"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."-Daniel WEBSTER.

RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1866.

The Weekly North-Carolina Standard.

The Weekly Standard.

VOL. XXXII.

W. W. HOLDEN. J. W. HOLDEN. W. W. HOLDEN & SON, Editors of the Standard, and authorized of the Laws of the United States.

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Letters must be addressed to W. W. HOLDEN, J.W. W. HOLDEN & SON, J. W. HOLDEN, J. Raleigh, N. C.

[Correspondence of the New York Karald,] WASHINGTON, May 7, 1866.

Some rich developments are coming to light concerning the operations of the Freed-men's Bureau in the Southern States. The record of its officers is likely to be one long black list of perversion of official position for the subserviency of private ends. Nearly every one is engaged in private speculations, weep, and I believe there is scarcely any one who knew Columbia in its days of beauty and the rumors reaching us from all parts concerning their official malfeasance are so and prosperity, who could visit it now and behold its ruins without weeping tears of bitterness and sorrow for its sad, sad fate. well authenticated as to no longer be a subject of doubt. The principal officers of the Freedmen's Bureau in the State of North-That congregation, made up of noble and generous men and women, with a large mem-bership and flourishing Sunday-school, are Carolina, for instance, are known to be engaged in cultivating plantations or in some other occupation tending to their private amolymout Doyang of inclances could be cited, but a few will suffice. Col. Whittlesey, the Assistant Commissioner controlling the State, is running one of the finest cotton plantations in North-Carolina, in connection with the Rev. Horace James, formerly a Massachusetts army chaplain. This farm is situated in Pitt county. The following lit-tle circumstance will show how official position is prostituted to private gain :- A darky was discovered stealing from James' store. He was brought before James, who acts as an agent of the Bureau without pay in the county in which he is planting, was convicted and sentenced to dig ditches on James' farm, While undergoing the sentence he managed to escape and made for the river. James called to him to surrender, and as he did not do so he fired at him. The man dropped out of his canoe and has never been seen since. The case was referred to Colonel Whittlesey, James' partyer, and the Assistant Commissioner of the State, who replied that as the affair took place at night, and as the body of the man had never been found, it was not certain the shot took effect. Therefore no further action was called for. Capt. F. A. Seeley, Superintendent of the Eastern District, is cultivating a farm in Wayne county. Captain Rosecranz, Commissary of subsistence at Newbern, is a partner in a firm in which a Mr. Brooks, of Mass., is a leading member, and which firm is running at least half a dozen plantations in the South It has also been found that commissary stores have been removed from the commissary buildings before the usual hours of business. In one instance, four barrels of pork were taken in this way and conveyed to a grocery store in the town. A brother of Captain Rosencranz, who acted as commissary ser-geant, stated, when detection was unavoida-ble, that the pork had been carried to the grocery by mistake, and that the mistake had been immediately rectified. The grocer, on being questioned, stated he had the four barrels of pork in his possession, and that Captain Rosencranz had been to him that day to ask its return. He also stated that Captain Roseneranz had exchanged at least two barrels of white sugar for two of brown, for which he paid the captain six cents a pound in exchange. The fact is well etablished that at Goldsboro' large quanti-ties of clothing sent from the North for grat-ultous distribution has been sold privately and at auction. Captain Glavis, a Bureau superintendent for this district, is running two plantations on his own account and one for the Bureau. At Wilmington Maj. Mann and Maj. Wickersham, permanent officers of the Bureau, are both interested in rice plantations. Maj. Wickersham, by his contract. is bound to see that the freedmen work ; if they do not they are placed in the chain gangs. The effect of the system is to enable the agents of the Bureau to control the best labor in the State for their private interests. The most singular feature of the whole is that the worst cases of malfesance are found at the doors of New England philanthropists. Several arrests are reported to have been made, and others are expected to follow. We publish the above without vouching for its correctness. We see no objection to officers of the Bureau cultivating cotton farms, provided they do so in a just and honest way, and do not, to any extent, neglect, their duties. When we say just and honest. we mean instice to both white and black, and integrity in the use of government stores. Attention is invited to the advertisement of the National Express and Transportation Company in to-day's paper. This Express Company from its establishment has rapidly grown in popular favor; and from the liberal encouragement accorded to it, has been enabled to extend its facilities for transportation into almost every quarter of the country.

