

From the Chicago Tribune, July 13. THE HARVEST OF 1867—LARGE YIELDS OF NEARLY ALL CROPS EXPECTED.

It is now an ascertained fact that the crop of wheat which has been gathered and is now gathering in the United States is generally the largest and best which has ever been raised in this country.

The breadth of wheat sown this year in all parts of the country is greatly in excess of any previous year, and the crop has reached a successful harvesting more free from casualties of all kinds than has ever been known.

Table listing agricultural yields: Cotton 2,154,820,800 pounds, Wheat 173,104,924 bushels, Corn 838,792,740 bushels, etc.

It is true that in some portions of the Mississippi Valley the cotton and sugar plantations have suffered seriously from the overflow of the rivers; but, notwithstanding this fact, the general crop in those articles will be at least equal to that of 1866.

These figures show the extent of the crop of 1867. That was seven years ago, since which time the breadth of land devoted to agricultural products has vastly increased in all parts of the North.

The vast sum produced by this calculation is so much actual wealth added so the national capital; it is a contribution by nature to the industry of the people; it is the product of the labor of the agriculturist.

Between the 1st of July and the 1st of November, this vast volume of actual wealth will be added to the national capital; it represents so much gold, but is more indispensable than gold.

The abundance of the crop in the articles we have mentioned, contributes also to a like increase in countless other articles.

FEVERS AND FRUITS.

Let's have a little talk about orchards and gardens as life preservers. Many a farmer thinks he "can't fuss about a garden" with vegetables and small fruits in ample variety.

To CURE SCRATCHES IN HORSES.—Tell your subscribers who have horses which are troubled with scratches, to try a simple remedy, viz: Keep the fetlock clean with castile soap, and wash twice a day with buttermilk.

A Hindoo lives on rice, juicy fruits, and tropic vegetables, cooling and opening to the system. In July we move toward Hindoostan in a heat almost tropical.

NORTH CAROLINA RESOURCES.

When canvassing the capabilities and prospects of the Southern States, the natural tendency of almost every one is to think only of the rich cotton, sugar and tobacco raising regions; but a little more comprehensive range of thought would most profitably embrace the timber lands of North Carolina.

In all our national domain, there is nowhere a country more interesting for variety of scenery, climate and production, and none to which the gaze of the emigrant from our Northern States or Europe could be more judiciously directed.

Newbern and its vicinity have, for three or four years past, been the nucleus of Northern settlement, and we begin to hear the best results. The immense cypress forest along that favored coast, beginning to be developed by skilled and experienced lumber men, attracted thither all the way from Maine by the splendid promise of such a field of untold wealth in their line of business.

It is true that the cypress swamps lying along the banks of the larger streams have been cultivated, but there are innumerable creeks and inlets, at the head of which the most primitive forests stand untouched, and seeming to invite the busy hand of capital and enterprise.

The soil of the North Carolina timber swamps is a rich alluvial from 2 to 3 feet deep, and is capable, when cleared of producing immense crops of corn, cotton and potatoes.

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SUPREME COURT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In our last we published the opinion of Chief Justice Pearson on the following case, and by request, we this week give the opinion of Judge Rede, Associate Judge:

PHILLIPS vs. MOORE.

I propose to consider only so much of the case as involves the question whether Confederate Treasury notes, which were paid for the land, were an illegal consideration.

A contract is not void merely because it tends to promote illegal or immoral purposes. It is void only if the consideration is illegal, the contract will not be enforced in this Court. I shall treat it as a dry legal question.

A contract for the sale of a house and lot is not vitiated by the fact that the vendor knows, at the time of making it, that the vendee intends it for an immoral or illegal purpose.

A sale of goods is not void although the seller knows that they are wanted for the illegal purpose. It is void only if the goods themselves are intended for the illegal purpose.

Where goods are bought from an enemy, even in his own territory, by a citizen of the United States, the sale is valid, and the price may be recovered, although the act might be a misdemeanor and the property liable as a prize.

It will be seen, therefore, that a contract is not void because there is something immoral or illegal in its surroundings or connections. And yet it is equally certain that a contract is void when the consideration is illegal or immoral.

Our attention was called to an abstract of a case decided in Tennessee, in which Confederate Treasury notes were held to be an illegal consideration.

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other, and does not attach to those who afterwards use the thing issued or imported. It was insisted, in the argument before us, that the value of the Treasury notes depended upon their circulation, and that the parties, by using them in their contract, aided in their circulation; so, in the case just quoted, the value of the importation of negroes depended upon their sale, and the transaction between the parties aided their sale, and, in that way, encouraged importation.

The keeper of a hotel, inn, or tavern is liable to special tax as such of his annual gross receipts exceed \$1,000, regardless of the amount of his net profits.

