THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1871

"An Injurious Report."

MR. EDITOR: Under the above caption we find an article in to-day's *Journal*, which contains statements calculated to injure the trade of our city, and which, in justice to ourselves and other commission merchants, we desire to correct.

We do not know where or how your information was obtained, "that, since the announcement, made last November, of a reduction of freight on cotton, there has not been a single bale transported over the (W., C. & R.) road on which more than $1 50 was charged;" but we do know that the R. R. Agents' receipts, in our possession, will prove beyond a doubt that your statement is incorrect. On the 16th and 17th instant we received by W., C. & R. Railroad 15 bales of cotton, shipped by some of our friends in Anson county, freight upon which was charged at $2 per bale. We declined to pay the freight bill until assured by the Agent, Mr. Cowan, that the charge was according to the tariff established by the Superintendent of the Road. When the cotton was sold we rendered account sales to the shippers, charging freight precisely as we paid it—no more nor less. The statement you refer to as made by the gentleman at Lilesville is, therefore, entirely correct, if the account sales he saw were from our house.

The wholesale charge against the integrity of our merchants, implied in your assertion that "the management of the road have acted in good faith by the planters, and the enormous charges must have originated, in some manner, in the offices of consignees at this point," is calculated to do far more injury to the trade of Wilmington than a mere difference of one-eighth of a cent a pound in the freight on cotton. And we think the more "thoroughly" your statement is "disseminated" about the head of the road, the more apt the planters up there will be to ship to Charleston, since we cannot reasonably expect them to consign their produce to merchants who "originate, in some manner," such "enormous charges," or, in other words, make false returns.

We would state, further, that we have now in our possession a copy of the tariff referred to above (printed at the JOURNAL office, too, by the way), *which shows for itself*, and corroborates Mr. Cowan's charges. This tariff went into effect January 15th, 1871, but was changed two or three days afterwards, so that all cotton now shipped from the head of the road comes at the reduced rate, $1 50 per bale.

Very respectfully,
VICK & MEBANE.

We give place, most willingly, to the above communication and, only premising that our friends are rather hard on us, will proceed to explain the entire matter:

On Wednesday evening, about dusk, a prominent Commission Merchant called at our office and exhibited a letter from a gentleman at Lilesville, in which it was asserted that the management of the W., C. & R. R. R. had increased the freight on cotton from the head of the Road, to Wilmington, from $1 50 to $2 per bale, in direct violation of their published tariff.—The merchant alluded to assured us that there must be some mistake in the matter, as he was certain that the rates had, at no time since November last, been increased as was charged in the letter, and a third party, who was present at the time, suggested that it was probably a clerical error made, here, in one or two instances, in making up account sales. We therefore, and without further enquiry into the matter, wrote the article that has so much (and with cause, we must admit) provoked so many of our friends.

A note from Messrs. Sprunt & Hinson, and conversations with several other merchants, proved to us, conclusively, that the statement published by us was incorrect and we hastened to make the necessary enquiries. These have resulted in proving that the correspondent at Lilesville was correct, and that $2 had been charged on cotton, from the head of the Road, to this place, the rates having lapsed, at one time, *and for only two days*, from $1 50 to $2, they being now established at $1 50 per bale. Some of the merchants were probably not aware of the change, inasmuch as they did not receive any cotton during those two days. As to the unfortunate expression that the "charges must have originated, in some manner, in the offices of consignees at this point," we do not see that it necessarily implies (and certainly nothing could have been farther from our purpose) that false returns were made or that any one of the merchants of this city would, under any circumstances, take an undue advantage of a consignor.

Having unintentionally offended, this is our apology, and, by way of reparation, we have caused an extra issue of the JOURNAL to-day, which is tendered to the merchants, without charge, for the purpose of mailing to their correspondents, in this way assisting us to "disseminate" this statement more thoroughly than the other, and notifying parties who have not yet heard the good news, that cotton will be brought from the head of the Road to Wilmington for $1 50 per bale.

Wilmington and Onslow Railroad.

The charter for the Wilmington and Onslow Railroad has been obtained—a charter with very liberal features. The citizens of Onslow have voted an appropriation of fifty thousand dollars for the work. What next? If the road is to be built, somebody or some bodies must put his or their shoulders to the wheel. Acts of the Legislature, however advantageous, and meetings of citizens, however enthusiastic, will not grade the road-bed, nor buy and lay the iron. Even the liberal appropriation by the County of Onslow is but a beginning. Money must be raised, and this cannot be done by writing homilies upon the advantages and necessities of the road. Even good wishes, however pleasant, will not accomplish the purpose. There must be a canvass, a thorough canvass, of the citizens of Wilmington, and of New Hanover and Onslow, living along the proposed route. This must be done by active and responsible gentlemen, who have a direct interest in the completion of the road. It will not do to depend upon the public-spirited enterprise and efforts of one or two individuals. We must treat the matter in a business manner, but with the attention its importance demands.

