

The Resolutions and Address.

We laid before our readers in our last Resolutions adopted by the National Union Convention, and to-day publish in full the Address to the people of the United States. We regret that this paper is of such length as to exclude other matters of importance, and prevents any extended comment.

It is well known that we endorsed the call for the Convention with much reluctance, but sympathizing entirely with the purposes of the Convention, we gave it our unqualified support and took an active part in the appointment of delegates for this District. We felt, however, then, that under the call, Southern members would be required to subscribe to much that our people could not endorse.

The Resolutions and Address contain much that we most heartily approve, and upon which all national men in the United States can unite, but on the other hand, both abound with unnecessary dogmas, which we do not endorse, and affirmations which we deny. In fact our people cannot subscribe to all the doctrines and statements contained in these papers and preserve their honor, for if they be true, then has our past actions been criminal; an admission which they reject with contempt, and upon which, the noble conduct of our dead and the honest purposes of our living stamp the seal of our denial.

The Southern people will never acknowledge that the South began the war, or that it was prosecuted without sufficient cause, or that they were constitutionally wronged upon. We can never render our thanks to the soldiers of the Federal army for "burning" our property, burning our houses and devastating our country, nor can we be expected to sing praises over their success; nor can we join in the appellation of rebels or insurgents to our people.

We trust that the necessity which required the conservative men to force upon the acceptance of the Southern delegates such offensive terms and doctrines was most urgent; certainly, the exigencies which prompted their unanimous adoption must, indeed, have been great. Possibly, after the terrible struggle through which we have passed, we should not have expected the victors to have been more lenient in their sentiments, and we could hardly expect a nearer approach to unanimity between the sections, when the delegates from our own State represented every shade of political opinions.

Then in the same spirit with which we advocated the Convention itself; and in spite of the objectionable character of some of its action, and endorsing very much of its Address and Platform, and concurring heartily in its objects and aims, we see much cause for congratulation. The North and South have been brought together and interchanged in the freedom of social intercourse friendly views and sentiments, and disjoined that the interests, aims and hopes of both sections are in unison—the very spirit manifested by Southern delegates in accepting the Platform of the Convention, telling more than anything which has occurred since the war, how much in earnest the people of the South are in their desire and efforts to restore the Union.

Uniting then, heart and soul, with the Conservatives of the North in their efforts to rescue the Government from the control of the Radicals, let us not relax our efforts because we cannot follow altogether the path by which they lead; we can submit to some difference in view of the happy destination for which both are striving. We appeal then to our people to give the new party their united support.—Daily Journal, 21st inst.

The Soldiers Convention.

We do not believe that a great government of thirty millions of people can be kept together by popular conventions. If the centripetal force which draws the States to the General Government has no surer foundation than exists in the assemblage of people in mass meetings, then we must believe that the days of the Republic are indeed numbered. The stability of a Government must give under the continued effect of great political revolutions like those now going on in this country. The urgent necessity which required the late uprising of the people of the entire country, and the violence of party feeling now existing, are exhausting the very powers of the Government, and never were a people so much in need of perfect quiet and freedom from all political excitement, as are those of the United States, and no people on the face of the globe have passed through so much during the last six years.

In order to secure peace and bring back prosperity to a united people and a restored Government, the President and his patriotic supporters have thought proper to assemble the National Union Convention, which has recently adjourned, after a most harmonious meeting, and we sincerely trust that its beneficial results will meet the expectations of the most sanguine. Certainly, to restore the integrity of the States, reconcile the sections, preserve liberty, protect the Constitution and maintain the Government, it is necessary to drive the Radical disunionists from power and deliver the Congress to the national and conservative men.

To do this, therefore, it is necessary for these men to unite together, and as far as possible, forget the past in order to secure the future welfare of the country. We are the last to urge the South to enter into any Convention or Congress at the expense of her honor or manhood, or to accept degrading amendments to the fundamental law of the land, in order to secure the shadow after malignant partisans have destroyed the substance. We have staked too much upon the altar of principle and lost to turn round at this late day and do ought to dishonor the memories of the gallant dead who offered up their lives for the honor and glory of their country, or the patriotic living who cheerfully endured hardships and dangers for the same noble object.

If the result of the late Philadelphia Convention is looked to with so much hope by its friends, we must confess that we anticipate much more beneficial effects from the Convention of Soldiers to meet next Fall, and regard it a truly great and happy co-operative movement with the National Union Convention. If the meeting of Federal soldiers to be held in Chicago next month, will adopt such a call as the late Confederate soldiers can heartily endorse, there will be convened at the proposed National Convention of Soldiers, an assemblage of men without parallel in history, and which must necessarily have a marked influence upon the politics of the country. They have but to ignore political dogmas and obsolete heresies and grapple with the mighty questions which now divide the people of the United States, involving the existence of the Government itself, and the Convention which has but recently adjourned will become of minor importance.

