

Mr. Jno. E. Spearman is our authorized traveling agent for subscription and advertising.

For Governor, JONATHAN WORTH, OF RANDOLPH.

THE SOUTHERN PRESS ON THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

So far as we have been able to learn from our exchanges, we think that the larger portion of the Southern press will support the proceedings of the recent Convention at Philadelphia. We hope that such will be the case, and more earnestly since the lapse of a week has shown us the grave importance which is generally attached to the purposes of this great national assemblage.

We believe that all the objections which are urged to certain portions of the two papers uttered by this body, spring from a conviction of their weight and influence, and are dictated by a devotion to the South and a jealous care of its reputation—sentiments which no one can admire more or participate in more fully than we do. No measure which we could believe would sully the name and prostrate the pride of our people, should ever receive our sanction and support.

From this nettle, danger.

We'll pluck the flower, safely."

The old adage, to "strain at the gnat and swallow a camel" appears to us to be verified in this case. We have carefully read the documents published to the people of the United States, and with a solitary exception, there is no political principle enunciated therein, which the force of arms, with our acknowledged leader under oath and our submission did not establish eighteen months since.

With regard to the particular phraseology adopted to convey to the minds of the people the ends and designs of the Convention, we consider this, while sufficient to excite annoyance and even indignation, too insignificant to merit serious opposition. The words "insurgents" and "rebels" carry with them no taint of disgrace. ("Traitor and treason" have a place no where in these papers) And he has kept pace little with the spirit and temper of even the most union loving and Conservative of the Northern people, who expected to send delegates to the assembly at Philadelphia there to receive an open acknowledgment before the world that the people who have been recently conquered were battling for right and truth, and in the cause of freedom, while those who went there to cooperate with them in plans for the restoration of the Union were to confess themselves its enemies to the preservation of principles which should be inviolable and inviolate.

Such expectations were of course unreasonable and not to be entertained by those who appreciated and realized the difficulties and troubles which have beset us since our surrender of the holy cause in which we had staked and lost so much. The harshness of our treatment, who are now, in their hands, but they were nevertheless supporters and advocates of the late war; they declared before it, and during it, and after it, that secession was rebellion, that the Union of the States must be preserved, and they professed to be the true champions of the sacred principles of the Constitution and a Republican Government.

What they had gained the right to claim (whether justly or not) by a bloody war of four years, they were of course not willing to relinquish or modify even in expression, in the national Union Convention. They have repeatedly declared—these men, the leaders of a moderate party in the Northern States—that they stood with Mr. Johnson in his policy of restoration, and in the declaration of principles which has been lately offered for our consideration, contains a confirmation of their avowals. It advocates forgiveness and forgetfulness of the past; it assumes that the basis of the Republic must lie in equal Representation, and the privileges of trials by jury and the writ of habeas corpus; it lays down these broad propositions: That however extended may be the jurisdiction of Congress over the qualifications of members elect to either of its branches, the powers arrogated to make arbitrary exclusions are unlawful intrusions and must not be permitted; that slavery is now and forever hereafter abolished in the States of the Union and can never again be revived; that no State shall have power to separate itself from the general national Government, and by force of arms or otherwise establish for itself an independent and distinct government. If now we understand the position of Mr. Johnson, he has proclaimed these same doctrines in his official position and holds them to day, and if there be a man who secures the hearty support and cordial endorsement of the whole people of the South, the head of the Executive Department is that man.

Therefore we endorse the aims and objects of the National Union Convention, not from expediency—we hate that word; it means in political parlance a surrender of truth and honor to selfish and inadequate interests, and a contemptible shifting to the turn of every phase of variable public opinion—but from necessity and a sense of the obligation due by the people of the South to their pledges at the end of the war. These men who have formed a political coalition with representative leaders of the Southern States, affirm, in their honest endeavors to bring about good feeling and a reunion of the States, that they, with the President, are the exponents of the present government of the United States and its political creed as it now stands; they call upon us to reject the Radical party, and to accede to the platform of a restored government as it is now shown. The demands which they make, and the rights which they offer are identical with those required from, and claimed by the people of the Northern States, and we are indeed blind if we reject the last hope left this unhappy and distracted land, because in the organization of the plan which is to affect our salvation, their past history, their feelings, and their nature lead them to call that a rebellion which we know in our hearts to have been a glorious, heroic struggle for liberty and independence, and that they should designate as insurgents the men who receive their fervent gratitude and admiration of us all, as patriots and soldiers in the cause of right.

