(From the Chicago Tribune, July 18.] THE HARVEST OF 1867-LARGE YIELDS OF NEARLY ALL CROPS EXPECTED.

It is now an ascertained fact that the crop ries, etc., from the orchard every day, of of wheat which has been gathered and is now gathering in the United States is gen- early and late kinds. Let there be plenty erally the largest and best which has ever of good vegetables, raspberries, strawberries, been raised in this country. The cotton, etc. It takes a little time and trouble, but sugar, rice and tobacco crops give promise it is the cheapest way to pay the doctor's of a larger yield than has been known since bills. And, bless your dear souls, these 1860, while the corn gives an assurance that things taste good. You study what is good it will exceed in amount that of any pre- for pigs and cattle. All right; but wife and vious yield. There is no material blessing children are of higer consequence . and it's a equaling in value this general success of all shame if, with all our great gifts of intellect kinds of agricultural products. Its benefits and intuition, we do not obey the Divine question. are direct and reach every haman being in laws in our own physical being so well that

the land. The breadth of wheat sown this year in horse doctor goes to the barn. Don't fail all parts of the country is greatly in excess of vegetables, berries and feuts. Try it, and of any previous year, and the crop has you'll say we haven't told half the truth .-reached a successful harvesting more free Rural New Yorker. from casualties of all kinds' than has ever been known. The wheat, both Winter and Spring, will be not only abundant, but of a superior quality. This will be cheering news to consumers, and will lighten the hearts of prospects of the Southern States, the natural thousands to whom bread has of late been almost a luxury. The fruit crop of every tendency of 'almost every one is to think kind will be a large and fine one. We have already enjoyed the smaller fruits, which raising regions ; but a little more comprehave been both plenty and of a good quality, hensive range of thought would most profitwhile the apple and peach crops promise a ably embrace the timber lands of North Car- that the buyer will make an illegal use of like abundance.

The aggregate value of the general crop er to the Gulf. of the United States may be estimated by taking that of 1860 as a standard of an average yield. In that year the yield of the leading articles was as follows :

	Ch. Hannes	a 154 990 900 mounda
	Cotton	2,104,620,600 pounds.
	Wheat	173,104,924 bushels.
	Corn	838,792,740 bushels.
	Rye	21,101,380 bushels.
	Oats	172,643,185 bushels.
í	·Barley	15,825,808 bushels.
	Buckwheat	17,571,818 bushels.
	Potatoes	111.148,867 bushels.
	Butter	459,681,372 pounds.
	Cheese	103,663,227 pounds.
	Rice	187.167,032 pounds.
	Tobacco	434,209,464 pounds.
	Cane Sugar	230,982,000 pounds.
	Hay	18,838,642 tons.

It is true that in some portions of the Mississippi Valley the cotton and sugar planta tions 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 1860. All over the Southern States there has been, this year, an unusual great attention paid to the

A Hindoo lives on rice, juicy fruits, and SUPREME COURT OF NORTH CAROLINA. tropic vegatables, cooling and opening to the system. In July we move toward Hindoostan in a heat almost tropical. Diet must change, too. Have apples, pears, cher-

[From the New York Mercantile Journal]

NORTH CAROLINA RESOURCES.

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 Reade. Associate Judge :

PHILLIPS PS. HOOKER. I propose to consider only so much of the

ase as involves the question whether Confederate Treasury notes, which were paid for the land, were an illegal consideration. For, very clearly, if the consideration was illegal, the contract will not be enforced in in this Court. I shall treat it as a dry legal

tends to promote illegal or immoral purpothe doctor shall visit the house less than the Toler, 11, Wheat 258; Story's Conflict of as well be said that the consideration was Lancs, 258.

