

REPORT of THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

The Special Committee of Congress, which has had the subject of reconstructing the Southern States under consideration for some time past, last week made the following report and propositions—a scheme that no respectable Southern man ought to endorse:

A Joint Resolution proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Be it resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following Article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE.—Section 1. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Sec. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But whenever in any State the elective franchise shall be denied to any portion of its male citizens not less than twenty-one years of age, or in any way abridged, except for participation in the rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation in such State shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens not less than twenty-one years of age.

Sec. 3. Until the 4th day of July, 1870, all persons who voluntarily adhered to the late insurrection, giving it aid and comfort, shall be excluded from the right to vote for members of Congress, and for electors for President and Vice-President of the United States.

Sec. 4. Neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation already incurred, or which may hereafter be incurred, in aid of the insurrection or war against the United States, or any claim for compensation for loss of involuntary service or labor.

Sec. 5. That Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

A Bill to provide for the restoration of the States lately in rebellion to their full Political Rights.

Whereas, It is expedient that the States lately in insurrection should at the earliest date consistent with the future peace and safety of the Union be restored to full participation in all political rights; and whereas the Congress did, by joint resolution, propose for ratification to the Legislatures of the several States, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, an article in the following words, to wit (the constitutional article here inserted,) now therefore,

Be it enacted, &c. That whenever the above recited amendment shall have become a part of the Constitution, and any State lately in insurrection shall have ratified the same, and shall have modified its constitution and laws in conformity therewith, the Senators and Representatives from such State, if found duly elected and qualified, may, after having taken the required oaths of office be admitted into Congress.

Second. And be it further enacted, That when any State lately in insurrection shall have ratified the foregoing proposed amendment to the Constitution, any part of the direct tax, under the act of August 5, 1861, which was assumed and unpaid in such State, may be assumed and paid by such State, and the payment thereof, upon proper assurances from such State, to be given to the Secretary Treasury of the United States, may be postponed for a period not exceeding ten years from and after the passage of this act.

A Bill declaring certain persons ineligible to office under the Government of the United States.

Be it enacted, &c. That no person shall be eligible to any office under the government of the United States who is included in any of the following cases, namely:

First. The President and Vice-President of the Confederate States of America, so-called, and the heads of departments thereof.

Second. Those who in other countries acted as agents of the Confederate States of America, so-called.

Third. Heads of Departments of the United States, officers of the Army and Navy of the United States, and all persons educated in the Military or Naval Academies of the United States, Judges of the Courts of the United States, and members of either House of the Thirty-Sixth Congress of the United States, who gave aid or comfort to the late rebellion.

Fourth. Those who acted as officers of the Confederate States of America, so-called, above the grade of colonel in the army or master in the navy, or any one who, as Governor of either of the so-called Confederate States, gave aid and comfort to the late rebellion.

Fifth. Those who have treated officers or soldiers or sailors of the Army or Navy of the United States, captured during the late war, otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war.

TRouble IN KENTUCKY.—Louisville, Ky., April 26.—This afternoon Judge Ballard, of the United States District Court, issued an order for the arrest of Gen. J. C. Davis, for interfering with the course of public justice in disobeying the writ of habeas corpus in the case of Hamilton. Marshal Merrivether was resisted by Davis while attempting to enforce his order. Attachments were also made against Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas and R. W. Johnson, and Gen. W. D. Whipple, A. A. G., and Provost-Marshal of Tennessee, returnable at the next regular term.

Several copies were ordered to be issued against Gen. Davis and Lieut. Col. W. A. Cuyler, for resisting the United States Marshal in the discharge of his duties, with the bail indorsed on each. Marshal Merrivether has notified the President of the condition of affairs.

Mr. Henderson was taken to Nashville last night by order of Gen. Davis, notwithstanding the writ issued by Judge Ballard for his prosecution before the U. S. court.

Andrew Broadband, a Wisconsin patriot, went to the war, and brought home, among other plunder, a young negro. After keeping the darkey at menial labor for some months, the model Republican who had brought him out of bondage into freedom, sold him to a fellow Republican for a dog! Broadband is a specimen of those persons who profess to love the negro.

