THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., AUGUST 23, 1866

The Resolutions and Address.

We laid before our readers in our last the Resolutions adopted by the National Union Convenpeople of the United States. We regret that this last paper is of such length as to exclude other matters of importance, and prevents any extended words of the poet : 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 through the mad designs of shoddy politicians. 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 scal 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 warred upon. We can never render our thanks to the soldiers of the Federal army for "bumming" our property, burning our houses and devastating our country, nor can we be expected to sing paeans over their success ; nor can we join in the appellation of rebels or insurgents to our people.

We trust that the necessity which required th 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

While such disgraceful examples as Butler, twelve months, plead "trumpet-tongued" in our cils. He is popular in New Hanover, and would Scurz and others exist-officers who neither re- behalf.

flect credit on the service or themselves -- we have We give room to the following sensible article found that the officers and soldiers of the victori- from the Richmond Disputch, instead of further ous armies are more ready to forget the past and remarks of our own.

unite for the future, than those who only shot paper The remarkable resemblance of the proclamation issued yesterday by the President to the one issued bullets at the Confederates, or captured cities and routed armies from the hustings or in the columns read it, whether the latter meant any more than ents. He is one of New Hanover's noblest sons tion, and to-day publish in full the Address to the of the Congressional Globe. The heroes of the the former. But just before reaching the end, we and should be rewarded. We mean Major Charles war, who breasted the storm of battle, cry peace found the words which the Southern people have W. McClammy, of Topsail. He only needs to be and forgetfulness, and trathfully illustrate the 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 and avoid labor, but at once commenced the toils authority now exists in and throughout the whole of the and drudgery of farm life, and works daily now at United States of America."

hard manual labor on the farm. Thus during and Civil authority "exists." That is well said. It after the war has this promising young man set a was previously dead. It did not exist at all. The most worthy example to others, and shown himco-existence of civil authority and of military law self possessed of firm material. Such are the men is thus declared to be an irapossibility. Yet this we need in our public bodies and in our public Sounthern States, now in revolt against the constitutional has been the state of things in the Southern offices of profit and honor-men who in our government, and in arms around the capital; that in States, in a time of profound peace, for more than late bloody conflict were not speculating at home twelve months. We have had military officers or shirking service and danger in the army, but duty to the whole country; that this war is not prosewho were totally ignorant of the law sitting some- who did their whole duty, as did Major McClamtimes in our courts of justice to see that no wrong my, in that trying period. intercourse to protect and preserve the Union, was done to one class of our people that had been | With Colonel Hall, Major Strange and Major

how much more than folly it would be for those taken under the peculiar care of the Freedmen's McClammy as representatives in the next Legis-Bureau, and at other times coolly informing our lature, New Hanover would be well represented, who did nothing to save it when in danger, now to lift their cowardly hands to destroy proved, and would not be submitted to. . We have gentlemen would add new lustre to her name in it. It is said that when the distinguished Feder- had enforced an order from General Grant requir- the coucils of State, and their names are now,

not of the Commonwealth, but of Sambo.

al Cavalry General Custar was introduced to the ing the military to arrest persons whom the civil without their consent or knowledge, presented to gallant South Carolinian, General McGowan, at authorites considered guilty of no offence, and the citizens of NEW HANOVER. imprison them until some civil tribunal was found August 17th. 1866. willing to try them. We have had citizens dragged

each other often during the war through field- acting without authority of law, to answer for imaginary offences "against the peace and dignity," To the Editors of the Journal :-Notice in your paper of this morning, the names fact we have had the forms of law without the

Strange consent to run ?

too will be the candid judgment of the American of the execution of justice. From the day when, McClammy, suggested for the Legislature, the

of Commons.

