

THE OLD NORTH STATE

Thursday Evening, Aug. 23, 1866.

LEWIS HANES, Editor.

FOR GOVERNOR, JONATHAN WORTH, OF RANDOLPH.

The President's Speech.

We surrender most of our space to-day to the conclusion of the address of the Philadelphia Convention, and the President's speech on the occasion of the presentation to him by the committee of the proceedings of said Convention.

When the call was first made for this Convention we did not think it probable that there would be a single representative there from North Carolina.

The New York Tribune a few days ago, stated that a State Convention would soon be held in Lexington, N. C.; for the purpose of appointing delegates to represent this State in the Hamilton-Stokes Convention in September.

Unstamped Instruments. The following provision in the "Amended Act to provide Internal Revenue," &c., in regard to unstamped instruments will be a general interest to our readers.

The following is the extract of the law of Congress referred to above: "The stamp required by law upon any instrument made, signed, or issued, at a time when and at a place where no collection district was established, it shall be lawful for him or them, or any party having an interest therein, to affix the proper stamp thereon, or if the original be lost, to a copy thereof, and the instrument or copy to which the proper stamp has been thus affixed prior to the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and the record thereof, shall be as valid to all intents and purposes as if stamped by the collector in manner hereinbefore provided.

The President's Proclamation. The President has at length issued his proclamation, declaring civil government restored in the State of Texas.

Union. It will not be questioned, we suppose, that this proclamation ipso facto restores the writ of Habeas corpus in all the States, and that consequently civil government has been restored as completely as it existed before the war.

The National Convention.

Third Days Proceedings.

An Enthusiastic Assemblage.

Report of the Committee on Resolutions.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

A National Platform.

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Unanimous Adoption.

The Closing Scenes.

Adjournment sine die.

&c., &c., &c.

[CONCLUDED.]

First—That these States, by the act of rebellion, and by voluntarily withdrawing their members from Congress, forfeited their right of representation, and that they can only receive it again at the hands of the supreme legislative authority of the government on its own terms and its own discretion.

The withdrawal of their members from Congress by the States which resisted the general government was among their acts of insurrection—was one of the means and agencies by which they sought to impair the authority and defeat the action of the government.

This was in fact the case. An insurgent power, in the exercise of usurpation and unlawful authority in the territory under its control, had prohibited that allegiance to the constitution and laws of the United States which is made by that fundamental law the essential condition of representation in its government.

Second—But it is asserted, in support of the authority claimed by the Congress now in possession of power, that it flows directly from the laws of war; that it is among the rights which victorious war always confers upon the conquerors, and which the conqueror may exercise or waive, in his own discretion.

Our laws were the only national laws in force upon it; the government of the United States was the only government through which those States and their people had relations with foreign nations, and its flag was the only flag by which they were recognized or known anywhere on the face of the earth.

The committees appointed by the chair were announced as follows: NATIONAL UNION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. John T. Cowell, of New Jersey, Chairman; Maine, James Mann and A. A. Gould; New Hampshire, Edmund Burke and E. S. Cutler; Vermont, B. B. Small-

the government gives additional authority and power to that government, especially that it enlarges the jurisdiction of Congress, and gives that body the right to exclude States from representation in the national councils, without which the nation itself can have no authority and no existence, it seems to us in variance alike with the principles of the constitution and with the public safety.

Third. But it is alleged that in certain particulars the constitution of the United States fails to secure that absolute justice and impartial equality which the principles of our government require.

It is the unquestionable right of the people of the United States to make such changes in the constitution as they, upon due deliberation, may deem expedient. But we insist that they shall be made in the mode which the constitution itself points out, in conformity with the letter and the spirit of that instrument and with the principles of self-government and equal rights which lie at the basis of our republican institutions.

And with still greater emphasis do we deny the right of a portion of the States to exclude the rest of the States from any share in their councils, or to propose or sanction changes in the constitution which are to affect permanently political relations and control or coerce the legitimate action of the several members of the common Union.

Fourth. But it is alleged, in justification of the internal dissension and a general collision of sentiments and pretensions which may renew, in a still more fearful shape, the civil war from which we have just emerged.

