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THE DAILY TIMES.

NEW BERNE, N. C.

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 3, 1865.

REORGANIZATION IN THE SOUTH.

The work of filling the various Federal offices in the South has been somewhat delayed by the difficulty of reaching the interior of the several States. There has, also, been some misapprehension as to who were competent to fill these offices. The impression prevails, in many parts of the State, that any person who is loyal now, may fill any Federal office to which he may be appointed or elected. If this were so, Jeff Davis himself, or Gens. Lee, Beauregard, Buckner, or any other prominent or not prominent rebel, might, as soon as he could obtain a pardon, or avail himself of the general amnesty proclamation of May 29, 1865, hold a civil office under the United States Government, or be elected and take his seat in the National Senate or House of Representatives. But a little attention to the act of Congress of July 2, 1865, will show that this is not correct. No one can hold any office under the laws of the United States, unless he has been loyal throughout the war. The executive pardon shields all persons from the penalties of the laws they may have violated, but it gives them none of the privileges which have been withheld for any reason. It has nearly everywhere been the custom to require an oath of some kind previous to accepting office, and persons not able to take that oath, for any reason, have been thereby excluded, no matter what their fitness for the office in other respects. Men have been excluded from office because they believed too little or too much; were too old or too young; were born in one country instead of some other; or because they were not of the proper color. Of course such rules work hardships in particular instances. Still the policy of establishing such rules by law has always been adhered to. The act of Congress above referred to, and which was intended to exclude from office all who voluntarily participated in the rebellion, at any time, or have given to persons engaged in armed hostilities, to the government, "aid, countenance, counsel, or encouragement," is as follows:

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

Removal of Restrictions on Trade.
BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

Whereas, it has been the desire of the General Government of the United States to restore unrestricted commercial intercourse between and among the several States as soon as the same could be safely done, in view of the resistance to the authority of the United States by combinations of armed insurgents; and whereas, that desire has been shown in my proclamations of twenty-first of May and August, eighth and sixteenth of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and the twenty-third of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and it now seems expedient and proper to remove the restrictions upon interstate and east-west trade and commercial intercourse between and within the States and Territories west of the Mississippi river:

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby declare that all restrictions upon interstate and domestic commerce, and also that the commerce of such States and parts of States shall be conducted under the supervision of the regularly appointed officers of the customs, who shall receive any captured and abandoned property that may be turned over to them by the military or naval forces of the United States, and dispose of the same in accordance with instructions on the subject issued by the Secretary of the Treasury.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-fourth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the eighty-ninth.

Andrew Johnson,
By the President:
Wm. Hunter,
Acting Secretary of State.

From Central America.
New York, June 26.—The official bulletin giving the details of the battle at Union, which overthrew the recent rebellion. The loyal troops surrounded the place and entered it after severe fighting. Cabanas, the rebel leader, when he saw the day lost, bravely rushed forward, and when within a few feet of the loyal General Catuch, fired his revolver at him, but missed his aim. Catuch returned the compliment, and Cabanas fell wounded. In the struggle which ensued around the two leaders, Cabanas disappeared. The official bulletin declares that he sought and obtained refuge on a North American vessel in the harbor. Another account says that his body was subsequently seen on shore, and that his friends were apparently conveying it to a place of burial. It was supposed that he died on the American war vessel. The papers of the rebel chief were captured, and a quantity of arms, ammunition, and several leading officials.

the President, to determine. But until the act is repealed by the proper authority, it is the law of the land, and as such must be executed by all the departments of the government.

It is to be observed that the oath above prescribed does not apply to State officers, and, therefore, persons not competent to fill Federal offices, may still aspire to office in the reconstruction of the several States. But the manner in which this work of reconstruction is performed will probably determine the question, how long the above act is to remain a part of the laws.

FRATERNAL ARMY LODGE.

This Lodge, well known to the Fraternity, for the last four years, and in this city, has closed its labors and surrendered its Dispensation. It has afforded to the craftsmen many a pleasant hour of good, substantial enjoyment. We can say, with the utmost confidence, that of the eight candidates, it has raised to the sublime degree of a master mason, not one has been unfaithful, but all have proved themselves worthy of that high and valuable privilege. Its W. M., Joseph B. Knox, has presided with ease, dignity and honor, in the inner chamber. It was with pleasure we repeatedly met with, and with pain do we part with that Lodge. It has accomplished its work; it has smoothed down the angry passions of men; it has cultivated a sweet, pure feeling of concord and brotherly love between the craft. It has aided and protected many a widow and orphan, from the funds of its members, and it presented St. John's Lodge with a new and beautiful masonic carpet, costing \$320, as a memento of its love and friendship. It took a prominent and active part in the preservation of the beautiful Masonic Temple, where we all worship. The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts may well be proud of its protegee, and of such a bright light in Masonry as its master, Joseph B. Knox. May he prosper and be permitted to return to us again.

