# THEFT AFFAR AFTAR ALLONG

## Editors. SEATON GALES. Friday Evening, July 20, 1866. Fon THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, AS IT IS, AND THE UNION AS IT WAS. NO FURTHER AMENDMENTS. FOR GOVERNOR. JONATHAN WORTH.

THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL,

OF RANDOLPH.

Remember that the election for the ratification of the amended Constitution of North Carolina, will be held on the 2d., 3rd. and 4th of August next, throughout the State.

#### OUR TERMS. six months, ...... 5 00 one month, ..... 1 00 10111100 " two months, 2 00 Semi-Weekly, per year, 3 00 Weekly, per year, 300 Our terms are invariably in advance. Money may be sent us by the Rail Road conductors or the Express Companies.

### Another War Indicated.

The turbulent and agitating revolutionary spirit, evinced by the Radicals, grows no better. Conservatism has unfortunately eked out entirely among the ultra men of the Republican party. Gen. Sherman, the other day, in a brief address to the students of Yale College, said that he had had enough of war, but that they, the students, would live to participate in one, in comparison with which the late war was a small affair.

In connection with this idea, we find that the sentiment is a growing one, especially, too, among Northern people, both officers and civilians, that the war is not over ; and . the uncertainty, doubt and anxiety, which still hang on the Southern mind and weigh down its energies, seem to have fixed in the Southern people an impression that the end is not yet. Yet, among the thoughtful in the Bouth, the idea of war, in which they are to participate, does not interinto their calculations. We hear on all sides, "we have had enough of it,"-the past is sufficient." How this may be, in the whirl of events, no human tongue can say, yet we find, everywhere, a desire, on the part of the Southern people, for peace, quictude and the successful are after these satural benefits which will the bring recorporation and prosperity. Every phase of the conflict, now waging

against the President by the Radical Congress, evolves some new feature, and reveals the fixed purpose of that party to succeed in holding the eins of government, at the risk of a direct couffict of arms with the President and his supporters. Mr. Raymond, of the New York Times, who, by the way, is not so reliable as he might be, because of his vascillating course, has reily, in a latter to the Times, revealed the de signs of the Radicals, and gives the secret hisfory of the late resolution passed by the House, calling on the States to organize, discipline and equip their militia, and directing that twothirds of the arms, ordnance and ammunition now under custody of the general Government be distributed among the States-the distribution among the loyal States to take place inmediately, and that among the States lately in rebellion to be postponed until further orders,

## The Lecture System.

It is a reproach to this community, and has long been a reflection upon its intelligence, that Extract from a Letter from Geo. W. Weston, we manifest, ordinarily, so great an indifference to public intellectual entertainments. We do not think, however, that this defect is, by any means, confined to this community. We know of a recent instance, where a learned and eminent Divine in a sister city, who was announced for weeks beforehand to deliver a lecture upon a subject of general interest and historical importance, was compelled to give the result of his laborious investigations and research to an audience of scarcely thirty persons. Nor is the lamentable and culpable indifference in this matter peculiar to North-Carolina. It is a Southern fault, and one which should be remedled .- and the sooner the better.

What is needed is, that instruction, education, should be popularized, should be made easily accessible to all portions of the community. In no manner can this be so readily and successtully accomplished as though the medium of cheap public lectures. It is such a system that has diffused so much of practical intelligence and information among the laboring classes at the North, and in England and Scotland. It is to anch an instrumentality that the world of science is indebted for a Hugh Miller, who traced the foot-prints of the Creator on the mountain and in the mine, and grandly harmonized the teachings of Geology with the teachings of the Bible. He, and many an other profound thinker and benefactor in the world of letters, conceived their first undefined aspirations after fame, felt their first thirst for knowledge, and saw the first glimmering dawn of their future greatness,

under the influence, probably, of some chcap lecture in the quiet village hall or church. It is not only in an educational point of view that the system is productive of happy results,

but the moral benefits are almost incalculable. By affording the people,---and especially the young,-opportunities and occasions for rational enjoyment, combined with mental improvement and social intercourse, time, which might otherwise be consumed in idleness or dissipation, is profitably employed.

We have not the leisure to enlarge upon the ubject and to present it to our people in its many imposing aspects. We should hail with delight, as an evidence of political, moral and whole people from their own local offices, was social recuperation, superior to any yet exhibited in our midst, a more general disposition and growing desire to patronize the diffusion of war. In this famous ukase of February 26, 1832, popular knowledge, through the medium of pub. lie lectures.