There is another view of the position, and a correct one, we believe. Those facts which are expressed in this paper as principles, are vital and must be acknowledged, because to-day, by our defeat, they have been established with a firmness and stability which we cannot ignore or affect to disregard. But no principle can continue to exist after the support which has upheld it shall have fallen away; no government can retain any particular form any longer than the views and wishes of the people who compose it shall be significant of a determination that it should be so. A Republican Constitution and a Republican

form of government must fall and cease to be, so soon as a majority of the inhabitants comprising it shall have decided upon a preference for any other. Government forms, changes or alters no political principles; the latter bring about revolutions, overthrows, subdivisions and changes of government. What is at present a fact and by the assent of the majority has become a principle, may be in the next generation totally dead and extinct, and no pledges or resolutions can continue its vitality. No State paper, framed on the necessity and exigencies of the present, can possibly bind and shape the course of different men in the future.

With the experience of the recent past fresh in our minds; bound down still and overpowered by the crushing force of the arbitrament of arms, and with the light of the present shining upon a disrupted land, with old institutions overthrown and destroyed, we recognize the fact of the extinction of state sovereignty and the right of secession; and, call it by what name we may—deny it the dignity of a principle while we are forced to acknowledge it in every action—this dogma which overthrows our cherished tenets, for the day and hour is supreme and must be acknowledged. But who can tell what one half century will bring forth? Marshal a majority of voters fifty years later in favor of nullification, secession, or anything else that is unable to stand with us, and all paper resolutions and party platforms must fall as they have fallen before and are falling to-day before the voice of the people, and the wisdom of this hour will fall to arrest the progress of the potent ballot then. Put together all the plans of statesmanship and wise legislation and diplomacy recorded since the world began, and how long were they letters of living light on the pages of history? often not until their authors were laid in the grave; never for one moment after men's opinions underwent a change.

THE PROCLAMATION.

We publish to-day the Proclamation of the President of the United States, declaring the rebellion ended in the State of Texas, and throughout the recently insurrectionary South. This proclamation is made in the interests of peace and harmony, and for the restoration of all the constitutional relations of the whole Union. It is made firmly and fearlessly, regardless of the usurpations and unlawful measures of a revolutionary Congress; and it is the declaration of a man who, at the same time, in a speech to an assembled multitude of his fellow-citizens, avows his determination to execute to the letter his own conservative policy of the administration of government. We need not fear that the pressure of a turbulent and unscrupulous faction can overpower a statesman so resolute and patriotic. He will perform to the last every measure that he establishes, and fulfill every pledge that he has made to the American people.

The happy results of this proclamation of peace are already being experienced in the case of the Mayor of the City of New Orleans, who again assumes the duties and dignities of his position, and elsewhere. Let us then be patient and steadfast. The light cometh, and the dawn of day breaketh to our eyes, when the great spirit and genius of our Republic and its institution shall sit once more in its national halls of council, and the evil which we had shall be driven from their high places.

Could we have read in the resolutions of this proclamation a clause repealing the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, and abolishing military arrests and trials by military commissions, stated in clear and precise terms, with no possibility of error or misconception, embodied as an active and living principle, and to serve as a guide and bright light in the execution of law and justice, there would have been no measure to our satisfaction.

But we say again: let us be patient. To produce order from chaos and confusion, to subdue the passions of men, and control the tide of angry feeling engendered by the terrible struggle which we have recently endured, is a light labor for the wisest and the greatest. We offer both without a reservation or condition.

LATE NEWS.

Washington, Aug. 25, M. More of Stanton's Infamy.—The Republican denounces Stanton and charges on him partial responsibility for the New Orleans riots. It says that he withheld from the President Baird's dispatch of July 28, prior to the riot, asking for immediate instructions how to act; and notices the fact that Stanton did not even answer the despatch. The President never saw it until Wednesday last.

Wheeling, Aug 24, P. M. West Virginia Johnson Convention.—The West Virginia Convention, endorsing the President's policy, was held to-day. Col. Smith was nominated for Governor, and J.W. Kennedy for Secretary of State.