The writer has no objection to either of the gen- States, by further proclamation, issued on the 2d been condemned by a jury of his peers, until the tlemen named, on the contrary, they would make day of April, 1866, did promulgate and declare standing, unlawfully imprised and punished able representatives. But I contend, without any that there no longer existed any armed resistance because there had been discovered no means of prejudice to the ability of the gentlemen, that our of misguided citizens or others to the authority of compelling the speedy trial of persons charged mercantile interest is not represented as it should the United States in any or in all the States bewith offences. But when the great writ of be, and think, if possible, we should put forward fore mentioned, excepting only the State of Texas: nabeas corpus became subject to the call of some of our practicable business men for the posi- and did further promulgate and declare that the tion, not that any of them would be likely to covet laws could be sustained and enforced in the sevany and every man, prison doors refused the position, but would hope they would be will- eral States before mentioned, except Texas, by remain shut, and Englismen became ing to make some sacrifice for the benefit of our the proper civil authorities. State or federal, and free indeed. So with us. To tell us, as the President did in his first proclamation, that city. Allow me to suggest the names of O. G. that the people of the said States, except Texas, Parsley, Alfred Martin and A. H. VanBokkelen, are well and loyally disposed, and have conformed, or any one of them. 1866.

> Proclamation of the President Relative to Mexico. WASHINGTON, August 17.-The following pro-

> > clamation has been issued :

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF

"Given at Mexico the 9th of July, 1866."

An whereas, the House of Representatives, on run well as he deserves to do, if a candidate for the 22d day of July, 1861, adopted a resolution in the Legistature. Will not Col. Hali and Major the words following, namely :-Resoluted, by the House of Representatives of the Con-

Another gentleman, less known than either of gress of the United States, that the present deplorable those named, except Mr. Faison, is now brought civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States now in revolt against the forward without his consent or knowledge. He constitutional government, and in arms around the capiserved faithfully and fought bravely throughout tal; that in this national emergency Congress, banishing by him in April last caused us to doubt, while we the whole war, and has worth, education and tal- all feelings of mere passion or resentment, will recollec only its duty to the whole country : that this war is not waged on our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or estab better known, to be admired and honored and lished institutions of those States, but to defend and mainrewarded as a true soldier during the entire war. tain the supremacy of the constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the When the conflict ended he did not retire to ease several States unimpaired ; and that as soon as those objects are accomplished the war ought to cease.

And whereas, the Senate of the United States, on the 25th day of July, 1861, adopted a resolution in the words following, to-wit :-

Resolved, That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the this national emergency Congress, banishing all feelings of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its cuted upon our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or

stablished institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the constitution and all laws The Labor Convention_The Attempt to Enforce made in pursuance thereof, and to preserve the Union judicial officers that their decisions were not ap- and her interest faithfully protected. These with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired ; that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease.

> And whereas, these resolutions, not joint or concurrent in form, are substantially identical, and as such have hitherto been and vet are regarded as having expressed the voice of Congress upon the subject to which they relate

And whereas, the President of the United States, by a proclamation of the 13th of June, 1865, declared that the insurrection of the State of Ten-

nessee had been suppressed, and that the authority of the United States therein was undisputed, and that such United States officers as had been duly commissioned were in undisturbed exercise

> of their official functions; And whereas, the President of the United

or will conform, in their legislation to the condi-

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Rumored Removal of Judge Advocate General Holt_Departure of Queen Emma_Collector of Customs at Philadelphia_Gen. Dick Taylor in Washington_Appointment of Chief Clerk of the Patent Office_Measures of the Administration in regard to Maximilian's Paper Blockade.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 22-P. M.

There are rumors that Judge Advocate General Holt to be removed. Queen Emma, of the Sandwich Island, left here to-day

for Niagara Falls. Col. Thomas, Collector of the port of Philadelphia, who

at first refused to surrender his office, has abandoned his purpose of contesting the right of W. A. Johnson, and pointed by the President.

Gen. Dick Taylor and Chas. M. Conrad, of Louisiana were among the President's visitors to-day. Mr. Conrahas been pardoned.

Gen. A. M. Stout, of Kentucky, has been appointed Chief Clerk of the Fatent Office.

The Navy Department is informed that the U.S. steam er Manhascar left Pensacola on the 14th inst. for Tame co to protect the American vessels in accordance with th declared policy of the administration respecting Maximi ian's paper blockade.

the Eight Hour System Declared to be Unwish at present.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 22.

