

A SENSIBLE NEGRO.

A friend furnishes us the following as the substance of a speech made by a negro man, in a neighboring town, on the 4th of July:

My Colored Friends: I belong to the same man I belonged to when I can first remember. He has always treated me kindly, and he is a perfect gentleman, and I am a gentleman, because I have always tried to do my duty to my master. I expect to stay with him as long as we both live. I intend to do the very best for him I can, and feel that in promoting his interest I am doing but good service to myself.

Now, many colored people are of the opinion that the way to be gentlemen and ladies is to have nothing to do. Now I tell you, people that will do nothing will cut a poor figure in the world after awhile, for they will have nothing to go on. No true gentleman is lazy. If you wish to be gentlemen and ladies you must work, and in order to do this successfully you must have something to work with—you must have a home, land, and means of cultivating it. If you leave your former masters you can't have these. I have no doubt you have all the necessities of life in greater abundance than you can have after you leave your masters.

My advice is for you to go home, stay there, do all you can to please and profit your masters, and Heaven's richest blessings will come upon you.

RAILROAD DIRECTORS.

We learn that Gov. Holden has appointed the following Directors of the North Carolina Railroad Company, at the meeting of the Stockholders to be held at Salisbury on the 13th instant: Dr W Sloan, of Mecklenburg County; Nathaniel Boyden, Rowan; J M Leach, Davidson; R P Dick, Guilford; G W Swope, Alamance; Henry N Brown, Orange; Albert Johnston, Wake; William A Smith, Johnston; H Adams, Davidson, State proxy.

The following Directors have been appointed in the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company, at the meeting of the Stockholders to be held at Goldsboro on the 20th instant: C R Thomas, of Carteret County; Dr M F Arendell, of Carteret; E R Stanley, Craven; R W King, Lenoir; Walter Dunn, Lenoir; J M Parrott, Lenoir; W P Grimsley, Greene; John L Pennington, Wake; R W King, Lenoir, State Proxy.

The following Directors have been appointed in the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, at the meeting of Stockholders to be held in Raleigh on the 20th instant: R W Lassiter, Granville County; Wiley D Jones, Wake; William S Mason, Wake; Dr B A Crupup, Franklin, State Proxy.—*Raleigh Standard.*

MUSTERING OUT TROOPS.

The Raleigh Progress learns from Maj Letcher, Chief Commissary of Musters, that the following named Regiments will be mustered out during the next two weeks:

Infantry Regiments—99th and 52d Pennsylvania; 159th New York, 8th and 9th Maine, 25th and 17th Mass., 181st and 183d Ohio, 12th, 16th and 26th Kentucky, 65th Illinois, 9th New Jersey, 140th Indiana, 2d and 7th New Hampshire, 6th and 7th Conn.

Heavy Artillery—16th New York.
Cavalry—3d, 3d and 5th Kentucky, 8th Indiana, 9th Penn., 9th Michigan, 10th Ohio, 12th New York, 13th Pennsylvania.

TROOPS TO BE KEPT IN N. CAROLINA.—Of the Tenth Army Corps—47th and 48th New York Infantry, 97th Penn. Inf., 4th N. H. Inf., 13th Indiana Inf., and 130th, 107th, 2d, 5th, 39th, 6th, 27th and 37th U. S. colored troops.

Of the Twenty-Third Army Corps—120th, 125th, 124th, 128th, 129th and 130th Indiana Infantry; 28th Michigan Infantry; and 5th Ohio Cavalry.

RECONSTRUCTION.

In addition to those heretofore published, Governor Holden has commissioned Justices of the Peace in the following counties:

Alexander, Burke, Cabarrus, Columbus, Cumberland, Forsythe, Robeson, Surry, Warren and Cleveland.

There are only twenty-four counties in which Justices of the Peace have still to be appointed, and it is thought that in the course of the next two weeks, that part of the work of reconstruction will have been completed.—*RALEIGH STANDARD.*

The following officers have been appointed for the Town of Concord: Mayor, L S Bingham. Commissioners, J O Wallace, H B Grover, Eliam Gaston. Dr John Funk; and Wm M Coleman.

PARDONED.

