WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1866.

the message of Governor Worth, sent in to the General Assembly on yester-We hope its extreme length will not prevent its careful reading, as the importance of the matters touching our Federal careful attention of every citizen.

Our Relation to the Negro.

The subject of labor is now engrossing the attention of every Southern man who thinks either of the present necessities of companies, have met the same fate. the country, or of its future development. Debarred any participation in the legislation of the General Government, and trammeled in the management of State politics, all turn to the study of their material prosperity. Before the war, agriculture was the great interest of the whole and it had been pushed to a high point of success when the revolution began. Together with every other branch of industry, it has received a blow from the effects of which it must soon die, unless new life be infused into the elements with which it was formerly prosecuted so vigorously. There is but one answer to the question, "What is the cause of the reduction of the products of the South ?" and that is, want of labor. It is needless to inquire what has produced this the subject in its present condition, should The financial statement for the year is given | Carolina Railroad, \$1,418,000. The stock | To the Honorable state of things. It is a fact, and to manage be the object of those who live in the "Land we Love." To do this, we must first know what is the supply which can be brought to use; and secondly, how that may be most effectually applied. The thoughtful, candid man sees that there is no source but the negro that can yield a reliable and sufficient quantity of labor for the agricultural products of the South. To deny this, is to ig- \$500,000. There has been a heavy outlay nore the experience of the past and the for rolling stock, rendered necessary by the tests of the present. Perhaps a few words wholesale destruction of engines and cars previous to the war, paid a handsome divto impress this fact may not be out of place. The native white population, meagre at | Confederate forces in this State. best, has been greatly reduced, and the disqualified for the duties of field labor .labor from abroad, or from the North, and down the white man with violent disease, which all experience upon first coming among us. Secondly, our method of cultivation, our habits, food, &c., are entirely different; and lastly, the great West offers inducements which, for the present, are bound to draw away the white settler, particularly as the stream of emigration has so long flowed in that direction that the current will not plaint on this subject the Board of Directors orchange until the channel has become choked by too great a supply. This will not

The tendency of the negro is to quit the natural field of labor and rush to the towns and cities, thus to become, in a majority of cases, the victim of his own ignorance, acquired vice and disease. Our province should be to take charge of the negro in all that pertains to his welfare; for, by improving his condition mentally, morally, and physically, we shall advance ourselves, benefit our present condition, and secure the prosperity of our children. And before going farther, let it be distinctly understood that we believe there is a barrier between the equality of the races which God has made, and that any attempt which man may make to remove or overcome it, must end in calamities which the violation of nations' laws will always entail.

The first duty will be to direct the morals; and how can this best be accomplished. In our judgment it must be effected by influencing their affections, securing their confidence, enlightening their conscience, and directing their intellect. The negro is now free, but because so, it does not follow that he is able to take care of himself. All of our preconceived notions; all our present convictions tell us that alone he is unable to walk in the paths of civilization, much less to reach the heights of moral excellence. Humanity, religion, duty, interest demand, and order, that we assume at once the position of teacher to this race, so long a useful part of people. They were brought Point, Burgaw, South Washington, Teachey's Morehead City, is a consideration of imto us by the English and Yankees, the Magnelia and Warsaw. All are charged by the heathen savage; as slaves we taught them to same table of distances. be useful christians. They are free by no are too high in one case, they are equally so in and ought to exist under the present sepaworking of theirs; shall they, by our blind ness or neglect, become again what they were? We will refer to this subject again, while Wilmington is at the Southern terminus

Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, Road might the more carefully examine the Annual Reports of their officials, they were printed for distribution in advance of the general meeting, which assembles today in this city. As those most interested have or will inform themselves (being in Carolina Railroad, to be held in Raleigh on possession of the reports), we give only the 12th of December next, for the purpose the great purposes for which the North such a synopsis as will prove interesting to "of considering the By-Laws and regula- Carolina Railroad was constructed to build the general reader.

and Weldon Railroad has suffered, like all suggested," probably warrants us in sup- and North Carolina Railroad; and so cersimilar corporations in the South, from a great depression and stringency in its finances, and a very heavy demand upon its funds for repairs and purchases of rolling stock, made necessary by the exhaustion of the war, and especially the great and probably, also a consolidation with the to the business of this city, that one-tenth destruction of its property and track during the last months thereof. Still there Salisbury west, already completed to Mor- made in Wilmington, and the Governor is much cause of gratification and hope ganton. for the future welfare of the Road. Under the Road to a degree of efficiency unsur-

able terms than could be secured in this one. country, such a loan as would enable the Company to meet the extraordinary de-We publish to-day, in advance of the above referred to. Although the rate of Legislature, to secure the sanction of that never to see the day when the sovereignty has been for some time past, unfortunately, be abandoned. Many of the friends, how- railroad monopoly. there is so great timidity, or rather distrust, ever, of that road seem determined to bring relations and State interests demand the from the political condition of the United States, that for the present the negotiations lina Railroad, in the December meeting, of Mr. Bridgers have not been successful. will have this matter under advisement. Similar applications on the part of some We hardly think that a majority of the in of the most prominent Northern railway dividual Stockholders of that road can b

