THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1866.

Manufacturing in North Carolina.

We have frequently seen the statement, we must confess with no little surprise, that there is at this time in process of erection in the State of Georgia, seventy-two mills for the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods, some of them for calicoes. This is an astonishing fact, but it is the natural consequence of the events of the last five or six years. So long as Southern capital could control the labor of the country, the cultivation of cotton was the most profitable investment, and to this almost the whole capital of the Southern States was devoted to the almost entire neglect of everything else.

Even now, we are lothe to abandon our habit of purchasing lands with our surplus capital, but the destruction of slavery has produced a revolution in this respect, that makes it no longer profitable to own extended tracts of land. A vast amount of capital will be compelled to seek investment in other branches of industry, and we believe that the capitalists of Georgia have selected that which offers the highest inducements. Cotton and woolen mills will be multiplied from year to year, until the South will finally be able to work up her entire crop of cotton, and export the manufactured fabrics instead of the raw material. With cheap and intelligent labor, which she will eventually have; with all her channels of trade open and in profitable employment; with all her food made at home, and with the raw material raised at the very doors of her manufactories, the South will be enabled to do so without the fear of successful competition. She will then recover her wonted strength and prosperity; nay, surpass her former wealth and renown.

In North Carolina particularly, will this be especially true. Nature seems to point out our State as a region of country admirably adapted to manufactories. No country on this continent furnishes more advantages for manufacturing than North Carolina.—The facilities afforded by unlimited Water-power, salubrious Climate and fertile Soil, are unsurpassed. Few States in the Union abound more in sites of water-power. The shoals and falls in her primary rivers, the smaller rivers and large creeks, furnish never failing supplies. Much of this power is found in that range of country where the cotton grows well; and higher up, near the mountains, there is no limit to its extent.

The soil and climate of North Carolina is admirably adapted to the production of all the necessaries of life depending on Agriculture. It occupies, indeed, a sort of middle ground, where the staples and products of the North and South meet in luxuriant growth in the same rich field. Nowhere is there greater salubrity of climate experienced, or healthier, hardier inhabitants to be found.

In the requisites only of skill and capital are we deficient, and these might long since have been supplied by a judicious and practical employment of the means within our reach. By holding out the proper inducements to intelligent immigrants, the necessary knowledge and skill might easily have been commanded. When manufactories were first introduced into New England, the want of these requisites was as much felt there as it has been here, for those people were compelled to import superintendents and skilled mechanics from Europe. Heretofore the difficulty was that all our capital sought investment in lands and negroes. Now that the ravages of war have desolated one and destroyed the other, our impoverished people must turn their attention to other subjects for profitable labor. The system of manufacturing, we are satisfied, is the policy now to be depended upon to relieve our State of the evils that press upon her. Our education and habits have hitherto been adverse to it, but we must yield to the force of things and profit by the indication of current events. It can be made our greatest means of wealth and posperity, and once firmly adopted, will flourish beyond our most sanguine expectations.

Sheep-raising has been neglected to such an extent in this State, that we barely produce wool enough for our commonest domestic uses. This appears to be still more unjustifiable, as the climate and soil of this State are excellently adapted to sheep husbandry. In the eastern and midland parts of the State are extensive tracts of land well suited for the purposes of grazing, while our mountains are unexcelled for pasturage. Suitable tracts can be purchased for amounts much less than the sheep-walks of the Western States will cost, and sheep require one fourth less feeding than in colder latitudes.

Besides these, our mineral resources are abundant, especially iron ore is found in inexhaustable quantities. In fact, every element necessary for building up and encouraging manufacturing establishments in this State we possess in a lavish degree—raw material, water-power, provisions and climate. Capital and skilled labor must be got elsewhere, and we must turn our attention to this matter. North Carolina must realize the great truths which her Southern sister, Georgia, has already accepted, or she will be left behind in the new race for wealth and prosperity. She must avail herself at once of her great natural resources. She must not only no longer look abroad for manufactured goods, but must export them made of the products of her own fields, giving food and raiment and homes to the thousands of widows and orphans of her gallant soldiers.

The unsettled state of political matters may retard the development of our manufacturing interests and paralyze our industry, but the day cannot be far distant when we must outstrip even New England in the number and character of our manufactories, and the buzz of the spinning jennies and the rattle of the looms will be to us familiar and agreeable sounds. If we be but true to ourselves, the fanaticism which has sought to crush us and has visited upon us misery and misfortune with a heavy hand, may yet be turned in retributive justice upon the heads of those who have been and are oppressing us, and the wonderful decrees of Providence in forcing us into those pursuits which will break down their success, may not only show them that the way of the transgressor is hard, but in the great and enduring victories of peace which are now the goal of our earthly aspirations, captivity may indeed be led captive.

Manufactories.