IT WILL BE SEEN that the Radicals in Congress are again attempting to ride rough-shod ver the Constitution. . Stevens proposes that to the call of the Spenhars of the five from the The Constitution expressly lodges the power to convene Congress in special session in the hands of the President. When such things are done in the face of day, and in defiance of the high safe-guards of the supreme law of the lands there can be nothing ahead of us but turbulence, quered party from office either prescribed by anarchy and strife. In this connection, we law or practised in fact. Louis XVIII, constituthere can be nothing ahead of us but turbulence, would call attention to the significant predic- ted his chamber of peers, taking 91 of the ald tion of the Hon. Montgomery Blair, at a late Democratic meeting in Pennsylvania. THE TENNESSEE cheat has been constitutionted. The spurious and bogus, Legislature of that State, under the infamous sway of Brown- after its conquest in 1814 by Bernadotte, who low, - representing about one-fourth of the people of the State, and that fourth principally consisting of squatters and foreigners, - has, by by their own Diet of Eidswold. In our own compulsory measures, ratified the Constitutional amendment. This is the grossest fraud of this age of political iniquities. It will be perceived that, even now, Stevens opposes the admission of Tennessee. She hasn't eaten dirt enough yet, it seems. A warning to the other States of the South ! 不能的我们不得。

# RECONSTRUCTION.

## OF MAINE, ADDRESSED TO THE N.Y. TRIBUNE.

The third section of the Constitutional endment disquatries forever from being a Senator or Representative in Congress, or President and Vice President, and elector of from holding any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, all persons who, "having previously taken an oath as a nember of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legis lature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the laws, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof." The description of the persons excluded is so aweeping as to embrace almost everybody of any consid eration in the Southern States. An oath to support the Constitution of the United States is, y that Constitution, required to be taken by members of the State Legislatures and "all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and the several States." When everybody is reckoned who has been a member of a State Legislature, or a Justice of the Peace, or an excentive officer of any kind, few are left, except the very young, for whose exclusion from offic s worth while, in any aspect, to provide.-For all substantial purposes, the exclusion might as well have been of all persons engaged in the rebellion or giving it ald anci-comfort. Indeed, universal exclusion would have been better even than this defective enumeration of classes, which gives an outlet of escape to a justly obnoxious class-the officers of the army and navy who descried their colors and went over to the enemy.

If the description of the persons to be excluded is thus sweeping, the description of the offices from which they are to be excluded is not less so. It is from every "office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State," high or low, and of every class, not excepting the merely clerical. No Southern rebel who, at any period of his life, had sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, can ever be a militia officer, or a justice of the peace, or a county cletk, or a deputy sheriff .it is difficult to conceive of a proscription of a whole population more thoroughly devised and perfected at every point. Nothing to compare with it, or in any way resembling it, is found in the history of modern times, in the many cases which have occurred of the victory of one party over another in civil wars within the same country, or of the subjection of one country to another by subjugation. The exclusion of a not thought of even by Nicholas L, when he was dealing with a conquered people who had incurred all the penalties of rebellion as well as setting the affairs of Poland, after the crushing of a great rebellion in 1831, a ukase in other respects so severe as to draw down the denuncistion of the liberal press of Europe, and of General Lafayette in the French Chambers, Nicholas not only did not proscribe the conquered Poles from office, but he expressly declared, in article 7, that they should "be en public functions, according or to exercise or talents."

In neither of the political settlements of France, in 1814 and in 1815, which were mixed cases of foreign conquest and of restoring an old dynasty having partisans at home as well as foreign allies, was any proscription of the conenators of Napole a and 12 dign

