

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Weekly Paper, one year, in advance, \$3.00. Do, six months, " 2.00. Daily Paper, one year, in advance, \$10.00. Do, six months, " 7.00. Do, three months, in advance, 5.00. Do, one month, " 1.00.

SPECIAL NOTICE. ERRORS OF YOUTH. A GENTLEMAN who entered for years from a nervous debility, premature decay and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, admit free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing and desiring the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, No. 42 Cedar st., New York, April 19.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, DUPLIN COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1867. Isaac H. Outlaw, Adm'r of Wm. Branch, Jr., deceased.

Appearing that Hayward Branch, one of the defendants in this case, resides beyond the limits of this county, therefore ordered, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively, at the Court House door in Kenansville, and also in the Wilmington Weekly Journal, notifying the said defendant of the filing of this petition, and that unless he appears at the next term of this Court, and answers the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to him.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, DUPLIN COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1867. Isaac H. Outlaw, Adm'r of Wm. Branch, Jr., deceased.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that George W. Shaw, the defendant in this attachment, so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him. It is therefore ordered that advertisement be made in some newspaper published in the city of Wilmington, and also in the Wilmington Weekly Journal, notifying the said defendant to come forward, plead answer or demurr, or judgment will be entered against him, and all costs of the proceedings.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, DUPLIN COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1867. William Sutton vs. George W. Shaw.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that George W. Shaw, the defendant in this attachment, so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him. It is therefore ordered that advertisement be made in some newspaper published in the city of Wilmington, and also in the Wilmington Weekly Journal, notifying the said defendant to come forward, plead answer or demurr, or judgment will be entered against him, and all costs of the proceedings.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, DUPLIN COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1867. William Sutton vs. George W. Shaw.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that George W. Shaw, the defendant in this attachment, so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him. It is therefore ordered that advertisement be made in some newspaper published in the city of Wilmington, and also in the Wilmington Weekly Journal, notifying the said defendant to come forward, plead answer or demurr, or judgment will be entered against him, and all costs of the proceedings.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, DUPLIN COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1867. William Sutton vs. George W. Shaw.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that George W. Shaw, the defendant in this attachment, so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him. It is therefore ordered that advertisement be made in some newspaper published in the city of Wilmington, and also in the Wilmington Weekly Journal, notifying the said defendant to come forward, plead answer or demurr, or judgment will be entered against him, and all costs of the proceedings.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, DUPLIN COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1867. William Sutton vs. George W. Shaw.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that George W. Shaw, the defendant in this attachment, so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him. It is therefore ordered that advertisement be made in some newspaper published in the city of Wilmington, and also in the Wilmington Weekly Journal, notifying the said defendant to come forward, plead answer or demurr, or judgment will be entered against him, and all costs of the proceedings.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, DUPLIN COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1867. William Sutton vs. George W. Shaw.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that George W. Shaw, the defendant in this attachment, so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him. It is therefore ordered that advertisement be made in some newspaper published in the city of Wilmington, and also in the Wilmington Weekly Journal, notifying the said defendant to come forward, plead answer or demurr, or judgment will be entered against him, and all costs of the proceedings.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, DUPLIN COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1867. William Sutton vs. George W. Shaw.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that George W. Shaw, the defendant in this attachment, so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him. It is therefore ordered that advertisement be made in some newspaper published in the city of Wilmington, and also in the Wilmington Weekly Journal, notifying the said defendant to come forward, plead answer or demurr, or judgment will be entered against him, and all costs of the proceedings.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, DUPLIN COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1867. William Sutton vs. George W. Shaw.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that George W. Shaw, the defendant in this attachment, so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him. It is therefore ordered that advertisement be made in some newspaper published in the city of Wilmington, and also in the Wilmington Weekly Journal, notifying the said defendant to come forward, plead answer or demurr, or judgment will be entered against him, and all costs of the proceedings.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, DUPLIN COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1867. William Sutton vs. George W. Shaw.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that George W. Shaw, the defendant in this attachment, so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him. It is therefore ordered that advertisement be made in some newspaper published in the city of Wilmington, and also in the Wilmington Weekly Journal, notifying the said defendant to come forward, plead answer or demurr, or judgment will be entered against him, and all costs of the proceedings.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, DUPLIN COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1867. William Sutton vs. George W. Shaw.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that George W. Shaw, the defendant in this attachment, so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him. It is therefore ordered that advertisement be made in some newspaper published in the city of Wilmington, and also in the Wilmington Weekly Journal, notifying the said defendant to come forward, plead answer or demurr, or judgment will be entered against him, and all costs of the proceedings.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, DUPLIN COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1867. William Sutton vs. George W. Shaw.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that George W. Shaw, the defendant in this attachment, so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him. It is therefore ordered that advertisement be made in some newspaper published in the city of Wilmington, and also in the Wilmington Weekly Journal, notifying the said defendant to come forward, plead answer or demurr, or judgment will be entered against him, and all costs of the proceedings.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, DUPLIN COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1867. William Sutton vs. George W. Shaw.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that George W. Shaw, the defendant in this attachment, so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him. It is therefore ordered that advertisement be made in some newspaper published in the city of Wilmington, and also in the Wilmington Weekly Journal, notifying the said defendant to come forward, plead answer or demurr, or judgment will be entered against him, and all costs of the proceedings.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, DUPLIN COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1867. William Sutton vs. George W. Shaw.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that George W. Shaw, the defendant in this attachment, so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him. It is therefore ordered that advertisement be made in some newspaper published in the city of Wilmington, and also in the Wilmington Weekly Journal, notifying the said defendant to come forward, plead answer or demurr, or judgment will be entered against him, and all costs of the proceedings.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, DUPLIN COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1867. William Sutton vs. George W. Shaw.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that George W. Shaw, the defendant in this attachment, so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him. It is therefore ordered that advertisement be made in some newspaper published in the city of Wilmington, and also in the Wilmington Weekly Journal, notifying the said defendant to come forward, plead answer or demurr, or judgment will be entered against him, and all costs of the proceedings.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, DUPLIN COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1867. William Sutton vs. George W. Shaw.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that George W. Shaw, the defendant in this attachment, so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him. It is therefore ordered that advertisement be made in some newspaper published in the city of Wilmington, and also in the Wilmington Weekly Journal, notifying the said defendant to come forward, plead answer or demurr, or judgment will be entered against him, and all costs of the proceedings.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, DUPLIN COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1867. William Sutton vs. George W. Shaw.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that George W. Shaw, the defendant in this attachment, so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him. It is therefore ordered that advertisement be made in some newspaper published in the city of Wilmington, and also in the Wilmington Weekly Journal, notifying the said defendant to come forward, plead answer or demurr, or judgment will be entered against him, and all costs of the proceedings.