In our remarks yesterday, we made reference to the very large number of manufactories now being erected in the State of Georgia. We are glad to know that much attention is also being paid to this matter in Alabama. In the neighborhood of Montgomery there are some five factories finished or in course of construction, already giving employment to twelve hundred men, women and children. Capitalists are examining other desirable locations in that vicinity, and there is said to be water power sufficient in that part of Alabama alone, to run ten times the spindles now at work in Massachusetts.

As yet, we are sorry to say, but little interest is felt in this State, even to revive the factories in successful operation previous to the war. At or near Charlotte, the enterprising owners of the Rocky Island Factory, have gone to work with an energy that will soon furnish remunerative returns, and add materially to the prosperity of that city.

We were informed, during a recent visit to Raleigh, that Messrs. Willard, Pulliam, Jones and others are expected to erect in Raleigh a factory for the manufacture of a fine article of cotton-woolen goods, in connection with their factory for spinning of yarns already in successful operation in Orange county. Raleigh is well situated for the location of factories. The climate is healthy, labor cheap, transportation abundant, and water power ample and convenient for the purpose of spinning the yarns required in the manufacture of the finer goods. A judicious use of capital in erecting manufactories in that neighborhood, would not only be profitable to the stockholders, but would convert that beautiful little city of six thousand inhabitants, now nestling amid the shades of its gigantic oaks in listless and indolent ease, dependent, in a great measure, upon the necessary drain of the State Treasury for a meagre support, into a busy, bustling, thriving manufacturing city of 40,000 or 50,000 inhabitants.

What is true of Raleigh, is equally so of most of the towns of our State. There is no branch of industry to which we could turn our attention to with so much certainty of success, and in which we would have so much the assistance of Nature. If North Carolina is ever to throw off the load which now oppresses her; if she is ever to become rich and prosperous, it will be done by means of the establishment of manufactories. England owes her teeming wealth and populous cities to her manufactories, although the great staple which enters into all her manufactured goods must be brought from our very doors: and New England is fast growing rich and populous by the same means.

As an evidence of the profits arising from these manufactories in the South, under all the disadvantages which they must labor in getting well started, we see that the Augusta (Georgia) factory declared a dividend on the 1st inst. of five per cent., which is said to be the *third* quarterly dividend for the year. The following are the statistics of this factory:

REPORT OF WORK, ETC., FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST AUGUST, 1866.

Capital stock	$600,000
Operatives	615
Spindles	14,300
Looms	403
Cotton used	2,232,000 lbs.
Wood	800 cords.
Oil	2,600 gallons
Starch	52,000 lbs.

PRODUCTION.

Sheeting	3,573,000 yards.
Shirting	2,434,000 yards.
Drills	403,000 yards.

WATER POWER.

3 Jouval Turbines	85 horse power each.
3 Jouval Turbines	60 horse power each.

Equal to 435 nominal horse power.

In estimating the profits to be derived from the manufacture of cotton, the tax of three cents per pound must be taken into consideration. The last Congress, in placing a tax of three cents per pound on the staple, required it to be collected before the cotton leaves the collection district.—But the tax is not chargeable unless the cotton is sent forward for sale or shipment. Now, if the cotton is manufactured where it is grown, this tax will be saved. By this means the fifteen dollars tax on every bale of five hundred pounds is saved, but the manufactured article will bring twice the money the raw material would, and the profits arising from this not only remain in our midst, but the expenses of the manufacture go to giving employment to our own impoverished and needy people.

We find in our exchanges the following reasonable advice from the largest cloth manufacturer in Maryland, a man of pure Southern blood and lineage: "Tell the people of the South that manufacturing their own staples is the proper way to be revenged upon the Yankees. Nothing will bring the New Englander to his senses so speedily. By forming associations in every county, the planters have thus the opportunity of doing themselves, as well as the country, the greatest service. Let them profit by the opportunity."

That our people appreciate these facts is evidenced by the rapid increase of manufactories in some of the States, although their means must be very limited. The great energy and industry with which the entire South has gone to work will eventually bring forth its legitimate reward. Success and prosperity will be wrenched from the unpropitious beginnings which mark our start; and honesty of purpose and singleness of heart in our relations as citizens must yet find vindication in the ballots of the honest masses at the North. And when the political gloom which now surrounds us is dispelled, and our industry rewarded with material prosperity, the surplus capital which formerly sought investment in lands and negroes, will build manufactories. Our towns will grow populous, our freight cars and steamboats will go and return ladened; agriculture will be stimulated to meet the home demand, and thousands of ignorant, indolent poor, who eke out a miserable existence in bringing a few berries or bundles of kindling wood to market from long distances, will become contented and prosperous laborers, their families comfortably housed and their children blessed with the advantages of good schools—the common school system now languishing for want of State aid, will be revived and eventually become a self-sustaining institution.

We believe that a bright and prosperous future is yet in store for the South. Our people have only to display that determination of purpose and power of endurance, which, during their late struggle, have made their names honored wherever true manhood and noble conduct are appreciated, to place their section, upon which Nature has been so lavish in her gifts, in that position of wealth and greatness, which the nobleness of her citizens and the wealth of her resources so peculiarly fit her to occupy.

