

These persons are requested to report all the facts to the Post-Commander and to the Provost Marshal General.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT—IMPORTANT DECISION BY CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

The Chief Justice of the United States, in opening the Circuit Court on yesterday morning, and before proceeding to the regular discharge of business, addressed the gentlemen of the Bar as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE BAR:—Before proceeding to regular business I think it proper to address a few observations to you.

For more than four years the Courts of the Union were excluded from North Carolina by rebellion. When active hostilities ceased in 1865, the national military authorities took the place of all ordinary civil jurisdiction, or controlled its exercise.

Their attendance was unnecessary, for the District Judges were fully authorized by law to hold the Circuit Courts without the Justice of the Supreme Court, and to exercise complete jurisdiction in the trial of all criminal, and almost all civil, causes.

Being unnecessary, the Justices thought that their attendance would be improper and unbecoming. They regarded it as unjust and as injurious, many ways, to the public interests, that the highest officers of the judicial department of the Government should exercise their functions under the supervision and control of the Executive Department.

At length, however, the military control over the courts was withdrawn by the President. The writ of habeas corpus, which had been suspended, was restored, and military authority in civil matters was abolished.

These proclamations reinstated the full authority of the National Courts in all matters within their jurisdiction; and the Justices of the Supreme Court, ex officio, resumed their duties in holding the Circuit Courts, during the interval between the term at Washington.

On the 23rd of July, 1866, however, an act of Congress reduced the number of the Circuits, and changed materially the Districts of which the Southern Circuits were composed, without making or providing for an allotment of the members of the Supreme Court to the new Circuits; and without the Justices of that Court have no Circuit Court jurisdiction.

This suspension was removed by the act of March 2d, 1867, by which a new allotment was authorized. Under this act the Justices of the Supreme Court have been again assigned to circuit duties; and the Chief Justice, in consequence of his vote in the Circuit Court, the national courts in the circuit, of which the District of North Carolina is made a part.

I am here, therefore, to join my brother, the District Judge, in holding the circuit court for this District. The first Circuit Court held in any district within the limits of the United States, since the late war, could be present, without disregard of superior duties at the seat of government or usurpation of jurisdiction.

The associate Justices allotted to the other Southern circuits will join in holding the courts at the regular terms prescribed by law, and the national civil jurisdiction will be fully restored throughout the Union.

It is true that military authority is still exercised within these Southern circuits; but not now as formerly, and in consequence of the disappearance of local civil authority and in substitution of the Convention, whether State or National. It is now used under authority of Congress, and only to prevent illegal violence to persons and property, and to facilitate the restoration of equal rights and benefits in the Union.

This military authority does not extend in any respects to the courts of the United States.

Let us hope that henceforth neither rebellion nor any other occasion for the assertion of any military authority over courts of justice, will hereafter suspend the due course of judicial administration by the national tribunals in any part of the Republic.

(From the Raleigh Sentinel.)
The utterances against the fidelity of the people of North Carolina to the government, which have been so falsely and so offensively repeated by Radical tongues, were never more signally rebuked and refuted, than they were on Monday last, in the demonstration made upon the arrival of the President. The very general turn-out of the people to see him, on the entire route from Weldon to Raleigh during the day, plainly indicated not only a strong feeling of attachment to President Johnson, created within the last two years by the anxiety which he has shown to heal the wounds of the past and to promote the restoration of a harmonious Union under the Constitution, but a sincere respect and admiration for the great office which he fills.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

President Johnson and Party at Chapel Hill. The Presidential party to-day attended the Commencement Exercises at the University. They were escorted thither by a procession, including the scholars and officers of the University and the Governor of North Carolina.

FROM RALEIGH. Raleigh, June 7. The University exercises are over at Chapel Hill. The Presidential party left there this morning on their return trip. Everywhere they were received with marked hospitality and respect.

FROM WASHINGTON. Washington, June 7. The following is the concluding paragraph of a letter read from the Bureau of the Freedmen's Commission, to a negro meeting last night: "It is not a self-evident political truth that where the land is held in large tracts by the employer, to be utilized by the employed, there can be no true field for the exercise of Republican citizenship, and it is one of the pressing exigencies of the country, as the very basis of reconstruction, that some plan must be devised by which the lands of the South may be divided among those who shall occupy and till them."

