

A NORTHERN MAN'S VIEWS OF N. CAROLINA AFFAIRS.

[From the N. Y. Tribune's Raleigh correspondent.] RALEIGH, N. C., June 20, 1865.

The work of reconstruction drags slowly along. A life from issuing his proclamation, Gov. Holden has done nothing except to listen to the advice of prominent Union men from different parts of the State, for whom he sends. He is moving sure, but very slow and hesitantly, and he is probably waiting for more particular instructions from Washington. As regards the general policy to be pursued, he has the most definite outlines that he could desire. It is well known that he will soon organize boards of commissioners in each county, composed of men of undoubted loyalty, to make out lists of the loyal voters of their counties, who will be allowed to use the elective franchise, and also lists of those excluded by the provisions of the proclamation from that privilege.

The only movement made public yet, is an attempt to retain for the use of the State, the cotton, iron, and other industrial products owned by the State during the rebellion, and collected for use in England in purchasing clothing &c. for North Carolina soldiers in the rebel army. As a matter of State policy, this was an excellent move, as intended to use the property in liquidating the State debt contracted before the war. In pursuance of this object he telegraphed to President Johnson, and Col. Stanton, the Special Supervising Treasury Agent here, also telegraphed to the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to the matter. Secretary McCullough answered Col. H. by ordering him to ship the cotton to New York, immediately, as captured property. From this it will be seen that the new Governor has a sharp eye to the interests of the State and although he is very quiet and unobtrusive, he is working hard, and his influence is commencing to be felt materially.

Reports from Charlotte, Fayetteville, and all over the interior of the State, except the immediate vicinity of Raleigh, indicate the reverse of a good feeling toward the freedmen. In many cases they have been beaten and otherwise more cruelly treated than when they were slaves, and some of them are held in bondage as of old. Some of our officers are said to be cognizant of these facts, but living a life of "inelegant ease" in garrison, and being under the influence of the old slaveholders, who dinner them and spur them and ride them, not a few are inclined to close their eyes to these outrages. The soldiers also aid the whites in abusing the negroes, and between the two poor classes is a feud about more than ever. The influence of the aristocrats here on the military is anything but beneficial. Gen. Schenck and other commanders seem to have a clear conception of the right and wrong of the matter, but their subordinates in command of posts and garrisons have in some cases been guilty of the most reprehensible conduct.

On the line of the march of the Union army, and for many miles on each flank of the line, the large majority of the able-bodied negroes left the plantations, while the old and decrepit, and those too young to work or care for freedom remained at home. The result is that there is a great complaint now on the part of the slaveholders that they are obliged to support so much "useless stock." The presence of these people on their plantations brings them no return and they are dead losses. According to Gen. Schenck's order the former master "may not turn away" these people; but their abject bodied relatives must labor for their support. Consequently, where there are none of the latter class, these old negroes are a burden to their former masters.

The coming Fourth of July will be celebrated in Newbern, Wilmington and Raleigh, and in several other localities in the State. Newbern having become thoroughly Yankeeized has been exceedingly generous in her preparations, but in Raleigh and Wilmington it required considerable pushing to get up even the preliminary meetings. In this place there were four hundred voters present, but after considerable exertion the subscription lists have been started and there will be some sort of a display of respect for the character of the day. The people, with all their professions of loyalty, are, with but a few exceptions, unwilling to do anything in this line. In fact, so far as expense is concerned, they can do but little.

I discover among all classes a feeling of antipathy against William L. Yancy, which appears very strange to me. In referring to the probability of hanging Davis, it is a common thing to hear people here say that they wish Yancy had not died—he was the man to hang. He was the most prominent secession leader in the South, who stamped North Carolina, advocating the rebellion. His promises to pay the expenses of the war with a ten-cent piece, and wipe up the blood spilt with his handkerchief, are often repeated now, and his memory is held in anything but a sacred reverence. A considerable amount of cotton and quite a number of cattle and other property belonging to the late rebel Government has been discovered in the interior, and will be disposed of in accordance with order from Washington. In some instances, the planters had headed the stock and claimed it as their own, or relinquished it when the proofs as to its proper ownership were presented by Uncle Sam's bayonets. Geologists and others who pretend to know something about the matter, state that in the coal regions of North Carolina the formation is similar to that in Pennsylvania, and argue therefrom that petroleum may be found. Exploration will soon be made by interested parties, and I think not at all improbable that a new Titusville will spring up here. Some real estate sales have already been made by speculators on the probability. There is but little excitement about it, however, the people generally preferring to wait until something definite is ascertained.