Commerce of Wilmington.

On our third page will be found full Tabular Statements of the Exports of our Port for the Quarter ending September 30th, 1866, to which is also appended a statement of the exports for the corresponding months of 1860.

It may be well to add, that the months embraced in the table are the dullest of the year, the business of the Spring having closed and that of the Fall hardly begun.

It gives us pleasure to notice a very general revival of business in every department of trade. Within the past few days, Messrs. Williams & Murchison, and Harriss & Howell have each added a steamer to their New York lines, and we have no doubt Mr. H. M. Barry will soon put upon his line another in place of the Starlight, which was lost on her last outward trip. All of these lines, with Messrs. Worth & Daniel's New York and Philadelphia lines, and Messrs. Atkinson & Shepperson's Baltimore line go and return with full cargoes. The numerous sailing packets appear to be doing a thriving business, and our Railroad depots and wharves indicate the renewal of business.

The dry goods houses are busily engaged in opening and disposing of their very large stocks, and we are glad to see, from the many boxes, packages, &c., marked to merchants of neighboring towns in this State and South Carolina, that the jobbing business is opening with flattering prospects. The stocks of our jobbing houses are very complete, and merchants will find by reference to our advertising columns where a fresh supply of all lines of goods may be found, which are being disposed of at such small advance upon Northern rates, as to make it the interest of small buyers to do their purchasing here.

We see nothing in the Tabular statement we give to discourage us in regard to the commerce of our port, but on the contrary, much to congratulate ourselves. The comparison is made with the year 1860, when all our commercial affairs were in the full tide of success and prosperity. The crop just made was the largest in most of the valuable staples of Southern agriculture ever known, money was abundant, and the clouds of war which burst upon us during the middle and last part of the succeeding year, had not then affected our trade. There seems to be a general falling off in Naval Stores, but in the articles of Lumber, Cotton and a few others, there is a gratifying increase, while there seems to be a new and extensive business springing up in the article of Juniper Staves.

The present year our farmers are only recovering from the terrible devastation and plunder their property was subject to at the hands of Sherman's army, and on many of the plantations the new system of labor did not work well, while many of our best lands remained uncultivated for want of means or labor. With the new year, we trust many of these difficulties will be overcome. Our railroads are rapidly recovering, and we hope to see a new impulse given to our great line from here to Rutherford, which is now paralyzed for the want of funds, and we are glad to see that great efforts are about to be inaugurated to complete the Western Railroad from Egypt to some point on the North Carolina Railroad. The completion of these roads will undoubtedly be accomplished at no distant day, and with these works finished and in successful operation, Wilmington will not only continue to be the principal city of the State, but will become the commerical emporium of the entire inland country whose proper port we are, but most of whose commerce now finds its way to market through Norfolk on the North and Charleston on the South.

Farmers Club.

We are informed that the September meeting of the Spring Garden and Rocky Point Farmers Club was well attended at the residence of Dr. Satchwell. The Club would be glad to see a County Agricultural Society established, and view with pleasure the desire to re-organize the Agricultural Society of the State. The gentlemen comprising the Spring Garden and Rocky Point Farmers Club, are imbued with the right spirit, and are ready to unite with progressive farmers in all parts of the county and State in advancing the down-trodden cause of agriculture.

At this last meeting, that chivalrous soldier, and gifted editor of the Wilmington *Dispatch*, Capt. Benj. Robinson, was present by invitation, and at the request of the Club delivered an address of an hour in length. It is highly spoken of as an eloquent and admirable address, suited to the occasion, and showing his deep interest in the welfare and prosperity of the farming classes. Though not a practical farmer, he spoke knowingly and to the point on questions of vital importance to the farmers.

A committee was appointed to report hereafter on the subject of labor, and by correspondence abroad, as well as at home, to ascertain, as far as is practicable, what mode of employing the negro seems best, —that is, best for the negro as well as his white employer. The indications are, that it is better for the employer and employed, that the negro should work on farms by the year at stipulated wages, and express terms.

Northampton County.

We learn from the Weldon *State*, that the candidates for the Legislature in Northampton county, unwilling to divide and distract the people of the county at the present time, at a public meeting last week, all withdrew. The two candidates for the Senate, Col. T. J. Person and Richard Garner, Esq., each were to select four persons from the different portions of the county; the eight to choose a ninth, to constitute a committee on nominations. This committee was to have met on Saturday, at the Court House, to nominate the candidates who are to be run without opposition.

By the terms of the compromise, the candidates accepting the nomination are pledged to stand on the following platform:

That we approve the re-construction policy of Andrew Johnson, the President of the United States, and that we heartily support the principles of his administration. That we are opposed to Radicals and radicalism, as hostile to the Union, to the Rights of the States, to the peace and honor of the country and to liberty itself.

That we endorse cordially the administration and policy of Jonathan Worth, Governor of North Carolina, and that we will cheerfully support him in the approaching election.