ANOTHER WICKED PROPOSITION.

In the Congressional proceedings of Monday last, we find the following iniquitous scheme proposed in the House by that venomous old man, Stevens, of Pennsylvania:

Mr. Stevens offered a substitute for the bill introduced by him December 20th, and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, to double the pensions of those who were made pensioners by the casualties of the late war, to pay the damages done to loyal men by the rebel government and rebel raiders, and to enforce the confiscation of the property of the enemy, which was ordered to be printed. The substitute forfeits to the United States all the public lands belonging to the eleven States that formed the Government of the so-called Confederate States of America, directs the President to cause the seizure forthwith of such property belonging to the belligerent enemy as is deemed forfeited by the act of the 17th of July, 1862, to hold and appropriate the same as enemy's property, and to proceed to the condemnation of that already seized. It also provides that the President shall appoint two commissions, or more, to consist of three persons each, to adjudicate and condemn such property, which shall then become vested in the United States. The lands thus confiscated shall be distributed to the slaves liberated by the operations of the war and the amendment to the Constitution, at the rate of fifty acres to each adult male person, and to each widow who is the head of a family, to be held by them in fee simple, but to be inalienable for ten years; after which time the absolute title to the lands shall be conveyed to them.

The rest of the confiscated property is to be applied to the following purposes, viz: Giving one hundred dollars for the erection of buildings on each homestead, two hundred millions to be invested in United States securities, and the interest added to the pension of pensioners; one hundred millions to go toward equalizing the bounties of soldiers, and two hundred millions to go toward defraying damages to loyal citizens by the civil and military operations of the Government lately called the Confederate States of America. No person's property is to be seized whose whole estate, on the 4th of March, 1865, was not worth more than \$10,000, unless he had voluntarily become an officer or employee in the military or civil service of the so-called Confederate States. In enforcing all confiscations the value of \$10,000 in real or personal property is to be left to delinquents. The last section is as follows:

That so much of the joint resolution passed the 17th of July, 1862, entitled "A resolution explanatory of an act to suppress the insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," as provides that no proceedings under it shall be so construed as to work a forfeiture of the real estate beyond life, shall be repealed so far as it refers to the seizure and forfeiture of enemy's property.

THE RECONSTRUCTION PLANS.

A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun writes as follows:

"The bearing of the new Republican project of reconstruction upon the next Presidential election will be regarded with much interest by all parties. Should the President's plan of restoration prevail, the eleven Southern States would be represented by loyal men at once; and these would be in full participation with other States of all rights as members of the Union. But these States, it is contended by the Republicans, would, with the aid of one or two rebel States, as they choose to term them, and of certain Northern States which are always ready to be demoralized, give a majority of electoral votes for a candidate who would be nominated in opposition to the candidate of the Republican party.

Congress will, therefore, persist in measures to defeat this combination. The eleven Southern States are in the Union for some purposes and are acknowledged to be so by two out of three branches of the Federal Government.—These States may, and probably will choose Presidential electors, according to the provisions of the existing Constitution. When the votes are counted, it will belong to the President pro tem. of the Senate to count such votes as he pleases, and declare the result. He would either act with his party or not. In either way, if the result would be affected by his decision, a political crisis would arise.

The proposed constitutional amendment assumes that the eleven Southern States are not in the Union. It is proposed in antagonism to the President's views and policy. The amendment will pass Congress, even if it go no further. Whether it be ratified or not by the requisite number of States, it will settle the Presidential election in favor of the Republican majority of Congress. If it be not ratified, Congress will assume that the eleven Southern States are not entitled to take part in the Presidential election. If it be ratified, then the eleven Southern States will either go with the republicans or be divided, and besides, will be curtailed in their number of electoral votes.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The Richmond papers pronounce the telegram concerning a riot in Falmouth, Va., in which a number of negroes were said to be killed, a sheer fabrication. Steps are being taken to expose the author of the wicked rumor.

