The Weekly Standard

W. W. HOLDEN.

J. W. HOLDEN. W. W. HOLDEN & SON.

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The President's Policy.

The representatives of the States should be LOYAL MEN, willing to abide by and be DEVOTED TO THE UNION AND THE CONSTITU-TION OF THE STATES.

ALL responsible positions and places ought to be confined distinctly and clearly to men who are UNMISTAKABLY AND UNQUESTIONA-BLY LOYAL .- President's Reply to the Virginia Committee

I hold it my duty to recommend the admission of every State to its share in public legislation when it presents itself in the persons of representatives whose LOYALTY CAN-NOT BE QUESTIONED under any existing constitutional or LEGAL TEST .- President's Veto

The Constitution declares that no State shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate of the United States without its consent. Then, where do we stand? All that is needed to finish this great work of restoration is for the two Houses respectively to determine the question. Oh! but some one will say, "A traitor might come in!" The answer to that is that each House must be the judge, and if a traitor presents himself, cannot either House know that he is a traitor And if he is a traitor, can they not kick him out of the door, and send him back, saying to the people who sent him, "You MUST SEND US A LOYAL MAN?" Is there any difficulty in that? If a traitor presents himself to either House, cannot that House say to him, " No, you cannot be admitted into this body. Go back. We will not deny your people the right of representation, but THEY MUST SEND A LOYAL REPRESENTATIVE."-President's Address to the Soldiers and Sailors.

I will put an end to the Freedmen's Bureau just as soon as the South, by proper action for the PROTECTION OF THE FREED MEN, make it unnecessary.—President's Interries with Governor Cox.

Death of Hon. George E. Badger.

This distinguished man expired at his residence in this City, Friday, of paralysis, at an advanced age. He was suddenly stricken down in the early part of 1864, and has since lingered, deprived to a great extent of those extraordinary powers of mind which have rendered him so illustrious in the history of our State.

Mr. Badger never evinced solicitude for the Navy, Senator in the Congress of the victorious in the summer sunlight. Convention of North-Carolina in 1861. In all these positions he acquitted himself with marked ability. He was a great lawyer, a disinterested, patriotic statesman-a ripe scholar, a most accomplished orator, and a high-toned, honorable, good man. More we could not say, and less could not be said in

justice to the deceased. Though his death has long been expected. owing to his enfeebled condition, yet the announcement of the solemn fact has occasioned profound sorrow in this community. as it will throughout the State.

The Sentinel sneers at the "best govern ment in the world," and says it has "stripped" our people, and made them the poorest of any people on earth." This is not so .-Our people have been stripped, impoverished, and ruined by the secessionists and their latter-day war allies like the Editors of the Sentinel. We tried to prevent this. We called on the State to resist Mr. Davis and force a peace, which would have prevented a vast deal of the suffering, loss, and calamity which have overtaken us: but we were not regarded, save as a traitor to the Confederate cause. The counsel of others was taken, and the result is known. The Sentinel will not be permitted to falsify history by charging that the federal government is the prime cause of our ruin. Up to the moment when the cotton States made the fatal plunge, the South had known the government only in benefits and blessings, and so far as the government was concerned, it had made no threat even against the South. It was secession that ruined us.

We know it is unpopular at this time, in this quarter, to write these things and publish them, but we intend to maintain the truth without regard to consequences.

We publish to day the communication of Anti-Repudiator, without agreeing with him in what he says in regard to the Stay Law. We will, however, add this: A legal friend being asked what construction he placed on the Stay Law, replied "that if the Court should construe it according to the established rules of English grammar, that two negatives destroyed each other, there would be nothing left of the law, and it could never come before the Court to be construed."

Our neighbors of the Sentinel appear to be distressed at the idea that something may be done, somehow or other, to prohibit them from voting. If "the Confederacy" had succeeded Union men would have been proscribed, their property confiscated, and unless they had begged pardon on their knees or fled the country, they would have been murdered. Our amiable neighbors would have said amen, especially to the latter. Do our neighbors really think they ought to be allowed to vote, in the Union, under the stars and stripes, side by side with loyal Union men? Let them catch their breath and say really, before they answer. No swearing allowed in school.

Attention is invited to the advertisement of boarding house, by Mrs. Frank I. Wilson. in to-day's Standard. Mrs. W. is sure to excel in every thing she undertatkes.

