

the usurpation which we condemn, that the condition of the Southern States and people is not such as renders safe their readmission to a share in the government of the country; that they are still disloyal in sentiment and purpose, and that neither the honor, the credit, nor the interest of the nation would be safe if they were readmitted to a share in its councils. We might reply to this:

(1.) That we have no right, for such reasons, to deny any portion of the States or people rights expressly conferred upon them by the Constitution of the United States.

(2.) That so long as the acts are those of loyalty—so long as they conform in all their public conduct to the requirements of the Constitution and laws—we have no right to exact from them conformity in their sentiments and opinions to our own.

(3.) That we have no right to distrust the purpose or the ability of the people of the Union to protect and defend, under all contingencies, and by whatever means may be required, its honor and its welfare.

These would, in our judgment, be full and conclusive answers to the plea thus advanced for the exclusion of these States from the Union. But we say further, that this plea rests upon a complete misapprehension or an unjust perversion of existing facts.

We do not hesitate to affirm, that there is no section of the country where the Constitution and laws of the United States find a more prompt and entire obedience than in those States, and among those people who were lately in arms against them; or where there is less purpose or danger of any future attempt to overthrow their authority. It would seem to be both natural and inevitable that in States and sections so recently swept by the whirlwind of war, where all the ordinary modes and methods of organized industry have been broken up, and the bonds and influences that guarantee social order have been destroyed—where thousands and tens of thousands of turbulent spirits have been suddenly loosed from the discipline of war and thrown without resources or restraint upon a disorganized and chaotic society, and where the keen sense of defeat is added to the overthrow of ambition and hope, scenes of violence should be a part of the general condition of the country; and the fears and forebodings of the patriotic and well-disposed. It is unquestionably true that local disturbances of this kind, accompanied by more or less of violence, do still occur. But they are confined entirely to the cities and larger towns of the Southern States, where different races and interests are brought most closely in contact, and where passions and resentments are always most easily fed and fanned into outbreak; and even there, they are quite as much the fruit of untimely and hurtful political agitation, as of any hostility on the part of the people to the authority of the National Government.

But the concurrent testimony of those best acquainted with the condition of society and the state of public sentiment in the South—including that of its representatives in this convention—establishes the fact that the great mass of the Southern people accept, with full and sincere submission as do the people of the other States, the re-established supremacy of the national authority, and are prepared, in the most loyal spirit, and with a zeal quickened alike by their interest and their pride, to cooperate with other States and sections in whatever may be necessary to defend the rights, maintain the honor and promote the welfare of our common country. History affords no instance where a people so powerful in numbers, in resources and in public spirit, after a war so long in its duration, so destructive in its progress, and so adverse in its issue, have accepted defeat and its consequences with so much of good faith as has marked the conduct of the people lately in insurrection against the United States. Beyond all question this has been largely due to the wise generosity with which their enforced surrender was accepted by the President of the United States and the generals in immediate command of their armies, and to the liberal measures which were afterwards taken to restore order, tranquility and law to the States where all had been for the time overturned. No steps could have been better calculated to command the respect, win the confidence, revive the patriotism and secure the permanent and affectionate allegiance of the people of the South to the Constitution and laws of the United States than those which have been so firmly taken and so steadfastly pursued by the President of the United States. And if that confidence and loyalty have been since impaired; if the people of the South are to-day less cordial in their allegiance than they were immediately upon the close of the war, we believe it is due to the changed tone of the legislative department of the General Government towards them; to the action by which Congress has endeavored to supplant and defeat the President's wise and beneficent policy of restoration; to their exclusion from all participation in our common Government; to the withdrawal from them of rights conferred and guaranteed by the Constitution, and to the evident purpose of Congress, in the exercise of an usurped and unlawful authority, to reduce them from the rank of free and equal members of a Republic of States, with rights and dignities unimpaired, to the condition of conquered provinces and a conquered people, in all things subordinate and subject to the will of their conquerors; free only to obey laws in making which they are not allowed to share.