There is every reason to believe that we are on the verge of a serious misunderstanding with France. If the recent opinion of Attorney Gen'l Speed, that arms may be sent to the Juarists in Mexico, is followed by corresponding action, it will surely be regarded by the French government as a violation of Mr. Seward's pledge of absolute neutrality, and the French troops in Mexico instead of being withdrawn will be reinforced.

Valparaiso has been bombarded by the Spanish fleet. The town and twenty million dollars worth of property were destroyed. Great blame is attached to the British and American Admirals for not interfering with their ships to prevent such a wholesale destruction, instead of leaving the harbor.

Gov. Jenkins, of Georgia, has applied to Gen. Thomas for troops to be sent to Fannin county, Northern Georgia, to quell disturbances which the authorities are powerless to repress. The troops will be sent.

Dr. W. G. Gibbs, late Surgeon General of South Carolina, is now in the Isle of Pines, where he intends settling with his family as agriculturalist and colonist. He was a well-known scientific and literary gentleman of Columbia.

Judith P. Benjamin, late Secretary of the Confederate States, is in Montreal—letters having been received from him by Louis Lyon, his half brother residing in Warrenton, Va.

BURNING OF COLUMBIA, S. C.

Another Letter from General Wade Hampton. The following well written letter, addressed by General Wade Hampton to the Hon. Reverdy Johnson in relation to the burning of Columbia, South Carolina, was read by the latter in the Senate on Tuesday:

WILD WOODS, MISSISSIPPI, } April 21, 1866. }

To the Hon. Reverdy Johnson U. S. Senate:

SIR:—A few days ago I saw in the published proceedings of Congress that a petition from Benjamin Rowles, of Columbia, South Carolina, asking compensation for the destruction of his home by the Federal army in February, 1865, had been presented to the Senate, accompanied by a letter from Major-General Sherman. In this letter General Sherman used the following language: "They," the citizens of Columbia, "set fire to thousands of bales cotton rolled out into the streets, and which were burning when he entered Columbia. I myself was in the city as early as nine and saw these fires, and knew that efforts had been made to extinguish them, but a high and stormy wind kept them alive.—I gave no orders for the burning of your city, but, on the contrary, the reverse, and I believe the conflagration resulted from the great imprudence of cutting the cotton bales, whereby the contents were spread to the winds, so that it became an impossibility to arrest the fire. I saw in your Columbia newspapers the printed order of General Wade Hampton, that on the approach of the Yankee army all the cotton should be burned, and from what I saw myself, I have no hesitation in saying that it was the cause of the destruction of your city."

This grave charge made against me by General Sherman, having been brought before the Senate of the United States, I am naturally most solicitous to vindicate myself before the same tribunal. But my State has no representative in that body. Those who should be there are debarred the right of entrance. In those halls there are none to speak for the South—none to participate in the legislation which governs her—none to impose the taxes she is called on to pay—and none to defend her or to vindicate her sons from misrepresentation, injustice or slander. Under these circumstances I appeal to you, in the confident hope that you will use every effort to see that justice is done in this matter.

I deny most emphatically that any cotton was fired in Columbia by my order—I deny that her citizens set fire to thousands of bales rolled out into the streets—I deny that any cotton was on fire when the Federal troops entered the city. And I most respectfully ask of Congress to appoint a committee charged with the duty of ascertaining and reporting all the facts connected with the destruction of Columbia, and thus fixing upon the proper author of that enormous crime the infamy that he deserves.

I am willing to submit the case to any honest tribunal. Before any such I pledge myself to prove my positive order, by direction of Gen. Beauregard, that no cotton should be fired—that not one bale was on fire when Sherman's troops took possession of the city—that he positively promised protection to the city—and that in spite of this solemn promise his soldiers burnt it to the ground deliberately, systematically, atrociously. I therefore most earnestly request that Congress may take prompt and efficient measures to investigate this matter fully. Not only is this due to themselves and to the reputation of the United States army, but to justice and to truth.

Trusting that you will pardon me for troubling you, I am, &c., WADE HAMPTON.

STATE ITEMS.

