

Let the Galled Jade Wince. If there were not positive proofs of the correctness of the various charges contained against certain officials in charge of the Freedmen's Bureau in this State, their very great restlessness and uneasiness under them would warrant a reasonable conviction of their truth.

The guilty haste and unnecessary zeal with which Gen. Howard, the pious chief of this philanthropic Bureau, rushes to the defence of his subordinates are enough to ground a suspicion against him. At least it evinces that he was fully aware of the "irregularities" existing in his department. His coarse and unchristian denunciations of the people of the South, brutal relishes of the indecent and monstrous slanders of discredited Radical letter-writers break with impudent rage against the Gibraltar erected by Generals Steedman and Fullerton, and are rapidly involving him in the returning waves his fanatical fury has made. It would have been more consistent with the piety he professes, and in conformity with his position as a Federal officer of great rank and chief of one of the most powerful departments of the government, for him to have received with dignity and respect the very serious charges against his officials by two Generals as brave, intelligent and truthful as himself, and vindicated their innocence by demanding a speedy hearing before a proper tribunal.

Col. Whittlesey is condemned even before the publication of the report, by his awkward defence in attempting to forestall public opinion, and his removal and trial was a foregone conclusion. He may possibly not have been suborned to use his official position to screen his guilty partner from the murder of a negro, but the fact of his having sanctioned the outrage of punishing negro criminals, by ordering them to labor upon his own plantation, and his singular endorsement upon the official papers instituting charges against his guilty agent and partner, leaves the burden of proof upon him. His direct and palpable falsehood in reference to his being engaged in planting condemn him in the eyes of all honorable men, and brought him into such low repute, even with his subordinates, as rendered his immediate removal not only just but necessary.

The example set by Colonel Whittlesey has been very eagerly adopted by his subordinates in the Bureau, but his coadjutors in guilt. Even Fitz, the pious villain, is out in a defence, and Glavis, the reverend thief, publishes his vindication. In Wilmington a mischievous and false report of a meeting of Freedmen is published in handbills in defence of the officers of the Bureau, not issued by them, we understand, but by "their next friend." Generals Steedman and Fullerton are to be convicted by the distorted evidence of negroes who have been flattered into conduct at variance with their own welfare, and which they may yet regret.

Not content with these "paper bullets," we see a delegation from Newbern has proceeded to Washington to white-wash, if possible, the dark transactions in that latitude. This unusual and unnecessary nervousness is strong corroborative evidence of the truth of the statements contained in the official report of Generals Steedman and Fullerton, and the stubbornness with which these officials stand their ground gives proof of their remunerated loyalty to the government and interested benevolence for the "poor negro." Wait a while, gentlemen, the President will give you a hearing. Your "windy supposition" will avail you naught, but an outraged country demands that you answer before the proper tribunal for your misdeeds. "Tis a knavish piece of work * * * We that have free souls, it touches us not. Let the galled jade wince, our withers are unwrung."

"I Love my Country."

We have seldom seen such an earnest desire exhibited on the part of any class of office-holders to fasten to the "flesh pots" as has been and now is manifested by the officers of the Freedmen's Bureau. Their principal defence being that the charges preferred against them by Generals Steedman and Fullerton are founded upon the testimony of "rebels." They regard loyalty at a low ebb, when unpardoned "rebels" are permitted to impeach their honesty.

"I love my country," say they, and these wincings have proved untrue to that country, and therefore cannot be competent to testify against us. Yes, and these men will continue "to love my country" so long as loyalty pays the heavy per centage it now does. So long as men, under the convenient and cheap garb of philanthropy to the negro and loyalty to the government can, with a magic open sesame, become rich by means of this philanthropy and loyalty, we shall continue to hear of unusual devotion to "my country."

Their love of country is about as disinterested as that of Senator Clark of New Hampshire, as represented by a Washington correspondent of the New York World.