FROM GEORGIA. Augusta, Ga., June 7. Gov. Orr addressed the citizens of Anderson District, S. C., to-day. After reviewing the various plans presented since the war for reconstruction, he earnestly insisted upon the acceptance of the plan of reconstruction of the State, as the only means of preventing the administration of justice in the country from passing into the hands exclusively of the traitors and consequently of the barbarian and tyrant, and as the only hope of making the country ever tolerable.

FROM NEW YORK. New York, June 7. The Southern famine relief commission is still vigorously carrying on its beneficial work. In addition to the United States Storehouse Purveyor, which left this port on Tuesday last, the commission have since shipped eight thousand bushels of corn to Charleston and Savannah, for interior distribution.

FROM NEW ORLEANS. New Orleans, June 7. Deny. F. Flanders, new appointee for Governor, called on Gov. Wells this morning at the Executive office, and made known to him in obedience to an order of Gen. Sheridan, and in readiness to enter upon the duties of the Executive of the State.

FROM BALTIMORE. Baltimore, June 7-6 P. M. Cotton is quiet; sales of 27 bales at 27 cents. Office is dull and favors buyers. Flour—the demand is limited; superfine, Howard brand \$104. Corn has declined; State \$86 3/4; mixed western \$1. Provisions are dull and unchanged.

FROM SAVANNAH. Savannah, June 7-6 P. M. Cotton opened dull and heavy with a small business, but closed with a better feeling, middling \$44 3/4. Receipts 575 bales; exports 3,563 bales. Stock on hand 18,378 bales.

FROM MOBILE. Mobile, June 7-6 P. M. Cotton—Sales to-day of 800 bales. There is a fair demand—middling 23 3/4; extra 24 3/4. Receipts 33 bales; exports 1,117 bales; exports for the same time 11,639 bales. Stock on hand 23,411 bales.

FROM NEW ORLEANS. New Orleans, June 7. Cotton dull and lower—sales of 750 bales. The Midland against 4,000 for the week of 3,333. Receipts 13,171. Stock 90,147 bales. No quotations. Flour is extremely dull—superfine jobbing \$10 7/8; double extra \$12 7/8; choice \$15 25. Corn active and lower—middling yellow \$1 10/16; \$1 15; white scarce and lower—\$1 24; Oats—supply light; sales at 95c. @ \$1. Pork \$24; prime mess \$22; lard 13 1/2 cents. Sugar \$24; Rib 12 1/2 cents; Clear 13 1/2 cents. Lard is very firm—holders are asking 13 1/2 cents. Lard is very firm in keg. Gold 136 1/4. Sterling Exchange 47 1/2; New York eight 1/2 per cent premium.

FROM LONDON. London, June 7. Bullion in the Banks of England has increased five hundred and thirty-seven thousand pounds. Money quiet and steady. Consols 24. Bonds seventy-three.

FROM LIVERPOOL. Liverpool, June 7. The Brokers' Circular quotes sales for the week of 25,000 bales, including 24,000 bales for speculation and 1,000 bales of American. The recent receipts are unusually heavy—particularly for the past week, being one hundred and forty thousand bales. The market to-day opened quiet. The probable sales will reach about 8,300 bales. Uplands 11 1/4; Orleans 11 1/4.

FROM PARIS. Paris, June 7. The carriage containing the Emperor Napoleon and the Czar of Russia, on returning from Camp Demons, where a review was given in honor of the Czar, was fired into. Whether it was intended to kill the Emperor or the Czar, is unknown.

FROM THE CARBON. London, June 7. The Czar's Prospects.—The reports through our exchanges South and West are almost unanimously encouraging for the wheat and corn crops, and are doing so, and consequent lateness of the season, damaging the fruit considerably, and to some extent, damaging the wheat and corn planters in some of the Gulf States, the wheat and corn crops of South Carolina, Northern Georgia and Alabama, Northern Mississippi and Arkansas have never given promise. The breadth of ground, too, that has been sown is far better than the most sanguine had ventured to hope. From Wisconsin, Minnesota, Indiana and Michigan the accounts are equally cheering.