The Fruits of Secession. In the Southern Methodist Conference, on the 12th April, the following touching remarks were made in reference to Columbia.

South-Carolina : orably afflicted in this late cruel war; and plorably afflicted in this late cruel war; and as the Columbia Q. Conference has appointed an agent to receive donations, it may be well for this General Conference to indorse that agent, and recommend the object of his mis-sion to the generous consideration of the people throughout the country. When I look upon the past history of that church, when I look around me here and see so many or the people and see so many

esteemed and venerable men who have been connected with that church, and when I call up the flood of recollections associated with that church, my feelings are almost too big for utterance. I remember it as the spot, where I first gave my heart to God. That building, now lying in ashes, is where some of the most venerable and oldest members of this General Conference labored perhaps be-fore I was born. I remember that it was a spot where Christian liberality and Christian feelings were called out and exhibited on the noblest scale. But, sir, it is now gone. Our friends at a distance have heard of the ruin of Columbia; they have heard of the sad havoe which war has made in that beautiful town, but the imagination can not conceive of the scene of ruin that has been left.-Throughout the long street where the busi-ness was conducted, block after block on t of them are dependent upon charity for their daily bread. It is a sight to make any man

Prior

Te had upon their conditions, and that the only choice was between such peace as we could get and subjugation. They chose subjugation and got it. But are they satis-fied i No. Not satisfied yet, and they con-tinue to throw their arrogant demands in the teeth of the government that they mov-ed heaven and earth to destroy. We do not particularly fancy some features in the report of the Reconstruction Commit-

In the report of the best we can get we are for it. We are for a restored Union, for the cessation of all military or government in-terference with the internal affairs of the States, and the thorough restoration of civil authority at the earliest possible moment and upon the best terms it can be had. And we now tell these people who are continu-ally engaged in ridiculing and abusing the any engaged in reducing and analysing the national Congress, that they must accept the Union upon the conditions it may impose, or a territorial condition with a rigid mili-tary rule. Chivalry may blow about honor, but a people that are arrogantly demanding to be restored to a government that they spurned and cursed for the past five years,

had better say but little on that head. We of the South have no voice in this mat ness was conducted, block after block on the ter of reconstruction; we were powerless every hand the wide-spread conflagration from the hour that we laid down our arms, has swept down, and all now lies in ashes and the best thing we can do and the only and rules save where some one desirons to thing we can do, is to go back as quick as recover from the shock has commenced to we can and upon the best terms we can get, build again, and here and there, perhaps, some single-story building rises out of the the inauguration of another revolution have been wont, in the day of prosperity, to dispense with a bounteons hand, and to re-spond liberally to all appeals; but now many is from the North and the members elect from the South, will find that they are mistaken in their man. He would not if he could, and he dare not if he would. The country has had enough of revolution already, and Ir. Johnson knows it, and then it is a base ibel to assert that he has any sympathy with reason or traitors, whether from the North

r from the South. The abuse being heaped upon Congress y radical newspapers and politicians in the jouth, men who assert that they surrendere a good faith and that they accepted the ituation without reservation in taking the musty onth, is doing more to reserve the vork of restoration and prevent the peaceful vorkings of the government than all things ise, the "radicals" in Congress not exceptd; and we now warn all such, as we warned hem of impending dangers in 1864-'65, that mless they accept the Union as they can get t, the last days of this people will be wors han the first, and that the leniency and agnanimity which they heretotore received, and which they have abused, will give place o iron rule and military occupation. rust the brethren will consider these things and earnestly endeavor to cast out the devils hat evidently possess many of them .- Daily

but it came on prematurely to-night. He said the plan was to stlack the city and roh all the jewelry stores and banks. The negro

The story is rather sensational and finds little credence among dispassionate men. I am satisfied that the riot was accidental, and not at all preconcerted. It originated, as stated in my dispatch of yesterday, in a fight between a negro express driver and a white hackman, whose vehicles collided on South street. The city has been greatly excited all day, and little or no business was transacted, many of the stores being closed. The Freedmen's Bureau account of the af-

fair, coming down to a later date, is thus thereto. minimed up in the Washington Star of Saturday evening : "The Memorias Rior. - The Commissione

of Freedmen's Affairs has neeived a tele of Freedmen's Affairs has received a tele-graphic dispatch from Menaples, Tenn., dated May 3d, which states that the riot in that city commenced in an affray between a party of discharged soldiers and a squad of the city police, in which both wire at fault, — About thirty or more colored people have been killed during the progress of the riot. All the colored school-houses and churches were burned on Wednesdaynight. Fears were entertained that the riot would be re-newed with greater violence, is armed men newed with greater violence, is armed men were coming into the city from the sur-rounding country. Major General Stoneman has required the complete restoration of or-der and quiet by the city authorities, and announces that if they fail so to do he will take charge of the city himself and disarm the citizens. If more troops are needed Gen-eral Thomas will furnish them."

