THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION. DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

Mr. Cowan, on behalf of the committee appointed to prepare resolutions and an address, said : After a very careful and elaborate consideration of the same, lasting all day and a good part of the night, I beg leave to report the following declaration of principles, adopted unani-mously by the committee, which the secretary of the convention will read; and also, an address to the people of which they prescribe, and the result of the war did not, choose. the country, which will be read by the Hon. Mr. Raymond, of New York. [Applause.]

The Secretary then proceeded to read the Declaration of Principles, each one of which was loudly applauded .-The last one, which endorses the President, was greeted with prolonged cheers, in which both audience and delegates united.

After the vote had been taken it was found that the reading of the seventh resolution had been omitted by accident. This fact was announced by Mr. Doolittle. The resolution was then read and adopted with applause and unanimity.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

The National Union Convention, now assembled in the city of Philadelphia, composed of delegates from every State and Territory in the Union, admonished by the solthe Supreme Ruler of the Universe to give to the American people ; profoundly grateful for the return of peace : sincerity to forget and forgive the past ; revering the constitution as it comes to us from our ancestors ; regarding the Union in its restoration more sacred than ever; lookcontinuing trial, hereby issues and proclaims the followhave, with perfect unanimity, agreed :

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

Second .- The war just closed has maintained the authority of the constitution with all the powers which it | rogate all existing governments, institutions and laws. confers and all the restrictions which it imposes upon the and to subject the territory conquered and its inhabitants general government, unabridged and unaltered. And it to such laws, regulations and deprivations as the legislahas preserved the Union with the equal rights, dignity tive departments of the government may see fit to inand authority of the States perfect and unimpaired.

Third .- Representation in the Congress of the United States and in the Electoral College is a right recognized by the constitution as abiding in every State, and as a duty imposed upon its people, fundamental in its nature and essential to the existence of our republican institutions. And neither Congress nor the general government has any authority as a power to deny this right to any State, or to withhold its enjoyment, under the constitution, from the people thereof.

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

Fifth-The constitution of the United States and the laws made in pursuance thereof are the supreme law of the land, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding. All the powers not conferred by the constitution upon the general government, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States or to the people thereof; and among the rights thus reserved to the States is the right to prescribe the qualification for the elective franchise therein, with which right Congress cannot interfere. No State or convention of States has the right to withdraw from the Union, or to exclude, through their action in Congress or otherwise, any other State or States from the Union. The union of nied representation in Congress and the electoral college, alike. these States is perpetual.

Sixth-Such amendments to the constitution of the United States may be made by the people thereof as they may deem expedient, but only in the mode pointed out by mon Union. a provisions, and in the proposition and exposition of ach amendments, whether by Congress or Convention, and in ratifying the same, all the States of the Union have an equal and undeniable right to a voice and a vote alierein. Seventh-Slavery is abolished and forever prohibited and there is neither desire nor purpose on the part of the Southern States that it should ever be re-established upon the soil or within the jurisditction of the United States ; and the emancipated slaves in all the States of the Union should receive, in common with all their inhabitants, equal protection in person and property. Eighth-While we regard as utterly invalid, and never States, we hold the debt of the nation to be sacred and this, as in the discharging all other national obligations. to maintain unimpaired and unimpeached the honor and the faith of the repubile. Ninth-It is the duty of the national government to recognize the services of the federal soldiers and sailors in the contest just closed, by meeting promptly and fully all their just and rightful claims for the services they have rendered to the nation, and by extending to those of those who have fallen, the most generous and considcrate support. Tenth-In Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, who has proved steadfast in his devotion to the constitution, the laws, and the interests of his country, anmoved by persecution and undeserved reproach, having faith unassailable in the people and in the principle of free government, we recognize a Chief Magistrate worthy of the nation, and equal to the great crisis upon which his lot is cast. And we tender to him, in his high and our cordial and sincere support.

upon it, either in express terms or by facts and necessary molication, by the constitution of the United States. It was that power and that authority which the rebel-It was that power and that authority which the rebelimplication, by the constitution of the United States. lion sought to overthrow, and the victory of the federal independent nations, and can have no place or force in the dispersion of families, the disruption of social systems and arms was simply the defeat of that attempt. The gov-criment of the United States acted throughout the war on the defensive. It sought only to hold possession of against its authority. If we had carried on successful war

constitution of the United States. The war was carried right to enforce cur laws upon their people, and to impose the government of the United States have suffered tenfold more on by virtue of its provisions and under the limitations upon them such laws and such obligations as we might either enlarge, abridge, or in any way change or affect the powers it confers upon the federal government, or release the soil of the Southern States, limited only by our own the soil of the Southern States, limited only by our own generous mind will refuse to them very considerable weight in

laws.

that government from the restrictions which it has im- constitution. Our laws were the only national laws in force determining the line of conduct which the government of the gained, except in one thing? My race is nearly run. I posed. The constitution of the United States is to-day upon it ; the government of the United States was the United States should pursuettowards them. They accept, if not precisely as it was before the war, "the supreme law of only government through which those States and their peo- with alacrity, certainly without sullen resentment, the defeat the Constitution of the country, and I may say, held from the land, anything in the constitution or laws of any State ple had relations with foreign nations, and its flag was the and overthrow they have sustained. They acknowledge and acto the contrary notwithstanding." And to-day, also, pre-cisely as before the war, "all powers not conferred by the to the contrary notwith standing. In the conferred by the constitution upon the general government, nor prohibited in all other respects involving national interests and allegiance paramount to that which is due to the general gov- for any state, any own power, how easy it would have been to hold and wield on the sales for the week have been quite small.

