

Fourth of July

The day was celebrated in this city by the Military and the Provost, an immense concourse of the latter being out upon the occasion.

Whenever the Declaration of Independence was read throughout the States of the North, on Wednesday, it is to be hoped that the listening people were fired with a virtuous indignation at the recollection of the wrongs inflicted upon the colonies by Queen the Third, the inhuman monster.

It has refused to pass laws for the accommodation of large districts of the people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation—a right inalienable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

It has affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power.

It has combined to subject us to a jurisdiction (they had no Freedom's Bureau, however, in those days) foreign to our Constitution and unacknowledged by our laws.

It has created a multitude of new offices and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people and eat out their substance.

It has quartered large bodies of armed troops among us, compelling us to accommodate them, from house to house, for the lodging of their soldiers.

It has imposed taxes on us without our consent.

The Amended Constitution

In all free governments, the rights and powers of the rulers can only be properly defined and limited, and the rights of the governed properly prescribed and protected, by written compact or constitutions. These have been universally regarded as the organic law of the land, incapable of being or intentionally changed by the ordinary apparatus of legislation, which may be changed by passion or prejudice.

Important modifications of the Constitution of this State have been desirable for years; changes also have been necessary by the remarkable events in the history of our people, which have recently transpired, and a very earnest desire has long been felt among our whole people, for such an amendment and codification of the original Constitution of the State, with all subsequent amendments of that instrument, as would present a connected, clear and systematic resume of the organic law of the State.

As we have heretofore stated, this work has been done, and we trust admirably, by the labors of the committee, and the Convention. It will be found to be carefully condensed and arranged under appropriate headings, and made easily comprehensible by the avoidance of technicalities, which serve to embarrass the unlearned. We have called it the new Constitution. In the sense of comprehensiveness it is new, though it embodies the old, having such changes as were deemed necessary.

Whatever objections may exist in the minds of the people as to the agency and powers of the Convention, or whatever prejudice may have been excited by the course of the body in regard to legislation, or to the objectionable views of some members of the body, we doubt the propriety or the prudence of making up a judgment adverse to the instrument itself from any extraneous cause. Nor should it be hastily rejected because of some imperfection or on account of one or more objectionable features.

All human efforts must be imperfect, and the hazard of frequent attempts to change the organic law ought to be admitted as, not to risk the loss of what may be generally acceptable, for the sake of gaining one or two desirable changes, but we lose more than we gain. We are, therefore, free to say, that while these objections to the new or amended Constitution, we would prefer living under it for the next fifty years, rather than submit it again to a Convention claiming plenary and unrestricted powers.

We therefore urge all the people of the State, capable to read and digest the Constitution recently adopted by the Convention and now being scattered through the State, before making up a settled judgment, and if they find it to be acceptable generally, as we think they will, let them be contentedly and heartily accepting it, because of a few objectionable features. In the world of human events, it is more than probable, that in a few years, as great will be the progress of the spirit of change, and so radical, opportunities for modifying it will not be rare, however distant. At another time, we shall witness the important changes made in the instrument.

INTERVIEW FOR THE DEAF, DUMB AND THE BLIND.—The people of this State have been as anxious to enjoy their rights. The Deaf, Blind, and the Mute, a most timely monthly periodical published at the Institution, says that the past session has been a very pleasant one to all concerned with it, and expresses the hope that all will spend a pleasant vacation and return promptly at the commencement of the next session.

GOVERNMENT'S NEWS.—We are greatly pleased to be able to chronicle the re-appearance of this able and conservative journal. We hope that the encouragement and patronage which it may receive, will which it merits, will speedily repair the losses which its proprietors sustained by fire.

A Hopeful View

It is the part of folly, and of moral cowardice as well, to succumb to the pressure of surrounding misfortunes. However oppressive to the present, and however portentous as to the future, the brave and sanguine will combat the one and go forth manfully to encounter the other. The existing condition of the South, and the further evils with which it is threatened, under the sway of Radical fanaticism, and malignity, are certainly sufficient, if ever any thing was in the annals of nations, to crush the spirit and exhaust the hopes of a people. But if we will survey the field calmly and intelligently, in the light of the past, it will not be difficult to pluck some consolation—even out of the very circumstances that now so painfully disturb us and excite our worst apprehensions.