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. __Armfield vs. Tate, 7 Ired. 259. When canvassing the capabilities and

seller knows that they are wanted for an price, he set up the defense that it was unillegal purpose, unless he has a part in the lawful for the plaintiff to have bought the only of the rich cotton, sugar and tobacco illegal purpose-Hodgeon vs. Temple, 5 Tarent 181. In which case Mansfield, C. J. tion of the contract was illegal; but the says: "The merely selling goods, knowing Court held the contrary. It is absurd to olina, as well as the sunny fields that lie near- them, is not sufficient to deprive the vendor Treasury notes in this, were illegal. Were

of his just right of payment." In Dater vs. Earl, 3 Gray Massachusetts Reports 482, In all our national domain, there is nowhere a country more interesting for variety the Court says : "If the illegal use to be tainly. The goods were not illegal, but the made of the goods enters into the contract trading with the enemy was. of scenery, climate and production, and none to which the gaze of the emigrant from our and forms the motive of inducement in the Northern States or Europe could be more ju- | mind of the vendor or lender to the sale or

diciously directed. Timber of the finest loan, then he cannot recover, provided the goods or money are actually used to carry kinds, the cereals, the ordinary and the precious metals in abundance, belong to nearly out the contemplated design; but bare every portion of the State. knowledge on the part of the vendor that

Newbern and its vicinity have, for three the vendee intends to put the goods or moor four years past, been the nucleus of North- ney to an illegal use, will not vitiate the sale ern settlement, and we begin to hear the or loan, and deprive the vendor of all rembest results. The immense cypress forest edy for the purchase money.

along that favored coast, begining to be de Where goods are bought from an enemy, declared void all contracts which were in veloped by skilled and experienced lumber men, attracted thither all the way from Maine by the splended promise of such a field of untold wealth in their line of business. One of the oldest and most sagacious liable as a prize-Coolidge vs. Inglee, 13 valid; that all contracts made during the and glasses, but no other deduction should of these woodland pioncers, with whom di- Massachusetts Reports, 26. Authorities are war shall be deemed to be payable in money be allowed. rect communication was had but a few days abundant to the same effect.

ago through our Newbern correspondence, speaks of the timber he has seen there as the finest he ever beheld. The woods contain 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 fact was undoubted true, vet it did not render the contract void. The illegality consisted in the importation and not

in their use after importation ; so the illegality consisted in the issuing of the Treas-A contract is not void merely because it ury notes, and not in their use after they were issued. If balls, which had been shot ses-Hilliard on Sales, 376 ; Armstrong vs. in battle, had been found and sold, it might

> illegal, because they had been made for, and used in the rebellion. In Coolidge vs. Inglee, supra, the case was that in the war of 1812, a citizen of the United States bought goods of the enemy contrary to law, and brought

es-one as retail dealer, and the other as rethem to the United States and sold them. tail liquor dealer, if his combined sales of A sale of goods is not void although the and, when he sued the purchaser for the liquors and other merchandise exceed \$25, 000 per annum. He should be required to pay a special tax of \$100 as a wholesale

goods, and, that, therefore, the consideradealer in liquors. A dealer may purchase and sell agricultural and farm products at the place of business designated in his special tax receipt suppose that the goods in that, case, or the without thereby rendering himself liable as

citizen

not the goods precisely the same as if they a produce broker; but if a dealer, or any had been bought of a friendly power? Cermember of a firm of dealers, not having paid special tax as commercial broker, cat tle broker, or peddler, travels about the

This is the first time that this very imcountry purchasing such products in the portant question has come before us for manner of a produce broker, he should be consideration. It has been well argued and taxed as a produce broker if his sales do patiently considered. We are not without not exceed \$10,000 per annum; if his annual important aid in determining the question. | sales exceed that sum, his liability is that of It was well considered by the Convention a commercial broker, both as to special tax of 1865, and by the Legislatures which have and the tax of one-twentieth of one per since assembled. The Convention was cent upon the amount of his sales made elseprompt to declare that the rebellion, and where than at his place of business as a everything in aid of it, was illegal. And it dealer.

