

For the Standard. OCTOBER.

Now is the Autumn of the year— The season so delicious, When earth, so radiant, doth appear, A thine almost fictitious.

What splendid pictures we behold! The woodland seems a-fire! How beautiful, along each world, The frost on fern and brier!

The maple shoots its glowing leaves Like meteors o'er the meadow, A "milky-way" the streamlet weaves Through light and tender shadow.

And blossoms, clustered here and there, In wondrous variation From snowy white to hues less fair Present each constellation.

Around the grassy pool and mere, In lonely wooded places, Winds blow that almost make one fear Of seeing ghostly faces.

They are so mournful and so sad, Anon the steady stillness Is startled by the woodcock's mad Demonical shrillness.

On every air faint sweet perfumes In mystic combination; And every daisy blue assumes Harmonic modulation.

The clouds with gentle motions heave In billows white and creamy, The dawn is almost like the eve— So tranquil and so dreamy.

R. H. BONER.

THE COTTON TAX.

REPORT FROM COMMISSIONER WELLS IN FAVOR OF ITS REPEAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF SPECIAL COM. OF THE REVENUE, WASHINGTON, NOV. 21, 1867.

The Hon. HUGH McCULLOCH, Secy. of the Treasury. SIR:—As the question of the repeal of the Internal Revenue tax now levied upon raw cotton is likely to be brought to the attention of Congress at an early day, I have thought it expedient to anticipate so much of my annual report as relates to this subject, and accordingly herewith submit to you the accompanying statement, with the request that the same, if approved, be transmitted to Congress.

To this statement there is appended the report of the Commission of the Commission of the United States to the Paris Exposition, to whom was referred the consideration and examination of the samples of cotton there exhibited—a document which it has seemed desirable should be made public at the present time, rather than to allow the same to be delayed until the complete publication of the reports of the Commissioners.

When the Internal Revenue tax of three cents per pound was imposed upon raw cotton by the act of July 13, 1866, the average price of "middling" cotton in New York for the preceding 12 months had been in excess of 40 cents per pound, and for the 12 months next succeeding was in excess of 25 cents per pound; at which range of prices the tax in question was undoubtedly less burdensome than the taxes imposed and still maintained on other forms of domestic industry.

At the same time it has been generally assumed in almost all previous reports and debates on the subject, that the tax on cotton was to be defended on the ground of the necessities of the nation, and to be repealed at the earliest moment when its continuance seemed likely to prove a serious impediment to domestic production, or an undesirable stimulus to the foreign cultivator. That these contingencies are now imminent, and that the time has arrived when the policy of raising revenue from a tax upon cotton should no longer be adhered to, will it is believed, appear manifest from the following facts and statistics:

The principal competitor to the United States in the production of cotton is India, and the price of India cotton has been materially advanced during the past five years through two agencies:—first, by improvements in machinery for its manufacture; and secondly, in consequence of an improvement in its quality, due to increased care in handling, to the use of exotic seed, and to the transfer of native seed from districts which have heretofore yielded the best staple to those where the production has been inferior. It is to this latter agency that the recent marked improvement in India cotton is, perhaps, more especially to be attributed than to any other. But the causes which may, it may be affirmed that where India cotton formerly bore the relation of one half to two-thirds the value of American, it now bears the relation of two thirds to three-quarters, while a portion of the crop is fully equal to middling uplands for the manufacture of heavy fabrics.

Evidence exists tending to show that the present tax of two and a half cents per pound upon American cotton is equal to a premium of at least 50 per cent upon the cost of raising cotton in India, and by some authorities it is alleged to be even greater. The tax, therefore, could with propriety be imposed only while the aggregate supply of cotton was less than the demand, and the price consequently far above the normal rate. The largest consumption of cotton in Europe in any one year was in 1860, when it amounted to 4,221,000 bales equal to 1,847,700,000 pounds. Of this amount the United States furnished 85 per cent, and there can be little doubt that a surplus of cotton goods was produced in that year, even with the stimulus which the low cost of the staple then prevailing undoubtedly afforded to consumption.

In the year of 1866 Europe obtained a supply of 4,513,023 bales averaging 372 pounds each, equal to 1,683,714,336 pounds of which less than 40 per cent was from the United States. But this quantity, although somewhat less in pounds than the supply of 1860, was too great for the demand for consumption at the price ruling, and about 300,000 bales were added to the stock on hand on the 1st of Jan., 1867, the close of the European cotton year, as follows: In Great Britain, 681,570 bales; on the continent, 160,000 bales; total, 841,570.