Punishments are demanded. They have als ready been inflicted, and in such measure as to move the pity of the world. For the offences of populations, penalties must fall upon them as opulations, and not as individuals, and must so fall, alas ! (such is the imperfection of human retribution,) upon the innocent as well as the guilty. If the South has greatly erred or sinned, so also has it greatly suffered. No lacking feature would make the picture of its misery more sombre. Blasted fields, towns destroyed by conflagration, rural homesteads converted into charred ruins, public communications broken up, alluvials wider and richer than those of Egypt changed into noxious wastes by the destruction, through the confusion and inattention of war, of defences against the floods which had occupied the labors of generations ; wounded men everywhere appealing to the charity of those who are only less miserable than themselves ; all trust funds of colleges, of hospitals, and of dead men's estates, engulfed in the mon catastrophe; youth deprived of education; the provision made by foresight for old age, for the dependent sex, and for tender childh swept away; proud men eating the bitter bread of exile and poverty in every country which will receive them; the princely affluence of semitropical agriculture vanished like a dream, and mbered only like a dream to aggravate the want of the waking day ; two thousand millions of money, in one single article of property, annihilated by the emancipation of slaves; the contribution, toreed by the conquerors, of the assumption by the rebellious population of their proportional part of the war debt and pension list created in subduing them-a contribution at least three times greater than that levied on France by the allies in 1815, which was com puted at only fifty-five millions of sterling money, and at least four times greater than was more ately imposed upon Italy by needy and unscrupulous Austria, after the crowning overthrow of Novara ; and worse than all material losses combined, that wound which nature pover heals, unnumbered sons slain in unvailing battle, and whose mangled forms will darken the watches of the night until life ends; such are the outlines only of that hideous misery which has failen, almost with the suddenness of thunder from a bright sky, upon the so lately envied and happy South. If ever, it is now and here, that we should heed the admonition of the great English cardinal, who had himself, in his own person, illustrated so many of the vicissi-

"Press not a falling man too far," From the spirit which, contemplating a situ ation like this, could demand, not security, no indemnity, not guarantees, but more punishment, and merely for the sake of punishment, it is refreshing to turn to the closing scenes of that greatest epic of modern history, and, indeed, of all history,-the empire of the first Napoleon. Entering the gates of Paris, after the treaty of Paris, the King's brother, who afterwards reigned himself, met the nurshals of the empire, headed by Ney, not with reproach but with these words: "Messieurs, you have illustrated the French arms ; you have carried into countries the most remote the glory of the French name; the King claims your exploits ; what has ennobled France can never be strange to him." A year later, when Paris capitulated, fifteen days after Waterloo, and with searcely any other defenders than the fugitives who had escaped across the Sambre at the bridge of Charleroi, the conquerors freely stipulated that "nobody then in the capital should be persecuted in any respect for func-tions they had exercised, or for their political opinions or conduct." In all France the number subjected to penalties was insignificant,-"The allied powers," says Allison, "irritated, beyond measure by the treachery and defection of the whole French army, and the perfidy with which the partizans of Napoleon had revolted

## For the Sentinel. The Lieut. Governorship.

MESSES. EDITORS ;- The time appointed for the election of State, officers will soon come and it is our duty, in selecting them, to discard \$25 REWARD. all old political prejudices and party teelings and place our best men in power.

v. Worth, by his straight-forward, manly and conservative course, has won our admiration and approval, and we shall contribute our mite to retain him in the office he has, so far, occupied with commendable fidelity and impartiality.

Several prominent men have been named in connection with the new office of Lieut. Gov-nor, which was created by our last Convention. ere is one, however, whose claims upon the suffrages of the people have not, as yet, been spoken of. We allude to F. B. Satterthwaite, Esq., of Pitt County. He is well qualified for the position, and well worthy of the honor it would confer upon him. By his own unaided efforts, from a penniless boy, he has, by a determined will and perseverance, made himself a man, and true merit ought to berewarded. His abors, not only in behalf of his own section, but the whole State, have never been appreciat-No legislator has toiled with more untied. ring zeal and energy to advance the interest prosperity of the Strite, than Mr. Satterthwaite.

We suggest his name to the public. Should the people elect him, in our opinion they will never regret their choice. FALKLAND.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. OTICE.

THE WATCH DOG. or Sleeping man's friend,' PULLIAM, JONES & CO.

July 20-2t

# CAPE FEAR BANK.

Notes are reducined by the Cashier of the Raleigh PULLIAM, JONES & CO. July 20-ti

## FOR SALE.

	Super	ior	Family	Flo	ur. Genev	a Mills.	E8 &	CO.	
I	July 20-tf								
	CE	B	TH	IIB	TON :				
	Ry w		a on or	Sect	ore Mond	ty navt	to the	a unde	

350 TONS

of Ice can be purchased, delivered on the Railroad Cars in Wilmington, at ten dollars per ten. C. W. STYRON & CO. July 20-St Wilmington

NOTICE.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Johnston County, N. C., May Term. 1866, I will expose, at public Sale, on Tassday The 29th. August 18%6, (court weak) at the Court House door, in Smithfield, in said County, on a credit of six month, the following Lasd, viz: One tract, containing about 560 Acres, and two thirds of mother tract containing about 700 Acres, ad ioning the above tract.

