THE DAILY NORTH CAROLINA ST ; NDARD: THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1865



THE NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD.

"LIBERTY AND UNION, NOW AND POREVER, ONE AND INSEPA-RABLE "-Webster.

The undersigned has commenced the publication of a Daily Standard, and as soon as the mails are re-established the Weekly Standard will be resumed. The Daily will take the place of the Semi-Weekly. Our weekly subscribers will be farnished with the paper, according to our subscription books, and the Daily will be sent to the Semi-Weekly subscribers.

The undersigned believes that the character of the Standard is so well known that it is not necessary to enter upon any elaborate statement of its principles. The Standard is a Union paper, and will give to the administration of President Johnson a cordial support. It will labor for the restoration of law and order in our good old State, and will inculcate a spirit of perpetual good feeling and brotherhood between all portions of our common country. Thank God, the old flag floats once more from the top of the Capitol, and our people are once more free sitizens of the United States.

The terms of the Standard are as follows : Daily, on year, ten dollars. Weekly, one year, three dollars. The undersigned appeals to his friends to aid him in

extending the circulation of the Standard. City subscribers will please call at the office for their

papers, as it is not practicable at present to obtain a car-

Price of Daily Standard, single copy, 10 cents ; newsboys, \$5 per hundred copies-federal currency. Advertisements : one square, each insertion, \$1.

W. W. HOLDEN. May 2d, 1865.

RALEIGH : THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1865.

Mr. Bigg's Test Oath Ordinance. We publish below the famous, or rather infamous Test Oath Ordinance introduced into the Convention of this State, in April, 1862, by Mr. Biggs, of Martin, together with the test vote in that body by which the Ordinance was indefinitely postponed.

In February, 1861, the people of this State voted for and against a Convention, and at the same time for delegates to the Convention, to serve in the event a majority of the people should have voted to call such a body. The proposition to hold the Convention was defeated by a small majority, and consequently that Convention did not assemble. Thousands of Union men voted for a Convention, with the confident belief that if such a body could then be called, the secession of the border States would be prevented, and such steps would be taken as would bring the cotton States back to the Union without the shedding of blood; and but for this belief, the majority against a Convention would have ranged from twenty to thirty thousand. A large majority of the delegates chosen in February were Union men : but at the next election in May, 1861, of delegates who did assemble and act, owing to the fact that many Union men would not vote, and to the further fact that the secessionists deceived a considerable number of voters by their no party arguments and appeals, the Convention contained a small majority of secessionists. Separation from the old government, or rather attempted separation, was then inevitable. Under the circumstances, no human power could have prevented it. South-Carolina and Virginia had both seceded, and North-Carolina, wedged between them, was compelled to make the plunge. The secessionists did so with shouts and rejoicings, and the Union men did so silently and with broken spirits. Strong men, who were forced to do the deed, and strong men, who felt bound to sustain those who had thus acted against their will, retired to their houses and wept like children over the sad event. These Union men still cherished their principles in their hearts, and hoped for a better day. They determined at all hazards to preserve and maintain civil liberty among themselves, and to "bide their time." The secessionists saw and felt this, and persecuted them from the very first. As a general rule they excluded them from all offices, and, when the conscription law was passed, they singled them out as privates in the army to be sent to "the front." They openly declared that those who had made the revolution were alone entitled to conduct it, and that a "hideous mark" of infamy should be placed on the brow of all who had opposed disunion to the last. It was this bitter, persecuting spirit that suggested and sustained this Ordinance introduced by Mr. Biggs. That gentleman himself was an original secessionist. He preferred disunion. He thought it would be a good thing for our people. He suspected the Union men, and after conferring with such men as Judge Ruffin, of Alamance, Weldon N. Edwards, of Warren, Judge Heward, of Edgecombe, Walter F. Leak. of Richmond, E. A. Thompson, of Wayne, John C. Washington, of Lenoir, and others of a similar stamp, he introduced this Ordinance, the object of which was to compel the Union men to swear to "support, maintain, and defend the independent government of the Confederate States of America. against the government of the United States," or be driven from the State ; and the Sheriffs of the respective Counties were directed to sell enough of the property of those persons refusing to take this oath, to pay the expenses of "apprehending" and sending them out of the Confederate States! It was also provided that if the County Courts should permit any person refusing such oath to remain in the State, he should be utterly disfranchised and reduced to a condition of abject subjugation and infamy. And it was further provided that, "if any person so departing or sent off from this State. shall return to the same, then such person shall be guilty of treason against the State," &c. Such were the contents of the cup prepared for the lips of the Union men by the secessionists of this State ; and but for the determined and heroic manner in which the Union men resisted it in the Convention, and the aroused indignation of the great body of the people, they would have been required to drink it to the dregs.

with these men, and to submit to their rule ! Never, if we can avoid it, so help us God1

This Ordinance is simply a specimen of the manner in which the Union men of this State have been treated. We may hereafter go more fully into the matter, and show in detail how the Union men have been subjugated for years by the original secessionists and their allies. If these men are to be allowed to rule us in the future-to taunt us, and put their feet upon us, as they have done for the last four years, the old flag itself, as it floats on the capitol, will remind us only of its stripes, and the Union forces, so far as the Union men are concerned, will have visited this State in sain. Jefferson Davis, it is true, will be absent, but his principles and his men will be our masters.

