Hestern emocrat.

OFFICE

WEST SIDE OF TRADE STREET

IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS, AND THE GLORY OF THE ONE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF THE OTHER

\$4 Per Annum

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPREITOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1866. FOURTEENTH VOLUME --- NUMBER 702.

THE RELIEU DEMOCRAT Published every Tuesday,

WILLIAM J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS, \$4 PER ANNUM, in advance.

an advance. Obituary notices are charged advertis- ernor. Advertisements not marked on the manuscript for a specific time, will be inserted until forbid, and

charged accordingly. \$1 per square of 10 lines or less will be charged for each insertion, unless the advertisement is inserted 2 mouths or more

MEDICAL CARD.

DRS. GIBBON & McCOMBS, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine and Surgery, respectfully tender their professional services to the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country. From a large experience in private as well as Field and Hospital practice, they feel justified in

proposing to pay special attention to the practice of Surgery in all its branches. Office in Granite Row, up stairs, opposite the

Mansion House. ROBERT GIBBON, M. D. J. P. McCOMBS, M. D. Dec 11, 1865

FIRE, LIFE & MARINE INSURANCE,

The undersigned, representing some of the strongest New York Insurance Companies, are prepared to issue Policies for any amount desired against Loss on Land or Sea of Property or Life, in North and South Carolina. Address

HUTCHISON & SPRINGS, Agents,

S м. истенцеох. J. E. BROWN. HUTCHISON & BROWN. ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.,

Having again associated themselves in the practice of Law, will give faithful attention to all business entrusted to them in Mecklenburg and the adjoin-

. Office in the corner building formerly occupied by the late Col Wm A. Owens, nearly opposite the Charlotte liotel, where one or the other may always

CALL AND SEE McLEOD & STEELE.

Who are now receiving and opening a handsom

and well selected Stock of DRY GOODS,

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, GROCERIES and OROCKERY

which they will sell at wholesale or retail, low for Cash or Barter, in the Store lately occupied by J

A share of public patronage is most respectfully M. D. STEELE.

Come one, come all! come big, come small! Come young, come old! and see bargains sold

KOOPMANN & PHELPS'

CELEBRATED OLD STAND. We would respectfully call the attention of all friends and enstomers to the fact that we are re-

ceiving one of the largest and best assorted . Stocks of Goods

to be found in this place. We intend to do an extensive CASH BUSINESS, and are determined to

sell our Goods at the very lowest prices. THE LADIES are especially invited to call and examine our Stock, consisting in part of

Dry Goods

as follows: Fancy Goods, Trimmings of all kinds Blankets, Clothing and Furnishing Goods, Carpetings, Hats and Caps, Hardware and Cutlery, Books and Shoes, Roping & Bagging, Leather. Also a large assortment of

Family Groceries.

Country Merchants who desire to purchase from to inspect our goods, before purchasing elsewhere, profit by the errors of the past. believing it can be made to their interest to do so KOOPMANN & PHELPS.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS. PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c Orders with remittances promptly executed at

lowest market prices by Harral, Ristey & Tompkins. No. 141 Chambers Street, NEW YORK · Proprietors of Risley's Ext. Buchu, which is sold for less prices and is double the size and strength

of any other. December 4, 1865 6m RELIABLE SOUTHERN INSURANCE.

New Orleans, Capital \$565,000 The undersigned beg leave to inform the insuring paolic that they have been legally appointed Agents for the above named Company, and are now ready to take risks at customary rates. This Company

the most secure in the country. HUTCHISON & SPRINGS, Agents, Charlotte. Nov 6, 1865

Charlotte Foundry & Machine Shop. PARTICULAR NOTICE.

The public is respectfully informed that I am preall kinds of Machinery work. Also, make Castings tee work to be done as well and as cheap as at any Shop in the State.

Old castings bought or taken in exchange for J. M. HOWIE, work. Oct 16, 1865 - 6mpd Proprietor.

PETER MALLETT. General Commission and Shipping Merchant,

No. 23 North Water St., WILMINGTON, N. C. and other Produce for Sale or Shipping, respectfully solicited. Liberal advances made when desired

Nov 27, 1865.