Who will take the lead in the matter? Somebody must start. A few earnest and bold pioneers can enlist the active aid of hundreds in this enterprise. It is within the ability of our people to secure this road, and we are satisfied that no investment can be made, at double the cost, which will add so much to the business of our city, or will do so much to cheapen the necessary expenses of living.

A few active men—live men—who will not falter at every obstacle, but who will surmount the trifling difficulties, can secure the means necessary to build the road. Let them step forward and assume the responsibility at once. No time should be lost. Delay increases the difficulties in the proportion that it lessens the ardor of our citizens. We are assured that our Onslow friends are fully alive to the importance of the work, and will not be behind us in our efforts, nor will they be less liberal in their aid. They are fully in earnest. They have too long felt the necessity of a railroad to their county, and they will not willingly forego the present opportunity to secure one. They are prepared to second anything we will do to forward the work, and stand ready, with outstretched arms, to receive us when it is completed.

Who will take hold of this matter as it should be? Who will undertake to pioneer this important work? Let him begin at once. Why may not the coming crop of Onslow be brought to our city by the cars of the Wilmington and Onslow Railroad? A few practical, energetic, substantial men can make it not only probable, but certain. Will they do it?

The States and their Populations.

The census of the population of the different Commonwealths, says the Charleston Courier, is taken by the Government every ten years. That for the decade ending in 1870, has just been finished. Sufficient has been obtained to show that the increase in the United States for the last ten years has not been as large or in proportion to the increase of population of previous decades. This in a measure may rise from the devastations of the war and the immense loss of life, both upon the battle-field and from disease.

While the populations of the Northern, Middle, Western and Eastern States, have increased upon an average of near thirty per cent. This arises from several causes. Among others, from the wider desolations of the war, and the character of the legislation and of the government which have been imposed upon the South, which have imperiled liberty, repressed industrial pursuits, and to a certain extent exiled and prevented population.

As a matter of information, we publish below a statement of eace State, with its actual population, in 1860 and 1870:

States.	Population, 1860.	Population, 1870.
New York	3,880,735	4,370,846
Pennsylvania	2,906,215	3,517,272
Ohio	2,339,511	2,652,362
Illinois	1,711,951	2,527,674
Missouri	1,182,014	1,703,000
Indiana	1,950,428	1,676,046
Virginia, Old	1,596,318	1,239,607
Virginia, West		450,000
Massachusetts	1,231,066	1,457,351
Kentucky	1,155,684	1,323,084
Tennessee	1,109,801	1,258,326
Iowa	674,913	1,190,845
Michigan	749,113	1,184,296
Georgia	1,047,282	1,179,686
North Carolina	992,622	1,085,500
Wisconsin	795,891	1,055,266
Alabama	964,201	997,500
New Jersey	672,035	906,514
Mississippi	791,305	834,190
Texas	604,215	700,500
Maryland	687,059	791,055
Louisiana	707,002	728,000
South Carolina	703,708	727,000
Maine	628,279	630,423
California	379,994	556,268
Connecticut	460,147	537,886
Arkansas	535,450	486,103
Kansas	100,206	362,307
Minnesota	172,023	335,000
Vermont	315,998	339,585
New Hampshire	326,073	318,300
Rhode Island	174,620	217,306
Florida	140,424	189,995
Delaware	112,216	125,015
Nebraska	28,841	122,600
Oregon	52,465	90,922
Nevada	6,857	42,491
District of Columbia	75,080	131,706
Territories	150,259	329,053
Total	31,453,321	38,207,339

Reconstructing Reconstruction.

It is not very difficult to divine the causes which have led to the present effort to reconstruct the South. The party in power supposed that under the operation of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments and the Enforcement Act, the Southern States had been permanently secured to the Radical party. The election in North Carolina last Summer opened their eyes. Their fancied safety had received a violent shock. Still their absolute danger was not realized. Congress met. Neither the President, the Secretary of War, nor the General-in-chief of the Army had any fault to find, in their official papers, in regard to the condition of the Southern people.