We make the following extracts from the ast number of the Favetteville News

"We know not what others think—we care little what may be the result of our expression of opinion—but we would rather see the United States the conquered province of Russia or Austria, and have the taskmaster set over her citizens, than to see the South accept a partnership in the government on such humiliating terms. [The terms proposed by the committee on reconstruction. We would rather than see this behold the smoke of desolation ascending from every hamlet in the land, surrounded by a million of drunken bummers, under a Sherman, whose hellish deeds of atrocity certainly could not be excelled even by the devil in carnate, aided by all his imps, and assisted by the enlightened suggestions of Beast But-ler and Hunter. We would rather see every man in the South a shackled inmate of Fort Lafayette, or Pulaski, or Warren; and would feel a sort of delight at the contemplation of a thousand headless trunks every morning, and the dripping blades of a thousand threatening gulillotines, in preference to the humiliating disgrace which will follow the ratification of these articles, by which we divest ourselves of a birthright, and in condivest ourselves of a birthright, and in con-sideration thereof get ten years credit in which to pay our taxes, and the right to send a set of Holdenites to Congress. God for-bid! Shall the South ask for a representa-tion when forced to send as her delegates those who fought against her throughout her most trying struggle, and who did all in their power to ruin her prosperity, and were foremost in bedaubing her with the mud and

fifth of disgrace?

Shall we make more concessions than those made already? Shall we trust the promises made already? of this Congress which proposes the price for our dishonor, as we trusted the promises of Holden, that if we would repudiate our debt and abolish slavery, we would get back into the Union, only to be cheated? No! rather suffer every woe to which flesh is heir than fix infamy and eternal disgrace on our selves. If they wish to make these things the law, let the responsibility rest on them; not on us, to our everlasting shame and

dishonor. Now, we purpose to define what our people mean, and all they mean, when they say

they are loyal.

They mean that circumstances, over which they could exert no control, and against which they struggled long and well, have rendered it necessary either to seek some other clime, or to give their allegiance to the United States, that it was most convenient to give it to the United States, that to receive the priction of that government it was neoath taken, it became a matter of honor to give up all intent of resistance to the author ity of that government, and a matter of dution which was sworn to be supported.

The men who took these oaths and who who have been obedient and faithful and loyal to the laws, are not at heart friends of the government of which they are subjects. They were defented by the United States in an attempt to perfect a long cherished scheme which must have resulted in the greatest benefit and advantage to themselves. They were human, and they could feel noth-ing else than bitterness for those whose tri-umph was in the ruin of their hopes and the blasting and crushing out of their aspiraoffice, but confined himself to the walks of tions. They do not love the government of his profession; yet he had been a member of the United States—the "Stars and Stripes" the Legislature from the town of Newbern, for they have seen it trailed in defeat too of a Judge of the Superior Courts, Secretary of ten as their starry crossed battle flag waved

The glory and strength of the nation and the glory and strength of the nation and its reputation abroad is a matter of small concern to the Southern captives. No hope of future national grandeur dazzles them, no dream of the American Eagle with one foot on the North and the other on the South pole, with the tip of his tail in the Pacific and the beak of his bill in the Atlantic ocean, ever awakens the proud reflection that they are American citizens, but on the other hand they sneer at this proud bird of free dom, and actually refer to him sometimes as a buzzard! They predict that the time will come when "one and indivisible" shall mean a hundred little principalities preying on

one another.

They have no veneration for the government, no love for the flag, no feeling of se-curity for their interests, no very great de-sire to continue under the government any longer than necessarily compelled by coer-cion. If they had the power to establish a Confederacy before they were whipped they would have established it, and it is reasona-ble to believe that if they could establish it now they would do so, but for their oaths of allegiance. These onths were to the effect that they would support the Constitution; should they ever be required to do more, or should the Constitution be subverted, these

oaths are worth nothing.
It strikes us that to the Government of the United States eleven conquered provinces, for such at present the Southern States are, of a population one-half as great as that of government which holds them in subjection, burning with the memories of wrongs and with hearts rankling with the most bitter hatred and longing for vengeauce, only restrained by their pledges of honor which they desire faithfully to fulfill—it strikes us that such provinces would be an element weakness rather than strength, and that the closer the Constitution which they had sworn to obey and support was observed, the greater would be the chance of preventing out-break, for if their fidelity to promises be the only safeguard, the bargain be not performed on both sides literally, then there is no bar-gain, no promise, and no safeguard against passions being inflamed into violence."