APRIL, MAY AND JUNE. There are daughters three of the last year, that I set my thoughts to the daintiest tune: Oh! fates of all, and to the most dear. The first of music and beauty and cheer, Are April, and May, and June.

Like a little child cry April comes, With her fairy hands full of wild wood flowers; She laughs and shouts in the sun's bright beams, And dances along the daisies, streams, And weeps in the silvery showers.

Sweet May is a milky blithe and fair, She watches the birds as they build and pair— And flowers and the fruits she guards with care, And her heart it throbs with love.

But June, warm June, is a mat on a crown, With a woe-wreath of the lily and rose; With a liberal hand she throws around Largest of blessings and joys abound, And the horn of Plenty o'erflows.

I thank thee, Lord of the last year, With a grateful spirit both late and soon, For all the music and beauty and cheer, Thou sendest down to Thy creatures here, With April, and May, and June.

WE KNOW BY THE breath of the balmy air, As the evening grass and the sunning fair, By the soft rain falling—as if in love— The sleeping blossoms and the bulbs above; By the tint of the green grass on the forest floor, By the fallen tassels of aspen down, As she looks her mother's image, that we know we have done with the wayward March.

But not the sunshine, the breeze, the showers, The tender green of the embryo flowers, The voices of birds, the quickening breeze, Appeal with such startling eloquence To the heart that yearns for the summer's reign, As that sound which seems through space to ring, The first low thunder of awakening spring.