About this time, however, Alabama, Florida and Georgia followed in the wake of North Carolina, and the Federal soldiery did not over-awe the Democracy of New York and Pennsylvania. Then the Administration became alarmed, in which the leaders in Congress shared. Their fears soon became manifest, and forthwith a new crusade was inaugurated against the South. The cry of "Southern outrages" was raised, a resolution to appoint investigating committees was submitted, and the old pack of Southern "loyalists," hungering and thirsting for the official fleshpots from which they had been driven, began to flock to Washington and besiege Congress with their importunities and fill the newspapers with their "evidence" of the disloyalty of the Southern people. Says the Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, in speaking of these creatures:

"They swarm in the corridors of the Capitol as they did in Andy Johnson's troubled days, and the burden of their complaint is the same old, old story of murder, intimidation and proscriptive oppression. 'The Rebels have got the upper hand of us again,' they say, 'and we are suffering more than you can imagine, and more than the Northern people can be made to believe.' Of course, they are here to appeal for protection and for redress. Their plans for the future, or rather the methods by which they hope to accomplish this object, by no means accord with the views of their Northern friends, which fact makes them very anxious. In short, they have, one and all, the most crude ideas of the power of Congress to reopen the question of reconstruction, and of the duty of the Administration to protect them with the strong arm of the military power."

The President was called upon to give information in regard to these "outrages." Forgetful of his late message, he rakes up a number of "outrages" alleged to have been committed four or five years ago, many of them ante-dating his celebrated report to President JOHNSON, which was denounced at the time by Senator SUMNER as a "whitewashing" concern. General GRANT thus said:

"I am satisfied that the mass of thinking men of the South accept the present situation of affairs in good faith. My observations lead me to the conclusion that the citizens of the Southern States are anxious to return to self government within the Union as soon as possible; that while reconstructing, they want and require protection from the government; that they are in earnest in wishing to do what they think is required by the government, not humiliating to them as citizens, and that if such a course was pointed out they would pursue it in good faith. It is to be regretted that there cannot be a greater commingling at this time between the citizens of the two sections, and particularly of those intrusted with the law-making power."

These conclusions General GRANT arrived at after "seeing much and conversing freely with the citizens of these States, as well as the officers of the army who have been stationed among them."

To substantiate these charges of outrages we see that Governors Holden, Scott and Bullock have been summoned to appear before the Senate committee. Before this "outrage" affair had assumed the proportions it now has, these Governors had each spoken officially in regard to the condition of their respective States, as also had Governors Clayton, of Arkansas, and Warmoath, of Louisiana. Governor Bullock has had no occasion to deliver a message, as the Legislature of Georgia has not yet met. He has, however, given certificates of election to the recently elected members of Congress, and has written a letter declaring that the late election in that State was a fair one and passed off without any disturbance.

Gov. Clayton, of Arkansas, in his message of the 4th instant, says:

You assemble here under very propitious circumstances. * * * * * * * Our State credit has been established, comity and friendly relations exist between us and the other States of the Union, our relations with the Federal government are harmonious and satisfactory, law and order, peace and security reign throughout our borders. Under the benign influence of our free institutions and the faithful enforcement of the laws, old feuds are rapidly dying out, old animosities are being forgotten, and old prejudices eradicated.

Governor Warmouth, of Louisiana, says in his message of the 11th instant:

A growing spirit of harmony and good-will between the different classes of our people has been strikingly evinced during the last year. It has been seen in a strongly pronounced disposition on the part of all good citizens in most parts of the State, without respect to partisan differences, to preserve order, enforce the laws, and render obedience to all legally constituted authority. The devices and machinations of evilly disposed demagogues and restless and irresponsible parties who seek to profit by times of alarm and violence have been set aside by the good people of this State who are most deeply interested in its peace and prosperity. The result has been that this disposition, aided by the salutary laws passed by the General Assembly and by Congress, have secured, during the last fall, the most quiet, peaceable and orderly election the State has witnessed for many years.

Governor Scott, of South Carolina, in reply to a resolution asking why he does not order out the militia, says, in a message of the 16th instant:

I cannot say with truth, upon any information in my possession, that in any section of the State the laws are not executed, for not a single case has been reported in which the officers of the law have been resisted in the discharge of their duties. There is no invasion which I am called on to repel, no insurrection which I am called on to suppress.

Also:

I cannot bring myself to contemplate the use of an armed force to punish individual violations of the law in a time of profound peace. Such a remedy would be as bad as the disease, and would be a public declaration that there was no civil government in South Carolina, and that we are living in a condition of social anarchy.

And

I would call your attention to the fact that all the cases of reported violence are individual violations of the law; that none of them have assumed the character of public combinations against the law; and that they are all within the regular jurisdiction of the criminal courts of the country.

In regard to North Carolina we will have more occasion to speak fully hereafter.