New York, Aug. 26, P. M. Special cable dispatches, to-day, confirm the fact previously announced in the Associated Press dispatches of the signing of the treaty of Peace, at Prague, on Thursday.

A Dresden dispatch says that the King has ordered the Saxon ministry to co-operate with the Prussian authorities. The Frankfurt Assembly has voted a loan of 12,000,000 of florins.

A Mayence dispatch says that the siege was raised on the 23rd. The Prussian troops were to leave yesterday, (Sunday.) A Madrid telegram says that the export duties have been suspended for six months from every port in Cuba.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY CONVERTED TO THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.—One of the curious incidents of the effect of the Philadelphia movement is the conversion of Mr. Chandler, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, to the President's policy. Mr. Chandler has hitherto been one of the most radical of the notoriously corrupt cotton ring in the department. To-day, however, he is anxiously inquiring how he can get on the President's platform, and loudly proclaiming his admiration of the Philadelphia declaration of principles.—Herald.

Gov. WORTH IN THE EASTERN COUNTIES.—A friend writing us from an Eastern County says:

"In the Northeastern counties of the State, the people are united in desiring the re-election of Gov. Worth without opposition. He enjoys the singular good fortune to be thought an honest man by every shade of political opinion. Wherever I hear him spoken of, whether by former secessionists, Union men, war men or peace-men, the speaker is very apt to say, that every body calls Gov. Worth a straight-forward, strong-sensed, honest man, and that is what we want now."

FROM WASHINGTON.

TELLING SPEECH TO THE COMMITTEE FROM THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION—HE PROCLAIMS THE PLATFORM A SECOND DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

WASHINGTON, August 18.—There was a great crowd to-day to hear the President in response to Hon. Reverdy Johnson, who presented the official proceedings of the Philadelphia Convention. Referring with feeling to the scene represented by South Carolina and Massachusetts entering the Convention together, the President said he was overcome, and could not but conclude that an overruling Providence was directing us aright. He said:

Our brave men have performed their duties in the field, and have won laurels imperishable; but (turning to Gen. Grant, he continued,) there are greater and more important duties to perform, and while we have had their co-operation in the field, we now need their efforts to perpetuate peace. [Applause.] The Executive Department had tried to pour oil on the wounds and restore the Union, but it had not entirely succeeded. We have seen, he said, in one department of the Government, every effort to prevent the restoration of peace and harmony in the Union. We have seen hanging upon the verge of the Government, as it were, a body called, or which assumes to be, the "Congress of the United States," while, in fact, it is a Congress of only part of the States. We have seen this Congress assume and pretend to be for the Union, when its every step and act tended to perpetuate disunion and make a disruption of the States inevitable. Instead of promoting harmony and reconciliation, its legislation has partaken of the character of penalties, retaliation and revenge. This has been the course and policy of one portion of your Government. The humble individual who is now addressing you stands as the representative of another department of the Government. The manner in which he was called upon to occupy that position I shall not allude to on this occasion. Suffice it to say that he is here under the Constitution of the country, and takes here by virtue of its provisions, he being his stand upon that charter of our liberties as the great rampart of civil and religious liberty. [Prolonged cheering.] Having been taught in my early life to hold it sacred, and having practiced upon that belief during my whole public career, I shall ever continue to reverence the Constitution of my fathers, and to make it my guide. [Hearty applause.]

The President proceeded, and denied the charge that he had ever been tyrannical or a despot. Such charges, he said, were simply intended to deceive and delude the public mind into the belief that there is some one in power who is usurping and trampling upon rights secured by the Constitution. It is done by those who make such charges for the purpose of covering their own acts. ["That's so," and applause.] I have felt it my duty, in vindication of the principles and Constitution of my country, to call the attention of my countrymen to these proceedings. When we come to examine who has been playing the tyrant by whom do we find despotism exercised? As to myself, neither the elements of my nature, nor the pursuits of my life have made me, either in my feelings or in my practice, oppressive. My nature, on the contrary, is rather defensive in its character. But I will say that, having taken my stand upon the broad principles of liberty and the Constitution, there is not power enough on earth to drive me from it! [Loud and prolonged applause.] Having placed myself upon that broad platform I have not been awed or dismayed, or intimidated, either by threats or encroachments, but have stood there in conjunction with patriotic spirits, sounding the tocsin of alarm when I deemed the citadel of liberty in danger. [Great applause.]