Oh, marvel not that men of old Deemed it deep music by God control, And by the powers that in them strove, For we are stirred with an awe profound By that mysterious and sudden sound, Till we hear the fiat of winter's doom.

So, in the spring of our life's career, We stand and gaze at the opening year, We bask in sunshine—we drink the breeze, Not all of us feeling is stirred by these, Dwell with the sound of the thunder's roll— Not till the floodgates of sorrow have burst, In passionate tears—does the soul awake.

Mr. Davis' Bill-Bond. The following is a correct copy of the bill-bond of Mr. Davis. The three signers which have been added since Mr. Davis was discharged from the custody of the Marshal are those of Gerritt Smith, Cornelius Vanderbilt and Benjamin Wood. This bond will be a curiosity before many years.

At a stated term of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Virginia, held at Richmond on the first Monday in May, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Seven—Be it remembered that on the Thirteenth (13th) day of May, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Seven, before the Honorable the District Court of the United States for the District of Virginia, at the Court House in Richmond in the said District, came Jefferson Davis and acknowledged himself to owe to the United States of America in the sum of \$100,000 lawful money of the said United States, and Gerritt Smith, Horace Greeley, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Augustus Schell, Horace E. Clark, A. W. Lee, David K. Jackson, William H. Macfarland, R. B. Haxall, Isaac Davenport, J. Abraham Warwick, Gustavus A. Myers, William W. Crump, James Lyons, John A. Meredith, William H. Lyons, John Minor Botts, James Thomas, Jr., Thomas E. Price, William Allen, Benjamin Wood, Thomas W. Dowell, each of whom acknowledged himself to owe to the United States of America the sum of five thousand dollars of like lawful money.

The said several sums to be made to the Treasury of the said United States, of the goods, chattels, lands and tenements of the said parties respectively.

The condition of this recognizance is such that if the said Jefferson Davis shall in his proper person well and truly appear at the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Virginia, to be held at Richmond in the said district, on the fourth Monday in November next, at the opening of the court on that day, and then and there appear from day to day, and stand to abide and perform whatsoever shall then and there be ordered or adjudged in respect to him by the said Court, and not to depart from the said Court without the leave of the said Court in that behalf first had and obtained; then the said recognizance to become void, otherwise remain in full force.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, Taken and acknowledged the preceding bill-bond on the 13th day of May, A. D., 1867, in open Court before me.

W. H. BARRY, Clerk. GERRITT SMITH, HORACE GREELEY, CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, AUGUSTUS SCHELL, HORACE E. CLARK, A. W. LEE, DAVID K. JACKSON, WILLIAM H. MACFARLAND, R. B. HAXALL, ISAAC DAVENPORT, JR., ABRAHAM WARWICK, GUSTAVUS A. MYERS, WILLIAM W. CRUMP, JAMES LYONS, JOHN A. MEREDITH, WILLIAM H. LYONS, JOHN MINOR BOTTS, JAMES THOMAS, JR., THOMAS E. PRICE, WILLIAM ALLEN, BENJAMIN WOOD, THOMAS W. DOWELL.

Gov. Sharkey Opposed to Reconstruction. A letter received here from Jackson, Miss., announces the return of Judge Sharkey to that State, and says he expresses much surprise at the action of the Supreme Court in refusing his prayer for an injunction and especially in rejecting his amended bill. He opposes a convention under the Reconstruction act, and says military rule is better than negro rule. He is also disgusted at the readiness with which so many prominent Southern men accept the situation, when, as he asserts, a quick and firm opposition would have produced a reaction at the North which would have resulted in the repeal of the law.

Wash. Cor. N. Y. Times, May 24. The U. S. steamer Mohican, Com. E. Simpson, on route for Panama, arrived at Cape Fear, April 26.

Thirty thousand people, it is estimated, have attended the Sunday services at the Boston Theatre.

THE ROANOKE, which is sufficient to serve as a main artery, of miles reaching from here to Weldon, a distance of twelve miles, with plenty of water to spare after doing so.