AN ORDINANCE

To define and punish Sedition, and to prevent the dangers which may arise from persons disaffected to the State.

Be it ordained, That if any person within this State shall attempt to convey intelligence to the enemies of the Confederate States, or shall publish and deliberately speak or write against our public defene; or shall maliciously and advisedly, endeavor to excite the people to resist the Government of this State or of the Confederate States; or persuade them to return to a dependence on the Government of the United States; or shall knowingly spread false and dispiriting news; or mali-ciously or advisedly terrify and discourage the people from enlisting in the service of this State or of the Confederate States ; or shall stir up and excite tumults, disorders, or insurrections in this State; or dispose the people to favor the enemy or oppose, or endeavor to prevent the measures car rying on in support of the freedom and indepen dence of the said Confederate States : every such person being thereof legally convicted by the evi-dence of two or more credible witnesses, or other sufficient testimony, shall be adjudged guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined and imprisoned at the discretion of the court, and shall enter into recognizance with good surety, in such sum as the court may deem proper, to be of the peace and good behavior toward all people in the State for three years thereafter. 2d. Any Judge or Justice of the Peace on com-

plaint to him made on the oath or affirmation of one or more credible person or persons, shall cause to be brought before him any offender against the provisions of this order, who shall enter into recognizance with sufficient surety to be and appear at the next county court of the county wherein the offence was committed, and abide the judgment of said court ; and in the meantime, to be of the peace and good behavior to all poople within the State ; and for the want of such surety, the said Judge on Justice shall commit such offender to the jail of the

3d. It shall be the duty of every free male per son in this State above sixteen years of age, (volunteers mustered into the service of the State or of the Confederate States, persons non compos mentis and prisoners of war only excepted,) before some court or officer authorized to administer oaths. to take the following oath or affirmation.

"I, A B, do solemnly swear (or affirm as the case may be) that I will bear faithful and true allegiance to the State of North Carolina, and will to the utmost of my power, support, maintain and defend the independent government of the Confederate States of America against the government of the United States, or any other power, that by open force or otherwise shall attempt to subvert the same. I do hereby renounce all allegiance to the government of the United States, and I will support and defend the Constitution of the Confederate States of America and the Constitution of this State not inconsistent with the Constitution of the Confederate States, so help me God." And it shall be the duty of every officer adminstering such oath to certify under his hand and seal to the next county court which may be held n the county where the jurors or affirmants reside. the names of all persons, who have taken the oath efore him, which certificate shall be recorded by he clerk of the county court in a book to be kept for that purpose. 4th. Every male person as aforesaid who shall fail or neglect to take the said oath or affirmation on or before the first day of January next, may, by any Justice of the Peace of his county, be cited to appear before the county court to take the same : and if any person thus cited shall fail to attend, or attending at the time and place, as he shall have been thus warned, shall refuse to take the oath or affirmation, (except excused by sickness, unavoidable necessity, or other sufficient reasons to be adudged of by the next county court,) shall be order ed by the said county court to take the said oath or quit the State, and depart out of the Confederate States within thirty days thereafter. Provided however. That the county court, may, in their discretion, permit a person failing as aforesaid, to remain in the State. 5th. If such person shall be permitted to remain n the State he shall be adjudged incapable and disabled in law to have, occupy, or enjoy any office, appointment, license, or election of trust or profit. civil or military, within this State, and shall not b capable of being elected to, or aiding by his vote to be a member of Assembly, Governor, or any other officer ; and if any person shall be directed to de-part out of the Confederate States, and shall not quit the State within thirty days, then such person may be apprehended by the warrant of any Judge or Justice of the Peace in this State (whose duty shall be to issue such warrant) and shall be prought before the county court, where the order was made, and the said court shall, in such case, send the person so offending, as speedily as may be, out of the Confederate States, at the costs and charges of such offender (if he has the means to pay the same.) and to this end shall, and may direct the Clerk of the court to issue an order to any Sheriff in the State to seize and sell so much of the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of such person in his county as may be judged necessary by said court to defray the costs and charges, together with the costs and charges of apprehending and confining such person until he shall be sent out of the Confederate States; and such sheriff shall execute proper conveyances for any property so sold, and return the money arising by any sale made by virtue of such order, after deducting his fees and commissions as in other cases, to the next county court of the county whence such order issued, under the penalty of five hundred dollars, to be recovered, upon metion against the Sheriff and his sureties, by the county Solicitor for the use of the county, after ten days' notice; and if any surplus shall remain after paying the costs and charges as aforesaid, the county court shall cause such surplus to be paid to the owner. 6th. If any person so departing or sent off from this State shall return to the same, then such person shall be adjudged guilty of treason against the State, and shall, and may be, proceeded against in like manner as directed in case of treason. 7th. This Ordinance may be modified or repealed by the General' Assembly-shall take effect at the date of its ratification, and be published by the Secretary of State as soon as practicable thereafter, in one (if there be one) newspaper in each Corgressional District, and at each Court House in the several

Wone 1 Wong !- It is the duty of every one who ean hold a plough or handle a hos, to go to work to produce bread. The corn-field is the proper place for many of those young men who are banging about our towns begging for office. They will have to come to this, and the sooner the better. Labor is not only honorable in itself, but it will be more profitable hereafter than heretofore. Work !--work !