A manufacturer of bureaus may deduct even in his own territory, by a citizen of the aid of it ; but it did not declare void all from the entire gross amount of sales thereof United States, the sale is valid, and the contracts, the consideration of which were the actual cost of marble tops and lookingprice may be recovered, although the act Confederate Treasury notes; on the con- glasses used in their construction, provided might be a misdemeanor and the property trary, it plainly declared such contracts a tax has already been paid upon the tops

"The amount paid out for usual or ordiof the value of said notes; and directed the It will be seen, therefore, that a contract | Legislature to prepare a scale to show, not | nary repairs " may be deducted from income, is not void because there is something im- that said notes were of no value, but to but no deduction can be made for any

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

in the same manner and under the same cir-

cumstances as a native-born or naturalized

liable to special tax as such of his annual

ross receipts exceed \$1,000, regardless of the

Every person who sells, or offers for sale,

any distilled spirits, fermented liquors, or

\$25,000, is required to pay the special tax

as a wholesale dealer in liquors. It is not

sufficient for one who sells in the same shop

distilled spirits, &c., to an amount not ex-

ceeding \$25,000 per annum, and "other

merchandise" in addition, to an amount not

exceeding that sum, to pay two special tax-

amount of his net profits.

CONGRESSIONAL.

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

to the exemption of \$1,000 of that income China. The committee on Foreign Relations was directed to enquire how many Mexican soldiers were executed under Maximilian's The keeper of a hotel, inn, or tavern is 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; wines of any kind, whose annual sales, in- otherwise four thousand border soldiers are cluding sales of other merchandise, exceed to push the war.

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 com-

mittees 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 his 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

effectually taken away. The Military Com mander 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. It is to be feared that these military officers looking to the authority given by these laws, rather than the the letter of the Constitution, will recogniz no authority but the Commander of the bi-

trict, and the General of the Army. If there were no other objections than this to this proposed legislation it would have sufficient. Whilst I hold the chief executive authority of the United States-whilst the obligations rests 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 . subordinate officer, the responsibility will be with Congress, in clothing the subordi nate with unconstitutional power, and with the officer who assumes its exercise.

This interference with the Constitutional authortiy of the Executive Department, i an evil that will inevitably sap the foundations of our federal system; but it is not the worst evil of this legislation. It is great public wrong to take from the Pres dent powers conferred upon him alone h the Constitution; but the wrong is more flagrant when the powers so taken from the President are conferred upon subordinate Executive officers, and especially upon mili tary officers. Over nearly one-third of the States of the Union military power, regula ted by no fixed law, rules supreme. Each one of these five district commanders, though not chosen by the people or responsible : them, exercises at this hour more executiv 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 theat selves. They know what it is, and how it is to be applied. At the present time they cannot, according to the Constitution, repeal States on such expeditions that they will these laws, they cannot remove or control

in the ballot, and is a sure one. If not cos

trolled by fraud, overawed by arbitrary

power, or from apathy on their part too long

delayed, with abiding confidence in their

patriotism, wisdom and integrity, I am still

armed rule of power lifted from the necks

Immediately after the reading of the me-

at work, there are invisible powers at work.

growth of cereals, and this fact will not only relieve the districts which have been dis tressed by the want of food, but will indicate to those people the value and importance of applying the hand of productive for timber varies from \$1 to \$2 per thousand industry to the whole soil, in a variety of crops, instead of hazarding all things upon the success of a single product.

These figures show the extent of the crop of 1860. 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 prices of all these products have advanced somewhat. An estimate of the value of the crop of 1867 may be reached by adding to the amount produced in 1860, (except of cotton and sugar,) forty per cent., and computing the increased quantity by the ruling prices.

The vast sum produced by this calculastions 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. It will do much to relieve the finances of the country, and will relieve the money market. It will be of special value to the people of the South, They have had little or no money since the war; they have not been able to employ the labor they wanted because they had not the money to pay for it. An abundant crop will place money in their hands, with which they can recruit their stock and employ good labor at the wages but in the second, the farmer, now getting of good laborers. Labor being paid for according to its value, the conditions and industrial habits of the freedmen will be directly benefited.

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. The grass crop of this year, which, perhaps, will surpass any of its predecessors, indicates an increase of pasturage, and consequently of fat beeves and other live stock. The corn crop points to an immense addition to the number of hogs to be slaughtered. The products of the garden show the general bounty of nature, and from countless sources will be added the contributions from the crop of 1867 to the aggregate wealth of the country.

FEVERS AND FRUITS.