Mr. H. B. Kingsbury, of Oxford, N. C., has been appointed at large by the President a Cadet at West Point. There are but ten appointments yearly for the whole country, and the selection of Mr. Kingsbury with so many hundreds of applicants, shows the President's regard for our State, and affords flattering proof of the merits of this young gentleman.—Raleigh Standard.

SEND THEM FORWARD.—We again ask the county court Clerks for Allegheny, Cherokee, Chowan, Clay, Craven, Gaston, Gates, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, Macon, Martin, Mitchell, Stanly, Surry, Watuga and Wilkes, to send to the Secretary of State here, R. W. Best, lists of acting justices of the peace, as the laws of the State cannot be sent to them until they are thus reported.—Raleigh Progress.

OUTRAGE NEAR KINSTON, N. C.—A bloody Fight Ensues.—Mr. Wm. C. R. Lofton, residing six miles from town, was attacked on Saturday night by twelve or fifteen mounted men of both colors. Horse stealing is supposed to have been their object in making the attack. Mr. Lofton was shot in the arm, and a negro living with him was shot in the face. Several of the robbers were wounded in the fight, and they were finally driven off, leaving a horse and a cart behind.

A Dr. Bartleson's house was burned, together with the out houses, and himself shot several times. It is supposed here that the same party was concerned in both outrages.

LIST OF PARONS IN THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE.—We have been kindly furnished with the following list of pardons now in the Governor's Office, which can be had by the parties named on application:

N. J. Whitaker, G. A. Uphurch, J. R. Dunn, L. D. Stephenson, G. H. Wilder, of Wake; Andrew Mickle, T. F. Carter, of Orange; Thomas Jones, of Martin; Isaac Jarrett, of Yadkin; Jno. Larkins, of Harnett; W. H. Ellison, Henry R. Bryan, of Craven; W. K. Horne, S. V. Simmons, Geo. W. Little, P. Richardson, of Anson; Sam'l Miles, W. H. Garris, of Northampton; Sidney X. Johnston, of Gaston; James J. Phillips, of Edgecombe; B. F. Melrose, Geo. Patterson, S. H. Turentine, B. F. Merton, John Tappcott, of Alamance; D. Marchison, Cumberland; V. A. McBea, Lincoln; W. G. Deberry, C. W. Woolley, of Montgomery; W. S. Taylor, W. W. Mitchell, of Hertford; W. H. Green, Ashe.—Raleigh Sentinel.

CONVICTION FOR TREASON.—In the Circuit Court of Jefferson county, Tennessee, last week, Dewitt C. Williams, late Confederate soldier, was tried before Judge J. P. Swann for treason against the State of Tennessee, in enlisting in the Confederate army, and under the charge of the Judge the jury found the accused guilty, and fixed his punishment at fourteen years confinement in the penitentiary. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of the State, and the defendant bailed for his appearance in September.

A negro man was attacked and eaten up by wolves in Arkansas, a short time since. He had defended himself with a knife he had used in slaughtering hogs, and killed five wolves before he was overpowered.

GOV. ELLIS' REMAINS.

From the Salisbury Watchman. It is doubtless known to most of our readers that the remains of the late Gov. John W. Ellis, who died in 1861, while in actual discharge of his Executive functions as Governor of the State, were, in deference to the then fresh impulses of parental and brotherly grief, deposited in the Family Cemetery, in Davidson county. But as that private burying ground has since passed into the hands of strangers, it became the anxious desire of the widow, as well as of the family and intimate friends of the deceased, that his remains should be removed to the public Cemetery of Salisbury.

Rowan was the County of his birth; and it was in this town where he received in part his early education, preliminary to his graduation at the University of North Carolina. A Rowan constituency first returned him, when a youthful member of the Bar, to a seat in the Legislature of the State; and their repeated re-election of him to the same post, evinced the high estimation in which he was held by the people of the country. In fine, his forensic success, his brilliant legislative, judicial and Executive career, were attained as a citizen of Salisbury. It is exceedingly fitting, therefore, that his earthly remains should find a resting place here, and be entombed in the neat and substantially enclosed Cemetery in this town.