This evidence, entirely from Radical official sources, refutes any and all charges which may now be trumped up against the South. If not in Congress, it will have its effect upon the Northern people, and will increase tenfold the remonstrances which are being made against the new agitation. We are not afraid to meet the issue. We will laugh at any temporary advantages which Radicalism may derive from the death struggle of the party. We want peace. We have made heavy sacrifices to obtain it. We have abandoned long-cherished principles; we have obeyed and are obeying laws adopted by fraud and violence; we have sworn to support governments created by military dictation; we have recognized Courts established without authority; yea, we have acknowledged as citizens a race of former slaves. We have done all we could to restore the harmony and integrity of the country. We have done all we intend to do, except to continue to be peaceful and law-abiding citizens. We cannot be more severely punished than we have already been, and having preserved our self-respect in the past, we are equal to the new emergency.

Orders and Instructions to Agents and Employees of the Western Division of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford R. R.

OFFICE OF CHIEF ENG. AND SUPT., Charlotte, Jan. 24, 1871.

1. The Western Division of this Road, with all books, papers and property of every kind, heretofore held by Dr. William Sloan, claiming to be President of the Directors appointed by Governor Holden, for this Company, have been fully and fairly surrendered to the President and Directors elected by the Stockholders at their Regular Annual Meeting, held in the City of Wilmington, on the 20th day of October, 1870; therefore I am here to take charge of the same, on behalf of said President and Directors, and I require all agents and employees to be diligent and faithful in the discharge of the several duties devolving upon them, and to obey promptly such officers as may be properly authorized to exercise control over them.

2. All free passes, heretofore given, are hereby revoked, or expire by limitation.—No free pass will be recognized, unless signed by S. N. Martin, President, or S. L. Fremont, Engineer and Superintendent.

3. Tickets will be sold at all Stations as soon as they can be prepared, after which an extra charge of (50) fifty cents will be made when passengers do not procure tickets before entering the cars.

4. Freight charges will be regulated by printed tariff, which will be made known to the public, and will not be deviated from without authority of the Superintendent.

5. Five hundred mile tickets will be sold, as soon as prepared, for $15.00 each, or three cents per mile, good only to be used by the members of the family purchasing.

6. Car load rates on household furniture, and the like, will be the same as for Stock, but all goods so transported, will be at the risk of the owner.

S. L. FREMONT,
Chief Eng. and General Supt.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 23, 1870.

MR. SILAS N. MARTIN,
President W. C. & R. R. R.:

SIR: I hereby surrender to you and the Board of Directors, all of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad, and it property and effects. Said surrender to take effect immediately.

WM. SLOAN.

Attest:
W. P. BYNUM, Attorney.

TO AGENTS AND EMPLOYEES.

Having surrendered the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad to the President and Directors of said Company, elected by the Stockholders, at the Regular Annual Meeting, held in the City of Wilmington, on the 20th October, 1870, the officers and employees on the Western Division of said Road, are hereby directed and required to transfer and deliver to S. L. Fremont, for the President and Directors of said Company, all the books, property and effects of said Company in their possession or under their control.

WM. SEOAN.

Attest:
W. P. BYNUM, Attorney.

Charlotte *Observer*.

North Carolina.

There are no people on earth, as their whole history demonstrates, who are more distinguished for their fidelity to their duty as citizens, or more devoted to good and peaceful government than are the people of North Carolina. Nor are there any more willing or desirous of having an investigation into their public affairs, conducted by candid and right-minded men, however unnecessary they know such an inquiry to be. They do object to the sinister objects and means proposed by Congress. They begin to think that the time has now arrived when North Caroina and the other Southern States should be treated as in the Union, the equal of every State; that the time has come when the rights of States and their equality under the Federal Constitution should be something more than political rhodomontade. They do think that the badges of self government, fashioned by Congress to suit their own purposes, should not now be pronounced counterfeit, nor the States mocked and scoffed at for wearing them as emblematic only of a right to govern themselves when not in conflict with the dictation of Congress.

So far as these proposed investigations aim at the peacefulness and quietness of the election held in this State by which the corrupt aliens and more corrupt natives were swept from power, the people of North Carolina court a full and candid inquiry. Nay, as the trial of Governor Holden progresses they expect to show by sworn testimony the character and disposition of the citizens of those portions of the State which have been specially denounced and terribly punished by that official. If there were great outrages of a political character, Governor Holden can and will prove them. The representatives of the people of North Carolina have put this trial on foot as much to vindicate the honor and integrity of their fellow-citizens as to punish the cruel and wicked criminal who so outraged the laws of the State and the liberties of the citizens.

But it will not require the testimony to be adduced during this trial to disprove the charges trumped up against the people of North Carolina with a view to immediate and future political contingencies. We have not only the evidence of Governor Holden himself, but that of the officers of the regular army, sent to the State for the express purpose of preserving peace, and arresting disorderly and lawless persons. Their officers were ordered to this State by the President, not only to sustain Governor Holden, but also to confirm his report in regard to alleged "outrages." They cannot, at least, be regarded as prejudiced in favor of our people.