Let's have a little talk about orchards and of W. R. Cox, Geo. W. Mordecai, Dr. W. J. ported on the ground that the notes were or corporation, who distills or manufactures are exploring and settling there continually. plies only to territory, for goods or moveagardens as life preservers. Many a farmer Hawkins, Thos. Webb, W. H. Williard, J. void, because the introduction of African spirits, or who brews or makes mash, wort, At no distant day it will be one of our finest ble things regularly captured in war are thinks he "can't fuss about a garden" with or wash for distillation or the production of M. Heck, and Julius A. Gray. negroes into Texas was contrary to law. booty, or if taken by individual soldiers, grain and cotton growing domains. veretables and small fruits in ample variety. The Stockholders' meeting having ad-If these notes had been given on a con- spirits, shall be deemed a distiller: Provided, plunder. There is not a foot of land in At the same time the cultivation of all kinds hardly about an orchard, especially beyond of the soil." journed, the Directors held a meeting and tract to do a thing forbidden by law, un- That distillers of apples, grapes, or peaches, of fruit could be carried to perfection, the any one of these ten States which the United apple trees. So he goes on to weightier matdoubtedly they would be void. Neither of distilling or manufacturing fifty and less re-elected Gen. W. R. Cox, President, and list of those that can be raised abundant, States hold by conquest, save only such lands ters of grain, or stock, or diary, and eats pothe parties had anything to do with the orig- than one hundred and fifty barrels per year W. W. Vass, Esq., was continued as Treasand of the finest quality, embracing the pride tatoes, wheat bread, pork and salt beef all inal contract, nor was their contract made | from the same, shall pay fifty dollars; and urer and Secretary. of the middle and Southern States. On the summer long; no fine variety of vegetables, in defiance of law. The crime committed those distilling or manufacturing less than sandy tracts close upon the coast, the grape no grateful berries, no luscious peaches or by those who introduced the negroes into fifty barrels per year from the same shall RETAIL DEALERS .- The Commissioner of Confederate States. These lands we may culture has been started by many new planjuicy cherries. By October fever comes, the country, does not attach to those who pay twenty dollars. Internal Revenue has addressed the follow- claim to hold by conquest. As to all other ters, some old residents and others new bowel complaints of some kind, or some may afterwards purchase them. As reing letter to the Collector of the 2d District | land or territory, whether belonging to the the soil. The enterprise promises both fruit congestive troubles, most likely. He is laid spects the defendant, therefore, he has remount. States or to individuals, the Federal govand wine of the choicest, and the work has North Carolina : up, work stops a month, the doctor comes, SALE OF SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS BY APOTHceived the full consideration of his notes." but to be conducted by experts in order to TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ernment has now no more title or right to it and he "drags round" all winter, and the And then follows this strong language by ECARIES FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES .- The OFFICE INTERNAL REVENUE, add a grand staple at once to South Eastern than it had before the rebellion." doctor's bill drags too... The poor wife, the Court : "If the defendant should be sued Charleston Mercury says that it is authorized production. Washington, D. C., July 9, 1867. The message concludes : "Within a period meanwhile, gets dyspeptic, constipated, has for his tailor's bill, and come into Court to state that, under General Orders No. 32. SIR-In reply to yours of the 27th, ult., mese arc but a few of the novel phases less than a year the legislation of Congress an apothecary may sell spirituous liquors for fever, too perhaps, and she just ."crawls with the clothes made for him on his back. you will suspend the collection of the tax has attempted to strip the Executive Departpresented by North Carolina progress since round." What's the matter ! They don't medicinal purposes, not to be drank on the and plead that he was not bound to pay for imposed upon retail dealers of liquor whereythe war, and the ocular verification of far ment of the Government of some of its premises, upon the written prescription of a er they have been compelled to discontinue know, poor souls ! Would they build a hot them because the importer had smuggled more than we have described is within two ssential powers. The constitution and the fire in July and shut the doors? Of course regularly practicing physician. the cloth, he would present a case of equal their business by the recent order of Gen. or three days' sail or railroad ride from New oath provided in it devolve upon the Presinot-in their rooms; but they have done merits and parallel with the present; but This information was received in a reply | Sickles, until further instructions from this York. dent the power and the duty to see that the just that in their poor stomachs. How so ? he would not be likely to have the verdict to a communication addressed to General office are given you concerning the same. law is executed. The constitution, in order They have been eating all summer the heatof the jury or the judgment of the Court." Sickles from that office, and will relieve the TO CURE SCRATCHES IN HORSES .- Tell Very respectfully, to carry out this power, gives him the choice producing food fit for a cold season, but not your subscribers who have horses which are So, in the case before us, it is conceded doubts of a large number of persons. It (Signed) E. A. ROBBINS, of agents, and makes them subject to his States. troubled with scratches, to try a simple remfor a warm one. Greenlander can eat canthat it was illegal to issue the Treasury | was expected that such would be the con-Commissioner. control and supervision. But in the execuedy, viz: Keep the fetlock clean with casnotes, just as it was illegal to import the struction of the order, but is a gratification dles and whale fat because they create heat. To L. G. Estes, Esq., tile soapsuds, and wash twice a day with tion of these laws the constitutional obliga-(Signed In January we are up toward Greenlandnegroes; but the illegality is in the issuing to be able to make announcement in an au-Capt. 35th Infantry, A. A. A. G. buttermilk. Give them a good rubbing at Col. In't. Rev. 2d Dist. N. C. tion upon the President remains, but the in the one case, and in the importing in the thoritative form. each time. in climate. Wilmington, N. C. power to exercise that constitutional duty is leston, S. C.