Profiting by the counsel and acquiescence of the Hon. Philo White and lady, (parents of the first Mrs. Ellis,) who are so vis-a-vis to their relations in this town and county, the family and friends of the deceased Governor, on Monday evening last effected a removal of his remains to a sepulchre in the Salisbury Cemetery, (best known as the English Grave Yard,) where, we understand, it is intended to erect a suitable memorial in honor of this eminent statesman and pure patriot.

CONGRESS.

April 30.—In the Senate, Mr. Fessenden, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported the bill and joint resolution published in another column, and stated in doing so that it had been the intention of the committee to accompany these bills and this joint resolution with a lengthy written report, but such had been its situation that this report had not yet been completed. He hoped to be able to present it to the Senate before long. The bills and joint resolution were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Howe, from the Library Committee, reported a joint resolution for the purchase of the library of James L. Pettigru, of South Carolina, for the law library of Congress.

A bill was passed authorizing the bridging of the Mississippi at Quincy, Illinois.

In the House, Mr. Stevens, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported the resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, which, under the suspension of the rules, was made the special order for Tuesday week. The bill for the admission of the Southern States, also reported, was made the special order for Wednesday week. The bill declaring certain persons ineligible to office was made the special order for Thursday week.

May 1.—In the Senate, Mr. Trembull presented the petition of 146 citizens of Staunton, Virginia, representing that the troops having recently been withdrawn from that place, Union men are being persecuted by the rebels, and praying that the troops should be returned for the protection of loyal citizens. Referred to Military Committee.

Mr. Johnson read a portion of a letter from General Wade Hampton on the subject of the burning of Columbia, South Carolina. General Hampton controverts the statement recently published by General Sherman that Columbia was burned by his (Hampton's) orders. He asks for the appointment of a special committee of Congress to investigate the subject. He says his State is debarred from representation and has no one to impose the taxes which she is called upon to pay—none to vindicate her or her sons from misrepresentations, injustice and slander, and asks Mr. Johnson to see that justice be done in this matter, though the Heavens fall. Sherman said he could not allow this charge of the most important letter against the whole that had entered upon the record without some answer. The charge of General Sherman, in relation to the burning of Columbia, was in an official report, and was fully sustained by reports of other officers. Sherman did not charge that Hampton gave an explicit order on that subject, but simply that his previous order in relation to burning of cotton, &c., caused that result. Sherman read from the various official reports to confirm the charge against General Hampton.

(See Gen Hampton's letter in another col'mn.)

In the House, Messrs. Boutwell of Massachusetts, and Bingham of Ohio, gave notice that at the proper time they should offer certain amendments to the report of the Joint Committee on Reconstruction; and it was so ordered.

Mr. Elliot of Massachusetts, offered a resolution reciting that, in view of the alarming destitution prevailing in the South, especially in Arkansas, Alabama and South Carolina, the Committee on Freedmen be instructed to inquire into the expediency of appropriating \$100,000 to be expended in the distribution of rations of food upon the direction of the Freedmen's Bureau. The resolution was agreed to.

The bill making appropriations for the use of the Freedmen's Bureau was passed. It will require over eleven millions of dollars.

May 2.—In the Senate, Mr. Williams offered an amendment to the bill reported by the Committee of Fifteen for the admission of the Southern States. It provides that the States shall be admitted after the 4th of March, 1867, with the exception of Tennessee and Arkansas, which will be admitted immediately on the ratification of the proposed amendment. Mr. Dixon also offered an amendment, which declares that when any of the lately rebellious States shall present itself not only in an attitude of loyalty, but represented by men capable of submitting to Constitutional tests, it shall be admitted to the rights of representation.

The House voted on, and defeated the army bill. It will next consider the bill which has passed the Senate for re-organizing the army.

May 3.—In the Senate, the bill to establish telegraphic communication with Cuba, reported from the Committee of Conference, was passed, and now awaits the signature of the President.

In the House, Mr. Stevens of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution tendering the congratulations of the American Congress to the Emperor of Russia and to the Russian serfs on the occasion of the recent escape of the Emperor from assassination. Mr. Ross of Illinois, insisted upon the reference of the resolution to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, whereupon Mr. Stevens withdrew it. The bill for the admission of Colorado was taken up and passed.