ing the above tract. "The said land rass within half a mile, of the N. C The said and raws within half a mile of the N. C. The said and raws prove Chaynes Dropes, an add road It is Piney woods lands, and heavily timbered, about hall of the first tract has never been boxed and only a small quantity of the large t mher has been cut. Any one wishing to put up a Steam Baw Mill, or work Turpentire, could not find a better location. Persons wishing to see the lands can do so, by call-ing on Mr John Money, at Clayton or addressing me at Smithfield, N. C. Terms made known on day of sale.

each and every County in the State, under the same rules and regulations as now exist for the election of members of the General Assembly;

at which election all persons qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly, may vote for or against the ratification of the same; those who wish a ratification of the Constitution ro-

ting, with a written or printed ticket, "Rarn ricarron,"-these of a contrary opinion, voting, with a written or printed ticket, "Blanovica," Sheriffs will observe the provisions of the Or-dinance as to the duties thereby imposed.

innoce as to the duties thereby imposed. In witness whereof His Excellency, L.K. J. In witness Worrs, Governor of said State, has hereto set his hand and caus-

ed the great seal of the Slate to be affixed. Done at the City of Baleigh, this the 2nd, day of July, A. D. 1866.

Private Secretary.

By the Governor

July 6-td.

WM. H. BAULEY.

JONATHAN WORTH.

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All orders entrusted to us will meet with prompt JOHN W. HODGES, Executor LUCIUS L. LANIER. of E. S. SANDERS Dec'd. JOHN W. SELBY. N. B. The books of the old firm of LANIEB BRO-THER'S & CO. will be found at our Office. All par-ties indebted will please make as early settlement as possible. JOHN W. SELBY July 20-61\* HENDERSON COLLEGIATE IN-STITUTE, July 19-1w LUCIUS L. LANTER. [ON THE R. and G. R. R.] FRED. A. FETTEE A. M. -Connected for six years with the U sIVERSITY OF NORTH CARO LINA as Tutor-baving taken charge of this Institu-tion, proposes to open it on Monday August 6th. The usual classical and English conress of instruction will be given, his aim being to build ap a thoroughly good school in this neighborhood, and to prepare boys for the ordinary business of life, or for entering with anglit any effour Southern Universities. TERMS -Per cossion of 20 weeks [half in advance] Primary department [ currency]. 50.00 DLOWS, PLOWS, PLOWS: 25 Two Horse Livington County Plows, No 1. and 2 56 One Borse Plows, No 11, 50 No 60, These plows are put up by ourselves, the Cantings are made of the best NEW IRON, they are stocked with best seasoned white oak Lumber and we war-rant them all. ary department [currency]. Higher English B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO. \$25.00 Classical: 530.00 HENDERSON is well known as being a healthy and pleasant locality. Board can be obtained on mode-rato terms. It is important that students should enter at the opening of the session. For further particulars address Mr. FETTER at Heoderson, G anville County. REFERENCES.—The Faculty of the University of N C. Raleigh July 18-tf RANDOLPH MACON COLLEGE. The Board of Trustees having resolved to open the Collegeoin the Last Thursday in September part, and journed on the lith, ins', to meet again on the Lith, of August for the purpose of appointing Professors in the schools of Ancient Languages, Mathematica, Chemistry, etc., and Moral Philosophy. Application for the savdral positions are invited to address the former President. July 20 37aw2w Potersburg Index, Norfolk Virginian, Wilson Caro-linian and Tarboro Southerner, insert each to amount of \$2 and forward bills to this office. SCHOOL NOTICE. DR. WM. A. SMITH, July 18-td2aw At Boydton, Va. MISS FRANCES A. HAYWOOD will resume the exercises of her school for children, on Monday, the lith. of July, at the residence of Miss E. E. Haywood. East of the State Bank. DUNN, PLUMMER & CO., NO. 4 IRON FRONT, SYCAMORE STREET, July 13.1w FOR RENT. PETERSBURG, VA. Por the balance of the year, a small house WITH THREE rooms, near Hon. S. H. Rogers, inte resi-AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF H. L. EMORY & Sons' Patent Improved Universal July 18-tf PULLIAM, JONES & CO. TOR SALE. COTTON GINS. With Condenter and Chamer, for hand or horse power. Best Stretched and Convented spirits Turpentine, by the Barrol. PULLIAM, JONES & CO. LEATHER BELTING. July 18-tf INDIA RUBBER BELTING AND GUM PROCLAMATION. PACKING TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA Hes and Co.'s celebrated Circular saws. Best French Burr and Esopus Mill Stones. Best Archor Brand Bolting Cloths. South a Patent Cast Steel Plaws, made by the cele-rated Collins and Co. In obedience to an Ordinance of the State Convention, ratified the 25th. day of June, 1866, entitled "An Ordinance submitting to the qual-ified voters of the State the ratification or re-W bittemore's Patent Feed Catter, for Hay. Straw jection of the Constitution adopted by the Con-vention," I. JONATHAN WORTH, Governor r Corn Stalis. Single Blads Straw Cuttors and Corn Shells Fairbank's Celebrated Pistform and Counter vention, "I, JONATHAR WORTH, Governor of North Carolina, hereby give notics that on THURBDAY, the SECOND day of AUGUST next, polls will be opened by the Sheriffs of the re-spective Counties, and kept open for three suc-consider days, at the several election procincts in consider days, at the several election procincts in