Every person who sells, or offers for sale, any distilled spirits, fermented liquors, or wines of any kind, whose annual sales, including sales of other merchandise, exceed \$25,000, is required to pay the special tax as a wholesale dealer in liquors.

A manufacturer of bureaus may deduct from the entire gross amount of sales thereof the actual cost of marble tops and looking-glasses used in their construction, provided a tax has already been paid upon the tops and glasses, but no other deduction should be allowed.

The amount paid out for usual or ordinary repairs may be deducted from income, but no deduction can be made for any amount paid out for new buildings, permanent improvements, or betterments made to increase the value of any property or estate.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chatham Railroad Company was held at the office of the Raleigh & Gaston Road, in this city, on Monday.

Gen. W. R. Cox, President of the Company, reported verbally, and satisfactorily, to the meeting, and concluded by reading an interesting letter from Colonel W. McL. McKay, President of the Fayetteville and Florence Railroad Company, urging the advantages of connecting the Chatham Railroad with Jonesboro on the Western Railroad, and aiding the building of the Fayetteville and Florence route.

Resolved, That the Stockholders entertain favorably the proposition of Col. W. McL. McKay, President, that the Chatham Railroad shall, by a branch crossing Cape Fear river near Haywood, connect with the Western Railroad at Jonesboro, provided a contract can be made with the said Western Railroad Company, giving to the Chatham Railroad Company the privilege of laying a track by the side of their track to the Gulf, or having the use of their track on reasonable terms.

Resolved, That the Board of Directors of the Chatham Railroad Company are hereby instructed to take all necessary steps for the purpose of securing the ratification of the State's subscription to the Company.

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INTERNAL REVENUE DECISIONS.

An alien who resides in the United States, and is therefore liable to a tax upon his annual gains, profits, and income, is entitled to the exemption of \$1,000 of that income in the same manner and under the same circumstances as a native-born or naturalized citizen.

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CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, July 18. SENATE.—A joint resolution was introduced extending the Steam Mail service to China.

The committee on Foreign Relations was directed to enquire how many Mexican soldiers were executed under Maximilian's decree.

Mr. Wilson introduced a resolution lauding the Mexicans. Referred.

The consideration of Indian affairs was resumed. A bill finally passed providing for a commission to obtain peace, if possible; otherwise four thousand border soldiers are to be pushed west.

House.—Mr. Schofield offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to withhold the payment of the three million dollars for cotton claims awarded by the court of claims. He said the claims could be examined by the proper committee next session and paid by appropriation if found correct. Passed.

A resolution authorizing the committee on Southern Railroads to proceed by sub-committees passed.

Mr. Robinson asked leave to introduce a preamble and resolution to remove the tax on raw cotton. Messrs. Addison and Benjamin objected.

A resolution sympathizing with Candia passed.

Mr. Bingham sent to the clerk's desk and had read the following telegram received by himself to-day from Gen. Sickles:

Thanks for your handsome reply to Mr. Eldridge. You may relieve my anxiety with the consoling information that my equipage has not cost him or any of his friends anything. The said equipage being the cherished gift of my colleagues of the third army corps.

Mr. Logan offered a preamble and resolutions which passed, reciting and yielding to the general rumor, that armed expeditions are being organized in this country against the Republic of Mexico, which is at variance with the wishes and feelings of all good citizens of the United States, and contrary to the established public policy; and respectfully requesting the President to issue a proclamation requiring all proper officers of the United States to prevent such unlawful organizations being formed, and warning all persons who depart from the United States on such expeditions that they will forfeit all rights to protection under the laws of the United States.

A substitute was offered for the Senate bill guaranteeing equal rights in the District of Columbia; striking out the word "white" whenever it occurred in the charter, ordinance or laws. Passed.

JULY 19.—SENATE.—The House amendment allowing negroes to serve as jurors was adopted.

A joint resolution from the House nullifying the decrees of the Court of Claims was severely denounced by Mr. Trumbull.

effectually taken away. The Military Commander is, as to the power of appointment, made to take the place of the President, and the General of the Army the place of the Senate. And any attempt on the part of the President to assert his own Constitutional power, may, under pretence of law be met by official insubordination.

If there were no other objections than this to this proposed legislation it would be sufficient. Whilst I hold the chief executive authority of the United States—while the obligations rest upon me to see that all the laws are faithfully executed—I can never willingly surrender that trust, or the power given for its execution. I can never give my assent to be made responsible for the faithful execution of the laws, and at the same time surrender that trust and the powers which accompany it, to any executive officer, high or low, or to any number of executive officers. If this executive trust, vested by the constitution in the President, is to be taken from him and vested in a subordinate officer, the responsibility will be with Congress, in clothing the subordinate with unconstitutional power, and with the officer who assumes its exercise.

