" Let the Gailed Jade Wince." sonable conviction of their truth.

erals Steedmand and Fullerton, and are rapidly of so formidable and perilous a character." 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 condems him in the eyes of all honorable men, and In Relation to Stamping Instruments Issued 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 Bu- cuted and delivered prior to that date, though they may reau, but his compeers in guilt. Even Fitz, the pious villain, is out in a defence, and Glavis, the reveredthief, 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 Collector before he can render it valid by affixing the apevidence of the truth of the statements contained in the official report of Generals Steedman and Fullerton, and the stubborness 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 giveyou all a hearing. Your "windy suspiration" 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 Steed man 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 wit nesses 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 Sencultural Bureau, and pots of plants by the boxfull |legislation. 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 yearsis 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 Fif-

Sensible and Well-Timed Questions.

Radicals when it puts such questions as the following to them. None more important could occupy the attention of the thinking men of the public have reposed in him.

"Suppose matters to stand in 1868 substantially as they stand to-day-none of the Southern States certain that they will all be represented in the doubtful, it may command a two-thirds vote. -Democratic National Nominating Convention, and There are nine democrats and three republicans that they will choose electors who will vote for the | who can be counted against it, only twelve against

together with those of Northern States that may Stewart will probably support the new plan, vote the Democratic ticket, constitute a majority though the last named Senator would prefer his If there were not positive proofs of the correct- the South not being represented in it-will reject provide that ex-rebels shall not be eligible to ness of the various charges contained against them. Will that rejection be accepted by the State or Federal office. If the radical extremists, certain officials in charge of the Freedmen's Bu-country? Will the mass of the Southern people, to the number of five or six, support this or some reau in this State, their very great restlessness or the mass of the Democratic party in the North, ac- similar plan, they will carry it by two-thirds. The and uneasiness under them would warrant a rea- quiesce in it? And would not such resistance be Senators, in caurus, it is said, considered the submost menacing to the peace of the country ?- ject of a recess of Congress, and decided that it The guilty haste and unnecessary zeal with That would not be an attempt at secession; it would be unnecessary. which Gen. Howard, the pious chief of this phil- would be in no sense a sectional conflict; it We have received the following communication from anthropic Bureau, rushes to the defence of his would present to the country and the world the Col. Wm. Lamb, agent for the Liverpool line of Steamers subordinates are enough to ground a suspicion aspect of a majority of the people insisting upon at Norfolk, Va., which explains the cause of the non-aragainst him. At least it evinces that he was fully their right to control the Government as against rival of the Steamship Fpherus, for some time expected at aware of the "irregularities" existing in his department. His coarse and unchristian denuncia- We do not bring this matter forward now for the the expectation of shipping freight direct : tions of the people of the South, brutal rehashes purpose of discussing the merits of the question of the indecent and monstrous slanders of dis- that would thus arise. But the contingency is too credited Radical letter-writers break with impo- probable to be wisely ignored. No prudent or tent rage against the Giberaltar erected by Gen- patriotic man will blindly rush into complications timent respecting the direct trade enterprise.

Stamp Duties.

Desirous to obtain proper instruction for the benefit of the public, as well as for our especial information, we applied, several days ago, to Mr. L. G. Ester, Internal Revenue Collector here, for naval stores) will forward them to Norfolk within the the information desired. That gentleman applied next two weeks, and thus secure the success of an enterto Washington for instructions in the matter, and and Virginia. 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 22d, 1866. SIR :- I reply to your letter of May 14th: That to deermine the stamp duty required for a deed given in 1863, In answer to your question with regard to the manne

f affixing the proper stamps, Circular No. 43 is herewit inclosed, which gives the desired information. Very Respectfully, D. C. WHITEMAN.