FROM THE VALLEY. A recent trip up the Valley as far as Staunton has assured us, if the fields immediately along the turnpike are to be taken as an index, that the wheat crop will be very heavy this year. It is rather remarkable, too, that both in Rockingham and in the West, there appears to be more rye sown with the wheat than we have seen before. The corn, which has generally come up very green, looks rather too yellow for health, but the recent soaking rains will doubtless change its hue. The grass is very short.

FROM THE SOUTH. The parties who furnished the information that Greely has written a letter to Gen. Breckinridge, asking him to return to America, further state that President Johnson has written one of similar import to him, which, with that of Mr. Greely's, was forwarded to the Czar. It is said that when Greely's note enclosing his letter to John C. Breckinridge was handed to the lady who deposited it, she innocently read it aloud, not supposing that it was a letter to the Czar, and she handed it to her to read, would have occurred. But a servant was usually observed, through an opening in the door, lying with his head on a pillow close to the partition separating the two rooms.—Herald.

Sheridan's Order Removing Gov. Wells. Special Orders No. 53, extra, issued at the following telegraph, having been received at headquarters of the Board of Levee Commissioners, and that the authorities be permitted to proceed in the execution of the State laws, the President directs that all further proceedings be suspended until further instructions. You will please report the relation to your order, with the reasons for giving it.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.
By command of Maj. Gen. SHERIDAN.
GEORGE L. HARTSHOFF, A. A. G.

SPECIAL NOTICES.
Mr. Jno. E. Spearman is our authorized traveling agent for subscription and advertising. We hereby give notice that single copies of the News are sold only at this office, and where the carriers or other persons offer to dispose of copies under different circumstances, they do so without our authority or consent.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
W. C. D. O'NEAL—Use Flour for Sale, and Eggs Wanted.
W. N. TILGHAM—Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Gas Company.
S. E. FINE—Selling Out at Cost.
OVERMAN & LOVE—Fine Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors.
W. G. MATTHEWS—Mackerel, Cod Fish, Butter, Beans, &c., &c.
B. R. HENNE—Up-Town Store—Selling off at Cost.
NIGHT OFFICE—Job Work Very Cheap.

FIXED FACTS.

The rapid development of a succession of startling and important events, taking growth with the inception of the war, and becoming at length fully revealed by the carrying out of the political principles of the party now swaying the dominion of the republic, has brought to view many facts for the consideration of the Southern people; and although these are so strange and so entirely unprecedented by anything in our past history, they are, nevertheless, beginning to be slowly comprehended. Unfortunately for the South, too many of us misconceived the significance of a surrender; we expected to lay down our arms but not our rights; we believed that the cessation of hostilities involved only the cessation of armed resistance, and we did not at first realize that it required besides, the relinquishment of the very principles, (and even the right to assert them,) for which we had so bravely struggled.

As we have remarked once before in our columns, explanation of one nation or people to another implies submission, not only of its arms, but of its will, its rights, its laws, its constitution, and its government, as well. Many possessed the sagacity and the foresight to behold the possibility of this in the future when the war commenced; our most ably conducted journals throughout the Confederacy, in urging the people to renewed efforts and never tiring fortitude in the prosecution of the war, presented for their reflection the inevitable consequences of failure—condition and treatment as conquered provinces, with the consequent deprivation of their civil and political rights, their liberty and their property; thrown under the sole arbitration of military rule, while of every institution peculiar to Southern interests not one would be allowed to remain. How rapidly have these forebodings and predictions been realized, how astonishingly fast have all these events culminated!

When, in November 1865, the votes of the Southern citizens and paroled soldiers were given for ratification or rejection of the Repeal of the Ordinances of Secession, or the abolition of involuntary servitude, except for crime, they were nothing more than expressions of facts over which they had no control, and which had been accomplished by the mere fact of the closing of the war.

Then came amendments to the Constitution, extension of suffrage and the Civil Rights Bill, all in accordance with, and the erection of, the politics of the Republican party North. It would have displayed preternatural patience on the part of the Southern people to have accepted these conditions quietly and without protest, so long as a chance of escape was offered from them, so ruinous were they likely to prove to the interests of the South.

But we think that it should be now apparent to the mind of every man who watches events as they take place, that Congress has laid down fully and unequivocally the manner in which reconstruction shall be brought about, and the terms upon which the now ex-slaves shall be re-admitted into the Union. The last crowning sacrifice of unselfishness, the last act of patriotism on our part must be unreserved acquiescence in this plan of restoration. This is the true and honest unionism, the sincere loyalty to Southern men. A country prostrated by calamity and disaster, impoverished by devastation, exhaustion and loss of means, and distracted by political differences, appeals to the defenders who were faithful to it in war, to hasten the inauguration of peace and the reestablishment of its State governments.

