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No. 2406.

A PROCLAMATION.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Whereas, In the month of July, Anno Domini 1861, the two Houses of Congress, with extraordinary unanimity, solemnly declared that the war then existing was not waged, on the part of the government, in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of any State, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects should be accomplished, the war ought to cease; and

Whereas, The President of the United States, on the 8th day of December, Anno Domini, 1863, and on the 26th day of March, Anno Domini, 1864, did, with the object of suppressing the existing rebellion, of inducing all persons to return to their loyalty, and of restoring the authority of the United States, issue a proclamation offering amnesty and pardon to all persons who had directly or indirectly participated in the then existing rebellion, except such as in these proclamations were specified and reserved; and

Whereas, The President of the United States, did, on the 29th day of May, Anno Domini, 1865, issue a further proclamation, with the same objects before mentioned, and to the end that the authority of the Government of the United States might be restored, and that peace, order and freedom might be established; and the President did, by the said last mentioned proclamation, proclaim to all persons who had directly or indirectly participated in the then existing rebellion, except as therein excepted, amnesty and pardon, with restoration of all rights of property except as to slaves, and except in certain cases where legal proceedings had been instituted, but upon condition that such persons should take and subscribe an oath, therein prescribed, which should be registered for permanent preservation; and

Whereas, In and by the said last mentioned proclamation of the 29th day of May, Anno Domini, 1865, fourteen extensive classes, therein specially described, were altogether excepted and excluded from the benefits thereof; and

Whereas, The President of the United States did, on the 2nd day of April, Anno Domini, 1865, issue a proclamation declaring that the insurrection was at an end, and was thenceforth to be so regarded; and

Whereas, There now exists no organized armed resistance of misguided citizens or others to the authority of the United States in the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Florida and Texas, and the laws can be sustained and enforced therein by the proper civil authority, State or Federal, and the people of said States are well and loyally disposed, and have conformed, or if permitted to do so, will conform, in their legislation, to the condition of affairs growing out of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting slavery within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States; and

Whereas, There no longer exists any reasonable ground to apprehend within the States, which were involved in the late rebellion, any renewal thereof, or any unlawful resistance by the people of said States to the Constitution of the United States; and

Whereas, Large standing armies, military occupation, martial law, military tribunals and the suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and the right of trial by jury, are in time of peace dangerous to public liberty, incompatible with the individual rights of the citizen, contrary to the genius and spirit of our free institutions, and exhaustive of the national resources, and ought not therefore to be sanctioned or allowed, except in cases of actual necessity for repelling invasion or suppressing insurrection or rebellion; and

Whereas, A retaliatory or vindictive policy, attended by unnecessary disqualifications, pains, penalties, confiscations and disfranchisements, now, as always, could only tend to hinder reconciliation among the people, and national restoration, while it must seriously embarrass, obstruct and repress popular energies and national industry and enterprise; and

Whereas, For these reasons, it is now deemed essential to the public welfare, and to the more perfect restoration of constitutional law and order, that the said last mentioned proclamation, as aforesaid issued on the 29th day of May, A. D., 1865, should be modified, and that the full and beneficent pardon conceded thereby should be opened and further extended to a large number of the persons who, by its aforesaid exceptions, have been hitherto excluded from Executive clemency.

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare, that the full pardon, described in the said proclamation of the 29th day of May, A. D., 1865, shall henceforth be opened and extended to all persons who, directly or indirectly, participated in the late rebellion, with restoration of all privileges, immunities and rights of property, except as to property with regard to slaves, and except in cases of legal proceedings under the laws of the United States; but upon this condition, nevertheless, that every such person, who shall seek to avail himself of this proclamation, shall take and subscribe the following oath, and shall cause the same to be registered, for permanent preservation, in the same manner and with the same effect as with the oath prescribed in the said proclamation of the 29th day of May, A. D., 1865, namely:

"I, _____, do solemnly swear or affirm, in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the Union of the States thereunder, and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the late rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves; so help me God.

(Signed)

The following persons, and no others, are excluded from the benefits of this proclamation and of the said proclamation of the 29th day of May, 1865, namely:

1. The chief or pretended chief Executive, the President, the Vice President, and all Heads of Departments of the pretended Confederate or rebel Government, and all who were agents thereof in foreign States and countries, and all who held or pretended to hold, in the service of said pretended Confederate Government, a military rank above the grade of Brigadier General, or naval rank or title above that of Captain, and all who were or pretended to be Governors of States while maintaining, abetting or submitting to and acquiescing in the rebellion.

2. All persons who, in any way, treated otherwise than as lawful, prisoners of war, or persons who in any capacity were employed or engaged in the military service of the United States.

3. All persons who, at the time they may seek to obtain the benefits of this proclamation, are actually in civil, military or naval confinement or custody, or legally held to bail either before or after conviction; and all persons who were engaged, directly or indirectly, in the assassination of the late President of the United States, or in any plot or conspiracy in any manner therewith connected.

In testimony whereof, I have signed these presents with my hand, and have caused the seal of the United States to be thereunto affixed.

Done at the city of Washington the 17th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

ANDREW JOHNSON, President.
By the President
WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

SUDDEN DEATHS.

The following remarks of the London Lancet have a world-wide application. At any rate, the lesson taught is one that every civilized community may well take to itself. The sudden death of Madame Masurus, wife of the Turkish Ambassador—herself very sad and shocking—is, says the English editor, only the last of several sudden deaths, in persons of high social position, calculated to produce an excessive impression of the risk of sudden death incident to diseased condition of the heart. "We have lost lately, in a similar way, two bishops, one member of Parliament, and now the distinguished lady of the Turkish Embassy. We are informed that Madame Masurus labored under disease of the heart, and that she was advised by her medical attendant not to attend the grand ball at the India Office," given, it may be added, in honor of the Sultan. The advice was, unfortunately, disregarded. In many such cases it will be found that the fatal result is produced by avoidable indiscretion, amounting in some cases to reckless strain on the physical or mental power, or indulgence in the passions. "Apart from such indiscretions, the occurrence of sudden death from heart disease would really be less common. One of the bishops alluded to died shortly after helping to carry an invalid friend up stairs. The member of Parliament was notorious in the House for the amount of committee work he did, to say nothing of the long, exciting, and exhausting sittings of the present session, which he should have avoided."