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

[Circular No. 43.1

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 exe be recorded afterwards, are not chargeable with stamp If any instrument subject to stamp duty was issued af- in the West Point Cemetery.

ter October 1, 1862, and prior to August 1, 1864, unstamped, or insufficiently stamped, the appropriate stamp may be affixed in the presence of the Court, Register, or Re-corder, as provided by section 163 of the act of June 30,

Any instrument issued since August 1, 1864, unstampe or insufficiently stamped, may be stamped by the Collec tor 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 his satisfaction that the omission to stamp it was by rea-

son of accident, mistake, inadvertence, or urgent necessi ty, and without willful design to evade or delay the payent of stamp duty. If the instrument is not presented within twelve calendar months, the penalty and interest must be paid to the propriate stamp, without regard to the cause of the omision to stamp it at the time of its issue. The Commisioner has no power to remit this penalty.

Deputy Collectors, unless acting as Collectors under sec. 39, have no authority to affix stamps or remit penalties under section 158. 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 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 the beginning as valid to all intents and purposes as if it had been duly stamped when made, signed, and issued. The whole amount of penalties paid to Collectors for validating unstamped instruments should be returned o Form 58 with other unassessed penalties, and the money deposited to the credit of the Treasury of the United

E. A. ROLLINS,

The Convention.

States with other collections.

The Convention, as will be seen by a perusal of ipen a course of legislation and Constitution-

Among other features of importance, it will be perceived that Mr. Moore, on behalf of the Com-

There is a probability that Mr. Caldwell's resoutions of amnesty will be adopted, with a condicers, acting under orders, prior to the termination of hostilities. In this shape, we should be pleased to see the resolutions pass. Their application to that class of persons are already protected by Gen- | Sub-Treasury. eral 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, wise protection against extravagant appropriaator, with such pickings as mileage, stationery, tions of the public money. Too many precaufranking, public documents, seeds from the Agritions cannot well be thrown around this branch of to consider suitable measures to testify proper respect to produce the desired harmony.

"Iota," 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 his adhesion 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 by Court Martial is illegal and the conviction void. the dictation of their leader. Therefore, Mr. Stevens will renew the attempt, at another time, to take from the Secretary or the Preident 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 revonue 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 of 45,000 bushels; new No. 1 Milwaukie at \$2 15@\$2 23their nomination shall be confirmed. Perhaps No. 2, \$2 07. Corn dull and lower—sales of 98,000 bushels and with Brevet Maj. Gen. Ruger, the military

The republican senatorial caucus will result in a proposition essentially to modify the report of the committee of fifteen. If the extreme radicals represented in Congress. Is it not reasonably have come into Mr. Sherman's measure, which is

Democratic nominees? Now suppose their votes, thirty-seven. Mr. Morgan, Mr. Willey, and Mr.

of the Electoral College-what will be the result? own. The new scheme will base representation It may be said their votes will not be counted .- on voters, omit the third section which deprives Congress, containing only Northern members -- citizens of the right of voting for four years, and

that port. This, no doubt, will prove satisfactory to many tion passed its several readings.

NORFOLK, VA., May 28th, 1866. MESSES. EDITORS :- It is much to be regretted, that the delay of the arrival of the British Steamship, "Ephesus," at Norfolk, has produced so serious collaps in public sen-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

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 prise, which must result largely to the benefit of N. C.

Yours Respectfully,

WM. LAMB. Relieved .- We learn that Majs. C. I. Wickersham and J. C. Mann, of the Freedman'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

WHIRLWIND .- We learn from Mr. Simon T. Craig, that by him, about 6 miles below this place, on the Cape Fear to the qualification of members of the House of the consideration of which was paid in Confederate money, River (known as W. D. Smith's place) about 3 o'clock, on Commons. the value of the consideration in United States currency, at the time of execution, should be estimated as the basis | River (known as W. D. Smith's place) about 3 o'clock, on | 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.

Health of Mr. Davis.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30. vices received from Dr. Cooper 1 at Jefferson Davis was negro, free mulatto, or free peason of mixed blood with a resolution for the adjournment of the present reduced to such physical profitation that he is unable to descending from negro ancestors, to the fourth take his daily walk across the plat of the Fortress without | generation inclusive, though an ancestor of each lying down several times.