"I love my country," says Senator Clark, and why should not Clark love 'my country,' when 'my country' not only pays him his salary as Senator, with such pickings as mileage, stationery, franking, public documents, seeds from the Agricultural Bureau, and pots of plants by the boxful from the National Botanic Garden, but 'my country' goes far towards supporting all the other members of Clark's family. Clark's son, a youth of eighteen, is doorkeeper of the reporters' gallery of the Senate, and for that nominal service Clark's boy receives one hundred dollars a month—a round twelve hundred for the year—for supposed services in session time, and for services when he is at school in New Hampshire. Clark's nephew—another youth of tender years—is clerk of the Committee of Claims, of which Clark is chairman, at a salary of fifteen hundred dollars per year. How many more salaried Clarks there are in and around the Senate chamber, the congressional directory does not state; but if there be any family in creation, or even in New England, that have more reasons to 'love my country,' than the Clark family, the Clark family would do well to resign a few of their patriotic places and positions, and devote their attention to a general search for 'rebels' in the South, for the benefit of the Reconstruction Committee of Fifteen."

Sensible and Well-Timed Questions.

The New York Times should be headed by the Radicals when it puts such questions as the following to them. None more important could occupy the attention of the thinking men of the country:

"Suppose matters to stand in 1868 substantially as they stand to-day—none of the Southern States represented in Congress. Is it not reasonably certain that they will all be represented in the Democratic National Nominating Convention, and that they will choose electors who will vote for the

Democratic nominees? Now suppose their votes, together with those of Northern States that may vote the Democratic ticket, constitute a majority of the Electoral College—what will be the result? It may be said their votes will not be counted.—Congress, containing only Northern members—the South not being represented in it—will reject them. Will that rejection be accepted by the country? Will the mass of the Southern people, or the mass of the Democratic party in the North, acquiesce in it? And would not such resistance be most menacing to the peace of the country?—That would not be an attempt at secession; it would be in no sense a sectional conflict; it would present to the country and the world the aspect of a majority of the people insisting upon their right to control the Government as against the unconstitutional usurpation of the minority. We do not bring this matter forward now for the purpose of discussing the merits of the question that would thus arise. But the contingency is too probable to be wisely ignored. No prudent or patriotic man will blindly rush into complications so formidable and perilous a character."

Stamp Duties.

Desirous to obtain proper instruction for the benefit of the public, as well as for our special information, we applied, several days ago, to Mr. L. G. Ester, Internal Revenue Collector here, for the information desired. That gentleman applied to Washington for instructions in the matter, and he has politely furnished the same to us, to be used as we may deem proper. Believing the matter of some importance to many persons throughout the South, we transfer the papers to our columns, which will be found as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, Washington, May 29, 1866. Sir:—I reply to your letter of May 14th: That to determine the stamp duty required for a deed given in 1863, the consideration of which was in Confederate money, and the value of the consideration in United States currency, at the time of execution, should be estimated as the basis of computation. In answer to your question with regard to the manner of affixing the proper stamps, Circular No. 43 is herewith inclosed, which gives the desired information. Very Respectfully,

D. C. WHITEMAN, Deputy Commissioner.

Mr. L. G. ESTER, Collector, Wilmington, N. C.

(Circular No. 43.)

In Relation to Stamping Instruments Issued Without Stamps, or Insufficiently Stamped.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, March 16, 1866.

The first Internal Revenue Act took effect, so far as related to stamp duties, October 1, 1862. Instruments executed and delivered prior to that date, though they may be recorded afterwards, are not chargeable with stamp duties. If any instrument subject to stamp duty was issued after October 1, 1862, and prior to August 1, 1864, unstamped, or insufficiently stamped, the appropriate stamp may be affixed in the presence of the collector, or before a Justice of the Peace, or before a Notary Public, as provided in section 153 of the act of June 30, 1864.