The connection of the Charlotte and Rutherford Road and the Manchester Road tinuous line of railway across the two or corporations, holding a majority of the action of the Board of Directors in this owning a minority of such stock into a corconnection, is brought to the notice of the poration totally different from the one to nection by rail, will be an event over which presume the Stockholders will cheerfully its utility, its advantages and its justice. ratify and confirm all that has been done to secure an end so much to be desired by ern North Carolina, also, the State owns all, and which must largely increase the very large interests; in fact, the prepon- of Directors were also re-elected. income of the Companies interested.

THE SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT commences by giving a detailed account of the earnings and expenses of the Road.

Receipts and Expenditures. The gross receipts for the year were ... \$611,599 17 The expenditures for the same period

Excess of receipts over expenditures, \$255,351 were from the sale of old material, which makes the gross earnings of the Road about about the time of the surrender of the

The great want of the Road now is new large portion of those, left by our bloody iron and other improvements of the track, struggle for liberty, are either unable or and to replace some of the temporary life and hope; and unless the drain upon bridges with permanent ones. The ma-We might as well apply the spirited race chinery department is well supplied, and opening of the Piedmont Road, is not too horse to the drudgery of the dray. Some in both engines and cars, passenger and great, we should think that, under the inattempts have been made to introduce white freight, the facilities of the Company are very efficient. In regard to local and present officials, there is good prospect of the United States. What was then in the way invariably such efforts have failed to yield through freights, and the policy adopted a renewal of dividends at no distant day. profitable results. There are sound reasons by this Road, Col. Fremont submits the for this: first, the climate is such as to break | following sensible remarks, in speaking of | dred and twenty-three miles long, and that

"This arrangement embraced through rates city, and other places along our line, and re- forty-eight miles between Raleigh and opened an old route with increased facilities and brought us much freight. Soon, however, com- Goldsboro' never was profitable. By far plaints were made by our Wilmington merchants the most profitable portion of the road now, that by it injury was done the trade of this city, is the ninety-three miles between Charlotte operating, as they said, to divert trade to the ports of Virginia. This effect had not been intended and Greensboro', and in order for the Comnor anticipated, and to remove any cause of com- pany to recuperate, the business on this dered the tariff, then but just adopted, to be revoked, and new local rates substituted, which ville Connection," must counterbalance the have, since the first of October, been the measure | decreased receipts upon the remainder of happen within this or several coming gen- of our proportion of through rates from Northern cities to places on this road.

ged has had the effect to change, materially, the the ports of Wilmington, Newbern, Moredirection of produce to market, though it has added to our receipts, while it has caused some head City and Norfolk are equally open to omplaint from the merchants of Petersburg and the commerce of Western North Carolina Norfolk and the people of our Northern coun- but any attempt to force to any particular

the principle of discrimination in favor of the long more available than the one thus singled distances-a principle this Company has always out. considered important, if not indispensable.

"To discriminate in making freight charges can be well and justly managed where that prin

Suppose the horizontal system to be adopted, and all goods paid the same rates per ton per mile for long or short distances, the cost of hauling and handling being the same, and the rate being such, excessive,-amounting to a prohibition. Carry the principle out as we may, for one, two or three products or manufactories of other countries.

ze the burdens of transportation, and of mainless and less as the distance traveled becomes cost of transportation thus distributed is not oppressive upon either, and it enables the Railways

penefit of stockholders and people. "This is precisely the principle that regulates

"The distances charged for are the same, reckoncitizens that receive goods and forward their Rocky Mount and Wilson, have no more cause of complaint than those who receive and deliver theirs at North East, Rocky discharge its freight at the wharves in

both. The real point of difficulty seems to be that Weldon is not the market town, but that it

not so high in proportion to the cost of opera- City. There is nothing to be gained, and and nobody could expect any cordiality to be res-In order that the Stockholders of this ting, or the value of property transported, as they were in 1861—nor do the receipts nett as probably much to be lost, in this respect We expected it to be repealed or to be declared much by a large per centage as they did then."