## 1 Cobb a X Roate, adark roap Mare Mule, with mane of tai closely tribmed. I will pay the above re-rard to any person who will return said mule to me, r farmial information that will had to her recovery. P. B. HAWKINS, July 19-8t Louisburg. SAW MILL FOR SALE. 1 would sell a MULEY SAW MILL and fixtures. ww.complete and in perfect order. If can be seen a successful operation at y residence, 23 miles Vest from Forestville.

Stolen from my stables on Thursday night, 5th inst.

CARRIAGE & HARNESS, The subscriber has a very Superior Carri larmess for sale cheep.

121

Superior Carriage and

W. H. CROW.

"I would give four months time, which would eas ble the purchaser to pay for it easily. JNO. M. CRENSHAW,

Forestville, July 19-2t\*

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

July 19-2w

A GOOD TRACT of land, in 5 miles of the City, containing 200 Acros. 1/2 in Original Oak, Hickory and Dogwood, well watered-Mine Creek ranning through "t. A confortable log Dwelling, Kitchen, Stables and Bure are ou the premises: A portion of the tract is fine bottom land. Terms liberal. PULLIAM, JONES & CO. July 19-tf

P A. WILEY & CO.

BANKERS, FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

Dealers in Uncurrent Money, Gold

and Silver, &c.,

Collections Made.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED

July 19-th

A UCTION SALES.

SATURDAY, JULY 21ST. Will be sold at Towles' Auction & Commission Store -Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. 1 fine Mahogony Secretary, good as new. 1 '' Folding Table. Cottage Bedsteads. Cotton and Shuck mattreases and other furniture and household articles. Barrels good Herrings. Blacksmiths Bellows and Anvil.

1 Large Size Gent Suddle. A lot of Dry Goods and fancy articles to close com-

JAMES M. TOWLES, July 19-8t Auctioneer

1866. FALL TRADE. 1866

LANIER BROTHERS & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

No. 244 W. Baltimore Street, Baltimore.

The undersigned will resume the business formerly continued up the shore form and the same style as heretofores, and have taken Warshouses No. 364 BALTIMOI-E STREET, where they will soon have exposed for sale a Large and Attractive STOCK OF DRY GOODS, complete in all its departments. Ex-uncedimary inducements will be offered to cash buy-

Mr. Raymond says the passage of this resolution is the first step towards preparation for another civil war. Mr. Raymond further mays :

"Most of the leading and reflecting Radicals in Congress take this view of the political foture : If the Fall elections result in the choice of Nor If the Fall elections result in the choice of Nor-thern Democrats enough to constitute, when added to the members from the Southern States, a majority of the House, they assume that this majority, thus constituted, will claim to be the Congress, and will act accordingly, and that they will be recognized by the President as the body to which he will send his message, and whose sensions he will, if the necessity should arise moties the will are the sensity should whose sensions he will, if the necessity should arise, protect by military force. They assert, on the other hand, that the Union members from the logal States—if they constitute a majority from those States—will claim to be the only legal Congress, and will, if seconsery, incoke an insur-rection of the people is maintain them in that po-sition. They do not in the least encoded their pur-rection for the cost of such a conduct their pursition. They do not in the load concernit their pur-pose, in the event of such a collision, to appeal to form, and to drive the visual Congress, with the President and his Cabinol ong supporters, into the President and his Cabinol ong supporters, into the President and his Cabinol one of the stress and most sincers of their number. If you will recall the remarks of Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, in last Wuck's first cancus, you will see this movument clearly foreshudowed --indeed avowed. He declared his belief that an issue of force was rapidly inproaching, and that