If we estimate cotton at 400 pounds to the bale (as has been the custom in the United States in the returns of the census), the comparative supply will appear as follows, subject to a slight variation, from the fact that the cotton year of Europe is made up to the 1st of Jan., and that of the United States to the 1st of Sept.—in bales of 400 pounds each:

Table with 2 columns: Consumption of Europe in 1860, and Consumption of Europe in 1866. Rows include American, about, and Other varieties.

Table with 2 columns: Supply of Europe in 1866, and Supply of Europe in 1863. Rows include American, about, and Other varieties.

The consumption of Europe in 1863, the year of smallest supply and of highest prices, was 750,500,000 pounds, or in bales of 400 pounds, 1,875,000. The proportion of American cotton in this year was somewhat larger than at a later date; but in 1864, it was less than eight per cent of a total of over 5,500 bales.

The year ending Sept. 1, 1867, is estimated to have been from one million to 1,800,000 bales, out of a total delivery of 2,000,000 bales, the surplus being of cotton, but while this product was far more than could have been anticipated by the most sanguine friends of free labor, the crop in question was in reality a failure, it having been cut short by a season more unfavorable than almost any heretofore experienced.

In the season of 1867, however, proved most propitious, and the amount to come forward is estimated by few commercial authorities at less than 2,500,000 bales of 400 pounds each, and may even reach an aggregate of 3,000,000 bales.

In considering the subject of the production of cotton in the United States, with reference to the influence of the tax, it is desirable to take a large, rather than a small estimate of the present crop; and we assume, therefore, the product of the year to be 2,500,000 bales, of 400 pounds each. If from this we deduct 1,000,000 bales of cotton, which we assume to be added to the small domestic stock for heretofore, we have 1,500,000 bales available for export, or 1,250,000 bales, estimated at 400 pounds each. If, now, other countries shall produce as much cotton as in 1860 (and there is no quality in other countries than the United States, estimated in bales of 400 pounds each, will be 2,485,000; making a total available cotton supply to Europe of 4,610,000 bales. Such a supply will be equal to that of the year 1860, when there was, undoubtedly, a surplus; but of this quantity the United States will now furnish less than 47 per cent, instead of 85 per cent in the year 1860.

In short, under the stimulus of high prices, the world has produced more cotton than it can consume at the prices of the day. To cheapen prices may greatly extend the consumption after recovery from the first shock of so great a change. But in the meantime the profit of the producer, resting upon the higher which invited his outlay, has, to a very great extent, and for the time, been lost.

When the American crop was in its supremacy, the average price of raw cotton in Liverpool, for the years, 1841 to 1860, ranged 3d. to 5½d. per pound. When it was 2d., in 1845, the import from Great Britain was only 155,000 bales; when it was 5½d., in 1857, the import was 680,000 bales. Thus, it appears, that prices regulated the quantity imported; and that the import from Europe, nor the export from India, was any measure of the production of that mysterious country. Though its export in annual average had been only about 500,000 bales, and much of that to China, when the American war made its sudden call for cotton, in 1861-'2, India contributed more than 1,000,000 bales to the supply. There is no evidence that there was any larger or more successful planting that year than previously; only that price called it out, and the stock left for home use was by so much the less. Doubtless, in the succeeding years, cotton planting in India was increased, as elsewhere, but the stimulus was wonderfully remunerative to the producer and forwarder.

It is, however, safe to assume that there has always (at least in modern days) been a latent capacity in that country to throw upon the market an extra, and, perhaps, unexpected, half million of bales of cotton in any year, when the price should offer sufficient inducement; and an amount in excess of home the whole production, when at so low prices that it could not be exported to Europe or China. Since the completion of many hundred miles of railways in India, that power of adding promptly to the world's supply of cotton has been greatly increased.