In addition to those heretofore published, the following North Carolinians have been pardoned on the recommendation of Gov. Holden:

L D Clements, Cooper Huggins, T D Johnston, P R Harden, Frederick Fectress, John T Peebles, James M Dick, H B Short, Lazarus Fels, E Edwards, W F Strayhorn, John M Fentries, Thomas M Pool, J V Perkins, John Blacknall, W A Shelton, D H Albright, M McMahon, James H Moore, T D Harris, R A Mount, J R Fuller, Joseph Holderby, J T Leach, James A Bryan, R W Harris, William Ranscur, E Satterwhite, Charles Overman, D A Hunt, C A White, T N F Alston, E A Sellars, O G Parsley, B T Strickland, J W Burton, W M Coleman, T J Foster, John O Rhodes, W H Alexander, William E Hill, E B Borden, A Fels, John H Haughton, Alex P Eckle.

A northern correspondent says that "in order to facilitate business, and do away with circumlocution, the President has authorized United States District Attorneys in connection with the Governors of the several States interested, to aid in granting pardons to all persons subject to indictment for acts growing out of the rebellion."

Assessor Appointed.—H. H. Helper, says the Salisbury Banner, has been appointed Assessor, Treasury Department, 3d District at Salisbury, N. C.

Advice from Wilmington, N. C., represent great sickness there. Spotted fever is raging terribly, and all classes of citizens are its victims. The ravages of the disease among the blacks is dreadful.

AN INTERVIEW WITH PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

A letter from Washington gives a detailed account of an interview between General Logan and several gentlemen and President Johnson. The letter says:

"A gentleman present spoke of negro suffrage, and suggested that, in reconstructing the Union, it would be necessary to disfranchise some leading rebels and enfranchise others (meaning loyal colored people,) or that the case of the Virginia Legislature re-assembling would be repeated over again.

"The President replied that, with regard to the extension of suffrage, the sentiment of the country at present appeared to tend towards a restriction rather than an extension, of the right of suffrage generally.

"General Logan seconded the views of the President on the above, and then said that it might not be politic to give the rebels the right of suffrage immediately. He thought that it might be found advisable at first to hold them in a sort of pupilage by military force. As soon as they could be trusted, then give them the same power they possessed before. The General also remarked that the wheel of reconstruction was a large and ponderous one, and that many who would take their stand upon it would be ground to powder. He had been fighting for four years to save the Union. He now proposed that those who desired to construct it might go in and see what they could do. For his part, he felt inclined to be rather a looker-on than an active participant in the contest which would naturally grow out of it.

"The President said: General, there's no such thing as reconstruction. These States have not gone out of the Union; therefore reconstruction is unnecessary. I do not mean to treat them as inchoate States, but merely as existing under a temporary suspension of their Government, provided always they elect loyal men. The doctrine of coercion to preserve a State in the Union has been vindicated by the people. It is the province of the Executive to see that the will of the people is carried out in the rehabilitation of these rebellious States, once more under the authority, as well as the protection, of the Union.

"General Logan responded, 'That's so.'

"The President then passed on to the question of the public debt. He said that the finances of the country were in a hopeful condition; that probably it was possible to resume specie payments immediately were it not for the commercial distress it would create throughout the country generally. As to the public debt of the country, he was in favor of paying it to the last dollar, and would never countenance any man, party, sect or measure that even squinted at repudiation in any form. The debt was incurred to save the country. It was a legacy of the war, bequeathed to us for good or evil. It was not possible to shirk it. On the other hand, the great question would be to make it, if possible, an instrument of good, not evil, to the public generally."

SICKNESS.—We believe that there is not a family residing within the limits of this City, some member of which has not been visited by sickness this summer. In many households there are not enough well ones to nurse the sick. The Senior editor of this paper has been confined to his bed for more than six weeks—his wife, his child, his nurse and his cook have all been sick at the same time. His nurse has died and every member of his family but one is now sick. Every member of our own family has been sick during the past month, ourself included. Our mailing clerk, our foreman and our carrier have all been sick at once and some of the other employees of the office were kept away by illness in their families. There has been great suffering among the negroes too. Many of them are now laid low with typhoid fever and diarrhoea; and the soldiers have not been exempt from their share of diseases. Even the doctors complain of too much sickness.—*Raleigh Record.*

Our contemporary is, indeed, in a bad fix.

AN UNFORTUNATE OCCURRENCE.—On Sunday 25th June, near Mocksville, Mrs Provo Neely became engaged in a controversy with a negro woman formerly belonging to her. Her daughter Miss Tempie, obtained a pistol and shot the negro through the heart. The parties have all been arrested and the judicial investigation will undoubtedly bring out all the facts in the case. The occurrence is an unfortunate one and much to be regretted at this time. The relations between former master and their slaves are very delicate, and in order that they may reach a satisfactory footing, incidents of this kind should be avoided and are much to be deplored. Miss Tempie is one of the first young ladies in the county in point of position, beauty and accomplishment, and all who know her sympathize with the position in which she is now placed, and we are satisfied that it will be deemed justifiable.—*Salisbury Banner.*

At a subsequent examination, Miss Tempie Neely was allowed bail at \$20,000 and her mother at \$5,000, to appear when summoned for trial. The killing was justifiable, no doubt.