I said on a previous occasion, and repeat now, that all that was necessary in this great struggle against despotism was that the struggle should be sufficiently audible for the American people to hear, and properly understand. They did hear, and looking on and seeing who the contestants were, and what the struggle was about, they determined that they would settle this question on the side of the Constitution and of principle. I proclaim here to-day, as I have on previous occasions, that my faith in the great mass of the people in the darkest hour of this struggle, when the clouds seemed to be most lowering—my faith, instead of giving way loomed up through the cloud, beyond which I saw that all would be well in the end.

My countrymen, we all know that tyranny and despotism, in the language of Thomas Jefferson, can be exercised and exerted more effectively by the many than by one. We have seen a Congress gradually encroach, step by step, and violate day after day, month after month, the constitutional rights and the fundamental principles of the Government. We have seen a Congress that seemed to forget there was a limit to their sphere and scope of legislation. We have seen a Congress in a minority assume to exercise a power, which, if allowed to be carried out, would result in despotism or monarchy itself. This is the truth; and because others as well as myself have seen proper to appeal to the patriotism and republican feeling of the country, we have been denounced in the severest terms. Slander upon slander, vituperation upon vituperation, of the most violent character, has made its way through the press. What, gentlemen, has been your and my sin? What has been the cause of our offending? I will tell you. Daring to stand by the Constitution of our fathers! I consider the proceedings of this Convention more important than those of any convention that ever assembled in the U. States. [Great Applause.] When I look with my mind's eye upon that collection of citizens, coming together voluntarily, and sitting in council, with ideas, and princi-

ples, and views commensurate with all the States, and co-extensive with the whole people, and contrast it with the collection of persons who are trying to destroy the country, I regard it as more important than any convention that has sat, at least since 1787. [Renewed applause.] I think I may also say that the declarations that were there made are equal to the Declaration of Independence itself; and I here to-day pronounce them a second Declaration of Independence. (Cries of "glorious," and most enthusiastic and prolonged applause.)—Your address and declarations are nothing more nor less than a reaffirmation of the Constitution of the United States. Yes, I go farther, and say that the declarations you have made, the principles you have enunciated in your address, are a second proclamation of emancipation to the people of the United States. (Renewed applause.) For in proclaiming and reproclaiming these great truths, you have laid down a constitutional platform upon which all can make common cause and stand united together for the restoration of the States and the preservation of the Government, without reference to party. The only question is the salvation of the country; for our country rises above all party considerations or influences. How many are there in the United States that now require to be free? They have the shackles upon their limbs, and are bound as rigidly as though they were in fact in slavery." I repeat, then, that your declaration is the second proclamation of emancipation to the people of the United States, and offers a common ground upon which all parties can stand. [Applause.]

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, let me, in this connection, ask what have I to gain more than the advancement of the public welfare? I am as much opposed to the indulgence of egotism as any one; but here, in a conversational manner, while formally receiving the proceedings of this Convention, I may be permitted again to ask what have I to gain, by consulting human ambition, more than I have gained, except in one thing? My race is nearly run. I have been placed in the high office which I occupy under the constitution of the country, and I may say that I have held, from the lowest to the highest, almost every position to which a man may attain in our Government. And surely gentlemen, this should be enough to gratify a reasonable ambition. If I wanted authority, or if I wished to perpetuate my own power, how easy it would have been to hold and wield that which was placed in my hands by the measure called "the Freedmen's Bureau bill." [Laughter and applause.] With an army which it placed at my discretion I could have remained at the capital of the nation, and with fifty or sixty millions of appropriations at my disposal, with the machinery in every town and village; and then, with the Civil Rights bill following as an auxiliary, [laughter] in connection with all the other appliances of the Government, I could have proclaimed myself Dictator. But, gentlemen, my pride and my ambition were never to occupy that position which retains all power in the hands of the people. It is upon that I have always relied; it is upon that I rely now; and I repeat that neither the taunts nor jeers of Congress, nor of a subsidized, calumniating press can drive me from my purpose. [Great applause.] I acknowledge no superior except my God, the author of my existence, and the people of the United States. [Prolonged and enthusiastic cheering.] For the one, I try to obey all His commands as best I can compatibly with my poor humanity. For the other, in a political and representative sense, the high behests of the people have always been respected and obeyed by me. [Applause.]