THE GOLD MINES OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In these times of mining excitement it should be more widely known that North Carolina is a competitor with California, Idaho and Nebraska. Gold is found in various parts of the State and in the northern parts of South Carolina and Georgia. For a hundred miles west and southwest of Charlotte, all the streams contain more or less gold dust. Nuggets of a few ounces have been found, and there is one well authenticated case of a nugget weighing twenty-eight pounds, which was purchased from its ignorant owner for three dollars, and afterwards sold for \$1,000. Report says a still larger lump was found and cut up by the guard at one of the mines, and it was estimated that the most reliable residents concur in pointing to certain farms where the owners procure large sums of gold. One German is said to have taken more than a million of dollars from his farm and refuses to sell his land for any price. It is reported that he has been accustomed to go out to the creeks and wash on Sundays, frequently bringing in two or three dollars worth, and not unfrequently negroes come to town with little nuggets of the pure gold. Capitalists seeking mining investments would do well to prospect in this vicinity.

AGRICULTURAL PURSUITS.

The natural advantages of North Carolina have, generally, been underrated. She is identified in the popular mind with sand ridges, pine forests, pitch, resin, and turpentine. Yet there are hundreds of square miles in the western half of the State of the finest farming and pasture land in the world. It has been particularly struck with the country west of Raleigh for its magnificent vegetation, rich red loam soil, and its equable climate. So much has it improved itself upon our officers and men who have been quartered here, that many speak of returning here to settle. The temperance is much pleasanter than that of the country nearer the coast. This is as hot as the weather usually reaches, with a thermometer at ninety during the day; it falls to seventy-five during the night. North Carolina wheat makes in the market as about the best. Corn and heavy cotton are raised easily. Fruits of all kinds also. There is half a crop of wheat this year now being harvested. Oats and corn will be fair crops. There is a small stock of cotton and tobacco on hand, but as yet there is no railroad connection with the eastern part of the market, and the roads to Richmond and Wilmington useless.

THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

Thus far we have noted Virginia and North Carolina quite pacific. The submission is not only complete, but is received with a certain thankfulness. The richer classes are somewhat exercised to know what the provisions of the constitution act are to be enforced, and what construction is to be placed upon that clause of the proclamation of amnesty touching those who pay taxes on more than twenty thousand dollars' worth of property. The silence of the government on these points creates such apprehension, that there is very little disposition to plan or commence any enterprise for the future.

As a general remark, those who have been in the army are among the most desirous and most confident of the restoration. Among the prominent persons here, Lieut. General D. H. Hill has made application for the pardon in his case. He has not been in active service for a year or more, in consequence of his differences with Jeff Davis. I have heard of a few cases of outlaws who are making raids upon the quiet people in the mountains, but with this exception all is as quiet and safe as in the North.

THE DESIRE FOR CIVIL RULE.

I hear the same reports from travelers through Georgia and South Carolina. All are specially anxious to have the civil government restored, the country organized, and if necessary the militia also for the purpose of maintaining order in the Union. The official reports of military commanders will confirm my opinion, that the present there is need for, but very small garrison, if any, now in this

THE INLAND NAVY YARD.

The Rich Gold Mines of North Carolina.

A NEIGHBORING OFFICE.

Some Hints for Northern Capitalists.

How the Old North State Greets Restoration.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 18.

THE CONFEDERATE NAVY-YARD.

It is rather a singular site for naval works, inasmuch as there is no stream or river within hundreds of miles which can bear a skiff. In fact, it is as far inland as it could be without being in the mountains. The principal work done on the navy yard was the casting of heavy shot and shells, the making of carriages, and forging plates for new vessels building in the South. The shafts for the engines of the gunboats in James river were forged here. The large steam hammer in the South is here, which weighs over two tons. Preparations had been made for casting guns, but none had been cast. A few heavy bars had been brought here to be used as patterns. The works are not larger than an ordinary foundry at the North, and employed in all about two hundred and fifty men, including Mr. Dyer, a very expert, who was originally in a steam engine at the Norfolk yard, has returned to that place, and it is believed, is again in the service. He was assisted by a French ordinance officer, Colonel Huger, who proved of great service in casting shells. A few of the best mechanics which were at work here are still to be found on the streets, with gray uniforms and the caps of English make.