To the Honorable the General Assembly,

of North Carolina: GENTLEMEN-Being notified by a dispatch from the President of the United States, of the discontinuance of the Provisional Government. Goy. Holden turned over to me on the 28th of December last, the Great Seal of the State and other State effects in the Capitol, and I entered Transient advertisements must be paid for upon the discharge of my duties as Civil Gov-

> I entertained the opinion, in which I was sustained by legal gentlemen whom I consulted, that under a proper construction of the 6th section of the Ordinance of the Convention ratified on the 18th day of October last, that the powers of Justices of the Peace and all other officers appointed by the Provisional Governor, were determined by the discontinuance of the Provisional Government. This section of the ordinance is in the following words:

"All the acts and deeds of the Provisional Governor of the State appointed by the President of the United States, and likewise all the acts of any officer or agent by him appointed or such officer or agent, are hereby ratified and declared to be valid to all intents and purposes; Provided nevertheless, that so far as it may be Provisional Governor, shall cease at the close of meeting of the Assembly at its next session. the first session of the next General Assembly, seventy-seven, section three : Provided, howev- 13th instant. er, that in all cases of appointments made by him of directors in any corporation, they shall

earlier day than that to which it had adjourned, I summoned the Executive Council to meet you are now assembled.

ordinance referred to, continued in office the sheriffs and clerks of the courts until the qualification of their successors; but it is clear that the powers of the Provisional Justices of the Peace, and of municipal officers of corporate towns ceased with the Provisional Government.

Justices of the Peace.

I hear that in some counties there are justices of the peace who were commissioned and qualified before the 20th of May 1861, and who have M. SANDERS & CO, 3d door North of the Springs | not resigned, or taken the oath to support the corner, and 5 doors South of the Charlotte Hotel. | Constitution of the Confederate States; and I presume it will be held that the offices of such justices were not vacated by the ordinance ratified 19th October last, entitled "Au ordinance declaring vacant all the offices of the State in existence on the 26th day of April 1865.

The appointment of justices of the peace demands your earliest attention. It is a very important office, and great care should be taken that it be conferred only on intelligent and virtuous men. Our Constitution has entrusted this duty to the General Assembly, under the idea that the merits of the appointce would be duly weighed. A practice, however, has long prevailed, by which the selection of the justices of each county is in effect made by the representatives of such county. The nominations made by them, are usually confirmed without inquiry as to the fitness of the appointces, or the number needed in said county. Hence many have been appointed to effect local or party objects, whereby many ignorant and bad men have been made justices of the peace, and the tenor of the office being during good behaviour, the mischief of a bad appointment is not easily remedied -In most of the counties there were greatly too many of them. From these causes, the office has lost much of the dignity which ought to bea select and complete stock, are respectfully invited long to it. An opportunity is now offered to

The evil, both as to the number and quality of these officers, are so universally felt, that the Convention has under consideration, and will probably adopt, at its next session, an amendment limiting the numbers to be appointed in each county; possibly altering the mode of appointment. I therefore respectfully recommend that only a very small number be appointed at the present session. These should be properly

distributed over the country. If it be deemed doubtful whether the provisional Sheriffs and Clerks of the Courts tetain their authority until the qualification of their successors. I recommend that they be continued appointed by you, as well as all other duties ance, which ought now to be repealed or modifipertaining to their offices.

In some of the counties it will be necessary. that special terms of the County Court be held, tant when the U. States will perceive that we was organized in January, 1815, and its assets are to qualify the newly elected Clerks and Sheriffs, are satisfied that we have had enough of war, and to provide jurors for the next courts, and to that we are as ready as any people can be, to transact any other county business which they perform all our duties to the National Governmay think requires immediate action.

I further recommend, that so soon as you shall have appointed justices of the peace and passed such acts as you may deem necessary to remedy the irregularities to which I have referpared to build and repair Steam Engines and do red, that the Governor be forthwith required to issue commissions to the Justices appointed, and in Iron and Brass. I am well-fitted up, and guaran- an order to the sheriffs of each county, commanding him to notify each of said Justices of his appointment, and requesting them to assemble at their respective Court Houses at an early versity and Board of Literature have in the two day to be designated by the Sheriff, in order to principal Banks, and the investments held by be qualified; on which day, they may if they our citizens in all of them, (including very choose, hold the special term of the County many widows and orphans,) and the great want Court. A copy of such act or acts, as you may of a circulating medium, seem to demand of me said Justices by the Sheriff at the time of noti- them with much diffidence, having never been Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, Lumber fying them of their appointment, and the Gov- interested in any banking institution, and not ernor should be empowered to employ such agen- having made the subject a matter of much con-Orders accompanied with Cash promptly cy for the expeditious transmission of said com- sideration. The United States has adopted a

MESSAGE OF GOV. WORTH. draw on the Public Treasurer to pay the ex- It is our duty to conform to this policy. The cannot punctually cash accounts against him, is with which the defendant is charged, be the

Charter Election.