Consolidation.

meeting of the Stockholders of the North the railroads and to the public. tions proposed by the committee, and also ing up Newbern and Morehead City .-The reports show that the Wilmington such amendments to the charter as may be That road was finished before the Atlantic posing that one of the important amend- tain were the citizens of Wilmington that ments to the charter, which will be sugges- it would not be used in antagonism to their ted, is the consolidation of that road with interests, but that its impartial managethe Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, running from Goldsboro' to Morehead City, Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, but add Western North Carolina Road running from of the entire individual subscriptions were

While we will go as far as the farthest in interest we have in that corporation, by all the untoward circumstances surrounding urging upon the Legislature and the people appointing one of the State Directors from it, its prospects are very promising. The to foster and aid the great lines of Railroad this place. To unite this corporation with during the last fiscal year, have been dili- tion in the State, we shall steadily and gave little or no aid in its construction, gently and zealously continued throughout zealously oppose any scheme which forces would be a violation of faith on the part trade from its legitimate channels and compels the farmers, miners, manufacturers or merchants to patronize particular roads or merchants to patronize patron the present, with such success as to restore trade from its legitimate channels and com- of the State, with a community that has passed by any similar corporation in the merchants to patronize particular roads or of internal improvement.

mands rendered necessary by the causes North Carolina Railroad, before the last among foreign capitalists in regard to all the matter again before the consideration American securities, arising almost entirely of the ensuing Legislature, and, we suppose, the Stockholders of the North Caroinduced to accept the proposition.

Without discussing the very serious legal questions involved in this proposed conwith the Road of this Company, by a con- solidation, as to the right of such persons By special reports and correspondence the despise these slanders. Through the agency of branches of the Cape Fear river, and the stock in those Companies, forcing those Stockholders in this Report. The discon- which they subscribed, or was contemplatinuance of the present ferry-boat connected by their charter—an interference with tion, and the completion of an actual con- the sacredness of contracts, our Courts J. W. Thompson and Jas. H. Whitaker were ap- crime the natural sequent of a civil war in which would hardly sanction-we will only view the traveling public will rejoice, and we this question in a practical point of view,

In both of these roads, and in the West derating interest-her subscription to the North Carolina Railroad being \$3,000,000 in the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, \$1,066,000; and in the Western North in the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad has never attained any considerable value, and has never paid a dividend. The Western North Carolina Railroad, being yet incomplete, is barely making a support Of the above receipts about \$100,000 and without aid from the State, or being galvanized into life by a union with a live Company, must continue to languish. The North Carolina Railroad, on the other hand, has been very lucrative, and its stock, idend, while the business was gradually in- commanders of the Southern armies, creasing. We suppose there has been a ration has already experienced a renewal of lation of impunity to the surrendering forces. its travel and freight at Greensboro', by the telligent and prudent management of its

The North Carolina Railroad is two hunportion of the road between Charlotte and Raleigh, one hundred and seventy-five miles, section of the road, increased by the "Danthe road, fifty-two miles to Raleigh. This "I do not think this change in the rates char- may and probably will be done so long as "These complaints are mainly due, I think, to one, may cause it to seek Richmond, as

But it is evident that the North Carolina has been long and well established. No railway Railroad has already enough of its line, now necessarily unprofitable, without adding combined lengths of the two roads proposed to be consolidated with it, or even the that short distances were simply remunerative, ninety-five miles of the Atlantic and North the charges for the longest distances would be Carolina Railroad. Such an addition o unprofitable length would inevitably crush housand miles, and we could not enjoy the out every hope of the North Carolina Railroad becoming remunerative. The attempt, therefore, by consolidation to save the \$2, aining our great Railway lines by charging 484,000 the State owns in the other two near the market towns pay more per mile than Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, the those residing at the greatest, distances yet the \$3,000,000 of stock in the North Carolina Railroad must surely be involved in the o be maintained, as they are, for the mutual common ruin. It is but poor economy of our remaining strength to link the destithe local tariff of freight for this and most other nies of the largest and probably the strong-

est work in the State, with the doubtful The fact that a car, if the roads were un at Halifax, Enfield, Battleboro', der one and the same management, could be loaded at Charlotte or Morganton and portance, but one that does not bear upon rate and distinct managements, as the conis sixty or eighty miles distant from that point, solidation of trains accomplishes this, with the advantage also to the shipper of Wil-"As to high rates, all we can say is, they are mington and Norfolk, as well as Morehead by consolidation. A consolidation of trains is what is needed and desired, and, we trust, if this is not already done, it will be The announcement in our columns of a effected as a matter of mutual benefit to telligence of the electors, were a sufficient pro-