We call upon you to interpose your power to prevent the recurrence of so transcendent a calamity. We call upon you, in every congressional district of every State, to secure the election of members who, whatever other difference may characterize their political action, will unite in recognizing the right of every State of the Union to representation in Congress, and who will admit to seats in either branch every loyal representative from every State in allegiance to the Government who may be found by each House, in the exercise of the power conferred upon it by the Constitution, to have been duly elected, returned and qualified for a seat therein.

When this shall have been done, the Government will have been restored to its integrity. The Constitution will have been re-established in its full supremacy, and the American Union will have again become what it was designed to be by those who formed it—a sovereign nation, composed of separate States, each like itself, moving in a distinct and independent sphere, exercising powers defined and reserved by a common constitution, and resting upon the assent, the confidence and co-operation of all the States and all the people subject to its authority.

The committees appointed by the chair were announced as follows: NATIONAL UNION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. John T. Cowell, of New Jersey, Chairman; Maine, James Mann and A. A. Gould; New Hampshire, Edmund Burke and E. S. Cutler; Vermont, B. B. Small-

ley and Col. H. F. Wortham; Massachusetts, Josiah Dunham and R. S. Spafford; Rhode Island, Alfred Anthony and James H. Parsons; Connecticut, James T. Babcock and D. C. Seranton; New York, R. H. O'wya and Saul S. Tilden; New Jersey, James T. Crowell and Thos. T. Randall; Pennsylvania, S. M. Zullick and J. S. Black; Delaware, J. S. Conneys and Edward S. Martin; Maryland, Governor Swann and T. G. Pratt; Virginia, James F. Johnson and Dr. E. C. Robinson; West Virginia, Daniel Lamb and John J. Jackson; North Carolina, Thomas S. Ashe and Joseph H. Wilson; South Carolina, Jas. L. Orr and B. F. Perry; Georgia, J. H. Christy and Thomas S. Hardeman; Florida, Wm. Marvin and Wilkinson Call; Mississippi, W. L. Sharkey and George L. Potter; Alabama, W. H. Cruikshank and C. C. Hucklebee; Louisiana, Randall Hunt and Alfred Henning; Arkansas, Lorenzo Gibson and A. W. English; Texas, B. H. Epperson and John Hancock; Tennessee, D. T. Talien and William D. Campbell; Kentucky, R. H. Stanton and H. Pope; Ohio, L. D. Campbell and George B. Swayze; Indiana, D. J. Gooding and Thos. Dowling; Illinois, John A. McClelland and Jesse O. Norton; Michigan, Alfred Russell and Byron S. Stuart; Missouri, Hon. Barton Abell and James S. Rollins; Minnesota, Hon. H. M. Rice and D. F. Norton; Wisconsin, James A. Noonan and S. A. Pearce; Iowa, George A. Parke and William A. Chase; Kansas, James A. McDowell and W. A. Tipton; California, Hon. Samuel Pardy and Joseph P. Hoge Nevada, John Carmichael and Hon. G. B. Hall; Oregon, James W. Nesmith and B. W. Bonham; District of Columbia, Josiah D. Hoover and J. B. Blake; Dakota, N. K. Armstrong and N. W. Miner; Idaho, W. H. Wallace and H. Cummins; Nebraska, Gen. H. H. Heath and Hon. J. S. Norton.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AT WASHINGTON. Charles Knapp, of New Jersey, Chairman; Hon. Montgomery Blair, of Maryland; Hon. Charles Mason, of Iowa; Ward H. Lamon, of the District of Columbia; John T. Coyle, D. C.; A. E. Perry, D. C.; Samuel F. Cowar, D. C.; Col. James R. O'Beirne, D. C.; and Cornelius Wendell, D. C.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson was appointed the chairman of the committee to wait upon the President, and Charles Knapp, of the District of Columbia, was appointed chairman of the committee of finance.

All the business of the committee having been thus disposed of, Hon. John Hogan, of Missouri, rose and moved that as the convention had performed so gloriously all the business for which it had met, it adjourn sine die.

