

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 at the Military and Naval Academy 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, and any one who, as Governor of either of the so-called Confederate States, gave aid or 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.

The committee, after the adoption of the above propositions, decided by a vote to remove the injunction of secrecy therefrom.

#### THE NORTHERN DEBTS OF SOUTHERN MERCHANTS.

At a meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce, last Thursday, the committee recently appointed to petition the President to exact from the Southern States payment of debts contracted at the North before the war, reported that, in their opinion, no interposition on the part of the Government is necessary, as the States in question seemed willing to pay their lawful debts without coercion. The committee add:

"No one of the States lately in rebellion has shown any disposition to repudiate their liabilities incurred prior to the war. On the contrary, most of them have already acknowledged that liability, and many of them have also been engaged in devising ways and means for paying off the accumulated interest and providing for the future payment of interest and principal.

The conduct of the individual citizens of the Southern States is also referred to by the committee as highly honorable. Few, if any of them, have failed to acknowledge their obligations, or to provide for the future payment of such portion of them as their reduced assets will allow.

#### METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.

Sitting at New Orleans.

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 conference for ratification.

**THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.**—A correspondent of the New York Times says: I have authority for saying that the President regards the writ of habeas corpus as fully restored all over the United States save in Texas. That in all cases where the writ is legally issued it should be responded to as above suggested. But the restoration of the writ does not prevent the trial by military commissions, under the law of Congress, of army contractors for frauds. Nor does the peace proclamation of itself suspend or make void any trial that had been actually commenced prior to the promulgation of the proclamation.

**INDICTMENT OF A CLERGYMAN.**—Three indictments have been found in Missouri against the Rev. B. E. Kenny, an aged and eloquent Baptist clergyman, for preaching without taking the "test oath." On these indictments he was arrested at his house about dark and compelled to ride a distance of ten miles to a place where the next morning he gave security to appear for trial. He is 61 years of age, and has been preaching over 40 years.

## Hillsborough Recorder.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

Wednesday, May 9, 1866.

### "QUEEN OF MAY."

The young Ladies of Hillsborough, in behalf of the noble effort to enclose the remains of the Confederate dead, purpose holding a "May Party" in the Masonic Lodge, on the evening of Friday the 11th inst., when the ceremony of coronation will take place, with its attendant "pomp and circumstance," together with the aid of a splendid band of Music, and suitable refreshments. All who are interested in the object, and the lovers of music, beauty and Ice Cream, will not fail to attend.

Price of Admission 50 cents.

### CARD.

Our Mr. D. C. Parks, will start for New York on Monday 14th. Send in your orders. Money received with thanks.

BROWN, PARKS & Co.

**PARDON OF NORTH CAROLINIANS.**—It is stated that the President has ordered pardons to be issued to all North Carolinians who had applications or petitions on file, and directed them to be completed and sent to the petitioners. This includes all the petitions from that State on file in the office of the Attorney General, several hundred in number.

**FREDERICK NASH, JR.**—This young man was the son of the Rev. F. K. Nash, a well known Presbyterian clergyman of this State. The father died some years ago, leaving several children, only two of whom now survive. The subject of this notice, was a youth frail in body, but heroic in mind and heart. He entered the army, early in the war, when only about seventeen years old. His health failing, by the advice of friends and physicians, he left the service for a time. After a brief interval he again joined the army of Virginia, and served his country faithfully for some months. During the campaign of 1864, he was captured, and carried as a prisoner to Point Lookout. Here his feeble frame, worn by the hardships of camp and field, and wasted by disease, became the prey of speedy death. A few short weeks released him from his sufferings, and consigned his body to the prison burying ground. His relatives, unwilling that his remains should repose among strangers, had them removed to this place. On the twenty third of April, amid a concourse of sympathizing friends and sorrowing relations, his precious dust was laid beside the hallowed ashes of his honored kindred. In his case the grief of bereavement is soothed by a Christian hope. He was a soldier of the cross, as well as of his country. His surviving friends have the comforting assurance, that he has fought his last battle, conquered his last foe, and passed from the trials of earth to the triumphs of Heaven.