Governor Holden, in his message to the Legislature in November, after all these "outrages" are alleged to have occurred, says:

The secret organization which disturbed the peace of society, which was sapping the foundations of the Government, setting the law at defiance, and inflicting manifold wrongs on a large portion of our people, has been exposed and broken up. Well-meaning, honest men, who had been decoyed into this organization, have availed themselves of the opportunity to escape from it, and will henceforth bear their testimony against it as wholly evil in its principles and its modes of operation. A score or more of wicked men have been driven from the State, while those of the same character who remain have been made to tremble before the avenging hand of power. The majesty of the law has been vindicated. The poor and the humble now sleep unmolested in their houses, and are no longer scourged or murdered on account of their political opinions.—Peace and order have been restored to all parts of the State, with the exception of the county of Robeson, in which some murderers and robbers are still at large, but it is expected they will speedily be arrested and brought to punishment. In view of this altered and gratifying condition of things, I issued another proclamation on the 10th of this month, revoking former proclamations, which placed Alamance and Caswell in a state of insurrection.

This is the testimony of the plantiff in this work of persecution against the people of North Carolina subsequent to the alleged "outrages." We publish, herewith, the concurrent statements of the army officers who were, at least, disposed to gratify the Administration by giving as much coloring as possible to Governor Holden's pretended "insurrection."

Lieutenant Colonel R. T. Frank reports from Raleigh, June 23, 1870, the following "outrage":

A bench warrant was issued by the district judge of the United States for the District of North Carolina against the proprietor or manager of a circus and his company, upon the affidavit of the collector of internal revenue for the Sixth District, in which it was alleged that a conspiracy was made by said company to prevent the deputy collector from the collection of the United States revenue tax.

The same officer, referring to a demand made upon him for troops by the United States marshal to arrest certain parties charged with some offence, says, under date of July 19th, 1870:

The marshal at once applied for a military force, as he had done in the previous case, without making any effort on his own part to make the arrests. I explained to him that an effort to execute the laws by the civil authorities should be made, as otherwise the necessity for a military force was not apparent.

Under these circumstances, I thought the presence of troops would prevent the necessity for their use, and therefore telegraphed, although it did not appear to me imperatively necessary, nor that the civil authorities had exhausted all other measures.

Again he writes, July 22d, 1870:

The Governor, however, believes that in the progress of events an effort will be made to get possession of the prisoners now in custody, or who may hereafter be arrested, and in that event he thinks an attempt would first be made to get possession of the State's armory.

Though not fully concurring in these apprehensions, I would suggest, if it be intended to use the United States troops in aid of the State authorities in such a contingency, that a detachment from the company at Fort Johnson be sent to this post to serve the two light 12-pounders which I have.

Major J. Stewart writes from headquarters, Fort Macon, North Carolina, December 28th, 1870:

Since I have been in command of this post this portion of the State has been very quiet and undisturbed, nor can I learn that there are any organizations of the kind referred to in this vicinity.

Capt. Evan Thomas, at "Headquarters, Post of Lumberton, N. C., December 30, 1870," says:

The cause of the trouble in this county is in no way political. A band of outlaws, six in number, have been for the period of four years hiding in the numerous swamps that traverse this county in every direction, and robbing and murdering the citizens. They have committed since the spring of 1868 four murders in this county, and about as many more in the adjacent counties. * * They are mulattoes, and have almost as many friends as enemies. They have friends partly from fear of them, and friends who are suspected of helping them in their acts.

Captain Frank G. Smith, dated "Headquarters, Post of Raleigh, N. C., December 30, 1870," reports:

I have the honor respectfully to state that, except through the newspaper press, common rumor, and published official documents emanating from the civil authorities, nothing pertinent to the subject of inquiry has come to my knowledge.

Capt. John Mendenhall, from "Headquarters, Post Fort Johnson, N. C., December 31, 1870," writes:

I have the honor to report that there is no organized body of disloyal or evil-disposed men in this immediate section of the State. In this county (Brunswick) and New Hanover, (in which is the city of Wilmington,) the people, so far as I know or can learn, are good, peaceable, law-abiding citizens.

Major George B. Rodney, writing from Yanceyville, July 30, 1870, says:

Colonel Kirk, who is in command of the militia, appears to fear an attack, and has made great preparations for defence by barricading the Court House, doubling his guard, and posting a strong force of pickets; and his whole cause for alarm is some foolish report given by negroes. * * * *

On Wednesday, when a man named Williamson tried to serve some writs on Kirk, the long-roll was sounded, and all citizens ordered to leave the public square under penalty of being fired into. I think there were exactly four men present. I do not hesitate to assure you there is no fear of any disturbance between the citizens and military unless Kirk provokes them to it, and it seems to me he has been endeavoring to do so ever since he has been here.