numbers of trees from 8 to 10 feet in diameter, and many attain the measurement of 36 feet in circumference. The size of shingles made is from 5 by to 7 by 24, and the price or 20 to 25 per cent. on the shingles.

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 almost primeval forests stand untouched, and seeming to invite the busy hand of capital and enterprise. It is with pleasure that we anticipate, from the cheering accounts now reaching us of explorations set on foot by some of our keenest "path finders," of the Atlantic coast, a brisk accession to this branch of business during the the current vear. The results of scarch and settlement will, beyond a peradventure, be so ample that population, and with it the demand for varied kind of labor, must rapidly increase in that noble section.

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 petatoes. The pioneer opens his parellels of attack by "girding" the large trees during the first season, cutting his drains, clearing

ate it.

in its use, as poisons, deadly weapons and

the like ; but still they are sufficient consid-

erations to support contracts, unless it be

out the undergrowth and applying the grubbing hoe to plant his corn. Through out the first year no grass grows, fairly started, finds that he must employ extra hands to help him cultivate the same quantity of land. The grass at length ap-

pears in the third year, and as the planter has in the meanwhile, during leisure hours, worked up many of his cypress trees into shingles and roots have rotted out, he can commence his ploughing. Such lands as we have just described are now for sale in the Newbern district at from \$5 to \$15 per acre, and the actual experience of the vicinity is that an industrious man, who purchases one hundred acres, can within two years obtain shingles, staves, &c., enough to balance the whole amout of the original purchase money. Moreover when the clearing is complete, the land will produce from 50 to 75 bushels of corn, or 400 pounds of cotton per acre.

One of the finest sections to which the foregoing remarks apply, lies between the Neuse and Pamlico rivers, and a few years ago was considered a worthless swamp. Now many fine farms are scattered through the region, and substantial lumbermen and cultivators from different parts of the country

moral or illegal in its surroundings or con- show what their value really was. And the amount paid out for new buildings, nections. And yet it is equally certain that Legislature did prepare such a scale. Now, ment improvements, or betterments made to a contract is void when the consideration is if the defense set up in this case be good, increase the value of any property or estate. illegal or immoral. What, then, is the cri- then the Convention and Legislatures ought Amounts expended by the purchaser of a terion ? Probably the following cases will to have made short work of it, and declared building in repairing injuries which occurshow the dividing line : Goods were sold to that all contracts should be deemed to be red thereto prior to his purchase, are so fai

a man who intendend to smuggle them and payable in Confederate Treasury notes; and as he is concerned, "betterments made to defraud the Revenue, and the vendor-knew | that such notes were illegal as a considera- increase the value" of the property, and of the design; it was held that the contract tion to support a contract, and, therefore, should not be allowed as reductions from was valid, and that the vendor could re- that all such contracts were void. I do not his income.