It therefore becomes evident that low prices for cotton must be anticipated for a considerable period, during which the domestic production should not be discouraged by the continued imposition of a direct tax. But, with the relief that will be afforded by the prompt removal of the existing tax, the domestic industry will be fully supplied with cotton, and will speedily regain control of the cotton market, again supply by far the larger portion of the total demand of Europe for consumption. In this opinion, moreover, he finds himself sustained by what may be regarded as the best authorities on the subject, and, particularly by the late Commissioner of the United States to the Paris Exposition, the Hon. E. R. Mudge of Massachusetts, to whom, as chairman of a committee, the subject of the future supply of cotton was especially referred for investigation, and the best authorities on the subject. The conclusion of the report of this Committee, not heretofore made public, is as follows:

Having carefully observed what has been done and is doing by other nations, the Committee present the following conclusions: First, that cotton-growing in the Southern States, if untaxed, can be conducted profitably and successfully, as against all competition elsewhere. Second, that if burdened by a tax sufficient to be worth to the Treasury the cost of its collection, it cannot at present, if ever, be successfully prosecuted. Third, that although not familiar to our people, in all its details, it is the only industry immediately available and practicable to the great body of the laboring population of the South for the profitable employment of surplus labor, that would be beyond the necessities of crops for subsistence, in the production of something salable and exchangeable, whereby wealth can be regained; and, Fourth, that the importance of a large production of cotton, as the chief export of the country, in adjusting balances of trade and exchanges, and especially in its bearing upon the future position of the public debt, so largely held and to be held abroad, cannot well be overstated, and so far transcends the value of the present tax that to preserve the latter at the cost of losing the former would be a "happennyorth of wisdom to a pound of folly."

The whole amount of Internal Revenue derived from the tax on raw cotton for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1867, was \$29,799,078 80; and although this sum comprises nearly all the revenue derived from the southern section of the country, and commensurate with an amount that can ill be spared from the Treasury, yet, under the circumstances, the Commissioner has no hesitation in recommending the immediate passage by Congress of an act repealing the entire tax upon raw cotton, and the corresponding existing duty on imported cotton, the same to take effect on its passage.

As yet but a small quantity of the new crop of cotton has been marketed, but if the repealing act be delayed to a later period, it will evidently work injustice to those producers who may be forced to sell their crop before it is marketed, unless the removal of the tax should be deferred to take effect at the close of the present cotton year September 1, 1868.

If a repeal of the tax, to take effect immediately, should be enacted by Congress, it is important that one contingency should be effectually provided against. Contracts, it is understood are proposed, and possibly already made, for the purchase of cotton, tax included, to be held in store until the repealing legislation of Congress has taken effect—thus insuring to the speculator, or exporting buyer, a gain equivalent to the amount of the tax. It seems desirable, therefore, that the act of repeal should be so worded as to relieve from the payment of the tax only so much cotton as, at the date named in the act, remained unsold by the producer; all cotton having passed out of the hands of the producer to pay the tax, if it has not already done so.

It may be interesting in this connection to mention that the committee of the Commission of the United States to the Paris Exposition, headed by B. F. Nourse, Esq., of Boston, has taken effect, and caused to be suitably arranged, a series of samples of cotton from nearly all the cotton-growing districts of the world, which collection they prefer to the Government, with the suggestion that it be placed, for preservation and reference, in one of the public offices at Washington, in which suggestion, the Special Commissioner cordially concurs. I am, Sir, yours most respectfully,

DAVID A. WELLS, Special Commissioner of the Revenue.

THE STORY OF A CATTLE SPECULATOR.

Last June a young cattle dealer, with Scotch blood in his veins, and the ardent courage, and enterprise of his race in his head, Joseph G. McCoy, the junior partner of the widely-known firm of McCoy Brothers, went to Kansas to see if he could not find a path wherein the Texan and Indian cattle could walk in peace to the East. He passed up the line of the railroad, "prospecting" as they say out here. He carried a sample of the United States, wherein, with his finger-nail, he had traced air-lines from the cattle-ranges of the southwest track of the Union Pacific. The distances, the grass, the richness of the land, the neighborhood of timber, the proximity of the Indian tribes through which the trails would run, indicated Abilene, a water station on the road, as the place where, God willing, he would establish the biggest mart in America for receiving and shipping cattle. The point was well selected. It was 165 miles west of Kansas City, on the Missouri, less than 375 miles from northern Texas, less than 100 miles from the coast, and within a rim of stratified limestone, in the geologist's richest of valleys, well wooded and well watered, with which the Connecticut river bottom or the Mokawig flats would not dare to invite comparison. The trail to it was straight and level, crossing the mountains, Port a buckle, and the mouth of the Little Arkansas, with abundant water all the way, and superabundant blue-stem and bunch grass in the wide valleys, and bunch and buffalo grass on the uplands, and sufficient forage to sustain a herd of 1000 head of rebel soldiers on the road to exact toll in coin. The semi-civilized Indian tribes contented themselves, each, with a lame steer or two for meat for the day, as sufficient pay for traversing their lands; and the cowboys, after driving down his stake at Abilene, McCoy set his house in order at the East, and returned to Kansas and his enterprise in the last week of July. On the first day of September he had a stock and shipping-yard built that would hold 900 head of cattle and load a train of forty cars in two hours; had a ten-ton plank road, with a scow for the heavy freight load at a time; and had Texas and all the Southwest placarded with handbills, in which he invited drovers to come to Abilene, and offered to pay cash for all the cattle they would drive there, and gave them guarantees of innumerable bank and railroad presidents that he was a responsible and honest man, and of the respectability of his business, and of the respectability of the men from Texas would not be molested nor made afraid on account of their little participation in the rebellion, either on their arrival at their destination or on their way there. Then guests were invited from Illinois and Missouri as well as Kansas—blacks, cowboys, and drovers—to see the first shipment of beef over the Union Pacific railway. They came at the appointed day, and saw a trainful weighed, loaded, and started to the East; and then, in a great vent, they celebrated the important event.