Consolidation also would be converting ment would not only prove a feeder to the a member of Congress. Every Senator and Rehas very recently acknowledged the great

absent in Europe, for the purpose, if superior advantages, and not by special How long before North Carolina would be lauthorities of this State, in the interim of these practicable, of negotiating, on more favor- legislation for the benefit of any particular governed by a railroad regency, as New York and New Jersey are, without even We had hoped that with the failure on the benefit derived from the railroads in the part of the friends of the Atlantic and these States, in paying the expenses of the government to a great measure? We hope interest in Europe is much lower than it body to the scheme of consolidation, it would of North Carolina will be sunk into a great last exto ted praise even from those who at first original Constitution, in closing the catalogue of veneable offence. The action of our courts has

> North Carolina Legislature, of the North Carolina Legislature, to be found in another column, that the Editor of this paper has been elected Chief Clerk of the Senate. We deem it proper to state that during the Editor's temporary absence from his post, arrangements have been made for the Editorial department of the Journal, which we feel confident will prove satisfactory to the readers of the paper .patrons of the Journal will be kept advised whole-souled men public opinion, it is hoped, will of freedom which gives to it practical value, it is of all matters of interest in Raleigh

WILMINGTON AND WELDON RAILROAD.—The 31st Annual Meeting of the Stockholders in the above road was held in this city, on the 21st inst. Patrick Murphy, Esq., presided as Chairman, Messrs. pointed Sccretaries. The crowded state of our columns compels us to omit the proceedings in is being rapidly repressed, and reverence for jus-

Mr. Bridgers was re-elected President, almost unanimously, there being only 417 shares voted against him out of a vote of 8,728. The old board

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Raleigh, Nov. 19th, 1866.

the General Assembly of North Carolina: Gentlemen: The attention of this whole nation now specially directed to the anomalous cond tion of our national affairs. It seems fit, therefore that our consideration should be primarily direc ted to the restoration of national order and har mony. Although we are now denied any legislative participation in the conduct of the Govern benefits to be derived from an occasional review of the past. More than eighteen months ago a bloody sectional war was closed by the total overthrow of the weaker, by the stronger section. Its declared object, on the one side, was to break up the Union; on the other to preserve it. It ended as might have been expected. The renewal of its old business and the corpo- and after exhibitions of valor in the field, which astonished the world, surrendered on the stipu-Arms had established the supremacy of the Union from the Northern cities via. Portsmouth to this had to sustain the entire Company, as the the National Government. The President, who life to the preservation of the Union, held that he who had given their adhesion to the rebellion peorganization: that while the States existed, and

their governments, he granted amnesty to the

to support the Constitution,-reserving the right to grant pardons upon special petitions, to such individuals of the excepted classes as he might deem deserving of them. He appointed Provisional Governors, under whose orders elections were delegates to State Conventions, those only being allowed to vote at such elections to whom general or special pardons had been granted. The great body of the people complied with the conditions, and voted at such elections. When our Convention assembled, it was understood that the President, and the people of the of our Constitution, as essential to harmonious one hundred and seventy-six miles, the the ratification by the Legislature, thereafter to the United States, proposed during the war, abolishing slavery throughout the United States. From all we could learn from the press, the avowals of representative men of the North, and all the source of information, we entertained no doubt that these ple deemed some of these terms hard and injurious to the well-being of the State; but regarding them as the conditions to restored amity, prebecause we thought these quished, as all that was required of us as prelimilate belligerents. We elected Senators and Repreprescribed in the Constitution. We were not ignoan oath of office, commonly known as the "test had remained citizens of the State, during the war, could conscientiously take. such further oath as it may deem expedient, it is manifest that any party, having temporary aswhich will exclude from Congress all who do not "If the complaint is made that the local rates | the question, as the same state of affairs can | agree in sentiment with the dominant party.-This principle would destroy the very basis of our national government. It was never intended that

a party, having temporary ascendancy, should have authority to make its ascendancy perpetual. We believed, from the resolutions of Congress passed during the war, and the manifest requirements of enlightened policy, that the North was willing to restore friendly relations with the South, tored while this statute was held to be inforce. unconstitutional and void by the Supreme Court of the United States, in which tribunal, fortunately for the cause of civil liberty, partisanship has as yet made but slight inroads. We believed that the constitutional guards, and the virtue and intection against disloysl men finding their way in-