THE DAILY RECORD.

"To every thing there is a Season, and a Time to every Purpose under the Heaven."—SOLOMON.

VOL. I.—NO. 26. RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1865. PRICE, 5 CTS

It is hardly possible for you in the North to imagine the condition of society here. It is completely uprooted, and there is no such thing as sociable meetings at the houses of citizens, save to a limited extent. Public gatherings are only in vogue with the blacks, although when opportunity offers itself the whites are hospitable and pride themselves on their generosity in that direction. The few Northern ladies here mingle together and enjoy themselves notwithstanding the exclusiveness of the residents. Grouped together on the shady porticoes of the Exchange Hotel—a Yankee institution—they appear like strangers in a strange land and there talk and chat of home reminiscences as if they were at an assemblage of American tourists in Europe.

Union meetings are still being held in different localities in the State, and they continue to indicate a wish to see Mr. Holden put in nomination for Governor at the next election. I find it that there are many meetings held merely for policy's sake, and generally the meetings of Union men are followed in each county by those of the subjugated, but not conquered strife, and they express their sentiments freely in resolutions with a preamble to the effect that "war having ceased between the Confederate States of America and the United States of America we are willing to submit to Federal authority," &c.

The soldiers are very much discontented in this department, and complain bitterly of being held in service after what they call the end of the war. They claim that by the terms of their enlistment—"three years or during the war"—they are now entitled to their discharges, and object seriously to being retained in service any longer. Many of the officers encourage this feeling of insubordination by expressing the same opinion, and the result is that there are more than the usual number of instances of poor discipline.

The Toronto Globe of Saturday has the following in relation to the Tribune's confidential correspondent Conover: "Now that he is in Washington, Conover has, it would appear, given an explanation that has the merit of brevity, if none other. He says he is the man who swore in Montreal that he was James Watson Wallace, and that he never gave evidence before the military court at Washington. But, he alleges, the Montreal Confederates made him sign that false affidavit by holding a loaded pistol at his head? It is surprising it never occurred to Conover to expose this outrage before he left Montreal. So clever a man as he surely could have found some means of preferring a complaint against the authors of such an outrage. We suppose the Montreal Confederates will be heard from in rejoinder."

Raleigh Market. FURNISHED BY B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO., Commission Merchants. BEEF—12 1/2 @ 160 per lb. BUTTER—20 @ 200 per lb. BACON—16 @ 180 per lb. hog round. CANDLES—Tallow 8 @ 95 per lb.; Adamantine 6 @ 75 per lb. CHICKENS—15 @ 25 per piece. CORN—1 1/2 @ 1.25. CHEESE—Pine Apple 40 cents. CIGARETTES—50 @ 1.00 per lb. EGGS—15 @ 25 per dozen. FLOUR—None in market. IRON—Platinate 12 1/2 per lb.; Sheet 25. LARD—50 @ 100 per gallon. MEAL—11 1/2 @ 135 per bushel. PEAS—87 1/2 @ 100 per bushel. SUGAR—50 @ 75 per gallon. SYRUP—25 @ 30 per lb. TALLOW—12 @ 15 per lb. HONEY—15 @ 25.

MONEYMARKET. Gold—1 85 @ 1.40. June 30, 1865.

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE. THE 20TH SESSION WILL OPEN ON THE 1st Monday (the 7th) of July and close, with the Annual Commencement, on the 14th Thursday of the month of November. For terms &c., apply for a circular to J. H. MILLS, Oxford, N. C. 24-191.