Arrival of the Peruvian from Liverpool More Cholcra_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 35 by cholera during the passage, and 28 are now sick on board. They will be transferred to the hospital ship.

paralysis. Inauguration of Gen. Burnside.

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

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. 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 he proceedings of yesterday, remarks the Raleigh distinguished officers in the military service have been memory of the deceased.

General Orders, in which he says :- "As the vigor of his istence of the State Government to the extent of to change the time of holding the Court of Pleas mittee, submitted a re-written Constitution of the life, whether in peace or in war, had been devoted to the incorporating into the constitution of the United and Quarter Sessions of Alexander county," introion that their provisions shall extend to all acts from the minds of those who have reverenced him so long. some five months, without prescribing any terms State. committed by Confederate or United States offi- As a testimony of respect the officers will wear the badge on which it is proposed to recognize our admisof mourning for six months, on the left arm and on the

The clerical force of the Treasury Department are engaged in receiving transfers of deposits of disbursing of-United States officers, however, is unnecessary, as ficers from the National Banks to the U. S. Treasury and

Congress

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 to-day, that it will pass by ber last, that, by this time, the Union would have a two-thirds vote in the shape reported by the Republican

In the House the bill restoring the States lately in insurrection to their political rights was taken up and several speeches made, but no final action was had. the memory of Gen. Scott.

Episcopal Convention.

BALTIMORE, MD., May 30. The Episcopal Convention of the Diocese of Maryland present at the opening service.

Important Decision. NEW YORK, May 30-P. M.

Judge Nelson, of the Supreme Court, delivered a decision to-day in the case of a prisoner in the Albany penitentiary. He says that the trial of a civilian in time of peace

Loss of a Steamer and Nine Lives,

BAVANNAH, May 29, 1866. The steamer Oak, bound from Hawkinsville to Savannah. was burned last night near Wilmington Island. Nne

lives and 575 bales of cotton were lost. Markets. NEW YORK, May 30-P. M. Cotton has a declining tendency-sales of 700 bales at 39@41 cents. Flour is steady-sales of 13,000 bbls.; Southern is firmer-sales of 500 bbls. Wheat unchanged-sales

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 speech-making Congress

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 gees 'Tis a fate, 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. Willey presented a petition from one Thos. D. Fleury, of Chowan county, praying to be relieved from pedlar's tax for the year 1865. Read

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.

and referred to the committee on Finance.

Mr. Grissom, a resolution authorizing the Secretary of State to furnish 120 copies of the acts of the General Assembly for the years of 1864-5, 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 resolu-

Mr. Caldwell of Burke, introduced 'an ordinance to grant a general amnesty and pardon to sage and accompanying documents were ordered all persons guilty of violating the criminal laws of to be printed. the State of North Carolina, except those guilty of capital felonies." Mr. Phillips, an ordinance for calling a Conven-

Mr. Harris, of Guilford, an ordinance to amend the 33rd section of the Constitution. [Proposes the election of Justices of the Peace by the peosteampipe was burst, and she was blown to the Augres ple.] Passed 1st reading. Mr. Moore, of Wake, an ordinance to provide

Islands; and putting in at St. Michaels, the damage, was for the execution of decrees of the Supreme Court made at Morganton. This ordinance passed its several readings, un-

tion in 1871.

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

Mr. Stephenson, an ordinance to change the time of holding the Court of Pleas and Quarter lows: Sessions of Alexander County. Mr. Furches, an ordinance to amend section 6th

a severe whirlwind passed over the plantation occupied of the Constitution of North Carolina, with regard 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

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 (re signed) on the committee on the War Debt. Mr. Buxton, "an ordinance in relation to im-

prisonment for debt," as follows: "Be it declared and ordained by the delegates he Chapel of the Academy. His remains will be interred | Convention assembled, and it is hereby declared | Winburne and Foy. and ordained by the authority of the same, That no person shall ever be imprisoned for debt."