Again, August 14:

I have fears of an outbreak. Colonel Kirk is either endeavoring to create a disturbance between the people, or my men and his own troops, in order to justify his recent conduct. His men roam round the country, and pillage and insult the people with impunity, and some threaten to attack my men.

Captain Frank G. Smith, under date of August 8, 1870, writing from Raffin, says:

I have the honor to report, for the information of the post commander, that since my arrival here on the 24th ultimo, when I found an exciting political contest going on among the citizens of the vicinity, which was prosecuted with vigor by both parties until election day, the 4th instant, not a single case of riot or disturbance has been brought to my notice up to this time.

I am informed by all persons with whom I have conversed on the subject, that no political campaign here has ever been conducted with more order than that so recently concluded. The disposition to assist and submit to the civil authorities seems general.

This evidence is complete. North Carolina stands vindicated by her Governor, who institutes the charges, and by the jury which he has had empanneled. He admits that the insurrection is at an end, and the secret organization broken up—they find that there never was an insurrection, and the people were peaceful and law abiding. We point to these evidences of the conduct of our citizens, and defy the bitter partisans of Congress to do their worst. The country will soon sit in judgment upon any enormities which they may commit. We laugh at the malice and hate of the dying party.

"Horrida Bella!"

A European critic reckons that at least 100,000 men have perished—killed outright or slowly by wounds and disease—since August 4, when Weissenburg was stormed and the first big fight of the war took place; that half as many more have been maimed for life; that another hundred thousand have imbibed the seeds of disease which will not only shorten the natural duration of their own lives, but be transmitted to generations yet unborn; that probably 50,000 widows and more than 200,000 orphans mourn the loss of husbands and fathers; that from 70,000 to 80,000 other homes have been made desolate by the loss of sons or brothers who were their stay; and that little short of 400,000 are in captivity. By this war fully one millon human beings have, directly, either been robbed of existence or deprived of their fair share of happiness and enjoyment in life within the brief space of five months, and upon a comparatively limited area of the surface of Europe! Then there are the destruction of the means of material comfort, and the longing for revenge which the struggle is engendering.

The "Outrage" Committee.

This committee, it seems, is to report *by instalments*, so as to act upon elections as they occur. In remarking upon the subject the New York *Journal of Commerce* says:

Certain Northern spring elections will soon take place, and an instalment of carpet-bag testimony concerning the South would be very handy for stump-speakers about that time. Another instalment of the same would come in conveniently next fall. The committee, we hope, is above such partisan devices; but the impartial and truth-loving men of the country would prefer to see the whole evidence brought out together; with such conclusions as the committee may arrive at tacked thereto.

The following are the ages of several prominent New York millionaires: Wm. B. Astor is nearly 78; Alexander T. Stewart, 66; Cornelius Vanderbilt, 76; Daniel Drew, 71; Peter Cooper, 79; George Law, 73.

Boston is over its fear of a stoppage of the water supply. Lake Cochituate is now reported to be up to its proper level.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.—We are glad to see that the memorial from a portion of the citizen of New Hanover has been laid before the Legislature, and ask a short space in your columns to call attention to that petition.

The citizens of a small portion of the upper end of the county asked to be attached to Sampson county. The great reason why this request is made is because of the very long distance from the court house, in Wilmington, and the nearness to Clinton, the county-seat of Sampson. We are from forty to forty-eight miles from Wilmington, and from twenty to twenty-eight miles from Clinton. We have no railroad by which we can reach Wilmington nearer than fifteen miles, (nearly as far as it is to Clinton) and then have to travel thirty miles on the railroad. If we attempt to go to Wilmington by private conveyance, we have to take a day to go and a day to come. Besides this, there is no possibility of getting into or out of Wilmington without paying to cross a ferry. The board of a man and horse in Wilmington costs twice as much as it does in Clinton. It has become to be a saying with the people here, that they would almost as soon be sent to the Penitentiary as to be called upon to go to Wilmington as juryman. It not unusually happens that the expenses of a juryman are twenty dollars, while he only receives ten dollars as jury fee. He is compelled to be absent from home as long as he is retained as juryman. The distance home and back is too great to be traveled, even though there should be Court more than one week. As for being witness in a protracted case, it is intolerable. The people have long felt these great burdens, both the expenditure of money and the loss of time, but in days of prosperity they bore it without a murmur.—The times have changed and we really feel that we cannot endure it longer. In reading the petition, if any one will look at the map of the counties they will see that it is only a small portion of the northwest corner of the county, which geographically belongs to Sampson, any way, that we ask to be annexed to that county. South River, which is the natural boundary between the counties, would naturally throw us into Sampson, if the lines were properly run. Every land-owner within the prescribed limits has signed this petition, and earnestly hopes the Legislature will grant it.