We publish to-day several calls for Union meetings, and we expect our paper will soon be crowded with the proceedings of these spontaneous assemblages of the people. The Union fires are burning. The old State is sound at heart, as she will prove hereafter by her course.

We are still without late Northern papers, and therefore have no general news to lay before our readers. Everything is quiet in Raleigh just now, and there is a dearth of local news. Many of the troops are leaving for Danville, Greensborough, Salisbury and Charlotte,

Our little City is well governed, and the best order prevails.

Mr. W. H. Baker, of the 115th New York Volunteers, has been detailed to act as Postmaster for the present in Raleigh. Mr. Baker gives general satisfaction by his attention to his duties, and his polite bearing towards our people. We expect soon to announce that the mails are being delivered along the lines of all our Railroads.

Union Meeting in Kinston, Lenoir County. We have not yet received the official minutes of the Union Meeting held in Kinston a few days since. A friend however, has kindly sent us reports of the speeches of Mesars. Hardee, King and Strong. We gather from the letter accompanying these, that P. Hardee Esq., was called to the Chair, that Messrs. John H. Coward and Walter Dunn Jr., were appointed Secretaries, and that in addition to the speeches reported, Messrs. H. F. Grainger and W. C. Loftin addressed the meeting in support of the resolutions. The proceedings of this meeting will be published in full when they come to hand.

On assuming the chair, Mr. Hardee addressed the meeting as follows :- .

GENTLEMEN :--- I feel highly complimented in being called upon to preside over the deliberations of so large and respectable a meeting of my friends and fellow citizens as I now see assembled before me .--On coming into this meeting I was forcibly reminded of the contrast between this and the meetings held here four years ago. Then, all was excitement and confusion, and enthusiasm for the war; now, calmness and deliberation, and a desire to consult together in view of the crisis that is upon us. The terrible ordeal through which we are passing has learnt us an important lesson, not soon to be forgotten; and we have met to day, not for the purpose of pledging the last man and the last dollar to vigorous prosecution of the war; but to adopt and to recommend such measures as will be most conducive to the public weal in times of peace .--Let us therefore act in harmony, and with that

misery. The wife's joyons longh has given place to the widows hearticit groons, and the gladness and joy of childhood have been converted into or-phans sighs and team. Homes once happy have become despise, and " the darkness of midnight" has been made to, glitter with the blaze of our dwellings. Millions of our fellow-citizens have been unnecessarily butchered and murdered. Our country, which for an many years has enjoyed such mexampled prosperity and peace, has been the theatre of one of the most bootless and cruel wars that has over blackened the pages of the the theatre of one of the most bootless and cruel wars that has ever blockened the pages of the world's history; our fair fields have been converted into fields of carnage and the paths once trodden by patricts and statesmen, have become the walks of ambition and despotism. Who has caused all these troubles? Whose hands are now dripping with the blood of their brothers? Who has been instrumental in clothing the country all over with battle fields and grave-yards? Who has converted

the country into one vast house of mourning ? " Do not shake thy gory locks at me, Then can'st not say I did it !"

But, fellow citizens it will do us no good to in dulge in such reflections. It will not benefit us to abuse or curse those who are the cause of all our ills. So far as I am concerned, I desire that if the past cannot be forgotten, it should at least be for-given. Abuse and frequent recurrence to these things will do no good. Such a course will only tend to "widen the breach." I am emphatically for peace. Crimination and recrimination will not restore to us the thousands of innocent dead. It will not dry the widow's tears; it will not re-fill your barns and smoke houses.

If you have been smitten on your right cheek, although I cannot advise you to turn the left also, yet I do advise conciliatory measures. If the prodigal son sincerely desires to return, let him come. I for one do not admire that principle in the heart of any man, who like the other son, should desire that the doors of the house should be entirely closed against him, and that he should become beggar and an outcast forever. Such a course might produce, if possible, scenes even more terrible than that through which we have just passed And I would ask in the name of Heaven, in the language of one of the resolutions passed by you to-day, has there not been a sufficient quantity of blood spilled " to satiate the most voracious appetite for human gore." Let us, then, fellow-citizens, go to work with re-

newed energy and determination, and endeavor to bring about the blessings we once enjoyed, and let our great object be to bequeath to our children the same Union, the same Constitution, the same liber ties, the same prosperity that were handed down to us by our fathers, and "generations yet unborn will arise and call us blessed."

For the Standard.

Union Meeting in Johnston County. At a meeting in Smithfield, Johnston County, on the 2nd inst., Mr. Simon Godwin was called to the chair, and Messrs. T. D. Snead and L. Eldridge were appointed Secretaries.