IMPORTANT MILITARY ORDERS. NO PERMITS REQUIRED TO TRADE IN PRODUCTS. IN ORDER THAT MISAPPREHENSION, AS FAR AS POSSIBLE, may be removed in relation to the purchase, sale and shipping of products, the factories, and in its forests are boundless supplies of naval stores, timber and material for tanning. Under the recent change in the steam of labor becomes the interest of proprietors to part with this enterprise through agencies in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and other chief cities to bring these resources to the notice of men of means and energy and capital to get together the seller and the buyer, and to aid, in starting North Carolina in a career of prosperity heretofore unknown. Multiple commissions to the contrary are hereby notified, and a charge to all customers and to others at One Dollar per annum. The first number will be issued by the first of July, or sooner, if the most extensive and liberal already ordered, can be procured from New York before that time. Those desiring to advertise in the first number will please communicate to the undersigned at once. Multiple commissions will be charged for the same. HECK, BATTLE & CO. Raleigh, N. C. KEMP P. BATTLE, B. P. WILLIAMSON, Raleigh, June 8, 1865. 10-14.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH, N. C. June 17, 1865. 14-14.

NEW GOODS! ON CONSIGNMENT. 50 DOZ CHIP AND OTHER STEAM HATS, 10 Dozen India, Panama and Lagoon Hats, 10 do Light Soft Patent Hats, 10 do Black and colored Soft Hats, 10 do Ladies' and Children's Hats, Hats Shakers, 200 do Taylor's, Coats' & Stafford's Spool Cotton, 10 do Pine Pine, 22 do Papers Needles, 10 do Ladies' Hosiery, and Gents' Half Hose, 10 do Ladies' Gaiters, of excellent quality, 6 do Ladies' and Children's Oxford Ties, 6 do Fancy Soaps, 500 Suits Ready Made Clothing, Casimere and Linen, 500 Palm Leaf Fans, 200 Bunches Cotton Yarn, 2500 Yards Bleached Cotton, 1500 Yards Brown Sheeting, 1000 Coats and Linen Southern Star Snuff, 1000 Paper Collars, Gloves, L. C. Handkerchiefs, Neck Ties, Buttons, Flax Thread, Cotton Cards, Shoe Laces, Tapes, &c. Country Merchants, and retailers, will do well to call and examine our stock. B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO., Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, June 23, 1865.

Turpentine Lands Wanted. CHEAP TURPENTINE LANDS WANTED.—Apply immediately to BATTLE, HECK & CO., Land Agents, Raleigh, N. C. June 24, 1865.

1000 POUNDS NICE WHITE LARD, IN Kegs and barrels, 2000 pounds Bacon, Hams, Sides and Shoulders, 500 do Dried Pork, 200 do Bright Brown Sugar, 200 do Crushed Sugar, 500 do Manufactured Tobacco, 1 Dozen Cases Colman's Mustard. At B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO., Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, June 17, 1865.

3000 YARDS ENGLISH LONG CLOTH, 2000 Yards 4-4 Brown Cotton, 200 Bunches Cotton Yarn, 100 Coats and Taylor's Spool Cotton, Cotton Handkerchiefs, Soft Hats, Shoes, Hosiery, &c. B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO., Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, June 17, 1865.

WANTED TO PURCHASE. A GOOD AND CONVENIENTLY LOCATED City Residence. Apply immediately to BATTLE, HECK & CO., Land Agents, Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, June 19, 1865.

JUST RECEIVED. 50 DOZEN PAIR LOCKS, 50 do Stock do, 20 do Trace Chairs. At B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO., Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, June 27, 1865.

NORTH CAROLINA LAND AGENCY. BATTLE, HECK & CO., Raleigh, N. C. WILL BUY, SELL AND LEASE, ADJUST titles of any lands on and take general care of all kinds of real estate, coal, copper, lead iron and other mines, water-powers, &c. &c. Through reliable agents, in every county accurate information will be given about particular localities, tracts of land, &c. Will likewise undertake collection of debts in North Carolina and elsewhere, by suit or otherwise. Communications CONFIDENTIAL. Commissions and charges moderate. Raleigh, June 14, 1865. 11-44.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY. NORTH CAROLINA ADVERTISER. THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ESTABLISHED in the City of Raleigh, an Agency for the purpose of buying and selling Real Estate in North Carolina. In connection therewith we have a four-column weekly newspaper, wherein will be advertised, free of cost, all lands offered for sale through their agency, and which will be sold to the satisfaction of the parties concerned. The Agency will also furnish information concerning the agricultural, mineral, manufacturing and other resources of the State. By means of competent Agents in every county they will show the present advantages and special capabilities for future development of each. It will be found, on investigation, that no State in the Union can present such a combination of advantages as North Carolina. Situated midway between the milder regions of the North and the more tropical climes of the South, its inland stretching from the sea coast to the mountains, yields plentiful resources of cotton, tobacco, rice, grain, fruits, pasture-grounds and other products, while in its bosom lie rich mines of gold and iron, copper, lead, coal, and other minerals, its rivers afford water power sufficient for the most extensive manufactures, and in its forests are boundless supplies of naval stores, timber and material for tanning. Under the recent change in the steam of labor becomes the interest of proprietors to part with this enterprise through agencies in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and other chief cities to bring these resources to the notice of men of means and energy and capital to get together the seller and the buyer, and to aid, in starting North Carolina in a career of prosperity heretofore unknown. Multiple commissions to the contrary are hereby notified, and a charge to all customers and to others at One Dollar per annum. The first number will be issued by the first of July, or sooner, if the most extensive and liberal already ordered, can be procured from New York before that time. Those desiring to advertise in the first number will please communicate to the undersigned at once. Multiple commissions will be charged for the same. HECK, BATTLE & CO. Raleigh, N. C. KEMP P. BATTLE, B. P. WILLIAMSON, Raleigh, June 8, 1865. 10-14.

