The New Bern Republican. NEW BERN, JULY 18, 1867.

Congress and its Work.

Let Congress do its work well. We want no botching, no supplementary bills, no ex-planations requiring explanation. The one point to be kept well in mind is this: that any contest is between the President and Congress, and not between The President and Congress, the basis of reconstruction adopted by Congress, we publish it for general information and reference. The amendment has up to this date (April 4) been ratified by the following States: Connecticut, Illinois, Universal Amnesty and Impartial Suffrage. sin-21 in all. That must be well and quickly done.

The war left us reconstruction. The abolition of slavery made it necessary that it should be radical. We had to return to the old plan when the majority of the members of Congress were the slave-drivers of the South, and the slavery-spaniels of the North, with the in-evitable payment of the Rebel debt, slave-laws, and the negro as freedmen, and not freemen, or else make a new South. This was the practical problem. Andrew Johnson could have solved it in an hour if, instead of howling about hanging people for treason, he had made 'one brief proclamation coverivg this. He put stumbling-blocks in the way, fired the heart of the North, injured the South, kept the country in turmoil, and had his great office clipped and shorn of two-thirds of its power. Under the present bill the Southern States might have finished registration, held their conventions, adopted suitable constitutions, and taken seats in the next Congress. A great amount of money would have been saved. Sheridan's work, for instance, was done, and in other Departments it was nearly finished. Now it must be done over again, with additional expenditures.

Let this bill be well matured. Two weeks more are trivial compared with the great interests at stake and the perils of inefficient reconstruction. The South must be pacified, and our Mexican affairs must be inquired into. Congress cannot adjourn without a rigid in-'quiry into our diplomatic relations with Mexico. It is said that during the war we were playing falsely, that we showed no real neu-trality, that we made our Republic a base of operations for France, and denied the Liberals any power, that while the people were warmly and passionately in favor of the Mexican Republic our Government was at heart in sympathy with the French. It is said that Mr. Campbell was not ordered to Mexico until after the surrender at Queretaro, that his appointment was not in good faith, and that he tioned. But neither the United States nor any State was directed to remain in New Orleans because we did not wish to offend the Emperor of the French by sending a Minister to Juarcz. It certainly seems suspicious that during the agony of the strife, after the return of Mr. Corwin, no minister was accredited to Juarez. It is even more than suspicious when we re-flect that our diplomacy in many cases seems to have been dictated by England and France -to have been frequently in direct antagon-ism to the wishes of Congress and the country. So far as Mexico is concerned, our diplomacy has been either imbecility or knavery. Our national honor has been wounded. Congress should hold the guilty to a strict reckoning, and let the truth be known. It might be well to do something with the finances, but we deprecate anything hasty on that subject. The harvests are now our best financiers. Sunshine and good weather, and occasional ripening, grateful showers, will do more in the next two months than two years of debate. So, unless some necessity arises, we think Congress had better do its work well and quickly, and adjourn. Let us have as little talk as possible, only earnest counsel, prudence magnanimity, and promptness. Let confiscation, and impeachment, and President-making rest. So far as the South is concerned we do not want surgery, or probing, the knife, or blood-letting, only generous, grateful medi-cines, that will make it comely and strong comely with freedom and justice, and strong in contented and independent labor, bounteous harvests, the cattle feeding upon a thousand hills, school-houses and spelling-books, mills upon her water-courses, and science tearing out of her bosom rich and endles s treasures .--N. Y. Tribune.

THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMEND. MENT.

The following is a correct copy of the amendment proposed as Article XIV of the Constitution of the

RECONSTRUCTION MEASURES.

and not between Congress and the South. All Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Misthis trouble was made, not by the South, but. souri, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Hampshire, New by the President. We only desire to bring the Jersey. New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode South back to the Union upon the basis of Island, Tennessee, Vermont, West Virginia, Wiscon-

The amendment has been rejected by the Legislatures of Delaware, Maryland and Kentúcky, and by all the unreconstructed "States," to wit: Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas and Virginia-13 in all.