This position is vindicated not only by the essential na- victorious war against the rebeilion could do nothing more it by their State constitutions, and concurred with the States and the freedman's bureau bill, -[Laughter and applause.] ture of our government, and the language and spirit of than maintain it-could only vindicate and re-esthe constitution, but by all the acts and the language of tablish the disputed supremacy of the constiour government in all its departments and at all times.— From the outbreak of the rebellion to its final overthrow, the authority which that Constitution confers upon the interval and the changed by the constitution confers upon the interval and the changed by emn lessons which for the last five years it has pleased in every message and proclamation of the Executive, it the government by which it was achieved. Such an was explicitly declared that the sole object and purpose of enlargement or abridgement of constitutional power can the war was to maintain the authority of the constitution, be effected only by the amendment of the Constitution itdesirous as are a large majority of their countrymen in all and to preserve the integrity of the Union. And Congress self, and such amendment can be made only in the modes its overthrow. They avow their willingness to share the bur- of the Government, I could have proclaimed myself Dictamore than once reiterated this solemn declaration, and which the Constitution itself prescribes. The claim that dens and discharge all the duties and obligations which rest tor; but, gentlemen, my pride and my ambition have added the assurance that whenever this object should be the suppression of an insurrection against the government upon them, in common with other States and other sections of been to occupy that position which retains all power in attained the war should cease, and all the States should gives additional power and authority to that government, ing with deep anxiety into the future as of instant and retain their equal rights and dignity unimpaired. It is especially that it enlarges the jurisdiction of Congress only since the war was closed that other rights have been | and gives that body the right to exclude States from reping declaration of principles and purposes on which they asserted on behalf of one department of the general gov- resentation in the national councils, without which the ernment. It has been proclaimed by Congress that in ad-1 nation itself can have no authority and no existence, it dition to the powers conferred upon it by the constitution, seems to us at variance alike with the principles of the Constitution and with the public safety. the Federal government may now claim over the States,

the territory and the people involved in the insurrection, Third. But it is alleged that in certain particulars the constithe right of conquest and of confiscation ; the right to abtution of the United States fails to secure that absorve instice and impartial equality which the principles of our government equire. That it was in these respects, the result of compromise nd concessions, to which, however necessary when the consti ution was formed, we are no ionger compelled to submit, and that now having the power, through successful war, and just exercise, in the hostile conduct of the insurgent warrant h.

Under this broad and sweeping claim, the clause of the section, the actual government of the United States may impose constitution which provides that "no State shall, without its own condition and make the constitution conform, in all its provisions, to its own ideas of equality and the rights of man. Congress, at its last session, proposed amendments to the conits consent, be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate of the United States" has been annulled, and ten constitution, enlarging in some very important particulars the States have been refused and are still refused representaauthority of the general government over that of the several tion altogether, in both branches of the Federal Congress, States, and reducing by indirect disfranchisement the represenand the Congress, in which only a part of the States and tative power of the States in which slavery formerly existed .of the people of the Union are represented, has asserted And it is climed that these amendments may be made valid as the right thus to exclude the rest from representation and parts of the original constitution without the concurrence of the tates to be most seriously affected by them, or may be imposed all share in making their own laws, or choosing their own upon those States by three-fourths of the remaining States as rulers until they shall comply with such conditions and conditions of their readimission to representation in Congress dom we represent can find among the nations of the carth no perfom such acts as this Congress, thus composed, may and in the electoral college. friends or defenders but ourselves. itself prescribe. That right has not only been asserted,

It is the unquestionable right of the people of the but it has been exercised, and is practically enforced at the present time. Nor does it find any support in the United States to make such changes in the constitution theory that the States thus excluded are in rebellion as they, upon due deliberation, may deem expedient .igainst the government, and therefore precluded from But we insist that they shall be made in the mode which the policy adopted and the principles asserted by the present sharing its authority. They are not thus in rebellion. - the constitution itself points out, in conformity with the Congress alone obstruct. The time is close at hand when mem-They are one all in an attitude of loyalty towards the gov- letter and the spirit of that instrument, and with the bers of a new Congress are to be elected. If that Congress shall ernment and of sworn allegiance to the constitution of the United States. In none of them is there the slightest in-dication of resistance to this authority, or the slightest from representation in its halls, shall continue the usurpation by which the legislative powers of the Government are now exprotest against its just and binding obligation. This conercised, common prudence compells us to anticipate and augdition of renewed loyalty has been officially recognized by mental law without the concurrence of three-fourths of ment discontent ; a suilen withdrawal from the duties and oblisolemn proclamation of the Executive Department ; the all the States, including especially those to be most general collision of sentiments, and pretensions which may re- Grant by the hand. laws of the United States have been extended by Congress over all these States and the people thereof; federal courts have been re-opened and federal taxes imposed admission to any of the rights, duties or obligations durises or obligations of representation or of admission to any of the rights, duties or obligations and levied; and, in every respect, except that they are de- which belong, under the constitution, to all the States every congressional district of every State, to secure the election he States once in rebellion are now recognized as holding

And with still greater emphasis do we deny the right of any the same position, as owing the same obligations and subportion of the States to exclude the rest of the States from any ject to the same duties as the other States of our comshare in their councils, or to propose or sanction changes in the admit to seats in either branch every loyal representative from

every State in allegiance to the Government who may be found constitution which are to affect permanently political relations ach House in the exercise of the bower confi and control or coerce the legitimate action of the several men

wave, in his own discretion. To this we reply that the the bereavements and losses of this war, they have fallen exchi- in the United States that now require to be free. They

what was already its own. Neither the war, nor the vic-tory by which it was closed, changed, in any way, the tory by which it was closed, changed, in any way, the the public welfare? I am as much opposed to the indulthan those who remained in allegiance to its constitution and gence of egotism as any one, but here, in a conversational manner, while formally receiving the proceedings of this Convention, I may be permitted again to ask, what have I to gain-consulting human ambition-more than I have have been placed in the high office which I occupy under They have accepted the destruction of slavery and abolished people of the whole Union in prohibiting its existence forever, With an army which is placed at my discretion, I could at \$2 121@\$2 25, \$2 50@\$2 75; 588 do. No. 1 at \$3 50@\$1 upon the soil or within the jurisdiction of the United States .- | have remained at the Capitol of the nation, and with 25, as in quality; and 103 do. Pale at \$5 75 We bbl. of condition of their society, and to secure by the law and its tri bunals equal and impartial justice to all classes of their inhabitants. They admit the invalidity of all the acts of resistance to

dependents in every town and village, and then with the civil rights bill following as an auxilliary. [Laughthe national authority, and of all debts incurred in attempting ter.] In connection with all the other appliances by the most solemn acts by which States and societies can pledge neither the taunts nor jeers of Congress, nor of a subsid- in quality. their faith, their engagement to bear true faith and allegiance ized calumniating press can drive me from my purpose through all time to come to the constitution of the United States,

[Great applause.] I acknowledge no superior except my God-the anthor of my existence-and the people of the United States. [Prolonged and enthusiastic cheering.] -Fellow countrymen-We call upon you, in full reliance upon (your intelligence and your patriotism, to accept with generous United States. [Prolonged and enthusiastic cheering.] - and ungradging confidence, this full surrender on the part of For the one, I try to obey all his commands as best I can, those lately in arms against your authority, and to share with compatible with my poor humanity ;- for the other, in a them the honor and renown that await those who bring back political and representative sense. The high behest of the people have always been respected and obeyed by me. The war just closed-with all its sorrows and disasters-has