Then, Weldon is the junction of four railroads each running in a different direction, North, South, East and West; so that a better distributing point could not be found. Besides, the Roanoke is navigable from about three-quarters of a mile below Weldon to its mouth, and from Gaston to the falls of the Dan, 80 miles above.

The neighborhood is celebrated for its healthfulness; its natural productions, such as support life; the water is excellent; and its convenience to the great central marts North and South, is unsurpassed.

Cor. of Norfolk Journal. EDGECOMBE COUNTY COURT.—The May Term of the court in Session the presence of but few people has been transacted.

Mr. Pender, the County Solicitor, is fortunate in having so many young legal aspirants attending the Edgecombe bar. The charge to the Grand Jury was made by Dossey Battle, Esq., in a very appropriate and forcible manner. The most of the cases on the State Docket were against freedmen; some for batteries upon that class of our population, and for fighting with them. The court determined that the debt of the County should be paid in three years and increased the County tax of the last year twenty-five per cent. Arrangements were made to rebuild the bridge across the river at this place. We heard a general complaint of the scarcity of money, but the war of the last two days was reviving the hopes of the planters, and evidently made them feel more comfortable.

Members of the Bar in attendance were: Messrs. Conland, Hill and Devreux of Halifax; Yellowly, Hill, Bernard and Singletary of Pitt; Bum, from Nash; Woodward and Blount from Wilson; Stubbs from Martin, and Biggs, Howard, Pender, Bridgers, Johnston, Phillips, Beasley and Battle from this county.

Appropriate resolutions were adopted in relation to the public loss in the death of David Cobb, Esq., late a member of the Special Court, and Kenneth Thigpen, Esq., was elected to supply the vacancy. We are much gratified that the Court deemed it necessary to examine into the situation of the public roads and evinced a determination to have them improved.

Tarboro' Southerner. MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS OF THE WILMINGTON AND TARBORO' RAILROAD COMPANY.—In accordance with a resolution adopted at a meeting at Flat Swamp, the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Tarboro' Railroad Company met in Williamsburg, on Saturday, the 25th May, for the purpose of organizing the company.

The meeting was called to order by C. B. Hassell, on whose motion A. H. Coffield, Esq., was called to the Chair, and J. Edwin Moore appointed Secretary.

Portions of the Charter were then read by J. Edwin Moore, and the conclusion of which C. B. Hassell, Treasurer of the Commissioners for the solicitation of subscription, reported that a sufficient amount has been subscribed, and the necessary percentage paid in to comply with the requirements of the Charter, and authorize the organization of the company.

A call of Stock was then made and it being ascertained that a majority was represented in the meeting an election for seven Directors was then held and resulted in the election of the following Stockholders: J. R. Stubbs, H. D. Robinson, Jos. S. Staton, J. Edwin Moore, Jos. D. Biggs, D. W. Bagley and Ass. Biggs.

The following resolutions were then offered by Mr. Hassell, and after discussion and interchange of opinion, adopted: 1. On motion, it is ordered that hereafter the County of election of the Stockholders of this Company be held at the Court House, in Williamsburg, on the second Monday in June of each year.

2. That the Directors elected at this meeting hold their offices until the next regular meeting of the Stockholders of the Company, and until the meeting of the next year, their offices for one year from their election.

3. That the salary of the President be Three Thousand Dollars per year, and that the same be paid quarterly by the Treasurer from any monies on hand.

It was motioned that a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be furnished the Tarboro' Southerner for publication, and that the papers of the State, and of Norfolk, Va., be requested to copy.

On motion the meeting adjourned. J. EDWIN MOORE, Sec'y.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.—The following proceedings were held at the present Term of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Virginia, at the Court House in Richmond in the said District, on the 5th day of May, A. D., 1867.

