

From the Raleigh Sentinel. STATE CONVENTION. ADJOURNED SESSION. THURSDAY, May 24, 1866.

The Convention was called to order at 12 o'clock, M. Prayer by Rev. L. Branson, of the Episcopal Methodist Church. The roll was called, and the following delegates answered to their names, viz: Messrs. President, Alexander, Allen, Paines, Barrow, Bean, Bell, Berry, Bingham, Bradley, Brickell, Bryan, Burgin, Buxton, Lynum, Caldwell, of Burke, Clark, Cowper, Dickey, Eaton Ellis, Faulkner, Furches, Ganagan, Garland Garrett, Godwin, Grissom, Harris, of Guilford, Harris of Rutherford, Harrison, Haynes, Henry, Hodge, Jackson, Jarvis, Jones, of Davidson, Joyce, Joyner, King, Lash, Logan, Love, of Chatham, Love, of Jackson, McCauley, McCorkle, McDonald, of Chatham, McDonald, of Moore, McGhee, McIvor, Nath'l McLean, McLaughlin, Mcbane, Moore, of Chatham, Moore, of Wake, Murphy, Odum, Phillips, Polk, Ramsey, Rush, Settle, Smith, of Anson, Smith, of Wilkes, Spencer, of Hyde, Spencer, of Montgomery, Starbuck, Stevenson, Stewart, Swan, Thompson, Williams, Wilson, Winburne, Winston, and Wright. 76.

The President thereupon announced the presence of a quorum and laid before the Convention a communication from His Excellency Governor Worth, relative to Executive action, during the recess of the Convention, in issuing writs of election to fill vacancies in the body occasioned by death or resignation. The Governor also transmitted a communication from the Secretary of State relative to the distribution to be made of the Acts of Assembly (1864-65) ordered to be printed at the first session of the Convention.

The following delegates appearing were qualified, viz: Messrs. W. H. Harrison, of Wake, Perc Pearsall, of Duplin, B. D. Person, of Wayne, J. H. Foy, of Onslow, D. W. Bagley, of Martin, A. H. Jones, of Henderson, and Samuel F. Patterson, of Caldwell. Mr. Clark, of Craven, introduced the following

RESOLUTION TO ADJOURN: Whereas, This Convention was called and did assemble, at the instance, and under the authority of the President of the United States, as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, to the end that the State of North Carolina, by altering or amending its organic law, in conformity to the necessitating results of the late war, might, in fact, exercise and enjoy the constitutional rights and privileges of membership in the Federal Union; And whereas, This Convention did, at its former session, fully and satisfactorily accomplish the purpose for which it was called and did assemble, at the instance and under authority, as aforesaid; And whereas, This Convention was moved to assemble, in present session, by the possibility that, in the course of events, further action in the premises might be required, or demanded, by the President of the United States, by reason of his official military position as aforesaid; And whereas, No further action as aforesaid is so required or demanded;

And whereas, All ordinances and enactments, further affecting the organic law of the State, or attempting to regulate the internal government and police thereof, passed by a convention called and assembled as aforesaid, for the purpose aforesaid and which does not derive authority therefrom from the people, through the mode prescribed in the constitution by the people, would be subversive of the Constitution and revolutionary in effect, dangerous to liberty and incompatible with free institutions; Be it therefore resolved, That this Convention adjourn sine die.

The resolution had its first reading, and the President stated that it would lie over one day under the rule. Mr. Grissom moved the immediate rejection of the resolution. The President ruled this motion out of order. Mr. Wilson suggested that the resolution be printed. Mr. Clark gave notice that he would move to take up the resolution at 12 o'clock M., to-morrow. On motion of Mr. Furches, a committee of three was appointed to wait on His Excellency, the Governor, and announce the readiness of the Convention to receive any communication he might wish to make. The President appointed Messrs. Furches, Logan and Wright as said committee. The committee withdrew and subsequently reported (through Mr. Furches) that they had discharged the duty assigned them, and were informed that His Excellency would communicate with the Convention, by message, to-morrow. On motion of Mr. McLaughlin, the Convention adjourned until 10 o'clock, A. M., to-morrow.