The Labor Convention in session here, declare it no. wise to attempt to enforce the eight hour labor rule until the working men are thoroughly organized throughout the country

Call for a New York Democratic State Convention

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 22.

The Democratic State Committee have called a Convention of all supporters of President Johnson, to nominatcandidates for State offices at the Fall election. The Conservative Republican Committee unite in the call.

Arrivals_Vessel Capsized.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22. The Steamship Veteran, from Beaufort, has arrived. The Brig Abaline was capsized off Shinncook, and w towed to the city to-day.

Deaths from Cholera in New Orleans_Yellow Fever.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 20.

There were twenty-eight deaths from cholera vesterday also one death from yellow fever.

Markets.

New York, Aug. 22.-6, P. M.

The cotton market closed dull-sales of 1,200 bales tion of affairs growing out of the amendment to Middling Uplands 342@354. Five-twentics 1101. Tenthe constitution of the United States prohibiting forties 1011. Gold 1491. Flour heavy for Southern-sale slavery within the limits or jurisdiction of the of 600 bbls. at \$10@\$16. Wheat dull. Corn firmer and

at their homes in safety, surely can." And such substance, and the enforcement of edicts instead people. If the soldiers of the two armies can bury at Runymede, King John, who was only primus former for the Senate, the two latter for the House inter pures, conceded that no freeman should be in a common grave their recollections of the past, deprived of life or liberty without first having surely the politicians who in safety have waxed fat, might now be induced to see something more reign of Charles II., Englishmen were, notwithpleasant than property confiscated and " rebels '

tar said : "General-We have been looking at up before a military tribunal composed of men

stored.

exiled and hung. President's Proclamation. By reference to our telegraphic column it wi

e 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 the insurrection was at an end, and peace restored has now been done, and civil authority fully re-

We were truly in hopes that President Johnson out the writ of habeas corpus. But the second would adorn his administration with a crowning proclamation gives us freedom. "Civil authority glory as a most appropriate sequel to the National Union Convention, by a general amnesty and

"A brave man knows no malice,

But in peace forgets the injuries of the war.

And gives his direst 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

Then, when the men who for four years met only

in bloody strife, assemble together in friendly

Philadelphia, after cordially shaking hands, Cus-

glasses and amid the smoke of battle. If we can

now shake hands, these civilians who have stayed

to the people of all the States except Texas, at the same time leaving the military superior to the civil authorities, was to give us Maqua Charta with-

exists !" And the Constitution of the United States provides that "the privilege of the writ of The Legislature.

WILMINGTON, 21st Aug., 1866.

of Col. E. D. Hall, Col. Robt. Strange, and Maj.

United States ; and did further declare, in the sales of 5,250 bbls. Mess at \$33. Lard heavy at 1846.21 same proclamation, that it is the manifest deter- cents. Whiskey dull. Groceries quiet. Spirits Turpe mination of the American people that no State, of time 68@70 cents 2 gallon. its own will, has the right or power to go out, or AMERICA—A PROCLAMATION. NEW ORLEANS, Ang. Whereas a war is existing in the Republic of separate itself from, or be separated from the Cotton unchanged-sales of 850 bales. Gold 1451. American Union ; and that therefore each State Bank Sterling Exchange 155@157. ought to remain and constitute an integral part of the United States; and did further declare, in Whereas the United States, in accordance with STATE NEWS. manner aforesaid given satisfactory evidence that THE VOTE. --- We have now official returns from they acquiesced in this sovereign and important 59 Counties, in which the vote stands resolution of national unity ; And whereas, the President of the United Majority for Rejection..... 2,280 which are in the occupation and possession of government that the people who have revolted Raleigh Sentinel, another of the said belligerents, namely, the Uni- and been overcome and subdued must neither be Cov. WORTH.-We regret to learn that the year FIRE. - About 5 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, the Orange ted States of Mexico, which decree is in the fol- dealt with so as to induce them voluntarily to beerable mother of Governor Worth is lying at the come friends, or else they must be held by absopoint of death, at her residence in Guilford. "The port of Matamoras, and all those of the lute military power, or devastated so as to prevent Governor Worth left Raleigh on the train Friday northern frontier which have withdrawn from them from ever again doing harm as enemiesafternoon, to be with her in her last moments are in unison-the very spirit manifested by better equipped or more reliable roads are to be gress of the flames were unsuccessful, and almost immeforeign and coasting traffic during such time as and to freedom HORSE STEALING .- The Salisbury Banner truly And whereas, the President did in the same says that this crime is now reduced to a science. proclamation further declare that the constitution It mentions several glaring thefts in this line in "Article second. Merchandise proceeding from of the United States provides for constituent com- that vicinity, lately. Hardly a day passes that the said ports, on arriving at any other where the munities only as States, and not as territories, de- our columns do not contain advertisements offerexcise of the Empire is collected, shail pay the pendencies, provinces or protectorates ; and, fur- ing rewards for stolen animals.