That we sincerely desire the peace, harmony, prosperity and honor of North Carolina, and of the whole Uunion, and that we deprecate and deplore all unnecessary agitation and strife in the country, and earnestly wish to see all good and patriotic men, without regard to former party antecedents, united together to preserve and promote our rights and interests and the common good of the whole country. That with this view we will use all honorable means to allay controversy, division and discord among our people, and to secure to ourselves and our fellow-countrymen the blessings of peace, order and good government.

Edgecombe and Wilson Counties.

We see by the *Southerner*, that ex-Governor H. T. Clark is the candidate for the Senate, and Dr. John T. Bellamy and Thos. J. Stewart, are candidates for the Commons from these two counties. No opposition is yet announced. A long personal acquaintance with all of these gentlemen satisfies us that the interests of the counties would be entrusted in good and safe hands, should they be elected.

Col. Steele's Address—Correction.

We are requested to state that the address of Col. W. L. Steele before the Agricultural and Vine-growing Association of Duplin county, will be delivered on the 26th October, inst., instead of November, as heretofore published.

A BRUTAL AND INHUMAN ACTION.—We have received information in regard to the death of a young man in this city, named George W. Trott, which is said to have been brought about by means most foul and inhuman.

The dying declaration of young Trott, was to the following effect: He had been living with one Sol. Reeves, on Masonboro' Sound, and had been confined to his bed with Billious Fever for three weeks previous to the relation of these facts; that on the night of the 5th inst., about 12 o'clock, he had been taken from his bed by this man Reeves, and placed in a cart under charge of a negro, who received instructions to convey the sick man to this city, and when he arrived near to the house of Mr. W. H. Biddle, to take him from the cart, and tell him to make his way as best he could to Mr. Biddle's residence.—After this task was accomplished, the negro was to return to Reeves' place. The sick man did not reach Mr. Biddle's until 12 o'clock M., on the 6th inst., and was then in a dying condition.

Dr. E. A. Anderson was immediately sent for and rendered all due medical aid, but without effect, it was too late to accomplish any good.—Trott expired on the evening of the 6th inst., at about 6 o'clock, and was buried on the afternoon of the 7th inst., Mr. Biddle seeing that the last sad offices were properly performed. The deceased was a distant relative of Mr. Biddle's, and was but slightly acquainted with him.

CIRCUS.—Much to the delight of the little white children, and the freed people of our city, large flaming posters have been pasted up on the walls within the corporate limits, announcing the fact that Dan Castello's Great Show, in the course of its Southern tour will exhibit in this place, commencing on Thursday the 18th inst. The announcement will also be seen in the advertising colums of this issue.

From our exchanges, in many of the cities in which the show has exhibited, we glean the fact that the proprietor still continues to merit patronage. The Richmond *Enquirer* says, "not even the most refined need be deterred from visiting this Circus, as they need have no fears that their feelings will be offended by lewd remarks."

We note the addition of several artists of good reputation, since the visit of the Circus to this city. For particulars, and a statement of some of the feats performed, we refer our readers to the advertisement.

THE SCHOONER "CONSTITUTION" AT HATTERAS IN DISTRESS.—The schooner Constitution, from Wilmington to New York, put into Hatteras on the 5th inst., in a leaky condition, with two of her crew dead on board, and the remainder down sick with the typhoid fever. The following statement is kindly furnished us by the Assistant Surgeon at Hatteras, Patrick McShane:

QUARANTINE STATION, Hatteras, N. C., Oct. 6, 1866.

Editor Newbern Commercial:

SIR: I beg to furnish you the following facts for publication in your next issue, for the benefit of the owners.

Your ob'dt serv't,
PATRICK McSHANE,
Ass't Surgeon U. S. Army.

The schooner Constitution, Capt. Smith, bound from Wilmington to New York, came into this port yesterday, in a leaky condition, with two men dead and the remainder of the crew sick with typhoid fever. She was at once boarded by the Medical officer, Assistant Surgeon McShane, who immediately had the dead taken ashore and buried, and the sick removed where all care and attention is being paid to them. Lieut. Randall, commanding the post, had a detail of men furnished for the schooner, and used every exertion in pumping her, and furnished every comfort to the sick men.

Please send a copy to the New York papers.
P. McS.
Newbern Commercial.

The Schooner Constitution cleared from this port on the 13th ultimo, and had on board a cargo of Naval Stores. We presume the fever with which the crew are afflicted, was contracted, as has been the case in the majority of instances, when the crews of vessels have been taken sick after leaving this port, by their imprudence in sleeping on board their vessels while in the harbor, a course of action which seldom fails to be attended with injurious results.

A SINGULAR INCIDENT.—A fact has been brought to our notice which is, indeed, singular, and we think that there has been no similar occurrence in the annals of our city. On Sunday last, two seperate swarms of bees alighted, within a few hours of each other, the one on the spire of the Lutheran Church, and the other on that of the new First Baptist Church. The fact of their swarming in such a lofty position, rendered their being hived somewhat difficult. Their aspiration certainly must have been great, and in the quiet and uninterrupted pursuit of their labors, they found that they had attained to the loftiest summit possible for them to reach.