### IMPORTANT CABINET MEETING.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—It is understood that at a meeting of the Cabinet to-day, the President invited an expression of opinion from the heads of departments, respecting the recent report of the Reconstruction Committee, and it is reported that in an animated discussion, which ensued thereupon, Secretaries Seward, McCulloch, Welles and Stanton, were decided in their opposition to the plan of the committee, and earnest in their support of the President's policy of restoration. The Postmaster General was in favor of carrying out the President's policy, but expressed some doubt as to the precise time at which loyal Representatives from the Southern States should be admitted. The Attorney General was not present.

The President was emphatic in his opposition to the Committee's Report, and declared himself against all conditions precedent to the admission of loyal representatives from the Southern States, in the shape of amendments to the Constitution and the passage of laws. He insisted that under the Constitution, no State could be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate, and that Senators and Representatives ought to be at once admitted into the respective Houses, as prescribed by law and the Constitution. He was for a strict adherence to the Constitution as it is, and remarked that, having sustained ourselves under it during a terrible rebellion, he thought the Government could be restored without a resort to amendments. He also remarked in general terms that if the organic law is to be changed at all, it should be at a time when all the States and all the people can participate in the alteration.

### AN AFFECTING INCIDENT.

The Wilmington Journal of Saturday says:—An incident occurred at the court house yesterday, which, in itself, is a beautiful picture of the devotion of children,

and which manifested in an extraordinary degree the interest which children seldom fail to excite in the minds of persons of maturer years. It appears that a young man, who is employed as teacher of a free school in the southern district of the city, had been tried for an assault and battery, and been sentenced to one month imprisonment in the county jail.

After the trial had taken place, about sixty children, girls and boys, scholars of this person, came to the court house and desired an interview with the Judge. The interview after a while was granted. On the appearance of the judge, a young boy, one of the party, approached his honor, and addressed him in a polite, deferential and manly manner, and explained to him, that himself and companions had sought this audience in order to entreat his honor to remit the punishment visited upon their teacher, that they were all poor children who actually needed the services of him in whose behalf they had come. The judge was affected by this evidence of devotion, and told the children that he would consider the case and let them know the result of his consideration.

The consequence was that the punishment was remitted, the prisoner released (after being visited with a fine and made to pay the cost,) and returned to the children who had exerted themselves so well in his behalf.

The lenient course which Judge Buxton pursued, but entitles him to double respect, and shows plainly that both justice and mercy may be meted out by the same hand, with equal credit.

**THE DEAD OF THE WAR.**—The provost marshal general has completed a careful compilation, from the muster rolls, of all the deaths in battle, from wounds and from disease, in every regiment and company of every loyal State, from the beginning to the close of the war. From it, it appears that 290,739 officers and men have lost their lives in the service. Of this number, 5,221 commissioned officers and 90,886 enlisted men have been killed in action or died of wounds, while 2,321 commissioned officers and 181,329 enlisted men have died of disease, or, in a few cases, from accident.

The number of Confederate dead now sleeping at Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, is about eight thousand, representing every State of the late Confederacy; and the number in Oakwood Cemetery is at least ten thousand. It is designed to erect a monument on the most commanding knoll of each of these cemeteries, with an appropriate inscription, commemorative of the virtues and distinguished gallantry of the dead.

The Wilmington Journal of Wednesday says:—In the report of the Superior Court proceedings yesterday, we omitted to mention the case of the State vs. James Wilson, alias James Boyd, alias James Carey. Charge, highway robbery. The defendant, in this case, plead that he was no guilty of highway robbery, but guilty of larceny. Ordered by the court, that the defendant receive thirty-nine lashes on his bare back, and be discharged upon payment of the costs.

The first case taken up yesterday, was that of the State vs. William Johnson. Charge, burglary. The defendant plead that he was not guilty of burglary, but larceny. Judgment of the court, that he receive thirty-nine lashes immediately, that he be then returned to jail, there be imprisoned thirty days, and at the end of that time he be taken out and receive thirty-nine lashes more, and then be discharged upon payment of costs, or otherwise according to law.

**GEN. BRAGG'S CONFISCATED ESTATE.**—The case of the United States vs. the Greenwood plantation of Braxton Bragg, was up before the United States District Court at New Orleans on last Monday. After hearing, the court decreed that after deducting costs and taxes, amounting to \$4,504 42, and the judgment in favor of D. Augustin for \$500, there be paid to J. R. Maurau \$28,763 72, and to Pierre Lored \$14,631 86, amounting in all to over \$48,000, the price at which the plantation was sold.

