

Hillsborough Recorder

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY

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No. 2318.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Official Vote for Governor—1865.

Counties.	Worth.	Holden.
Alamance.	619	451
Alexander.	280	229
Alleghany.	39	261
Anson.	630	70
Ashe.	284	472
Beaufort.	314	427
Bertie.	76	364
Bladen.	416	90
Brunswick.	276	31
Buncombe.	424	573
Burke.	218	434
Catawba.	287	295
Caldwell.	238	251
Camden.	340	22
Cherokee.	272	256
Caswell.	185	405
Catawba.	715	316
Chatham.	707	911
Cherokee and Clay.	241	385
Chowan.	127	58
Cleveland.	368	302
Columbus.	208	385
Craven.	667	206
Cumberland.	642	291
Cornwall.	299	72
Davidson.	633	474
Davie.	390	103
Duplin.	462	161
Edgecombe.	426	56
Forsythe.	1,110	68
Franklin.	526	104
Gaston.	162	416
Gates.	298	35
Granville.	611	504
Greene.	217	269
Guilford.	1,216	518
Halifax.	506	135
Harnett.	340	358
Haywood.	282	302
Henderson & Trans.	240	658
Hertford.	193	66
Hyde.	169	71
Iredell.	721	349
Jackson.	167	276
Johnston.	138	844
Jones.	126	39
Lenoir.	316	284
Lincoln.	309	225
Macon.	188	39
Madison.	29	456
Martin.	343	61
McDowell.	257	270
Mecklenburg.	534	353
Montgomery.	409	284
Moore.	489	512
Nash.	220	263
New Hanover.	764	114
Northampton.	192	285
Onslow.	251	86
Orange.	988	264
Pasquotank.	289	146
Perquimans.	242	92
Person.	227	254
Pitt.	472	145
Randolph.	640	652
Richmond.	464	128
Robeson.	620	253
Rockingham.	571	278
Rowan.	570	311
Rutherford and Polk.	136	551
Sampson.	449	208
Stanly.	239	286
Stokes.	265	432
Surry.	229	616
Tyrrell.	283	16
Union.	366	298
Wake.	443	1,702
Warren.	595	46
Washington.	189	92
Watauga.	287	211
Wayne.	632	96
Wilkes.	283	483
Wilson.	297	211
Yadkin.	466	399
Yancey & Mitchell.	119	593
	31,046	25,704
	25,709	

Worth's majority, 5,939

Scattering 269; of those Z. Vance received 247.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE—GEN. GRANT'S REPORT.

Washington, Dec. 18, 1865.

To the Senate of the United States:

In reply to the resolution adopted by the Senate on the 12th instant, I have the honor to state that the rebellion waged by a portion of the people against the properly constituted authority of the Government of the United States has been suppressed; that the United States are in possession of every State in which the insurrection existed, and that, as far as it could be done, the courts of the United States have been restored, post-offices re-established, and steps taken to put into effective operation the revenue laws of the country.

As the result of the measures instituted by the Executive, with the view of inducing a resumption of the functions of the States comprehended in the inquiry of the Senate, the people of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Tennessee have reorganized their respective State governments, and are yielding obedience to the laws and Government of the United States with more willingness and greater promptitude than under the circumstances could reasonably have been anticipated. The proposed amendment of the Constitution, providing for the abolition of slavery forever within the limits of the country, has been ratified by each one of these States, with the exception of Mississippi, from which no official information has been received, and in nearly all of them measures have been adopted, or are now pending, to confer upon freedmen the privileges which are essential to their comfort, protection and security. In Florida and Texas the people are making commendable progress in restoring their State governments, and no doubt is entertained that they will, at an early period, be in a condition to resume all of their practical relations with the General Government.

In that portion of the Union lately in rebellion, the aspect of affairs is more promising than, in view of all the circumstances, could well have been expected. The people throughout the entire South evince a laudable desire to renew their allegiance to the Government, and to repair the devastations of war by a prompt and cheerful return to peaceful pursuits, and abiding faith is entertained that their actions will conform to their professions, and that in acknowledging the supremacy of the Constitution and laws of the United States their loyalty will be unreservedly given to the Government whose leniency they cannot fail to appreciate, and whose fostering care will soon restore them to a condition of prosperity. It is true that in some of the States the demoralizing effects of the war are to be seen in occasional disorders; but these are local in character, not frequent in occurrence, and are rapidly disappearing as the authority of civil law is extended and sustained. Perplexing questions are naturally to be expected from the great and sudden change in the relations between the two races; but systems are gradually developing themselves under which the freedmen will receive the protection to which he is justly entitled, and, by means of his labor, make himself a useful and independent member of the community in which he has a home.

From all the information in my possession, and from all that which I have recently derived from the most reliable authority, I am induced to cherish the belief that sectional animosity is surely and rapidly merging itself into a spirit of nationality, and that representation, connected with a properly adjusted system of taxation, will result in a harmonious restoration of the relations of the States to the National Union.

The report of Carl Schurz is herewith transmitted, as requested by the Senate. No reports from the Hon. John Covode have been received by the President. The attention of the Senate is invited to the accompanying report of Lieutenant General Grant, who recently made a tour of inspection through several of the States whose

inhabitants participated in the late rebellion.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

GENERAL GRANT'S REPORT.

Headquarters,
Armies of the United States,
Washington, D. C., Dec. 18, 1865.