THE UNITED STATES MINT.

The iron which has been used for making munitions of war has been found in the adjoining counties. Iron ore of fine quality has been found in the western portion of this State and in the northern part of Georgia. There are also considerable quantities of copper and gold. It will surprise many persons to know that gold mines have been profitably worked here for forty years. On inquiry, I find that the quantity of gold raised in this State amounted in the average of ten years before the war, to over six hundred thousand dollars annually. All of the ore so found was not sent hither, but to the mints at Philadelphia and Dahlonega, Ga. The mint here was first established in 1837, and was for some years in the hands of a man named Becher, who for some years coined pieces bearing his own name, which are still to be found even at this day. The United States government soon put a stop to this practice and bought the works. During the war the mint has stopped operating, as no silver, gold, and washing for gold ceased. Machinery has not been employed except at two points, about fifty miles from here.

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State. The soldiers too, are anxious to get home. Some are desiring for most of them have served more than three years, and argue that it is a piece of bad faith in the government to keep them longer. Their term of service was for "three years or during the war." They say they never claim the war is over. So soon as legislatures can be assembled and a State militia organized for the maintenance of order, under the orders of the Governor, we conceive that the last day of the military occupation will have arrived. It is not that the soldiers and the people are at variance, but that the country they fraternize and harmonize as well or better than could be expected, but the president of bringing citizens of Ohio and Indiana to keep watch over North Carolina in the form of peace, one of grave danger.

The majority of the people of North Carolina were in favor of the Union at the outset of the war. It took a year and a half to drag them into the fight, and then took longer to see that they were not deceived by the false promises of the Confederacy. They were the same extent as Virginia and South Carolina. Many of them now candidly confess that slavery was an unprofitable nuisance. Fifty years ago all slaves were freed, and they say that they are glad that slavery is abolished, as it will stop the angry discussion on the subject, and also open the way for white labor and manufactures. A few have driven their negroes off, with orders never to return. Others, among which are a few who were ruined in the war, say they will leave the office of slaves the same extent as Virginia and South Carolina. Many of them now candidly confess that slavery was an unprofitable nuisance. Fifty years ago all slaves were freed, and they say that they are glad that slavery is abolished, as it will stop the angry discussion on the subject, and also open the way for white labor and manufactures. A few have driven their negroes off, with orders never to return. Others, among which are a few who were ruined in the war, say they will leave the office of slaves the same extent as Virginia and South Carolina.

Fortunately there will be found in the army of the late Rebel States worthy and loyal men, free to fill the offices pertaining to the general Government; and the class of good men who have compromised themselves, but who are now ready and anxious to return to allegiance, can cooperate in the reorganization of the State Governments. It is not probable that the act imposing the oath will be repealed; it is too good a drag not to catch Rebels in to be thrown away; but the President and each House of Congress may be empowered to waive its application when clearly convinced that it would operate unjustly, and exclude good men from office. But for the present it must take effect, and, as I learn, it has produced a dead-lock in the Southern appointments. O. P. Q.

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Gov. Holden of N. C., has already appointed and commissioned Justices of the Peace in over sixty Counties; the work of Reconstruction goes bravely on.

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The Merchants' National Bank of Washington West Virginia, has been designated the depository of public money and financial agent of the Government.

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At the St. Cloud Land Office in Minnesota 66,236 acres, valued at \$70,795.80 were taken up under the Homestead Law in April last.

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among the Southern applicants for office under the Government. It will doubtless be a bar to many good men, especially in North Carolina, where the State Government during the first three years of the Rebellion was in the hands of the anti-Confederates. The effect of the discovery of this trait, beneath the accumulated legislation of three eventful years, has produced quite a sensation among our Southern reconstructionists. Not a man of Governor Holden's nominees, who were promptly appointed to the places for which they were recommended, can pass the ordeal; and the Governor himself is in the same boat, he having voted for the Secession ordinance, and held the office of State Printer during the war. The appointment of Provisional Governor is, however, one not known to the law and if he draws no party may escape the ordeal. Mr. Robert P. Dick, who is regarded as one of the most sincere and consistent Unionists in North Carolina, has declined to qualify as United States District Judge, in consequence of the same, in some ways compromised himself with the "Confederacy." If the righteous cannot be saved, where shall the ungodly Rebels and original Secessionists appear? It is to be regretted that such men are excluded from office under the General Government at such a time, but there is no help for it while the law remains in its present shape. There is consolation in the reflection, however, that it will keep all the guilty authors of the Rebellion out of the cold.