NORTH CAROLINA ITEMS.

We learn that Tod. R. Caldwell, Esq., of Burke County, has been appointed Aid to Governor Holden, with the rank of Colonel.

We are also authorized to state that Lewis Hanes, Esq., of Davidson County, has been solicited to accept the place of Private Secretary.—*Raleigh Standard.*

APPLICATIONS FOR PARDON.—We learn that Gov. Holden has in hand a number of applications for pardon unaccompanied by the oath of amnesty. He requests us to say that these applications will not be forwarded until he shall have been furnished by the applicants with the oath referred to. He requests us also to state that the applications should be addressed in every case to the President of the United States, and signed by the applicant himself.—*Raleigh Progress.*

WATERMELONS.—Two cart loads of Watermelons made their appearance in the market this morning. The prices asked were from 50 cents to two dollars each, but we believe the holders, finding it a very slow business selling at these prices, disposed of their whole loads at 60 cents round.—*Raleigh Record, 4th July.*

The first cotton blossoms of the season were presented to us by Mr J. A. Haskell, of the Hines Plantation, yesterday evening. Cotton is two weeks earlier than last season.—*Newbern Times, 23d June.*

THE CROPS.—The wheat crop in this section has been harvested, and reports state the quantity to be not more than half the usual yield. Oats, corn, potatoes and garden vegetables never were more promising perhaps at this season of the year. The fruit crop will be immense.—*Statesville American.*

MUSTERING OUT.—The balance of the troops here of the 2d Division 23d Army Corps, are to be mustered out this week. They will probably be succeeded by colored troops.

We have a rumor in town that the 50th Ohio, recently mustered out at this place, mutinied and were all placed under arrest at Danville.—*Salisbury Banner.*

THE DEMOCRACY AND THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, July 2.

An address to the democracy of the United States will be published to-morrow from Mr Charles Mason, chairman of the Democratic National Association of this district, on behalf of the President. It is intended more as a platform for the future organization of the party than as a call for immediate concert of action. The address sets out with declaring that in the beginning all democrats believed that peace and Union were compatible and could be secured by conciliatory measures, and that after the war commenced the great mass of democrats acquiesced in it as an unavoidable calamity, to be prosecuted for the sole purpose of restoring the Union; believing that as soon as this object was attained the war ought to cease. It takes strong ground against conferring upon negroes the rights of citizenship, on the ground that they are unqualified by education, and as a race so greatly inferior to the whites as to lower the standard of average intelligence by intermingling. This is declared to be a white man's government, and the negro a foreign element which cannot be successfully assimilated. The immediate readmission of the rebellious States to the sacred circle, with all their rights and privileges unabridged, is also urged on the ground that the federal government cannot exist while a portion of the States composing it are free and another portion virtually enslaved by military government. The address declares unlimited confidence in the wisdom, integrity and democracy of President Johnson, concluding in the following eulogistic terms:—

"It is hardly a superstitious fancy which regards him as having been specially ordained for this great and glorious mission. The desigus of Heaven begin now to be visible throughout. At the head of the reconciled and reunited democracy of the two sections, Andrew Johnson is, we believe, destined to repair and restore those cherished institutions which have been so fearfully shattered and seemingly overturned, and to receive the undying gratitude of a reunited country and the benedictions of all future ages. Be it ours to share in the consciousness of having contributed to the same result."

THE \$20,000 CLAUSE.—A late Northern paper says:

"We learn from good authority that there will be soon issued by the President a new Proclamation, modifying that of the 29th May. In this proclamation it will be provided that in Virginia, especially, and probably in all the States South, the \$20,000 exception be abolished, except in cases where proceedings against the property of individuals have been instituted, or where lands have been or are now occupied by the Federal authorities, under the act concerning abandoned lands. It is found that notwithstanding the several good reasons which moved the President to the adoption of the twenty thousand dollar exception, there are as many equally potent why that clause in the proclamation should be abolished."