From this incident a lesson might be drawn by men. Labor is hallowed in the sight of the Omnipotent Being, and was given us as an inheritance, and by this means we are enabled to attain our ends. With our shoulders to the wheel, and while quietly pursuing our tasks, we have an end in view, and in a modest, unobtrusive, but vigorous and energetic course of labor, we find ourselves, like the bees, in this best and surest mode, attaining to a summit, the loftiest that we can reach.

People of the South, behold a lesson from the unobtrusive and industrious bees.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held by Coroner J. C. Wood, on Monday, over the body of a white man named T. W. Knowles, who fell overboard from the steamer Orrell, on Monday night last, on her upward trip, and was drowned. The body was found floating in the river a short distance below the city. After due inquiry into the facts connected with the accident, the jury rendered a verdict that, "the deceased came to his death by accidental drowning, having fallen overboard from the steamer Orrell, while, it is supposed, in an intoxicated condition."

We learn that the deceased was of English birth and parentage.

The Utica *Herald* makes the statement in a recent article that Secretary Seward said to a Union Colonel, after witnessing the popular sentiment in the West: "I would give my right arm if I could be placed back to the 22d of Februrry.

Convention of Freedmen.

We make the following extracts from the official proceedings of the Convention of freedmen, now assembled at Raleigh:

Second day.—Letters were read from Gov. Worth, ex-Gov. Bragg and others.

Shortly after reading ex-Gov. Bragg's letter, it was announced that Gov. Worth was present, upon which the sergeant-at-arms escorted him in the house. He was then introduced to the President of the Convention by J. E. O'Hara, and by J. H. Harris, President, to the Convention.

The Governor then proceeded to address the Convention. His discourse was morality, education and religion. He urges the people to industry, sobriety and honesty; he also spoke touchingly on the late war; of the present position and feelings of the most intelligent classes of both races, and, in conclusion, strongly urges upon them the importance of acquiring wealth and knowledge. [We have published these remarks in full.—JOURNAL.]

He was then cordially greeted by John R. Good as a personal friend.

A vote of thanks was then tendered to the Governor by the Convention, upon which the President expressed the feelings and gratitude of the convention.

After the singing of the song, "Sound the Loud Timbrel," the Governor retired amidst cheers.

By order of the president, the committee on business, reported through their chairman, Dr. H. J. Brown, the following resolutions, which had been received, but not adopted, at the previous meeting:

WHEREAS, In the counties of Jones, Duplin, Craven, Hyde, Halifax, and many others in this State, outrages are committed, such as killing, shooting and robbing the unprotected people for the most trifling offences, and, in frequent instances, for no offence at all, and,

Whereas, In most cases, criminals who wantonly commit these deeds, are permitted to roam freely, at large, without arrest for their crimes, even in places where these cruelties are perpetrated. Therefore,

Be it Resolved, That the colored people, in every county, district and village, throughout the State, form themselves into auxiliary leagues, which leagues shall be connected with the State organization, its bureau to be located in Raleigh, North Carolina, and whose duty it shall be to receive reports from the auxiliary leagues, or from the people, and communicate them to the headquarters, and such newspapers throughout the country as it may deem fit, so that the government and world may know of the cruelties inflicted on us, and the disadvantages under which we labor.

2. *Resolved*, That we, the representatives of the colored people of North Carolina, fully appreciate, with profound gratitude, and endorse the action tion of the 39th Congress in the passage of the freedmen's bureau bill, civil rights bill and constitutional amendment. Hoping that a like spirit of justice and humanity may guide acts of their 40th session untill legislation shall protect, equally, the rights of all American citizens, regardless of color, for which we shall ever pray.

3. *Whereas*, The unconstructed States regard taxation without representation as unjust and not in conformity with a republican form of government; therefore

Resolved, That we, native born citizens of N. C., regard the same principle as applicable to us, in every relation unjust, and in direct violation of the sacred rights of American citizens.

4. *Whereas*, In the different counties of this State our children, the dearest ties which bind us to domestic life, and which make the ties of home endearing, are most ruthlessly taken from us and bound out without our consent; therefore be it

Resolved, That we earnestly protest against such violence, and will do all in our power to prevent its further continuance.

After the adoption of these resolutions, the Convention adjourned according to rule.

Third Day.—The convention met pursuant to adjournment, J. R. Good in the chair.

Religious exercises conducted by the chaplain, G. A. Rue, assisted by Rev. A. Bass.

The convention then proceeded to its regular business, calling the roll of delegates, reading the rules, &c.

Mr. Richard Tucker then stated the necessity of paying strict attention to business.