The war just closed—with all its sorrows and disasters—has opened a new career of glory to the nation it has saved. It has swent away the hostilities of sectiment, and of interest which Mr. Chairman, I have said more than I intended to say, wept away the hostilities of sentiment and of interest which For the kind allusion to myself, contained in your address, were a standing menace to its peace. It has destroyed the instiation of slavery, always a cause of agitation and strife, and has and in the resolutions adopted by the Convention, let me opened to our country the way to unity of interest, of principle, and of action through all time to come. It has developed, in both sections a military canacity and antitude for achievements. both sections, a military capacity and aptitude for achievements recur with feelings of profound gratification to the last good middling. No other transactions reported, and the of war, both by sea and land, before unknown even to ourselves, resolution containing the indorsement of a Convention market closes nominal at 30@31 cents for middling. One and destined to exercise hereafter, under united councils, an imemanating spontaneous from the great mass of the peoportant influence upon the character and destiny of the confiple. I trust and hope that my future action may be such day and sold at 35 cents. nent and the world. And while it has thus revealed, disciplined and compacted our power, it has proved to us, beyond controthat you, and the Convention you represent, may not reversy or doubt, by the course pursued towards both contending gret the assurance of confidence you have expressed. Before separating, my friends, one and all, please accept my \$1 55@\$1 60 w bushel. sections by foreign powers, that we must be the guardians of our own independence, and that the principles of republican free- sincere thanks for the kind manifestations of regard and respect you have exhibited on this occasion.

I repeat, that I shall always continue to be guided by a We call upon you, therefore, by every consideration of your own dignity and safety, and in the name of liberty throughout the world, to complete the work of restoration and peace which one courage, under the Constitution which I have made have to report only small sales from store at \$8@\$8 25 for the President of the United States has so well begun, and which my guide.

At the conclusion of the President's remarks three enthusiastic cheers were given for Andrew Johnson, and and sell at \$15@\$16 for superfine, and \$16@\$17 for family. three more for General Grant. The President then took perpetuate this policy, and by excluding loyal States and people | a position near the door opening into the Hall, with General Grant by his side, where, as the gentlemen of the Peruvian Guano committee and the members of the Convention passed out. he grasped each by the hand and had a smile or cheering | K gations of the Federal Government; internal dissension and a word for all ;-after which they passed on to take General

The Labor Convention in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 19 .- The National Labor Congress as- Ba sembles in this city, in the Front Street Theatre, to-morof members who, whatever other difference may characterize row. Delegates from various States are arriving, and the as their political action, will unite in recognizing the right of every proceedings promise to be interesting. State of the Union to representation in Congress, and who will

The Presbyterian Convention.

Sr. Louis, Aug. 17.-Dr. Vandyke forwarded a letter a local demand. We have no cargo sales to report. We

SFIRITS TURPENTINE. - During the weak just ended the market has ruled steady for this article, and prices remain that your declaration is the second proclamation of eman- having been at a range of from 45 to 46 cents W gallon for cipation to the people of the United States, and it offers a white, according to packages. The sales have been somecommon ground upon which all patriots can stand. [Ap- what restricted for the want of shipping, but the arrival of three steamers to-day (Thursday) will enable purcha-

sers to ship, and the market exhibits rather more firmness tor at an inter for white 000 111

Friday	DDIS.	11 10	cts	13	gallon	tor	
Saturday 37	56	42	46	44		5.6	45
Do 41	66	46	44	62	61	6.6	66
Monday 140	44	45@46	44	44	44	44	64
Tuesday 61	6.6	45	2.2	44	¢\$	66	66
Wednesday.64	.64	451		64	8.0	\$6	44
Do 35	65	45@46	52	\$6	66	44	6.6

Rosin-The market during the past week has ruled quiet for all grades, and if anything quotations of the finer qualities are a shade lower. The demand from buyers has been limited, owing mainly to the difficulty in shipping that which was placed in my hands by the measure called quote sales as follows: 584 bbls. Common at \$1 75@\$1 80; 98 do. strained Common at \$2@\$2 121; 453 do. No. 280 lbs.

TAR-Is in moderate request for shipping purposes, and none coming in. In the absence of receipts and sales we quote nominally at \$2 \$\vee bbl.

BEEF CATTLE AND SHEEP-For beeves there is a fair demand from butchers for a prime article, which sells readly, but nearly all brought to market are of inferior quality and dull of sale. We quote on the hoof at S@10 cents the Union; and they renew, through their representatives in this Convention, by all their public conduct in every way, and by the most soleron acts by which States and soletiery way, and by the most soleron acts by which States and soletiery way, and by the most soleron acts by which States and soletiery way, and by the most soleron acts by which States and soletiery way, and by the most soleron acts by which States and soletiery way, and by the most soleron acts by which States and soletiery way, and by the most soleron acts by which States and soletiers are soleron acts by the soleron acts by which States and soletiers are soleron acts by the soleron acts by which States and soletiers are soleron acts by the solero

> BARRELS-For empty spirit barrels there has been a brisk demand since last report, and the market is almost bare in consequence of the meagre receipts for some weeks past. We quote only small sales from wharf at \$4 5060 \$4 75 for second hand, and \$5@\$5 50 for new, according to quantity and quality.

BEESWAX-Sells at 30@33 cents 77 lb.

Corron-We have no material alteration to notice in the market for this article since our last report. The unfavorable advices from the Northern market has imparted considerable dullness to the market here, and buyers show no disposition whatever to purchase unless at reduced figbale of new crop (first of the season) was received on Fri-

CORN MEAL-Is in moderate supply, and only a retail enquiry. We quote in the small way from the mills at

EGGS-Sell from the carts at 22@25 cents 7 dozen.