That was on the 5th of September. Today is the 24th of September, and the tent is gone, and in its place is a handsome three-story hotel, painted a delicate wood color, with great venetian blinds to the windows, hard-finished plaster on the walls, and handsome accommodations for eighty guests at a price that would be paid for a room at a well-spread table three times that number. Opposite the hotel is a banking-house (the McCoy's are bankers as well as buyers of cattle on a thousand hills) and behind the hotel is a vast lively stable for the boarding of drovers, recruit camps for the return trip, and a "hog pen" for the sale of the droves are sold. And near the hotel will soon go up a large store, in which everything a Texan man or woman can need, from bacon and flour to revolvers, shawls, and bonnets, will be sold. And here are the drovers, the identical chaps I first saw at Fair Oaks, and all the same, but in their style of wearing six-shooters. Some of them are paying "lightning prices" for ready-made clothing to two Jews, who have extemporized a store out of an empty corn bin, and are selling the goods they receive from Fort Leavenworth at from 150 to 200 per cent, profit, almost as fast as they take them from the boxes of the Jews. These rebels are getting reconstructed fast.

The cattle they drove here are grazing all over this magnificent valley under the care of herders. The drovers usually herd, after arrival in the city, six or seven days, to recruit the animals before selling. And such pasture! The steer that would not fat here visibly would have starved to death in the garden of Eden. But just look at them as they were in the great open fields, and the market rendered glossiness. With difficulty I credit the statement that there are 25,000 head here now, waiting shipment.— Yet here they are, and 10,000 more are known to be on the way here, and full 50,000 will have to be packed up in the next season. Four times as many would have been driven here as have been if the stockmen of the Southwest had known that there was a safe and sure way out of the lock-up, which the war first and gold-demonstrating ruffians afterwards established here, for \$29,799,078 80 in gold, or \$12 to \$14 in currency. They can be driven to Abilene at an additional cost of not two dollars a head in from five to eight weeks' time.— They can be shipped from here to St. Louis for \$100 a car-load, and to Chicago for \$15 a car. Joseph McCoy tells me they can be afforded in Chicago at four cents gross, with satisfactory margin to drovers, shippers, or railroads. Surely the butchers of more than half a century ago would have been glad to see the railroads, and surely there was grateful reason in the toast to the Kansas Pacific railway as the cheaper of beef to the people of the United States.

Two German emigrants, brothers, named Helmstadter, says the Cleveland Herald, who arrived in New York Oct. 25th, destitute of money, finding they could get no tidings from their Uncle, Jacob Helmstadter, a wealthy merchant, who had been in the States, the Commissioner of Emigration 10 days, started from New York to Cleveland on foot, Nov. 4th, at 7 a. m., via Albany, Buffalo and Dunkirk, and arrived in Cleveland Wednesday, Nov. 19th, at 6 o'clock a. m., having walked the entire distance, 603 miles, on the railroad track, begged their bread and slept in hay-stacks, in 8 days and 18 hours. They averaged 60 miles per day. The last 90½ miles, from Erie to Cleveland, was walked without stopping at any intervening point. They found their uncle living on the "island."

Plize fights have one redeeming quality—viz., they are very bad characters get very quickly whipped.