The following resolutions, offered by Mr. W. A. Smith, as expressive of the sense of the meeting. were adopted unanimously : WHEREAS, We have heard that Abraham Lin-

coln, President of the United States, has been as-sassinated, and at the same time, an attempt was made to assassinate W. H. Seward, Secretary of State, of the United States : That we the Union Therefore De 11 Resolveo citizens of Johnston County, North Carolina, take this opportunity to express our utmost abhorrence of the atrocious deed, and our sorrow that the nation has been deprived of the service of its able, honest and humane Chief Magistrate. Resolved, That while such a deed would at any time, deserve the indignation of civilized men, we regard it as especially unfortunate and calamitous that it occurred at the close of a long contested struggle in arms, at the moment when the blessings of peace, on the basis of a restored. Union, were cheering a land so long drenched in fraternal blood, and that we repudiate and denounce such atrocities as a violation of our moral sentiments as a Christian and civilized people, and as destructive of the order and well being of all society. Resolved, That while we deplore the loss of Pres ident Lincoln, in whom we are assured we have lost a warm hearted and powerful friend, it is much consolation for us to know that he is succeeded by Andrew Johnson, one of our own people, who has so ably relieved Tennessee, the State of his adoption, from her troubles; and we believe will look kindly and affectionately to his native State, in her efforts to restore order and establish good government, and that we pledge to him our cheerful and cordial support, and will sustain him in the exercise of all rightful Constitutional authority in North Carolina WHEBBAS, North Carolina is now destitute of all civil government, and it is necessary for the exis-tence and protection of sociefy, that some steps should be taken to restore order in our midst, and as there is no legalized form in our State by which a convention of the people can be called for the pur-pose of re-establishing our State organizations : Resolved, That we respectfully call upon the va rious Counties of the State to join us in requesting President Johnson to appoint for us a tempora Governor, with full power to govern North Caroli na until the people have been called together in Convention, and shall have established a loyal government in this State. Resolved. That we cordially recommend the Pres ident to appoint to this position our fellow-citizen. W. W. Holden, towards whom in this crisis all eves are turned, on account of his unflinching and manly defence of the people of North Carolina against the despotism of the rebellion, and his persistent and statesmanlike devotion to the cause of loyalty and Union.

Highly Important Orders. HEADQUARTERS MIL. DIV. OF THE MISS., In the Field, near Raleigh, N. C., April 27th, 1865.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS.

No. 65. The General commanding announces a further suspension of bostilities and a final agreement with General Johnston which terminates the war as to General Johnston which terminates the war as to the armies under his command and the country East of the Chattabooches. Copies of the terms of Convention will be furnished Maj. Gens. Schofield, Gillmore and Wilson, who are specially charged Gillmore and Wilson, who are specially charged with the execution of its details in the Department of North Carolina, Department of the South, and at Macon and Western Georgia. Capt. Casper Myers, Ordnance Dep't. U. S. A., is hereby designated to receive the arms, &c., at Greensboro', and any com-manding officer at a post may receive the arms of any detachment and see that they are properly stored and accounted for.

General Schofield will procure at once the nec-essary blanks and supply the other army commanders, that uniformity may prevail, and great care must be taken that all the terms and stipulations on our part are fulfilled with the most scrupulous fidelity, whilst those imposed on our hitherto ene-mies be received in a spirit becoming a brave and generous army.

Army commanders may at once loan to the in habitants such of the captured mules, horses, wagons, and vehicles as can be spared from unmediate use, and the commanding Generals of armies may issue provisions, animals or any public supplies that can be spared to relieve present wants, and to encourage the inhabitants to renew their peaceful pursuits and restore relations of friendship among our fellow-citizens and countrymen.

Forsging will forthwith cease, and when necessity or long marches compel the taking of forage, provisions, or any kind of private property, compensation will be made on the spot; or when the disbursing officers are not provided with funds, vouchers will be given in proper form payable at

MAJ. GEN. W. T. SHERMAN,

Army of the Ohto, RALEIGH, N. C., April 27, 1865.

No. 31.

The Commanding General has the great satisfac tion of announcing to the Army and the people of North Carolina, that hostilities within this State have definitely ceased. That for us the war is end ed, and it is hoped that peace will soon be restored throughout the country. It is now the duty of all to cultivate friendly re-

lations with the same zeal which has characterized our conduct of the war, that the blessings of union. peace and material prosperity may be speedily re-stored to the entire country. It is confidently be-lieved and expected that the troops of this Army and the people of North-Carolina will cordially unite in honest endeavor to accomplish this great end. All good and peaceable citizens will be protected and treated with kindness, while those who disturb the peace or violate the laws will be punished with the severity of martial law.

The troops will be distributed so as best to secure the interests of the United States government and protect the people until a civil government can be

THE SCHOOLMASTER'S DIFFICULTY .- A country dominie had a hundred boys and no assistant. "I wonder how you manage them," said a friend, "without help."-"Ab," was the answer, "I could manage the hundred boys well enough; it's the two hundred parents that trouble methere's no managing them."