THOMAS McNEELY, CTR. B. C. SALISBURY, N. C. May 24, 1866. My DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the very flattering resolutions adopted by your Board of Commissioners in relation to myself. Permit me to assure you that I deeply appreciate the kind motives which led to the proposal and adoption of the resolutions, and to express through you, to the Commissioners, my sincere thanks for their action.

I am satisfied that much of the success which you are pleased to attribute to my efforts here, is due to the hearty co-operation I have always received at the hands of the city Government. With great respect and esteem, I am Sir, Your most obedient servant, CLINTON A. CILEY, Brevet Col. & Supt. His Honor Mayor J. H. ENNIS.

The Diocese of Virginia of the Protestant Episcopal Church at its late Convention was formerly re-united to the P. E. Church in the United States.

A Great Calamity in Louisiana. Disastrous Crevasses—Plantations Flooded—Agricultural Parishes Wholly Submerged.

The New Orleans Times of the 12th instant has the following report upon the disastrous crevasses in the Mississippi river from Mr. Williams, State Engineer: At Morganza the gap is about four hundred feet wide, and quite deep, not less than ten or twelve feet water running through. It is not caving rapidly, and an effort to secure the ends of the remaining portion of the work will probably be made. The place where the levee gave way is immediately in the rear of the break which occurred in the old levee, and where there was no obstacle to keep the waves from dashing upon the new embankment with unbroken force. The water was washing over the torrents of rain that were falling, and the violent shock of the waves caused by the land side of the levee to "slide," and so weaken it that successful resistance to the immense pressure of the stream was rendered impossible.

At noon yesterday Mr. Williams proceeded from Morganza to Grand Lake. The latter levee is about four thousand feet long, and perfectly straight, and consists of fresh earth piled upon the base of the old levee, which was not washed away. He was informed that there were two small breaks in this levee, but on reaching the spot, found the greater part of it gone, and an unbroken stream of water, twenty-five hundred feet wide, rushing through into the fertile and cultivated lands which stretch away for miles in the direct course of the uncontrollable flood. The water at this break is not so deep as at Morganza, it is judged, from the fact that it is violently ruffled—not smooth and strong—and it is thought that the remains of the old levee, which had become firm and compact, still stand.

An immense volume of water is flowing through these breaks into a section which is probably under better cultivation this season than any other portion of the State. It is expected that within two or three days this flood, joined to that from the Chitim and Robertson crevasses, will inundate nearly all the Terrebonne and Lafourche region. A greater calamity, in the present impoverished condition of our people, could scarcely have occurred, and we anticipate ere long heart-rending accounts of devastation, suffering, and perhaps death. Truly are the people of Louisiana sore afflicted.

The New Orleans Crescent has the following:

The calamity which has for some time threatened us is at last upon our suffering people. The great levee near Morganza has yielded to the overwhelming pressure of the flood. Unless this break be speedily closed, it is impossible to overestimate the loss which will fall upon all the alluvion of our State west of the Mississippi. The great West Baton Rouge crevasse has already submerged a large portion of our richest agricultural parishes. For weeks now the flood has rushed through that formidable opening, working its resistless will on a wretched and hopeless population. Crops have been swept away, and families driven from their homes. The lateral outlets, filled to the utmost of their discharging capacity, have risen above their banks, and threaten to burst through the feeble barriers which restrain the violent waters. And now comes this Morganza crevasse to complete the sum of misfortune by the tremendous reinforcement of superfluous waters which it brings to the work of destruction. In a short time, the whole country, from the mouth of Red river down, and between the Mississippi and the Teche, will be submerged.