to the national councils; or, if experience should indicate the necessity of others, they would be provided in amendments of the Constitution, and join his own section in the fight or give "aid and not in partizan legislation. In the matter of electing our Senators and Representatives to Congress, every citizen who had advocated the doctrine of secession before the war, or taken conspicuous part in the military conflict, delicately forebore to ask for a seat in Congress. Although human experience has taught that those who (right or wrong) have exhibited manly courage in military conflict rarely disregard the terms of capitulation when conquered, -in this State, no one who had favored the initiation of the war, or distinguished himself in the field during its progress, asked to be made presentative elected had always opposed secession until the United States could no longer protect his person or property. Up to this time, we thought the wise and magnanimous policy of the President was about to produce at an early day the beneficent results he contemplated. A few days before the meeting of Congress, after we had complied with all these supposed preliminaries to national reconciliation, speeches of distinguished partisan leaders of the Congress, soon to assemble, gave us premonitions of the purposes of the dominant Congress may be relied on to prevent any special lina means to treat her freedmen with justice and hardship, it is inconceivable how so large a body, humanity. Very many of them retain the feelings we received when the action of the dominant par- charged with so many more important duties, extensive repairs and improvements, begun in operation, and those in course of construction, and those in course of construction in course of construction

extraordinary national movements. Not a guer-rilla party existed in the late rebellious States. In this State, not a single instance has occurred where a Sheriff has had occasion since the surrender, to require a posse or other aid to execute civil proess. Our bench of Judges have executed duties in a manner which would have given lustre to the Judiciary of any period in the history of the world. The steadiness with which studied to malign them. A few of the agents of It will be seen by Monday's proceedings their unjust prejudices, have sought to make the mpression, at the North, that freedmen and Union men could not have justice at the hands of our Courts. To this end emissaries have been emoyed to traverse the country and record ex parte statements to cast odium on the administration of astice-petitions have been covertly got up by some of our own citizens and sent to the President people and favoritism to our Courts, to embitter against us the virtuous classes of the North. Amongst us these machinations are well under-The virtuous and intelligent men especially the soldiers who stood in front of the fight, on both sides, in the late conflict of arms, soon reach a healthy state. Our Judges, unmoved | the fact that a municipal code is provided under by these unworthy imputations, and unawed by the jurisdiction of each State, by which all controintimations that they would be suspended from | versies as to life, liberty or property, except in the silenced slander itself. No murmur is now heard against the fairness with which justice is administered in our Courts. The fearful increase of authoritatively countenanced, if not encouraged, tice is having its natural triumph. Our Legislative Department has been anxiously endeavoring to alter our Code to suit our nevel situation, and

> proposing a fourteenth article as an amendment o the Constitution of the United States. It pro-First. That "all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction any section will approve such an innovation, for

I received from the Honorable William H. Seward,

Secretary of State of the United States, a commu-

he State wherein they reside. Second. That "no State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. Third. That "no State shall deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of nearly impossible, they have paid its Government law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction

the equal protection of its laws." Fourth. That "representatives shall be at the several among cording to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the they have borne with patience the exclusion right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the ex- | tradictor explain the most exaggerated misrepecutive and indicial officers of a State, or the resentations or even to make known their grie members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to I ances twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United pation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of rep-

Representative in Congress, or elector of Presi- rights of the State, as a member of the Union. dent and Vice President, or hold any office, civil not in the sense of the advocates of secession, but or military, under the United States or under any as taught by Iredell and Marshall, and Story and State, who, having previously taken an oath, as | Kent and Webster, -and in which moderate men ted States, or as a member of any State Legisla- | were supposed to concur. Auxious as I was to to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a ate the Union; but its tendency seems to me bet-

Sixth. That "validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for

Seventh. That " neither the United States nor any State, shall assume cr pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal

8th. That "the Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article The Constitution provides that "the House of change the Constitution in eight particulars, some them as we approve, and reject those we disapprove. This is the first attempt to introduce the vice of omnibus legislation into the grave matter

Each of the other three amendmendments which have been adopted, to wit: the Eleventh, recom-To some of the provisions of this proposed Fourthere would probably be no objection. To others-

fied by three-fourths of the States. The resolu-

the States, authorizes the State to ratify "all or

any of them." Ten of them were ratified-two

were rejected.

r of the Militia, Attorney General, State an County Solicitors, every member of the General Assembly, and every other officer holding any office of trust or profit in this State. Every lawyer was likewise required to take it, though the right