As elections have probably been held in many of the incorporated towns, not in conformity with their charters, and many acts may have been done since 28th December last, or may be done by the late officers and agents of the Provisional government before their successors shall be qualified, I recommend that such elections be declared valid, and such acts declared as lawful as they would have been, if done before the discontinuance of the Provisional government.

Writs of Election.

Having been notified by the Sheriff of Sampson, that Thomas I. Faison, Senator of this General Assembly from said county, and a member of the State Convention from said county, departed this life since your adjournment, I have issued writs of election to said county, appointing the 27th day of this month for the holding of an election to fill such vacancies. The 16th section of chapter 52, Rev. Code, requires the Governor to issue a writ of election to fill a vacancy occurring before the meeting of the Genunder his authority, done, or which may be done in pursuance of the authority conferred on done in pursuance of the authority between the sessions of the same General Assembly, but I conceive the intent of the statute was that the Governor should exercise his power competent for this Convention to declare the when the General Assembly, not being in sessame, all appointments made, and all offices and sion, could not order the filling of the vacancy. places created by, or under the authority of the I construe "before" to have reference to the

I have also sent a writ of election to the or at such of Lime as that Assembly shall di- Sheriff of Beaufort, to hold an election on the rect successors in such appointments or offices 30th instant, to fill the vacancy occasioned in to be chosen or to be qualified, subject, howev- | the 12th Senatorial district, by the resignation er to the provisions of the Revised Code, chapter of Edward J. Warren filed in my office on the

Attorney General.

continue until the regular election of its officers." ing out of the transition from war to peace and and by them should be paid out, together with. It is objected to this scheme, that it would Believing it absolutely necessary, that the from Provisional to partial Civil Government | the collections they may make, to their credi-General Assembly should be convened at an make it necessary that there should be a legal tors. officer whom the Chief Executive officer of the State, should have a right to consult on doubthere on the third day of this month, when a ful questions of law pertaining to their official quorum attended, and with their advice, I is duties. It has long been the practice to call on sued my proclamation in conformity with which | the Attorney General for such opinions, but we have no law requiring him to give such opin-It may be that a proper construction of the lions, or compensating him for this service. In every other State of the Union, I believe, the Attorney General is required to reside at the Capitol, and to give written opinions upon such questions of administrative daty as may be submitted to him by the Chief Executive Departments. It seems to me that this officer ought to have a fixed salary, and to be required to attend to all suits and indictments pending in the Supreme Court, and to such important suits in which the State may be interested, pending in other Courts of the State as the Governor may require, and that he should not be required to ride a circuit as prosecuting attorney. I recommend this matter to your consideration.

It cannot be reasonably expected that he can bestow the requisite attention, and take the responsibility of writing out opinions, where it is not made his duty, nor any compensation provided for the service.

I apprehend that very great difficulty will as "were compatible with the allegiance of the State and save a portion of the stock, and res-United States, and not since repealed or modi- Schools. fied, where the same are consistent with the Constitution of the State and of the United States" This ordinance has the important pro- numerable difficulties attending the newly orviso to which I call your special attention :any of said laws and ordinances hereby ratified, our extraordinary condition; but I have felt it which shall not form a part of the Constitution

I think very many of these laws, enacted in reference to the deranged state of the currency, and adapted to a state of war, which are left in force under this ordinance, ought to be repealed. I recommend that all the laws, passed shortly before and during the war, be carefully reviewed, and such of them or such parts of them re- passed prior to the war, is pealed, by a distinct reference to them as shall be deemed unsuited to our present condition, as | coupons on these bonds was then well as those deemed incompatible with our allegiance and in coeffict with the Constitution of the State and of the United States. Doubts, as to what is, and what is not in force, should be removed as far as possible.

There are many acts passed during and im mediately preceding the war relating to the in office by an act to be passed by you, to enable militia, which, upon their face, may not be un-The National and Fire Insurance Company of them to qualify the justices of the peace to be constitutional or incompatible with our allegi-

> It is to be hoped that the period is not disment. When this shall occur, it is to be hoped that civil government will be fully restored to us. It is important now that our militia laws be revised and consolidated, and an intelligible and judicious militia code adopted, under which the militia may be organized and put in condition to perform its appropriate part in the government, both Federal and State.