Ina, South Carolina, Texas and Virginia—13 in all. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representa-tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both Houses concurring,) That the following article be proposed to the Legisla-tures of the several States as an amendment to the Con-stitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:

ABTICLE XIV. SEC. 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citi-zens of the United States and of the State wherein they

zens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any per-son of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws. SEC. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers; counting the whole number of persons in each State; excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for Paesi-dent and Vice President of the United States, Repre-sentatives in Congress, the executive and judicial offi-cers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States; or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the propor tion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SEC 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President. ir hold any office, civil or military, under the United States or under any State, who having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, 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 same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House remove such disability. SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United

States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for the payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be quesassume or pay any debt or obligation inc aid of insurrection or rehellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void. SEC. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce. by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this ar-

such State loyal to the Union; said convention in each State, except Virginia, to consist of the same number of members as the most numerous branch of the State Legislature of such State in the year 1860, to be appor-tioned among the several districts, counties, or parishes of such State by the commanding general, giving to each of such State by the commanding general, giving to each representation in the ratio of voters registered as afore-said as nearly as may be. The convention in Virginia shall consist of the same number of members as repre-sented the territory now constituting Virginia in the most numerous branch of the Legislature of said State in the year 1860, to be apportioned as aforesaid. SEC. 3. And be it further enacted. That at said elec-tion the registered voters of each State shall vote for or against a convention to form a constitution therefor under this act. These voting in favor of such a conven-tion shall have written or printed on the ballots by which they vote for delegates, as aforesaid, the words " For a

they vote for delegates, as aforesaid, the words "For a convention," and those voting against such a conven-tion shall have written or printed on such ballots the words "Against a convention." The persons appointed to superintend said election, and to make return of the votes given thereat, as herein provided, shall count and make return of the votes given the addition of the source of the make return of the votes given for and against a con-vention; and the commanding general to whom the same shall have been returned shall ascertain and declare the total vote in each State for and against a convention. If a majority of the votes given on that question shall be for a convention, then such convention shall be held as hereinafter provided: but if a majority of said votes shall be against a convention, then no such convention shall be held under this act: *Provided*. That such con-vention shall not be held unless a majority of all such registered voters shall have voted on the question of holding such convention.

holding such convention. SEC. 4. And be it further enticled, That the command-ing general of each district shall appoint such boards of registration as may be necessary, consisting of three loyal officers or persons, to make and complete the regis-tration, superintend the election, and make return to him of the votes, lists of voters, and of the persons elected as delegates by a plurality of the votes cast at said election; and upon receiving said returns he shall open the same, ascertain the persons elected as delegates according to the returns of the officers who conducted said election, and make proclamation thereof ; and if a majority of the votes given on that question shall be for a convention, the commanding general, within sixty days from the date of election, shall notify the delegates assemble in convention, at the time and place to be mentioned in the notification, and said convention; when organized, shall proceed to frame a constitution and civil government according to the provisions of this act, and the act to which it is supplementary ; and when the same shall have been so framed, said constitution shall be submitted by the convention for ratification to the rsons registered under the provisions of this act at an election to be conducted by the officers or persons ap-pointed or to be appointed by the communication general, as hereinbefore provided, and to be held after the ex-piration of thirty days from the date of notice thereof. to be given by said convention; and the returns thereof shall be made to the commanding general of the district. SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That if, according to said returns, the constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the votes of the registered electors qualified as herein specified, cast at said election, (at least onehalf of all the registered voters voting upon the ques-tion of such ratification.) the president of the convention shall transmit a copy of the same, duly certified, to the President of the United States, who shall forthwith transmit the same to Congress, if then in session, and if not in session, then immediately upon its next assembling, and if it shall moreover appear to Congress that the election was one at which all the registered and analified electors in the State had an opportunity to vote reely, and without restraint, fear, or the influence of fraud, and if the Congress shall be satisfied that such constitution meets the approval of a majority of all the ualified electors in the State, and if the said constitu tion shall be declared by Congress to be in conformity with the provisions of the act to which this is supple mentary, and the other provisions of said act shall have been complied with, and the said constitution shall be approved by Congress, the State shall be declared entitled to representation, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom as therein provided. SEC. 6. And be it further enacted. That all elections in the States mentioned in the said "Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," shall the more efficient government of the rebel States," shall, during the operation of said act; be by hallot; and all officers making the said registration of voters and con-ducting said elections shall, before entering upon the discharge of their duties, take and subscribe the oath prescribed by the act approved July 2, 1862, entitled "An act to prescribe an oath of office." SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That all expenses incurred by the several commanding generals, or by virtue of any orders issued, or appointments made, b them, under or by virtue of this act, shall be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated SEC. 8. And be it further enacted. That the conven-SEC. S. And be a further enacted, That the conven-tion for each State shall prescribe the fees, salary, and compensation to be paid to all delegates and other offi-cers and agents herein authorized or necessary to carry into effect the purposes of this act not herein otherwise provided for, and shall provide for the levy and collec-tion of such taxes on the property in such State as may be necessary to new the same be necessary to pay the same. SEC. 9. And be it further enacted. That the wor article, in the sixth section of the act to which this i supplementary, shall be construed to mean section.