His Excellency A. Johnson,

President of the United States:

Sir,—In reply to your note of the 16th instant, requesting a report from me, giving such information as I may be possessed of, coming within the scope of the inquiries made by the Senate of the United States in their resolution of the 12th inst., I have the honor to submit the following:

With your approval and also that of the Honorable Secretary of War, I left Washington city on the 27th of last month for the purpose of making a tour of inspection through some of the Southern States, or States lately in rebellion, and to see what changes were necessary to be made in the disposition of the military forces of the country, how these forces could be reduced, and expenses curtailed, &c., and to learn as far as possible the feelings and intentions of the citizens of these States towards the General Government. The State of Virginia being so accessible to Washington city, and information from this quarter, therefore, being readily obtained, I hastened through the State without conversing or meeting with any of its citizens. In Raleigh, North Carolina, I spent one day; in Charleston, South Carolina, two days; Savannah and Augusta, Georgia, each one day. Both in travelling and whilst stopping, I saw much and conversed freely with the citizens of these States, as well as with the officers of the army who have been stationed among them. The following are the conclusions come to by me:

I am satisfied that the mass of thinking men of the South accept the present situation of affairs in good faith. The questions which have heretofore divided the principles of the people of the sections—slavery and State rights, or the right of a State to secede from the Union—they regard as having been settled forever by the highest tribunal—arms—that man can resort to—I was pleased to learn from the leading men whom I met that they not only accepted the decision arrived at as final, but that now the smoke of battle has cleared away, and time has been given for reflection, that this decision has been a fortunate one for the whole country; they receiving the like benefits from it with those who opposed them in the field and in the cause.

Four years of war, during which law was executed only at the point of the bayonet throughout the States in rebellion, have left the people, possibly, in a condition not to yield that ready obedience to civil authority the American people have generally been in the habit of yielding. This would render the presence of small garrisons throughout those States necessary until such time as labor returns to its proper channel and civil authority is fully established. I did not meet any one, either those holding places under the Government or citizens of the Southern States, who think it practicable to withdraw the military from the South at present. The white and the black mutually require the protection of the General Government.

There is such universal acquiescence in the authority of the General Government throughout the portion of the country visited by me that the mere presence of a military force without regard to numbers, is sufficient to maintain order. The good of the country and economy require that the force kept in the interior, where there are many freedmen, (elsewhere in the Southern States, than at forts upon the sea coast, no force is necessary) should all be white troops. The reasons for this are obvious, without mentioning any of them. The presence of black troops, lately slaves, demoralizes labor, both by their advice and by furnishing in their camps a resort for the freedmen for long distances around. White troops generally excite no opposi-

tion, and, therefore, a small number of them can maintain order in a given district. Colored troops must be kept in bodies sufficient to defend themselves. It is not the thinking men who would use violence towards any class of troops sent among them by the General Government, but the ignorant in some places might; and the late slave seems to be imbued with the idea that the property of his late master should by right belong to him—at least, should have no protection from the colored soldiers. There is danger of collisions being brought on by such causes.

My observations led me to the conclusion that the citizens of the Southern States are anxious to return to self-government within the Union as soon as possible; that whilst reconstructing, they want and require protection from the Government; that they are in earnest in wishing to do what they think is required by the Government—not humiliating to them as citizens—and that if such a course was pointed out, they would pursue in that good faith. It is to be regretted that there cannot be a greater commingling at this time between the citizens of the two sections, and particularly of those entrusted with the law-making power.

I did not give the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau that attention I would have done if more time had been at my disposal. Conversations on the subject, however, with officers connected with the Bureau lead me to think that in some of the States its affairs have not been conducted with good judgment or economy, and that the belief, widely spread among the freedmen of the Southern States, that the land of their former owners will, at least in part, be divided among them, has come from the agents of this Bureau. This belief is seriously interfering with the willingness of the freedmen to make contracts for the coming year. In some form, the Freedmen's Bureau is an absolute necessity until civil law is established and enforced, securing to the freedmen their rights and full protection. At present, however, it is independent of the military establishment of the country, and seems to be operated by the different agents of the Bureau according to their individual notions. Everywhere General Howard, the able head of the Bureau, made friends by his just and fair instructions and advice he gave; but the complaint in South Carolina was, that when he left, things went on as before. Many, perhaps the majority of the agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, advise the freedmen that by their own industry they must expect to live. To this end they endeavor to secure employment for them, and to see that both contracting parties comply with their arrangements. In some instances, I am sorry to say, the freedmen's mind does not seem to be disabused of the idea that the freedman has a right to live without care or provision for the future. The effect of the belief in division of land is idleness and accumulation in camps, towns, and cities. In such cases I think it will be found that vice and disease will tend to the extermination or great reduction of the colored race. It cannot be expected that the opinions held by men at the South for years can be changed in a day, and therefore the freedmen require for a few years not only laws to protect them, but the fostering care of those who will give them good counsel, and in whom they rely.

The Freedmen's Bureau, being separated from the military establishment of the country, acquires all the expense of a separate organization. One does not necessarily know what the other is doing, or what order they are acting under. It seems to me this could be corrected by regarding every officer on duty with troops in the Southern States as agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, and then have all orders from the head of the Bureau sent through department commanders. This would create a responsibility that would secure uniformity of action throughout the South, would insure the orders and instructions from the head of the Bureau being carried out, and would relieve from duty and pay,