J. R. Page introduced resolution which was referred to the business committee.

The remainder of the morning was spent in allowing the delegates of the various counties to express their views and make a true statement of their treatment in the counties in which they reside.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to meet according to rule.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Oct. 4th, 1866, 2 o'clock p. m.

The convention met pursuant to adjournment, J. R. Good in the chair.

Ninety-two members were present.

The afternoon session was spent in a similar manner to that of the morning, in allowing the delegates of the various counties to express their feelings and views, and to give a true statement of their treatment in the counties in which they live.

The convention was visited by Brevet Brig. Gen. Carr and Col. O. F. Bumford, of the U. S. A.

Rev. Mr. Pell was introduced to the convention by Jas. H. Harris.

Rev. Mr. Pell, in his address, states that he has always cherished a warm feeling towards the colored people and if the people of both races would go to work like they ought, and which they will have to do, North Carolina will be a giant state. He was loudly applauded. A vote of thanks was then tendered to Rev. Mr. Pell for his address.

The Rev. F. A. Fiske was next introduced who made a few remarks and made a distribution of some papers for the use of the freedmen.

Dr. Brown then presented the convention with $22, the proceeds of the lecture given the previous night. A vote of thanks was then given to Dr. H. J. Brown, who responded in a very feeling and touching manner. Great enthusiasm prevailed during his remarks.

It was then announced that the Rev. F. A. Fiske and Jas. W. Hood would speak at the next meeting.

The meeting then adjourned to meet according to rules.

NIGHT SESSION.

October 4th, 1866.

The convention met pursuant to adjournment, J. R. Good in the chair.

Devotional exercises conducted by Rev. G. A. Rue.

Mr. Stokey then addressed the audience. His address was humorous and witty.

Rev. F. A. Fiske was next introduced.—His address was solely on education. A vote of thanks was then tendered to Rev. F. A. Fiske for his address.

Rev. James W. Hood was next introduced, who gave a noble address, tracing both races from their origin. His entire discourse was founded on historical facts. A vote of thanks was also tendered.

Mr. Leary was next introduced. His address was eloquent, advocating equality before the law. He was greatly applauded.

After singing the meeting adjourned.

THE COTTON CROP.

The Cotton Crop of 1866—The Causes of its Failure—White Laborers Can Produce Cotton—Its Profits to Families who will Raise Cotton by their own Labor—Emigration of all Classes Desired by the Southern People.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

It is generally admitted now that the cotton crop of 1866 will fall below one million of bales—my opinion based upon actual observation in Louisiana and Mississippi, and information of a reliable character from other States, is that it will not exceed *seven hundred thousand bales.*

THE CAUSES OF ITS FAILURE.

Cotton planting was commenced this year under all the disadvantages of disorganized labor, dilapidated improvements on plantations, buildings in many cases destroyed, fences gone, fields grown up with weeds and grass, neither stock nor farming utensils, provisions or forage on them—everything to be supplied; good fresh cotton seed difficult to obtain, and selling high, which caused large quantities of old seed to be thrown on the market that were unsound or had lost their vitality by age. The freedmen refused to contract till February and March; the consequences were that preparations for planting commenced very late; plowing was badly done, owing to the condition of the land, and the young, unbroken mules, which were generally used. A very large portion of the crop was planted on four furrows thrown together hastily, leaving the middles unbroken. The winter months were unusually wet, but from the 1st of April till the 1st of June, it rained almost incessantly, making it impossible to use the plow or hoe to advantage on the fields that had been planted. A large portion of the crop was planted in May and June, from one to two months later than the usual time for planting. The early cotton on the 1st of June was smothered with grass and weeds, the plants stunted and unhealthy. The ground which had been plowed was packed and close, but a large portion remained unbroken; cultivation was tedious and imperfect. As soon as the ground died after this long rainy spell, it became so hard that neither plow nor hoe would penetrate it, except where it had been recently worked. The drouth which commenced about the 1st of June, continued till the 20th of August.

The cotton plant grows in a good season from eight to ten inches high by 1st of June; from four to six feet high by 1st of August, with branches three feet long, all loaded with bolls, blossoms and squares or buds. It requires some rain while it is making stalk and fruiting. This year it had none—but growing in hard ground, without moisture, it did not reach half the usual size, and could not have the usual crop on it. In August the army worm made its appearance in a very large district of country, and stripped the cotton of its leaves. I will remark here, that in a good season when the cotton has been planted at the proper time, the well cultivated, with a luxuriant growth, the army or cotton worm does not reduce the crop more than one quarter. About the 20th of August, the rains commenced again, and continued almost till the 20th of September, and were very general throughout the South. The large number of bolls which had come to maturity were prevented from opening and rotted. Cotton hanging out of the bolls, or much of it, dropped on the ground and was lost, and that remaining sprouted the seed, thus giving the finishing blow to the planter's prospect.

THE ADVANTAGE OF PLANTING NEXT YEAR.