CURTIS & CO., Mutual Advertising Agency, NO. 133 NASSAU STREET, New York. M. Curtis, Geo. A. J. Sprman. Advertisements inserted in all the city and country papers throughout the U. S. and in Canada.

WAKE FOREST COLLEGE. THE EXPENSES OF THIS INSTITUTION will be paid on Friday, July 1st, 1865. Instructions will be given in all branches usually taught in Colleges. A catalogue of studies may be obtained on application to any member of the Board of Trustees. Arrangements have been made to open an ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT in which may be acquired a thorough business education. The course in this department will be entirely practical. Pupils will be specially prepared for any trade in which they may purpose to engage. A regular course of lectures, illustrated with apparatus, will be delivered on Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Agricultural Chemistry. Practical lectures will also be given on Botany, Geology, Mineralogy, &c. Extensive libraries comprise several thousand volumes will be accessible to all students. Tuition per session of 20 weeks in Gold Dept. \$20 Board per session (exclusive of lights) 65 NO EXTRAS. Board and tuition are due in advance, but special favors will be done to induce patrons in special cases. Provisions will be received in payments at current prices. For further particulars address Mar. JAMES H. FOOOTE, Forestville, June 23, 1865.

NEW SCHEDULE FROM RALEIGH TO PETERSBURG THROUGH IN ONE DAY. ON AND AFTER THURSDAY NEXT THE Raleigh and Gaston train will leave Raleigh at 6 o'clock a. m., and reach Gaston at 10 o'clock a. m. The Peterborough train will leave Gaston at 1 o'clock p. m., and reach the terminus of the Petersburg road at 6 o'clock p. m. A sufficient number of Omnibuses and Wagons have been secured to take all the Passengers and Baggage from the terminus of the Petersburg road to Petersburg. Leave Petersburg at 4 o'clock a. m., reach Gaston at 11 o'clock a. m., reach Raleigh at 12 o'clock m., and reach Raleigh at 7 o'clock p. m. P. A. DUNN, Supt. R. & G. R. R. M. DUNLOP, Supt. Petersburg R. R. Raleigh, June 27, 1865.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING FOR SOME years previous to the war, been engaged in the improvement and sale of lands in the Eastern counties, now offers his services as an agent for the purchase and sale of lands in North Carolina. My address is Raleigh, N. C. Exchange Hotel, No. 46. W. H. CUNNINGHAM, Raleigh, June 21, 1865.

The Great Literary Weekly Resumed. THE proprietors of that long established and popular family journal THE SOUTHERN FIELD AND FIRESIDE, take great pleasure in informing its numerous friends and patrons, that its publication will be resumed just as soon as the mail facilities of the country will permit them to circulate the same. This is a large, neat page sheet, handsomely printed with new type. TERMS. Subscription one year, \$5 00 " six months, 3 00 THE KEY STONE. Our Monthly Masonic Magazine, will also be resumed at the same time. This Magazine is endorsed, and recommended to the Fraternity at large, by the Grand Lodge of North Carolina. It regards matter and typography, it will be equal to any publication in the United States. TERMS. Subscription for one year, \$3 00. Address: WM. B. SMITH & CO., Raleigh, N. C. A limited number of advertisements admitted into each publication. Exchange rates generally will please notice.—Circulars sent daily invited at once from all parts of the country. June 30, 1865.