**GENERAL CASS DYING FROM SOFTENING OF THE BRAIN.**—The editor of the La Crosse (Wisconsin) Democrat, who is now in Detroit, writes as follows:

General Cass is still alive, though his family have gathered here in daily expectation of his decease. The General is now in his eighty-fourth year. He passes most of his time in sleep, undisturbed. At rare intervals he awakens up sufficiently to ask for some of his old friends, who are sent for, but on arriving, even within the hour,

he is generally asleep again. His disease is softening of the brain, from years of mental labor in the service of his country. He has all the care, attention, and nursing it is possible to give. His family look upon him with the greatest reverence and affection, and pray that his last day on earth may be far distant. At times he is able to converse quite freely and rationally with his family, but this is the exception, not the rule.

**MILITARY COMMISSION.**—Washington, May 2.—An order has just been issued from the War Department by direction of the President declaring that Military Commissions and Courts Martial are not authorized and therefore will not assume jurisdiction for the trial of persons other than those belonging to the army and navy of the United States, camp followers, contractors and such others as are indicated in the articles of war and the acts of Congress.

**PROCESSED TO DEATH.**—On Friday, as a circus was passing through Westville, Connecticut, the elephants frightened to death a horse belonging to a Mr. Baldwin, of Woodbridge, which was hitched by the side of the road. The horse, on seeing the elephants, stared at them wildly for an instant, and then gave a leap in the air and fell dead.

General Braxton Bragg is living on a farm in Alabama, acting as agent for another person. He has lost all he owned before the war.

**CONFISCATED PROPERTY.**—Confiscation proceedings in the United States District Court at Jacksonville, Florida, have been stopped by an order from President Johnson. All the property of Confederates now in possession of the government authorities will be immediately restored.

**OLD AGE.**—Mrs. Virginia Morris, wife of Ezum Morris, died in Duplin county, on the 23d ult., at the age of one hundred and ten years.

**DROWNED.**—Alex. Powell, a negro man, was drowned in the Cape Fear, near Fayetteville the other day, while attempting to save a box of money which dropped into the river from the steamer North Carolina.

The committee on banking and currency, at their meeting this morning, decided to report adversely on the application of several State banks for legislation to permit them to become national banks.

A Georgia paper predicts the best crop of wheat in that State this season that has been made for ten years.

We understand that a gentleman from Philadelphia is now in the northern neck of Virginia purchasing timber suitable to being manufactured into paper—poplar, we believe, being preferred. A large establishment has been put up in or near Philadelphia, which converts wood into paper, and has already had the effect of reducing the price of printing paper two or three cents a pound.

Fredericksburg Herald.

Mr. S. B. Buckley, late of the Texas State Geological State Survey, writes that the iron mines of Llano county are immense and inexhaustible.

The digging for oil in Cuba has in many cases been successful. The oil found is the same as that of Pennsylvania.

English and American civilization is beginning to make progress in China, as it has done in India. An English school has been opened in Peking for Chinese youth, sustained by the imperial authorities, and a Chinese official in Shanghai pays an American missionary \$2,500 a year for the same purpose.

Colonel McIntosh, a chief of the Creek nation, arrived at New Orleans on the nineteenth instant, and reports the Indian territories desolated by war, and that it will take them years to recover anything like their former prosperity. The people are represented as very destitute.

**POVERTY IN MAINE.**—The Bangor (Maine) Whig says:—Not less than four hundred widows in that city are applicants for aid from the Bangor Fuel Society. Bangor has a population of about sixteen thousand.

**OSWEGO, April 23.**—Three cases of Fenian muskets were seized by order of the commander of the department of the east in this city yesterday. A further search for arms is in progress. The Fenians are greatly excited about the seizure.

**SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—A MAN ON FIRE.**—An accident of a terrible character occurred in the basement of premises No. 482 Eighth avenue, on Saturday night. The police and the passers-by were apprised of the disaster by the appearance of a burning man rushing through the street and screaming at the top of his voice. The