THE FEDERAL ARMY.

The report just made by the Provost Marshal General of the United States of the details and operations of the Federal conscript laws during the late civil war, is an exceedingly interesting paper. During the first eighteen months of the war the Federal Government relied for recruits upon the enthusiasm which sent so many thousands to the field as soon as Fort Sumter fell, and the Conscript Bureau was not established until the early part of 1863. At that time the military ardor of the North was no longer at fever heat, and four hundred thousand additional troops were required for offensive military operations. Few, if any volunteered, and thousands were deserting the service as the terrible disasters of 1863 were followed by a long period of inactivity upon the part of the Federal armies.

The insufficiency of the system of recruitment previously pursued had been demonstrated, and the army was diminished by the ordinary casualties of war, but more rapidly by the expiration of the terms for which the troops were engaged to serve. The General Government, through this Bureau, assumed direct control of the business which had heretofore been transacted mainly by the State Governments. The Provost Marshals of the several Congressional Districts, aided by a Commissioner and Surgeon in each, were recruiting officers. Springing directly from the people, and at the same time exercising the authority and representing the necessities and wishes of the Government, they reached the masses and were able, without abating the requirements of the conscription, to promote volunteering, and to examine, enlist, muster, clothe and forward recruits as fast as they could be obtained. The quotas of districts and sub-districts were made known.—Each locality was advised of the number it was required to furnish, and in the event of failure, then the draft would follow.

The report of the Provost Marshal General, which has just been sent into the Senate and ordered to be printed, shows that the aggregate number of men capable of performing military service in the Federal armies during the late war was 3,254,579, and of this number 1,000,616 were in service and fit for duty when the war ended. The Confederate force in the field at that time could not have exceeded one hundred and thirty thousand men of all arms. The statistics of this report are exceedingly interesting, and we present the following condensed summary of the most important of these statistics:

One million one hundred and twenty thousand six hundred and twenty-one men were raised, at an average cost (on account of recruitment, exclusive of bounties) of \$9 84 per man, while the cost of recruiting of 1,356,693 raised prior to the organization of the Bureau was \$34 01 per man.

Seventy-six thousand five hundred and twenty-six deserters were arrested and returned to the army.

The quotas of men furnished by the various parts of the country were equalized and a proportionate share of military service secured from each, thus removing the very serious inequality of recruitment which had arisen during the first two years of the war, and which, when the Bureau was organized, had become an almost insuperable obstacle to the further progress of raising troops.

Records were completed showing minutely the physical condition of 1,014,776 of the men examined, and tables of great scientific and professional value have been compiled from this data.

The casualties in the entire military force of the nation during the war, as shown by the official muster-rolls and monthly returns, have been compiled with, in part, this result:

Killed in Action or died of Wounds in Service.	5,221
Commissioned Officers	5,221
Enlisted men	90,868
Died from Disease or Accident.	3,321
Commissioned Officers	3,321
Enlisted men	182,329
Total loss in service.	280,739

These figures have been carefully compiled from the complete official file of muster-rolls and monthly returns, but yet entire accuracy is not claimed for them, as errors and omissions to some extent doubtless prevailed in the rolls and returns.

FIGHTING IN MEXICO.—Advices have been received stating that a fight had taken place between the Imperialists and Liberals, in the State of Oaxaca, Mexico, a report of which had reached Aspinwall. The Liberals were successful driving the Imperialists before them, capturing seven hundred muskets, five cannon, two thousand mules, much ammunition, and a large amount of money.

EAST TENNESSEE.—The Bristol Gazette says that many families have sought refuge in that town and vicinity from lawless marauders of Upper East Tennessee; many of them the oldest and most respectable citizens of the State—men who took no part in the late war, and who are quiet, inoffensive, peaceable, conservative citizens, all concurring in the statement that the course pursued by Gov. Brownlow and his son, Col. John Brownlow, has brought about this disregard for law and order.

AUGUST NIEMANN,

Practical Watchmaker & Jeweler,

(Next door South of the Mansion House.)