Kentucky--- The Democratic Genvention.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, May 1. A very large Convention of the Democrac of this State assembled in the Court-hous here to-day.

TENNESSEE

PASSAGE OF THE FRANCHISE BILL.

THE BHL A LAW.

THE LAW. The following are the principal features o

A despatch from Nashville to Mr. Fowler, Senator elect, dated May 3, says the franchise bill passed the Senato on that day, 13 to 6,

Testimony of Hon. Bedford Brown, Of North-Carolina, before the Reconstruction Committee.

Hon. Bedford Brown, formerly United States Senator from North-Carolina, was ex-amined in respect to that State. Although he had served the people of North-Carolina, in a legislative capacity, during the war, he had always been Union, and non-secessionist Hon, Horace Maymard also received yes-terday the good news in a despatch from Gov. Brownlow as follows: Nashvuan, May 3.—The franchise bill passed the Senate to-day, 13 to 6. It is now a law. W. G. BROWNLOW, Governor of Tennessee. had always been Union, and non-secessionist on principle. He thinks two-thirds or three-fourths of the people of the State unitedly opposed to accession. The masses of the people at the time of Leo's surrender were more gratified than otherwise, because they saw that the result was inevitable. Many of them were for peace, and believed there was no safety out of the Union. They were grat-lifed that the question had been settled in some way. Of late they had became very despairing, perhaps in part from the long delay in being admitted to the Union. There is a wide feeling of discontent even among Union men. The great mass of the people are exceedingly anxious to have the relations between the State and the Federal Govern-ment restored. Some few persons would, The following are the principal features of the law: As act to alter and amend an act entitled "An act to limit the elective franchise," passed June 5, 1865. SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That eve-ry white male inhabitant of this State of the age of twenty-one years, a citizen of the United States and a resident of the county wherein he may offer his vote six months next preceding the day of election, shall be entitled to the privilege of the elective fran-chise, subject to the following exceptions and disqualifications, to wit: First. Said voter have never home arms against the government of the United States

between the State and the Federal Govern-ment restored. Some few persons would, perhaps, be gratified by a foreign war, but the 1 reat mass are perfectly willing to live under the laws of the United States, provided they can have political equality with the other States against the government of the United States for the purpose of aiding the late rebellion, The longer this is procrastinated, the worse the feeling of discontent will become. Some portions of the people, in the event of a war with Great Britain or France, would nor have voluntarily given aid, comfort, countenance, counsel or encouragement to any rebellion against the authority of the United States government, nor aided, coun-tenanced or encouraged acts of hostility robably engage in another attempt at seces-ion, and the establishment of Southern insion, and the establishment of Southern in-dependence: but a great majority would suppress such an attempt if there were rea-sonable expectations that they could be ad-mitted to equal political rights in the Union. The best way to remove this feeling of dis-content among the media would be to de-Second. That said voter shall have never sought, or voluntarily accepted, any office, civil or military, or attempted to exercise the functions of any office, civil or military, un-The best way to remove this feeling of dis-content among the people would be to de-clare the State a member of the Federal Union, and admit her representatives to their seats, Congress, of course, judging of the members presenting themselves separate-ly. Disloval men should be excluded; but men should be admitted even if the great der the authority or pretended authority of the so-called Confederate States of America, or of any insurrectionary State whatever, hostile or opposed to the authority of the United States government, with the intent and desire to aid said rebellion or insurrectionary authority. Third. That said voter shall have never majority of their constituents were actual disloyalists. The question of admission should depend rather upon the character and qualification of the claimant than upon those of his constituents. If his district was mani-Third. That said voter shall have never voluntarily supported any pretended gov-ernment, power or authority hostile or inim-ical to to the authority of the United States, by combinations in money or property, by persuasion or influence, or in any other way whatever: *Provided*, That the foregoing re-tributions and both the foregoing refestly disloyal beyond all question, it would perhaps be a justification for his exclusion. The witness thinks a majority of the people would be willing to pay the Federal debt, though the tax-payers do not regard it as a whatever: Provided, That the foregoing re-strictions and disquaiifications shall not ap-ply to any white citizen who may have ever ed in and been honorably discharged from the army or navy of the United States since the 1st day of January, 1862, nor to those who voted in the Presidential election in November, 1864, or voted in the election for "actifaction excitation" in the election for