Henry T. Clark, Esq., announced to the court that David Cobb, Esq., late a member of the Special Court had departed this life, that he had been a useful and efficient public servant, and moved that a Committee be appointed to prepare and publish some suitable testimonial of his character; whereupon Wm. S. Battle, Wm. S. Long and Kenneth Thigpen, Esqs., were appointed said Committee, who reported the following resolutions which were adopted: WHEREAS, David Cobb, Esq., a Magistrate of the County of Edgecombe, and a member of the Special Court, has departed this life and it is due to his character that some suitable testimonial to his worth and public services should be adopted;

Resolved, That we tender to his surviving family these expressions of our sincere sympathy and condolence in their irreparable loss.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished by the Clerk of the Court, to the members of his family, and that they be recorded in the minutes of the Court.

Resolved, That the Tarboro' and Wilmington Southern be requested to copy. Kenneth Thigpen, Wm. S. Long, Committee.

THE PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION.—The committee on the part of the Commissioners, have perfected their arrangements for the reception of the President.

The Governor and the heads of the State Departments, accompanied by a committee of the city authorities, will proceed to Weldon, on Monday next, to meet the President and welcome him to the confines of the State.

The depot will be received at the depot in this city, on his arrival on Monday afternoon, by the Mayor and citizens, and the military with the usual courtesies and honors.—He will thence be escorted to the Tarboro' House, where and when Governor Worth will extend to him, in a brief address, the hospitalities of the State and Capital.

The exercises at the City Cemetery, connected with the erection of the monument to the father of the President, will commence at 11 o'clock on Tuesday morning, at the corner of the Front and Second Streets. By previous arrangement, the Hon. B. Swain, President of the University, will deliver an address on the occasion.

It will thus be seen that the more public observations are to be of a simple and unobtrusive character. Such, under the peculiar circumstances, of the President's visit, will doubtless be the most grateful to his feelings.—Raleigh Sentinel.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.—The proprietors of the White Sulphur Springs, in Catawba county, it is reported, have invited Hon. Jefferson Davis to visit with his family, that famous watering place, on his return from Canada, and that he has accepted the invitation and will be there in July or August as he is returning to the State of Mississippi.

FLOUR.—The Asheville News says that flour has fallen in that town this week, from \$8 to \$5.50 per bushel. Is there any chance for an early fall here? It is needed.

From the New York World. The Importation of Foreign Cotton.—The production of the once great American staple is about to become a matter of great interest to the commercial and financial minds of the world.

The price put upon its delivery to the manufacturer at Manchester during the past season, and the difficulties and losses attending its culture with "freed labor" in this country, both tend toward the inquiry whether the United States has not already ceased to be an exporter of cotton.

New York is about twenty-five cents net to the producer. Let us consider what it must cost him to lay it down in New York.

We will, for example, take two plantations, one situated in the rich bottom region of the Mississippi River Valley, and the other upon the highlands of Alabama.

Let us assume the plantations to consist of five hundred acres cleared land each, and estimate the cost of conducting this number of acres so as to produce in each locality the utmost limit allowed by a "good season."

The cost upon each plantation will be the same, but the difference, owing to the fact that the soil is much more productive in the Mississippi Valley than in Alabama or Georgia.

The subjoined figures are taken from the actual outlay, during the year 1866, of a planter who cultivated five hundred acres of cotton lands.

EXPENSE OF CULTIVATING FIVE HUNDRED ACRES OF COTTON FOR YEAR 1866.

50 hands, average per month \$15..... \$9,000
Hatchets one year for same..... 500
500 bushels cotton seed, 50 cts. per bushel..... 2,500
300 hoes, 175 each..... 52,500
Bags and rope..... 1,200
Bleeding and iron tools..... 1,000
Fence stock..... 1,250
2 wagons..... 400
2 sets a horse harness..... 200
Extra hands during picking..... 1,200
Freights..... 500
Government tax 3c. per lb., on 160,000 lbs. of extra bales due to the Government..... 4,800
Total cost..... \$83,200

Under the most favorable auspices the Mississippi planter would produce about 332 bales whilst the Alabama or Georgia planter would consider himself fortunate did he secure one-half this yield. Therefore, we find that the Mississippi planter

332 bales lint cotton, or 166,000 lbs., worth at the gin, by present ruling, about 20c. per lb..... \$33,200
Less a probable crop in bottom lands, 1,000 (less wear and tear)..... 5,000
Total product..... \$38,200