District be autherized county of the State. Dockery offered the following, which was poleed. That the members of the Convention her mselves to use every legitimate means in their disseminate correct information among the opie of their respective counties.

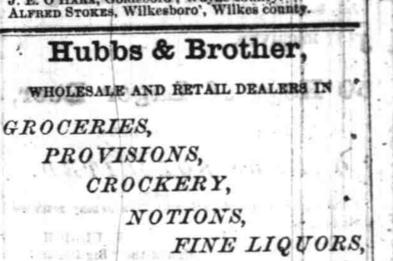
STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

In pursuance of the resolution adopted by the recent Reconstruction Convention in Raleigh, the Hou, A. H. Jones, the President of the body, has appointed the following Executive State Committee for the Republi can party of North Carolina;

(WHITES.)

(WHITES.) W.M. W. HOLDEN, Raleigh, Wake county. JAMES F. TAYLOR, Raleigh, Wake county. JAMES F. TAYLOR, Raleigh, Wake county. Dr. EUGENE GRISSON, Franklinton, Granville county. Dr. EUGENE GRISSON, Franklinton, Granville county. John Pool, Coleraine, Bertie county. John Pool, Coleraine, Bertie county. LEWIS THOMPSON, Hotel, Bertie county. DAVID M. CARTER, Washington, Beaufort county. DAVID M. CARTER, Washington, Beaufort county. DAVID HEATON, Newbern, Craven county. C. R. THOMAS, Newbern, Craven county. E. L. PEMBEETON, Fayetteville, Cumberland county. MATTED DOCKERY, Rockingham, Bichmond county. ANTRED DOCKERY, Rockingham, Bichmond county. HOS, SETTLE, Wentworth, Rockingham county. HOS, H. NEFF, Wilmington, New Hanover county. J. Q. A. BRYAN, Trap Hill, Wilkes county. M. G. B. GARBETT, Richland Valley, Haywood co. SAN'L FORKNER, MI, Airy, Sürry county. W. G. B. GARRETT. Mt. Airy, Surry county. SAM'L FORKNER, Mt. Airy, Surry county. E. WILLIAMS, Burnsville, Yancey county, G. W. LOGAN, Rutherfordton, Rutherford county. R. W. KING, Kinston, Lenoir county.

R. W. KING, Kinston, Lenoir county. (COLORED.) JAS H. HARRIS, Raleigh, Wake county. ALEXIS LONG, Raleigh. JAMES JONES, Raleigh. G. W. BRODIE, Raleigh. JOHN MANUEL, Raleigh. G. P. ROUBKE, Wilmington, New Hanover county. W. CAWTHORN, Warrenton, Warren county. JOHN HYMAN, Warrenton, Warren county. JOHN HYMAN, Warrenton, Warren county. H. UNTHANKS, Greensboro', Guilford county. J. W. HOOD, Favetteville, Cumberland county. I. B. ABBOTT, Newbern, Craven county. I. B. ABBOTT, Newbern, Craven county. H. EPTES, Halifax, Halifax county, T. A. SYNES, Elizabeth City, Pasquötank county. TONY GREEN, Hendersonville, Henderson county, R. SMITH, Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, J. E. O'HARA, Goldsboro', Wayne county.



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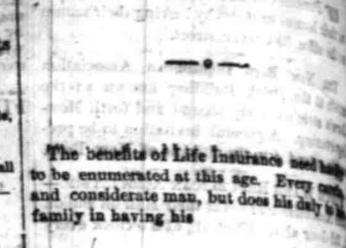
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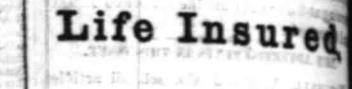
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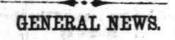
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Agricultural and emigration statistics made public by order of Parliament, show that in the year 1866 the total decrease of land under cultivation in Ireland was 129,526 acres from the previous year. The decrease in this respect to the crops was chiefly in oats, barley, potatoes, turnips and hay. The number of emigrants who left the country in the year was 101,251, or nearly 2,000 less than in 1865. The decrease was entirely in the number of female emigrants, as nearly 4,500 more male emigrants left the country in I866 than in 1865.