Coming nearer home, we are privileged to give the experience of a medical friend who had under his care some years ago two persons in the prime of life—strong, athletic subjects—who meet their death by undue bodily strain. The first, in lifting a weight to show his strength, bursted the aorta, or great artery of the body, some distance below the heart. He survived the injury four days. The second was a business man, who had repeated attacks of heart disease, and was warned repeatedly by his physician against any unusual bodily effort or mental excitement. Forgetting the warning, he ran one evening at nightfall a short distance to overtake an omnibus; he fell and expired in a few minutes.

Recurring to the remarks of the Lancet: "It is obvious that sudden death is, in the right sense of the word an accident, and that for something attempted, which should never have been attempted, the accident would not have happened. It should be the study of persons so affected not only to live quiet, leisurely lives, but to resist the occasional temptations to extra exertion and excitement in which the life of the present century abounds." All that has been said of heart disease will equally apply to apoplexy and other diseases of the brain, followed by paralysis.

SINGULAR DEATH.—The recent sudden and singular death of James Regan, of Albany, near Bainbridge, on the line of the Susquehanna railroad, furnishes a subject for serious contemplation by all persons who have moles or warts on them. Young Regan had a mole or wart on the face, which was cut with a razor in the hands of an inexperienced person, who undertook to shave him in a barn. It did not produce lock-jaw, as stated, but paralysis, and it was from the effects of this disease that he died. Dr. B. S. Sill attended him. Dr. S. says that while the whole right side was paralyzed, the left leg and arm became rigid and the face turned over the left shoulder. The mole or wart cut was on the left side, which no doubt produced the contraction of the head and limbs of the side.

A local editor of a Western exchange informs his readers that he has no sweetheart now—he's married. A friend of ours says he knows another editor who has no sweetheart now—she's married.

A boy nine years of age, the son of Andrew Jackson of Centre Hill, N. J., fell dead while his father was chastising him on Saturday evening.

HEROIC CONDUCT.—At the bathing hour on Thursday at Atlantic city, a scene was enacted which will be remembered by those who witnessed it. An excursionist went in to bathe, and was soon carried beyond the breakers; being a very large man, he floated without difficulty, and was supposed by those who saw him to be supported by a life-preserver. In a few moments it became evident that the man was perfectly helpless and drowning. An excited crowd gathered upon the beach. How to reach the doomed man was the question; no boat could be obtained; a line procured became entangled, when suddenly a gentleman rushed into the breakers, regardless of danger; with steady stroke he swam directly to the drowning man—reached him and found that he was sinking. With admirable presence of mind the swimmer turned the almost drowned man's head and body toward the shore, and then depressing his knees below the water, deliberately swam to the beach, pushing the body before him. As the insensible man approached the breakers his friends formed a line, received his body, and then, by the vigorous application of the usual means, restored him to consciousness. The name of the bold, brave man who thus, at the peril of his own life, rescued a fellow being, was Mr. Thomas Taylor, of Philadelphia. Noble deeds deserve honorable notice, and we therefore publish the name of this gentleman.

Philadelphia Ledger.

A NEW GOLD REGION.—The Black Hills of Dakota, which are an outlying group of hills belonging to the Rocky Mountain range, are believed to abound in gold, silver, copper, coal and other minerals. Unlike the mining region of Colorado, these hills are said to yield fine, large timber, while they are watered by two branches of the Big Cheyenne, a tributary of the Upper Missouri. Last spring an expedition of miners and scientific men was organized to explore this country, but as it would have been exposed to great danger from the Indians, and would have added to the existing complications with them, General Sherman stopped it. So strongly, however, are the frontiersmen impressed with a conviction of the mineral and metallic wealth of that country, that a new expedition will be organized, and they say that they will go next spring in spite of General Sherman.

A few days ago Henry Yale, of Elk county, Pa., while out on Boon's Mountain after huckleberries, with two small brothers, came upon a den of rattlesnakes, and found themselves surrounded by them. The boys were on a rock. Before they could get away they killed fifty-seven snakes and piled them on a rock. All the snakes were females, containing from eight to twelve young ones inside, making a loss of snakes of from five to six hundred. The boys say that they killed about half of the snakes, the balance taking refuge under the rocks.

WASH FOR FRUIT TREES.—The Massachusetts Ploughman gives us this: Take a pint of crude petroleum, and a gallon and a half of soap. Mix immediately and let the mixture stand till the whole is intimately blended, and then dissolve in twenty gallons of water. It is perfectly safe on trees, and it will extirpate all kinds of insects that infest them where it comes in contact with them.

European countries grow quite as many potatoes as America. France has this year 2,040,264 acres planted with them, and Austria 1,308,148 acres. Ireland, the great potato country, reports 1,050,419 acres. In Bavaria there are 649,733 acres; in Great Britain, 498,843 acres; in Belgium, 369,850 acres; in Sweden, 334,000 acres; in Holland, 265,987 acres; in Wurtemberg 167,948 acres; and in Denmark proper 69,276 acres.

It is asserted, on the assumed authority of the Board of Registers in Georgia, that no negroes will be allowed to take seats in the Convention in that State.

Alfred Brown, a negro, whipped his wife to death, near Gordon, Ga., last week.