Showing loss..... \$920
We will now return to the Alabama or Georgia planter, and here will be seen that the extra bales will only produce at best one-half that of his Mississippi friend, therefore his account reads, viz:

166 bales lint or 83,000 lbs. cotton, worth at the gin, 20c. per lb..... \$16,600
Estimated value of mules, implements, &c..... 6,000
Total product..... \$22,600
Showing loss..... \$17,520

Thus it will be seen that the planter upon the rich alluvial bottoms of the Mississippi River can produce cotton at a cost of about nineteen to twenty cents per pound, and that the Alabama, or upland planter, can not produce it at a cost of less than thirty-eight cents per pound. It therefore follows that the upland planter must discontinue the raising of cotton. The destruction of slave labor has destroyed his capacity as a cotton-grower, and he must turn his attention to other pursuits; hence three-quarters of the cotton region of the United States are to-day inhibited by despondent agriculturists, contemplating the complete surrender of cotton-growing as an occupation! And to this end and determination must they come at last.

The planter located in the alluvial lands of the South, comprising about one-fourth the area of cotton soils, will of course continue in the production of cotton. He can produce it when the government tax is removed, so as to get a small income therefrom; and it now remains to investigate how many bales per year will come to market from these sections of the South.

Supposing four million bales of cotton to be the maximum of cotton averaged before the war from the South, and we shall find that about one million bales per year will be the amount of cotton raised in the United States when all the foregoing influences have come to be realized fully and acted upon; and, as in the prosperous times the United States consume yearly about a million and a half bales in the manufacture of goods, it follows that we shall then have half a million bales short of our yearly wants. Either this is true, or that the price of the staple must advance correspondingly with the cost of producing it upon the uplands of the South, as well as the richer portions of those States.

The people of the South understand these facts better than we; they will sell the plantations, which before the war cost them a hundred dollars, for ten and twenty thousand dollars. The price they put upon these lands (uplands) is what they are willing to raise the cottons upon; nothing more.

The question, therefore, now seems to be whether the fine staple of American cotton will bear the price in New York of thirty-five to forty cents in order to induce its general culture through the uplands of the South, in preference to India cotton, which can be produced for five or six pence per pound in Bombay, and probably delivered in Liverpool and New York for twenty cents.

Accounts from India stated that the staple is improving; new seed and greater care in cleaning seem to indicate that a fair article of India cotton can be laid down on the piers at New York at a less sum per pound than New Orleans shipments. If these views are correct, and they are predicated upon facts, it is unreasonable to predict upon them, in a short time America will be importing cotton from the markets of Liverpool or Bombay?

During the past season America produced about 1,800 bales of cotton. India produced during the same season, a corresponding amount.

Political economists have not yet realized the fact that, with the loss of slave labor in the United States, we must also sacrifice our export of King Cotton, and for this reason, that it can be produced in other countries cheaper than in this country. Flour has been shipped from San Francisco to Europe, and then reshipped to New York at profit. Would it be more strange to see cotton from India shipped to our foreign ports? These views demand the serious attention of the people of the United States. Is there any remedy? W.

Jefferson Davis. A Reply. To the Editors of the National Intelligencer: What is history? This inquiry is prompted by finding in the National Intelligencer of April 29th an article headed "An Historical Reminiscence of Jefferson Davis, the great State Prisoner. From the 'Siege of Washington.' By Captain F. C. Adams."

I happened to know Mr. Davis in the summer of 1862, when he was the moving spirit of a convention of fire-eaters that assembled together in Nashville, Tennessee, and I have a slight recollection of a speech he made on the occasion, in which separation by arms was urged, and no love for the Union was shown. I remember, also, that that speech was rewarded with hisses, notwithstanding the strong disunion element of the convention.

A few words will suffice to answer this statement. Jefferson Davis made no speech at that convention; he was not in Nashville when the convention was held, and Washington city, daily occupying his seat in the Senate, the published journals and debates of which body might have served to prevent the historian from making such a statement, as it enables all the world to correct.

The next sentence in the extract published is as follows: "His dislike of the Union and plan for separating the nation, it is well known, had been the besetting sin of his brain for twenty years."