WOMANHOOD SUFFRAGE .- The Assembly Chamber was well filled last evening to listen to Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony on the subject of womanhood suffrage. Mrs. Stanton made a strong appeal in favor of the franchise. Miss Anthony followed. In response to queries, she said she expected women would serve as jurors, and be drafted. Several hundred had fought in the war, but when their sex was discovered they were dismissed. To the shame

Capt. D. H. Bingham, of Alabama, a Secretary of the Southern Loyalists' Association, was lately assailed by ruffians at his home in Athens. The assailants were arrested and taken to Huntsville. They were afterwards ment to the Constitution of the United States shall b released at the request of the captain himself, made in a letter to General Swayne. The effect of this generousity was at once manifest. On Mr. Bingham's return to Athens he was waited upon by some of the most influential citizens, who thanked him for the kindness, assured him he should be protected, and that hereafter they would all live a friends .- Washington Chronicle.

BILL FOR RECONSTRUCTION.

The following is Senator Sherman's substitute for Stevens' bill, with Wilson's and Shellabarger's amendments in the House, as it was finally passed. Wilson's amendment is the latter portion of section five, commencing at the word "provided." The sixth section is Shellabarger's amendment :

A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE MORE EFFICIENT GOVERN-

MENT OF THE REBEL STATES.

Whereas, no legal State governments or adequate protection for life or property now exists in the rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas and Arkansas; and whereas, it is necessary that peace and good order should be enferced in said States until loyal and republican State governments can be legally established :

Therefore, Be it enacted, &c., That said rebel States shall be divided into military districts, and made subject to the military authority of the United States, as hereinafter prescribed; and for that purpose Virginia shall constitute the 1st district; North Carolina and South Carolina the 2d district; Georgia, Alabama and Florida the 3d district; Mississippi and Arkansas the 4th district, and Louisiana and Texas the 5th district.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the President to assign to the command of each of said districts an officer of the army not below the rank of brigadier general, and to detail a sufficient military force to enable such officer to perform his duties and enforce his authority within the district to which he is assigned.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of each officer assigned as aforesaid, to protect all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress insurrection, disor-der and violence, and to punish or cause to be punished all disturbers of the public peace and criminals, and to this end he may allow local civil tribunals to take jurisdiction of and try offenders, or when in his judgment it may be necessary for the trial of offenders, he shall have rower to organize military commissions or tribunals for Lat purpose; and all interference under color of State authority with the exercise of military authority under this act shall be null and void.

SEC. 4. That all persons put under military arrest by virtue of this act shall be tried without unnecessary delay, and no cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted; and no sentence of any military commission or tribunal hereby authorized, affecting the life or liberty of any person, shall be executed until it is approved by the officer in command of the district ; and the laws and regulations for the government of the army shall not be affected by this act, except in so far as they may conflict with its provisions.

SEC. 5. That when the people of any one of said rebel States shall have formed a constitution of government in conformity with the Constitution of the United States in all respects, framed by a convention of delegates elected by the male aitizens of said State twenty-one years old and upward, of whatever race, color or previous condition, who have been resident in said State for one year previous to the day of such election, except such as may be disfranchised for participation in the rebellion or for felony at common law; and when such constitution shall provide that the elective franchise shall be enjoyed by all such persons as have the qualification herein stated for election of delegates; and when such constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the persons voting on the question of ratification who are qualified as electors for delegates, and when such con-stitution shall have been submitted to Congress for examination and approval, and Congress shall have approved the same; and when said State by a vote of its Legislature elected under said constitution shall have of the Government be it said, they were never paid for their services. She was repeatedly applauded.—Alb. Eve. Journal. representation in Congress, and Senators and Represen-tatives shall be admitted therefrom on their taking the oath prescribed by law, and then and thereafter the



Resolutions adopted by the Republicans of North Caro lina; at a Convention held in Baleigh, 27th March 1867 :

Having assembled in the City of Raleigh on the 27t of March, 1867, in conformity with a timely and patriot call, reflecting the centiments of the loyal men of th State, and believing the time is at hand when an ope and fearless expression of sentiments, opinion, and put pose is argently demanded : therefore,

1. Resolved, That in view of our present politic condition, our relations to the National Government an the people of all sections of the country, we do this da with proud satisfaction unfurl the brilliant and gloriou banner of THE REPUBLICAN PARTY, and carnestly appeal to every true and patriotic man in the State to ral to its support.