Owing to the disasters of this year few planters will clear expenses, and but few will be able to plant next year without the aid of borrowed capital. Many will be discouraged and will quit; and, altogether, the present prospect is, that less land will be planted than was this year. The consequence will be, labor will be cheaper and more abundant, plantations being in better repair and better condition for cultivation, with the freedmen generally on them, and stock inured to work, with farming implements ready for use, preparations for planting can be commenced the first of January or sooner, and everything can be put in good order for making a full crop. Such a season as the past, planters of fifty years' experience never saw before, and it is not likely to be followed by another very soon. The freedmen have worked better this year than was expected, and it is to be hoped they will improve as they learn to appreciate their obligations as hired laborers. The price of cotton will be higher owing to the failure of this crop, and the world will attribute our failure to the free labor and the army worm, and it will be as hard to convince it next year that we will make a large crop as it was this that we would make a small one.

WHITE LABOR CAN PRODUCE COTTON—ITS PROFITS TO FAMILIES EMIGRATING TO THE COTTON STATES.

After an experience of thirty years as a cotton planter, and abundant opportunities for observing white labor cultivating cotton, I feel no hesitation in saying that white labor can produce cotton and enjoy good health, and can by a judicious course make it remunerative while undergoing acclimation.

While persons emigrating to the South, by observing the following rules, can make a half crop the first year without much risk of sickness:

In the months of April and May, the Summer months, and September and October, they should go to their work before sunrise, taking before going out a cup of coffee or tea, or light breakfast; remain in the field till 10 o'clock; lay up from 10 to 4, and work the balance of the day. This would give about seven hours per day for work, in which they could cultivate five acres of cotton and three of corn to the hand, beside raising vegetables, poultry and stock.

The outfit required for a family of seven, say husband and wife and five children between the ages of 10 and 20 years, would be as follows:

Two medium sized mules—cost about	$300
One two-horse wagon and harness	125
Two plowes and gear	25
Six hoes	6
Two axes	4
One hundred and twenty bushels corn for bread and forage	120
Bacon or pork	120
Two barrels of flour	20
Incidental expenses	100
Rent of forty acres of upland, $1 50 per acre	60
Total	$880

PRODUCTION.

Twenty-five acres of cotton, (hill land,) 12½ bales, at 35 cents—worth	$1,750
Fifteen acres of corn, 25 bushels per acre—375 bushels. Value of the crop	$2,125
Profits first year	$1,245

I would advise emigrants to go in companies. There are plantations of from 500 to 1,000 acres of cleared land, with good gins and house room for as many person as can cultivate them. They can be hired or purchased at low prices. Stock of all kinds can be raised at small expense. The pasturage is good generally nine months of the year, and even in the Winter months cattle and hogs can live without the expense of feeding. After the first year a judicious and thrifty planter can raise double as much cotton as I have estimated for the first year, and make it nearly all clear gain. I have known in several instances on the alluvial lands white men to cultivate and gather fifteen bales of cotton to the hand.

EMIGRATION OF ALL CLASSES DESIRED BY THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE.

It is the wish of all intelligent Southern men that all classes should emigrate to the South. We would welcome the man of capital, the laboring man or the mechanic. I have a wide acquaintance in the South, with all classes and I do not know a man scarcely who would discourage emigration. I can cite those who wish to come South to a hundred Northern men living in all directions from Vicksburg, Mississippi—some in Louisiana, others in the Yazoo Valley, on the Big Black River, in fact, in almost every neighborhood; they are all living peacefully unmolested and without fear of interruption.

The intercourse between business men of the two sections is almost invariably conducted with courtesy. There are no political meetings, stump speeches or political preachers in the rural districts of the South to create riots or disturbances. The old citizens are all engaged in some pursuit by which they hope to support their families or restore their shattered fortunes. It is true there is not much social intercourse between families of the two sections, and perhaps it is as well for the present that there should not be. Ladies are not always as prudent as men, and they might discuss subjects that would open the wounds of one section or the other, which are fast healing over, and only require the removal of irritating causes to be perfectly cured.

For the reliability of my statements I will refer to Gov. B. G. Humphreys, of Mississippi, Ex-Gov. W. L. Sharkey; R. M. Johnston, President Exchange Bank, Columbia, South Carolina; Dr. Stephen Duncan, late of Natchez, Mississippi, at present a resident of New York City; Dr. Morris Emanuel, President of the Southern Railroad, and Gen. Samuel Thomas, late Assistant Commissioner of Freedmen's Bureau for the State of Mississippi, now of Washington.

Parties desiring information on any of the above subjects may address me at Vicksburgh, Miss.

J. H. D. BOWMAR,
and Messrs. LEES & WALLER, New York.

The Condition and Fate of ex-President Davis.