Now, running back twenty years from 1850 we reach the year 1830, when Jefferson Davis was a second lieutenant, serving in the Indian country of the Northern frontier. His services there and elsewhere, for five years succeeding, were such as to gain him the consideration of his Government, as shown by selections for staff duty, and for promotion into the first new regiment which was organized.

His first appearance in national politics was his entry into the House of Representatives in the United States Congress in 1845, and before the date selected by the author for a period when his "dislike of the Union" was "well known."

But this is not a mere question of time. The Congressional Globe, to which it is supposed to be referable, contains the record of one who had served in the two Houses of Congress would naturally refer, will show that Mr. Davis, after his entry into the House of Representatives, served there until he vacated his seat to join a regiment which had been raised for the war with Mexico, and in which he was Colonel. The same record shows that immediately after his return from Mexico he entered the Senate and served continuously up to the date selected by the author.

An examination of his votes and speeches is alluded to, and cited to disprove the statement of the historian from whose work the extract is made. It is sufficient to say that such accusation was not made against him by those with whom he served. When it was insinuated that his position in the House of Representatives was "well known" by himself and many other Southern men against the so-called "compromise" measures of 1850 was due to the sentiments of disunion, he proudly repelled it as inconsistent with his sense of honor in the relation he held as a Representative of the State in the Congress of the United States. He used the emphatic and often quoted expression, "If any man calls me a disunionist I will answer him in noisily-bellows."

Equally to the record of many years of civil service, and to that of many years of military service, the next historian who shall write of Jefferson Davis is referred for evidence, as well as of his acts as of his faithful adherence to the constitutional Union established by our fathers. Whether it be a departure from the faith he had so uniformly maintained, or whether it be a disunionist, he is notified of the accession of the State which he represented is outside of the allegation which it was the purpose of these remarks to notice, and would involve the discussion of questions which have engaged the minds of the ablest statesmen of America from a period long anterior to the birth of Jefferson Davis.

INDEX. The Proposed Union of the Presbyterians. The New School Presbyterian General Assembly have unanimously adopted the report of the joint committee of the Old School and New School General Assemblies on a union of the two bodies. This report submits the plan proposed by the joint committee to the two churches at large, leaving the assemblies of 1868 at liberty to decide upon it. The New School Assembly continued its committee during the coming year, and expressed an earnest desire for the consummation of the union.—In the meantime, another branch of the Presbyterian family, the General Synod of the Southern Presbyterians Church, had passed resolutions favoring a union of all the Presbyterian bodies, and for maturing this plan, called a general Presbyterian Convention, which is to meet this Fall.

Colored Jurors. In Houston, Texas, the other day, in empanelling a jury, a very large number of the freedmen of the city said frankly that they, being Southern men, could not take the oath required by General Griffin's orders. The presiding Judge, however, told the freedmen that they were citizens, and any act prior to that of hostility, voluntary or involuntary, would not disqualify them.

The New Orleans Tribune thinks the next Mayor of the city will be a colored man.

WILMINGTON CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PETERSBURG INDEX.—The session of the Baptist State Convention in this place recently, was attended by Rev. T. H. Pritchard, Pastor of the First Baptist Church in Petersburg, who corresponded regularly with the Index, and gave interesting accounts of the proceedings of the Convention. In the last letter of Mr. Pritchard to the Index, we extract the following relative to the excursion of the delegates over the bar on the steamer Oldham. He says:

We passed Forts Anderson, Fisher, Caswell and Campbell, and ventured with our little craft several miles out to sea, where it would rise upon the crest of the waves and then sink into the trough of the sea. The sensation of the trip was most exhilarating. The enjoyment was of the most exciting character, the whole world seemed to be in motion, and we were soon the object of the gaze of the people on the shore, who were looking at us with interest and admiration.

When we had passed the forts, we were met by a large number of the people, who were looking at us with interest and admiration. The enjoyment was of the most exciting character, the whole world seemed to be in motion, and we were soon the object of the gaze of the people on the shore, who were looking at us with interest and admiration.