The lessons of history, if they teach anything, plainly demonstrate that reaction is the logical consequence of excess. The violent and vindictive persecutions of the early Christians gave our holy religion an impetus that, under different circumstances, it might have been ages in acquiring. The demagogical fury of the French Revolution, when the foundations of government were upheaved, the worship of God expelled and Reason enshrined as Deity, was succeeded by a long period of order and quiet, and a reign of morals and devotionism that has rarely been seen in any country and such a people. The authors of the guillotine themselves perished beneath its blade, and Reason, buried from its false throne, roused its way in the minds and hearts of men. And all excess, whether in a right or wrong direction, are followed by counter-action. The puritanical fervor and sterner habits of the days of Cromwell were succeeded by unbridled license, and a corrupt and voluptuous moral abandonment, during the reign of the second Charles.

These facts we say, convey an impressive moral, and teach, for us, the encouraging lesson, that the passions of men, in whatsoever form excited, are fleeting, and subside in a rapidly proportioned to their excess. If such has been the case in the past, even in the remotest ages of antiquity, it is but reasonable to suppose that, in this day of vaunted progress, enlightenment and civilization, the same result will be the more speedily and effectually accomplished. There is no reason to suppose that the American people, in this particular, are an exceptional race. Indeed, there is every reason for the hope and the belief, in our existing situation, that this popular tendency, when operated upon and assisted by the interests of trade and the facilities of commerce and telecommunication, will be hastened to its consummation. It is, therefore, our confident anticipation, however insipid the present indication may be,—that the day is not remote when the angry tide apparently threatening to engulf the people and the States of the South will flow into other and better channels. May, it will flow backward, and in turn will overwhelm the bad, desperate and unscrupulous men who would have let loose its turbulent waves upon us. When the sober second thought,—the calm after the storm of passion which has swept across this State,—shall have taken possession of the masses of the people, there will come a day of regret for the madness which has ruled this hour, and an indignant reckoning with its fomenters and instigators. In this speculation comes our "hopeful view" of the situation.

Of history we have no fears. The time for writing it, or making it up, has not arrived. The prejudices and animosities growing out of the late conflict have not sufficiently subsided. When, however, the calm and dispassionate judgment shall have been formed, as it will be, surely and certainly, the South will have no reason to blush for the record—the endurance, valor and heroism,—its conduct of the war, so far as lay in its contracted ability, according to civilized usage,—the names and the fame of its great leaders and of its citizen-soldiers,—will illuminate the pages of the historian, while its whole bearing in the unequal contest will excite the admiration of posterity. No, we have no fears of history. We are content to leave in its hands everything connected with the great war. Burying all passion ourselves, we address us to the present, and hope that we have succeeded in impressing our readers with some little of the encouragement which we are disposed to indulge.

Address of Members of Congress

We give to-day the address of the conservative Democratic Senators and members of Congress to the people of the United States. Its fervid patriotism all will admire, and we hope that its spirit will be fully realized by the entire mass of conservative men, whether they be Democrat, Republican or Whig.

By some strange oversight the New York Times chooses to with the New York World as opposed to the proposed Convention in Philadelphia on the 14th of August next. We have at its time expressed an opinion adverse to that Convention, but on the contrary have warmly advocated it from the beginning. We have insisted that all conservatives of every party should by aids for the present their popular party predilections, for the sake of harmony among the friends of President Johnson. We specially commended the course of these Democrats who were ready to do so, for the highly patriotic reason, that the country was in danger, and it was important that all should merge or ignore party for the present, to save the country from the rule and ruin of Radicalism.

We beg that the people of North Carolina will not delay action upon this subject. Let every district in the State send two delegates, one for each of the old parties, prudent men, who would act wisely in that Convention. The delegates elected from the several districts could name four gentlemen to represent the State at large. The Convention meets in Philadelphia on Tuesday, the 14th, 8 A. M. Virginia and other States are moving. Let not the Old North State be behind.

GOVERNMENT'S NEWS.—We are greatly pleased to be able to chronicle the re-appearance of this able and conservative journal. We hope that the encouragement and patronage which it may receive, will which it merits, will speedily repair the losses which its proprietors sustained by fire.

Pardons

Warrants of pardons have been received at the Executive Office for the following persons, who can obtain them by personal application, or by written authority. Blank certificates of acceptance accompany the pardons, which must be signed in duplicate and forwarded to the Secretary of State at Washington.