of the population of the State. All Postmasters and others who had held office under the United States, had also taken this oath. These classes embraced the great body of the intelligence of the When war had been inaugurated-when one section confronted the other in military conflictwhen personal security compelled obedience to those in de facto authority, who of all these classes of officers, who remained in the State, did not comfort" in the technical sense of this phrase, or in the sense which future interpretation may assign to it, to those who did join in it? Scarcely a man remained among us who can conscientiously say that he gave no "aid and comfort" to the Southern soldiers during that conflict. But strange to say, this amendment leaves eligible to office any one who went into a Convention and jation? It is clear that the Northern States will ed, I will communicate it to you. voted for the ordinance of secession; and any not object to it. It will place the negroes, volunone who voluntarily took up arms and fought on the side of the South to the end of the war, or held a seat in the Confederate Congress, provided such person had never taken an oath to support! the Constitution of the United States. If it be held that a deeper shade of guilt attaches to those who had held office and taken this oath, than to others who owed like allegiance to the United States, is a lawyer who had taken that for a time, without a sufficiency of laborers, and nication, dated July the 13th, 1866, restoring to our oath and afterwards joined in the rebellion, less it be conceded that this would be the result, who guilty than a constable or a post master, or other inferior officer who had taken the oath and after-other labor could be procured, to the inquietude people from one source of great annoyance. It has wards give aid to the rebellion? If it be said that and humiliation to which we are now subjected? the dispensing power reserved to two-thirds of But, such would not be the result. North Caro-Congress may be relied on to prevent any special line means to treat her freedmen with justice and by our Courts, that nobody now doubts that the spective of their qualifications, would not be received—and that the Union, for the preservation of which so many lives had been lost, and so frightful a national debt had been created, should be the specific or the specif

any such promise, or such threat as it would be degrading to us to ratify it under such circumstances. It should be considered solely in reference to its fitness to form a part of the fundamental law of a country claiming high position among enlightened and christian nations.

The fifth section of this proposed article has much power, as if it were repeated at the end of manner in which the late war was conducted, and our Judges have held the scales of justice has at each one of the four preceding sections. The other causes, has come to be regarded as a rather the powers of Congress, gives the authority " to done much to check it. It is still frightfully comthe Freedmen's Bureau, and, I grieve to say, a make all laws which shall be necessary and profew of our own people who seek to propitiate the per for carrying into execution the foregoing powfavor of our conquerors by furnishing aliment to ers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or any department or officer thereof." This authority has always been understood to apply to power conferred on the Government of the United States by amendments subsequently made, and has repeatedly received the consideration of the judiciary. If the design of this fifth section is simply to reaffirm the long established principle of power of the United States, charging disloyalty to our necessarily implied under the provision just re- fines imposed, and the costs of prosecution. The cited it is needless surplusage; but if, as its special insertion indicates it is intended to amplify the various powers which would be reasonably implied from the sections which precede it, and to prisoners. The salary of the superintendent and of the North who have settled among us, and give to Congress a peculiar authority over the subjects embraced in the proposed fourteenth ar- | the convict be compelled to labor? What is he to ticle, it is mischievous and dangerous. If there be any feature in the American system

now limited field of Federal jurisdiction, are detions did not accord with the dominant power, have | termined by a jury of the county or neighborhood where the parties reside and the contest arises; but, if Congress is hereafter to become the protector of life, liberty and property in the States. and the guarantor of equal protection of the laws; and by appropriate legislation to declare a system ed only in the Federal Courts, then the most common and familiar officers of justice must be transferred to the few in the State where these Courts are held, and to judges and other officers, deriving to bring order out of the chaos produced by the and holding their commissions, not from the aulate convulsion. This review of our national af- thority and people of the State as heretofere, but fairs brings us to the present period. In June last from the President and Senate of the United States. The States, as by so much, are to cease to be self-governing communities as heretofore, nication, herewith transmitted to you, covering an and trespasses against the person, assaults and attested copy of a joint resolution of Congress, batteries, false imprisonments and the like, where only our own citizens are parties must be regulated by the Congress of the nation and adjudged only in its Courts. I cannot believe that the deliberate judgment of the people of any State or hereof, are citizens of the United States and of although its annoyances may be ours to-day, they must expect them to be theirs to-morrow. people of this State, with a singular approach to unanimity, are sincerely desirous of a restoration of their constitutional relations with the American Union. In the face of circumstances, rendering it the taxes of former years, laid when another de facto Government, whose powers they could not have resisted if they would, was making levies in money and kind almost greater than they could bear: they acquiesced in the extinction of slavery which annihilated more than haif their wealth their Senators and Representatives from the halls of Congress, where they have had no one to con-

How long this unnatural condition of our relations is to continue, it seems, we shall be allowed portion which the number of such male citizens | shall meet events as they arise with a reasoable our duties as patriotic citizens, but under no circumstances willing to sacrifice the honor and avert the late war, and have at all times been to estrangement, and I have, therefore, no hesitation

THE AFRICAN RACE.

in recommending that it be not rafied.

slaves, their masters cared for their subsistence loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such of them can now participate in governmental affairs manage her internal affairs, without extraneous to what share ought to be granted them, in the | ten neglect to look properly to the fitness of the elective franchise, will be candidly considered. To grant universal suffrage to them now is manifest-