FLOUR.-We have nothing new to report in this article. The market is very well supplied with Northern brands, conscientious conviction of duty,-and that always gains and we notice merely a retail demand, consequently we fine, \$9@\$10 for superfine, and \$12 50@\$17 W bbl. for family, (Wilmington inspection.) State brands are scarce. FERTILIZERS-Of nearly all descriptions are in moderate supply, and sell from store at the following quotations : per ton of 2,000 lbs., \$000@\$107 50

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acine			65	4.5	85	00
lettlewell's Manip	ulated G	uano,	44.	64	90	00
. F. Coe's Superp	phosphat	e oi				
Lime			44	66	65	00
ber's Cotton and						
pound			44	6.6	68	00
augh's Raw Bone	e Phospi	nate,	66	6.6	68	00
GRAINFor Co	RN the	market	rules	about	the sa	me
s reported in ou	ir last.	The r	eccipts	a. howe	ver, h	15.6
een rather light,	and in c	onsequ	ence t	he supp	ly in de	ale
rs hands has been	ome son	lewhat	reduc	ed thou	tch it	in.
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ADDRESS

To the People of the United States:

Having met in Convention at the city of Philadelphia in the State of Pennsylvania, this, 15th day of August 1866, as the representatives of the people in all sections, and all the States and Territories of the Union, to consult upon the condition and the wants of the common country, we address to you this declaration of our principles and of the political purposes we seek to promote.

ince the meeting of the last National Convention, in 1860, events have occurred which have changed the character of our internal politics and given the United States. a new place among the nations of the earth. Our goverament has passed through the vicissitudes and the perits of civil war; a war which, though mainly sectional in tend. its character, has nevertheless decided political differences threatened the unity of our national existence, and has left its impress deep and ineffacable upon all the interests, sentiments and the destiny of the Republic.

While it has inflicted upon the whole country severe osses in life and in property, and has imposed burdens which must weigh on its resources for generations to come, it has developed a degree of national courage in the presence of national dangers, a capacity for military orcriment was designed to promote, which must confirm ilized world. Like all great contests which rouse the passions and test the endurance of nations, this war has givoublic actions; while the wounds of war are still fresh even by an amendment of the Constitution itself. bleeding on either side and fears for the future take unjust proportions from the memories and resentments of the past, it is a difficult but imperative duty which, on our behalf, we who are here assembled have undertaken 10 perform

For the first time after six long years of alienation and of conflict, we have come together, from every State and every section of our land, as citizens of a common country, under that flag, the symbol again of a common glory, consult together how best to cement and perpetuate that union which is again the object of our common love. and thus secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.

In the first place we invoke you to remember always

It seems to us, in the exercise of the calmest and most authority of the constitution and as complete a destruc-

sought to be effected by the States and people in armed insurrection against them both. It cannot escape observato depend upon any specified conditions or circumstances, nor to be subject to any rules or regulations whatever .--The right asserted and exercised as absolute, without to be assured or made of binding force, any obligation qualification or restriction-not confined to States in reincurred or undertaken in making war against the Unitrd | bellion nor to States that have rebelled-it is the right of any Congress, in formal possession of the legislative aninviolable ; and we proclaim four purpose in discharging | thority, to exclude any State or States, and any portion of the people thereof, at any time, from representation in tion, and until they shall perform such acts and comply

with such conditions as it may dictate. Obviously the reasons for such exclusion, being wholly within the discretion of Congress, may change as the Congress itself shall change. One Congress may exclude a State from all share in the government for one reason ; of them who have served, and to the widows and orphans and, that reason removed, the next Congress may exclude it for another. One State may be excluded on one ground to-day, and another be excluded on the opposite ground

to-morrow. Northern ascendancy may exclude Southern States from one Congress. The ascendancy of Western ments of the constitution and laws, we have no right to exact or of Southern interests, or of both combined, may exclude the Northern or Eastern States from the next. Improbable as such usurpations may seem, the establishment of the principle now asserted and acted upon by ter, indeed the very existence of Congress, and the Union may be required, its honour and its welfare. responsible duties, our profound respect and assurance of is thus made dependent solely and entirely upon the

> honr. We need not stop to show that such action not only finds no warrant in the constitution, but is at war with every principle of our government, and with every exis-

States of South America. States of South America. Party necessities assert themselves as superior to the fundamental law, which is set aside in reckiese obediance

fundamental law, which is set aside in reckiess obedience future attempt to overthrow their authority. to their behests. Stability, whether in the exercise of power, in the administration of government or in the enjoyment of rights, becomes imppossible-and the conflicts of all the ordinary modes and methods of organized industry have

It was against this peril, so conspicuous and so fatal to that from the very beginning of the government had all free governments, that our constitution was intended especially to provide. Not only the stability, but the very

existence of the government is made, by its provisions, to depend upon the right and the fact of representation. The Congress, upon which is conferred the legislative power of the national government, consists of two branches, the Senate and House of Representatives, whose joint brought most closely in contact, and where passions and resentconcurrence or assent, is essential to the validity of any law. Of these, "the House of Representatives," says anization and achievement, and a devotion on the part the Constitution, article 1, section 2-" shall be composed of the people to the form of government which they have of members chosen every second year by the people of the ordained, and to the principles of liberty which that gov- several States." Not only is the right of representation thus recognized as possessed by all the States and by the confidence of the nation in the perpetuity of its Re- every State, without restriction, qualification or condition publican institutions and command the respect of the civ- of any kind, but the duty of choosing representatives is mposed upon the people of each and every State alike. without distinction, or the authority to make distinction en new scope to the ambition of political parties and fresh among them, for any reason or upon any grounds whatimpulse to plans of innovation and reform. Amidst the ever. And, in the Senate-so careful is the Constitution chaos of conflicting sentiments inseparable from such an to secure to every State this right of representation-it is era, while the public heart is keenly alive to all the pas- expressly provided that "No State shall, without its consions that can sway the public judgment and affect the sent, be deprived of its equal suffrage" in that body,

When, therefore, any State is excluded from such rep-

those laws are to be enforced. In other words, a Con-

candid judgment we can bring to the subject, that such a bers of the common Union. Such an exercise of power is simclaim, so enforced, involves as fatal an overthrow of the ply a usurpation-just as unwarrantable when exercised by Northern States as it would be if exercised by Southern ; and tion of the government and Union as that which was not to be fortified or palliated by anything in the past history, either of those by whom it is attempted or of those upon whose rights and liberties it is to take effect. It finds no warrant in the constitution, it is at war with the fundamental principles of our tion that the power thus asserted to exclude certain States form of government, and if tolerated in one instance, it becomes posed of separate States, each like itself, moving in a distinct from representation is made to rest wholly on the will and the precedent for future invasion of liberty and constitutional discretion of the Congress that asserts it. It is not made right, dependent solely upon the will of the party in possession of power, and thus leads, by direct and necessary sequence, to he most fatal and intolerable of all tyrannies- the tyranny of shifting and irresponsible factions. It is against this, the most formidable of all dangers which menace the stability of free and a common interest, upon whatever reform for the security government, that the Constitution of the United States was inof personal rights, the enlargement of popular liberty and per fection of our republican institutions may demand. tended most carefully to provide. We demand a strict and steadfast aherence to its provisions. In this, and in this alone, can we find a basis of permanent union and peace.