CLOSING SCENE.

The Chairman, Senator Doolittle, then said:

Gentlemen of the Convention—For the kindness and courtesy by which you have sustained the chair in the efforts to which, by your resolution, you have been pleased to attend, I return you my sincere thanks. Before putting that motion, which shall terminate the proceedings of this convention, I shall ask you once more to join with the Rev. Wm. Elliott in invoking the benediction of Almighty God, by whose support we are sure of success, but without which we should inevitably fail.

The Rev. Mr. Elliott thereupon made an eloquent prayer, returning thanks for the harmony of the hearts which had been manifested throughout the convention; for the spirit of conciliation seen in all its members, and in all its proceedings; for the blessings which now crown the nation, and especially for the President of the United States, so worthy of his situation and position.

The chair, then, at half-past 12 o'clock, put the question, and announced with the convention stood adjourned without delay.

The band played the appropriate air of "Home, Sweet Home."

Cheers were given for President Johnson and Senator Doolittle, and then the members and spectators gradually dispersed.

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the National Union Executive Committee a resolution was adopted earnestly recommending to the friends of peace, union, liberty and law in each county of the States and territories to hold mass meetings for the purpose of ratifying the action of the convention, and provide means to place its proceedings in the hands of the citizens of the republic.

Speech by the President.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—There was a great crowd present to-day to hear the President in response to Reverdy Johnson, who presented the official proceedings of the Convention.

He said, referring with feeling to the brave representatives of South Carolina and Massachusetts entering the Convention together, he was overcome, and could not but conclude that an overruling Providence was doing us right. He said our brave men have performed their duties in the field, and have won laurels imperishable, but, turning to General Grant, he continued, but there are greater and more important duties to perform, and while we have had their cooperation in the field we now need their efforts to perpetuate peace.

has been the course and the policy of one portion of your Government. The humble individual who is now addressing you stands the representative of another department of the Government. The manner in which he was called upon to occupy that position, I shall not allude to on this occasion. Suffice it to say, that he is here under the Constitution of the country, and being here by virtue of its provisions, he takes his stand upon that character of our liberties as the great rampart of civil and religious liberty.

Having been taught in my early life, to hold it sacred, and having practiced upon it during my whole public career, and I shall ever continue to reverence the Constitution of my fathers, and to make it my guide. [Hearty applause.] The President proceeded, and denied the charge that he had ever been tyrannical or a despot, but said such charges were simply intended to deceive and delude the public mind into the belief that there is some one in power, who is usurping and trampling upon the rights of the Constitution.

Mr. Chairman, I have said more than I had intended to say. For the kind allusion to myself contained in your address and in the resolutions, adopted by the Convention, let me remark that in this crisis, and at the present period of my public life, I hold above all price, and shall ever recur with feelings of profound gratification to the last resolution containing the endorsement of a Convention emanating spontaneously from the great mass of the people. I trust and hope that my future actions will be such that you and the Convention you represent may not regret the assurance of confidence you have expressed.

Before separating, my friends, one and all, please accept my sincere thanks for the kind manifestations of regard and respect you have exhibited on this occasion. I repeat that I shall always continue to be guided by a conscientious conviction of duty, and that always gives one courage under the Constitution which I have made my guide.

At the conclusion of the President's remarks three enthusiastic cheers were given for Andrew Johnson, and three more for Gen. Grant.

The President then took a position near the door, opening into the Hall, with Gen. Grant by his side, where, as the gentlemen of the committee and members of the Convention passed out he grasped each one by the hand, and had a smile or a cheering word for all. After which, they passed on to take Gen. Grant by the hand.

THE FALL ELECTIONS IN OHIO.—The best informed in political matters in Ohio observe the same sign that preceded the election in 1862, when the Republicans carried five members to the Democrats' fourteen. The quarrel between the President's friends and the military leaders at that time created a feeling that entirely destroyed the Republicans and the Republican Congress. There is the same general want of confidence in those who have been trying to regulate affairs.