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Voltaire, on hearing the name of Haller mentioned to him by an English traveller at Ferney, burst forth into a violent panegyric upon him; his visitor told him that such praise was most disinterested, for that Haller by no means spoke so highly of him. "Well, well, n'importe," replied Voltaire, "perhaps we are both mistaken."

LITTLE TO Do .- "The top of the mornin' to ye, Misther P. I've been told ve're in want o' help." "I've but little to do." replied P., with gravity. "I'm the very boy for yees. It's but little I care about doin'-sure it's the money I'm afther,"-This naive reply procured him a situation.

DIED:

In this City, on the evening of the 2d inst., Miles Wilson, son of W. Whitaker, jr., aged four years, to-day. Unsolicited, a few hours before he died, he sweetly sung the following verse, which he learned at the Sabbath School : "Let young children come to me."

Jesus said, Jesus said. Let young children come to me, And forbid them not." Funeral at residence, Thursday morning, 11 o'clock .-

Friends are requested to sttend.

UNION MEETING IN RALEIGH. A UNION MASS MEETING 'OF THE PEOPLE OF Raleigh and vicinity will be held at the Court House in Baleigh on Saturday evening next, the 6th inst. Come one, come all, and raily around the glorieus old Flag of our fathers. Speeches may be expected from several dis-tinguished gentlemen. A band of music will be in at-

It is desired that all good and loyal citizens will join in the meeting, and that transpariencies be prepared with appropriate motioes, and left with W. R. Richardson, at the Progress office, or with J. W. Holden, at the Slandard e. The services of any Union Speaker in the army will be cheerfully accepted for the occasion. Citizens are expected to illuminate their houses. Can

dles will be furnished on application to W. R. Richardson May 8d, 1865.

GREAT MASS UNION MEETING WILL BE A held at the Court-House, in SMITHFIELD, on Satur. day, the 13th of May. Every true Union man is cordially invited to attend. MANY CITIZENS.

May 4, 1865. 16-td.

RALLY FOR THE FLAG! PUBLIC MEETING WILL BE HELD AT CAREY. A PUBLIC MEETING WILL BE HELD AT CAREY, Wake County, on Saturday next, at twelve P. M., 10 renew our devotion to the old flag, and to consider the condition of public affairs. May 8d, 1865. May 8d, 1865.

UNION MEETING AT OAK GROVE. A will be held at Oak Grove, Wake county, on Saturday DS OF THE UNIO the 18th May. Every true friend of the old flag is invited to be present." MANY CITIZENS. May 8, 1865. INFORMATION WANTED NONCERNING A LOT OF SILVER-WARE TAKEN from the place in which it was deposited for safe keeping, on the approach of the United States Army. Its whereabouts was disclosed to persons claiming to belong to the army, who extorted the disclosure by threats to one who knew where it was hidden. The set consisted in part of one Silver Cup, inlaid with gold engraved E. Y to H. H. Y., two Salt Cellars and two Sal poons, inlaid with gold. There was a complete service generally marked as above. Most of the Spoons, Te, Dinner and Desert, were marked H. Y. ou one side and H H. Y. on the other. A liberal reward will be paid for any information left at this office that will lead to their recovery. Raleigh, May 4, 1865. 16-5t. \$25 REWARD. WILL BE GIVEN FOR THE RETURN OF A LARGE BUNCH OF ERYS, belonging to the two buildings recently occupied by CAPT. MINOR Assistant Quartermaster, 2d Division, 28d Arsy Corps. A. E. LOUTER, Opposite Progress Office. Raleigh, May 4, 1865. WANTED! A T THE NORTH-CAROLINA INSTITUTION FOR the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, A GOOD COOK. A man preferred. For terms, &c., apply to W. J. PALMER, Principal. Raleigh, May 4, 1865.

the nearest Military Department. By order of L. M. DAYTON, A. A. G. HEADQUARTERS DEPAR'T. OF N. C.,) GENERAL ORDERS,

Mr. Biggs, the author of this infamous Ordinance, was a Judge of the District Court of the United States when this State seconded, and he slipped, with singular facility, from that position into the Judgeship, which he now affects to hold, of the District of North-Carolina for the Confederate States. "Whoever is King, he would be Vicar of Bray." The transition was so sudden, to use the language of Dr. Grissom, in the House of Commons, that one could hear federal gold jingling in one pocket, while Confederate treasury notes rustled in the other. But Mr. Biggs, bad as he is, is no worse than the other leaders. It was ambition and the lust for office that led them forward to the ruin of their country. They are all squally guilty, from the master who presided at the table to the poor creature who picked up the crumbs and washed the dishes ; and those who have since joined them and made shipwreck of the Union faith, are, if possible, worse than they, for these apostates "sinned against light and knowledge" Among such we reckon Vance, Hale, J. M., Morehead, G orrell, McAden, Little, Young, Haughton, Waddell, Hyman, Cameron, Mebane, and the like. And now we are expected to affiliate

sdom and discretion which the exigencies of th times demand of us, as future ages will hold us responsible for the manner in which we have met and discharged the duties that have now devolved