The N. O. Picayune dwells upon the same subject:

We learn that so wide and deep are the crevasses above, and so great the volume of water flowing through them, that, as in the case of the Chitim and Robertson crevasses, there is no possibility of closing them till the subsidence of the waters. In the meantime the overwhelming floods will pass over the garden of Louisiana, and besides the great cotton and sugar growing parishes of West Baton Rouge, Iberville, Lafourche, and Terrebonne, many others will be likely to be overflowed. Some time ago we were informed that all the bayous were full, from the Chitim and Robertson crevasses even down to the lower Atchafalaya, and that many people were driven miserably from their homes. Still greater numbers will now have to seek refuge among their more fortunate neighbors; their all lost, even to the work of their hands during the summer, and we doubt not, being Louisianians, that they will be hospitably received. It might be well, however, to send commissioners down there to see if any have been forgotten, and to provide for such as may be actually in want. So great a calamity must necessarily be attended by much suffering, and we should not wait till it comes to our doors or be heard of in cries of distress.

The Freedmen's Bureau.

ORDER FROM GEN. HOWARD. The following Order, referred to in our telegraphic columns yesterday, has been issued by Gen. Howard:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, WASHINGTON, May 21, 1866. Circular, No. 4.

In order to answer numerous inquiries from officers, agents and others, and if possible prevent misunderstanding with regard to the change of organization in this Bureau, this circular is issued. I. The Commissioner recommended some time since, that the functions of Military Commander of a State and Assistant Commissioner be exercised by the same officer. Wherever practicable, this is be-

ing effected as in Virginia and Mississippi. It is not done in condemnation of the Assistant Commissioners who have labored hard and successfully, but to secure more prompt and effective administration than can otherwise be done.

2. The Commissioner calls the attention of all officers officially to the reports in circulation as to acts of severity and cruelty toward the freedmen on their own part, as to carelessness in rendering their monthly accounts, and other offences. Every officer, or agent, already accused shall have the opportunity of a thorough vindication before a court martial. But the occasions for such trials are to be depreciated and they must be forestalled by a thorough system of inspection, and a prompt removal of every unfaithful officer.

3. Special attention is again called to the difficult duty of caring for the indigent. Where intense anxiety prevails to get rid of the Bureau, surely State and county officers will make some arrangement to relieve the general government of this heavy expense. If the county officers, or overseers of the poor, will adopt the proper measures, the industrial and government work which are now so much complained of may be dispensed with.

In order to meet an emergency, when the whole system of labor was deranged, the commissioner urged the forming of joint companies, the encouragement of the immigration of those accustomed to free labor, so as to afford promptly as many examples as possible, of the successful employment of negroes under a free system. Apparently in keeping with these regulations a few officers have invested their own means, jointly with citizens, in the planting interest. I know of no law or regulation of the army, or of this Bureau, against this, yet it will almost inevitably lead to corruption, as it has already to bitter accusations. Hereafter, such investments, within their own jurisdiction, by officers on duty in this Bureau, are strictly prohibited.

O. O. HOWARD, Maj. General, Commiss'r.

HORRIBLE SUFFERING.

A Living Creature of Great size in a Woman's Stomach.

The Rochester (N. Y.) Express relates the following case of peculiar interest: In the village of Lancaster, Erie county, there is a case of peculiar interest, not only to medical men, but to the general reader. There resides there a Mrs. D., a German woman, who formerly enjoyed good health, but who has lately been afflicted with singular and terrible symptoms. Her complaint manifests itself in the form of paroxysms, which commence in her inability to swallow food, and, which, after a day or two, are succeeded by severe convulsions, during which she appears as if being choked, her breath being at the same time suspended, and her countenance assuming a livid color, as in ordinary strangulations. Her consulting physician, Dr. B., is generally summoned when the "fits," as the friends and neighbors term the paroxysms, appear unusually dangerous, and he generally succeeds in quieting his patient with opiates and other soothing remedies. Six years ago the patient was of good ordinary figure and healthy appearance; now she is of a tallow-like, cadaverous hue, and her countenance wears a sunken, pinched and anxious expression. These morbid symptoms have for the past few months rapidly increased, each attack growing more violent and distressing, and threatening to terminate the woman's miserable existence. She believes there is a snake in her stomach, and that her terrible malady is entirely owing to the presence and growth of the reptile there. The movements of this creature during the periods of disturbance and when it is deprived of food (if her theory be the true one,) are plainly discernible even through the patient's clothing, and are often so violent and prolonged as to produce discoloration of the skin over the region of the stomach, as if from blows. It is also the opinion of her physician that a living creature of some sort, most probably a snake, has taken up its residence in the stomach of his patient. He has had some experience in that direction. He served two years in the army, as surgeon in a New York regiment, and while stationed in a Southern State, he, with another army surgeon, was called by a resident physician to assist in relieving a man of a snake that had got into his stomach. This man's symptoms were almost precisely like those of Dr. B.'s patient in Lancaster. The man was kept from food until the snake became very hungry, when it was tempted from its living lair by the smell of savory viands. Its head was seized by the doctor, and its ugly length drawn forth. It was more than a yard long, and must have occupied the entire cavity of the man's stomach. Dr. B. thinks that his patient can be relieved of the unwelcome tenant of her stomach by the same method, but she instinctively and naturally shrinks from the trial. It is becoming daily more evident that she cannot survive unless something is done to remove the loathsome creature. It will either strangle her in its attempts to pass up the esophagus, or, from its enlarged size and increased strength, break through the coat of the stomach in some of its struggles for freedom.