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 disclosed that the interests, aims and hopes of both sections forts to restore the Union.

submit to some difference in view of the happy tract : 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 surier 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 away 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 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 prosment, the President and his patriotic supporters ion Convention, which has recently adjourned, aftrust that its beneficial results will meet the expectations of the most sanguine. Certainly, to to drive the Radical disunionists from power and

an entire abrogation of martial law, including in civil authority exists. The judicial ermine now its terms the eminent statesman and uncomplain- takes precedence of the sword. Judge Meredith Mexico, aggravated by foreign military intervening christian whose life is rapidly wearing away ranks General Schofield. God be praised for tion ; and under the refined cruelties of his inhuman keep-

er. Certainly no greater exhibition of the thorrequired than that manifested by their representatives in the late National Union Convention .litical 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 Southern delegates in accepting the Platform of found in the United States, officered by more en- diately the fire was communicated to the dwelling house the Convention, telling more than anything which ergetic and efficient officials, than those passing of Mrs. Justice, a widow lady of narrow means, which the laws of the Empire shall not be therein reinhas occurred since the war, how much in earnest through our city. We are glad that we are not was rapidly destroyed. Very soon the flames reachthe people of the South are in their desire and ef- alone in this opinion. In a recent editorial letter ed the residence of Dr. John Swann, the property

Uniting then, heart and soul, with the Conserva- linel signed W., which we take for granted is from of the fire was intense, (the building being constructed tion, and in satisfactory proof of convention, tives of the North in their efforts to rescure the the pen of the gallant General A. R. Wright, one of yellow pine), and the sparks blown in masses by the shall be unremissibly confiscated. Government from the control of the Radicals, let of the editors of that paper, and one of the most wind, which was very forcible, created much anxiety. us not relax our efforts because we cannot follow distinguished officers, Georgia had in the Army Further progress of the flames was soon after arrested the punctual execution of this decree altogether the path by which they lead; we can of Northern Virginia, we take the following ex- which was most exposed. The engines having arrived

> ng in the South. Passengers are furnished with tine state-rooms, supplied with clean beds and linen, large

mirrors, and nice marble wash-stands, towels, &c., which enables one to keep clean and comfortable despite the dust and cindera. The easy, rocking motion of the cars really "cradles" one to cleep, and insures a gloriou night's repose. There is really little fatigue experienced ow in a trip of several days. No one should think of for \$1,500 or \$1,800. Mrs. McCallum, \$800; no insurance. oming North without securing a through ticket on these splendid "sleeping cars." They are so constructed that, luring the day, the berths are folded up, and the car thus it was first discovered issuing out of the church, where ecomes a delightful day car. The Wilmington and Manchester road is in very good

ndition, and makes good time-rarely missing a connecon either way.

The Wilmington and Weldon road is in most excellent ondition. Here they have splendid new passenger cars, and overything is as clean and neat as a new pin. They make better time on this road than any I have passed ver and the Conductors here as on the S. C. Road are old fashioned, attentive and accommodating gentlemen."