While such disgraceful examples as Butler, Senz and others exist—officers who neither reflect credit on the service, or themselves—we have found that the officers and soldiers of the victorious armies are more ready to forget the past and unite for the future, than those who only shot paper bullets at the Confederates, or captured cities and routed armies from the bastions or in the columns of the Congressional Globe. The heroes of the war, who breathed the storm of battle, cry peace and forgetfulness, and truthfully illustrate the words of the poet:

"A brave man knows no malice,  
But in peace forgets the injuries of the war,  
And gives his distant foe a friend's embrace."

Men who endured and suffered so much to save the Union are not willing now, when they have achieved their more difficult and dangerous task; that the result of their labors should be lost through the mad designs of shoddy politicians.

Then, when the men who for four years met only in bloody strife, assemble together in friendly intercourse to protect and preserve the Union, how much more than folly it would be for those who did nothing to save it when in danger, now to lift their cowardly hands to destroy it. It is said that when the distinguished Federal Cavalry General Custer was introduced to the gallant South Carolinian, General McGowan, at Philadelphia, after cordially shaking hands, Custer said: "General—We have been looking at each other often during the war through field-glasses and amid the smoke of battle. If we can now shake hands, these civilians who have stayed at their homes in safety, surely can." And such too will be the candid judgment of the American people. If the soldiers of the two armies can bury in a common grave their recollections of the past, surely the politicians who in safety have waxed fat, might now be induced to see something more pleasant than party contented and "rebels" exiled and hung.

President's Proclamation.

By reference to our telegraphic column it will be seen that the President has declared the war at an end in Texas, which was the last State to re-organize under his proclamation, but which has now been done, and civil authority fully restored.

We were truly in hopes that President Johnson would adorn his administration with a crowning glory as a most appropriate sequel to the National Union Convention, by a general amnesty and an entire abrogation of martial law, including in its terms the eminent statesman and uncomplicated Christian whose life is rapidly wearing away under the refined cruelties of his inhuman keeper. Certainly no greater exhibition of the thorough loyalty of the people of the South can be required than that manifested by their representatives in the late National Union Convention.—We suppose the time is not yet arrived. The Fall elections appear to be the great epoch in our political history. It may then be too late.

Our Railroads.

We have frequently alluded to the fine condition of our lines of railroads. We believe that no better equipped or more reliable roads are to be found in the United States, offered by more energetic and efficient officials, than those passing through our city. We are glad that we are not alone in this opinion. In a recent editorial letter which appeared in the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel signed W., which we take for granted is from the pen of the gallant General A. R. Wright, one of the editors of that paper, and one of the most distinguished officers, Georgia had in the Army of Northern Virginia, we take the following extract:

The elegant sleeping cars which are now run from Atlanta to Wilmington are a new feature in railroad traveling in the South. Passengers are furnished with the most comfortable and convenient of the cars, which enable one to keep clean and comfortable despite dust and chafers. The easy, rocking motion of the cars really "cradles" one to sleep, and insures a glorious night's repose. There is really little fatigue experienced now in a trip of several days. No one should think of coming North without securing a through ticket on these splendid "sleeping cars." They are so constructed that, during the day, the berths are folded up, and the car thus becomes a delightful day car.

The Wilmington and Manchester road is in very good condition, and makes good time—rarely missing a connection either way.

The Wilmington and Weldon road is in excellent condition. Here, too, passengers are furnished with the most comfortable and convenient of the cars, which enable one to keep clean and comfortable despite dust and chafers. The easy, rocking motion of the cars really "cradles" one to sleep, and insures a glorious night's repose. There is really little fatigue experienced now in a trip of several days. No one should think of coming North without securing a through ticket on these splendid "sleeping cars." They are so constructed that, during the day, the berths are folded up, and the car thus becomes a delightful day car.

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The Election.

A friend from Raleigh informs us that it was thought in official circles that the new Constitution had been rejected by a small vote. The committees of Ashe, Brunswick, Cherokee, Clay, Davidson, Gates, Haywood, Henderson, Hyde, Johnston, Macon, Madison, McDowell, Moore, Polk, Randolph, Surry, Transylvania, Tyrell, Watoga, and Yancey, remained to be heard from officially day before yesterday. At that time the majority for Rejection was 3,348, but was supposed that the counties above named would reduce the majority about 2,500. But as to-day is the limit to the time allowed by the ordinance for Sheriffs to make their returns, it is supposed that some of them will not be received in due time. In all probability the majority against the Constitution will be about 1,500.