A very decided and overwhelming majority would be opposed to the payment of the Confederate war debt. He does not know of any combination open or secret to make further resistance to the Government or to "ratification or rejection" in February, 1965, or voted in the election held on the 4th day renew the war in any shape. He believes that Northern men going into North-Carolina to invest capital in lands, manufactures, &c., would be received in a friendly manner, and of March of the same year for Governor and members of the Legislature, nor to those who have been appointed to any civil or military treated with justice in the State courts. The freedmen in his part of the State courts. The freedmen in his part of the State were acting very well, and the general sentiment among the farmers and planters at to treat them with fairness. There is a disinclination for promiscuous schools for whites and blacks. miscuous schools for whites and blacks.— But the better class of people do not object to schools for blacks separately. The officers of the Freedmen's Bureau have generally been liberal toward both the freedmen and white people; but he hardly thinks there is any further necessity for maintaining the Bureau, as black men would stand as good a chance in the State courts as white men they were of good character, and there are no particular prejudices against them. The poor whites are generally considered as hav-ing a higher claim to credibility than the ing a higher claim to creationity that the negroes. Universal negro suffrage would be regarded as very objectionable and wholly inadmissible; but a good many persons inadmissible; but a good many persons would have no objection to seeing qualified negro suffrage. He does not think it possible to establish restricted suffrage among the whites, and thinks none of them would ever surrender the right to vote if they could help it.

FOR THINKING MEN ONLY. Governor Honnes, Dow Sir :--I desire to know what kind of a man you are. Be-fore the war, I know you was a Union man, and every body called you by that name.-They even called you worse, they called you an abolitionist, a submissionist and a traitw. We all know what those usmes meant in those days. A white man in the South, who avowed abolition sentiments at that time or had such sentiments imputed to him, was put down by the bloody-minded men, who provoked this war, as being below even a free negro; in fact, he was not allowed to live among us, unleaste had very powerful friends, or could clear himself of the charge. Even then he was regarded with a suspicion that damaged his business and social relations in the community. GOVERNOR HOLDEN, Dear Sir :--- I desire

NO. 20.

For the Standard.

Sing

the community. Novernor, before the war, you used to call Union meetings and attended them. You have told the people by word of mouth and through the Standard about the misfortunes that would befail them should they attempt to withdraw and break up the Union. I re-member all this for I heard you, and also read it in the Standard, and have not forgot-ten it. Why should I, when all you sai? has come to pass, and we all see it and know it to be true and are reminded of it every day I. Just about the time President Lincoln call-ed for troops to whip South-Carolina for firing on Fort Sumpter, Governor, I happen-ed to have business in Smithifield, and started down there on the railroad train. On the same cars were volunteer troops going down

down there on the railroad train. On the same cars were volunteer troops going down to take possession of Fort Macon. In fact, North-Carolina was in a state of rebellion; and it filled my heart with sorrow, for I re-collected what you told us of the cylls that would happen to us, and I believed you then, and I know it to be so now, as all of us know it to be so. Governor, you had made a call for a Union meeting in Raleigh a few days previous, and had not withdrawn the call. The secessionists were much enraged a call for a Union meeting in Baleigh a few days previous, and had not withdrawn the call. The secessionists were much enraged at it, for I heard one man on the train say : "That d—n Holden has kept up his call for a Union meeting. He ought not to be allow-ed to stay here." Others responded in the same manner and they threatened you with personal violence, hanging, &c. How could you, Governor, stand up against these mean to You had to yield, but we all know that it was not voluntary ; and I believed that your heart was right, because our hearts wav-right. We were grieved and subdued, and had to await our time, Governor, did we not the bloody war was progressing. I had business at Hillsboro', and again took the cars for that place. Governor, you had made your famous call for peace. Oh, how it gladdlened my heart. It was the first streak of dawn after a long night of darkness and terror and suffering. While on the cars this time, I heard ahother conversation. One man blazed out an oath against Holden and said you ought to be hung for wanting peace. In sm-other seat, another one said, "well, you onglat