The compliment to these two roads is the greatthe South Carolina Railroad from Augusta to never were a people so much in need of perfect Branchville, they are the only companies with have 359 pounds or more, and who are waiting to gather which the writer is pleased.

houses on the Wilmington and Manchester Road, and we trust the President and Superintendent

will give the matter their earliest attention. Truperity to a united people and a restored Govern- ly nothing is so refreshing to the tired and hungry traveller as a good meal, and when we take have thought proper to assemble the National Un- the price into consideration, eating house propriter a most harmonious meeting, and we sincerely wholesome fare for the passengers. These things gines quickly brought to the scene of the conflagration, may be overlooked in the very great demand upon the time of our railroad officials in their efforts to restore the integrity of the States, reconcile the said states, reconcile the constitution and maintain the Government, it is necessary and maintain the Government is necessary and maintain the maintain the Government is necessary and maintain the Government is necessary and maintain the m

habeas corpus shall not be suspended" when the Peace. There is healing in her wings.

It becomes the southern people so to act as to their settled habits and policy, are a neutral Pow- the last mentioned proclamation, that the several prove that the confidence of the President in their er in regard to the war which thus afflicts the Re- aforementioned States, excepting Texas, had in the ough loyalty of the people of the South can be peaceful intentions has not been misplaced. The public of Mexico ; and Whereas it has become known that one of the Radic is have professed to believe that we were peaceable and orderly only because the strong arm belligerents in the said war, namely, the Prince of military power was suspended over us. We Maximilian, who asserts himself to be Emperor We suppose the time is not yet arrived. The Fall shall show them that we can be more orderly un- in Mexico, has issued a declaration in regard to States, in same proclamation, did further declare elections appear to be the great epoch in our po- der our own civil rulers than all their soldiers the port of Matamoras and other Mexican ports that it is believed to be a fundamental principle of could make us.

street Baptist Church, on the corner of Orange and Sixth lowing words : streets, used by the colored people as a place of worship, was discovered to be on fire. All efforts to arrest the pro-

stated. which appeared in the Augusta Chronicle and Sen- in imminent peril the surrounding buildings. The heat

by the tearing down of the house of Mrs. McCallum, and found water, soon after the residence of Dr. Swann ing a belligerent blockade, unsupported by com-

The elegant sleeping cars which are now run from At- caught fire, played an incessant stream upon the flames petent military or naval force, is in violation of lanta to Wilmington are a new feature in railroad travel- until the mastery was obtained. The Hook and Ladder of the neutal rights of the United States, as de-Company were very efficient in their services.

The loss sustained by the fire is estimated at \$7,600, a ties existing between the United States of Ameristatement of which is as follows : Orange street Baptist ca and the aforesaid United States of Mexico : Now, therefore, I, Andrew Johnson, President Church \$2,000; insured for the whole amount. Mrs. Jusof the United States, do hereby proclaim and detice \$800; no insurance. Misses Waddell \$4,000; insured clare that the aforesaid decree is hold, and will be held, by the United States to be absolutely null The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary, as and void as against the Government and citizens of the United States, and that any attempt which the doors were locked, and it is rumored that a man was seen to run from the rear of the building and disappear

THE PRIZE FOR THE FIRST BALE OF NEW COTTON .- We and caused the seal of the United States to be earn that it is probable the committee of gentlemen appointed to inquire into the merits of claims made for the

prize for the first bale of new cotton brought to this marmarket, will not award the prize for the bale weighing er when it is known that with the exception of 359 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 the required amount before bringing it to market, in or-General Wright finds fault with the eating der to gain the prize to award the prize for a bale weighing

> Competition is then still invited, and those of our counry friends who shall first bring a 400 pound bale of new otton to market, may yet obtain the prize.

FIRE .-- About 1 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 discovctors should be required to provide bountiful and ered to be on fire. The alarm was sounded, and the enbut arrived too late to save the building. It was occupied at the time as a store by Mr. H. Marcus, and all the goods

ther, that such constituent States must necessarily be, and by the constitution and laws of the United States are, made equal and placed upon a like "Our Minister of the Treasury is charged with footing as to political rights, immunities, dignity and power with the several States with which they are united ; and did further declare that the observance of political equality as a privilege of And whereas the decree thus recited, by declarright and justice is well calculated to encourage the people of the before-mentioned States, except Texas, to be and become more and more constant fined by the law of nations, as well as of the trea- and persevering in their renewed allegiance :