Any instrument issued since August 1, 1864, unstamped, or insufficiently stamped, may be stamped by the Collector upon payment for the proper stamp, and of a penalty of fifty dollars; and where the amount of the stamp duty exceeds fifty dollars, on payment also of interest on said duty at the rate of six per cent from the day on which the stamp should have been affixed.

If the instrument is presented to the Collector within twelve calendar months from its issue, the Collector is authorized to remit the penalty, provided it shall appear to him that the instrument was stamped by reason of accident, mistake, inadvertence, or urgent necessity, and without willful design to evade or delay the payment of stamp duty.

If the instrument is not presented within twelve calendar months, the penalty and interest must be paid to the Collector before the instrument is validly stamped. The appropriate stamp, without regard to the cause of the omission to stamp it at the time of its issue. The Commissioner has no power to remit that penalty or interest.

Deputy Collectors, unless acting as Collectors under section 39, have no authority to affix stamps or remit penalties without authority.

The stamp to be affixed to any instrument is that required by the law existing at the time when the instrument was made, signed, and issued, and is to be affixed when an instrument is properly stamped under either of said sections, the stamping relates back to the time when the instrument was issued, and renders it from being subject to void to any extent as if it had been duly stamped when made, signed, and issued.

The whole amount of penalty paid to Collectors for validly stamped instruments should be returned on Form 58 with other unexpended penalties, and the money deposited to the credit of the Treasury of the United States with other collections. E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

The Convention.

The Convention, as will be seen by a perusal of the proceedings of yesterday, remarks the Raleigh Sentinel of the 29th inst., has fully embarked upon a course of legislation and Constitutional amendment. Among other features of importance, it will be perceived that Mr. Moore, on behalf of the Committee, submitted a re-written Constitution of the State. There is a probability that Mr. Caldwell's resolutions of amnesty will be adopted, with a condition that their provisions shall extend to all acts committed by Confederate or United States officers, acting under orders, prior to the termination of hostilities. In this shape, we should be pleased to see the resolutions pass. Their application to United States officers, however, is unnecessary, as that class of persons are already protected by General Orders from the War Department.

An ordinance was introduced, providing that no future public appropriations shall be made by the Legislature, unless by the vote of a majority of all the members thereof, coupled with other restrictions. The proposed ordinance was ably advocated by Messrs. Eaton, Winston and Brown, and opposed by Messrs. Love, of Jackson, Caldwell, of Burke, and Logan.

This ordinance suggests, in our estimation, a wise protection against extravagant appropriations of the public money. Too many precautions cannot well be thrown around this branch of legislation.

"Tota," the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun under date of the 27th inst., writes of matters and things in that city as follows: "The surmise that the radicals in Congress would assail the Secretary of the Treasury on account of his adherence to the President's policy of conciliation was soon verified. Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, the radical leader, sounded the charge on Saturday against Mr. McCulloch, and his party was expected to follow. The House did not, however, see the propriety at the time of abolishing a constitutional provision by a clause in a revenue bill, at the dictation of their leader. Therefore, Mr. Stevens will renew the attempt, at another time, to take from the Secretary or the President all appointing power that they may have under the constitution. Mr. Morrill exhibited a commendable desire to banish party politics and topics from the consideration of the revenue bill. The Republican Senate will resent and punish the refractory cabinet ministers in some other way—that is, by rejecting nominations for office, and withholding pay from appointees until their nomination shall be confirmed. Perhaps Mr. Stevens gained his entire object by taking an opportunity to denounce the Secretary, and thus endeavor to diminish the confidence which the public have reposed in him.

The republican senatorial caucus will result in a proposition essentially to modify the report of the committee of fifteen. If the extreme radicals have come into Mr. Sherman's measure, which is doubtful, it may command a two-thirds vote.—There are nine democrats and three republicans who can be counted against it, only twelve against

thirty-seven. Mr. Morgan, Mr. Wiley, and Mr. Stewart will probably support the new plan, though the last named Senator would prefer his own. The new scheme will base representation on voters, omit the third section which deprives citizens of the right of voting for four years, and provide that ex-rebels shall not be eligible to State or Federal office. If the radical extremists, to the number of five or six, support this or some similar plan, they will carry it by two-thirds. The Senators, in caucus, it is said, considered the subject of a recess of Congress, and decided that it would be unnecessary.