Fourth. But it is alleged, in justification of the usurpation ted by the Convention. Congress and in the electoral college, at its own discre- which we condemn, that the condition of the southern States and people is not such as renders safe their readmission to a share in the government of the country ; that they are still dis

loyal in sentiment and purpose, and that neither the honour, the credit, for the interest of the nation would be safe if the were readmitted to a share in its councils. We thight reply t

First. That we have no right for such reasons to deny any portion of the States or people rights expressly conferred upor them by the constitution of the United States.

Second. That so long as their acts are those of loyalty ; so long as they conform in all their publick conduct to the requirefrom them conformity in their sentiments and opinions to our

Third. That we have no right to distrust the purpose or the ability of the people of the Union to protect and Congress will render by no means impossible the charac- defend, under all contingencies and by whatever means formed their duties in the field and have won laurels

These would, in our judgment, be full and conclusive party and sectional exigencies and forbearances of the answers to the plea thus advanced for the exclusion of and while we have had their co-operation in the field, we now and Sarah F. Morse, aged 11 months and 20 days.

these States from the Union. But, we say further, that this plea rests upon a complete misapprehension or an unjust perversion of existing facts. We do not hesitate tence of free institutions. It is, indeed, the identical prac- to affirm that there is no section of the country where effort to prevent the restoration of peace and harmony tice which has rendered fruitless all attempts hitherto to the constitution and the laws of the United States find a in the Union. We have seen hanging upon the vergeestablish and maintain free government in Mexico and the more prompt and entire obedience than in those States upon the Government, as it were-a body called, or which

have seen this Congress assume and pretend to be for the Union, when its every step and act tended to perpetuate It would seem to be both natural and inevitable that in Scates disunion and make a disruption of the States inevitable. and sections so recently swept by the whirlpool of war, where Instead of promoting reconciliation and harmony, its legparty, which under constitutional governments, are the conditions and means of political progress, are merged in the conflicts of arms, to which they directly and inevitably

the discipline of war and thrown, without resources or restraint, vidual who is now addressing you is the representative of $|_{\overline{\mathbf{n}}}$ upon a disorganized and chaotic society, and where the keen another Department of Government. The mann sense of defeat is added to the overthrow of ambition and hope, which he was called upon to occupy the position, not allude to on this occasion. Suffice it to say, scenes of violence should defer, for a time, the imposition of law, and excite anew the foreboding of the patriotic and well is here under the Constitution of the country, and disposed. It is unquestionably true that local disturbances of this kind, accompanied by more or less of violence, do still ochere by virtue of its provisions he takes his stand cur, but they are confined entirely to the cities and larger towns that character of our liberties, as the great ramp of the Southern States, where different races and interests are civil and religious liberty. [Prolonged cheering.] Having been taught in my early life to hold it

ments are always most easily fed and fanned into outbreak and having practiced upon it during my whole pul And even these are quite as much the fruit of untimely and reer, I shall ever continue to reverence the Const hurtful agitation as of any hostility on the part of the people to f my fathers and make it my guide. [Hearty app] the authority of the national government. The President proceeded and denied the charg Eat the concurrent testimony of those best acquainted with he condition of society and the state of public sentiment in the

he had ever been tyranical or despotic. But such c south, including that of its representatives in this Convention, was simply intended to deceive and delude the established the fact that the great mass of the Southern people mind into the belief that there is some one in pow accept, with as full and sincere submisson as do the people of is usurping and trampling upon the rights of the C tution. It is done by those who make such charg he other States, the re-established supremacy of the national uthority, and are prepared, in the most loyal spirit, and with a the purpose of covering their own acts. [That's s real quickened alike by their interest and their pride, to co-operate with other States and sections in whatever may be necessaapplause.] I have felt it my duty, in vindication of the prin

ry to defend the rights, maintain the honor and promote the and the Constitution of my country to call the att welfare of our common country.

of my countrymen to these proceedings. When we History affords no instance where a people so powerful in numbers, in resources and in publick spirit, after we find despotism exercised. As to myself, the ele a war so long in its duration, so destructive in its pro-

of my nature-the pursnits of my life, have not mad resentation, not only is a right of the State denied, but gress and so adverse in its issue, have accepted defeat either in my feelings, or in my practice, oppressive he constitutional integrity of the Senate is impaired, and and its consequences with so much of good faith as has nature, on the contrary, is rather defensive in its characteristic of the senate is impaired. he validity of the government itself is brought in ques. marked the conduct of the people lately in insurrection ter, but I will say, that having taken my stand up tion. But Congress, at the present moment, thus ex-cludes from representation in both branches of Congress ten States of the United States. Beyond all question, this has been largely due to the wise generosity with which their not power enough on earth to drive me from it. and prolonged applause.] Having placed myself ten States of the Union, denying them all share in the enforced surrender was accepted by the President of the enactment of all laws by which they are to be governed United States and the generals in immediate command or intimidated by either threats or encroachments of their armies and to the literal measures which were have stood there in conjunction with patriotic s gress in which only twenty-six States are represented, as- afterwards taken to restore order, tranquility and law to sounding the tocsin of alarm when I deemed the serts the right to govern absolutely, and in its own dis-cretion, all the thirty-six States which compose the United No steps could have been better calculated to command previous occasion, and repeat now, that all that was cessary in this great struggle, against tyranny and States ; to make their laws and chooses their rulers, and the respect, win the confidence, revive the patriotism, and everywhere that the war is ended, and the nation is again at peace. The shock of contending arms no longer assails the shuddering heart of the republic. The insur-cection against the sapreme authority of the nation has

with Constitution, to have been duly elected, returned and lished. He sympathises with their grievances, but coun- mixed and yellow, and \$1 25@\$1 35 P bushel for white to the Presbyterian Conference here, which has been pub- quote from store, in lots as wanted, at \$1 1562\$1 20 for een restored to its integrity, the Constitution of the United form a new church organization, but to appeal to the come nearly worked off in the absence of receipts, and we States will have been re-established in its full supremacy, and churches to correct the errors of the General Assembly, he American Union will have again become what it was de- and hold another conference. igned to be by those who formed it-a sovereign nation, com-

Report of the Board of Health.

and independent sphere, exercising powers defined and re served by a common Constitution, and resting upon the assent. the confidence and co-operation of all the States and all the peohours, and with prudence in diet and sanitary precautions, le, subject to its authority. Thus reorganized and restored to there will be no more cases to report : heir constitutional relations, the States and the General Government can enter in a fraternal spirit, with a common purpose

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, / RICHMOND, Aug. 20, 1865-6 o'clock, P. M. Sir-No cases of cholera have been reported within the last twenty-four hours. Respectfully,

MARRIED.