Mr. R. W. King, Chairman of the Committee on resolutions, being called upon, said : 1 am rejoiced that we can once more meet under that old flag-"the stars and stripes"-to consult for the public good. The despotism under which we have lived for the last four years has been removed, and freedom of speech is again allowed. Four years ago we were a free, happy and prosperous people, All can now see that it was the infernal, abominable doctrine of secession that has proved our ruin and deluged the country with blood. Many were the widows and orphans made by this now exploded dogma. We were told by leaders of the secession movement, that we must secede to secure our rights, which they pretended were in danger. By these false declarations many were deluded and induced to support this dangerous and mischievous doctrine. Before North Carolina was forced out of the Union. we were all prosperous and happy. No man could say that he was deprived of his liberty or his property, "except by due process of law." What has been our condition since the establishment of the so-called Confederate Government? Many have been deprived of both liberty and property. I know by experience, that this is true. I see before me many who have been deprived of both, without evidence, either written or verbal, merely upon suspicion that they were disloyal to the bogus government which had been forced upon them by the secession demagogues. Our dearest Constitutional rights were denied us by the illegal suspension of the writ of habeas corpus ; and then we were told by these leaders that we must fight for our rights. even to "the last man and the last dollar." I trust and believe that our oppression is over. The secession-snake is nearly dead. Tho anaconda has been forced to relax his hold upon the rights and liberties of a free people. Its life and power is fast ebbing away, and I hope he will be sunk so low that "the hand of resurrection may never reach

him." His epitaph might be written :-"Poor Secession! here he lies; Nobody laughs, and nobody cries, Where he is gone, or how he fares, Nobody knows, and nobody cares,

But alas! the injuries inflicted upon the country will be felt for years to come. I am not disposed to be hard with any body. I usually practice on the principle of doing good for evil; but I do think the leaders of this rebellion-the men that had sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, and then assisted in breaking up the government, should never be trusted again. I want no milk and cider men. I prefer the men that opposed disunion ; and those who, after it was forced upon us, were willing to settle and compromise, by a restoration of the old government. One of these we have recommended to day as our choice for Governor. W. W. Holden, Esq., has stood firm and true againt mobs and all opposition. He is the cham pion of our great cause. He has nobly defended the rights of the people, against despotism in every form. He was the people's choice last year, and would have been elected if free speech and a free ballot had been allowed. [Here the speaker read an extract from the weekly Standard of August 81st, 1864, showing how the election was held at Kinston, under the control of a portion of the crew of the gunboat " Neuse."] I know that this statement is true. I trust that our future will be bright and glorious-that peace, plenty and happiness will reign throughout our entire country, and that the flag of our Washington-

The star-spangled banner is triumph will wave, O'er the land of the free and home of the brave. Mr. H. R. Strong then addressed the meeting as

follows: Great changes have taken place since last I adbressed my fellow-citizens of Lenoir county. More

than four years have elapsed since I have enjoyed that pleasure. Then the county was in a prosperstrides in the arts and sciences—in wealth and prosperity had never been paralleled in the history of any country, and the whole world witnessed our onward march with wonder and admiration. We of the South possessed almost every blessing that. heart could desire. Wealth was within the grasp of every man who desired it ; in short every man held in his hand a cornucopia. While enjoying all these blessings, unprecedented as they were in the history of any country, the fanatics and ambitious men of the country, -the former "governed rather by imagination than by judgment," and the latter by feelings of hatred and prejudice, seemed to have had one object, one thought, one aim in view—the destruction of those liberties, these blessings and privileges which all of us enjoyed to so great an extent. The conservative element of the country endeavored to arrest the ap-proaching storm; but all human efferts proved fu-tile. It swept over the land and left the people of the South whom it found rolling in affluence and wealth, reduced to penury and want. Our fair fields which once yielded wealth and plenty, have become vast deserts. Our homes have been deselated by the rude hand of war. Where happiness onced reigned supreme, we now have sorrow and

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent o President Johnson, and that they be published n the papers of the State.

SIMON GODWIN, Ch'm'n. T. D. SNEAD,] Secretaries. L. ELDRIDGE,

MRS. HEMANS .- In the following passage from Miss Jewsbury's Three Histories, she avowedly describes Mrs. Hemans:

"Egeria was totally different from any other woman I had ever seen, either in Italy or in Eng land. She did not dazzle ; she subdued me. Other women might be more commanding, more versatile, more acute, but I never saw one so exquisitely fem inine. Her birth, her education, but above all, the genius with which she was gifted, combined to inspire a passion for the ethereal, the tender, the imaginative, the heroic, in one word the beautiful. It was in her a faculty divine, and of daily life it touched all things, but like a sunbeam, touched them with a golden finger.