We have received the following communication from Col. Wm. Lamb, agent for the Liverpool line of Steamers at Norfolk, Va., which explains the cause of the non-arrival of the Steamship Epheus, for some time expected at that port. This, no doubt, will prove satisfactory to many who have waited for the arrival of that steamer with the expectation of shipping freight direct:

NORFOLK, VA., May 28th, 1866.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—It is much to be regretted, that the delay of the arrival of the British Steamship, "Epheus," at Norfolk, has produced so serious a collapse in public sentiment respecting the direct trade enterprise.

We trust, however, that when it is known that the delay was providential, that the confidence necessary to insure the success of the scheme will be restored. While the steamer was struggling in the storms of April, her steamship was burst, and she was blown to the Azores Islands; and putting in at St. Michael's, the damage, was repaired, and she reached Boston on the 20th inst. and will be in the port of Norfolk early this week.

We hope that those who hold freights, (particularly naval stores) will forward them to Norfolk within the next two weeks, and thus secure the success of an enterprise which must result largely to the benefit of N. C. and Virginia. Yours Respectfully, WM. LAMB.

RELIEVED.—We learn that Majrs. C. I. Wickersham and J. C. Mann, of the Freedmen's Bureau have been relieved from duty at this point and are now awaiting further orders. Who their successors are we have been unable to learn.

WHIRLED.—We learn from Mr. Simon T. Craig, that a severe whirlwind passed over the plantation occupied by him, about 6 miles below this place, on the Cape Fear River (known as W. D. Smith's place) at 1 o'clock, of Tuesday afternoon last. Although it lasted but a very short time much destruction was caused. In its mad career it uprooted some fifty or more fruit trees, blew down the brick chimney of an out-house, unroofed a stable and threw down many panels of fencing.

Considerable damage was also done to the crops, which will in a measure require replanting. The damage thus caused will require an expenditure of a great deal of time and the outlay of a considerable sum of money, to make the necessary repairs.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Gen. Scott's Funeral.

WEST POINT, May 30. The funeral of Gen. Scott will take place on Friday, at the Chapel of the Academy. His remains will be interred in the West Point Cemetery.

Health of Mr. Davis.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30. Mrs. Davis has left here to rejoin her husband at Fortress Monroe. Her departure has been hastened by advice received from Dr. Cooper that at Jefferson Davis was reduced to such physical prostration that he is unable to take his daily walk across the plat of the Fortress until lying down several times.

Arrival of the Peruvian from Liverpool. More Cholera. Death of Dr. Henry G. Cox.

NEW YORK, May 30, P. M. The steamship Peruvian has arrived at Sandy Hook from Liverpool, with 750 passengers. She lost 33 by cholera during the passage, and 28 are now sick on board.—They will be transferred to the hospital ship.

Dr. Henry G. Cox, an eminent physician, died to-day of paralysis.

Inauguration of Gen. Burnside.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 30. Major General Burnside was inaugurated as Governor of Rhode Island yesterday.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30, 1866. The State Department learns that no Austrian troops have been sent to Mexico, and that none will be sent.

The National colors are at half-mast from the State Department and other public buildings, in respect to the memory of Gen. Scott.

Official orders respecting the death of General Scott and the honors to be paid to his memory have been issued by the different Departments. A large number of the most distinguished officers in the military service have been detailed to attend his funeral at West Point on Friday next. The different Departments, Custom Houses, &c., will all be closed on that day as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

General Grant announces the death of General Scott in General Orders, in which he says:—"As the vigor of his life, whether in peace or in war, had been devoted to the service of the country he loved so well, so in his age his country gave him in return that veneration, reverence and esteem which was received by few, and is the highest reward a nation can give. His memory will never fade from the minds of those who have revered him so long. As a testimony of respect the officers will wear the badge of mourning for six months, on the left arm and on the left side of the coat."