The President's Proclamation.

We publish on the first page, the President's Peace Proclamation announcing the rehabilitation of Texas, and the final suppression of the rebellion. We might be more rejoiced at this proclamation if it were not so much rejected at this proclamation of his Excellency, if his first, announcing the "suppression of the rebellion" had not failed to give us relief or produce any change in the unwarranted powers of the military over the civil authorities. The first proclamation announcing the restoration of law and the subordination of the military to the civil powers, and the restoration of the State authority was followed in Virginia by the release of criminals and the arbitrary arrests of citizens by a military despot and Radical satrap, and in the Carolinas even more petty tyrannies were perpetrated by a spoolless soldier and patriot. We can only hope that now civil authority is in reality restored. The oppression and wrong we have borne unconqueringly for upwards of

twelve months, plead "trumpet-tongued" in our behalf.

We give room to the following sensible article from the Richmond Dispatch, instead of further remarks of our own.

The remarkable resemblance of the proclamation issued yesterday by the President to the one issued by him in April last caused us to doubt, while we read it, whether the latter meant any more than the former. But just before reaching the end, we found the words which the Southern people have so long desired to hear from the Executive office. They are these:

"And I do further proclaim, that the said insurrection is at an end, and that peace, order, tranquility, and civil authority now exists in and throughout the whole of the United States of America."

Civil authority "exists." That is well said. It was previously dead. It did not exist at all. The co-existence of civil authority and of military law is thus declared to be an impossibility. Let this have been the state of things in the Southern States, in a time of profound peace, for more than twelve months. We have had military officers who were totally ignorant of the law sitting sometimes in our courts of justice to see that no wrong was done to any class of our people that had been taken under the peculiar care of the Freedmen's Bureau, and at other times coolly informing our judicial officers that their decisions were not approved, and would not be submitted to. We have had enforced an order from General Grant requiring the military to arrest persons whom the civil authorities considered guilty of no offence, and imprison them until some civil tribunal was found willing to try them. We have had citizens dragged up before a military tribunal composed of men acting without authority of law, to answer for imaginary offences—against the peace and dignity, not of the Government, but of some individual. In fact we have had the forms of law without the substance, and the enforcement of edicts instead of the execution of justice. From the day when, at Lynnhaven, King John, who was only *primus inter pares*, exceeded that, no freeman should be taken out of the country without first having been condemned by a jury of his peers, until the reign of Charles II., Englishmen were, notwithstanding, unlawfully imprisoned and punished because there had been discovered no means of compelling the speedy trial of persons charged with offences. But when the great writ of *habeas corpus* became a subject of the call, any and every man, prison doors refused to remain shut, and Englishmen became free indeed. So with us. To tell us, as the President did in his first proclamation, that the insurrection was at an end, and peace restored to the people of the South, was to restore the same time leaving the military superior to the civil authorities, was to give us *Magna Charta* without the writ of *habeas corpus*. But the second proclamation gives us freedom. "Civil authority exists!" And the Constitution of the United States provides that "the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in rebellion or insurrection." The civil authority exists. The judicial emine now takes precedence of the sword. Judge Meredith ranks General Schofield. God be praised for Peace. There is healing in her wings.

It becomes the southern people so to act as to prove to the confidence of the President in their peaceful intentions has not been misplaced. The Radicals have professed to believe that we were peaceable and orderly only because the strong arm of military power was suspended over us. We shall show them that we can be more orderly under our own civil rulers than all their soldiers could make us.

Five.—About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the Orange street Baptist Church, on the corner of Orange and Sixth streets, used by the colored people as a place of worship, was discovered to be on fire. All efforts to arrest the progress of the flames were unsuccessful, and almost immediately the flames broke out from the roof, and Mrs. Justice, a widow lady of narrow means, which was rapidly destroyed. Very soon the flames reached the residence of Dr. John Swann, the property of the Misses Waddell, the burning of which placed in imminent peril the surrounding buildings. The heat of the fire was intense, (the building being constructed of yellow pine), and the sparks blown in masses by the wind, which was very forceful, created much anxiety. Further progress was made to the burning of the church, and the tearing down of the house of Mrs. McCullum, which was most exposed. The engines having arrived and found water, soon after the residence of Dr. Swann caught fire, played an incessant stream upon the flames until the mastery was obtained. The Hook and Ladder Company were very efficient in their services.

