## INAUGURAL ADDRESS GOV. W. W. HOLDEN. X CAPTTOL SQUARE, JUEY 4, 1868.

struggles friends he

FELLOW-CITIZENS :- The unity of govin ment which constitutes us one people has been restored. The Great Rebelliof d. The will of the majority, is suppressed. The will of the majority, from which there will be no farther appeal, has been pronounced. Although the pas-sions which the rebellion engendered and webod may distarb a for a season, they an neither afflict un 1 cafter nor retard the progress of free principles on this con-therat. The Union has been preserved. It has been preserved not only up its for-ther basis of liberty for our race, but its andations are now broad enough for the bole people, of whatever origin, color or

We have anaembled to day to ance the work of self-government. The Congress of the United States, properly charged with the reconstruction of the lately insurgent States and their restorstion to their Constitutional relations to the general government, has proceeded upon principles which have their basis in the rights of man; and it has so guarded those principles by enactments, and by amendments to the Constitution, as to in the render them safe for the future hands of the people of the respective States We believe that the work thus begun for the whole people, by the whole people of the State, will be prosecuted to fortunate results. We trust that the foundations which have been laid, and which we this day dedicate to Liberty and Union in North Carolina, will remain solid and firm for all time to come beneath the edifice of general prosperity and happiness to be erected therean. We feel sure that a government "of the people, by the people, and for the people," will cutlast any other form, and ill confer greater benefits than any othor on those who are destined to live unde it ; and we are, therefore, confident that all that is valuable and perfect in whatso ever is merely human in its character must flow from the form we have adopt ed.

The people of this State have former and ratified a Constitution of Governmen which contains all the great principles of likerty contended for in past ages by the wise and good of England and America. The Constitution has been considered and approved by the Congress of the United states as "republican in form," and with his approval North Carolina has been rethis approval North Carolina has been re-stored to her former position and privileges. in the Union. This Constitution holds, fellow-citizens

as a self-evident fact, that all men are equal in their political and civil rights. It declares that "all government origi-nates from the people, is founded upon their will only, and is instituted solely for the good of the whole." "It declares "that the State shall ever

emain a member of the American Union' that there is no such right as that of cerssion, and that any attempt at seconion "onght to be resisted by the whole power of the State." It provides for the freedom of the press,

into a protracted and terrible civil war.-They need more than others this protect Four millions of human beinge, who have once insted the blessings of freedom, would not survender these blessings without a struggle. They would, and powerful friends here and and elsewhere in the tion. Every one must be free to use what is his own, not freepassing an the rights of others; to follow his particular calling or employment; to labor, and to enjoy the fruits of his labor; to speak freely his anticular calling the second s centiments and to vote as he pleases, and not to be injured or questioned by any country. Greater calamities and suffer late rebellion would come apon us

for doing any of these things. The pole of North Carolina are prover for their lawabiding disposition. I with such a struggle, but the result, though long delayed, would not be doubt Liberty for all would again triumph not apprehended that disturbances will Those who had provoked such a " war of arise, or that combinations will be for races "would disappear from the earth, and their possessions would pass from their children to the conquerors. There can be no danger of such a conflict it eveto resist the laws; yet it is known that many hold the opinion that the recon-struction laws of the United States up cons itutional, and therefore null and woid can be no danger of such a conflict it eve-ry one will taithfully rabmit to the Conand it may be that this may lead, if not ry one will faithfully r thus to the Con-stitution and laws, and follow the things that make for peace and good will among the people. The friends of reconstruction will prevail hereafter, as heretofore, not to open resistance, to a foreible denial in localities of the rights guaranteed ouly in the State but in the nation, and