" Anything abstract or scientific was unintelligible or distasteful to her. Her knowledge was extensive and various; but true to the first principle of her nature, it was poetry that she sought in his-tory, scenery, character, and religious belief-poetry that guided all her studies, governed all her thoughts, colored all her imaginative conversation. Her nature was at once simple and profound; there was no room in her mind for ambition. The one was filled by imagination, the other engrossed by

She had a passive temper but decided tastes; any one might influence, but very few impressed her. Lor strength and her weakness lay alike in her affections; these would sometimes make her weep, at others imbue her with courage; so that she was alternately a "falcon-hearted dove," and a "reed broken with wind." Her voice was a sweet, sad meledy, and her spirits reminded me of an old poet's description of the orange tree, its "Golden lamps, hid in a night of green," or of those Spanish gardens where the pomegranate blossoms beside the cypress. Her gladness was like a burst of sunlight; and if in her sadness was resembled night, it was night wearing her stars. I might describe and describe forever, but I should never succeed in portraying Egeria. She was a Muse, a Grace, a variable child, a dependant woman, the Italy of human beings."

established in harmony with the Constitution and laws of the United States. The most perfect discipline and good conduct are enjoined upon all officers and soldiers, and cordial support upon all good citizens.

All who are peaceably disposed are invited to return to their houses, and to resume their industrial pursuits. Such as have been deprived of their animals and wagons by the hostile armies, will be temporarily supplied as far as practicable, upon application to the nearest Provost Marshal, by loans of the captured property in possession of the Quartermaster's department. The needy will also be supplied for the time being with subsistance stores from the Commissary department. It will be left to the Judicial department of the

government to punish those political leaders who are responsible for secession, rebellion and civil war with all its horrors. Between the government of the United States and the people of North-Carolina there is peace.

By command of Maj. Gen. Schortzup : J. A. CAMPBELL. Ass't, Ad'jt. General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPAR'T OF N. C.,) Army of the Ohio, RALEIGH N. C., April 28th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS,) No. 32.

To remove a doubt which seems to exist in th minds of some of the people of North-Carolina, it is hereby declared that, by virtue of the Proclamation of the President of the United States, dated Janua ry 1st, 1863, all persons in this State heretofore held as slaves are now free; and that it is the duty of

the army to maintain the freedom of such persons. It is recommended to the former masters of the freed men to employ them as hired servants at rea-sonable wages. And it is recommended to the freed men that, when allowed to do so, they remain with their former masters and labor faithfully so long as they shall be treated kindly and paid reas. onable wages; or that they immediately seek em-ployment elsewhere in the kind of work to which hey are accustomed. It is not well for them to congregate about towns or military camps. They will not be supported in idleness. By command of Maj. Gen. SCHOPIELD

J. A. CAMPBELL Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQ'RS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI, In the Field near Raleigh, N. C., April 27th, 1865.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 66

Hostilities having ceased, the following changes and dispositions of troops in the field, will be made with as little delay as practicable. The 10th and 28rd corps will remain in the Department of North Carolina, and Major General J. M. Schofield will transfer back to Major General Gilmore, commanding Department of the South, the two Brigades formerly belonging to the Division of Brevet Major General Grover, at Savannah. The 3rd Division of Cavalry corps, Brevet Major General Kilpatrick commanding, is hereby transferred to the Depart-ment of North Carolina, and General Kilpaurick will report in person to Major General Schefield for orders. The Cavalry command of Major General Stoneman will return to East Tennessee, and that of Brevet Major General Wilson will be conducted back to the Tennessee river in the neighborhood of Decatur, Alabama.

Major General Howard will conduct the Army of the Tennessee to Richmond, Va., following roads substantially by Louisburg, Warrenton, Lawrence-ville and Petersburg, or to the right of that line. Major General Slocum will conduct the Army of Georgia to Richmond by roads to the left of the route indicated for General Howard, viz: by Ozford, Boydton and Nottoway Court House. These Armies will turn in at this point the contents of their ordnance train and use the wagons for extra-forage and provisions. These columns will be conforage and provisions. These columns will be con-ducted slowly and in the best of order, and will sim to be at Richmond ready to resume the march by the middle of May. The Chief Quartermaster and Commissary of this military Division, Generals, Easton and Beckwith, after making the proper dis-positions of their Departments here, will proceed to Richmond and make suitable preparations to re-ceive those columns and to provide for their further iourney.

Hendquarters Department North Carolins. ABMY OF THE OHIO, Raleigh, N. C., May 1, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDERS,] **III.** MAJOR GEORGE B. DYER, 9TH MAINE IN-fantry, 15 hereby appointed Provost Marshal d the Post of Raleigh, to relieve Lt. Col. S. T. Zent, 13th Indiana Infantry, who has been discharged the service of the tender of his resignation.

By command of Major GREERAL SCHOFFELD: J A. CAMPBELL, 5-tf. Assistant Adjutant General.

15-tf.

Meadquarter's 2d Division 10th A. C., Dieigh, N. C., April 29, 1845. GENERAL ORDER,

No. 4: No. 4: IN COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH III, Special Field Order No. 45, C. S., from Hendquarters Depart-ment of North-Carolina, the 3d Brigade, Col. G. F. Gran-ger, 9th Maine Volunteers commanding, will occupy and garrison the city of Baleigh, relieving the garrison now as duty from the other commands. Col. Granger will execute the duties now being performed

Colonel S. M. Zent, commanding 18th Ind. Vols., will

Colonel S. M. Zent, commanding 1sta Ind. Vols., and perform the duties of Provost Marshal, relieving Colonel Warner of the 28d Army Corps. By command of Brevet Major Gen. A. Awas: CHAS A. CARLETON,

Majer and Assistant A. A. General 7-tf

Meadquarters, Post of Raleigh, APBIL 22d. 1885. GENERAL ORDERS,

No 1. IN ACCORDANCE WITH SPECIAL ORDERS NO.