No people has ever yet existed whose loyalty and faith such treatment long continued would not alienate and impair. And the ten millions of Americans who live in the South would be unworthy citizens of a free country, degenerate sons of a heroic ancestry, unfit ever to become guardians of the rights and liberties bequeathed to us by the fathers and founders of this Republic, if they could accept, with uncomplaining submission, the humiliations thus sought to be imposed upon them. Resentment of injustice is always and everywhere essential to freedom; and the spirit which prompts the States and people lately in insurrection, but insurgent now no longer, to protest against the imposition of unjust and degrading conditions, makes them all the more worthy to share in the government of a free commonwealth, and gives still firmer assurance of the future power and freedom of the Republic. For whatever responsibility the Southern people may have incurred in resisting the authority of the National Government and in taking up arms against its overthrow, they may be held to answer as individuals before the judicial tribunals of the land; and for that conduct, as societies and organized communities, they have already paid the most fearful penalties that can fall on offending States in the cases of the sufferings and humiliations of unaccountable war. But whatever may be the guilt or punishment of the obnoxious authors of the insurrection, and for common justice demand the concession that the great mass of those who became involved in its responsibility acted

upon what they believed to be their duty, in defence of what they had been taught to believe their rights, or under a compulsion, physical and moral, which they were powerless to resist. Nor can it be omitted to remember that, terrible as has been the bereavements and the losses of this war, they have fallen exclusively upon either section and upon neither party; that they have fallen, indeed, with far greater weight upon those with whom the war began; that in the deaths of relatives and friends, the dispersion of families, the disruption of social systems and social ties, the overthrow of governments, of law and of order, the destruction of property and of forms and modes and means of industry, the loss of political, commercial and moral influence, in every shape and form which great calamities can assume, the States and people which engaged in the war against the Government of the United States have suffered ten-fold more than those who remained in allegiance to its Constitution and laws.

These considerations may not, as they certainly do not, justify the action of the people of the insurgent States; but no just or generous mind will refuse to them very considerable weight in determining the line of conduct which the Government of the United States should pursue towards them.

They accept, if not with alacrity, certainly without sullen resentment, the defeat and overthrow they have sustained. They acknowledge and acquiesce in the results, to themselves and the country, which that defeat involves. They no longer claim for any State the right to secede from the Union; they no longer assert for any State an allegiance paramount to that which is due to the General Government. They have accepted the destruction of slavery, abolished by their State constitutions, and concurred with the States and people of the nation in its prohibiting its existence forever upon the soil or within the jurisdiction of the United States. They indicate and evince their purpose just as may be possible and safe to adapt their domestic laws to the changed condition of their society, and to secure by the law and its tribunals equal and impartial justice to all classes of their inhabitants. They admit the invalidity of all acts of resistance to the national authority, and of all debts incurred in attempting its overthrow. They avow their willingness to share the burdens and discharge all the duties and obligations which rest upon them, in common with other States and other sections of the Union; and they renew, through their representatives in this convention, by all their public acts by which States and societies can pledge their faith, their engagement to bear true faith and allegiance, through all time to come, to the Constitution of the United States, and to all laws that may be made in pursuance thereof.

Fellow countrymen: We call upon you, in full reliance upon your intelligence and your patriotism, to accept with generous and ungrudging confidence this full surrender on the part of those lately in arms against your authority, and to share with them the honor and renown that await those who bring back peace and concord to jarring States. The war just closed, with all its sorrows and disasters has opened a new career of glory to the nation. It has swept away the hostilities of sentiment and of interest which were a standing menace to its peace. It has destroyed the institution of slavery, always a cause of sectional agitation and strife, and has opened for our country the way to unity of interest, of principle and of action through all time to come. It has developed in both sections a military capacity—an aptitude for achievements of war, both by sea and land, before unknown even to ourselves, and destined to exercise hereafter, under united councils, an important influence upon the character and destiny of the continent and the world. And while it has thus revealed, disciplined and compacted our power to its beyond controversy or doubt, by the course pursued towards both contending sections by foreign Powers, that we must be the guardians of our own independence, and that the principles of republican freedom we represent can find among the nations of the earth no friends or defenders but ourselves.

We call upon you, therefore, by every consideration of your own dignity and safety, and in the name of liberty throughout the world, to complete the work of restoration and peace which the President of the United States has so well begun, and which the policy adopted and the principles asserted by the present Congress also obstruct. The time is close at hand when members of a new Congress are to be elected. If that Congress shall perpetuate this policy, and, by excluding loyal States and people from representation in its halls, shall continue the usurpation by which the legislative powers of the Government are exercised, common prudence compels us to anticipate augmented discontent, a sullen withdrawal from the duties and obligations of the Federal Government, 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 differences 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 of the United States will have been re-established in its 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. Thus reorganized and restored to their constitutional relations, the States and the General Government can enter in a fraternal spirit, with a common purpose and a common interest, upon whatever reforms the security of personal rights, the enlargement of popular liberty and the perfection of our Republican institutions may demand.