The editor of the Natchez (Miss.) *Courier* (Mr. Hillyer) has recently visited Mr. Davis, and writes as follows to his paper concerning the present state of the illustrious prisoner's health, and the fate which awaits him:

Mr. Davis' health is feeble—precarious in the extreme. Long confinement, and the treatment he received during the first year of his horrible incarceration have told terribly upon his tender frame. He was never a man of muscle. The intellectual ever predominated over the material. He is one of those gifted, intellectual men, born once in a century, whose brain is thought, and whose month is eloquence. In his prison dungeon, he can almost be spoken of as a hero of the past, and his acts, principles, and ambition have an historic and a heroic interest. As a state prisoner of the great empire of the United States, he is surrounded with more personal interest than any other man can possibly be. The iron mask of the Bastile was but a curiosity. The State prisoner of the United States is a wonder and an object of glory!

It would be difficult for an old friend of Mr. Davis to recognize him, were he not presented to him as the great State prisoner. Emaciated to the extreme; almost a walking skeleton; little left but a great and stately form; a gray beard covering that peculiar style of features and a mouth which in other days has given life and thought to a nation an eye undimmed and full of the fire of intellect; he yet might pass upon our streets unknown to former friends. His physical condition is such that in walking he is obliged to use a cane and the arm of a friend or attendant. The writer does not know what a skeleton weighs. Add ten pounds to any medical man's report on the subject, and Mr. Davis' weight can be ascertained. His lower limbs are as a man's wrists, and the prisoner's steps totter as he walks. But yet he is reliant on his own integrity and on the God whose favor and mercy, with beautiful simplicity, he asks at more hours than the imprisoned Daniel did!

Mr. Davis confined as he is, will not live long. Emaciated in the extreme, without appetite and without hope, he is gradually going down to the long home where a million of manly and womanly tears will follow him. The first chill, the first attack of any sharp disease, will carry him away to the great Judge who ruleth over all. Tempered may be the wind that blows over Fortress Monroe! May her breaths be sweet, and her winds soft!

Mr. Davis is yet denied the use of pen, ink or paper. He violates the parole that allows him a walk inside the Fortress, if he even gives his autograph. During the day, he has little, except as a prisoner, to complain of. During the night, he has grated doors, guards and officers to watch every time he turns over in bed, or changes the position of his pillow.

In all probability Mr. Davis will never see our people again. He is an individual victim, whose life by confinement will be sacrificed to solve a great political embarrassment. Like the man who drew the elephant in the lottery, the Government knows not what to do with him; should not death, less remorseless than earthly power, consign him to a tomb which will be hallowed for ages as that of a martyre, sacrificed for a people! No matter what Mr. Davis' political views might have been, and certainly the writer of this article was, up to 1861, as much opposed to them as any Southern man living, that illustrious State prisoner now lives, and will die if longer confined in Fortress Monroe, as the vicarious representative of a people that loved him in manhood, trusted him when in power, and now turn their eyes upon him as one suffering unjustly for their doings.

It is useless to speculate as to the future of Mr. Davis. Unless the great hand of mercy soon intervenes, the silent and cold hand of death will shortly relieve Mr. Seward and Mr. Stanton from further trouble in the matter. Speaking of his hopeless condition, and of what he had endured, almost the last words of that illustrious State prisoner were: "Would that I could be the conductor by which the lightning of vengeance could be warded off ous dear people, I could then live or die here contentedly."

A Prophecy Becoming History.

John C. Calhoun, as far back as 1837, proclaimed a great truth when he said:

"Emancipation itself would not satisfy these fanatics; that gained, the next step would be to raise the negroes to a social and political equality with the whites, and that being effected, we should find the present condition of the two races reversed. They and their Northern masters would be the masters, and we the slaves; the condition of the white race in the British West India Islands, as bad as it is, would be happiness to ours; there the mother country is interested in sustaining the supremacy of the European race."

The speech of Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, in opposition to the adjournment of Congress proves all this. Referring to the then approaching assemblage of the so-called Louisiana Convention, he stated in substance that that Convention *would disfranchise the rebels and confer the elective franchise on the negroes.* Let wise men be warned in season. The Radicals demand universal negro suffrage, and superadded to that the proscription of all the white race involved in the rebellion. This is not Reform, but innovation, as Burke said to the fanatics of his day. Lord Bacon, too, on the subject of political innovations, said wisely and in a truth, for all time, that—

"It were good that men in their innovations would follow the example of time, which, indeed, innovateth greatly, but quietly, and by degrees scarcely to be perceived. It is good not to try experiments in States, except the necessity be urgent, or the utility evident, and well to be aware that it be the reformation that draweth on the change, and not the desire of change that pretendeth the reformation. And lastly, that the novelty, though it be not rejected, yet be held for a suspect."—*N. Y. Express.*

If the loyalists, so-called, of the South, now stumping the North, were fair samples of the South, our judgment would be that she should never be represented in any respectable Congress. She might do to be represented in the present Congress—could not make it any meaner.—*Lou. Democrat.*

The census bureau estimates the present population of this country at 35,000,000.

Hon. Alfred Iverson, of Georgia, is about to adopt Macon as his home for the future.

Judge Handy, of Mississippi, has decided the Civil Rights bill to be unconstitutional.