Secretary Seward's Speech.

New York, May 23. Secretary Seward, in his speech at Auburn Tuesday evening, said: The solicitude which pervades the country would, perhaps, justify him in addressing the people upon political topics candidly and patriotically. When good Union men were suspicious of change in the views of defeated rebels, and their support of the President's policy, he, from the beginning, rejected the idea that change was accomplished for treasonable purposes. Reconstruction is not needed, because the country, as constructed long since, has not been destroyed. What is needed is reconciliation between the Senators of the United States now acting, and those who, being loyal, have been or may be elected hereafter from the Southern States. The people could justly be accepted fellow-citizens. The Southern States have for the last four years been merely disorganized; they are now organized, and nothing is needed but reconciliation. The President's plan of reconstruction is, that so far and so fast as unrepresented Southern States present themselves in loyal attitudes, by representation unquestionably loyal, they are entitled to representation. This plan is practicable. No plan proposed by Congress, so far, is immediately practicable. He was aware there was a difference between the President and Congress, but hoped the difference would not cause the Union party to lose its great influence in guiding the country to perfect restoration.

CHANGE IN MILITARY DEPARTMENTS.

NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA CONSOLIDATED.

The Freedmen's Bureau, &c.

Washington, May 24.—By direction of the President, the separate Departments of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, have been discontinued.

The Carolinas will hereafter constitute one Department under Siskles.

Georgia and Alabama will be a Department under Woods.

Gen. Whittlesey has been relieved as Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau. Gens. Ruger and R. K. Scott are assigned to it for North and South Carolina, respectively.

Gens. Tillson and Swayne will assume control of the Bureau in Georgia and Alabama.

John Phelps has been confirmed as District Attorney at Charleston.

The Serenade to the President.

Secretaries McCulloch, Welles, Dennison, and Stanton Define their Position.—Speed and Harlan are Silent. Washington, May 24.—The President and Cabinet were serenaded last evening by the Johnson Club of the City. Secretaries McCulloch, Dennison, and Welles cordially endorsed the policy of the President. Secretary Stanton stated that he considered the section of the Reconstruction programme of the Radicals, disqualifying Southerners as deplorable, and at war with justice and wisdom. Speed and Harlan declined, in a tart and discourteous manner, to speak. Forney denounces McCulloch's speech as brutal, and the endorsement of a tyrant by a sycophantic official.

LATEST NEWS. FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 23.