Assassins.—Charles F. Faucett, M. H. White and A. A. Fattilo. Assassins.—W. H. Patrick and William Allen. Assassins.—Monteville Patton. Assassins.—Abel Harboe. Assassins.—T. G. Lutterloh and S. T. Hawley.

Assassins.—W. F. Howland, S. C. Howland, A. M. Haskitt, T. P. Haskitt and E. J. Howland. Assassins.—Daniel M. Hobbs. Assassins.—Samuel Pharr, Charles J. Harris, and Ezekiel Johnston. Assassins.—Henderson Sherill, Hiram A. Lawrence, Jon. M. Lawrence, John Wilford, and M. L. McCorkle.

Assassins.—C. L. Hunt, W. H. Henderson, J. D. Keesee, John A. Hambock, Samuel Boston, Thos. L. Lee, and J. W. James. Assassins.—Wm. A. Ryan, F. J. Eades, Harman Smith, Samuel H. Crutchfield, James T. Ryan, J. C. Hooker, and H. Henderson. Assassins.—D. E. Bowers. Assassins.—John Michael. Assassins.—E. L. Moore and Benjamin H. Hale.

Assassins.—Orates A. Keechler and Robert Gray. Assassins.—Jas. Thomas and Charles Smith. Assassins.—Samuel B. Glenn, A. G. Thomas, George W. Haley, Cyrus J. Wheeler, and John A. Mabree. Assassins.—J. W. Hanna. Assassins.—S. R. Boyster, Richard Thorp, John M. Kittle, Samuel Lettiner and John Hargrave. Assassins.—W. H. Edmondson. Assassins.—Wm. H. Smith, A. B. Hill and Benjamin Hunter. Assassins.—G. M. Moore. Assassins.—Dr. G. C. Moore and Hyslop Hays. Assassins.—E. H. Sanderson. Assassins.—C. W. Howell. Assassins.—William Hicks. Assassins.—James Herring. Assassins.—David Parks, Joseph H. Wilson, M. H. Johnston, H. A. Hunter, and James P. Irvin.

Assassins.—John Ingram. Assassins.—Nat. Kirby. Assassins.—L. W. Lawhorn and W. T. Jenkins. Assassins.—W. R. Whitehead. Assassins.—T. R. Ray, Hugh Kirkpatrick, A. C. Hunter, and John B. McJade. Assassins.—Hardy Hardie. Assassins.—James Joyce. Assassins.—Hazel Hicks and R. M. Moore. Assassins.—W. R. Friley, Levi Traylor, W. M. Kinney, Joshua Miller, Lawrence A. Bringle, Joseph A. Hawkins, W. T. Marlin and M. S. McKinnon. Assassins.—Richard M. Jones and Richard B. Henderson. Assassins.—J. C. Bain, John Righter and N. C. Jarrell. Assassins.—L. O. Jolly and T. B. Austin. Assassins.—Lizzy Hestcock. Assassins.—Martin L. Patterson and Wiley Patterson. Assassins.—J. W. Killian. Assassins.—William H. H. Tucker, Lroy Jordan, Neidham Price and Alfred Jones. Assassins.—T. J. Green and H. H. Goodloe. Assassins.—Laura B. Hughes and J. F. Kornegay. Assassins.—Enoch Triplett, Mrs. D. A. Hunt, Wm. H. Hubbard, James G. Harts, A. L. Hochett, Emanuel Harold and B. F. Johnson. Assassins.—Hon. R. C. Poyner, J. M. Gray and J. B. Jones.

Laying aside all old party affiliations, all we know where we stand, let us unite upon such men as truly represent the feelings and sentiments of the masses of our people.—Goldens News.

The above expresses precisely the views we entertain at this crisis. The Republic is in danger. The country is called upon to change radically the Constitution of the United States, from a government of the people of the several Federal States, to that of a consolidated power, under the rule of a banished anti-democratic majority. It behooves every man who loves the country of Washington, and the government framed by our fathers, to resist this movement to the utmost. We must strive for the Constitution as it is, and the Union, as it was. We must oppose all further amendments to the Constitution. We are glad that our excellent contemporary, the Goldens News, has been resumed at a period when its services, in aid of the right, are so much needed. We hope the friends of the country, the Union and the Constitution, will rally to its support, and the support of the conservative press of the State generally.