The loss sustained by the fire is estimated at \$7,000, a statement of which is as follows: Orange street Baptist church \$2,000; instead for the same amount Mrs. Justice \$800; no insurance. Misses Waddell \$4,000; insured for \$1,500 or \$1,800. Mrs. McCullum \$800; no insurance. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary, as it was first discovered issuing out of the church, where the doors were locked, and it is rumored that a man was seen to run from the rear of the building and disappear suddenly, just before the fire was discovered.

THE PRIZE FOR THE FIRST BALE OF NEW COTTON.—We learn that it is probable the committee of gentlemen appointed to give a prize to the dealer in the new cotton for the first bale of new cotton brought to this market, will not award the prize to the bale weighing 330 pounds received on Friday last. The original requirement specifies the number of pounds it shall contain, and it is considered injustice to planters, who, perhaps, may have 350 pounds or more, and who are waiting to gather the required amount before bringing it to market, in order to gain the prize to award the prize to a bale weighing less than that specified.

Five.—About 5 o'clock on the night of the 20th inst., a small one story building, upon the corner of 4th and Princess streets, the property of Mr. M. London, was discovered to be on fire. The alarm was sounded, and the engines quickly brought to the scene of the conflagration, but arrived too late to save the building. It was occupied at the time as a store by Mr. H. Marcus, and all the goods therein were consumed. The fire was caused by the burning of the building where the fire originated, spread to a display of carpet shop adjoining, the heat from which endangered the County Jail, which was in the immediate vicinity. At one time the destruction of the Jail seemed inevitable, but through strenuous exertions it was saved. The large wooden stables of Mr. Stegall, adjoining, caught fire at one time from the sparks, but was extinguished before any progress was made. About an hour after the first extinguished the mastery was obtained, without further damage being caused than the destruction of the two buildings alluded to.

The loss of Mr. Marcus from the destruction of goods is estimated at \$2,500, on which was insurance to the amount of \$2,000. The loss of Mr. London from burning of the building will reach \$1,000. We have been unable to learn whether or not there was any insurance. The carpenter shop destroyed was almost worthless.

The fire was no doubt the work of design, which is a still stronger proof of the presence of incendiaries. We cannot commend too highly the coolness and judgment of the Sheriff and Jailor. Notwithstanding the immense danger of the Jail and the intense heat of the flames, they remained at their posts and no disorder or confusion was caused among the prisoners.

The Legislature.

The time is at hand when selections should begin to be made of candidates to represent New Hanover in the next session of the Legislature. Mr. S. I. Faison, of Black River, publicly declines, it seems, from allowing his name to be run. Dr. John B. Hayes, of that section, has served two terms, and according to an established custom in this county, can now gracefully retire without any liability to an imputation of having been thrown overboard. Col. E. D. Hall has served us ably and acceptably, and can again easily be elected if he will consent to run for the Senate. He has a deep hold upon the confidence and regards of the people, and his patriotic services in the army ought not to be and will not be forgotten. Major Robert Strange, of Wilmington, would make an able and faithful representative, and is a gentleman who now need in our Legislative Coun-

cil. He is popular in New Hanover, and would run well as he deserves to be a candidate for the Legislature. Will Col. Hall and Major Strange consent to run?

Another gentleman, less known than either of those named, except Mr. Faison, is now brought forward without his consent or knowledge. He served faithfully and fought bravely throughout the whole war, and has worth, education and talents. He is one of New Hanover's noblest sons and should be rewarded. We mean Major Charles W. McClammy, of Topsail. He only needs to be better known, to be admired and honored and rewarded as a true soldier during the entire war. When the conflict ended he did not retire to ease of mind, but at once commenced the toils and drudgery of farm life, and works daily now at hard manual labor on the farm. Thus during and after the war has this promising young man set a most worthy example to others, and shown himself possessed of firm material. Such are the men we need in our public bodies and in our public offices of profit and honor—men who in our late bloody conflict were not speculating at home or shirking service and danger in the army, but who did their whole duty, as did Major McClammy, in that trying period.

With Colonel Hall, Major Strange and Major McClammy as representatives in the next Legislature, New Hanover would be well represented, and her interest faithfully protected. These gentlemen would add lustre to her name in the councils of State, and their names are now, without their consent or knowledge, presented to the citizens of New Hanover. NEW HANOVER, August 17th, 1866.

The Legislature.

WILMINGTON, 21st Aug., 1866.