REPUBLICAN MEETING AT BEAUFORT.

CANTERBURY COUNTY, Nov. 18, 1867. The Court-house was filled with men of all colors and parties. A crowded hall is always on hand when the name of C. R. Thomas appears on the bulletin. The meeting was called to order by J. C. Manson, and motion, Mr. James Sample was unanimously chosen Chairman, and J. C. Manson, Secretary.

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting in a very appropriate manner, and pertinent to the occasion. Mr. Sample has a grossly misrepresented by some of the political ultra journals of the day, but has never endeavored to notice such unjust aspersions. Mr. Thomas's name being announced, he was loudly called for, and made his appearance amid the plaudits of the audience.

It would be useless to attempt to give even a glimmering sketch of his speech. It is to be regretted that such an able patriotic address, could not have appeared in public print, that all might read, and thereby be benefited, especially those who are opposed to universal suffrage and the reconstruction act. Mr. Thomas is not in the habit of making any speeches but such as are full of good sense, sound reasoning and so truthful that none would dare the silly and futile task of controverting them. His speech on this occasion was listened to with unusual attention.

Mr. Thomas took his seat amid applause and three hearty cheers.

After the meeting was over, were offered by Mr. F. W. Gibbons and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the primary object of the Republican party is the restoration of the National government, upon a permanent basis of justice and political equality of all men who live under it.

Resolved, That we accept and will carry out the policy of Congress in relation to reconstruction.

Resolved, That we as Republicans, do not seek or desire confiscation of private property for past political offences. After an unanimous vote of thanks to Mr. Thomas, the meeting adjourned.

J. C. MANSON, Secretary.

JOHN PAUL ON ART.—John Paul devotes his last letter, in the New York Citizen, to the Exhibition of the Academy of Art, in that city. He says that persons go to the Academy on opening evenings to see the pictures, and also to see the pictures to each other; to promenade the spacious rooms, and find excuses for conversation.

Al! there are better representations of Romeo and Juliet, in these galleries than any that are catalogued; and many pleasing pictures are painted under the soft gaslight, which never find their way into public notoriety.

Among the pictures that attracted my attention last evening, I may mention:—"A Study from Still Life"—The seizure of a whisky manufactory.

"The Happy Planter"—A man burying his mother-in-law.

"Resignation"—Brigadier Generals handling in their commissions.

"The Happy Life"—A man with Ether—Scene in a dentist's rooms.

"True to the Core"—Eve eating the apple.

"Enjoying the first Weed"—A widow in her new black.

"Aiming at the End"—A parent chastising a child.

"Clients on a Monument"—Billion looking person sitting on the High Rock Spring at Saratoga, instead of buying the water at 44 Broadway, where an enterprising member of the Paul family has established an agency.

But I have not time to mention all the meretricious pictures, and I certainly have neither time nor space to attempt the daubs.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

A correspondent in Carroll county requests us to publish a list of the States which have ratified the proposed "Constitutional Amendment" to be known as Article XIV. The following is the result:

The amendment has been ratified by the following States: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, Minnesota, Kansas, Wisconsin, Oregon, Nevada, 21.

It has been rejected by the following States: Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas.—13.

The following States have not acted upon it: Iowa, California, Nebraska and Colorado.—4.

The Emperor of Austria understands some tricks as well as an American politician.—During his last visit to the Paris Exhibition he was surrounded by a dense crowd, among which he perceived a little girl struggling in the arms of her mother, and crying out, "I want to see the Emperor!" He immediately made his way to the child. Kissing her on both cheeks, he took her in his arms and carried her to a stall of bonbons, where he selected twelve small cakes, and handed them to her brought her back to her mother. Of course the crowd cheered lustily.

Few probably are aware of the extent of the cheese trade carried on by the United States with England. The receipts of American cheese in Liverpool for the past twelve months exceeds 80,000 tons. The make of English cheese is 60,000 tons annually; but the fine quality of the American cheese gives it a preference to all but a small proportion of this quantity. Fresh cheese is made in this country, and it is worth mentioning for the information of exporters that in the Cheddar, the Double Gloucester, the Derby, the Leicester, and Wiltshire districts there has been a large increase of production this autumn.