Banking. The large amount of money which the Uni-

tional banks?

ernor and have been printed and laid, before the amount of \$6,516,500, and bonds on certain have little above \$800,000 of specie, and that which the State has exchanged her bonds, to they owe to the holders of their notes and to the amount of about 3,000,000. It is supposed depositors about \$8,500,000, and that there is that many of the holders of our State bonds due to them, for discounts before the war, about | would exchange them for a like amount of these \$3,000,000 and for discounts since the war, stocks. Far the larger portion of our State about \$3,000,000.

to make an equitable pro rata distribution of might result in oppressive rates of freight or their assets among all their creditors, (which other regulations detrimental to the State .must be the case if nothing be done by you,) Properly guarded, I havor such exchange. the note holders and depositors would receive about 10 cents in the dollar in specie, and such become more abundant in the State, it is maniing no benefit to any body.

National Bank. The dividends declared in especially, if allowed to take a part of the amoun The many embarrassing questions of law grow- favor of the Banks should be paid over to them, in Rail Road stocks.

> The benefits proposed by this scheme are: 1st. The making of the specie in the Banks. new lying dormant, produce the interest which would accrue on the United States bonds in

> which it would be invested. 2nd. The enabling of the solvent debtors to

our banks to borrow money from the new bank, and pay off their notes to the present Banks, whereby many of them would be saved from ruin, and at the same time afford a larger dividend to the present creditors of the Banks. 3d. The extension of aid, to our people by

supplying a circulating medium so essential to the restoring of their shattered fortunes. 4th. The furnishing a safe depository for the

funds of the State and individuals. 5th. The securing to the creditors of the Banks a much larger dividend than they will get, if the Banks be forced into immediate li-

6th. A hope that by good management in some of the Banks, some of the stock might be versity and the Literary Fund.

If there be not some insuperable obstacle in the way, which I do not perceive, then this plan offers a reasonable prospect to help a sufarise in applying to many acts passed since 20th | fering people, to aid in the revival of prosperity, of May, 1861, the provisions of the ordinance bring in taxes to the State, help the debtors to ratified on the 18th October last, declaring what the old banks to pay their debts, increase the laws and ordinances are in force. This ordi- assets of the same, and thereby save money to nance declares that such of said laws are in force their creditors, furnish a safe fiscal agent to the warn this generation to avoid war. citizens of the State to the government of the cue from ruin the University and Common

In the short time since I entered upon the discharge of my duties, surrounded with the inganized government, it has been impossible for Provided, however, that nothing herein con- me to call for the aid from bankers and skilful tained, shall be so construed as to prevent the financiers, which their experience would have General Assembly from repealing or modifying afforded in projecting the plans best suited to my duty to make such crude suggestions as I conclusions.

State Debt.

My report as late Public Treasurer submitted to the Convention in October last shows that the bonded debt of the State, created under acts \$11,119,500

The estimated amount of unpaid 2,500,000 Interest which will accrue on this debt up to Oct. 1, 1866,

\$14,436,500

To pay the interest on our State debt, and the other indispensable expenses of the State, she will require at least one million of dollars

and the currency probably worth less than \$1,- before reclaiming."

We have now almost no banking facilities, and owing to the presence of devastating armies

designate should be printed and sent to each of some suggestions on these subjects. I make tribute to the national government, the derangement of labor, and the want of Banks affording and the welfare of the State. facilities to men of enterprise to employ and pay As our laws make the testimony of a negro dispensible to prevent pauperism, vagrancy, missions and order of the State, if the is important to the safety, peace and welfare of said acts as he may deem best, with power to form currency throughout the United States. obligations punctually. An honest debtor who punishment prescribed by law for the offence . [Continued on Second Page.]

fortunes of our capitalists have been swept away, always willing to give his note. As we cannot same whether the defendant be a white man or How are we to raise means of establishing na- pay our bonds and the coupons now due and a black, there will be no interference with our falling due this year, we ought to sell our bonds criminal Courts. I hope, after you shall have By a proper amendment of the charters of at par, if we can, to raise the means of payment; reformed our laws relating to freedmen, the our Banks and Railroad Companies, I hope it or allow our creditors to accept them at par, or jurisdiction of our Courts will be fully restored; may be done. Several of our Railroads, in make such other arrangements with them as but the Courts will be comparatively inefficient which the State holds large stock, are in a sound shall seem most beneficial to them, and least while the act passed in 1861 shall remain in condition. Some of them owe little or nothing. detrimental to us.