27, from Headquarters Department of N. C., Army ef the Obio, the undersigned hereby assumes command ef the Post of Raleigh. In assuming command of this Post, the undersigned amounces to the citizens, with whom he will be brought into close contact from the nature of his office, that it is his earnest desire to promote in every way in his power, the welfare of the city, to protect the persons and pre-perty of peaceable citizens, and to preserve order and quiet within the limits of the Post. Everything that is racticable will be done to bring about the result G: F. GRANGER.

Col. Commanding Post Headquarters, Post of Ralesh, APRIL 28d, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS,

7-tf.

7-16

NO. 2. WHO ARE ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT Any means of support, and are desirous of obtaining subsistence from the Government, will make application to Wm. H Harrison, Mayor of the City, who will fu-nish them with an order for rations, which must a

IN CONVENTION, MAY 8, 1862.

The Convention met and resumed the consideration of the question pending at the hour of adjournment on yes-terday, being the ordinance to define and punish sedition,

terday, being the ordinance to defive and punish sedition, the immediate question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Brown. By consent, Mr. Rayner modified the words proposed to be stricken out, so as fo read, "the execution of the laws," in place of "the government." Mr. Satterthwaite moved that the ordinance be inde-finitely postponed, on which he asked the ayes and noss, which being ordered, resulted in the jaffirmative, as fol-lows:

lows: Ayes-Mesars. Allison, Atkinson, Badger, Bagley, Barnes, Battie of Wake, Berry, Bogle, Brown, Bryson, Callowsy, Camon, Christian, Dick, Bonnell, Douthitt, Eller, Foster of Ashe, Foster of Bandolph, Gilmer, Graham, Greenlee, Hamlin, Hearne, Holden, Jones of Rowan, Joyce, Kittrell, Leak of Anson, Lindsey, Long, Mann, Mitchell, Phifer, Satterthwaite, Shipp, Smith of Macon, Speed, Spruill of Bertis, Starbuck, Sutherland, Thomas of Carteret, Warren, Williams m and Wilson-45.

Bertis, Starbuck, Sutherland, Thomas of Carteret, Warren, Williams in and Wilson-45. Noen-Messra. Batchelor, Battle of Nash, Bunting, Caldwall, Cunningham, Dillard, Durham, Edwards, Greeu, Howard, Johnston, Leak of Bichmond, McDewell of Burke, McDowell of Madison, McDuffie, McNeill of Cumberland, Michal, Miller, Penland, Rayner, Royster, Ruffin, Schenck, Setzer, Strong of Mecklenburg, Thompson, Thornton, Washington, Woodfin and Wcolen-29. On motion of Mr. Barnes, the Convention adjourned.

When Lady Wallace sent a polite note to Mr. Harris, of Covent Garden, offering him a comedy for nothing, he observed that her ladyship knew the exact value of it.

A DIFFERENCE --- What is the difference between an auction and sea sickness? One is the sale of effects ; the other the effects of a sail.

By order of MAJ. GEN. W. T. SHERMAN. L. M. DAYTON, A. A. G.

The London Builder says a company has been formed to bring into practical use a spiral fluted nail, recently invented in England. They are fluted and twisted in a machine, and are manufactured as cheap as any nails. The holding quality of the nails are remarkable; no holes are required to be made before driving those of the largest size, and there is nodenger of the board splitting, however near to the edge the nall is driven. The spiral point causes the nail to revolve as it advances, and its tenseity of holding is equal to that of a wood screw.

TAC

brought to these Headquarters for the approval of the Post Commander, after which the rations can be obtained at the Post Commissuries on Fayetteville St. By order of COL. G. F. GRANGER, C. S. SANFORD, Pest Adjutant. Headquarters, Post of Raleigh, CIRCULAR. April 28, 1865. THE COLONEL COMMANDING BEING DESIRON and preserving the welfare of the citizens of Raters and preserving the besith of the Gity, proposes to poly the streets and public grounds within the limits of an Post as thoroughly as possible. All citizens are requested, as a necessary sanitary pr caution, to carefully police their private grounds and pr rent as far as possible the accumulation of refure main about their premises. All such accumulation that is a avoidable will be carted out of the city every Saturday placed in piles on the street in front or rear of each how every Friday excesing. Major George B. Dyer, Health Officer, will visit and is spect all the public grounds and streets, and all priva-remises, reporting their condition, if dirty, at these Headquarters. The Commanding Officer of the Post sincerely hoped

Headquarters. The Commanding Officer of the Post sincerely hope that the citizens of Baleigh will do all in their power assist in preserving the citizaliness and health of the citi-G. F. GRANGER, Gol. Commanding Post.