other seat, another to know that he is a Union man and traitor to know that he is a Union man and Union to the South." Another one said, "ho will demoralize our army if we let him live any longer." I did not hear any one speak well for you. If you had any friends among them, Governor, they were afraid. I was too much frightened to open my mouth. What could I have done? Nothing, Only I thought of all these things and loved you, being a Union man and suffering for the Union cause. I feit that it was my cause and you were suffering for me also, Governor. But how is it now, Governor? All the se-But how is it now, Governor? All the se-cessionists are gone—none are to be found. They call you a secessionist ; they say you are the only secessionist in the State, that you were the father of secession, and but for your works in favor of secession the South would never have gone out of the Union.— Sometimes I ask some of them why they did not vote for you. They say you were a so-cessionist. The same men called you a Union man during the war and before the war.— They called you a traitor to the South and wanted to hang you. Now, Governor, this is so. I know it all to be so, because I have seen it and heard it, and I am not blind, nor deaf, nor a fool. seen it and heard it, and I am not offind, for deaf, nor a fool. Governor, you were mobbed for your Union aentiments. You had to conceal yourself to prevent assassination. We all know that it was on account of your devotion to the Union. But now the very party, under whose Confederacy by and whose influence these things were done, call you the secessionist, and will not own it themselves. How does all this happen, Governor ? It would not be so among honest politicians. But I am not surprised. Menthat would have murdered yon in 1864, or men that would have looked upon your murder at that time 's a great benefit to the Confederacy and re-viced at it, are not a whit too good or hon-it to refrain from calling you a sccessionist; deaf, nor a fool. st to refrain from calling you a scessionist; and eat their own words and charges uttered gainst you during the war, when they was-id to hang you for being a Union man and raitor to the South. <text><text>

Its business here will be promptly and efficiently conducted by the local Agent, Mr. James A. Moore.

scattered and dispersed, and know no where to call home." These are some of the fruits of secession But South-Carolina would have it so.

----CASES BEFORE THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

We are again indebted to Lieut, A.B. Gardner, Adj't, 7th V. R. C., and Ast, Superintendent Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, for Sub, District of Raleigh, consisting of the counties of Wake, Harnett, Chatham and Moore, for the following report of cases tried by him for the week ending May 5th 1866 -

W. C. Parker, (white,) plaintiff, rs. Wil-liam High, (freedman,) defendant : all of the City of Raleigh ; money demanded on con tract, \$8 00; settled by compromise.

Logan Jones, (freedmen.) plaintiff, rs. Da id Wicker, (white.) all of the City of Ra leigh; money demanded on contract, \$14 00; judgment for plaintiff in full amount, defen-dant absent—judgment rendered by default, evi ence of due service and proof of claim. Mary Blake, (freedwoman.) plaintiff. rs. Wi! lis Blake, (freedman,) defendant; of Wake county; for refusal to contribute to his wife's support ; judgment for plaintiff-defendant shall be confined in jail for 30 days unless he complies with judgment.

Mrs. M. M. Henry, (white,) plaintiff, rs. Britton Hawkins, (freedman,) defendant; all of the City of Raleigh; money demanded on contract, \$8 00, for house rent ; judgment for plaintiff in partial sum of \$2 00-plaintiff being absent, no evidence to prove charge of \$6 00, defendant denies same, D. Booker, (freedmaa,) plaintiff, rs. John Sorrell, (white,) defendant; of Wake coun-

ty; money due on contract, \$10 00; judgment for plaintiff in partial sum of \$9 00-money paid in Court. John Smith, (freedman,) plaintiff, rs.

Thomas Lawrence, defendant; plaintiff of Chatham, defendant of Wake; replevin-to obtain possession of a nule said to be the property of plaintiff; judgment—that the mule belonged to neither party being bran-ded and proven to be U. S. property, it must e turned over to this Court on Tuesday, May 8th, at 10 A. M., or the defendant be

arrested and summarily dealt with, Cyrus McLean, (freedman,) plainfiff, cs. J. Hatcher, (white.) defendant; of Harnett county; money due on contract, \$4 00; judgment for plaintiff-money to be paid in two days.