Mr. Furches: An ordinance to amend section 3rd, clause 3rd, amended constitution, with re-Mrs. Davis has left here to rejoin her husband at For- gard to free persons of color. (With the proposed generation may have been a white person) shall either vote for or be members of the Senate or House of Commons." Referred to the commit-

ee 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 Dr. Henry G. Cox, an eminent physician, died to-day of from the evils of intemperance, were severally read and laid on the table. The following message was received from His Excellency Governor Worth:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF N. C., 1 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 journed until 10 o'clock to-morrow. the Federal Government, which is not a matter of public history. At your previous session you made the amendments to the constitution and The National colors are at half-mast from the State De- passed the ordinances believed to be necessary to A. M. partment and other public buildings, in respect to the complete reconciliation with the United States, and our restoration to national fraternity. Al- Methodist Church. though our people, with remarkable unanimity. vielded their assent to your action, and were ready, proved. without any exception within my knowledge, to acknowledge their allegiance to the United States and to obey the laws and constitution thereof, we Creek Transportation and Mining Company." Sentinel of the 29th inst., has fully embarked detailed to attend his funeral at West Point on Friday have been grievously disappointed by the rejecnext. The different Departments, Custom Houses, &c., tion of our members from the Congress of the of holding the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Seswill all be closed on that day as a mark of respect to the Nation. This rejection has not been placed on sions of Stanly county." The rules were suspendthe ground of any irregularity in their election or ed, and the ordinance passed its several readings, General Grant announces the death of General Scott in qualification. The Congress recognizes the exservice of the country he loved so well, so in his age his States our amendments made thereto; they con- duced yesterday was taken up. This ordinance country gave him in return that veneration, reverence | tinue to govern and to tax us, without allowing us | also passed its several readings. and esteen which was received by few, and is the highest any participation in making the laws or imposing reward a nation can give. His memory will never fade the national taxes. The Congress has been sitting for the election of a Lieutenant Governor of the on which it is proposed to recognize our admission. We have elected men whom we believe to sion. We have elected men whom we believe to tion on the basis of representation. Ordered to such ordinances of er body to act upon it, but as tion daily he to were coming before the Conventional tion daily he to were coming before the Conventional tion daily he to were coming before the Conventional tion daily he to were coming before the Conventional tion daily he to were coming before the Conventional tion daily he to were coming before the Conventional tion daily he to were coming before the Conventional tion daily he to were coming before the Conventional tion daily he to were coming before the Conventional tion daily he to were coming before the Conventional tion daily he to were coming before the Conventional tion daily he to were coming before the Conventional tion daily he to were coming before the Conventional tion daily he to were coming before the Conventional tion daily he to were coming before the Conventional tion daily he to were coming before the Conventional tion daily he to were coming before the conventional tion daily he to were coming the conventional tion daily he to were conventional tion daily he to were conventional tion daily he to we convention one of whom labored to preserve the Union till hostilities had actually commenced, and every one General Assembly from conferring appointments of whom has renewed or is ready to renew his oath upon members thereof. of fidelity to the Government of the United

Whether any one of them could conscientiously swear that he never aided or sympathized with be received from the States lately in rebellion, without taking the Congressional test-oath, it will amount to our practical disfranchisement.

It was presumed, when you adjourned in Octobeen fully restored, or that Congress would have defined its policy of restoration. Neither event has occurred. Neither the President nor Congress have made known any further requirements, I have no information which warrants me in

making any suggestions to you as to any further tors &c., to the people, were laid on the table. Both Houses have instructed their Military Committees action which you may properly take, tending to

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 concord shall be established. If bitterness is to ing already taken action in the premises. be continued, let all of us strive to co-operate with met to-day. Bishop Whitingham was not present, owing the President in his patriotic plans, and refrain laid on the table. assail the Secretary of the Treasury on account of to ill health. Bishop Atkinson, of North Carolina, was from giving any just excuse for the continuance of such feeling, and hope that the day is not distant and Representatives in Congress. Laid on the when the Northern people shall be satisfied that table. their distrust of us is ill-founded, and the religion Mr. 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 Govcivil Governor, in conformity with your ordinance, as an amendment thereto. on the 28th December last. I had to encounter Mr. Moore, of Wake, could not see the logic of some irregularities growing out of the transition. proposing an amendment to a matter that was not But, with the universal desire of the people to re- before the Convention. The resolution referred store order, no serious difficulties have presented only to the former session, was left among its efthemselves in putting into action the machinery of fete charge and was read by the Clerk because it the defendants belonged, shall also be exempted from themselves in putting into action the machinery of fete debris, and was read by the Clerk because it