DIED.

F. W. HANCOCK, President of the Board of Health.

Judge CRUMP, Chairman Sanitary Committee of the Coun

Great Address of President Johnson on the Presencil.-Rich. Times. tation of the Resolutions and Proceedings of the

Philadelphia Union Convention.

The Resolutions and Address were unanimously adop-

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 18-P. M.

and to all laws that may be made in pursuance thereof.

peace and concord to jarring States.

At Myrtle Grove, on the 21st inst., by John J. Conoley There was a great crowd to-day to hear the President in sq., Mr. HENY A. MARTINDALE, to Miss SIDNEY ANN HORN, all of this county. response to Reverdy Johnson, who presented the official In Dallas county, Alabama, on the 25th July, Captain proceedings of the Convention. The President said, referring with feeling, to the scene represented of HAMILTON C. GRAHAM, C. S. A., of Newbern, N. C.

> In Wilmington, N. C., August 21st, 1866, JOSEPHINE WARD, of dysentery, only daughter of Capt. Joseph W. She came into the world to see, An emblem of our misery;

She turned her little head aside And dropt a tear or two and died. At Chapel Hill, on the 16th, at the residence of her sonin-law, Capt. J. M. Walker, Mrs. M. M. GIBBS, relict of the late Robert Gibbs, in her seventy-third year. Dispatch copy.

Wilmington Wholesare Prices Current.

ar It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small

ative o	f	and the second
nner in	BEESWAX, # 1530 @ 32	
, I shal	BEEF CATTLE,	Cuba
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ges for	. COTTON, W Ib.,	Spirits Turpentine,
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	Strict Mid'g00 @ 31	NAILS, 78 1b.,
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mayed,	Mac'l, No. 2.00 00 @22 00	N. C. Bacon,
ts, but	Mac'l, No. 3.00 00 @19 00	Hams 24 @ 00
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as ne-	Dry Cod, # 16 8 @ 9	Western Bacon,
despo-	FLOUR, B bbl.,	Middlings 23 @ 23
tly au-	Family12 50 (217 00	Shoulders22 @ 22
roperly	Superfine 9 00 @10 00	Lard
n and	Fine8 00 @ 8 25	Butter40 @ 45
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ass of	¥ ton	Prime,
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which	Oats	Alum, # bush.0 60 @ 65
anna 1	Peas, Cow 1 40 @ 1 50	Liverpool, # sack, ground
lespot-	Rice, rough.0 00 @ 2 00	cargo 2 50 @ 2 60
e exer-	Carolina,13 @ 14	from store.2 75 @ 3 00
nan by n, step	HIDES, # B.,	SUGAR, 2 1b.,
after	Green	Cuba
l prin-	Dry10 @ 15	Porto Rico14 @ 15
s that	HAY, B 100 Ibs.,	C
re and	Eastern 1 35 @ 1 40	B
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to be	IRON, Wib.,	Crushed
itself. , have	English, ass'd. 8 @ 10	SOAP, # 16 11 @ 14
, have	American, ref 0 @ 10	SHINGLES, & M.,
blican	American, sheer.9 (2) 10 Swede10 (2) 12	Contract 4 00 @ 5 50
he se-		Common 2 25 @ 3 00 STAVES, # M.,
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s been	LUMBER, Stea Sawed (River,)	CIMBEB, ₩ M.,
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	Scantling 12 00 @15 00	Mill Fair 12 00 @14 00
ir, as	LIQUORS, # gal., (domestic,)	Mill, inferior to
t ever	Whiskey,	ordinary . 7 00 @10 00
When	Bourbon2 75 @ 5 00	TALLOW, # 1810 @ 12
tizens	N. E. Rum3 00 @ 4 00	Товлосо, В Б.,
l with	Gin 4 00 @ 7 00	Navy 25 @ 35
th all	Brandy 4 00 @ 9 00	Medium 30 @ 40
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rving	REVIEW OF THE WH	MINGTON MARKETS
fRe-	For the week ending T	the second first conversion on the state of the second second second second second second second second second
I That a	The state of the states and a	THE PLANE TO THE AT. LADIN.

note a fair enquiry. We quote cargo price nominal at 60 cents ? bushel. _____PEAS. ____Searcely any on market, and we notice an active demand. Parcels would find ready sale at high figures. We quote at \$1 40@\$1 50 7 bushel for As will be seen by the following report, no cases of cho-era have occurred in the city within the last twenty-four the store by the package at 13@14 cents 2 lb for Carolina. HAY .- The receipts have been meagre for some weeks past, and in consequence the supply on market has become very light. There is a fair demand from dealers. and full rates are readily obtained. Last sale of Northern was at \$1 121 20 lbs.

LIME.-No late receipts, and the supply in dealers hands at present is quite small. We quote from store at \$200 \$2 25 P cask, as in quantity and quality.

LUMBER-River-Is in limited request at present, and ales difficult even at low figures. We refer to our table or quotations

MoLASSES-Is in moderate supply, and only a retail business doing at quotations in table

POTATOES-Irish sell at \$4 5063\$5 77 bbl. New erop sweet are coming in, and sell from carts at 2022 50bushel.

Poulty-The market is rather poorly supplied at present. We quote live chickens at 25@35 cents, and grown fowls at 35@45 cents each, as to size.

PEA NUTS-Are in some enquiry, and but few arriving. A lot of 700 bushels sold from store on Monday at \$2 50 bushel, bags included.