In compliance with the President's instructions, Dr. Cooper, United States Army, reports the condition of Jeff. Davis. He is considerably emaciated, fatty tissues having almost disappeared, leaving the skin shriveled; his muscles are small, placid, and very soft, and he has but little muscular strength. He is quite weak and debilitated, consequently, his gait is unsteady and irregular; digestive organs at present show comparatively good condition, but become quickly deranged under anything but most carefully prepared food. With diet disagreeing with him, dyspeptic symptoms promptly make their appearance, followed by vertigo, inflammation of posterior scalp and right side of nose, which quickly affects the right eye, the only sound one he has now, and extends through the nasal, direct into the interior nose; nervous system greatly deranged, being much prostrated and excessively irritable. Slight noises, which are scarcely perceptible to robust health, cause him much pain; the description of the sensation being as of one played and having every sentient nerve exposed to the waves of sound. Want of sleep has been the great and almost principal cause of his nervous excitability, and this has been produced by traps of creaking boots of sentinels on post around the prison room and relieve of guards at the expiration of every two hours, which almost invariably weakens him. Davis states that he has scarcely enjoyed over two hours sleep unbroken at one time since his confinement. Means have been taken, by placing matting on the floors for sentinels to walk on, to alleviate this source of disturbance, but with only partial success. His vital condition is low, and he has but little recuperative force should he be attacked by any of the severe forms of disease to which the tide-water region of Virginia is subject. Dr. Cooper fears for the result.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Cotton and Gold Still Advancing. New York, May 24.

Cotton active and still advancing. Middling 10 1/2c. Gold 138 1/2 to 138 3/4. Flour advanced 10 1/2c. Southern \$14.70 to \$14.75. Wheat 2 1/2 cents higher. Moss pack 30 1/2c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

New Orleans, May 24.—Cotton buoyant, with sales of 2,200 bales of middling at 39 1/2c. Gold 142 1/2. Sterling exchange 55 1/2.

The English financial crisis produces much excitement. It is expected that many bills will be returned.

IS IT SO.

I've seen many a girl Who would marry a dour, Provided he'd plenty of gold, And would live to repent When the money was spent. When she found that her heart had been sold, It is so! It is so! You may smile if you like, But it's so!

I've known many a lass Who would thoughtlessly pass Whole hours promeneading the street, While her mother would scold, All the while at the tub, Never minding the cold or the heat.

There is many a man Who will "dress" if he can, No matter how empty his purse, And his tailor may look When he settles his book, But his patron has vanished, or worse, I know people so nice, They will faint in a trice, If you mention hard labor to them; Yet their parents were poor, And were fain to endure Many hardships, life's current to stem.

There are many about With faces "long drawn out," Who will grate for the harm of a laugh, Yet they will cheat all the week, Though Sundays quite meek. To my mind they're too pious by half, It is so! It is so! You may smile if you like, But it's so!

MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF THE BAR.

At a meeting of the Bar of Wake County, held May 22, in the court house in Raleigh, on motion of Q. Pushee, Esq., Ex. Gov. Chas. Manly was called to the chair, and W. K. Barham, requested to act as Secretary.

The meeting being fully organized, the following resolutions, offered by Kemp P. Battle, Esq., were adopted: Resolved, By the members of the Bar of Wake County, that a committee of five be raised to request, in their behalf, the Hon. Wm. A. Graham, to deliver in this city, at such time as may be to him agreeable, an address on the life and career of George E. Badger.

Resolved, That in the event of the compliance by Mr. Graham with this request, it shall be the duty of the committee to make arrangements suitable to the occasion, and to cause public notice thereof to be given. The chair appointed the following gentlemen as the Committee: K. P. Battle, Thomas Bragg, J. H. Bryan, H. W. Husted and S. H. Rogers, Esqs.

On motion of J. H. Bryan, Esq., the chairman of the meeting was added to the committee. The meeting then adjourned.

CHAS. MANLY, Chairman. W. K. BARHAM, Secretary.

GRAPE GROWING.

North-Carolina is peculiarly the home of the vine; the best grapes cultivated in America are natives of this State. The Catawba, Tauspays, Wares, Pindicos, Skowperings and Wacannas, etc., are all indigent to her soil. The latitude is known to be best adapted to the grape in its natural condition. The soil that originates is best calculated to produce. Vine-culture simply follows, and guides by experience, the laws of nature. Our people should be assured that by other branch of Agriculture, can on small tracks of land be made more highly remunerative. In foreign exchanges we noticed the other day that a vineyard at Gervy, in