AMERICAN CONSERVATION.—In speaking of the Convention committee on the Constitution, we have only alluded to Messrs. B. F. Moore and Wm. Eason, Jr., as members of it. We are informed that the Committee consisted of Messrs. Moore, Eaton, McCorkle, Thompson, and T. R. Caldwell. The omission must be charged wholly to the infirmity of our memory, and to the fact that we had heard Messrs. Moore and Eaton specially spoken of as the authors.

GOVERNMENT'S PROCLAMATION.—The President of the Convention, directing as he should to be held for the ratification or rejection of the amended Constitution, on the first Thursday in August, will be found in another column.

The National Convention. The Charlotte Times endorses the proposed National Convention at Philadelphia, and makes the following good suggestion: "Col. William Johnson, who is a prudent as well as firm man, of known conservative and national views, will be in Philadelphia about that time, and we respectfully present his name as one of the delegates from the State at large. However, no more embracing the State's made with a view of sending delegates than let Col. Johnson set for this district."

GOV. HOLDEN AT WORK

WHO ARE THE DELEGATES? Terms of Restoration for North Carolina. (Special Dispatch to the New York Tribune.) WASHINGTON, Aug. 3, 1866.

A delegation of North Carolina, in haste anxious to ascertain upon what terms the State can be restored, Mr. Thaddeus Stevens learned from them that they must adopt the Constitution as amended, and that it would also be necessary for Congress to pass an enabling act by a two-thirds vote, setting forth who in the new State shall participate in a Convention to form a new Constitution.

On being requested to designate who should thus be recognized as competent to reconstruct the State, the delegation conferred together, and to-day sent Mr. Stevens the following draft of a necessary section for the enabling act: "No one shall be eligible to a seat in the Convention or permitted to vote for delegates thereto, or upon the ratification of the Constitution that the Convention shall submit to the people, who at any time before the rebellion, as an officer of the United States, or of the State in other capacity, had taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and subsequently thereupon voluntarily engaged in the rebellion, or intentionally gave aid and comfort thereto, or who has held under the so-called Confederate Government the position of President, Vice-President, member of the cabinet, member of either branch of Congress, Judge of the civil Courts, foreign agent, or officer of the army above the grade of Colonel, or of the navy above the grade of Lieutenant, or the office of Governor, Secretary of State, or Treasurer of the State, while in rebellion, or who resigned any position under the United States and took part in the rebellion, or who at any time voluntarily engaged in molesting, restraining, threatening, or injuring any citizen, his family, or estate, because of his opposition to the rebellion, or because of his efforts in behalf of the Union, unless it shall be made to appear that such person ceased to aid the rebellion and exerted himself for a restoration of the Union before the 1st day of January, 1865."

Gov. Holden is the only Radical North Carolina known to be at Washington. If there be a delegation, it is self appointed and misrepresents the Union men of the State.—(Eos, SEPTIEMBRE.)

The democrats are claiming Generals Grant and Sherman as both warmly in favor of the Philadelphia Convention, and will use their influence to insure its success.—Wash. News.

RALEIGH MONEY MARKET

Table listing various financial items and their values, including Bank of North Carolina, Cape Fear, Charlotte, Lexington, etc.

RALEIGH NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA

Table listing various financial items and their values, including Bank of Cape Fear, Charlotte, Commerce, etc.

MARKET REPORT

Table listing various market items and their prices, including HEEP, BACON, BUTTER, etc.

Cotton Yarn and Shootings

Wm. A. WILSON, 17 Wilmington, Feb. 1, 1866.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

Wm. M. Nelson, Adm'r of Edw. M. A. Laughinghouse, dec'd. Petition to make real estate assets, filed June 20, 1866.

It appearing from Petition, that John Laughinghouse, one of the defendants, in a sum rendered in this State, and in the State, that said issue was made of said non-residence, according to law, and that said defendant is hereby notified to appear and make defense to this suit, at the Court to be held on the 2nd Monday in August next, and to reply to the property levied on, or judgment shall be entered against him, and the land levied on to satisfy the Plaintiff's debt.

Wm. M. NELSON, Adm'r of Edw. M. A. Laughinghouse, dec'd. Clerk of said Court, at office in Windsor, the second Monday of May, A. D. 1866. WILLIAM P. GURLEY, C. C. C.