We acknowledge no allegiance to any party, we deny any obligation, any fealty, to Radicalism, but we took an oath of allegiance, a month after Gen. Johnson's surrender, to the United States; thereby we acknowledged it to be our government; we took the oath without compulsion and as honest men, and we shall endeavor to fulfill its requirements. We do acknowledge, and with pride, that we owe allegiance and life long duty to the South, and no one of her citizens performs the just service his country has a right to demand of him, unless he aids in every possible way, by registration and voting, in reconstruction.

OUR MATTER.—Our readers will readily excuse the lack of the ordinary amount of local and editorial matter, and the more readily as our columns are filled in its stead with important news and political reading—full accounts of the crops, orders from Gen. Sickles, and Schofield, reports of the Presidential party at Raleigh and Chapel Hill, decision of Chief Justice Chase in the U. S. Circuit Court at Raleigh—to which just we call special attention, as of great interest and importance to all our people. Much editorial and other matter is necessarily crowded out this week. We will endeavor to give the report of Gen. Swain in our next issue.

WEATHER.—The meteorological developments of the past few days are full and sufficient evidences of what we are to expect from the annexation of Russian America to the United States—summer turned into winter, and rice and snow upon the flowers of the blooming fields. Flies are comfortable now in June and the weather is cool and bracing. We are now forced to believe that this attaching of snow-drifts and ice-jobs to our genial climate is simply a price of diabolical revenge on the part of Congress to "freeze out" the South. They know they can stand it and we can't; that is, not much.

PROTEST COURT.—The Provost Court convenes here to-day and has one case before it, that of a negro, for stealing.

COMMUNICATED.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS.

Cumberland County, June Term, 1867.
The Grand Jury, under the present situation of affairs, feel it to be their duty to urge upon their fellow-citizens to go forward at the time for registration and have their names registered, preparatory to voting at all elections.

The following is a list of the Grand Jury:
Geo. C. Cook, Foreman. Ambrose Overbaugh, Neil Ray, Marshall H. Howell, James M. Yuna, Erasmus Lee, J. C. Melvin, Jas. A. Gaijney, Frederick Jones, Joseph Cobb, Daniel McMillan, Jr., Martin D. Dunning, John Bell, Arch'd McLean, S. B. Sizer.

J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

I. Sheridan, Chiefs of Police, City Marshals, Chiefs of Detectives and Town Marshals of the several districts, counties, cities, towns, and other municipal organizations, in North and South Carolina, will at once, by letter, report to Bvt. Col. Edward W. Hinks, U. S. Army, Provost Marshal General of the Second Military District, Charleston, South Carolina, setting forth in the report the name of each officer, his residence, official station, duties, post office address, salary per annum, and the authority by whom appointed; Coroners, Constables, and other officers, in this Military District, whose duty it is to make arrests, and who are not included in the force of any Sheriff, Chief of Police, City Marshal, Chief of Detectives, or Town Marshal, will make individual reports to the Provost Marshal General in like manner and form as above required.

II. Whenever any homicide, rape, mayhem, felonious assault, burglary, arson, robbery, or larceny—where the property stolen is of the value of twenty-five dollars and more—shall be committed within any city or town in this Military District, the chief officer of police of such city or town shall at once investigate the case and report the nature of the crime, the name of the party against whose person or property such crime has been committed, the name, description and residence of the offender, if known; and if the offender has been arrested, stating what steps have been taken to secure his punishment; and if not in custody, giving any information which may be of service in securing his detection and arrest.

Sheriffs of counties in North Carolina and of districts in South Carolina, shall investigate and make such reports, when committed within their respective counties or districts and not within the limits of any city or town, in like manner and form as is herein required of chiefs of police of cities and towns. When an offender whose offence has been reported, shall be arrested, report of the arrest will be made at once by the officer in charge to the Provost Marshal General.

Consolidated monthly reports of the above enumerated crimes will also be made by the respective officers and for the localities above designated, to the Provost Marshal General. Blanks will be furnished by him upon application. The first report to include the period from January 1st to May 31st, 1867.