PARTNER WANTED. Interest in "Southern Field and Fireside" and "Key-Stone" For Sale. THE EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS OF these well known journals, contemplating an extension of their business, wish to sell to an able and enterprising man a portion of their establishment, and to admit him to an equality with themselves. Such an opportunity for a profitable investment of talents and capital in the South can seldom be found. None but a first class man, well recommended, need apply. WM. B. SMITH & CO., Editors and Proprietors, Raleigh, June 30, 1865.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER And Periodical Depot. OPPOSITE OFFICE OF ADAMS EXPRESS CO. New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore-daily papers received every day. Office: C. R. R. Company, Raleigh, N. C. THE NEXT ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of this Company will be held at Salisbury on Wednesday, 19th July, 1865. Stockholders cannot attend in person will please send proxies. Stockholders will be required to take the oath required by the President of the United States. A. STAGG, Sec. and Agent, Raleigh, June 23, 1865.

PROCLAMATION, BY W. W. HOLDEN, PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR, TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, By the Proclamation of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America, dated May 29th, 1865, I have been appointed Provisional Governor of the State of North Carolina, with instructions to "prescribe, at the earliest practicable period, such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for convening a Convention, composed of delegates to be chosen by that portion of the people of said State who are loyal to the United States, and no others, for the purpose of altering or amending the Constitution thereof; and with authority to exercise within the limits of said State all the power necessary and proper to enable such loyal people of the State of North Carolina to restore said State to its Constitutional relations to the Federal Government, and to prevent such a Republican form of State Government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection, and domestic violence."

And WHEREAS, It is proper that the people of the State should be informed as far as may be, at this time, of the measures that will be necessary to attain this end, so that they may be ready to offer an intelligent and willing cooperation in the same:— And WHEREAS, It is also proper that the purposes of the Federal Government in relation to the people of the State should be made known, so that the loyal may receive assurances of protection and encouragement, and the disloyal, if any there be, may know that the eye of authority is upon them, and that they will not be permitted with impunity to resist the laws or to disturb the peace of society:— Now, Therefore, I, WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, Provisional Governor as aforesaid, do proclaim and declare:—

1st. That a Convention of the people of North Carolina will be held, at an early period as practicable, to be composed of the number of members to which the counties are respectively entitled in the House of Commons of the State Legislature. No person will be a candidate for the Convention, and no person will vote for members to compose it, who shall not previously thereto have taken and subscribed to the following oath, prescribed in the Proclamation of the President of the United States, dated May 29th, 1865:—

I, \_\_\_\_\_, do solemnly swear or affirm, in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder, and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves. So help me God. And no person not well-affected towards the Federal Government, and not loyal thereto, will be permitted to take said oath, or to vote in said election.

Measures will be perfected as early as practicable for administering the above oath to such persons as may be entitled to take it, and for providing them with certificates of the same as evidence of their loyalty. The said oath is regarded as a part of the benefits of the Proclamation referred to, and will not be administered to any of the classes excluded by said Proclamation, save on the exhibition by them of a full pardon from the President of the offence they may have committed against the United States.

2d. The Convention thus to be called will alter or amend the Constitution of the State, and will submit said Constitution thus altered or amended, to the voters of the State at the ballot box for their acceptance or rejection.

3d. The Convention will provide for the election by the people of a Governor and members of the Legislature; and the Legislature will elect two Senators to represent the State in the Congress of the United States.

cannot be avoided. But the control of the Railroads, the Asylums and other corporations in which the State is interested thus unavoidably to this extent committed to him; will be relinquished for the action of the Convention when that body shall have assembled.

Such in brief is an outline of the policy deemed necessary to reconstruct the Government of North Carolina, and to restore the State to its Constitutional relations to the Federal Government.