And whereas, the President did further declare that standing armies, military occupation, martial law, military tribunals, and the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, are in time of peace dangerous to public liberty, incompatible with the individual rights of the citizen, contrary to the on Tuesday last, which resulted in the killing of genius and spirit of our free institutions, and ex- Mr. Tate by Mr. McKesson. Mr. Tate was broth haustive of the national resources, and ought not, er-in-law to Mr. McKesson, and it is said that shall be made to enforce the same against the Goy- therefore, to be sanctioned or allowed, except in family matters were the cause of the difficulty ernment or citizens of the United States will be cases of actual necessity for repelling invasion or which terminated so unfortunately.

appressing insurrection or rebellion; and the President did further, in the same proclamation, declare that the policy of the government of the United States from the beginning of the insurrection to its overthrow and final suppression had been conducted in conformity with the principles in the lastnamed proclamation recited ;

And whereas, the President in the said procla mation of the 13th of June, 1866, upon the grounds therein stated and hereinbefore recited. did then and thereby proclaim the insurrection which heretofore existed in the several States before named, except Texas, was at an end, and was henceforth to be so regarded ;

And whereas, subsequently to the said 2d day of April, 1866, the insurrection in the State of Texas Restored_Insurrection Declared at an End Texas has been completely and everywhere sup-Peace, Order, Tranquillity and Civil Authori pressed and ended, and the authority of the United ty Now in Existence Throughout the Whole States has been successfully and completely established in the said State of Texas, and now remains

of the United States were opposed and the esecu- official functions ; tion thereof obstructed in the States of South And whereas, the laws can now be sustained every Tuesday evening.-Ral. Progress. therein were consumed. The flames after destroying the Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, and enforced in the said State of Texas by the

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

By the President.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

DRIED FRUIT.-The Press states that E. A. Vog ler, Esq., of Salem, has shipped North over 500 barrels dried blackberries, this season, -- about 100. 000 pounds; and although the apple crop was considered pretty much a failure, he has also shipped. and has on hand, up to this time, over 50,000 pounds dried apples, being over 2,000 bushels, and they are still coming in faster than half a do en men can pick them.

The dried fruit trade has certainly been great blessing to the people of Forsyth, these ard times.

HOMICIDE.—We regret to learn that a fatal shooting affair occurred between Mr. James Me Kesson and Mr. Bob Tate, of Morganton, N. C.

THE CROP.—An intelligent gentleman of the parrus informs us that the corn crop, in that see ion, is almost literally burned up. He says his in formation is, that such also is the case in Sonth Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi.

COMMISSIONED.-Geo. Badger Harris, Esq., of Henderson, has been commissioned a notary pub ic for the county of Granville.

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION. - A correspon lent of the Richmond Times, writing from Phila delphia, says that "Gov. Graham, of North Caro lina, Governor Orr, of South Carolina, Colonel Flournoy, of Virginia, John A. Gilmer, of North Carolina, B. F. Perry, of South Carolina, and oth ers, appear to command great influence and r spect, and are much sought after."

TEMPERANCE ORGANIZATION. -The new temper ance society of Raleigh was organized last even Whereas, by the proclamations of the 15th and therein unresisted and undisputed, had such of ing, over the jewelry store of John C. Palmer 19th of April, 1861, the President of the United the proper United States officers as have been Esq. The following officers were elected : See States, in virtue of the power vested in him by the duly commissioned within the limits of the said R. W. Best, President ; Josiah Jones, e.c.officio constitution and the laws, declared that the laws State are now in the undisturbed exercise of their J. C. L. Harris, secretary ; Rev. W. H. Cunning gim, treasurer. Regular meetings will be held

> DROWNED.-A little boy, the son of Mr. Redin of this city, was accidentally drowned on Saturda

affixed. Done 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,

less than the prescribed quantity.

suddenly, just before the fire was discovered. disallowed. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand

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 Macon, Madison, McDowell, Moore, Polk, Ranat 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 partizans 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 aught to dishonor the memories of the time allowed by the ordinance for Sheriffs to gallant dead who offered up their lives for the honor and glory of their country, or the patriotic living who cheerfully endured hardships and will be about 1,500. dangers for the same noble object.