PARDONS.—Pardons have been received at the Executive Office for the following persons and are ready for delivery:

R. W. Boddie, Nash county; Ann McNeely, Rowan county; D. Frounberger, Cleveland county; C. E. Allen, Halifax county; J. B. Addison, Wilkes county.—Raleigh Sentinel.

**RESOLUTIONS**  
Adopted by the Union National Convention at Philadelphia, August 16, 1866.

The National Union Convention now assembled in the city of Philadelphia, composed of delegates from every State and Territory in the Union, admonished by the solemn lesson which, for the last five years, it has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the universe to give to the American people, profoundly grateful for the return of peace, desires, as do a large majority of their countrymen, in all sincerity, to forget and forgive the past, revering the Constitution as it comes to us from our ancestors, regarding the Union in its restoration as more sacred than ever, and looking with deep interest into the future of infinite and continuing trial, hereby issue and proclaim the following Declarations of Principles and Purposes, on which they have, with perfect unanimity, agreed:

First. We hail with gratitude to Almighty God the end of the war and the return of peace to an afflicted and beloved land.

Second. The war just closed has maintained the authority of the Constitution with all the powers which it confers and all the restrictions which it imposes upon the General Government unaltered and unimpaired.

Third. The preservation of the Union and the maintenance of the equal rights, dignity and authority of the States perfect and unimpaired, are the first objects of the Congress of the United States, and in the Electoral College is a right recognized by the Constitution as adding in every State and as a duty imposed upon its people, fundamental in its nature and essential to the existence of our republican institutions; and neither Congress nor the General Government has any authority or power to deny this right to any State, or to withhold its enjoyment under the Constitution from the people thereof.

Fourth. We call upon the people of the United States to elect to Congress as members thereof none but men who admit this fundamental right of representation, and who will receive to seats therein loyal representatives from every State in allegiance to the United States, subject to the constitutional right of each House to judge of the elections and qualifications of its own members.

Fifth. The Constitution of the United States and the laws made in pursuance thereof are the supreme law of the land, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding. All the power not conferred by the Constitution upon the General Government, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States or to the people thereof; and among the rights thus reserved to the States is the right to prescribe the qualifications for the elective franchise therein, with which right Congress cannot interfere. No State or combination of States has the right to withdraw from the Union, or to exclude, through their action in Congress or otherwise, any other State or States from the Union. The Union of these States is perpetual, and its Government has all supreme authority within the restrictions and limitations of the Constitution.

Sixth. Such amendments to the Constitution of the United States may be made by the people thereof as they may deem expedient, but only in the mode pointed out by its provisions; and in proposing such amendments, whether by Congress or by a convention, and in ratifying the same, all the States of the Union have an equal and an indefeasible right to a voice and a vote thereon.

Seventh. Slavery is abolished and forever prohibited, and there is neither desire nor purpose on the part of the Southern States that it should ever be re-established upon the soil or within the jurisdiction of the United States; and the enfranchisement of all the States of the Union should receive, in common with all their inhabitants, equal protection in every right of person and property.

Eighth. While we regard as utterly invalid and never to be assumed or made of binding force any obligation incurred or undertaken in making war against the United States, we hold the debt of the nation to be sacred and inviolable, and we proclaim our purpose in discharging this, as in performing all other national obligations, to maintain unimpaired and unimpeded the honor and the faith of the Republic.

Nine. It is the duty of the National Government to recognize the services of the Federal soldiers and sailors, in the contest just closed, by meeting promptly and fully all their just and rightful claims for the services they have rendered the nation, and by extending to those of them who have survived, and to the widows and orphans of those who have fallen the most generous and considerate care.

Tenth. In Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, who, in his great office has proved steadfast in his devotion to the Constitution, the laws and the interests of his country, unmoved by persecution and undeserved reproach, having faith unassailable in the people and in the principles of a free Government, we recognize a Chief Magistrate worthy of the nation and equal to the great crisis upon which his lot is cast, and we tender to him, in the discharge of his high and responsible duties, our profound respect and assurance of our cordial and sincere support.

**SPEECH BY THE PRESIDENT.**  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.

There was a great crowd present to-day to hear the President in response to Beverly Johnson, who presented the official proceedings of the Convention.

He said, referring with feeling to the scenes represented—of South Carolina and Massachusetts entering the Convention together, he was overcome, and could not but conclude that an overruling Providence was guiding us aright. He said our brave men have performed their duties in the field, and have won laurels imperishable, but, turning to General Grant, he was overcome, and could not but conclude that an overruling Providence was guiding us aright. He said our brave men have performed their duties in the field, and have won laurels imperishable, but, turning to General Grant, he was overcome, and could not but conclude that an overruling Providence was guiding us aright. He said our brave men have performed their duties in the field, and have won laurels imperishable, but, turning to General Grant, he was overcome, and could not but conclude that an overruling Providence was guiding us aright.