And now, as Provisional Governor of the State, I invite the loyal people thereof to resume with cheerfulness, and with confidence in the future, their accustomed pursuits; and I invite those who have been driven from the State by despotic power, to return; assuring all loyal citizens of the State that they will be protected in their persons and property, and encouraged in their exertions to improve their condition. I also exert them not to cease to take an interest in public affairs, but to unite with me in the purpose of securing to the State Government through the aid of loyal citizens; and to be vigilant and active in discouraging disloyal sentiments, and in ensuring the election of known friends of the Federal Government to every office. Your experience, fellow-citizens, during the rebellion should attach you by the strongest ties to the government of the United States. You have just been delivered by the American Union from one of the most corrupt and rigorous despotisms that ever existed in the world. Many of you have been forced, for opinion's sake, and because of your love for the flag of your fathers, to fly from the land of your birth or of your adoption, and seek a refuge among strangers, to escape the hand of arbitrary power. Many of you have been torn from your homes or hunted down like wild beasts in the forest, and forced into the rebel armies as conscripts, to fight for the continued enslavement of the colored race, and also for a state of slavery for yourselves and your children. Some of you have, subjected to imprisonment and tortures on account of your opinions; and all of you have been deprived for years, up to a recent period, of freedom of speech and of the press, and of every essential guarantee of liberty and of protection to person and property, which is contained in the Constitution of the United States. You are once more free citizens of the United States. By your sufferings in the past, and by your hopes for the future, I adjure you to guard well your freedom. Remember that all that you have, and all you can hope to be, and all of good that is in reserve for your children, are inseparable bound up with the American Union. The "Unity of government which constitutes one people," should be more dear to us than ever, on account of the sufferings through which we have passed. In the language of "Washington," "It is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national Union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as the palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned, and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate one portion of our country from the rest; or to enslave the sacred ties which now link together the various parts."

To the colored people of the State I would say, you are now free. Providence has willed that the very means adopted to render your condition perpetual, should be the means for releasing you from bondage. It now remains for you, aided as you will be by the superior intelligence of the white race, and cheered by the sympathies of all good people, to decide whether the freedom thus suddenly bestowed upon you, will be a blessing to you or a source of injury. Your race has been depressed by your condition of slavery, and by the legislation of your former masters, for two hundred years. It is not to be expected that you can comprehend and appreciate as they should be comprehended and appreciated by a self-governing people, the provisions and limitations of Constitutions and laws; or that you can now have that knowledge of public affairs which is necessary to qualify you to discharge all the duties of the citizen. No people has ever yet bounded at once into the full enjoyment of the right of self-government. But you are free in common with all our people, and you have the same right, regulated by law, that others have, to enter upon the pursuit of prosperity and happiness. You should henceforth sacredly observe the marriage relation, and you should provide for your offspring. You can now not only learn to read yourselves, as some of you have been able to do heretofore, but you can instruct others, and procure instruction for others for yourselves and your children, without fear of punishment. But to be prosperous and happy you must labor, not merely when you feel like it, or for a scanty support, but industriously and steadily with a view to making and laying up something for yourselves and your families. If you are idle you will become vicious and worthless; if vicious and worthless you will have no friends, and will at last perish. "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread all the days of thy life."

The same Providence that has bestowed freedom upon you, has told you that diligence in business is required of all his creatures; and you cannot expect that your race will escape ultimate extinction, if you willfully violate the command of God, and remain idle as the then slaveholding States were, for the most part, docile and faithful, and made no attempt by force of arms to gain even their own freedom. I will see to it as far as I can, that you have your liberty; that you are protected in your property and her sons; and that you are paid your wages.

But, on the other hand, I will set my face against those of you who are idle and dissipated, and whose punishment will be inflicted for any breach of the peace or violation of law. In fine, I will be your friend as long as you are true to yourselves, and obedient to the laws, and as long as you shall labor, no matter how feebly, if honestly and earnestly, to improve your condition. It is my duty, as far as I may, to render the government "a terror to evil-doers, and a praise to them that do well;"—and this I will endeavor to do in relation to the whole people of the State of North Carolina, "without fear, favor, or affection, reward, or the hope of reward."

And now, "with charity for all, with malice towards none," I enter upon the discharge of the duties assigned me by the President, earnestly and solemnly invoking the good people of the State to aid me in the work of reconstructing the government, and in restoring the State to the protection, benefits, and blessings of the Union.

Done at our City of Raleigh, the 12th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in the 89th year of American Independence. WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, Provisional Governor. By the Governor: JOSEPH W. HOLMES, Private Secretary.