Nancy McNeill, (freedwoman,) plaintiff, s. Samuel Parker. (white,) defendant; of Harnett county ; application for an order for custody of Ephraim, minor child of plain-tiff; custody of child decreed to plaintiffthe order was complied with. Nancy McNeill, (freedwoman.) plaintiff,

s. Casy McLean, (freedman.) defendant; of Harnett county; application for an order for custody of Anderson, minor child of plain-tiff; custody of child decreed to plaintiffthe order was complied with. Hannibald McAllister, (freedman.) plaintiff,

ex. John Green, (white.) defendant ; of Harnett county; money demanded for services rendered; judgment for plaintiff. Violet Spears, (freedwoman.) plaintiff, rs. Lee. Hatcher, defendant; of Harnett coun-

ty; claim for 4 bushels of corn-balance due for services rendered in 1965; judgment for plaintiff for amount claimed.

We learn from the Wadesborough Arous that Gov. Worth has appointed Gen, Atlas J. Dargan, of Anson, one of his Aids with the rank of Colonel. The General accepts the appointment.

It is a noteworthy fact that Goy, Worth has thus far appointed no unconditional Union man to office. The time will soon come to appoint Directors in the various Railroad corporations. We predict that every out-and-out Union man will be ejected, and secessionists or latter-day war men ap-pointed in their places.

THE MEMPHIS RIOT. The following account of the late bloody

ollision of races in Memphis appears in the Jincianati Gazette : MEMPHIIS, May 2d.

Progress.

The riot was resumed this morning, and continued with much fury until noon, with onsequences equally as disastrous as those of yesterday. Before day light a crowd of some five hun-

lred negroes attempted to gain admission to the fort and secure the arms in the Arseial, but were defiantly met by the commandand out were definitely net by the command-ing officer who threatened them with grape shot if they dld not instantly disperse, when they immediately retired. General rioting commenced about nine o'clock, beginning w the declaration of a negro in a low grog ery that every damned white man in the ity would be killed before the cessation of ostilities, which declaration reaching the ars of several white men, resulted in the violent death of the negro. Then the war be gan in earnest. Startling rumors reached the business portion of the city, and citizens arming themselves with all sorts of weapons rushed frantically in crowds to the scene of the riot, breaking into gun and pistol stores as they went, and appropriating all the arms they could find. They were followed by the Sheriff's force, the police force, firemen, and a posse, organized and armed by the Mayor. outh street was again the battle ground.-Here the negroes had collected to the number of at least 1.500, bearing aloft a black flag as their standard, and hooting, veiling, and firing in every direction. Most of them were discharged soldiers, still wearing their uniforms, and were armed with muskets. The citizens charged on them, pouring in a vol-ley of shot at the same time, which caused the negroes to run, leaving some filteen or twenty of their brethen dead and wounded on the ground. The return fire killed one citizen and mortally wounded two others -The advantage was pressed and the negroes were driven helter-skeiter beyond the city limits, scattering in every direction. Variou

numors are affort as to the number killed, but it cannot be less than fifteen. I have positive knowledge of eight. I could not learn the names of the white men. Outside the city limits the torch was applied to sevthe city limits the forch was applied to sev-eral negroes' dwellings, which are now a mass of smoking ruins. The white troops finally succeeded in stopping the riot, and all is now quiet, with the exception of occasional firing in the suburbs. Violence to penceable ne-groes has ceased. But very few make their appearance on the streets. Most of the black rioters are skulking beyond the city limits, and the white troops,

of whom there are only two companies, are isarming them as rapidly as possible. Some fear an outbreak to-night, but think the riot is at an end, as the negroes have been badly worsted, and there is not much disposition to molest them while they firment and police are much incensed over the death of their comrades killed yesterday, and are prevented with difficulty from wraking further vengence on the blacks. An old citizen, named Ben. Dennis, while

conversing with a negro barber in front of the Bank saloon, on Center alley, to-day, patted him on the back, and remarked, within the hearing of some white men, that

Most of the Counties in the State epresented. Ex-Gov, Wickliffe was chosen temporary

The resolutions adopted are as follows : That we declare our warmest attachmen to the Union of the States under the Con

stitution. That the Federal Government is one limited and restricted powers. That the exercise of any power by the Federal Government not delegated to it by he Constitution, is a usurpation to deprive

the people of their liberties. That Congress has no right to deprive any

State of representation in Congress, That the Federal Government has not the right to abridge the freedom of speech, or of

the press, and that their suppression is the destruction of every principle of constitutional liberty. That the Federal Government has no righ

to try civilians by military commissions and drup-head courts-martial. That the question of suffrage belongs ex-clusively to the States.