The clerical force of the Treasury Department are engaged in receiving transfers of deposits of disbursing officers from the National Banks to the U. S. Treasury and Sub-Treasury.

Congress.

SENATE.—The reconstruction resolutions were taken up and various attempts made by the minority to modify the different sections, but every one were voted down.

Pending the consideration of the third section the Senate adjourned. There seems to be no doubt, from the unanimity of the Republicans, that the Union would have been fully restored, but that Congress would have defined its policy of restoration. Neither event has occurred. Neither the President nor Congress have made known any further requirements.

It was business which warrants the in making any suggestions to you as to any further action which you may properly take, tending to produce the desired harmony.

Let us so act as to retain our self-respect—and to give to our late enemies no just grounds for continued ill will against us. National prosperity cannot be restored until real reconciliation and concord shall be established. If bitterness is to be continued, let all of us strive to co-operate with the President in his patriotic plans, and refrain from giving any just excuse for the continuance of such feeling, and hope that the day is not distant when the Northern people shall be satisfied that their duty to us is ill-founded, and the religion we profess, as well as public policy, demand mutual forgiveness and reconciliation.

I herewith inclose a communication from the Public Treasurer, suggesting certain amendments to the Revenue act of the last General Assembly. I commend his recommendations to your favorable consideration.

In consequence of the order of the President of the United States, relieving the Provisional Governor, I entered on the discharge of my duties of civil Governor, in conformity with your ordinance, on the 28th December last. I had to encounter some irregularities growing out of the transition. But, with the usual desire of the people to restore order, no serious difficulties were presented themselves in putting into action the machinery of civil government in the State.

In my official correspondence and intercourse with the Executive officers of the United States and with Brevel, Maj. Gen. Ruger, the military commandant of the State, all have exhibited a uniform disposition to avoid unnecessary jarings in the discharge of our respective duties, and a readiness to co-operate with me in everything tending to restore cordial reconciliation between the lately belligerent sections of our country.

I learn from Gen. Ruger, to whom the President of the United States has lately assigned the chief supervision of the Freedmen's Bureau in this State, that he would gladly transfer to me matters relating to freedmen, but that he feels embarrassed in doing so, consistent with his instructions, on account of certain provisions and

Markets.

NEW YORK, May 30—P. M. Cotton has a declining tendency—sales of 700 bales at 49 1/4 cents. Flour is steady—sales of 13,000 bbls.; Southern is firm—sales of 100 bbls. Wheat unchanged—sales of 45,000 bushels; No. 1 Milwaukee at \$2 15/8 per bushel. 2, 2 1/2. Corn dull and lower—sales of 98,000 bushels at 82 1/2 cents. Pork heavy; Mess 83 50. Lard firm at 22 1/2 cents. Sugar heavy at \$2 27. Sugar steady at 11 1/2 cents. Coffee steady; sales of 4,000 bags on private terms. Naval Stores steady and quiet; Spirits Turb 30 1/2 cents.

A CABINET COLLOQUY.

Says Seward to Johnson, great dangers I see. We've factions run mad, and traitors to brave us. From evils at hand, and the evils to be. Do you think that this wretched Congress will save us?

Says Johnson, Good sir, wonders never will cease. Strange things will fall out to please or appal us. Though Rome was once saved by the cackling of geese. 'Tis a tale, I opine, that never will befall us.

STATE CONVENTION.

ADJOURNED SESSION. FRIDAY, MAY 25th, 1866.

The Convention met at 10 A. M. The journal of yesterday was read and approved. Mr. Wiley presented a petition from one Thos. D. Fleury, of Chowan county, praying to be relieved from pedlar's tax for the year 1865. Read and referred to the committee on Finance.