indeed avowed. He declared his belief that an issue of force was rapidly approaching, and that we must be prepared to meet it. He acts, and all who co-operate with him in these measures profess to act, under the approhemion that the President intends to resort to force—that he means to disperse the present Co-gress on its reassembling in December, if it refuses to admit the Southern members, and Mr. Farnsworth ascribed to Mr. Seward the declaration that this Geogress should never assemble unless the South-ern members were admitted—in support of this, belief. I need scored y any that Mr. Seward nev-er made any remark of the kind, nor that the project ascribed to the President is purely an in-remation, or at best the grant of a polisi-cal micritance. vention, or at best the crasy dream of a politi-cal nightmare. But in either case is serves the same purpose."

WE PURAMI to day, from the National Intel water, copious extracts from one of the most ent and compact arguments that has yet been presented against the polley and designs of the Radical Revolutionists. It is in the form of a latter addressed to the Editor of the New York Tribus, and, as will be perceived, is from the pen of George W. Weston, Esq., of Maire .--Mr. W. was the founder of the Republican news-paper at Washington. The reader, who may in his communication, will equire no other as to his superior abilities, and enlarged, measurative views. While there are some smmined in it which, of course, we

e, the tenor of the whole life sure, no one will

IMPORTANT ORDER RELATIVE TO MILITARY PRINCIPALITY Following order has been insued by the War Department :

## WAR DEPARTMENT,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 13, 1866. General Orders, No. 46 : Ordered : That a. persons who are undergo-

by military courts, and have been ng sentence imprisoned six months, except those who are under sentence for the crimes of murder, arson, or rape, and excepting those who are under sentence at the Tortugas, he discharged from im-prisonment and the residue of their sentence re-mitted. . These who belong to the military ser-vice, and their term unexpired, will be returned to their command, it it is still in service, and to their command, in the land upon their serving their release is conditional upon their serving their full term and being of good behavior. By order of the President of the United States, E. D. Townselvo, Assistant Adjutant-General.

#### NATIONAL UNION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The following gentlemen compose the National Union Executive Committee, whose rooms are

at the Union National Club, No. 490 Twelfth street, between E and F streets.

Delegates to the Philadelphia Convention ar-riving in the city are requested to call at the rooms of the Club and register their names ; Hox. A. W. Randall,

100	Chairma
	HON. O. H. BROWNING.
200	HON. MONTGOMENT BL
	C. WENDELL, ENQ.
	CHARLES KNAP, KSQ.,
8.5%	A. E. PERRY, Esq.,
1000	SAMURE FOWLER, Esq.,
0.000	the second second second seconds

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HOR, CHARLES MAS Corresponding Secretary, JOHN F. COYLE,

## Recording Secretary.

GOVERNON WORTH .-- We learn that this dis-againsted gentleman arrived here yesterclay om Payetteville, on board the steamer Gover the devotion of almost his entire timemai 18th

Formey, as a public officer, makes very exten-re charges against the Government. The and Duck presents a broad bill.—Leu. Jour.

Pansoxat.—General Brasley T. Jolinson, a distinguished officer in the late Confederate sorvice, we are glad to learn, has settled in this of y and entered upon the practice of law.— field Times.

Empire to only 32 Legitimists. The marshals of Napoleon were his ministers of war, and in no branch of the public service was there proscription of the adherents of the exiled Emperor. Norway was settled on the same principles through Norwegians, and in the manner fixed immediate times, although atrocious cruelties attended the suppression of the great Hunga-rian rebellion, the House of Hapsburg did not venture the experiment of humiliating Hungary. by the exclusion of those who had revolted from all offices, local and imperial. Nor were the seceding cantons of Switzerland reduced to any such condition of political slavery as that, The history of the English presents no example of it, in the fury of their civil wars, or even in their treatment of Ireland. All governments must and do require present fealty in public functionaries, and for more reasons than those which dictate its requirement in those who are merely citizens or subjects. But to punish past rebellion, or resistance, by continued, perpetual, and universal disabilities, is what no Government has yet done, and is what will not be done by the people of the United States, when time has given opportunity for their sober second thought.