cover the price-Holmon vs. Johnson, Cowper. consider the question whether the Conven-344. But goods were sold to a man who tion or the Legislatures had the power to intended to smuggle them and defraud the validate or invalidate contracts, but their Revenue, and the vendor not only knew of actions are cited to show that those bodies the purpose, but put them up in a particuregarded these notes as valuable, and considerations to support contracts. We thus have lar manner so as to enable it to be done : it was held that the contract was void, and the concurrent opinions of the Judiciary, that the price could not be recovered -the Convention and the Legislature of the Briggs vs. Lawrence, 3 Tem Reports 454. State, and an uninterrupted train of decis-Now what is the difference between the two ions both in England and the United States cases ? None !- except that in the latter on kindred subjects, that Confederate Treascase it was a part of the arrangement, and ury notes are not illegal considerations in entered into the intent of the parties that contracts between citizens, unless it was the the thing should be done. All these author- intent of the parties to the contract thereby to ities show that the intent of the parties to aid the rebellion.

accomplish the illegal thing is necessary to Our attention was called to an abstract of vitiate the contract; and, therefore, in the a case decided in Tennessee, in which Concase before us, unless the intent of the par- | federate Treasury notes were held to be an ties in their contract, was to aid the Rebel- illegal consideration. We regret that we lion, the fact that it did it, (if it did,) by have not the case at large. It seems to have Railroad, and aiding the building of the giving currency the notes, does not viti- been decided upon the ground that it was Fayetteville and Florence route. After an the money of rebels. Suppose it had been

It is not pretended that the Confederate the coin of rebels. Doubtless there is some Treasury notes were of no value. It is con- better reason than that. It were an encourceded that they were of value, and that, at agement to rebels and to rebellion to exthe time of the sale in 1862, less than two onerate them from a performance of their dollars of the notes would buy one dollar of contracts, because of their participation in gold. But it is contended that although of so great a mischief. If the Judiciary could value they were illegal. In what sense were be influenced at all by this consideration, it would hold them to a more rigid performthey so? In no case can the thing, used as ance of all their undertakings. As a Court, a consideration, of itself and independent of the intention of the parties, invalidate the we neither favor nor oppress rebels, but contract if the thing be of value; unless, hold the scales of justice even. But we forperhaps, by express Statute. There is nothbear further comment, lest we do our sister ing which may not be turned to mischief Court injustice.

> IMPORTANT TO DISTILLERS .- Many persons are laboring under the impression that

the intent of the sale to do mischief. The the distillation of fruits into liquors is not case of Randon vs. Toby, 11 Howard U. S. taxable under the revenue laws. For the Reports 593, is very strong in point. In benefit of all such, we copy the following that case Africans had been imported and paragraph from the Revenue Law of the sold as slaves, which is forbidden by law. United States, by which it will be seen that The vendor brought suit for the price of every person, distilling or manufacturing one which he had sold; and the defense was that the consideration was illegal. The liquor from fruits, is liable to be taxed for it. This extract is from the last law on Court says : "The plea that the notes were Revenue, and will be rigidly enforced : given for African negroes imported into

Texas after 1833 is unavailable. On the ar-SEC. 79, paragraph 16. Distillers shall pay gument here, it was endeavored to be sup- one hundred dollars. Every person, firm,

[From the Daily Sentinel.] CHATHAM RAILROAD.

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

Geo. W. Mordecai, Esq., of Raleigh, was notwithstanding the veto, by a vote of 30 called to the Chair, and Maj. W. W. Vass to 6.

acted as Secretary. Gen. W. R. Cox, President of the Company, reported verbally, and satisfactorily, to the meeting, and concluded by reading the bill was a law. 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 interesting discussion, the following resolution was adopted :

Resolved. That the Stockholders entertain favorably the proposition of Col. W. McL McKay, President, that the Chatham Rail road 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.