with the Executive officers of the United States from Orange, at a proper time. The New York Times should be heeded by the Radicals when it puts such questions as the following to them. None more important could occomine the Secretary and thus opportunity to denounce the Secretary, and thus opportunit lately belligerent sections of our country.

dent of the United States has lately assigned the chief supervision of the Freedmen's Bureau in ment on the table, and asked that the yeas and this State, that he would gladly transfer to the nays be ordered. civil courts of the State full jurisdiction in all matters relating to freedmen, but that he feels

conflicting constructions of the act of the General Assemby, passed at the late session of the lay the amendment on the table. General Assembly, entitled "an act concerning The year and nays were ordered, and the mo-

the 9th and 11th sections of the bill. As it is very desirable that the civil courts shall mete out uni-

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 tion. Hence, I had not intended, until your call of yesterday, to submit any message whatever.—
Having the fullest confidence in your wisdom, I Jarvis, Johnston, Joyner, Manly, McKoy of Sampson, McConfidence of Sampson, M would not obtrude my views or wishes upon you. May God guide your counsels to results benefi-

JONATHAN WORTH. Governor of North Carolina. On motion of Mr. Caldwell, of Burke, the mes-

Mr. Moore, of Wake, an ordinance repealing the provisoes of section 9, of an act of the General Assembly, entitled "an act concerning negroes

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

On motion of Mr. Clark, the Convention took

Mr. Grissom moved to lay the resolution on the

on motion of Mr. Clark. The resolution was laid on the table as fol

YEAS.—Alexander, Allen, Baines, Beam, Bell, Bingham, Bradley, Brickell, Bryan, Buxton, Bynum, Caldwell, of Burke, Dickey, Eaton, Ellis, Faulkner, Furches, Gahagan, Garland, Garrett, Godwin, Grissom, Harriss, of Guilford Harris, of Rutherford, Harrison, Haynes, Heary, Hodge, Jackson, Jones, of Davidson, Jones, of Henderson, Joyce, Joyner, King, Lash, Logan, Love, of Chatham, Love, of Jackson, Lvon, McCauley, McCorkle, McDonald, of Moore, ial months of McGehee, McIvor, Nat. McLean, McLaughlin, Moore, of rules. Chatham, Moore, of Wake, Pearsall, Phillips, Rush, Setle, Smith, of Johnson, Smith, of Wilkes, Spencer, of Montgomery, Starbuck, Stephenson, Stewart, Thompson,

Williams and Wilson.-61. Nays.—Messrs. Bagley, Barrow, Berry, Burgin, Clark, Conigland, Cowper, Dockery, Ferebee, Foy, Gilliam, Howard, Jarvis, Johnston, Manly, McKoy, of Sampson, Mebane, Murphy, Odom, Patterson, Person, Polk, Rumley, Simmons, Smith, of Anson, Spencer, of Hyde, Willey, Winburne, Winston and Wright.—30.

Messrs. Howard, McRae, Pool, Adams, Settle, Grissom and Wilson.

ON MR. FOY'S ORDINANCE FOR THE RELIEF OF THE PEOPLE.

Messrs. Foy, Clark, Lyon, McDonald, of Moore

The Convention resumed the calender of the An ordinance to provide for Homesteads, on i

Mr. Phillips (by leave) introduced the following resolution :

Mr. Phillips moved a suspension of the rules and urged the immediate passage of the resolu-

Mr. Settle opposed the resolution. fter discussion.

By Mr. Moore, of Wake, a resolution in favo f W. H. Harrison. By Mr. Thompson, a resolution to appoint second assistant door-keeper.

troduced in the Convention to be printed. This resolution was adopted under a suspension of the By Mr. Odom, a resolution in relation to a re-

SATURDAY, May 26, 1866.