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Dr. John R. Daves, Col. E. D. Hall and Maj. R. Strange are mentioned as candidates for the legislature from New Hanover.

Col. W. B. Richardson of Moore, is a candidate for the Senate from Moore and Montgomery.

Dr. R. K. Speed and Gen. W. E. Mann are candidates for the Senate in Perquimans and Pasquotank.

Thomas Wilson, Esq., is a candidate for the Commons from Perquimans.

Steps have been taken to re-organize the agricultural society of Bannockburn county, by the appointment of Gen. J. C. Martin, Col. L. M. Hatch, E. Clayton, J. M. Craig, R. V. Blackstock and N. W. Woodfin, to report an organization next Saturday. Every county in the State should do likewise.

**NORTH CAROLINA INGENUITY.**—J. A. Matlock, of Onslow county, has invented and patented a machine known as the "J. A. Matlock's Improved Apparatus for the distillation of pine wood." This valuable invention has been in successful operation, and is likely to come into general use in the piney regions. The machine runs out, from a load of pine wood, seventy-five gallons of crude spirits of turpentine, which is clarified at a small expense, at a cost of less than twenty per cent. Besides this product of the machine's manipulation, fifty-four pounds of acid, after being purified, are produced, which is worth \$1.50 per pound, or more. In addition there are produced four barrels of pitch.—Raleigh Sentinel.

**THE LUCKY OAT.**—We understand that the first bale of new cotton of this year's growth, in the Wilmington market, was sent there on Friday last by Moody & Smith, of Marion, S. C. They were consequently the recipients of the silver cup offered as a premium for such a performance by Messrs. Mitchell, Allen & Co., for the first bale of four hundred pounds. Messrs. Worth & Daniel, two of the most enterprising business men among the merchants of Wilmington, purchased it at 35 cents per pound. Another cup is offered for the first bale sent to Newbern. Who will have it?—Raleigh Progress.

A letter to the Norfolk Virginian from Halifax, the writer of which has just returned from an extensive visit in Edgecombe, Pitt and Northampton, says the cotton is looking well in many sections, but everywhere better than upon the Roanoke. Edgecombe county will produce at the lowest account 15,000 bales of cotton, and may make 16,000. The other counties will have a goodly share of this very important article.—The corn is good on the highlands, but for want of seasons, very indifferent on the Roanoke.

**NOTICE.**  
The copartnership heretofore existing under the name of Oates, Williams & Co., and managed in the City of Charlotte by R. M. Oates, resident partner, is this day dissolved.

Persons having claims against, or owing this copartnership will settle with the undersigned who alone will sign in liquidation.

R. M. OATES,  
Resident Partner  
of Oates, Williams & Co.,  
Aug. 20, 1866. 1m

**Pensions! Pensions!!**  
The undersigned is prepared to get all old Pensions restored to their full value and collect their back pay. All pensioners in the Revolution, the war of 1812, and the Mexican war, apply at once to  
C. W. DOWNING,  
Times Office, Charlotte, N. C.,  
August 20, 1866.—v

**FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHARLOTTE.**  
**Increase of Capital.**  
This Bank having received permission from the Comptroller of the Currency to increase the Capital Stock,

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 7th instant, it was ordered that the Capital Stock of the First National Bank of Charlotte be increased to the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, and that advertisement be made accordingly.

Books of Subscription are now open at the Bank.

Aug. 13, 1866—8m  
Raleigh Sentinel and Standard copy 6 times weekly.

**N. C. COLLEGE,**  
MT. PLEASANT, CABARRUS COUNTY, N. C.  
The exercises of this Institution will be resumed September 6th, 1866.  
Tuition per Session of Forty Weeks—National Currency  
English Department, \$30 00  
Classical " " 40 00  
Boarding can be had at reasonable prices.  
Deduction will be made in cases of protracted sickness.

Aug. 13, 1866—4t  
C. MELCHOR, Pres. of Directors.