and the colored people will, therefore, re-tain the right of suffrage, and exercise it, as it is, in common with the white races, the colored race, on account of their po-litical opinions. The magistrates and the Courts will be sustained by the whole with no qualification save that of man-bood. There is no reasonable ground to fear that it will not operate beneficially power of the State, in such action as may for all. The repugnance to it which ex-ists among many of our people, will grad-ually subside, when they shall be couvinbe deemed necessary to protect those who may be thus wronged or oppion ed ; and magistrates and the Cousts will be sustained by the whole power of the State in giving effect to the Constitution eed by actual experience that none of the vils they anticipate have resulted from it. Constitution itself, as having been fairly, justly and properly adopted, and as hinding in all re-This Constitution, tellow-citizens, must e administered by its friends and supparters. The people have so decided pects on every citizen, until changed or The interests it guards are too precious odified in the mode prescribed in the instrument itself. Differences in political to be committed to any extent to unfriendly hands. Every office and every sentiment are to be expected, and are not employment in the most exalted, must be filled by the friends of reconstruction calculated in themselves to endanger the State; but a purpose to subvert the govand of the new State Constitution. So ernment, on the assumption that it is not properly derived, has not been constitu-tionally adopted, and is illegitimate and far as the Excentive is concerned this purpose will be inflexibly maintained. ot only from a sense of propriety and not binding, should be narrowly watched astice, but as indispensable to a full and and prompily checked, on the first manifair trial of the principles contained in the festation of any actoverton the part of those cherishing such purpose. The Constitu-Constitution. These principles are dear to the friends of liberty and of the gav- tion of this State is, under the Constituernment of the United States; and no tion of the United States, the government opportunity should be afforded to those which it establishes, and the laws passed he are opp sed to them to occupy officiin pursuance of it, will be maintained and al positions or to have employments, in enforced. To render resistance, there-which they would be tempted, as they fore, impracticable, if not impossible, and certainly are disposed, to pervert, distort to maintain the peace by executing the or misapply them. The friends of the laws in a spirit of justice to all,

government must conduct the government deemed essential that a portion of the all its departments. Yet it does not militiashould be well disciplined and armfollow that others will be singled out to ed, and should be thus ready at any mobe wronged or oppressed. The people do ment, under the orders of the ot oppress or wrong any one when they mander-in-chief, for active duty. say that certain pursons shall not have It is not proposed, nor is it required ffice, on account of their political opinthe Constitution, that the two races should ions. Office is a privilege, which may be be mustered and drilled in the same coubestowed or withheld without infringing panies and crilied in the same con-were, orginally, as more "uncenturers bestowed or withheld without infringing panies and regiments. Following the ex-as original Every citizen of the State ample of the government of the United Declaration of Independence for this State will be free. The laws will be made for State, they may be divided interseparate neither was a native. Richard Caswell, all, and will operate equally upon all. — companies and regiments; but it is due to one of our greatest Governors, and some the colored race that they should have, times called the Washington of North Every citizen will enjoy, in equal measthe colored race that they should have, ure, the protection of the Courts There whenever they desire it, officers of their will be no social proscription. No effort own color for their own companies and will be made to blacken the names of regiments. In this, as in all other things even unrepentant rebels, as was the case concerning our while and colored fellowwith the tories of the revolution ; but it civizens, absolute civil and political equalwill be left to history to assign to their ity should be maintained. The public We want the best people from Europe sppropriate places all the actors in the burdens should fall equally on both, and and from all parts of the United States late tragedy of rebellion. In fine, those there should be no distinction between to settle among us. It is men that mak who will conduct the government are not them in their political and eivit rights. Is State. Let them come, with their en the enemies of any portion of the people of the State. They desire to do justice The Constitution provides that maintain the honor and good faith of the to all, and, as far as may be, to be the State untarnished, the public debt, regufriends of all. If the administration of larly contracted before and since the re-