Let us not be misled by mere words. Trea-son is the highest of crimes, and, even under our own mild system, is punishable with death.— But neither that punishment, nor any severe indistinal parakhment, our any severe individual punishments, can or ought to be inindividual punishments, can or ought to be in-flicted upon whole populations, nor can whole populations be guilty of the offence of treason in the sense of the criminal code. When States and peoples levy organized war, all lesser facts become merged and lost in the larger one, and the whole subject passes from the domain of the lawyer to the domain of the statesman.— As between the two soctions of this country, what we have been engaged in is not the cap-ture or dispersal of traitors, but the prosecu-tion of war upon a scale of magnitude of which the history of the world presents no example and what we have now to do is to confirm by wise policy the peace which has been conquered 

It is an idle mockery to talk of reconstructing such States as South Carolina and Georgia and Mississippi, with the total exclusion of exercise of public functions. They will submit with more patience, as they can submit with less humiliation; to the control of military Governors, than to the domination of a bandful of their own citizens, detested at home as false to Southern interests, and of whom too have never been anything better than twomany have never faced trimmers.

Guaranties are demanded. Doubtless the are needed, but they can be found abundantly in the reduction of the political power of the South, by a just change in the basis of repre-sentation, and in the prerogative of Congress, which nobody questions, to determine when, under all the circumstables, representatives illities, which will keep alive for a generation he hateful memories of discord.

to his side, insisted peremptorily upon measures of severity." But these "measures of severity," in a country with a population three times inr-ger than that of the South, were only the exo-cution of three persons, and the banishment of tifty eight others.

It is consoling to know that the contrary example of indiscriminate proscription which now threatens to stain the history of America has no origin which marks it as the deliberate sense of agress. This third section of the proposed amendment did not emanate from the Join Committee of Reconstruction, nor did it form any part of the measure as originally adopted by the House. That body enacted a totally dif-ferent provision—the exclusion of rebels from the ballot-box until 1870-a provision looking to security and not to punishment, and proceed-ing upon the theory that the fountain of power in popular government might be corrupted, unless time was given to change the tempers of men known to have been so lately disaffected. The actual measure submitted to the country, which does not look to security at all, which gives to every rebel immediate access to the ballot-box, and which makes certain the lifeballot-box, and which makes certain the life-long continuance of rebel dispositions, by the irritation of a life-long proscription, was hatch-ed in a Senatorial caucus, assembled for succes-sive days under the sweltering sun of a Wash-ington summer, controlled by we know not what passious, and perhaps reaching a final re-sult as much by sheer fatlyne, and the apparent necesity of conting to a supernecessity of coming to an agreement of some sort, as by a real and deliberate concurrence of opinions. But certain it is, at any rate, that this feature of prescription in the Constitutional amendment is an afterthought, and that it has been spring upon the country at the last mo ment, and without warning or discussion.

ment, and without warning or discussion. In vain will it be attempted to reconcile us to it by either of the suggestions, that proscription already exists under the laws imposing test-oaths, or that whatever proscription is contain-ed in this amendment is removable by a twoed in this amondment is removable by a two-thirds vote of both branches of Gongress. No existing proscription does or cas apply to State officers by far the most numerous of all, and what-ever xists may be modified by a mere majority of Congress. The American people will not stul-tify themselves by engrafting a provision into the Constitution merely with the hope that it will be nullified by Congress; they will not in-cur the risk of the factions temper, of more than one-third of one of its branches; nor, finally, will they take upon themselves the estima of an unthey take apon themselves the obligm of an un-precedented proscription, merely to give their representative servants the opportunity of ear-ning a reputation for magnanimity at their ex-pense. DIT

Presented as this amendment is, to be ratified or rejected as a whole, there is no alternative but to reject it, trusting to the future to save what is good in it, and knowing that for the happen, these only will be responsible who have incatricably confounded it with what is totally inadinisible. The preservation of the Union itself is even at more importance than the exact dimensent of the balance of power within the Viries. The reconstruction of the Southern States, and especially of the fawer Southern States, upon the balance of the Southern States, upon the balance of the Southern States, upon the basis of this amendment, is imply impossible. To adopt it is to insure war with them at the find moment that any political change, informal or external, reachers it proceed to release them. The terms of statement which are offered are shatherin, both, to the victors and the vanquished, and are more no to us than to them." Presented as this amendment is, to be ratified so to us than to them.

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