**NOTICE.**  
Having qualified as Administrator of Dan. Alexander, dec'd, with the Will annexed, I hereby notify all persons indebted to the estate to come forward and make settlement, and those having claims against said estate must present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

M. W. ALEXANDER, Adm'r.  
Aug. 13, 1866—1m

**Administrator's Notice.**  
As Administrator of Geo. W. Houston, deceased, I notify all persons indebted to his estate to come forward and make settlement, and those having claims against said estate must present them to me within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

W. L. HOUSTON, Adm'r.  
Aug. 13, 1866—1m

**STEAM SAW MILL,**  
NEAR BREWARD'S STATION, GASTON CO., N. C.  
We are now prepared to mill Lumber at our Mill short notice and reduced prices. From the known superior quality of the timber in the vicinity, we hope to merit a portion of public patronage, and fill all orders satisfactorily.  
Address orders to  
A. BERNETHY, BUTLEDGE & CO.  
Aug. 6, 1866—1m

**NEW GOODS!**  
Opening this Day, and Arriving Daily at my Store, "Springs Corner."

I am now in daily receipt of the latest and most elegant styles of CALICOES; bleached and unbleached Domestic, and every class of Goods found in the best Dry Goods houses in the South. My Stock of Notions is full and selected, and will compare in price and quality with any offered in the market. In Hats, Boots and Shoes, I offer great inducements to purchasers, who wish goods cheap and serviceable. My stock of Hardware and Groceries is also being replenished by weekly arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, so that wholesale and retail dealers will consult their interest by examining my Goods before purchasing elsewhere. Country Merchants are invited to give me a call.

Aug. 6, 1866 A. SINGLAR.

Washington, Aug. 21.—The call for a Convention of soldiers and sailors, who endorse the President's policy, to meet at Cleveland, Ohio, September 17th, has been issued. It is signed and endorsed by Major General Frank P. Blair, Rosseau, Custer, McCook, Steedman, Meridith, Dix, Stocum, Sickles and nearly one hundred general officers of the late Federal Army, and as many more subordinate officers.

The address declares it to be the duty of each State, as well as its right, to participate in the Government. The signers of the call believe that the South is sincere in its declaration, and they are unwilling that its people shall be held in vassalage. They hold that the Southern States cannot be denied the right of representation in Congress without a plain violation of the Constitution. It concludes by saying: "When the restoration of the Union and the preservation of our form of government is in issue, however much we regret to sever cherished political associations, and to cooperate with former enemies, must prefer to act with those who have been wrong, and are now right, to those who were right but are now wrong."

The President has officially announced to Gov. Hamilton that he is relieved of his position as Provisional Governor of Texas, the affairs of that State having been remitted to the Constitutional authorities chosen by the people thereof.

Washington, Aug. 22.—There are rumors that Judge Advocate Holt is to be removed. Col. Thomas, Collector at Philadelphia port, who at first refused to surrender the office, has abandoned the purpose of contesting the right of W. F. Johnson, appointed by the President.

Gen. Dick Taylor and Charles M. Conrad, of Alabama, were among the President's visitors to-day. Conrad had been pardoned.

Gen. A. M. Stout, of Kentucky, is appointed Chief Clerk of the Patent Office.

Wonderful Escape.—A child in Ohio, nine years old, in a state of somnambulism, arose from her bed one night last week at 12 o'clock, walked to a fourth-story window and jumped out. In her descent she struck one of the iron rods used for the support of an awning. This rod gave way and threw her out from the house on the pavement; but she was unharmed, save the scraping and blistering of her hand, and the knocking out of two or three of her teeth. There were some scratches and bruises on her face, an abrasion of the skin on her breast, and a bruise on one of her knees.

A captain of a sail boat on the Potomac the other day got very drunk, and fell into the river. Not knowing that he was in the Potomac, but believing that he had fallen into the hold of the vessel, and that it had filled with water, he cried out, "Come here, Jemmy, and steer the boat while I bail her out."

**DISSOLUTION.**  
The copartnership existing heretofore under the name of J. M. SANDERS & CO., was dissolved on the 8th inst. by mutual consent.

The debts due the firm are in the hands of J. J. Blackwood for settlement. Those indebted will greatly oblige us by calling on him, at our former counting room, and closing their accounts as early as possible.

J. M. SANDERS & CO.  
Aug. 20, 1866—2t

R. M. OATES. D. W. OATES.

**R. M. OATES & CO.,**  
GENERAL GROCERY,  
Produce and Commission Merchants,  
Charlotte, N. C.  
Aug. 20, 1866. 3m

**TURNER'S ALMANAC FOR 1867,**  
Will be Ready about the 1st of September.

These wanting Advertising Pages should send in at once.

The Almanac will be enlarged and improved. Send in your orders at once if you want them filled early, as I shall fill them by turn.

Send orders to the care of BRANSON & FAIRBANK, at the N. C. Book Store.

H. D. TURNER,  
Raleigh, Aug. 14, 1866. [Aug 20—2t