or freedom of speech, and doelares that public affairs shall bring peace, prosperi- bellion, shall be regarded as invi lable, the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus ty and happiness, all will share in these and never be questioned." It would be beloved State. . The government of the United States. ty and happiness, all will share in these and never be questioned." It would be on the contrary, it shall difficult to overstate the value of charac the prosecution of the war to sup roduce disorder, and further suffering ter to individuals or to States. A State the rebellion, and in the measures and misery, none will be exempt from which deliberately says, "this is my seal adopted to reconstruct the Union, has ex--the debt is just, buy I will not pay it." blbited extraordinary elemency and magthese calamities, The injunction of the proclaims that there is no virtue in moral nanimity. It has taken no vengeance for carding education should be faithfully obligation, and sinks at once to the level the past, but has required only security beerved. Colleges, high schools, Nor- of swage races, whom no treaty or obliga. for the future. It has deprived no mai observed. Colleges, high schools, Nor- of strage races, whom no treaty or obliga-mal achools for the education of teachers, tion can bind. States flourish and pros-and public schools for all, should be es-tablished at the carliest practicable peri-tablished at the sub-patier. North Carolina, when fully her-lie treasury. We should so couduct our self, uninfluenced by the passions of the public schools as to render them superior to all others of a similar kind in the State, and thus make it the interest, as well as submitted to any secrifice to avert even well as the date, of parents to regard, the superior the strong could be safe as to prevent faure rebellion. Instead of well as the daty, of parents to regard the epopicion that her honor could be adl as to prevent fature rebellion. Instead of them as common to all, the rich and the lifed by any act of her own. North Caro- defining or restricting suffrage permanent-middle closes as well as the poor. The line is again a State, in the full sense in ity, it has left it with the respective Sintes, first duty of a free State is to educate its which she was before she rebelled, and to be determined and settled as they may childrn. It cannot be too often repeated her obligations and duties are as binding choose; and this State, following in fail that the structure and perpetuity of free as they formerly were. These obligations measure the example of the rational gov-institutions depend on the intelligence and duties cannot be evaded or avoided, erament, has made suffrage free to all. and vistue of the people. We must eith- | The payment of the interest on her dent, But the war to suppress the rebellion er prepare to educate horoughly the rising as provided for in the Constitution, would has, in its results, necessarily changed, as generation of both mees, or abouton the just once place her credit on a scence fore, in has settled, the theory of construction hope that we shall continue a free, selling. A debt censes to affect credit inju-previously held by a large portion of the governing State. It does not follow, not riously when the interest is promptly paid, people. Our liberties have been consoligoverning State. It does not follow, not rightly when the interest is premptly paid, people. Our liberties have been consoli- United States, having competent of the does the Constitution require, that the and when it is seen that an accumulation, dated, and the United States, be tion, upon a charge of treason or other fait white and colored rases shall be educated of valuable property and general property dissolved. It is to endure always. It ony, a FULL FARLON AND ANXASTY for the together in the same schools. It is he to and construction of the same schools. It is he to and construction of the same schools. It is he to and construct the same schools. together in the same schools. It is be-lieved to be better for both, and most sat-infactory to both, that the schools for the is equal to that of any country, yet the irrest the indebtedness. The credit of England infactory to both, that the schools for the is equal to that of any country, yet the irrest of the United States is over the States, and paramount to the States, and of must increase, but never deerease. For by equally the fostering care of the State. Intion of ages, and is of enormous magni. the allegiance of the citizen is first due to The Constitution provides for organiz-ing and arming the militia to "execute the is the unvarying punctuallity with which repel invasion." The opinior of Wash-constantly active to her wealth and pow. ty, whether by individuals of their own agton, attered in 1790, that a "free peo- or by the use what she has borrowed. accord, or by individuals acting under ple ought not only to be armed, but dis-I do not doubt that the General Assens. appoard State authority or compand, is bly, responding to the general wish of our treason, and must be so held and treated. ciplified," and that a well organized mili- bly, responding to the general wish of our The doctrine of State's rights, as held by tia "is certainly an object of primary im people, will make prompt and ample pro-Mr. Calbonn and his followers, has crasthe community, or to the preservation of order," is not less weighty or important new than it was then. The militia should now money to promoute but the bor. Webster, Jackson, Clay and Lincoln new portance, whether viewed in reference to vision for meeting the interest on the State and gring them power, with the assent is of the indication of the momenty, or to the prevavation of the indicated operation on the prevavation of the indicated operation on the indicated operation on the indicated operation operation. The milling alcould be organized at once. It is the duty of indicated operation operation. The milling alcould be organized at once. It is the duty of indicated operation o

rights of all, is as indestructible as the She is exempted on the nee hand from the protracted and rigorous winters of the Now h, and the other from the blasting heats of the South. Favored thus with climate and soil, extending from Currituck to Cherokee five hundred miles, and one hundred and eighty miles in width at one point, with fifty thousand square miles of periory, and a population of not more earth itself, and as secure in its pe and in the exercise of all its great p Of whose true fixed and resting q There is no fellow in the first more I have thus, fellow-citizens, stated brie

territory, and a population of not more than twenty to the equare miles, it is obvious that a great and prosperous fatt is before her, if her people should pro-true to themselves. What we need It is futur true to themselves. What we need in capital and mind, to bring out these re-sources—to render them convenient and neefal and available for wealth and pow-er. We need skilled labor. Wa need ed-ucated, thinking, investigating, enterpri-sing mind, on our farms, in our work-shops and manufactories, in our wines, ou our railcoads, at the bead of our schools and presses, and indeed in every indus trial enterprise or pursuit. Fellow-citizens, let ni come out