This interference with the Constitutional authority of the Executive Department, is an evil that will inevitably sap the foundations of our federal system; but it is not the worst evil of this legislation. It is a great public wrong to take from the President powers conferred upon him alone by the Constitution; but the wrong is more flagrant when the powers so taken from the President are conferred upon subordinates. Executive officers, and especially upon military officers. Over nearly one-third of the States of the Union military power, regulated by no fixed law, rules supreme. Each one of these five district commanders, though not chosen by the people or responsible to them, exercises at this hour more executive power, military and civil, than the people have been willing to confer upon the head of the Executive Department, though chosen by and responsible to themselves. The remedy must come from the people themselves. They know what it is, and how it is to be applied. At the present time they cannot, according to the Constitution, repeal these laws, they cannot remove or control this military despotism. The remedy, nevertheless, is in their hands. It is to be found in the ballot, and is a sure one. If not controlled by fraud, overruled by arbitrary power, or from apathy on their part too long delayed, with abiding confidence in their patriotism, wisdom and integrity, I am still hopeful of the future, and that in the end the rod of despotism will be broken, the armed rod of power lifted from the necks of the people, and the principles of a violated Constitution preserved.

Immediately after the reading of the message, the impeachers made a strong effort. Boutwell, Butler and others, characterized the message as defiant.

Mr. Stevens said they were urging that matter in vain. There are hidden agencies at work, there are invisible powers at work, in this country, which will prevent impeachment. I repeat, that any attempt to impeach the President will be vain and futile.

The veto message was read; the bill passed, notwithstanding the veto, by a vote of 30 to 6.

The reconstruction appropriation bill was passed over the veto.

The Senate passed a resolution to adjourn to-morrow at 3 o'clock to the first Monday in December, by a vote of 22 to 15. The latter figure representing the impeachment element in the Senate.

House.—The Assassination committee was allowed to take evidence by sub-committees and administer oaths.

The veto was received. The message covers three columns, and argues elaborately the inconsistencies and unconstitutionality of the act.

Alluding to the declaration that the State governments are illegal, he says: "A singular contradiction is apparent here; Congress declares these local State governments to be illegal governments and then provides that these illegal governments shall be carried on by Federal officers, who are to perform the very duties imposed on its own officers by this illegal State authority. It certainly should attempt to carry on legal State Governments by the agency of its own officers. It is yet more strange that Congress should attempt to sustain and carry on an illegal State government by the same Federal agency."

With regard to title by conquest he says: "It is a new title acquired by war. It applies only to territory, for goods or movable things regularly captured in war are booty, or if taken by individual soldiers, plunder. There is not a foot of land in any one of these ten States which the United States hold by conquest, save only such lands as did not belong to either of those States, or to any individual owner. I mean such lands as did not belong to the pretended Confederate States. These lands we may claim to hold by conquest. As to all other land or territory, whether belonging to the States or to individuals, the Federal Government has now no more title or right to it than it had before the rebellion."

The message concludes: "Within a period less than a year the legislation of Congress has attempted to strip the Executive Department of the Government of some of its essential powers. The constitution and the oath provided in it devolve upon the President the power and the duty to see that the law is executed. The constitution, in order to carry out this power, gives him the choice of agents, and makes them subject to his control and supervision. But in the execution of these laws the constitutional obligation upon the President remains, but the power to exercise that constitutional duty is

LIENS ON CROPS. The following letter explains itself: HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT, CHARLESTON, S. C., July 10, 1867. SIR: In reply to the inquiries you make in behalf of certain foreign and northern capitalists, I am directed by the Commanding General to inform you that by General Orders No. 10, dated Headquarters Second Military District, Charleston, S. C., April 11th, 1867, it is provided, "That all advances of money, substances, implements, fertilizers, loaned, used or required for the purpose of aiding the agricultural pursuits of the people, shall be protected. And the existing laws which have provided the most efficient remedies in such cases for the lender will be supported and enforced. Wages for labor performed in the production of the crop shall be a lien on the crop, and payment of the amount due for such wages shall be enforced by the like remedies provided to secure advances of money and other means for the cultivation of the soil." The local civil law formerly gave the landlord of leased lands a superior lien. By par IX of General Orders No. 32, dated Headquarters Second Military District, July 10, 1867, the remedy by distress for rent is abolished, thus removing the lien of the landlord which has been hitherto preserved. It has been the purpose and aim of the Commanding General to establish such regulations as would promote the security, economy and thrift of agriculture and trade. Appreciating as he does the advantages of permanent and certain guarantees whose capital is concerned, it is not to be apprehended that any of the orders heretofore issued to promote these desirable objects, will be inconsiderably modified. On the same basis advances of substance are made in certain cases to impoverished planters in the Carolinas, by the Government of the United States. Very respectfully, (Signed) J. W. CLOUS, Capt. 35th Infantry, A. A. G. Mr. B. J. Wilkins, No. 12, East Bay, Charleston, S. C.