The splendid and patriotic record made by this gre political organization, in standing by the general go ernment with an inflexible resolution, in carrying for ward profound measures of statesmanship to a succes ful issue, and the powerful aid given by it in fing overthrowing and prostrating the most gigantic reb lion of ancient or modern times, should command t respect and challenge the admiration of every cand man

2. Resolved, That the American Congress is eminen entitled to the profound thanks of the whole count for its persevering, persistent and heroic devotion to t great principles of human rights as enunciated in t Declaration of Independence: that in the name of t patriotic people of this State we feel warranted in co dially assenting to and accepting the reconstruction pl recently and finally adopted by that body, and to the er that peace and order may be permanently secured an every industrial pursuit resumed and encouraged, pledge ourselves to use every fair and legitimate mea to influence public sentiment to the nearest possible a proach to unanimity on this subject.

8. Resolved, That we rejoice that the dogma long pi pagated, of the right of peaceable secession under t Constitution, has been forever overthrown by t majestic uprising of the American people, in crushi out the late rebellion by force of arms; and that the doctrine that the supremacy of the general government has been established, and that the paramount allegiance of the citizen has been acknowledged as due to the United States.

4. Resolved, That we sincerely exult in the fact that as a nation we are now absolutely a NATION OF FREE-MEN, and that the sun in all his course over our wide spread country no longer shines upon the brow of a slave. Without reservation we heartily endorse the great measures of Civil Rights and Impartial Enfran-chisement without any property qualification, conferred without distinction of color, and that we are ready to unite in the early practical attainment of these inesti-mable privileges. Although the mortal remains of ABRAHAM LINCOLN now rest silently beneath the soil of his adopted State, yet his voice still rings like a clarion through the land, earnestly summoning every American citizen to the support of the great Party of Liberty and Emancipation. 5. Resolved, That as the most potent and efficient 5. Resolved, That as the most potent and efficient means by which the South can speedily regain her lost prosperity, we carnestly advocate the spreading of knowledge and education among all men, and that to the attainment of this great end, we demand and shall per-sistently and firmly insist upon the absolute right of free discussion and free speech on all subjects of public interest.

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MIDDLE STREET,	CELEBATED
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E. HUBBS. May 2—1-tf	Piles: Scrofulous, Putrid and Ill-condition Ulcers, Glandular Swellings, Eruptions, Cu fections, Ringworm, Itch, Corns, Bunions, &c Chapped Hands Lips, &c. Bites of Spid
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THROUGH the solicitation of numerous friends and	
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p- TO the ladies especially, this invaluable depilator ly recommends itself as being an almost indispensable	N.Y., and RICHRAD BERRY and GOODING New Bern, N. C.
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FOR BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION. growth of the hair or beard. Their assertions are false, as thousands of living witnesses (from their own experience) can bear witness. But many will say, how are we to distinguish the genuine from the spurious ! It certainly is difficult, as nine-tenths of the different Preparations advertised for the hair and beard are entire worthless, and you may have already thrown away larg amounts in their purchase. To such we would say, try the Reparator Capilli ; it will cost you nothing unless it New Bern, N. C. fully comes up to our representations. If your Draggist

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A French journal gives an amusing illustration of the familiar truth that " accounts differ." By careful study of the Cretan des-patches it has ascertained that the total loss of the Turks during the present insurrection has heen one million five hundred men; of the insurgents, forty men. A simular computation, founded upon the Turkish despaches, gives a Cretan loss of three million men at the lowest figures, against a Turkish loss of five. One does not often have to split a wider difference than that.

. It is rumored that some of the Fenian convicts who are now undergoing a sentence of twenty years of penal servitude in the Canadian penitentiary will be pardoned in honor of the union of the provinces. Among those to whom royal clemency will be extended is Rev. J. McMahon, and four others.

The New York ladies, according to the *Home Journal* (their organ,) have adopted the French fashion of washing in wine, which is said to have a peculiarly softening effect upon the skin. One young lady uses two or three bottles of "Green seal" every morning while performing her ablutions. Poor papa!

A young freedman, named Frank Smith, has applied to the Secretary of War for a ca-detship at West Point from the first Congres-sional District of South Carolina.

An enterprising merchant of Cincinnati pro-poses to send wheat down the Misssissippi to New Orleans and thence to New York for half the ruling rates, or for 30 cents a bushel.