an enemy to my State, nor move me caverus of the past, and fargetting what-ever is not worthy to be remembered, let revenge. I follow the principles of Wash-ington, who founded, and of Lincoln, who saved, the Republic; and when these principles cease to lead, 1 shall cease to follow. May the God of our fathers have us resolve to do our duty in our day and time, as North Carolinians, as Americans. In a climate and with a soil for which Providence has done so much, let us resolve to do something for ourselves and our children. Let as devote ourselves to the arts of peace. Let our children and our childreu's children, when they shall as the last seven years have been disascome to take our places, say of us, "Our ancestors remembered and did what was trous and unhappy. The Fourth of July-Proclamation wise, and what was good for us. Behold,

the beautiful country they have left to us ! - the just and equal laws that are over us, and the hope that their work has made strong in ns that we can do even more for our children than they have done for us." Let us at least unite upon the one great object of improving and building up the State. Let us welcome capital and immigration, furnishing as they will the indispensable means to our progress and prosperity. P.ejadices growing out of nativity, or out of the rebellion, are not worthy to be cherished. Let us discard such preindices. We are once more Americans all. Let us receive with cour tesy and kindness every citizen of the Northern or Eastern States who may cast his lot among us, and measure him as we measure others, according to his personal and moral worth. We cannot hope to im prove our condition if we repal capital and immigration, either by so acting as to produce the belief that it is not safe to settle among us on account of want of law and order, or unpleasant, because of rude or uncivil treatment to the immigrant. It should be remembered that our ancestors were, originally, as much "adventurers." Carolina was not a native; nor was Joseph Caldwell, who built up our University and hed the way with Murphy, Yancey, Stanly, Saunders and others in internal improvement and public instruction.

erprise and money, their muscle and in elligence; and when they get here let the only rivalry be as to who shall do most for the good and the glory of our

> rons to oublig liberty. vith the individual rights of the

Watchman & Ola Rorth State BY HAVES & BRUNER. SALISBURY, JULY 10, 1868. GOV. WORTH.

ly and plainly the great principles con tained in our State Constitution, and Gov. Worth retired gracefully from have frankly announced the policy which will characterize my administration.-Cherishing neither malice nor resentment the Executive office on Wednesday; vielding to a force which could not be resisted, he yet entered his protest the introduction of an improve against the usurpation which diswelfare of placed him. This is what we expect ficient and better directed system of keep constantly in view the welfare North Carolins. I love the Union, ed of him ; he has acted as became the labor, greatly increase the surplus begovernor of an honored old common

cause it is the first, the fast, the only sope of my State; and I love my State, be cause her people have been good and kind to me, and because her sky is above my home, as it will be above my grave. If existence at the hands of the destroyer. We are glad that he protested course of action based on resentment or against the right of the military to remova him, for we believe that he is still the lawful governor of the State and his protest may possibly serve a aseful purpose in the fature. Goy. Worth came into office at a most critical period in the history of the State-at a time when the office was beset with more difficulties than

WHEREAS. In the mouth of July, A. D. 1861, in accepting the condition of sury A. D. 1861, in accepting the condition of eivil war which was brought about by insurre ton and rehelilon in several of the States, which constitute the United States, the two Houses magistrates have been more successful of Congress did solemnly declars th war was not waged, on the part of the Gov ernment, in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of everthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the States, but only to defend and maintain the supreuracy of the Constitution of the United States, and to preserve the Union with the destates and its preserve the Union tion of the people in a higher degree. He will doubtless feel relieved of an onerous burden, and enjoy more happiness as a private citizen than when burdened with the responsibiliwith all the dignity, equality and rights of the soveral States unimpaired; and that, so soon as those objects should be accomplish-ed, the war on the part of the Government ties of the Executive office. Such, at least is our wish, and the wish of thousands of friends in every part of should cease :

And Whereas. The President of the United States has, heretofore, in the spirit of that declaration, and with the view of secur-

ing for it ultimate and complete effect, set forth several pochanations, offering autenty and pardon to persons who were concerned in the aforesaid rebellion, which proclama-tions, however, were attended with prodon tial reservations and exceptions, then deer ed necessary and proper, and which proci ed necessary and proper, and which process mations were respectively issued on the St day of December. 1863; on the 20th day of March, 1864; on the 29th day of May. 1863 and on the 7th day of September, 1867; And whereas, The said lamentatable civy war has long since altogether censed, with an acknowledgment by all of the States, of the states, the States, of au acknowledgment by all of the States, of the supremacy of the Federal Constitution and the goverament thereeunder, and there no longer exists any reasonable grounds to apprehend a renewal of the said civil war, or any foreign interference, or any unlawful resistance by any portion of the people of any of the States to the Constitution and have of the United States for the Constitution and

for anything that has occurred in the I shall endeavor to do my duty.

cause it is the first, the last, the only

I have encuies, that does not make

of General Amnesty.