What ought to be done in reference to this race, with our national affairs. From the earliest period | at the Orphan's Churt, to present to the Court, in under the Constitution, can, with proper, scru- constantly used it to alienate one section of all abuses, mismanagement and neglect of such proposed. It is remarkable that this proposed at last culminated in war, and slavery was sudamendment contemplates, under one article, to denly abolished, and the South thereby grievousof them altogether incongruous, to be ratified as self to a violent change, more suddenly introduced We are not allowed to ratify such of than the teachings of experience would seem to warrant, all patriotic men looked for national re-Government, which was supposed to be settled nal affairs; but so far from the abolition of slaveemancipated slaves from aggression on the part of the white people of the South, and new and strange tribunals were instituted among us to manage this race, claiming and exercising, long after hostilities had ceased, exclusive jurisdiction civil and criminal, over whites and blacks, as to all matters to which a freedman was a party, and well-being of the African race, to avoid this endu-(whether from prejudice or not is immaterial to does cruel wrong to the African. Among us they Supreme Court, Constables, County Trustees, Cor- are very poor, and few of them have acquired local oners, Registers, Entry-takers, Processioners, attachments by ownership of land. The results ed itself. On being notified by a citizen, to whom Rangers, Standard-keepers, Surveyors, every offi- of emancipation and war have made the whites negro children had been bound as apprentices by oor also; and the uncertain condition of our Federal relations prevents the influx of capital or population. Enterprise is paralyzed. Few are able to employ luborers and pay them liberally. On quired to surrender such children, the indentures the other hand the dominant States are rich. to practice law has not been held to be an office of In all of them the wages of labor is much trust or profit. The persons who had held these greater than we can pay. In many of offices prior to the war comprise a vast proportion them are public lands of great fertility which the laws give to the actual settle at a nominal price. In one of these States a portion of the people has given a substantial carnest of the principles they profess by electing two Africans as members of their State Legislature. Everything seems to invite their emigration t the dominant States; but most of them are too poor to pay the expenses of moving. This difficulty may be overcome by diverting the appropriation made to sustain the Freedman's Bureau, to defraying the traveling expenses of those who may choose to move, allowing each one to choose

the State or Territory to which he would go .rock on which our ship of State is threatened with wreck, will object to this scheme of reconciltarily emigrating to them, under their immediate guardianship, where they can look after their personal protection and mental and moral culture, much more discreetly than they can by a Freedman's Bureau, or any other machinery while they emigration would be so universal, as to leave us, of kindness and confidence which they formerly From the Report of the Board of Directors we learn that the Hon. R. R. Bridgers, the President of the Company, is now to seek the most advantageous route and though the Report of the Board of Directors we learn that the Hon. R. R. Bridgers, the President of the Company, is now to seek the most advantageous route and the people of the other States which the substance of the United States soldiers and the people of the United States is soldiers and the dominant States sanction this people of the United States is soldiers and the dominant States sanction of so many slaves imposed, if we were allowed to undertake it without interference to the dominant states sanction of so many slaves imposed, if we represent the dominant states sanction of so many slaves imposed, if we represent the dominant states sanction in Congress, calamities still and the congress of the United States in the dominant states and the dominant states and the people of the United States is soldiers and the congress of the United States in the dominant states and the dominant states and the people of the United States in the people of the United States in the dom

mon weal of the white and the black. The most prominent subjects demanding legislation, is crime and pauperism. Our courts have been so occupied with the criminal side of the dockets that little attention could be given to civil suits, and our jails are still crowded. Stealing. formerly regarded as the meanest of crimes, and the same import, and is intended to convey as of infrequent occurrence in this State, from the these offenders. Much the larger number of convicts, of all colors, are insolvents, and the expenses of their prosecution and imprisonment swell largely the frightful burthen of taxation under

which our impoverished people are laboring. This evil must be remedied, if possible Under our exisiting laws, recently enacted, power is conferred on the Justices of the Peace to erect work-houses for their respective counties, in which insolvent convicts should work out the ties cannot bear the expense of erecting around them sufficient walls to prevent the escape of other employees must be considerable. How can work at? If a mechanic, is it contemplated to supply each county work-shop with the necessary tools and materials? Is leather to be provided for the shoemaker and saddler; coal, anvil, hammer and bellows for the blacksmith; plank and planes for the carpenter, &c? If not, what is he to work at? Or if he be not a mechanic, what is he to work at ?