CITIZEN.

Raleigh *Sentinel*.

STARTLING PROGRAMME,

Reconstruction to be Reconstructed—The New Radical Scheme—All the States to have their Elections Suspended by Grant.

The following, which we copy from the New York Tribune, may be regarded as official, though it is thrown out as a feeler. If the Virginia Legislature shall not now take steps towards holding the Congressional elections at a different time from all other elections, it will deserve universal condemnation:

[Washington Telegram to the N. Y. Tribune.]

No more important question was ever submitted to any Congress or any Administration than that which is forced upon the Goverment at the present time by this alleged condition of affairs. Senators Sumner, Morton, Conkling, and others, have considered it seriously, but have failed to discover any method of relief. Senator Morton, particularly, is now studying the subject, and finds cause for grave apprehension.

All see the constitutional impossibility of interference by Congress in State or municipal elections, but, at the same time, they urge the necessity of such interference as the only means of escape from them (the Southern loyalists, carpet-baggers, scallawags, and negroes). That Congress has no power to control their State affairs, they reply, in the desperation of their helplessness, that "the Government ought to be able to protect its loyal citizens against the attacks of those who, but a few years since, sought to destroy it," and declare that a condition of rebellion, without slavery as a foundation, it is true, but with the slaveholding spirit of animosity to Republicanism as its basis, now exists in many localities as rampant in its defiance of "Yankee laws," as it did at any time during the war. To such rejoinders as these it is difficult to make answer.

Their efforts will culminate in an attempt to extend the power of Congress in the matter of the election of its own members, so as to give it virtual control of all State, or municipal elections in the country.—Startling as this announcement may be, it is, nevertheless, true, and two bills having this object in view are now before the House Judiciary Committee. These bills propose the erection of a system of supervision by United States officers appointed by the United States Circuit Court, over all the elections held in either the North or the South, at which Congressmen or delegates to Congress may be chosen, notwithstanding State, territorial, or municipal laws to the contrary. In other words, it is proposed to assume that the undoubted power of Congress to supervise the election of its own members when such elections, or registration for such elections, takes place, can be extended so as to include a supervision over registration and the canvass of votes for every other office voted for at that election. The machinery of this system is complicated, but perfect so far as the objects to be accomplished through its operation are concerned.—From the Commissioners of the United States Circuit Courts a chief supervisor of elections is to be appointed, whose duties are described to be to receive reports from subordinate supervisors, furnish necessary blank books, lists, &c., and to cause the names of those upon any list whose right to register or vote shall be honestly doubted to be verified by proper inquiry and examination at the respective places by them assigned as their residences." It is made the duty of the subordinate supervisors to attend the sittings of the boards of registration in their respective precincts, and it is provided that "every registration made under the laws of any State or territory for any State or other election at which such representative or delegate in Congress shall be chosen, shall be decided a registration within the meaning of this act (and also within the meaning of the enforcement act), notwithstanding the same shall also be made for the purposes of any State, territorial or municipal election." It is further made their duty to attend the election held in pursuance of such registrations, "to challenge any vote offered; to be and remain where the ballot boxes are kept at all times after the polls are open until each and every vote cast at said time and place shall be counted, the canvass of all votes polled be wholly completed, and the proper and requisite certificates or returns made, whether said certificates or returns be required under any laws of the United States, or any State, territorial or municipal law; and to personally inspect and scrutinize, from time to time, and at all times, on the day of election, the manner in which the voting is done, and the way and method in which the poll-books, registry lists, and tallies or check books, whether the same are required by any law of the United States, or any State, territorial, or municipal law, are kept; and to the end that each candidate for the office of representative or delegate in Congress shall obtain the benefit of every vote for him cast, the said supervisors of election are required in their districts to personally scrutinize, count, or canvass each and every ballot in their districts cast, whatever may be the endorsement on said ballot, or in whatever box it may have been placed or found;" to forward reports of their proceedings to the chief supervisors, "and to attach to the registry list, and any and all copies thereof, and to any certificate, statement or return, whether the same or any part or portion thereof be required by any law of the United States, or of any State, territorial, or municipal law, any statement touching the truth or accuracy of the registry, or the truth or fairness of the election and canvass, which the said supervisors of election may desire to make or attach, or which should properly or honestly be made or attached, in order that the facts may become known, any law of any State or Territory to the contrary notwithstanding." They are also authorized and required, during the registration and election days, "to take, occupy, and remain in such position or positions, from time to time, *whether before or behind the ballot boxes*, as will in their judgment best enable them to see each person offering himself for registration or offering to vote, and as will best conduce to their scrutinizing the manner in which the registration or voting is being conducted; and at the closing of the polls for the reception of votes, they are required to place themselves in such position in relation to the ballot-boxes, for the purpose of engaging in the work of canvassing the ballots in said boxes contained, or as will enable them to fully perform the duties in respect to such canvass provided in this act, and shall there remain until every duty in respect to such canvass, certificates, returns, and statements, shall have been wholly completed, any law of any State or Territory to the contrary notwithstanding." It is also provided that the Circuit Courts shall remain open for the transaction of business under these provisions of the act which impose penalties and fines for interference with the duties of the supervisors; that United States marshals shall appoint special deputies for the protection of the supervisors; that the military and naval forces of the United States, together with the civil *posse comitatus*, shall be at the immediate command of the marshal for the execution of these provisions.