cured under the orders of the Provisional Gov- meet our debt, is stock in our Rail Roads to you, show, in round numbers, that these banks other Rail Roads (secured by mortgage) with debt is due to non-residents of the State. If If the banks are forced to make an assign- such exchange were made to the extent of giving ment and go into a general liquidation in order the control of our Roads to non-residents, it

Another plan suggested, supposed to be acceptable to the holders of our bonds, looking to issue of small bonds, payable to bearer and bearfest, that little can be expected from these colling a low rate of interest, say one per cent, and lections. This specie is now locked up, yield- receivable in payment of all dues to or from the State. As the credit of these bonds would rest I suggest that, by an amendment to their on the faith of the State, as that of the present charters, these Banks and Railroad companies national currency depends on the faith of the be allowed to subscribe for stock in a National nation; and as there would be much demand for Bank. With the specie in possession of the them to pay taxes, and in view of the uncer-Banks, and resources at the command of the tainty when the State may be able to resume the other corporations, with such subscriptions on payment of interest on her present bonds, the the part of individuals as might be expected, advocates of this scheme believe that the holders bonds of the United States might be bought of the large bonds would deem it their interest, 14th of April, 1866. to an amount sufficient to form the basis of a and would exchange for these smaller bonds,

violate the provision in the Constitution of the United States, which forbids a State to emit bills of credit. The advocates of this plan insist that it has always been conceded that States might constitutionally issue bonds payable to bearer, and transferable by delivery, with no restriction as to the amount of the bond or the rate of interest. I give the outlines of this plan, as I understand it, to call attention to it

The pressure of other duties has not allowed me time to give to this and other plans which have been presented, in relation to the payment of the State debt and a supply of currency, sufficient consideration to conduct me to a satisfactory conclusion, and I, therefore, abstain from submitting any distinct recommendation as to

In presenting the foregoing views of our affairs, I must not be understood as despondent. To overcome our difficulties, it is necessary to face them, and not to shut our eyes on them -We still have large resources. We must rely chiefly on our virtue, persevering industry and frugality, which are the true sources of national saved to the stockholders, including the Uni- prosperity. We must attract capital by calling attention to our fertile lands, rich mines of coal iron, gold, silver and copper, and water power for manufacturing. We must protect and encourage the laborer. . Honest industry must be held in esteem, and indolence regarded as disreputable, and the vagrant punished. By these means our Rail Road stocks will be made productive, and taxation thus reduced. I need not

Education.

fatigable Superintendent of Public Schools. He has discussed the subject so fully, that I such purpose to the State, would be alike unneed only to commend it to your careful con- just to her plighted faith and uniform characsideration. During the past five years educa- ter. Such rights as were accorded to the free tion has been sailly neglected. Whatever may colored people of North Carolina, (and they be our pecuniary distresses, our youth must be were neither meagre nor unimportant) were educated. We must sustain our institutions of ever most scrupulously observed and maintained. hope may be of some service in arriving at just learning. I deem the Swamp Lands the most For ages, it has been a capital and most ignovaluable resource now left to the Board of Lit- minious offence to kidnap, or deport, or to enerature. They are empowered to sell any part | deavor to enslave a person of African descent of these lands which may be reclaimed. Large who was free. Whenever one, held as a slave,

> By the report of Gov. Morehead, as President | investigate his cause, and, if well founded, to of the Board of Literature, dated 4th December, maintain it; and judges, who subjected the op-1844, there had been expended prior to that posing party to such rules as secured a fair and date as follows :

For Alligator Canal, " Pungo Alligator Canal, 29,688 77

152,380 81 Total,

Little if any of these lands have been sold .each year. This would require a tax nearly The report of surveys made by the Literary twice as great as we ever paid before the war, Board, more than twenty years ago, show that when our taxable property was worth about there is a million of acres of these lands capable three times as much as it is now. The war has of being reclaimed at small expense. From the annihilated, probably, two-thirds of our wealth. report of Prof. Emmons and others, many of In addition to our State taxes, the land tax we "them are equal in fertility to any lands in the are required to pay this year to the Government world. It is unaccountable why they have been of the United States, is upwards of \$500,000, so long neglected. I recommend an inquiry besides other direct taxes to the United States, whether any other legislation be necessary to enable the Literary Board to make them available. From the fasty examination I have been Before the war we had solvent banks with a able to give to the subject, I think the Board capital exceeding \$8,000,000, and a circulation cannot sell them before being reclaimed; I reof about the same amount. This capital is lost, commend that they be empowered to sell them

Restoration of the Courts.