Washington, July 3. P. M.

aws of the United States : And schereus, It is desirable to redu And schereas, It is desirable to reduce the standing army and to bring to a speedy ter-mination of military occupation, martial law, military tribunals, abridgement of freedom of speech and of the press and suspension of the privilege of habers corpus and the right and 1865. The radical party has vio-

of trial by jury-such encroachments upon our free institutions, in times of pence, being it then made through Congressional

the State.

"HOME AT LAST!" Such was the exclamation of Judge

Reade from the Speaker's stand when he had completed the task of awent ing in the members of the House of Representatives on the 1st inst. Nearly three years ago he announced from the spot that "we were going home. The journey has certainly proved a much longer one than ' he expected, and how changed the old homestead must appear after so long an absence and the effects of so may vicisi tudes. The Union to which we have returned, if we have returned, is not the Union to which we were invited to return during the four years of the war which intervened between 1861

lated all the sacred promises which

I and abiliful hands. These can ha wan influx of immigrants are at once industrious laboran practical farmers from time S where agriculture has reached greatest perfection. Such a class of immigrants would soon introduce

their improved system among us, and it would speedily be adopted by one own farmers. And ontil we can, by system of agriculture, and a more ef. products of the State the heles trade will remain against os. Nothing else will change it, at least for a few years.

There is no source now from which our people can obtain money except from the sale of their lands. If those of our farmers who have large tracts of land could effect a sale of one half of them to the class of immigrants of which we have been speaking, the remaining half would, in a very short time, be worth much more that the whole is now, or will be very soon any of his predecessors ever encoun tered. That he should have given universal satisfaction was scarcely to have been expected. Tet few chief which could be obtained by a sale of one half of the lands which are useand few have carried with them into less to their present owners would retirement the confidence and respect of the virtuous and intelligent por-of relief to our people independent of the great service to be rendered the State by the introduction of a hardy, industrious and sober white population. All who look at the question seriously must see, we think, that nothing promises us that degree of present relief and future prosperity that would result from the immigration hither of such a population as we have described. Everything possible should be done to encourage t, both by individuals and by the Legislature of the State, and we have that that body will not overlook this most important matter in the discharge of the many other onerom duties which devolve upon it.

With the prosperity of our agricaltural interests will come manufactures. This can scarcely be doubted, for no? State in the Union presents greater inducements to the manufacturer. None possesses finer water power, none a finer climate and more advant tages in every way. With a proper system of agriculture and the estab lishment of manufactures so as to create a home market for the farmer and gardner, and make ours an erporting State of manufactured articles and we would soon become a pros-

It guards every citizen's house as his eastle, against general warrants not supported by proper evidence ; and it guards personal liberty as of chief value to the

It declares that, "as political rights and privileges are not dependent upon, or mod-tied by property, therefore no property pasifications ought to affect the right to rote or hold affice."

It secures religious freedom.

It provides for education as, "a right it is "the duty of the State to guard maintain "

It declares that perpetuities and mono olies, hereditary employments and privito the genions of a tree State, and ought It declares that human slavery is "for-

ever prohibited within this State." It provides that all property shall be

It provides that all property shall be taxed "seconding to its true value in money," thus establishing the only just syntem of raxation : and for the projec-tion of the both the poll and the lands, it provides that for State and County pur-posen the poll far shall beyer exceed two defilier, and that this tax shall be "equal to the tax on property valued at three hundred dellars in eash,"-thus balancing the land against the poll tax, and preating injustice or oppression to either. It makes the most stringent provisions

for maintaining State credit. It provides for a homestead for every bend of a family, and, as far as it was possible to do so, secures such homestead

short all debra or obligations. It very tenderly provides for the rights of married woman, by exempting all their property from the debts of their husbands and giving them power, with the assent of the husband, to convey such property.

contrary to the genius and spirit of our republican form of government and exhans ve of the national resources : And whereas, It is better believed that ive of the national tottering to its fall, and it will require amnesty and pardon will tend to secure a complete and universal establishment and all the skill and ability of all the ar

prevalence of municipal law and order, in onformity with the Constitution of the Uni ed States, and to remove all appearan presumption of a retalistory or vindictiv olicy, on the part of the Government, attended by unnecessary disqualifications pains, penalties, configention disfrauchisements and on the contrary, to promote and procars a complete fraternal reconciliation among the whole people, with due submission to the Constitution and laws : Now THEREFORE, be it known that f.

ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, do, by virtue of the Constitution, and in the name of the people of the United States, hereby proclaim and declars, uncea-ditionally and without reservation, to all and to every person, who directly participated in the late insurrection rebellion. excepting such person or persons as may be under pre-sentment or indictment in any Court of the United States, having commuter infinite. offence of treason against the United States of adhering to their encodes, during the late civil war, with restoration of all rights of even war, with restoration of all right of property except as to slaves, and except al-so as to any property of which any person may have been legally divested under the laws of the United States. In testimouy whereof, I have signed these presents with my hand, and have enued the

cal of the United States to be hereunte affixed.

affixed. SEAL Done at the City of Washing-tion, the 4th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independences of the United States of America the Wild. By the President. ANDREW JOHNSON.

Wat. II. SEWARD, Segretary of State

SUPREME COURT .-- The tre the closing opinions :

By Pranson, C. J.-In State es. Wallace, from Meckload ag, no error. In Gully se. He g et. al. 60. Wake, deeree deen mg rights, de. Br Barran, J.-In Rogers w. His on, from Wake, no error. Petition lismissed, In State es. McCurry, from Cleaveland, no error. In Sta ez. Willis, from Wake, no erfor. By Reans, J .- In Bynum ve Dan

iel, from Wilson, no error. In Vanghu se. Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Company, error, venire de novo.

and sity of Orleans, are contested, are not allowed a voice in the proal while the contest is pe

esolutions and Executive proclama perous and happy people tions. The old family mansion is

now in a dilapidated condition, if not THE MOST IMPORTANT DECIS ION OF THE AGE.

In its bearings upon the destinies of chifects in the Union to set it in or the States, the ducision of Liont. Governor Caldwell, that as North Camb na has. by a joint resolution of her General Assembly, assented to and ratified the proposed 14 article of the

MMIGRATION. Constitution it has the force of law This subject is exciting some atten in this State, cannot be over estimat-

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tion among the press at this time, and ed in its importance. If it has the force everal of our contemporaries have of law in North Carolina of counter been devoting a portion of their has the force of law in the other space to it lately. It is a subject in States which have adopted it. Tet which the people of our State are many of the States which have adopmore deeply interested than any oth- ted it are now violating" it in a most er of a practical character that can outrageous manner. A number now be brought before them. Near them are actually refusing to allow ly all their property was swept away the negroes within their limits to by the war-except their lands. These vote, while retaining representation still remain, but in a more or less di in Congress for the whole number lapidated condition. Our farmers their population. This is intolerable have not the means to enlitvate them and Lient. Governor Caldwell ough as in former years. They never adop- to look into the matter at once.

ted a proper system of improvement ted a proper system of improvement By what system of logic the Lie by green crops and home made ma- Gov, arrived at this decision we ca nures, and they have not now the not understand. He must be possed money to purchase such fertilisers as sed of one of those rar- legal they used in former years; labor in which arrive at conclusions by inte the South is not now as effective as tion. No proposed amondment es under the old system, and conse- become a part of the Constitution quently the surplus productions of the until it is ratified by three fourths State have greatly diminished in the Statess. In this respect the got quantity since the war. Instead of erument is federal in its characterrecoperating to any extent, our peo- the proposition is submitted to the ple, now so much involved in debt, States, three fourths of, which are to are becoming 1 oorer and poorer .-- determine the question for the whole Every kind of business is languish, No one, before the Lieut, Governor ting and will continue to languish nut time, had even so much as dreamed til these things can be changed. that a proposed amendment to the Two things are wanted to make Constitution could have the force North Carolina a prosperous State law in any State until it had be again-skilled labor and capital. It is ratified by "three fourths of a true that we have the colored people the States." No one over before any and many other laborers still among posed that it was possible for all

By Reans, 4.—In Bynum es, Dan al, from Wilson, no error. In Vangha rs. Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Company, error, venire de novo. From New Orleans — Legislature. New Orleans, July 7, P. M.—Theseute House, of whom ten are from the parish and many other laborers still among us, but their labor is not properly di-tive as it should be. Under \_\_\_\_\_\_ pres tive as it should be. Under \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pres to a system of agriculture our lands are being rapidly exhanated, when in fast they should be in a constant state of improvement are at hand if they were only applied by experienced Well, most of them were a set of all

dor again, if, indeed, such a thing be possible. But our motto is "Naver despair of the Republie."