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The New York Times, says that the President has pardoned Joshua Hill, ex-member of Congress, of Georgia, Francis L. Smith of Virginia, and G. J. Hyams, connected with the Yellow fever conspiracy.

A. M. Vandyk has been appointed assistant United States Treasury at New York.

Joseph N. Smith of Selma, Ala., has been appointed United States District Attorney for that State.

United States five-twentieths were quoted at 84 in London, on the 15th—latest quotations.

A royal decree had been issued, dated June 4th, announcing that the Spanish government had ceased to extend belligerent rights to rebel vessels. Another decree provisionally nominates Senor Arrazola minister for foreign affairs, in place of Senor Benavides.

A telegram from Valencia states that a conspiracy had been discovered, the objects of which were to arrest the captain-general, occupy the barracks of San Francisco and the railway station, and proclaim the deposition of the reigning dynasty. Several arrests were made. Mrs. Lincoln had sent an answer to the letter of condolence addressed to her by the Emperor Eugene.

A duel had taken place at Paris between Generals Deligny and Grand, in which the former was killed.

The race for the grand prize at Paris, on Sunday, the 11th, was easily won by the Gladiator, the winner of the Derby at Epsom. Only six horses ran, and they were all French except one, which was English.

Granting Pardons.
WASHINGTON, June 25, 1865.

By direction of the President, Attorney-General Speed has prepared for final action on the subject of granting pardons to the leading Rebels, which will be issued immediately, and will relieve the President from the great amount of labor to which he has been subjected recently in examining lists of scores of cases of this character. This class will be issued to each Provisional Governor now appointed, or hereafter to be appointed; and it authorizes each Governor to receive applications for pardon from persons residing within his jurisdiction, and collect testimony and examine into all the facts in each case, and report the same to the President for final action. It is understood to be a prerequisite to any pardon being granted, that the favorable recommendation of a Provisional Governor or acting Governor, must accompany the application when the case is forwarded to the President for final decision. The effect of this measure will be to strengthen greatly the hands of Provisional Governors, in reorganizing their respective States, and will prevent, as far as possible, any risk of granting pardons to wrongly disloyal or improper persons. The reports of a Governor will also embrace the statement in each case as to whether the applicant is likely to make a peaceable and useful citizen in the future, and whether any proceedings have been instituted against him under the confiscation act.

Foreign News.

By the arrival of the Cuba at this port yesterday we have two days later news from Europe. The observations which Lord Brougham delivered on the American question at the banquet given to the Prince of Wales by the Fishmonger's Company, are quoted by all the Paris journals in terms of high praise. The English Government addressed a despatch to President Johnson expressing its regret for the insult offered to the American flag by a captain of a British vessel, reported to have occurred at the Sandwich Islands. In reply to Mr. Baines, Mr. Layard said that the House of Commons, there is no foundation for the report that the commercial negotiations at Vienna had failed. The commission had merely adjourned for the dog-days, and would reassemble in September, with, as he hoped every prospect of coming to a satisfactory conclusion.

A sufficient number of men to replace the soldiers whose term of service has expired will arrive in Mexico before the 31st of December; but they are sent to maintain, not to increase, the effective strength of the French forces.

The Paris paper announces that the Pope and the Italian King have come to an agreement concerning the appointment of Bishops. No Prelate will be compelled to take the oath of allegiance to the King.

The Loss of the Transport Kentucky.

The steamer Ruth, from New Orleans on the 18th, has arrived. A letter from Shreveport says that the investigation touching the loss of the transport Kentucky, resulted in the acquittal of the officers in charge from all blame. Orders have been issued prohibiting transports from running on the Red River in the night time.

PARDONED.

Charles James Faulkner, the former minister to France under the Buchanan dynasty, was to-day pardoned by the President, having qualified himself legally. This gentleman's pardon, however, was gratuitously extended by President Johnson in accordance with a promise made to the wife of the diplomat by our late lamented President Lincoln. It speaks well for Mr. Johnson's opinion of our late President, as well as his own goodness of heart, that every suggestion as well as order of Mr. Lincoln is being sacredly carried into effect.—Washington Star.

The Remains of Mrs. Wm. H. Seward.