III. Whenever a prisoner shall break and escape from a penitentiary, jail, or other prison in the Second Military District, the officer in charge of such penitentiary, jail, or other prison, shall at once make report of the facts in such report the date of escape, the name of each escaped prisoner, his description, age, residence, the crime for which committed, whether under sentence or awaiting trial, whether recaptured; and stating fully the manner of the escape and the circumstances under which it was effected. Reports in like form and manner will be made by all officers from whose custody prisoners may escape while being conducted to or from a penitentiary. Whenever a prisoner shall be recaptured the fact will be at once reported to the Provost Marshal General, by the officer from whose custody the prisoner escaped. Failure to make prompt report of escaped prisoners as herein required will inculpate the delinquent officer as aiding and abetting the escape.

IV. The Sheriffs of counties in North Carolina, and of districts in South Carolina, will at once report to the Provost Marshal General the condition of the jails, prisons or work-houses under their charge, or in their respective districts or counties, as to capacity, convenience and security, and the names and residences of the officers responsible for the condition and care of such jails, prisons and work-houses.

V. All civil officers having charge of any jail, prison or work-house, in this Military District, shall on the last day of each month, make a report to the Provost Marshal General upon blanks to be by him prescribed, and furnished upon application, of all persons who have been confined in such jail, prison or work-house during the month, setting forth the name of the prisoner, his description, residence, age, when committed, for what offence arrested, by whom arrested, by whose order arrested, whether under sentence, for what period and the amount of fine or costs if any; how employed; how substituted; whether discharged, transferred, escaped or deceased; if discharged, by what authority; if transferred, to what place and by whom ordered. The first report made under the requirements of this paragraph will include the period from January 1st to May 31st, 1867.

VI. All Sheriffs, Constables, Police and other civil officers and persons, whose duty it is under the laws of the provisional governments of North Carolina and South Carolina to serve writs or make arrests, are hereby required to obey and execute the lawful orders of the Provost Marshal General, to the same effect as they are required by law to obey and execute writs, warrants, or other process issued by civil magistrates. Any resistance to or disobedience of the lawful orders or authority of the Provost Marshal General shall subject the offender to trial by a Military Commission, and, upon conviction, to removal from office and punishment by fine and imprisonment.

VII. Duplicates of the reports required by the provisions of paragraphs II, III and V of this order, to be made by local officers to the Provost Marshal General, will at the same time be sent to the proper Post-Commander.

VIII. The performance of the duties enjoined by this order will not be construed to relieve civil officers from the discharge of any of the duties now required of them by any laws of the local provisional governments. And any civil officer who shall refuse or neglect to perform promptly the duties herein required of him, or who shall make any false return or report of the matters herein prescribed, shall be dismissed from his office, and be subject to trial by Military Commission for misdemeanor.

IX. Sheriffs, Constables and other officers, whose official emoluments are confined to costs and fees, shall be allowed, for services performed under the orders of the Provost Marshal General the same costs and fees, to be paid in the same manner, as is provided by the laws of the local provisional governments for like service under those laws.

X. All persons in this Military District, who may know of any threatened breach of the peace, or of the commission of any crime or offence, are requested to make complaint thereof at once to the Chief of the Police, or Marshal of the city or town; or, if the crime or disorder shall be committed without the limits of any city or town, to a magistrate or the Sheriff of the county or district; and if prompt action shall not be taken by the officer to whom the matter shall be reported,

some five hundred negroes have petitioned Gen. Pope to depose the Mayor and Aldermen of Savannah. The negroes allege they want exact justice at the hands of the present authorities. They also recommend a said to have promised the petitioners a full share of the spoils of office.

THE RECEPTION AT THE COMMONS HALL.—Yesterday morning, between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock, the President gave a reception to the citizens in the Commons Hall. During that time immense crowds of persons, both white and black, were passing the position occupied by the President, Messrs. Seward and Randall, Gen. Sickles and Gov. Worth, to all of whom the President extended his hand and introduced them to the gentlemen near him. It is seldom that more interest has been evinced on a similar occasion.

The President and suite leave this morning for the University. We are pleased to learn that not only he, but all the gentlemen of his party, have expressed themselves greatly gratified at the manner in which they have been received.—Raleigh Sentinel.