That we recognize the abolition of slavery as an accomplished fact, but earnestly assert that Kentucky has the right to regulate th political status of the negroes within he erritory.

That the writ of habeas corpus should have been fully restored as soon as the war was ended

That we earnestly request the Governmen to practice the most rigid economy, and prosecute those who have been guilty o prosecute those who have been gu fraud, corruption and embezzlement, That large standing armies are not to

tolerated in times of peace. That taxation should be made equal and

miform, and that the Government securitie should not be exempt from taxation.

That the thanks of the country are due to President Johnson for his vetoes of the Freed men's Bureau and Civil Rights Bills.

That our Senators and a majority of our Representatives in Congress have acted sat-isfactorily to the people, and merit our

thanks. The resolutions conclude as follows: We declare to the people of our own be-loved C-mmonwealth as well as to the peo-ple of the whole Union, that we have mel not to foment discord but to heal dissen-sions, and to endeavorato the utmost of our power to bring back our Government to its ancient purity, and to try to make it such as it was in the days of Washington, of Jeffer-

son and of Jackson. We wish to maintain and save both the constitution and the Union as they came to us from the hands of our patriot fathers; to preserve the rights and liberties of our citizens ; to maintain all the safeguards of the Constitution intact and inviolate, and to rescue the Government from the vandal grasp of that radical Congress whose governing principle of action is "rule or ruin."

The Democratic party is not sectional, but is coextensive with the Union itself. Its mission is not to destroy, but to restore con-cord and fraternity, and to resist all en-croachments, from whatever quarter they may

come, upon the Constitution and the liber-erties of the people. This is the great work we propose to ac-complish. To these noble and patriotic pur-poses we invite the co-operation of every patriot throughout our country. Ex-Gov. Merriwether was elelected perm

nent President of the Convention, and Judge Alvin Duvall nominated for Clerk of t Court of Appeals.

Washington, Madison, Monroe, Harrison Tyler and Taylor, were Episcopalions; Jef-ferson, John Adams, and John Quincy Adams, were Unitarians; Jackson, Polk and Lincoln, were Presbyterians; Van Buren was of the Dutch Reformed Church. The surviving Presidents are Fillmore, a Unitarian, Pierce, a Trinitarian Congregationalist, till recently he has joined the Episcopal Church; Buchanan, an Episcopalian during his term of office but is said to have joined the Pres-byterians this year; and Johnson is a Pres-byterian.

office by Andrew Johnson, Military Govern-or, or William G. Brownlow, Governor of Tennessee, all of whom are hereby declared to be qualified voters upon their complying with the requirements of this act : Provided That this latter clause shall not apply to any commission issued upon any election which may have been held.

may have been held. SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That the Governor of the State shall, within sixty days after the passage of this act, appoint a commissioner of registration for each and every county in the State, who shall, without delay, enter upon the discharge of his duties, and who shall have full power to adminis-ter the necessary on the provided by this act. ter the necessary oaths provided by this act SEC. 3. Be it further enacted. That said commissioner shall issue certificates of regis-tration to every white soldier who may have served in, and been honorably discharged from, the army or navy of the United States since the said 1st day of January, 1862, upon since the said ist day of January, 1863, upon the production of the proper certificate of such service and discharge, or legal evidence of the loss of such discharge. Baid com-missioner shall issue certificates of registra-tion to all those who voted in the said November, February and March elections, upon production of the poll-books of the election at which said voter voted, or a certified at which said voter voted, or a certified copy, under oath, of such poll book in case the voter may have removed to another coun-ty, or upon the affidavit of two enfranchized citizens, known to the commissioner to have been unconditional Union men throughout the rebellion, in case said poll-books may be

And he shall issue certificates of registration to those citizens of Tennessee who have been appointed to office by the said military or civil Governors upon the production of the commission showing such appointment, or proper certificate of the Secretary of State. that such commission was issued, in case of loss. But every other person claiming to be entitled to the privilege of the elective fran-chise, as provided in this act, shall, before he obtains a certificate thereof, prove by the evidence of two competent witnesses known to the commissioner to have been themselves at all times unconditional Union men, that at all times unconditional Union men, that they are personally acquainted with the per-son so claiming, and that they verily believe that he has not been guilty of any of the disqualifications hereinbefore specially men-tioned, which proof shall be taken upon af-fidavit, subscribed by said witnesses and filed in said office of said commissioner; and said applicant shall also take and sub-scribe the following oath before the commis-sioner of remistation.