The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock, Prayer by Rev. Mr. Hudson, of the Episcopal

Mr. McDonald, of Chatham, introduced "An ordinance to amend the charter of the Governor's Mr. McOorkle, "An ordinance to alter the time

On motion of Mr. Stephenson, "An ordinance Mr. Buxton introduced an ordinance to provide

Mr. McCorkle, an ordinance prohibiting the

"An ordinance for the relief of the people of

North Carolina, who have sustained losses by the war," was read a second time, and referred, or rules. Senate. The reconstruction resolutions were taken up the rebellion, I do not know. If no member can motion of Mr. Foy, to a select committee of seven. On motion of Mr. Allen, an ordinance in relation to the qualification of members of the Ger - and after the 29th instant, hold evening sessions. eral Assembly, (introduced at the last session,) was referred to the Committee on Constitutional amendments.

tion of the State to the Federal Union, and a resolution looking to an amendment of the Constitution so as to give the election of Judges, Solici- rivers of the State.

Afresolution of inquiry relative to the Piedmont Railroad and the State's interest therein was incannot be restored until real reconciliation and definitely postponed, the General Assembly hav-An ordinance in relation to Public Roads was

An ordinance qualifying voters for State officers

to change the jurisdiction of the courts and the rules of pleading therein," commonly known as "the Stay Law." Referred to a select committee of seven. An ordinance to levy a tax for the support of

pauper freedmen, was indefinitely postponed. A resolution of adjournment, offered at the last session, was read, whereupon Mr. Phillips moved ernor, I entered on the discharge of my duties of the resolutions offered by himself on yesterday,

had been left on file. He was not unwilling to In my official correspondence and jutercourse consider the resolution offered by the gentleman

properly before the Convention, and the amenduniform disposition to avoid unnecessary jarrings ment in order. He wished to test the sense of the in the discharge of our respective duties, and a Convention on the question of adjournment, and readiness to co-operate with me in everything tend- this could be done at once by a vote upon the this could be done at once by a vote upon the amendment. If the amendment should be rejected, he could then address himself to the business ing to restore cordial reconciliation between the amendment. If the amendment should be reject-I learn from Gen. Ruger, to whom the Presi- of the Convention as cheerfully as any other. Mr. Caldwell, of Burke, moved to lay the amend-

> Mr. Caldwell withdrew this motion temporarily. Mr. Moore, of Wake, moved that the resolution

Mr. Caldwell, of Burke, renewed the motion to

His difficulties are understood to grow out of YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Alexander, Baines, Baker, Beam, Bell, Bingham, Bradley, Brooks, Bryan, Burgin, Buxton, Bynum, Caldwell, of Burke, Dickey, Dockery, Ellis Faulkner, Furches, Gahagan, Garland, Garrett, Gillian desirable that the civil courts shall mete out that form justice to all, white and black, according to law, and that all cause of dissatisfaction, as to the conflict of jurisdiction, should be avoided, I recommend the subject to your consideration.

Faulkner, Furches, Ganagan, Garrand, Garrett, Gilliam, Godwin, Grissom, Harris, of G., Harris, of R., Haynes, Henry, Hodge, Jackson, Jones, of D., Jones, of Hender, son, Joyee, King, Lash, Logan, Love, of Chatham, Love, of Jackson, Lyon, McCauley, McCorkle, McDonald, of Jackson, Lyon, McCauley, McCorkle, McDonald, of Moore, McIvor, N. A. McLean, McDonald, of Moore, McIvor, N. A. McLean, McDonald, of Moore, McIvor, N. A. McLean, McDonald, of Chatham, Nat. McLean, McLaughlin, Moore, of Chatham, Moore, of Wake, Pool, Rush, Settle, Smith, of Johnston, Smith, of