Wm. M. Nelson, Adm'r of Edw. M. A. Laughinghouse, dec'd. Attachment Levied on Land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks, in the Sentinel, a paper published in Raleigh, notifying the defendant to appear at the next term of this Court to be held on the 2nd Monday in August next, and to reply to the property levied on, or judgment shall be entered against him, and the land levied on to satisfy the Plaintiff's debt.

Wm. M. NELSON, Adm'r of Edw. M. A. Laughinghouse, dec'd. Clerk of said Court, at office in Windsor, the second Monday of May, A. D. 1866. WILLIAM P. GURLEY, C. C. C.

VIRGINIA-BUCKINGHAM CIRCUIT COURT

Edmund W. Hubbard and Wm. J. Epps, executors of Martha B. Epps, deceased, the same Edmund W. Hubbard and Wm. J. Epps, as heirs and assigns of said Martha B. Epps, deceased, trustee for Mary M. Helling—Plaintiffs.

BUCKINGHAM C. H. COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

The parties and all persons interested in the above mentioned debts are hereby notified that I have appointed the law office of Mr. R. H. Herring, at Asheville, N. C., as the place for the filing of all claims against the estate of said Martha B. Epps, deceased, on or before the 15th day of July, 1866, at the time and place for taking the account and making the equities thereby directed; and all persons who have claims against the estate of said Martha B. Epps are hereby warned to lay their claims before me on or before the said day, with the evidence in support of the same.

WAKE FOREST COLLEGE

The FALL SESSION of this Institution will commence on Friday, July 7th. Arrangements are made to meet the wants of students of every grade. The expenses of the Term, including tuition, board, and books, do not exceed \$100.00 for students, and \$125.00 for Collegiate students.

THE EMPIRE SINGLE-REACTION

It is acknowledged to be by all, the best Single-Action Machine in America. With only one moving part, it is simple, durable, and easy to transport. It works by the action of the steam, and does not require the use of any other power. It is made in the Empire, and is sold by the Empire and goes into the Empire.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

THOMAS M. MANN, THOMAS L. MANN, & OTHERS. Petition for Partition of Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that THOMAS M. MANN, the defendant in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks, in the Sentinel, a paper published in Raleigh, notifying the said THOMAS M. MANN of the filing of this Petition, and that unless he appears at the next term of this Court, and answers the Petition, the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard or party as to him.

Wm. M. NELSON, Adm'r of Edw. M. A. Laughinghouse, dec'd. Clerk of said Court, at office in Oxford, the first Monday in May, 1866. A. LANDIS, Clerk.

Wm. M. NELSON, Adm'r of Edw. M. A. Laughinghouse, dec'd. Attachment Levied on Land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks, in the Sentinel, a paper published in Raleigh, notifying the defendant to appear at the next term of this Court to be held on the 2nd Monday in August next, and to reply to the property levied on, or judgment shall be entered against him, and the land levied on to satisfy the Plaintiff's debt.

Wm. M. NELSON, Adm'r of Edw. M. A. Laughinghouse, dec'd. Clerk of said Court, at office in Windsor, the second Monday of May, A. D. 1866. WILLIAM P. GURLEY, C. C. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

FREDERICK L. ROBERTS, ADM'R OF DURHAM McDONALD, DUNCAN A. DIXON, ET AL. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that DUNCAN A. DIXON, and William P. Williams and wife Penelope B. reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks, in the Sentinel, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, notifying said defendants to appear at the next term of the Court, to be held at the Court-house in Edenton, on the 1st Monday of August next, and that unless they do appear, the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard or party as to them.

Wm. M. NELSON, Adm'r of Edw. M. A. Laughinghouse, dec'd. Clerk of said Court, at office in Edenton, the 1st Monday of May, A. D. 1866. W. S. KERRICK, Clerk.

Wm. M. NELSON, Adm'r of Edw. M. A. Laughinghouse, dec'd. Attachment Levied on Land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks, in the Sentinel, a paper published in Raleigh, notifying the defendant to appear at the next term of this Court to be held on the 2nd Monday in August next, and to reply to the property levied on, or judgment shall be entered against him, and the land levied on to satisfy the Plaintiff's debt.

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