Mr. Chairman, I have said more than I had intended to say. For the kind allusion to myself contained in your address, and in the resolutions adopted by the Convention, let me remark that, in this crisis, and at the present period of my public life, I hold above all price, and shall ever recur with feelings of profound gratification, to the last resolution, containing the endorsement of a Convention emanating spontaneously from the great mass of the people. I trust and hope that my future action may be such that you and the Convention you represent may not regret the assurance of confidence of me you have expressed. Before separating, my friends, one and all, please accept my sincere thanks for the kind manifestations of regard and respect you have exhibited on this occasion. I repeat that I shall always continue to be guided by a conscientious conviction of duty—and that always gives to one courage—under the Constitution, which I have made my guide.

At the conclusion of the President's remarks, three enthusiastic cheers were given for Andrew Johnson, and three more for General Grant.

The President then took a position near the door opening into the hall, with Gen. Grant by his side, where, as the gentlemen of the committee and members of the Convention passed out, he grasped each by the hand, and had a smile or cheering word for all; after which, they passed on to take General Grant by the hand.

PROCLAMATION: BY PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The following is the text of the President's Peace Proclamation, which is now in readiness: By the President of the United States:

A PROCLAMATION. Whereas, By the Proclamation of the 15th and 19th of April, 1861, the President of the United States in virtue of the power vested in him by the Constitution and laws declared that the laws of the United States were opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi,

Louisiana and Texas by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings or by the powers vested in marshals by law; and Whereas, by another proclamation, made on the 16th day of August, in the same year, in pursuance of an act of Congress approved July 15th, 1861, the inhabitants of the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi and Florida, except the inhabitants of that part of the State of Virginia lying west of the Alleghany mountains, and except also the inhabitants of such other States before named as might maintain a loyal adhesion to the Union and the Constitution, or might be from time to time occupied and controlled by the forces of the United States engaged in the dispersion of the insurgents, were declared to be in a state of insurrection against the United States; and Whereas, by another proclamation of the 1st day of July, 1862, issued, in pursuance of an act of Congress approved June 7th, in the same year, the insurrection was declared to be still existing in the States aforesaid, with the exception of certain specified counties in the State of Virginia; and Whereas, by another proclamation, made on the 2d day of April, 1863, in pursuance of the act of Congress of July 13th, 1861, the exceptions named in the proclamation of August 16th, 1861, were revoked, and the inhabitants of the States of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, Florida and Virginia, except the forty-eight counties of Virginia designated as West Virginia, and the ports of New Orleans, Key West, Port Royal, and Beaufort in North Carolina, were declared to be still in a state of insurrection against the United States; and Whereas, by another proclamation of the 15th of September, 1863, made in pursuance of the act of Congress approved March 3d, 1863, the rebellion was declared to be still existing, and the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus was, in certain specified cases, suspended throughout the United States, said suspension to continue throughout the duration of the rebellion, or until said proclamation should, by a subsequent one, to be issued by the President of the United States, be modified or revoked; and Whereas, the House of Representatives, on the 22d day of July, 1861, adopted a resolution in the words following, viz:

Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States now in revolt against the constitutional government, and in arms around the capital; that in this national emergency, Congress, banishing all feelings of mere passion and resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged upon our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease; and Whereas the Senate of the United States, on the 25th day of July, 1861, adopted a resolution in the words following to-wit: "Resolved, That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States now in revolt against the constitutional government, and in arms around the capital; that in this national emergency, Congress, banishing all feelings of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not prosecuted on our part in any spirit of oppression nor for any purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of any of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the constitution and all the laws made in pursuance thereof, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects were accomplished the war ought to cease." And Whereas as these resolutions, though not joint or concurrent, in form are substantially the same, and as such have hitherto been and yet are regarded as having expressed the sense of Congress upon the subject to which they relate; and Whereas the President of the United States, by proclamation of the 13th of June, 1865, declared that the insurrection in the State of Tennessee had been suppressed, and that the authority of the U. S. officers as had been duly commissioned were in the undisturbed exercise of their official functions; and Whereas the President of the United States, by further proclamation, issued on the 2d day of April, 1866, did promulgate and declare that there no longer existed any armed resistance of misguided citizens or others, to the authority of the United States, in any or in all the States before mentioned, excepting only the State of Texas, and did further promulgate and declare that the laws could be sustained and enforced in the several States before mentioned, except Texas, by the proper civil authorities, State or Federal, and that the people of the said States, except Texas, are well and loyally disposed, and have conformed or will conform in their legislation to the condition of affairs growing out of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting slavery within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, and did further declare, in the same proclamation, that it is the manifest determination of the American people that no State, of its own will, has a right or power to go out of or separate itself