Mr. Babinet has reported to the French Academy the following information with regard to the evolution of gas during the process of making coffee. If finely ground roasted coffee be steeped in cold water, gas will be evolved to an extent about equal in volume to the quantity of coffee used; and this action will take place very rapidly, inasmuch that if a bottle be filled with coffee duly ground, and the remaining space then filled with water until the cork is reached, an explosion will ensue sufficient in force to expel the cork, or even break the bottle.

The most severe fall snow storm, since 1842 occurred in Connecticut Tuesday and Wednesday. On the latter morning, the snow was half a foot deep in the streets of Hartford, considerable damage has been done to fruit and ornamental trees, and some of the fairest willow trees in private yards have suffered in particular, the snow clinging to them with a death grip and breaking down large limbs and branches.

The Rev. R. T. Heflin, D. D., formerly of the North-Carolina Conference, died of a low fever, in Huntsville, Texas, on the 18th of October. His oldest son, Theodore, died on the 23rd, and his wife died on the 19th of the same month.

A gentleman mentioned to Archbishop Whately that he had been caught in the rain, and was wet through. "Are you really wet through?" said the Archbishop, "I was never wet through in my life, never further than my skin."

On-Weekly Standard.



LIBERTY AND UNION, NOW AND FOREVER, ONE AND INSEPARABLE.—DANIEL WEBSTER.

RALEIGH, N. C.

Thursday, Nov. 28th. 1867.

Mr. C. W. HORNER is authorized to make business contracts for the Standard office.

THE ELECTION IN THIS STATE.

The triumph of the Republicans of this State is so overwhelming, and is so fully conceded by our opponents, that it is hardly necessary to do more than refer to the returns in our paper of the list of delegates and the vote for and against a Convention. To magnify this triumph would be to "paint the lily, to throw a perfume on the violet," or to add lustre to the sun. It stands out in its grandeur like the Pilot Mountain, or some bold headland towering above the sea.

One very gratifying feature is, that while the Eastern and midland Counties have done well, the great West, with its large white population, has come up almost in solid mass to the Republican standard. Wilkes, Rutherford, Davidson, Forsyth, Buncombe, Madison, Burke, Henderson, and other Western Counties, have vied in this noble strife for true principles with Warren, Craven, New Hanover, Halifax, and Wake.

The Convention will consist of 120 members. The Republicans will be able to claim of this number, a good working majority of from 75 to 80 members. And we think it certain that the majority of 50,000 of the Convention, which we claimed in the Standard two weeks before the election, will be more than sustained.

THE REBELLION CONTINUED.

The people of this State have just voted for the Congressional mode of reconstruction by an immense majority. Full time and the widest latitude were given for discussion. Every tongue and every press of the opponents of reconstruction was entirely free, and they had the advantage of the possession of the power and patronage of the State, the County, and the Town governments. Their ablest men, with Governors Graham, Bragg, and Vance at their head, took the field against reconstruction, and were fully and fairly heard by the people; and the result has been their utter discomfiture and overthrow.

Under these circumstances it was hoped that the so-called Conservative leaders of this State would yield gracefully and finally to the will of the people. But not so. As on former occasions, when the people were anxious to avoid civil war, and when, during the war, they were anxious to ground arms and return to the Union, these leaders still resist the popular will, and are taking steps to thwart it in future elections. This is nothing more nor less than a continuance of the Rebellion; and the conduct of these leaders in this crisis adds to their crimes. They have shown that they have no respect for the people, no solid regard even for their own interests, and no affection for the government of their country.

If we must meet them again and defeat them, so be it. The Republicans are thoroughly organized in every part of the State, and they are elated with their late glorious triumph. We can confidently say to these leaders, go on in your unwise and reckless course. The people will again handle you. A Republican Constitution will be formed, and it will be ratified. No human power can prevent this. The State will then be returned to the Union on a loyal basis, with flying colors,—the loyal alone shall rule, and the enemies of the people who are thus prolonging the Rebellion and adding to the general distress, shorn of all their influence and power, will be finally consigned to a harmless, if not an ignominious obscurity.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.—The R & G. train leaves Raleigh at 9:40 a. m., and arrives at Weldon 8:10 p. m. Leaves Weldon at 10:35 a. m., arrives at Raleigh 3:55 p. m.

The N. C. R. R. train leave Charlotte at 9:40 p. m., and arrives at Raleigh 9:30 a. m. Leaves Goldsboro at 1:00 m., arrives at Raleigh 2:50 p. m.

We learn that there will be services in the Baptist Church, in this City, to-day, Thanksgiving Day, and that Thanksgiving Sermon will be preached by Rev. T. B. Kingsbury, of Warrenton, N. C.