scribe the following oath before the commis-sioner of registration: I do solemnly swear that I have never vol-untarily borne arms against the government of the United States for the purpose or with the intention of alding in the late rebellion, nor have I with any such intention at any time given aid, counsel, or encouragement to said rebellion, or to any act, of hostility to the government of the United States. I fur-ther swear that I have never sought or ac-courd any office, either civil or military, or cepted any office, either civil or military, or attempted to exercise the functions of any office, either civil or military, under the au thority or pretended authority of the so-call-ed Confederate States of America, or of any insurrectionary States, hostile or opposed to the authority of the United States government, with the intent and desire to aid said rebellion ; and that I have never given a voluntary support to any such government or authority. So help me God. SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That no person shall be entitled to vote at any State,

person shall be entitled to vote at any State, county, district, or municipal election, or any other election beld under the laws of this State, unless he shall have been registered and shall have received a certificate thereof as provided in this act; and any person swearing falsely to any of the facts required to be sworn to by the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and upon conviction thereof shall suffer all the penai-tics provided by law for such offence; and this act and all the provisions thereof shall be strictly construed to provent evasion thereo-of, and the judges of all the circuit and criminal courts of this State shall give this act specially in charge to the grand jury at each term of such court.

COLLEGE ON LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN-ES ABLISHED BY THE MUNIFICENCE OF A SIN OLE INDIVIDUAL, FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE WHITE CHILDREN OF THE SOUTH .- We are indebted to the New York Observer for the following interesting and important intelligence : "A wealthy Christian gentleman, of this

city who is well known as among the fore-most in very good enterprise, Christopher R. Robert, Esq., the founder of Robert college, Robert, Esq., the founder of Robert college, at Constantinople, which he endowed with his own funds, has, for some months been in East Tennessee for the purpose of establish-ing a college for the education of the white children of the South. He has purchased the whole of Lookout Mountain, the scene of one of the most hotly contested and impor-tant battles in the late war, a splendid site for each an institution of fording a splendid tant battles in the late war, a splendid site for such an institution, affording a splendid view of the Valley of the Tennessee. He has also purchased some four or five hundred acres on Missionary Ridge, together with the Government building, erected at an ex-pense of \$150,000, and eithes or both sites will be occupied as may seem most desirable. The buildings slroady here will accomodate four or five hundred pupils, and arrange-ments have been made for opening the insti-tution on the 16th of May next. It will be under the care of flew Edward. Williams a under the care of Rev. Edward Williams, a under the care of field. Edward, withhans, a graduate of Yale Collge and of Princeton Theological Seminary, who is a scholar and clergyman of experience. Mr. Robert having retired from active business with an ample retired from active business with an ample fortune, is devoting himself, quietly but effi-ciently, to the work of doing good, not only with his money, but by personal effort. He is one of those good and wise men who choose to be executors of their own estates, and thus secure the approbation of the funds in the way that will accomplish most for the ends he has in view "

in the way that will accomplish most for the ends he has in view." A nobler or more magnificent charity could not well have been conceived, and should, as doubtless it will, hand down the name of Christopher Robert to an immortality far more to be desired than that of the "Great more to be desired than that of the "Great Captains" who contended for the millitary possession of "Lookout," and whose haurels were won by the slaughter of their fellow man. "Future generations will rise up and call him blessed."

TRIBUTE TO THE DEAD OF BOTH ARMIES The ladies of Columbus, Mississippi, recent-ly decorated the graves of the Confederate ly decorated the graves of the Confederate dead in the cemetery of that city. They also paid the same mark of respect to the memory of same forty federal soldiers bur-fed near by. This act elicits the approval of the press of that city, which claims that the war being over, no distinctions should be made between the departed heroes of oppo-site sides.—Prior buy Express.

ELECTION IN PETHEMANIAT,-Col. Charles F. Collier has been elected Mayor of Peters-burg-an excellent selection. The vole was, Collier 694, Dodson 570, Lyon 161,

Very respectfully your friend, JOHN ROSEMOND.

Progress of the Chalers at New York, NEW YORK, May 9.-The Health Offi ports four new cases of cholera, but aths, in the hospital ship since last rep