Mr. Wilson introduced a resolution to raise a committee of five to examine the Stay Law passed by the General Assembly, with a view to its amendment. Lies over one day under rule.

Mr. Grissom, a resolution authorizing the Secretary of State to furnish 120 copies of the acts of the General Assembly for the years of 1865, and the same number of the acts of the late Legislature, for the use of the members of the Convention. The rules were suspended and this resolution passed its several readings.

Mr. Caldwell of Burke, introduced an ordinance to grant a general amnesty and pardon to all persons guilty of violating the criminal laws of the State of North Carolina, except those guilty of capital felonies.

Mr. Phillips, an ordinance for calling a Convention in 1871.

Mr. Harris, of Guilford, an ordinance to amend the 33rd section of the Constitution. [Proposes the election of Justices of the Peace by the people.] Passed 1st reading.

Mr. Moore, of Wake, an ordinance to provide for the execution of decrees of the Supreme Court made at Morganton.

This ordinance passed its several readings, under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Moore, of Wake, an ordinance concerning the qualifications of voters for municipal officers in the cities and incorporated towns of North Carolina. On motion of Mr. Moore, the rules were suspended and the ordinance passed its several readings.

Mr. Stephenson, an ordinance to change the time of holding the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Alexander County.

Mr. Furches, an ordinance to amend section 6th of the Constitution of North Carolina, with regard to the qualification of members of the House of Commons.

Mr. Furches, an ordinance to amend article 1st, section 3rd, clause 1st, of the amended Constitution of North Carolina, with regard to qualification of Senators.

On motion of Mr. Furches, these ordinances were referred to the Committee on Constitutional Amendments.

Mr. Moore, of Wake, a resolution concerning public appropriations for the Chatham Railroad Company.

On motion of Mr. Moore, of Wake, the name of Gen. Sam'l F. Patterson, of Caldwell county, was substituted for that of R. L. Patterson (resigned) on the committee on the War Debt.

Mr. Buxton, "an ordinance in relation to imprisonment for debt," as follows:—"Be it declared and ordained by the delegates of the people of the State of North Carolina in Convention assembled, and it is hereby declared and ordained by the authority of the State, that no person shall ever be imprisoned for debt."

Mr. Furches: An ordinance to amend section 3rd, clause 3rd, amended constitution, with regard to free persons of color. (With the proposed amendment, the clause would read thus: "No free negro, free mulatto, or free person of mixed blood, including descendants, to the fourth generation inclusive, though an ancestor of each generation may have been a white person) shall either vote for or be members of the Senate or House of Commons." Referred to the committee on Constitutional Amendments.

The Convention proceeded to consider the unfinished business of its first session.

A preamble and resolutions in relation to legislation upon private debts contracted during the war; an ordinance to abolish slavery in North Carolina, and an ordinance to protect freedmen from the evils of intemperance, were severally read and referred to the committee on Finance.

The following message was received from His Excellency Governor Worth:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF N. C., Raleigh, May 25, 1866. Gentlemen of the Convention:—Since your adjournment last October, nothing has come to my knowledge touching our position in reference to the Federal Government, which is not a matter of public history. At your previous session you passed an ordinance in relation to the constitution and the laws and constitution thereof, we have been grievously disappointed by the rejection of our members from the Congress of the Nation. This rejection has not been placed on the ground of any irregularity in their election or qualification. The Congress recognizes the extension of the State to the constitution and incorporating into the constitution of the United States our amendments made thereto; they continue to govern and to tax us, without allowing us any participation in making the laws or imposing the national taxes. The Congress has been sitting some five months, without prescribing any terms on which it is proposed to recognize our admission. We have elected men whom we believe to be as loyal as any men in the United States; every one of whom labored to preserve the Union till hostilities had actually commenced, and every one of whom has renewed or is ready to renew his oath of fidelity to the Government of the United States.