It is believed that all the Judges of the Su- attention. and the derangement of labor by the emancipa- preme and Superior Courts, elected at your late tion of our slaves in the midst of the planting session, have qualified, and when you shall have season, we made last year almost nothing for appointed Justices of the Peace, and the County market. Owing to these causes, it is manifest Courts are restored, the machinery of civil gov- quarters, and among some persons.) is not to be that a tax this year to meet the accruing interest ernment will be about complete. It is high expected, nor is the elective franchise, I am on our State debt, would be ruinous to our peo- time. Crime-particularly largeny-is too com- fully warranted in saying there is no disposition ple, and consequently injurious to our creditors. mon, and the long want of any power to enforce to deny them any of the essential rights of civil In view of the large amount we must con. the performance of any species of contract, has or religious freedom in this State. On the con-

liberal wages to laborers, even if Providence competent in all pleas of the State where the idieness and their consequent crimes in the new favor us with good seasons, we can searcely hope defendant may be a negro, I am informed by phase which our social system presents, and it

force, entitled, "An Act to change the jurisdic-The reports of the Banks, which were pro- Our only resource, other than taxation, to tion of the Courts and the rules of pleading thereon." I recommend that this act be repealed; and that 'you pass a Stay Law for the benefit of debtors, if you can devise a Constitutional mode of effecting the object.

Agricultural College.

By act of Congress ratified July 2, 1862, an amount of public land was devoted to each State equal to thirty thousand acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress, the proceeds of the sale of which are to be invested for the endowment, support and maintenance of at least one college, where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classic studies, and including military tactics, to teach's such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such manner as the Legislatures of the States may prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life.

The conditions of the grant are not such inmy judgment as should prevent its acceptance by the General Assembly; as the objects to be accomplished are of the highest importance, I respectfully recommend that acceptance of the same be signified at an early moment.

By an amendment to the act, approved on the 14th of April, 1864, the time limited for the acceptance of the donation will expire on the

Freedman's Bureau. The condition of society produced by the sudden emancipation of the black race, in numbers over one-third of the entire population of the State, and the exemption of this class from the operation of our laws, civil and criminal, except as administered by a military tribunal, instituted

by the Government of the United States; and also claiming and exercising jurisdiction over all white citizens in matters criminal and civil, wherever blacks may be concerned, is at once anomalous and inconsistent with the ancient constitutional authority of the several States. This tribunal, known as the Bureau of Freedmen, was established during the late unhappy war for "the supervision and management of all abandoned lands, and the control of all subjects relating to refugees and freedmen from rebel States or from any district of country within the operations of the army, under such rules and regulations as might be prescribed by the head of the Bureau, and approved by the President," and was "directed to continue during the war of the rebellion, and for one year thereafter."

Its authority is derived from that chuse of the Constitution which authorizes Congress "to adopt measures to suppress insurrection," and ceases when that end shall have been attained. It was obviously designed to be temporary in duration, and its continuance after the designated period could only be justified on the plea of affording necessary protection to freedmen in their novel situation, until proper provision shall be made for this object by the State Gov-

The extinguishment of slavery by an ordi-

nance of the Convention of this State, the double security of the ratification by the Legislature of an amendment to the Constitution of Our University and Public Schools, which the United States to the same effect, and the the Constitution wisely enjoins it on us to sus- general acquiescence of the people, should retain, have felt the blighting effects of war. I move all apprehension of any endeavor to re-esherewith submit the report of the able, inde- tablish it, or to treat with appression or injustice the liberated African The imputation of amounts have been expended in their drainage. laid claim to freedom, he could find counsel to impartial trial. In all criminal accusations \$63,799 59 tried by jury, he was allowed the rights of chal-35,316 55 lenge and other safeguards of the common law. " Tributaries to Pungo Canal, 23,576 00 Property was acquired and held by them with all the privileges of transfer, devise, and descent; and courts of justice were open to their complaints with all the modes of relief to property or persons that were allowable to white men. All these became the rights of the freed. men by the mere fact of emancipation.

To secure him still further in his privileges as well as to protect society in the sudden and violent change effected by this measure, a commission was organized under an ordinance of the Convention, to review our code touching this race, and consider and propose such amendatory provisions as may be demanded by the occasion. Whether all the regulations desired to effect the object in view are to be attained without an amendment of the constitution, and whether the labors of the commission may not be partially delayed until the coming session of that body, I am not advised. To the enlightened labors of this commission, when their re-· port shall be received, I need not solicit your

While social equality with the whites (which prevails no where in the United States, notwithstanding pretences to the contrary in some that restraining measures are necessary and in-