The Republicans will, we presume, carry the three Congressional Districts in the western reserve. If they carry any Congressmen outside of that territory it will be after the closest contest and by their good luck.

in a conversational manner, while formally receiving the proceedings of this Convention, I may be permitted again to ask, what have I to gain, consulting human ambition, more than I have gained? Except in one thing, my race is nearly run; I have been placed in the high office which I occupy under the Constitution of the country, and I may say that I have held from lowest to highest, almost every position to which a man may attain in our Government; and surely, gentlemen, this should be enough to gratify a reasonable ambition.

If I wanted authority, or if I wished to perpetuate my own power, how easy it would have been to hold and wield that which was placed in my hands by the measure called the Freedmen's Bureau bill! [Laughter and applause.] With an army which I placed at my discretion, I could have remained at the capitol of the nation, and with fifty or sixty millions of appropriations at my disposal—with the machinery to be worked by my satraps and dependants in every town and village, and then with the Civil Rights bill following as an auxiliary—[laughter]—in connection with all the other measures of the Government, I could have proclaimed myself dictator. But, gentlemen, my pride and my ambition have been to occupy that position which retains all power in the hands of the people. It is upon that I rely now; and I repeat that neither the taunts nor jeers of Congress, nor of subsidized calumniating press can drive me from my purpose. [Great applause.] I acknowledge no superior except my God, the author of my existence, and the people of the United States. [Prolonged and enthusiastic cheering.] For the one I try to obey all his commands as best I can, compatible with my poor humanity; for the other in a political and representative sense the high behests of the people have always been respected and obeyed by me. [Applause.]

Mr. Chairman, I have said more than I had intended to say. For the kind allusion to myself contained in your address and in the resolutions, adopted by the Convention, let me remark that in this crisis, and at the present period of my public life, I hold above all price, and shall ever recur with feelings of profound gratification to the last resolution containing the endorsement of a Convention emanating spontaneously from the great mass of the people. I trust and hope that my future actions will be such that you and the Convention you represent may not regret the assurance of confidence you have expressed.

Before separating, my friends, one and all, please accept my sincere thanks for the kind manifestations of regard and respect you have exhibited on this occasion. I repeat that I shall always continue to be guided by a conscientious conviction of duty, and that always gives one courage under the Constitution which I have made my guide.

At the conclusion of the President's remarks three enthusiastic cheers were given for Andrew Johnson, and three more for Gen. Grant.

The President then took a position near the door, opening into the Hall, with Gen. Grant by his side, where, as the gentlemen of the committee and members of the Convention passed out he grasped each one by the hand, and had a smile or a cheering word for all. After which, they passed on to take Gen. Grant by the hand.

THE ROMAN LOAN.—This loan, to relieve the monetary embarrassment of Pope Pius, appears to be progressing very satisfactorily to all the parties concerned. At the New York office, applications and subscriptions for the bonds are being received from every part of the country, from all classes of people, and illustrating the force of piety in the pocket in a way not often witnessed in Wall Street.

The Archbishop of Baltimore, New York, Cincinnati and New Orleans, and the bishops of Savannah, Hartford, Boston, Albany, Nashville, &c., have all subscribed, and some of the letters from less important persons, while calling for considerable amounts, express an equal degree of faith and devotion in the investment, not only as a pious duty, but one that will prove safe and profitable. Rev. J. F. Hickey, chaplain of St. Agnes' Hospital in Baltimore, for instance, writes: "This establishment is poor; however, my love and veneration for the Holy Father enables me to send \$100 in gold, which I send as a donation and not as a loan." The Bonds payable to bearer, are of 500 francs, or one hundred dollars (gold) each bearing five per cent. interest per annum, in gold, the coupons payable semi-annually, on the first of April and the first of October, in Paris, or in New York, Philadelphia and New Orleans, at the current rate of exchange. The issue being at 66 dollars (gold) will give more than 7 1/2 per cent. interest on the investment.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.—The majority for Duvall, Democrat, for Clerk of the Court of Appeals in Kentucky, will not quite reach 40,000. It has been reduced considerably by the returns from the mountain counties. The Democratic majority in the old Ashland district is 7,632. This is used to be old banner whig district in Henry Clay times.