Whether any one of them could conscientiously swear that he never aided or sympathized with the rebellion, I do not know. If no member can be received from the States lately in rebellion, without taking the Congressional test-oath, it will amount to our practical disfranchisement. It was business which warrants the in making any suggestions to you as to any further action which you may properly take, tending to produce the desired harmony.

Let us so act as to retain our self-respect—and to give to our late enemies no just grounds for continued ill will against us. National prosperity cannot be restored until real reconciliation and concord shall be established. If bitterness is to be continued, let all of us strive to co-operate with the President in his patriotic plans, and refrain from giving any just excuse for the continuance of such feeling, and hope that the day is not distant when the Northern people shall be satisfied that their duty to us is ill-founded, and the religion we profess, as well as public policy, demand mutual forgiveness and reconciliation.

I herewith inclose a communication from the Public Treasurer, suggesting certain amendments to the Revenue act of the last General Assembly. I commend his recommendations to your favorable consideration.

In consequence of the order of the President of the United States, relieving the Provisional Governor, I entered on the discharge of my duties of civil Governor, in conformity with your ordinance, on the 28th December last. I had to encounter some irregularities growing out of the transition. But, with the usual desire of the people to restore order, no serious difficulties were presented themselves in putting into action the machinery of civil government in the State.

In my official correspondence and intercourse with the Executive officers of the United States and with Brevel, Maj. Gen. Ruger, the military commandant of the State, all have exhibited a uniform disposition to avoid unnecessary jarings in the discharge of our respective duties, and a readiness to co-operate with me in everything tending to restore cordial reconciliation between the lately belligerent sections of our country.

I learn from Gen. Ruger, to whom the President of the United States has lately assigned the chief supervision of the Freedmen's Bureau in this State, that he would gladly transfer to me matters relating to freedmen, but that he feels embarrassed in doing so, consistent with his instructions, on account of certain provisions and

conflicting constructions of the act of the General Assembly, passed at the late session of the General Assembly, entitled "an act concerning negroes and persons of color or of mixed blood."

My relations to your body, as I conceive, do not warrant me submitting any recommendation whatever in reference to the scope of your action. Hence, I had not intended, until your call of yesterday, to submit any message whatever. Having the fullest confidence in your wisdom, I would not obtrude my views or wishes upon you.

My God guide your counsels to result beneficial to our unhappy country.

JONATHAN WORTH, Governor of North Carolina. On motion of Mr. Caldwell of Burke, the message and accompanying documents were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Foy (by leave) introduced "an ordinance for the relief of the people of North Carolina, who have sustained losses by the war."

Mr. Moore, of Wake, an ordinance repealing the provisions of section 9 of an act of the General Assembly, entitled "an act concerning negroes and persons of color, or of mixed blood," and for other purposes.

Mr. Moore, of Wake, an ordinance repealing section eleven of an act entitled "an act concerning negroes and persons of color or of mixed blood."

On motion of Mr. Clark, the Convention took up his resolution to adjourn sine die, introduced on yesterday.

Mr. Grissom moved to lay the resolution on the table.

On this question the yeas and nays were ordered, on motion of Mr. Clark.