To the Editors of the Journal:—

Notice in your paper of this morning, the names of Col. E. D. Hall, Col. Robt. Strange, and Maj. McClammy, suggested for the Legislature, the former for the Senate, and the latter for the House of Commons. The writer has no objection to either of the gentlemen named, on the contrary, they would make able representatives. But I content, without any prejudice to the ability of the gentlemen, that our mercantile interest is not represented as it should be, and think, if possible, we should put forward some of our practicable business men for the position, not that any of them would be likely to covet the position, but would hope they would be willing to make some sacrifice for the benefit of our city. I allow me to suggest the names of O. G. Whitley, Alfred Martin and A. H. VanBokkelen, or any one of them. 1866.

Proclamation of the President Relative to Mexico.

WASHINGTON, August 22.—The following proclamation has been issued: BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—A PROCLAMATION. Whereas a war is existing in the Republic of Mexico, aggravated by foreign military intervention; and Whereas the United States, in accordance with their settled habits and policy, are a neutral Power in regard to the war which thus afflicts the Republic of Mexico; and Whereas it has become known that one of the belligerents in the said war, namely, the Prince Maximilian, who asserts himself to be Emperor in Mexico, has issued a declaration in regard to the port of Matamoros and other Mexican ports which is in violation of the laws of the United States, and in violation of another of the said belligerents, namely, the United States of Mexico, which decree is in the following words:

"The port of Matamoros, and all those of the northern frontier which have withdrawn from their obedience to the Government, are closed to foreign and coasting traffic during such time as the laws of the Empire shall not be therein reinstated."

"Article second. Merchandise proceeding from the said ports, on arriving at any other where the exercise of the Empire is collected, shall pay the duties on importation in full, and the possession, and in satisfactory proof of convention, shall be unremissibly confiscated."

"Our Minister of the Treasury is charged with the punctual execution of this decree."

And whereas the said decree is in violation of the neutral rights of the United States, as well as of the laws of nations, as well as of the treaties existing between the United States of America and the United States of Mexico, and whereas I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that the aforesaid decree is held, and will be held, by the United States to be absolutely null and void against the Government and citizens of the United States, and no attempt which shall be made to enforce the same against the Government or citizens of the United States will be tolerated.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Given at the city of Washington, the seventeenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-first.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Proclamation by the President.

TEXAS RESTORED—Insurrection Declared at an End—Peace, Order, Tranquillity and Civil Authority Now in Existence Throughout the Whole Union.

Whereas, by the proclamations of the 15th and 18th of April, 1861, the President of the United States in virtue of the powers vested in him by the constitution and the laws, declared that the laws of the United States were opposed and the execution thereof obstructed in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings or by the power vested in the marshals by law; and Whereas, by another proclamation, made on the 18th day of August, in the same year, in pursuance of an act of Congress, approved July 13, 1861, the inhabitants of the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi and Florida, except inhabitants of the Alleghany mountains, and except also, the inhabitants of certain parts of the States of Georgia and other States before named as might maintain a loyal adherence to the Union and the constitution, and might be from time to time occupied and controlled by the forces of the United States engaged in the disposition of the insurgents, were declared to be in a state of insurrection against the United States;

And whereas, by another proclamation of the 1st day of July, 1862, issued in pursuance of an act of Congress, approved June 7, in the same year, the insurrection was declared to be still existing in the States aforesaid, with the exception of certain specified counties in the State of Virginia;

And whereas, by another proclamation, made on the 2d day of April, 1863, in pursuance of the act of Congress of July 13, 1861, the exceptions named in the proclamation of August 16, 1861, were revoked, and the inhabitants of the States of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, Florida, and Virginia, except the forty-eight counties of Virginia designated as West Virginia, and the ports of New Orleans, Key West, Port Royal and Beaufort, in North Carolina, were declared to be still in a state of insurrection against the United States;

And whereas, by another proclamation of the 15th day of September, 1863, made in pursuance of an act of Congress, approved March 3d, 1863, the rebellion was declared to be still existing, and the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus* were in certain specified cases suspended throughout the United States; and whereas, by another proclamation of the 15th day of September, 1863, made in pursuance of an act of Congress, approved March 3d, 1863, the rebellion was declared to be still existing, and the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus* were in certain specified cases suspended throughout the United States; and whereas, by another proclamation of the 15th day of September, 1863, made in pursuance of an act of Congress, approved March 3d, 1863, the rebellion was declared to be still existing, and the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus* were in certain specified cases suspended throughout the United States; and whereas, by another proclamation of the 15th day of September, 1863, made in pursuance of an act of Congress, approved March 3d, 1863, the rebellion was declared to be still existing, and the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus* were in certain specified cases suspended throughout the United States; 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