The President's Proclamation. If the result of the late Philadelphia Conven-We publish on the first page, the President's tion is looked to with so much hope by its friends, we must confess that we anticipate much more Peace Proclamation announcing the rehabilitation beneficial effects from the Convention of Soldiers of Texas, and the final suppression of the "rebellion." to meet next Fall, and regard it a truly great and We might be more rejoiced at this proclamation happy co-operative movement with the National of his Excellency, if his first, announcing the Union Convention. If the meeting of Federal "suppression of the rebellion" had not failed to give soldiers to be held in Chicago next month, will us relief or produce any change in the unwarran-John R. Hayes, of that section, has served two sissippi, Florida, and Virginia, except the forty-ling testimony whereof I have hereunto set my scene, and order was restored; but to the entire adopt such a call as the late Confederate soldiers ted powers of the military over, the civil authori- terms, and according to an established custom in eight counties of Virginia designated as West Viradopt such a call as the late Confederate soldiers ted powers of the military over the civil authori-can heartily endorse, there will be convened at ties. The first proclamation announcing the res-this county, can now gracefully retire without Port Royal and Beaufort, in North Carolina, were the proposed National Convention of Soldiers, an toration of law and the subordination of the mili- any liability to an imputation of having been declared to be still in a state of insurrection against assemblage of men without parallel in history, tary to the civil powers, and the restoration of the thrown overboard. Col. E. D. Hall has served us the United States ; and which must necessarily have a marked influ- State authority was followed in Virginia by the ably and acceptably, and can again easily be electence upon the politics of the country. They have release of criminals and the arbitrary arrests of ed if he will consent to run for the Senate. He ence upon the politics of the country. They have release of criminals and the arbitrary arrests of of if he will consent to run for the senate. He of an act of Congress, approved March 3d, 1863, but to ignore political dogmas and obsolete here- citizens by a military despot and Radical satrap, has a deep hold upon the confidence and regards the rebellion was declared to be still existing, sies and grapple with the mighty questions which and in the Carolinas even more petty tyrannies of the people, and his patriotic services in the and the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus now divide the people of the United States, invol- were perpetrated by a spotless goldier and pa- army ought not to be and will not be forgotten. was in certain specified cases suspended throughving the existence of the Government itself, and triot. We can only hope that now civil authority Major Robert Strange, of Wilmington, would throughout the dates, said suspension to continue ving the existence of the Government itself, and the Convention which has but recently adjourned is in reality restored. The oppression and wrong make an able and faithful representative, and is a will become of minor importance.

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 counties of Ashe, Brunswick, Cherokee, Clay, Davidson, Gates, Haywood, Henderson, Hyde, Jackson, uildings alluded to.

The loss of Mr. Marcus from the destruction of goods is dolph, Surry, Transylvania, Tyrell, Watauga, and estimated at \$2,500, on which was insurance to the amount Yancey, remained to be heard from officially day of \$2,000. The loss of Mr. London from burning of the before yesterday. At that time the majority for Rejection was 3,348, but was supposed that the shop destroyed was almost worthless.

counties above named would reduce the majority The fire was no doubt the work of design, which is about 2,500. But as to-day is the limit to the still stronger proof of the presence of incendiaries. We cannot commend too highly the coolness and judg- States mant of the Sheriff and Jailor. Notwithstanding the immake their returns, it is supposed that some of minent danger of the Jail and the intense heat of the 1st day of July, 1862, issued in pursuance of an them will not be received in due time. In all probability the majority against the Constitution confusion was caused among the prisoners.

For the Journal. The Legislature.

Editors Journal.