MASSONIC.—We learn, from a notice published by D. W. Bain, Grand Secretary, in a Rebel paper in this City, the Sentinel, that the Grand Lodge of Masons of this State will hold its next annual Communication in this City on Monday, the 2d of December, commencing at 7 o'clock, P. M.

Mr. Howell, the mother-in-law of Jefferson Davis, died at Montreal on the 26th.

Impeachment of the President.

In the House of Representatives, on the 25th instant, Mr. Boutwell, second member of the Judiciary committee, rose to report the testimony taken by that committee on impeachment, and to present the majority report, and to present the majority report as follows:

In accordance with the testimony here submitted, and the view of the law herewith presented, the committee is of the opinion that Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, is guilty of high crime and misdemeanor in that he, &c., &c. It closes with this resolution:

Resolved, That Andrew Johnson be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors.

The report was followed by mingled expressions of applause and disapprobation, the Speaker mean time using his gavel.

Mr. Wilson, chairman of the committee, for himself and Mr. Woodbridge, presented a report which concludes:

"We therefore declare that the case before us, presented by the testimony and measured by the law, does not disclose such high crimes and misdemeanors within the meaning of the Constitution as require the constitutional interposition of the power of the House, and recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be dismissed from the further consideration of the impeachment of the President of the United States, and that the subject be laid on the table."

Mr. Marshall, on behalf of himself and Mr. Eldridge, stated that they fully concurred in the resolution offered by chairman Wilson, and also concurred entirely with his argument regarding the law of the case and the application of the evidence thereto, but there were differences on some points which induced him and Mr. Eldridge to submit a third report.

The reports were all laid on the table, and ordered to be printed and made the special order of the day for Wednesday of next week.

A bill to suspend civil officers during impeachment was referred to the judiciary committee.

The majority of the Impeachment Committee, in their report recommending impeachment, lay great stress upon the alleged usurpation by the President of the pardoning and veto powers; also the authority to make removals and appointments; and particularly refer to what they call a flagrant violation of the constitutional powers by the Executive by organizing governments in the southern States at the end of the war, without asking the advice of Congress, as they assert, for personal purposes. They refer to the pardoning of 193 persons in West Virginia, deserters from the army during the war, which they state was in behalf of private and interested parties, and in order that they might vote in accordance with the President's opinions; this restoration to political rights causing a great depletion of the treasury.

The tenor of the Executive's offence throughout the entire report consists in alleged usurpations of the powers above mentioned. They assert also that by various official and other public declarations the President has sought to obstruct the laws of Congress for the pacification of the States, with particular reference to constitutional reports approved by Congress. The report is very lengthy, and is signed by Messrs. Boutwell, Williams, Churchill, Thomas, and Lawrence.

The whole matter has been postponed until the reports can be printed. The impression seems to be that the House will concur in finding articles of impeachment, if the vote should be taken soon.

The action of the majority of the Committee on Impeachment has surprised some, but it was to be inferred from the testimony known to be before the Committee that the majority could not do less than it has. The whole matter is now before the House. We entertain no doubt that that body will discharge its whole duty in this important business.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Chatham County. John A. McDonald and W. T. Gunter, Republicans, elected by the following vote: McDonald 1,279, Gunter 1,223, Moore 492, Rencher 579, Mitchell 271, Hanks 73, Justice 696, Taylor 45. For Convention 2,116, against 830.

Guilford County. A friend thus announces the result in this County: "Our Northern Board for Guilford has at length reported and you may count two more live Radicals for the Convention. The vote for the County stands thus: Rev. G. Wm. Welker, 1,347; A. W. Tuongee, 1,231; Nereus Mendenhall, 1,138; Jonathan Harris, 1,044.

We have had a closer contest than you would have expected here, from the fact that our opponents, though advocating the genuine Copperhead principles, were well known as our countrymen, and managed to get part of the Union vote. The "Rebs" voted for them en masse, and all the votes given against Convention were for them, except one. Our sore-headed friends here are desperate. They were confident of success and can hardly express their rage at the defeat. Thirty of them held a Convention the other day and sent fifteen delegates to the Conservative Convention to represent the County."

Guilford has done well.

Buncombe County. The vote of Buncombe is as follows: T. J. Candler, Rep. 984, J. H. Duckworth, Rep. 990,