Wilkes, Starbuck, Stephenson, Stewart, Swan, Thompson Ward, Williams and Wilson-63 Gehee, McRae, Mebane, Murphy, Odom, Pearsall, Perkins, Person, Phillips, Polk, Rumley, Russell, Simmons Smith of Anson, Spencer, of Hyde, Spencer, of Montgomery

Willey, Winburne, Winston and Wright. -37. An ordinance entitled "A relief ordinance (proposing to suspend the collection of interests

on debts, &c.,) was laid on the table. A resolution for the relief of disabled soldiers was indefinely postponed. An ordinance to authorize the election of two members of the House of Commons for the coun

An ordinance concerning debts of the State to be hereafter contracted, was made the special order for Monday next, at 12 o'clock, M. An ordinance amending the Constitution on the basis of representation, (on 2nd reading) was made

ty of Moore, was indefinitely postponed.

A resolution appointing Jas. Page, of Randolph

ing. Yeas 29, navs 58. Mr. Polk, by leave, introduced the following

Resolved. That this Convention will not consider ordin nances or other matters of a legislative character, except such as may have been, or may be, recommended by His

Excellency, the Governor, but will confine its action to questions of Constitutional reform. Mr. McDonald, of Moore, (by leave) a resolution declaring what has been done, and appointing a committee to ascertain what is necessary to be done

to restore the State to the Federal Union. Mr. Conigland, a resolution in relation to un finished business of the last session, [to the effect that such business shall only be taken up on spec-

The President appointed the following Committees:

ON THE STAY LAW.

Messrs. Foy, Clark, Lyon, McDonald, of Moore. Harris, of Guilford, Johnson and Dickey. ON THE RESOLUTION IN RELATION TO ESTABLISHING A PENITENTIARY, ETC.

Messrs. McIvor, Dockery, Alexander, Gahagan and Buxton. The Convention then adjourned until ten o'clock. A. M., on Monday next.

> From the Raleigh Sentinel. Monday, May 28.

The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock Prayer by Rev. J. M. Atkinson, of the Presbyterian Church. The Journal of yesterday was read and ap

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Moore, of Wake, from the Committee appointed to collate and re-write the Constitution of the State, reported the amended Constitution. which was ordered to be printed. Messrs. F. B. Satterthwaite (Pitt) and Jno. at

cies, appeared and were qualified. subject of a circulating medium, for the people of

Mr. McLaughlin, a resolution to change the manner of settling with Executors, Administra-

Mr. Henry, an ordinance in relation to dobts incurred by the counties in aid of the rebellion. Mr. Jones, of Davidson, a resolution concerning salaries and fees. (Proposes to raise a co-

"Salaries and Fees."

ash courts of authentication and record. Mr. Russell, an or pance por cerning the election of Clerks and sheriffs. Mr. Rumles, an ordinar Oceanic Hook and Ladder of Beaufort. (On intr., Rumley stated, that, o

tion daily, he for it bound to introduce this.) Mr. Faulkr er, from the committee on Home

the census of 1860 printed for the use of the Con-Vontion, Adopted under a suspension of the 'Ar. Polk, a resolution concerning evening ses

ed. Sundry amendments were offer id. On motion of Mr. Henry, the rest lutions were Mr. Winburne, an ordinance to sect re the rights

act of the General Assembly entitled ' Revenue. UNFINISHED BUSINESS. An ordinance to grant a general a mnesty and

reading. Mr. Jones, of Henderson, moved to amend, by striking out the words "first of May 7, 1865," and inserting first of January 1866," as the time to which the proposed amnesty should extend. He-

jected. Mr. Caldwell, of Burke, urged the passage of the ordinance, as a measure of compremise, to allay the bitterness and ill feeling which in various

Mr. McCorkle moved to amend the ordinate by adding the following proviso: "Provided, That all homicides com mitted by persons

Mr. Faulkner moved to lay the ordinance on the table, and on this motion the yeas and mays were ordered. The Convention refused to lay on the table

YEAS-Messrs. Adams, Baines, I Brooks, Bryant, Bynub Caldwell, of Guilford, Cowper, I sickey, Ellis, Faircloth, Faulkner, Furches, Gahagan, G: arland, Grissom, Harris Winston-39.