SENTENCE OF THE CONSPIRATORS

Northern papers announce that on the 5th of July the President made public his approval of the findings and sentences of the Military Court which was convened for the trial of the assassination conspirators. The sentence as approved is as follows:

Payne, who would be assassin of Secretary Seward, to be hung; Harold, the accomplice, and companion of Booth, to be hung; Atzeroth, who attempted the life of the Vice President, to be hung; O'Laughlin, one of Booth's accomplices, to be confined in the Penitentiary for life at hard labor; Dr. Mudd, accomplice of Booth and Harold in their attempted escape, to be confined in the Penitentiary for life; Spangler, also an accomplice in Booth's escape, to be imprisoned for six years at hard labor; Mrs Surratt, convicted of using her house as a rendezvous for the conspirators and assisting in Booth's escape, to be hung.

PARDONS.—The following named parties received the Executive pardon on the 29th June and 1st July:

A T McCallum and G M Everhart of North Carolina; Wm Gregg, Jas J Gregg and Wm Gregg, Sr, of South Carolina; and some 25 or 30 others living in Virginia, Tenn., Alabama and Georgia.

It is stated that among the petitions filed with President Johnson for pardon are those of Judge Campbell of Ala., Alfred Rheht of S. C., S. L. Mallory of Florida, J A Gilmer and Z B Vance of North Carolina.

OUTRAGEOUS DEED.—On Thursday last, the most shocking and revolting deed was committed in Henry county. Five negro men, formerly slaves of one of the Hairston's, violated a white girl named Davis, about 14 years of age living in that county, near the Pennsylvania line. The girl is of a respectable family and her reputation is said to be now very bad, her recovery being doubtful. One of the villains was caught by some citizens of the neighborhood and hung, three others have been caught, and are expected to meet a like fate, while one of them is at large. We learn that the Provost Marshal at this place has sent men in pursuit of him.—*Danville Register.*

TERRIBLE TORNADO.—LaCrosse, Wis., July 2.—A terrible tornado has just passed over the village and vicinity of Viroquo, Union county, Wisconsin, prostrating fifty dwellings, killing 17 persons and wounding 100.

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

When the Armies of the United States occupied this section of North Carolina they destroyed by order of their Commanding General, every dollar worth of productive property owned by the undersigned. The close of the war a few weeks afterwards finished the work begun by General Sherman, leaving us, without business or money, and (indeed) in small sums to thousands of our subscribers who had paid in advance. The results of forty years hard mental and manual labor were swept away leaving only shelter for our families and the means to feed them for a few months. The Federal armies destroyed what we had accumulated from 1861 to 1861. The moneys that came into our hands from 1861 to 1865, whether the results of labor, or the sale of capital invested, collections of old debts, or sales of property, were given or loaned to the public except so much as was used for food and clothing. It is therefore impossible for us now to discharge in money the indebtedness to our subscribers. Indeed, do we believe that they care to have their debt so discharged? They will prefer, we think, to receive a newspaper for their unexpired terms, such we expect to furnish them, either our own or another, so soon as mails are established. As sent there is no possibility of sending from this place the news which occasionally reaches us by papers brought by travelers or by the military. When the mails will be re-established we can say. One thing only can we say with any certainty—that, if God grant life and health to any of either of us, the debt will be paid.

Whether we shall resume the publication of the Observer at all, and if so, when and where, are questions which we have now under consideration. Until within a few days past, we had considered the want of means, the restrictions upon the freedom of the Press, and other considerations, which led the idea of resuming. But the earnestness of many valued friends to our sense of public duty have induced a reconsideration of the question, the conclusion to which we may come will be announced ere long.

There is a class of subscribers to whom we wish an appeal to make. The cash system, when adopted by us in 1858, was applied, as our readers know only to those who became subscribers at that time and after. A large number who were subscribers before 1858 are subscribers still after the old plan, and many of them owe us for various periods, one, two, or three years. They will greatly oblige us by discharging their indebtedness now, in cases where the fortune of war have not rendered it impossible to do so. The amounts due are entered in themselves, but in the aggregate are sufficient to enable us to meet our present situation to be of no little importance. Most of those indebted will know for what space, and in sending payment will send it to the rates of subscription to the Observer during the war, in specie or its equivalent in currency. Very respectfully,

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
Fayetteville, June 26, 1865.

W. McINNIS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT & WHOLESALE GROCER.

(At his old stand) No. 16, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.

All Produce consigned to my address, either by rail or shipment, shall have personal attention. Liberal cash advances made on consignments after the receipt of Bill Lading. July 10, 1865.