Certainly not at farming. This would require the keeping of mules or horses with uncertainty whether any, or how many convicts would be sent to the work-house. The Superintendant could not pitch his crop in uncertainty whether he would have any hands or how many he would have, and almost a certainty that when he put his convict in the field to work he would runaway. I submit whether it would not be better to keep up our highways by taxation, and to compel insolent vagrants and others, convicted of misdemeanors to work with ball and chain on the high ways or other public works of the Counties, allowing them, as provided in our County Workhouse Acts to raise the fine and costs by apprenticing

As to convicts for the higher grades of crime, I think a Penitentiary should be erected. This mode of punishment has been in long use in most of the States. It has never been discontinued, so far as I am informed, in any State which has adopted it. and I regard this experience as decisive in favor of the plan. If this recommendation be approved, I further recommend that provision be made for em ploying convict labor, as far as practicable, in the construction of the necessary buildings; and that a proper commission be constituted to carry out the design in the best manner.

The number dependent for subsistence on pubic charity is vastly greater than it ever was in any past period of our history. A benevolent feature of the Freedman's Bureau was the issuing of rations to indigent blacks. This, I understand, will be, or has been discontinued. Large numbers of them, too old or infirm to labor, and a still larger number of children, too young to labor, and without parents, or with parents not providing for them, large number made dependent by the loss or the man of the County Courts of some three or four Counties only, having sent me any returns, and these do not profess to be full and accurate. The oauper negroes, formerly supported by the master, nust now go to the poor houses. I recommend : revision of the poor laws. I am not prepared to suggest any specific alterations of them, but hope our wisdom may be able to devise some plan of ightning the heavy burthen which the proper care

of the poor must soon impose upon us.

I recommend a revision of our laws in relation to

depends much upon the manner in which our children and youth are brought up. Great numbers growing up without proper training in the habits of steady industry essential to make them mora and useful citizens; some of them children having no father to guide them; many of them, (in the language of one of our statutes,) "where the parents with whom such children may live, do no dustrious occupation." But to attain the prope ends of apprenticeship, no pains should be spared in selecting the masters to whom the tutilage of such children is committed. In this, I think th administration of our laws requires amendment our County Courts, to which this duty is confided sterference, I do not doubt that the question as | and which are expected to act in loco parentis, of master to bring up the child. Now, when the wel fare of the State requires the exercise of this pow er much more extensively than formerly, it is well to inquire whether something may not be done for the better protection and rearing of this class. In it has writing, the names of all orphan children within their county, "that have not guardians, if not guardians as are appointed by the court of their attorney, at each term to give the act in charge to the grand jury. I suggest further, that it would tend much to the security and proper care of ap prentices, if it were made the special duty of th county solicitor to attend to the binding of each apprentice and attest the indentures, with power, in every case where he may deem it expedient, to carry the case by appeal to the Superior Court and that proper provision be made for his com ensation for this service.

I have received from Thos. P. Devereux, an age I transmit his letter, with this message, and com-

It has been the policy of the General Assembly ince the ordinance of emancipation, to so reform our laws as to personal rights, that no distinction should exist to the prejudice of the blacks. I fine some distinctions still exist as to apprenticeship. inadvertently overlooked, I presume. Our laws white females to require the females to the age of twenty-one years, and tice the children of free negroes, when the parents with whom such children may live, do not habituoccupation. There is no provision for binding white children so neglected by their parents. tope the law will be so altered as to abolish these iscriminations, and all others, if any others be found to exist. An embarrassing difficulty as to the binding of negro children, has lately present officer of the Freedman's Bureau, that such bind ing would not be respected, and that he was rehaving been declared null by authority of the officers of the Bureau. I had had no previous notice that such interference was contemplated. In reply to a letter of inquiry, which I thereupon addressed to Brevet-Major General Robinson, the Assistant Commissioner of the Freedman's Bureau in this State, he sent me a copy of the order under which his subordinated acted, in these words-"The Civil Courts will not be allowed to make any discrimination between whites and blacks, in the apprentising of children. No child whose parents are able and willing to support it, can be bound without the consent of the parents, children over fourteen years of age will not be bound out as apprentices under any circumstances Col. Rutherford will see that the above rules are strictly carried out, and will at once cancel all in-When thus left free and aided to go where they dentures not made in conformity therewith." This may think their condition will be bettered, no order, if carried into effect, substantially annuls, as grounds will be left for further sectional strife as I conceive, the powers of our Courts over minet to their government. Who that would avoid the children of color. The correspondence on the subject is not concluded. I hope the order will be revoked. As soon as a final decision shall be reach-

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE. Soon after the adjournment of our Convention

addressed a communication to Gen. Robinson calling his attention to the fact, that our laws has been so reformed, that no discrimination existed remain here. I am sure North Carolina will not object to this scheme. If it be objected that the of free persons of color. He promptly issued an order, a copy of which accompanies this commubeen faithfully observed on the part of the Buchange of inrisdiction was a proper one.

Our anomalous condition, the boundaries of States exercised the legislative power, without de- vocates of this amendment urge that if we ratify behooves us to consider what the welfare of the charged upon our courts partiality and favoritism.