PROVISIONS .- For N. C. cured BACON the market has ruled quiet since last report. The arrivals per railroad have been moderate, and the supply in first hands has accumulated somewhat, while the demand has become checked and is only for small lots for retailing purposes. We quote sales from store during the week, in lots as wanted, at prices ranging from 22 to 231 cents for hog round, and 24@24] cents 2 lb. for hams, as in quality-the market closing rather dull. Western cured is in moderate supply, and sells from store by the package at 22 cents for shoulders, and 23@23; cents 7 lb. for sides .---- LARD. - The market rules steady for both N. C. and Northern, and we note a moderate demand for retailing purposes. We quote at 23@24 cents # th. --- POBK. -- For Northern we report a moderate enquiry, and only a light supply on market.--We refer to our table for store prices.

SALT .- Several parcels of Liverpool ground have been received coastwise for the past week or two, and we quoto small sales from wharf at \$2 50@\$2 60, and from store at \$2 75@\$3 7 sack, as in quantity. We quote alum from store at 75@80 cents # bushel.

SHINGLES .- There has been some demand during the past week, and we quote sales at \$2 50(223 for Common and \$4@\$5 7 M, for Contract.

TIMBER .-- Owing to the continued low stage of the water courses little or no timber can now reach market, and consequently we have but few sales to report. The stock in millers' hands has become considerably reduced, but is sufficient for present wants. We quote sales of only 3/24 rafts at \$10 for ordinary, \$12 for fair, and \$15 WM for prime mill.

Woon-Is brought to market slowly, and is in moderate enquiry. We quote by the boat load at \$2 50@\$3 for pine and ash, and \$3 25@\$3 50 7 cord for oak.

50	Pine Steam Saved Lumber-Cargo rais-per 1,000 feet.
00	Ordinary assortment Cuba cargoes,\$26 00 64 28 00
-	" Hayti cargoes, 25 00 (a) 00 00
46	Full cargoes wide Boards
$7\frac{1}{2}$	Ship Stuff, as per specifications
	17Calls, 0 DV 0
00	Prime River Flooring,

EXPORTS

From the Port of Wilmington, N. C., for the week ending August 23d, 1866. COASTWISE. To New York .- 816 bbls. spirits turpentine; 27 do

crude turpentine ; 614 do rosin ; 87 bales cotton ; 443 bush. pea nuts; 15 do. flaxseed; 5 bbls. wax; 3 tons old iron; 10 bdls. bags. To PHILADELPHIA .- 739 bbls. spirits turpentine; 71 do.

crude turpentine ; 1683 do. rosin ; 200 do. tar; 50 do. pitch; 37 bales cotton; 26,350 feet lumber: 11,630 juniper staves; 4 pkgs. mdze.

To BALTIMORE.-655 bbls, spirits turpentine; 842 do. rosin; 99 do. tar; 10,000 feet lumber; 18 tons old iron; 201 bbls. copper ore; 10 pkgs mdze. To SACO, ME.-127,000 feet lumber. FOREIGN.

South Carolina and Massachusetts entering the Con- to Miss MARY MOSELY, daughter of Louis B. Mosely, vention together, he was overcome, and could not but | Esq. conclude that an overruling providence was directing us aright. He said our brave men have perinperishable; but, turning to Gen. Grant, he continued,

there are greater and more important duties to perform, need their efforts to perpetuate peace. [Applause.] The Executive Department had tried to pour oil on the wounds and restore the Union, but it had not entirely succeeded. We have seen in one Department of Government every

been suppressed, and that authority has been again acknowledged by word and act in every State and by every citizen within its jurisdiction. We are no longer required or permitted to regard or treat each other as enemies .--Not only have the acts of war been discontinued and the weapons of war laid aside, but the state of war no longer exists; and the sentiments, the passions, the relations of war have no longer lawful or rightful place anywhere throughout our broad domain. We are again people of the United States-fellow citizens of one country, bound by the duties and obligations of a common patriotism, and having neither rights nor interests apart from a corunon destiny. The duties that devolve upon us now are again the duties of peace, and no longer the duties of war. We have assembled here to take council concerning th interests of peace; to decide how we may most wisely and

effectively heal the wounds the war has made, and perfect and perpetuate the benefits it has secured and the blessings which, under a wise and benign Providence, have sprung up in a nerv track. This is the work not of passion, but of cahn and sober judgment ; not of resentment for past offences, prelonged beyond the limits which jusice and reason prescribe, but of a liberal statesmanship which tolerates what it cannot prevent and builds its plans and its hopes for the inture rather upon a community of them. and its hopes for the future father upon distrust and the weapons The withdrawar of their mentals from congress and interest and ambition than upon distrust and the weapons States which resisted the general government was among hize, in their full significance, and to accept with all their achieved by the national government has been final and the absolute supremacy of the national government, as defined and limited by the constitution of the United States, and the permanent integrity and indissolubility of the Federal Union as a necessary consequence. And e ond, it has put an end finally and forever, to the existence of slavery upon the soil or within the jurisdiction of the United States.

Both these points came directly involved in the contest, utmost importance that the real character of the war, and the victory by which it was closed, should be accurtely understood. The war was carried on by the government of the United States in maintence of its authority and in defence of its own existence, both of which were menaced over all the States and people within its jurisdiction, which to the Constitution and laws of the United States. the constitution confers upon it. But it acquired thereby

cised from the most absolute and intolerable tyranny ?--of Congress to powers and authority never conferred upon ted Stgtes. the government by the constitution find any warrant in And if that confidence and loyalty have been since principle. I proclaim here to-day, as I have leged

First. That these States by the act of rebellion, and by the close of the war-we believe it is due to the changed feited their right of representation, and that they can only ment towards them ; to the action by which Congress them, and duties may be evaded by the refusal to perform | ed to share.

their acts of insurrection-was one of the means and legitimate consequences, the political results of the war agencies by which they sought to impair the authority and Just closed. In the most important particular, the victory defeat the action of the government. And that act was degenerate sons of an heroick ancestry, unfit even to bedecisive. First, it has established, beyond all further controversy, and by the highest of all human sanctions, eason of the insurrection, the conditions on which the njoyment of that right and the performance of that duty for the time depended could not be fulfilled.