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line promptly and efficiently. He professes to thoroughly understand his business, and those patronizing him may expect to have their work well done.

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Music-Boxes, &c., repaired at short notice and on satisfactory terms.

AUGUST NIEMANN,

Next door to Mansion House.

April 30, 1866

W. H. PETERS, WASH'N. REED,

NORFOLK, Va., May 1, 1866.

The undersigned have taken an Office, No. 26 Commerce street, NORFOLK, Va., and will hereafter devote themselves to the

GENERAL COMMISSION, SHIPPING & FORWARDING BUSINESS.

We retain our spacious Warehouse and Wharf on Water street, Portsmouth, for the Storage of Merchandise and Produce of all kinds. We have connection with the Seaboard Road to the end of our Wharf, whereby we are enabled to receive and deliver Produce free of charge for drayage.

Consignments of Cotton, Staves, Naval Stores and other products, respectfully solicited.

PETERS & REED.

We refer to John Wilkes and Sam'l A. Harris of Charlotte, N. C.; O. G. Parsley & Co., Wilmington, N. C.; Fraser, Trenholm & Co., Liverpool; Bullock & Robertson, Liverpool; Wilkinson, Wood & Co., Halifax, N. S.; Dowley, Corner & Co., New York; Darrell & Nash, New York; Jos. Wescott & Son, Portland, Maine; Edwin E. Hertz, & Co., Savannah; L. M. Merritt, New Orleans; Isaac E. Hertz & Co., Charleston; E. P. Clayton, Augusta, Ga.; Ferdinand Philizy, Augusta, Ga.

May 1, 1866

METHODIST GEN'L CONFERENCE.

We glean from the papers, that the correct list of the four newly elected Bishops is as follows: Rev. Dr. W. M. Wightman of Alabama, Rev. C. M. Marvin of Missouri, Rev. Dr. D. S. Duggett of Virginia, and Rev. Dr. H. N. McTyeire of Alabama.

Rev. W. H. Redford, of Louisville, Ky., is appointed Book Agent, and Rev. Dr. Summers Book Editor. The Domestic Missionary Board is located at Nashville, Tenn., and Rev. Dr. McFerrin was elected Secretary. The Foreign Missionary Board is located at Baltimore.

On motion of Dr. McTyeire, the Committee on changes in Economy was instructed, by a large vote, to report in favor of admitting lay representatives in the Annual and General Conferences.

In the place of the ordinance changing the name of the Church, it was amended by inserting "Episcopal," the title now is the "Episcopal Methodist Church."

The special committee, to whom the subject of lay representation was submitted, made their report. It was to wit: There shall be four lay members in the annual Conference, one of whom may be a local preacher, from each presiding Elder's district; they shall participate in all proceedings except in that which involves ministerial character and relation, and provided that no one shall be elected unless he is over twenty-five years of age, and has been a member of the church six years.

The General Conference shall be composed of one ministerial representative to every twenty-five ministers in the annual Conference, to be chosen by them, and the same number of lay delegates chosen by the lay delegates of the annual Conferences, one-fourth of whom may be local preachers, provided they are over twenty-five years of age, and have been members of the church six years. No Conference, however, shall be without two lay representatives.

The whole subject to be submitted to the annual Conferences for ratification.

The Commissioner of Agriculture has received from Honduras, Central America, a swarm of stingless bees. These bees are easily swarmed, and are excellent honey makers.

The Latest and the Cheapest.

McLEOD & STEELE,

Are now receiving their

SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK.

Their stock is complete, and they hope that all who wish to purchase or look at THEIR GOODS will give them a call. They will charge nothing for showing them.

April 23, 1866

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the Estate of H. L. W. Torrence, deceased, are hereby requested to make payment, and those having claims against it are notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

GEO. F. SHEPHERD,

Administrator.

April 30, 1866

JUST RECEIVED,

10 Barrels Family FLOUR, made by J. Stirewalt;

30 Bags (Whitely's) Extra.

Also, 2 barrels N. C. FERRING, 5 boxes Adamantine Candles, 5 boxes CANDLES. On Commission.

April 30, 1866

H. B. WILLIAMS.