It is said that the Emperor Napoleon charges the Church party with the death of Maximil-

eligible to election as a member of the convention to frame a constitution for any of said rebel States, nor shall any such person vote for members of said convention.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted. That until the people of said rebel States shall be by law admitted to rep-resentation in the Congress of the United States, any civil governments which may exist therein shall be deemed provisional only, and in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States at any time to abolish, modify, control or supercede the same; and in all elections to any office under such provisional governments all persons shall be entitled to vote, and none other, who are entitled to vote under the provisions of the fifth section of this act; and no person shall he eligible to any office under any such provisional governments who would be disqualified from holding office under the provisions of the third article of said consti-

SUPPLEMENTARY RECONSTRUCTION BILL. The following is a copy of the bill as it finally passed

tution al amendment.

both Houses: An Act supplementary to an act entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March2, 1867, and to facilitate restoration

tion. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-tiues of the United States of America in Congress As-sembled, That before the 1st day of September, 1867, the commanding general in each district defined by an act entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," approved March 2, 1867, shall cause a registration to be made of the male citizens of the United States, twenty-one years of age and upwards, resident in each county or parish in the State or States included in his district, which registra-tion shall include only those persons who are qualified to vote for delegates by the act aforesaid, and who shall have taken and subscribed the following oath or affirma-tion: "I. — —, do solemnly swear, (or affirm.) in

have taken and subscribed the following oath or afirma-tion: "I, — _____, do solemnly swear, (or affirm.) in the presence of Almighty God, that I am a citizen of the State of ______; that I have resided in said State for ______ months next preceding this day, and now reside in the county of _____, or the parish of _____, in said State, (as the case may be;) that I am twenty-one years old; that I have not been disfranchised for participation in any rebellion or civil war against the United States, nor for felony committed against the laws of any State or of the United States; that I have never taken an oath as a member of Congress of the United States, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I will faithfully support the Con-stitution and obey the laws of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, encourage others so to do, so help me God." which oath or affirmation may be ad-ministered by any registering officer. Szo, 2. And be it further enacted, That after the com-pletion of the registration hereby provided for in any

pletion of the registration hereby provided for in any State, at such time and places therein as the command-ing general shall appoint and direct, of which at least 'bir days' public notice shall be given, an election shall

6. Resolved, That we join in an earnest wish for the maintainance untarnished and undimmed of the public

credit and plighted faith of the nation. 7. Resolved, That in the maintainance of the position taken and the principles this day avowed, we earnestly invite the infinence and co-operation of men of all po-litical persuasions, who regard and cordially support the recent action of Congress as a solution of our present political difficulties; that we deprecate partizan violence and desire peace and good will toward all men; and if in an open and fearless effort, which we propose to make on every suitable occasion, to persuade and convince the people, that our highest duty and truest interest is to be subserved by maintaining the principles of the Re-publican Party, an earnest interest should be awakened, it will be from no other cause than a rigid adherance to what we regard as a sacred right and a solemn public

duty. The following resolution was offered by Mr. J. E.

O'Hara, of Wayne, and adopted : Resolved, That this Convention tender their sincere thanks to Jas. H. Harris for the zealous and efficient manner in which he has labored at the North for the cause of all loyal men in North Carolina and for her

cause of all loyal men in North Carolina and for her speedy return to the Union. Mr. W. F. Henderson, of Davidson, offered the fol-lowing, which was adopted : *Resolved*, That the thanks of this Convention are due and are hereby tendered to the Spartan band of Repub-licans in the late Legislature of this State, for their bold and fearless defence of Congress and the Union. Mr. Settle offered the following, which were unani-

mously adopted :

Resolved, That we esteem ourselves fortunate, in that so experienced and accomplished a statesman and sol-dier as Major General Daniel E. Sickles has been ap-pointed to the command of this military district. We tender to him our hearty co-operation as loyal citizens in the performance of the important duties that have

been devolved vpon him. Resolved, That we are gratified to learn that Gen. John C. Robinson has been assigned to the command of this State, under Gen. Sickles. His former administration of military affairs in this State has been such as to give us a most favorable opinion of his peculiar fitness for the position thus assigned him. Mr. Carter introduced the following, which was also adopted.

adopted: Resolved, That the President of this Convention ap-point an Executive Committee of forty members to promote the organization and interests of the National Republican Party of North Carolina, and that the real deut members of said committee in each Congressional June