This was in fact the case. An insurgent power, in the and people lately in insurrection, but insuruent now no ritory under its control, had prohibited that allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States which is to share in the government of a free commonwealth, and rations that were there made are equal to the Declaration and controversy upon both was ended absolutely and finally by the result. In the third place, we deem it of the representation in its government. No man within the insurgent States was allowed to take the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and, as a necessary consequence, no man could lawfully represent those States in the councils of the nation.

by the insurrection which it sought to suppress. The suppression of that insurrection accomplished that result. The government of the United States maintained by force, the usurpation by which it was created had been overof arms the supreme authority over all the territory and thrown, and the States had again resumed their allegiance

no new power: no enlarged jurisdiction; no rights either of territorial possession of civil authority, which it did not possess before the rebellion broke out. All the right-ful power it can ever possess is that which is conferred Second. But it is asserted, in support of the authority

Nor do these extravagant and unjust claims on the part and so steadfastly pursued by the President of the Uni-struggle was about, determined that they would this question on the side of the Constitution a

the arguments or excuses urged on their behalf. It is al- impaired-if the people of the South are to-day less cor- pevious occasions, that my faith is in the great me dial in their allegiance than they were immediately upon the clouds seem to be more lowering, my faith, inst

First. That these States by the act of rebellion, and by the close of the war-we believe it is due to the changed giving away loomed up through the clouds, beyond tone of the legislative department of the general govern-voluntarily withdrawing their members from Congress, for-

My countrymen, you all know that tyranny and de ecceive it again at the hands of the supreme legislative an- has endeavoured to supplant and defeat the President's ism, in the language of Thomas Jefferson, can be thority of the government op its own terms and at its own discretion. If representation in Congress and participation wise and beneficent policy of restoration; to their exclu-cised and excited more effectually by the many the in the government were simply privileges conferred and held by favor, this statement might have the merit of plausi-to the withdrawal from them of rights conferred and by step, and violate day after day, and months sility-but representation is, under the constitution, not guaranteed by the constitution, and to the evident pur- months, the Constitutional rights and the fundamental only expressly recognized as a right, but it is imposed as a duty, and is essential in both aspects, to the existence of the government and to the maintenance of its authority. In free governments fundamental and essential rights cannot beforfeited, except against individuals, by due proress of law. Nor can constitutional duties and obliga- provinces and a conquered people. In all things subor- This is truth, and because others, as well as myself. tions be discarded or laid aside. The enjoyment of rights dinate and subject to the will of their conquorors-free seen proper to appeal to the patriotism and repub may be for the time suspended by the failure to claim only to obey laws, in making which they are not allow- feeling of the country, we have been denounced in the verest terms. Slander upon slander, viturperation

viturperation of the most villainous character has No people has ever yet existed whose loyalty and faith, its way through the press. What, gentlemen, has such treatment, long continued, would not alienate and such treatment, long continued, would not alienate and your and my sin? What has been the cause of our o impair, and the ten millions of Americaus who live in ding? I will tell you :-Daring to stand by the const the South, would be unworthy citizens of a free country, tion of our fathers,

committed, and rendered void when the insurrection it- come guardians of the rights and privileges bequeathed more important than those of any Convention that to us by the fathers and founders of this republick, if assembled in the United States. [Great applause.] nor the duty to be represented was in the least impaired they would accept, with uncomplaining submission, the I look with my mind's eye upon that collection of cit by the fact of insurrection. But it may have been that by humiliations thus sought to be impressed upon them.— coming together, volunta ily, and sitting in council ideas-with principles and views commensurate wit Resentment of injustice is always and everywhere essenthe States, and co-extensive with the whole people tial to freedom; and the spirit which prompts the States contrast it with the collection of persons who are th This was in fact the case. An insurgent power, in the and people lately in insurrection, but insurection, but insurrecti

gives still firmer assurance of the future power and free-dom of the republick. For whatever responsibility the Southern people may have incurred in resisting authority of the national government, and in taking up arms for its overthrow they may head to may have

in taking up arms for its overthrow, they may be held to answer

as individuals before the judicial tribunals of the land, and for But this was only an obstacle to the enjoyment of the that conduct, as societies and organized communities, they have

scious authors of the insurrection, candor and common justice demand the concession that the great mass of those who be-

TURPENTINE .- On Friday last the market opened with a For terms, apply to brisk demand for this article, sales being made at \$3 30 for virgin, \$3 05 for yellow dip, and \$1 521 for hard, # 280 ths. The market has since ruled firm at these figures, and all received has found quick sales. Owing to the low

stage of the water courses, little or none can now come in States. Yes, I will go farther, and say that the declara-tions you have made, that the principles you have enun-from above tide-way, and therefore the arrivals have ciated in your address are a second proclamation of eman-cipation to the people of the United States. [R.n. wed] been exceedingly light, and for the week just ended reach a plause] For in proclaiming and re-proclaiming these only 802 bals, which sold as follows :

successful war. But, whatever may be the guilt or the punishment of the con-scious authors of the insurrection, candor and common justice demand the concession that the great mass of these who be-came involved in its responsibility acted upon what they be-lieved to be their duty, in defence of what they had been taught to believe to be their rights, or under a compulsion, phy. 8 30.... 3 05..... 1 521 8 3).... 8 05..... 1 521 only salvation of the country, for our country rises above Wednesday..... 56.... all party consideration or influences. How many are there Thursday...... 86..... 8 30 8 05 1 542 Aug 7

To LONDON, ENG.-784 bbls. spirits turpentine ; 402 do.

To RIO DE JANEIRO. -- 78,334 ft. lumber. To HAVANA.-285,424 ft. lumber.

> CAROLINA FEMALE COLLEGE. ANSON COUNTY, N. C.

THIS INSTITUTION WILL OPEN UNDER UNUSUally favorable auspices, on the first Monday in September next.

The standard of scholiarship will not be surpassed by that of any Female School in the South.

Expenses as follows :-Board, washing and fuel, per session of 19 weeks, \$55, on a specie basis, or its equivalent in currency. Tuition from \$10 to \$25, payable in nke man-

Pupils furnish their own lights, towels, sheets and pillow cases.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned, or refer to Catalogues at the office of Cox, Kendall & Co., Wilmington, N. C.

J. E. BLANKENSHIP, President C. F. College.

Ansonville, N. C. Aug. 17, 1866-29-tf.

Aug. 23.

Real Estate for Sale.

THAT FINE BUILDING LOTS ON THE CORner of Third and Ked Cross streets, with a small new honse with four rooms on one Lot, front

> S. M. WEST, Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker. 29 tr.

Agents Wanted for the Life and Campaigns of

GEN'L (STONEWALL) JACKSON,

By Prof. R. L. Dabney, D. D., of Va.

THE STANDARD BIOGRAPHY OF THE IMMORTAL Corner 7th and Main S., Richmond, Va. ts265-d1m.w7t*