from or be separated from the American Union, and that, therefore, each State ought to remain and constitute an integral part of the United States; and did further declare, in the same last-mentioned proclamation, that the several aforementioned States, excepting Texas, had in the matter given satisfactory evidence that they acquiesce in the sovereign and important resolution of the national unity; and Whereas the President of the United States in the same proclamation, did further declare that it is believed to be a fundamental principle of government that people who have revolted, and who have been overcome and subdued, must either be dealt with so as to induce them voluntarily become friends, or else they must be held by absolute military power, or devastated so as to prevent them from ever again doing harm as enemies, which last named policy is abhorrent to humanity and of freedom; and Whereas the President did in the same proclamation further declare that the constitution of the United States provides for constituent communities only as States and not as territories, dependencies, provinces or protectorates; and, further, that such constituent States must necessarily be, and by the constitution and law of the United States are made equal, and placed upon a like footing as to political rights, immunities, dignities and power with the several States with which they are united, and did further declare that the observance of political equality, as a principle of right and justice, is well calculated to encourage the people of the before named States, except Texas, to be and become more and more constant and preserving in their renewed allegiance; and Whereas the President did further declare that standing armies, military occupation, martial-law, military tribunals and the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus are, in time of peace, dangerous to public liberty, incompatible with the individual rights of the citizen, contrary to the genius and spirit of our free institutions, and exhaustive of the national resources, and ought not, therefore, to be sanctioned or allowed, except in cases of actual necessity, for repelling invasion or suppressing insurrection or rebellion, and the President did further, in the same proclamation, declare that the policy of the Government of the United States, from the beginning of the insurrection to its overthrow and final suppression, had been conducted in uniformity with the principles of the last named proclamation recited; and Whereas, the President, in the said proclamation of the 30th of June, 1866, upon the grounds therein stated, and herein before recited, did then and thereby proclaim and declare that the insurrection which heretofore existed in the several States before named, except in Texas, was at an end, and was henceforth to be so regarded; and Whereas, subsequently to the said second day of April, 1866, the insurrection in the State of Texas had been completely and everywhere suppressed and ended, and the authority of the United States has been successfully and completely established in the said State of Texas, and now remains therein unresisted and undisputed, and such of the United States officers as have been duly commissioned within the limits of the said State are now in the undisturbed exercise of their official functions; and Whereas the laws can now be sustained and enforced in the said State of Texas by the proper civil authority, State or Federal, and the people of the said State of Texas, like the people of the other States before named, are well and loyally disposed, and have conformed, or will conform, in their legislation to the condition of affairs growing out of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States; and Whereas all the reasons and conclusions therein especially named now apply equally and in all respects to the State of Texas, as well as the other States which have been involved in insurrection; and Whereas adequate provision has been made by military orders to enforce the execution of the acts of Congress, aid the civil authorities and secure obedience to the Constitution and laws of the United States within the State of Texas, if a resort to military force for such purpose should at any time become necessary;

Now, therefore, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare the insurrection which heretofore existed in the State of Texas at an end, and is to be henceforth so regarded in that State as in the other States before named, in which the said insurrection was proclaimed to be at an end by the aforesaid proclamation of the 2d day of April, 1866.

And I do further proclaim that the said insurrection is at an end, and peace, order, tranquility and civil authority now exist in and throughout the whole of the United States of America. In testimony whereof I have herewith set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this twentieth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-first.

By the President: Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State.

GENERAL BEAUREGARD'S PROPERTY.—Steps were taken to-day by the Government to stay all proceedings for the present in the matter of the confiscation of the late Confederate General Beauregard's property in the southern States.—Herald.

Generals Custar, McCook, and other prominent officers, delegates to the late Philadelphia Convention, will start immediately upon a stumping tour throughout the Western States.