lace as the But in making such an estimate, we have left entirely out of view the chief secret and source of wealth in the State. That is the labor, the skill and the enterprise of our Many articles of underclothing people. The truth is, if we had nothing left as but these, we should still be in possession of enough to make us a great and prosperous people.

The only real answer to the question. What is North Carolina worth? what can she pay? for how much can she be trusted? is to ascertain what is the real value of the our people, and the income of any interests they have outside of the State, over and and produce these products. Having first ascertained what is the value of the exportations from the State, then ascertain the value of the imports consumed in the State, annual nett profits of the State, and of such portion of the surplus as may be invested in permanent productive values. which must go to increase the next year's

How then can this be ascertained? So far as we can see, we have no system established by law, by which this question can be solved. The census tables of the United States furnish an approximate estimate of the products of the State, once in cularly interested with the Canal, and paid gradually got near the door, and looked at ten years, but give us no clue to the amount especial attention to the navigation and their watches as if they had important enevery thing of interest connected theregagements elsewhere.

| Gradually got hear the door, and looked at the or value of what is consumed in the State. The books of the United States Treasury can inform us of the amount of produce exported out of the State to foreign ports, but leave us entirely ignorant of the vast amount which is exported coastwise and into our

North Carolina has always done but lit tle foreign business. The bulk of her trade has been done through the other States : hence the value of her exportations has proximately estimated : hence, Virginia and South Carolina are credited for estimapowder and the indomi able energy of the is it that the rainbow and cloud come over contractors, Messrs. Cartwright, Barton & us with a beauty that is not of earth, and line is only credited for hundreds of thousands. And hence it is, that the balance of trade in our commerce with the other States appears to be against us, while nothing short of a hap-hazard tax tax-bill, based upon the estimated or assessed value of property which is tangible to the eye, enables any one to determine the ability of the State of whether she is advancing or retrograding. And, hence, capitalists are left to their actual experience of the ability of the State to pay, by the readiness or dilatoriness of the people to bear taxation and to pay taxes. It strikes us, that some legislation is necessary, by which the real productive before power of the State can be ascertained, and by which the real gains or increase of wealth in the State can be more easily discovered and support of her credit.

> Among those lost on the Evening Star seems that she had just had a magnificent building for the purposes of her business 000 and that she leaves two minor children as her heirs in New York. The question of enforcing obligations made with women of

Morality.

illfame as coming under the head of contracts, contra bonus mores will therefore likely occur when the undertakers of the building seek to enforce this contract with the deceased upon her representatives. The succession has already been opened in the