The time is at had when selections should begin over in the next session of the Legislature. Mr S. I. Faison, of Black River, publicly declines, it

we have borne uncomplainingly for upwards of gentleman we now need in our Legislative Coun- modified or revoked :

lovally disposed, and have conformed or will con-And whereas, by another proclamation, made on form in their legislation to the condition of afbut through strenuous exertions it was saved. The large wooden stables of Mr. Stegall, adjoining, caught fire at the 16th day of August, in the same year, in pur- fairs growing out of the amendment of the constione time from the sparks, but was extinguished before suance of an act of Congress, approved July 13, tution of the United States prohibiting slavery the people of that entire section extensively ch any progress was made. About an hour after the fire 1861, the inhabitants of the States of Georgia, within the limits and jurisdiction of the United gaged in reconstructing themselves and their for riginated the mastery was obtained, without further South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennes- States : damage being caused than the destruction of the two see, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mis- And whereas, all the reasons and conclusions

sissippi and Florida, except inhabitants of that set forth in regard to the several States therein part of the State of Virginia lying west of the Al- specially named now apply equally and in all releghany mountains, and except also, the inhabi-tants of such other parts of that State and the other States before named as might maintain a rection ; building will reach \$1,500. We have been unable to learn loyal adhesion to the Union and the constitution, And whereas, adequate provision has been made

or might be from time to time occupied and con- by military orders to enforce the execution of the trolled by the forces of the United States engaged acts of Congress and the civil authorities, and sein the disposition of the insurgents, were declared cure obedience to the constitution and laws of the to be in a state of insurrection against the United United States within the State of Texas, if a resort to military force for such a purpose should at

And whereas, by another proclamation of the any time become necessary ; Now, therefore, I, Andrew Johnson, President flames, they remained at their post and no disorder or act of Congress, approved June 7, in the same of the United States, do hereby proclaim and deyear, the insurrection was declared to be still ex- clare that the insurrection which heretofore exist-

isting in the States aforesaid, with the exception ed in the State of Texas is at an end, and is to be of certain specified counties in the State of Vir- henceforth so regarded in that State as in the ginia ; other States before named, in which said insur-

And whereas, by another proclamation, made rection was proclaimed to be at an end by the ing the line came in contact with a Captain Oli on the 2d day of April, 1863, in pursuance of the aforesaid proclamation of the second day of April, ver, a seafaring and Northern man, neither party to be made of candidates to represent New Han- act of Congress of July 13, 1861, the exceptions 1866; and I do further proclaim that the said innamed in the proclamation of August 16, 1861, surrection is at an end, and that peace, order, were revoked, and the inhabitants of the States of tranquility and civil authority now exist in and Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennes- throughout the whole of the United States of ceeded in getting out of their clutches without se seems, from allowing his name to be run. Dr. see, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mis- America.

And whereas, by another proclamation of the 15th day of September, 1863, made in pursuance death.

COTTON CROPS .--- Sir : I have just returned from an extensive visit to the counties of Halifx, Edge tunes by bringing from mother earth a heavy yield of the usual staples of North Carolina.

The cotton is looking well in many sections, but everywhere better than upon the Roanoke. Edge combe county will produce at the lowest account 15,000 bales of cotton, and I would not be surprised to see it come up to 18,000. The other

counties which I have visited will also make a good crop of this very important article. Many of the farmers will begin saving their fodder the early part of next week, and cotton picking will commence about the first of September.

Corn crops are good on the highlands, but for vant of seasons, very indifferent on the Roanoke Corres. of Norfolk Virginia.

EMEUTE IN NORTHAMPTON .- On Monday last says the Norfolk Virginian, a very large concourse of negroes assembled at the courthouse, it ap

pears, for drill-many with side-arms. In march giving way. Captain Oliver, it is said, being I liquor, commenced an assault upon the negrocs. knocking down a number of them and finally suc

hand and caused the seal of the United States discomfiture of the negroes. There was no more to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, procession.

this 20th day of August, A. D. 1866, and of the independence of the United States of America much under the influence of tangle-leg whiskey the ninety-first.

ANDREW JOHNSON. By the President :

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State. The Richmond Times of the 20th inst., says :----

Only one case of cholera has occurred in the them, and by securing the aggressor and placing city in the last forty-eight hours. The victim men- him beyond the reach of the infuriated mob.-

Later in the day a worthless character, very attacked a negro with a knife, unprovoked and uncalled, for, which was resented by the negrowhen a general melee commenced, and threatened to be a serious one ; but for the timely and stren uous efforts of Maj. French, of the Freedmen's Bureau, who by his firmness and prowess quelled of men under the influence of whiskey.