The resolution was laid on the table as follows: YEAS.—Alexander, Allen, Baines, Bean, Bell, Bingham, Bradley, Brickell, Bryan, Buxton, Bynum, Caldwell, of Burke, Dickson, Eaton, Ellis, Faulkner, Furches, Gahagan, Garland, Garrett, Gilliam, Godwin, Grissom, Harris, of G., Harris, of R., Hayes, Henry, Hodge, Jackson, Jones, of G., Jones, of H., Jones, of J., King, Lash, Logan, Love, of Chatham, Love, of J., Love, of L., Love, of M., Love, of N., Love, of O., Love, of P., Love, of Q., Love, of R., Love, of S., Love, of T., Love, of U., Love, of V., Love, of W., Love, of X., Love, of Y., Love, of Z., Love, of A., Love, of B., Love, of C., Love, of D., Love, of E., Love, of F., Love, of G., Love, of H., Love, of I., Love, of K., Love, of L., Love, of M., Love, of N., Love, of O., Love, of P., Love, of Q., Love, of R., Love, of S., Love, of T., Love, of U., Love, of V., Love, of W., Love, of X., Love, of Y., Love, of Z., Love, of A., Love, of B., Love, of C., Love, of D., Love, of E., Love, of F., Love, of G., Love, of H., Love, of I., Love, of K., Love, of L., Love, of M., Love, of N., Love, of O., Love, of P., Love, of Q., Love, of R., Love, of S., Love, of T., Love, of U., Love, of V., Love, of W., Love, of X., Love, of Y., Love, of Z., Love, of A., Love, of B., Love, of C., Love, of D., Love, of E., Love, of F., Love, of G., Love, of H., Love, of I., Love, of K., Love, of L., Love, of M., Love, of N., Love, of O., Love, of P., Love, of Q., Love, of R., Love, of S., Love, of T., Love, of U., Love, of V., Love, of W., Love, of X., Love, of Y., Love, of Z., Love, of A., Love, of B., Love, of C., Love, of D., Love, of E., Love, of F., Love, of G., Love, of H., Love, of I., Love, of K., Love, of L., Love, of M., Love, of N., Love, of O., Love, of P., Love, of Q., Love, of R., Love, of S., Love, of T., Love, of U., Love, of V., Love, of W., Love, of X., Love, of Y., Love, of Z., Love, of A., Love, of B., Love, of C., Love, of D., Love, of E., Love, of F., Love, of G., Love, of H., Love, of I., Love, of K., Love, of L., Love, of M., Love, of N., Love, of O., Love, of P., Love, of Q., Love, of R., Love, of S., Love, of T., Love, of U., Love, of V., Love, of W., Love, of X., Love, of Y., Love, of Z., Love, of A., Love, of B., Love, of C., Love, of D., Love, of E., Love, of F., Love, of G., Love, of H., Love, of I., Love, of K., Love, of L., Love, of M., Love, of N., Love, of O., Love, of P., Love, of Q., Love, of R., Love, of S., Love, of T., Love, of U., Love, of V., Love, of W., Love, of X., Love, of Y., Love, of Z., Love, of A., Love, of B., Love, of C., Love, of D., Love, of E., Love, of F., Love, of G., Love, of H., Love, of I., Love, of K., Love, of L., Love, of M., Love, of N., Love, of O., Love, of P., Love, of Q., Love, of R., Love, of S., Love, of T., Love, of U., Love, of V., Love, of W., Love, of X., Love, of Y., Love, of Z., Love, of A., Love, of B., Love, of C., Love, of D., Love, of E., Love, of F., Love, of G., Love, of H., Love, of I., Love, of K., Love, of L., Love, of M., Love, of N., Love, of O., Love, of P., Love, of Q., Love, of R., Love, of S., Love, of T., Love, of U., Love, of V., Love, of W., Love, of X., Love, of Y., Love, of Z., Love, of A., Love, of B., Love, of C., Love, of D., Love, of E., Love, of F., Love, of G., Love, of H., Love, of I., Love, of K., Love, of L., Love, of M., Love, of N., Love, of O., Love, of P., Love, of Q., Love, of R., Love, of S., Love, of T., Love, of U., Love, of V., Love, of W., Love, of X., Love, of Y., Love, of Z., Love, of A., Love, of B., Love, of C., Love, of D., Love, of E., Love, of F., Love, of G., Love, of H., Love, of I., Love, of K., Love, of L., Love, of M., Love, of N., Love, of O., Love, of P., Love, of Q., Love, of R., Love, of S., Love, of T., Love, of U., Love, of V., Love, of W., Love, of X., Love, of Y., Love, of Z., Love, of A., Love, of B., Love, of C., Love, of D., Love, of E., Love, of F., Love, of G., Love, of H., Love, of