Gen. W. R. Cox offered the following res olution, which was adopted

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.

By Dr. J. W. Hawkins:

er of this Company shall receive such compensation for their services as may hereafter be directed by the Board of Directors.

The Stockholders proceeded to ballot for seven Directors,-resulting in the election

forfeit all rights to protection under the this military despotism. The remedy, never laws of the United States. theless, is in their hands. It is to be found

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 | hopeful of the future, and that in the end allowing negroes to serve as jurors was the rod of despotism will be broken, the adopted A joint resolution from the House nullify- of the people, and the principles of a viola-

ing the decrees of the Court of Claims was ted Constitution preserved." severely denounced by Mr. Trumbull. Mr. Sumner introduced a resolution to

sage, the impeachers made a strong effort strike the word "white" from the naturali- Boutwell, Butler and others, characterized zation laws. Referred to the Judiciary the message as defiant. Mr. Stevens said they were urging that

The veto message was read ; the bill passed, matter in vain. There are hidden agencies

in this country, which will prevent impeache The nays were Messrs. Buckalew, Bayard, ement. I repeat, that any attempt to impeach the President will be vain and futile Davis, Hendricks, Johnson, and Patterson, of Tennessee. The Chair announced that Mr. Wilson, Chairman of the Judiciary committee, denounced Mr. Stevens' insinu-

The reconstruction appropriation bill was tion, asserting that no amount of political pressure should throw him aside from the passed over the veto.

The Senate passed a resolution to adjourn discharge of his duty to law and fact. M to-morrow at 3 o'clock to the first Monday plause from the Democratic side.] Mr. Stevens, without reply, demanded a in December, by a vote of 22 to 15. The latter figure representing the impeachment vote, and the bill passed-109 to 24.

element in the Senate. HOUSE.-The Assassination committee was allowed to take evidence by sub-com-

mittees and administer oaths. A committee of five was appointed to in vestigate the Paymaster's Department. The preamble and resolution alleges fraud. 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 would be a novel spectacle if Congress should attempt to carry on legal State Governments by the agency of its own officers.

agency." With regard to title by conquest he says : "It is a new title acquired by war. It ap-

The veto of the reconstruction approprition bill was read and passed by a vote of 100 to 22. A resolution was passed, forbidding the President to remove the district command

the General of the army recommended it.

The following letter explains itself HEADQ'RS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT. CHARLESTON, S. C., July 10, 1867. capitalists, I am directed by the Command Military District, Charleston, S. C., April

"That all advances of money, subsistence implements, fertilizers, loaned, used or to quired for the purpose of aiding the agri cultural pursuits of the people, shall be pretected. And the existing laws which have provided the most efficient remedies in surcases for the lender will be supported and enforced. Wages for labor performed in the production of the crop shall be a lien on

for such wages shall be enforced by the like remedies provided to secure advances of money and other means for the cultivation

The local civil law formerly gave the landlord of leased lands a superior line. as did not belong to either of those States, or By par IX of General Orders No. 32, datad to any individual owner. I mean such Headquarters Second Military District, South lands as did not belong to the pretended May, 1867, the remedy by distress for relition abolished, thus removing the lien of the landlord which has been hitherto para It has been the purpose and aim of the Commanding General to establish such that ulations as would promote the security, econ omy and thrift of agriculture and toad Appreciating as he does the advantages of permanent and certain guarantees where capital is concerned, it is not to be approhended that any of the orders heretofore sued to promote these desirable objects, will be inconsiderably modified. On the sum basis advances of subsistence are made in certain cases to impoverished planters in the Carolinas, by the Government of the United Very respectfully, J. W. CLOUS. Mr. B. J. Wilkins, No. 12, East Bay, Char-

Resolved, That the President and Treasur- It is yet more strange that Congress should attempt to sustain and carry on an illegal State government by the same Federal

ers, without the consent of the Senate, univ-LIENS ON CROPS.

SIR : In reply to the inquiries you make in behalf of certain foreign and northeral

ng General to inform you that by General Orders No. 10, dated Headbuarters Second 11th, 1867, it is provided,

the crop, and payment of the amount due