It was originally intended by Judge Churchill that the foregoing should only apply to cities of more than 20,000 inhabitants, and that supervisors should only be appointed at the application of two citizens who might certify to the Judge of the United States Circuit Court their desire to have the registry election, and canvass scrutinized; but at the suggestion of some of the Southern Unionists referred to above, it is probable that the bill will be so amended as to apply to every section of the country, no matter how sparsely settled, and that the duty of appointing supervisors will be made imperative.

STATE NEWS.

The Raleigh *Sentinel* learns that Judge Buxton has decided adversely to the claims of the old (Radical) Mayor and Commissioners of Fayetteville.

Ex-Gov. VANCE was in Raleigh on Wednesday. He was in good spirits over the prospect of his admission to his seat in the U. S. Senate.

Enfield has shipped, since Sept. 1, 1870, 3,646 bales of cotton.

The Charlotte *Observer* says that the mail trains on the North Carolina Railraod will leave Charlotte going East, at 8 o'clock, P. M., and at 6:35 A. M.

The Newbern *Times* says that at a fire in Scuffleton, Greene county, which occurred some time since, a man by the name of Edward Lyons was burned to death.

The Rutherfordton *Star* regrets to learn that H. J. Mitchell, formerly a citizen of that town, was crushed to death by the cars, at Johnson City, Tenn., on the 31st ult.

The Goldsboro' *Messenger* says that Dr. W. T. Brewer, a highly esteemed citizen of Wilson county, died at his residence, near Black Creek, Dec. 30th, 1870, aged 37 years.

COL. T. P. LILES.—The Asheville *Citizen* is in receipt of a letter from this gentleman, dated Lancaster, Dallas county, Texas, Jan. 1st, in which it is stated that the Colonel has arrived "out West" safe and sound.

DR. SLOAN AND HIS ROAD.—Dr. Sloan, President of W., C. & R. R. R. is indicted in Wake Superior Court for not returning the special tax bonds as the law required him to do. The Dr. has surrendered at last to the President and Directors elected by the Stockholders in October last. Pickerell & Co. will be required to account for $1,700,000 special tax bonds and $600,000 of the mortgage Bonds of the Company placed in their hands by Dr. Sloan.—Where is the committee on frauds?

Raleigh *Sentinel*.

ANOTHER CONSOLIDATION.—There is a bill soon to be introduced to consolidate the North Caroiina, Raleigh and Gaston, Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroads.

The bill provides, as we are informed, that the corporation may at any time buy out, at par value, the State's interest in the North Carolina Road. When the bill comes in, we take it, that clause should go out. When the road is to be sold, put it up to the highest bidder.—Raleigh *Sentinel*.

A bill introduced by Mr. Manning, in Congress, providing for the erection of a Post Office, District Court Room, &c., in Raleigh, has passed its second reading and has been referred to a Committee.

NEED OF CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION. In the House, yesterday, on the consideration of the 10th section of the Convention bill, which restrains the Convention from interfering with or doing anything to impair the right of suffrage on account of race, color or previous condition—Page, of Chowan, negro Republican, offered an amendment to strike out the words "on account of race, color or previous condition." Page called for the yeas and nays, and was sustained by his party in the call. When the ballot was taken, having been tutored by Messrs. Hargrove, Lyon and others of his party friends, Page voted against his own amendment. Mr. Brooks, a white Republican from Brunswick, alone voted for it. The Conservatives voted solidly against the amendment.—*Sentinel*.

The Weldon *News* says:

We understand that a white attachee of a freight train on the Wilmington road was badly mashed in this place a couple of mornings since by being caught between the tender and a box car to which there was no bumper—he was caught across the shoulders, and severely hurt, but not dangerously.