NAYS—Messrs. Alexander, A. Ben, Bagley, Baker, Barrow, Beam, Bell, Berry, Bingham, Bradley, Brickell, Brown, Burgin, Buxton, Caldwell, of Burke, Conigland, Dick, Dockery, Eaton, Ferebee, Garrett, Gilliam, Godwin, Henry, Hodge, Jackson, Jarvis, Johnston, Jones, of Henderson, Joyce, Joyner, King, Love, of Jackson, McCauley, McCorkle, McKoy, of Sampson, McGehee, McIvor, N. A. McLean, Nat, McLean, Mc Laughlin, McRae, Mebanc,

negroes and persons of color or of mixed blood." tion prevailed as follows :

cial to our unhappy country.

and persons of color, or of mixed blood," and for

other purposes.

up his resolution to adjourn sine die, introduced

On this question the yeas and nays were ordered,

second reading, was referred, on motion of Mr Faulkner, to a select committee of five. The President constituted this committee as The funeral of Gen. Scott will take place on Friday, at of the people of the State of North Carolina in follows, viz: Messrs. Faulkner, Dockery, Grissom,

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the President, with instructions to report, as soon as practicable, an ordinance calling a Convention of the people of Mrs. Davis has left here to rejoin her husband at For- gard to free persons of color. (With the proposed North Carolina in the year 1871, for the purpose of amendment, the clause would read thus "No free ing the Constitution of the State, and in connection there-

> The motion to suspend the rules was withdrawn The following resolutions were introduced by

> By Mr. Manly, a resolution to abrogate the order requiring all ordinances and resolutions in-

cess and final adjournment of the Convention. On motion of Mr. Settle, the Convention ad the State, and report by ordinance or otherwise. Adopted under a suspension of the rules.

The Journal of yesterday was read and ap-

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

A resolution declaring the unanime as desire of the people of North Carolina for pan early restora-

Mr. Grissom (by leave) introduced "an ordinance to amend an act of the General Assembly

Mr. Phillips argued that the resolution was

embarrassed in doing so, consistent with his in- and amendment be made a special order for Tuesstructions, on account of certain provisions and day next.

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

> the special order for Wednesday next, on motion of Mr. Logan.

Assistant Doorkeeper, was rejected on second read

ial motion.] Adopted under a suspension of the

Mr. McIver, from the committee appointed to inquire and report as to the expediency of establishing a Penitentiary, submitted a report to the effect, that in view of the recent action of the General Assembly, and the finances of the State, it would be inexpedient at this time to take any action in the premises. The Committee asked to be discharged. The report was concurred in.

Richardson (Bladen) delegates elect to fill variety Mr. Logan introduced a resolution to raise a committee of seven, to take into consideration the

Mr. Polk, a resolution reducing the per diem and mileage of the officers and members of the Convention.

mittee of five to consider the propriety of ar ing an act passed by the late Legislature, Mr. Hodge, an ordinance to estab

e incorporating the Company, of the town .ucing this ordinance, Mr. of a legislative charge ster, he thought the Legisla

steads, reprirted an ordinance to amend the Con Mr. Pail aps, a resolution to have an abstract of

commencing at half past four o'clock P. M., daily. On motion of Mr. Polk, the rules were suspend

of the citizens of North Carolina in the navigable Mr. Pool, a resolution to pay the com missioners A resolution to raise a committee to inquire and appointed to report to the General As sembly on report as to the expediency of establishing a Penitentiary in the State, was read and adopted.

the subject of Freedmen. Referred, or motion of Mr. Fool, to the Committee on Finance. Mr. Wright, for the committee, to which was

> pardon to all persons guilty of violating the criminal laws of the State of North Carolin a, except to those guilty of capital felonies, was poat on its 2nd

sections of the State had grown out of the late

Starbuck, Stewart, Swan, Wal kup, Willey, Winburne and NAYS-Messrs. Alexander, A Ren. Bagley, Baker, Barrow