The Editor of the News is Capt. Benjamin Robinson, who was arrested and brought to this City some months since, on a charge of sedition, for expressions not half so violent and seditious as the foregoing. Gen. Ruger kindly released him on his parole; and it was understood at the time that Gov. Worth. then Provisional Treasurer, interceded for him and agreed to be his surety that he would do

We make the following extract from the North-Carolinian, printed at Wilson, in this State:

"Returning reason may restore that government to its pristine glory, but we, who venerate wisdom and love honor, must ever detest the vile puppets who have usurped in the councils of the nation the places open filled by honorable men, and we laugh to scorn their futile attempts to impose on us erms which no people, not entirely

of common sense, could accept.

We have asked for restoration, but we cannot accept it on the basis of New England's "blue laws," nor will we have it with a portion of our fellow-citizens disfranchis-ed, for having done what they deemed their duty, and what, before Almighty God, we could not hesitate to do again."

The following is from a paper called The

State, published at Weldon, in this State: "A strong man armed, comes into your house, despoils you of your goods, robs, burns, ravishes, destroys and lays waste.—You rise in arms against him. But he says, "Hands off; I have on your dear father's garments, and as you love and regard him, and are 'loyal' to his memory, respect and reverence my person!" Now, what is it to reverence my person!" Now, what is it to you that the ruffian has on your father's old clothes? Does it excuse his crimes and

them and make them more hateful? He to you, as one who has stolen the garme of heaven to serve the devil with. Who to the citizen that in the name of the Union, and under the 'flag,' like snormities are committed? Is his outburst of indignation to be hushed; his revolting sense of injustice and wrong to be smothered and repressed with the shallow and meaningless cry of 'loyalty.' Men crowd, languish, die in prison, thrust there to rot without charges n prison, thrust there to rot, without che without crime. Men-and, sye, womire hung, without indictment and without rial by jury, or any other mode known to the Constitution and the law. Citizens are recuted, under the sentence of court-mar-als or military commissions, organized, in the main, to convict men, not to try them The American, the Anglo-Saxen respect for liberty and law is daily outraged and violated; Freedmen's Bureau, Civil Rights bills, crowd our statute books, in high-handed scorn and defiance of the Constitution, the ights of the States and the citizen. But you must stand dumb, like sheep before shearers, for fear some patriot, ignorant as arrogant, will cry 'loyalty' or 'dialoyalty,' as the case may be."

The following is from the Petersburg

"There is no guaranty, and can be non for the future maintenance by this people North or South, of our form of government except a conviction that it is a blessing. the South it is now nothing but a curse, known to her people solely through the tax gatherers, the confiscation agents, and the present and past plunderers, revilers, and disturbers of the peace of her people.

"Can you afford to make this condition of

things perpetual? Brute force may enforce this relation for a time, but it cannot for all

"The South (God help us!) lies prostrate heneath a majority that has prostituted the freest form of government under heaven to the worst purposes of tyranny. Caligula or Nero would be a better ruler than the infuriate mob that seems to have no reason, no morse. If we are knaves, it is high time for us to cringe and fawn. If we are cowards, et us tremble. Thank God! we are neither We are men who know our rights, and among those rights are some in ones that we will maintain to the last gasp.
We have no arms. We have surrendered the
vocation of soldier. We no longer confront we are strong in honor and endurance, and we will suffer any extremity of ill before we will sink into that meek servility which renounces manhood and makes life despicable.

There can be no hope for the restoration of the Union as long as such sentiments are approved by any considerable portion of our people. But it is a sad reflection that just such newspapers as the above are most popular, and have a good circulation, while Union papers in our midst are languishing for want of support. Either these Editors and those who approve their course are crazy, or they do not desire the restoration of the Union. The papers referred to profess to be the particular friends of President Johnson. We have no confidence in their sincerity. They are really among the worst enemics the President has.

We turn with pleasure from such language as we have quoted above, to the following manly and patriotic remarks delivered by Senator Call, of Florida, at the recent Brook Banquet in New York City. If every Southern man would talk and act as Mr. Call does, sectional feeling would at once cease, harmony and friendship would be restored, and the doors of Congress would soon fly open to welcome the members from the recently insurgent States Mr. Call said . "Under the influence of the speeches

have heard, and especially the sentiments which have fallen from General Slocum, I feel that it is indeed to a restored Union that you propose to return the people of the South to the United States, in which they shall be in the full communion of political rights and sympathy with the North. Un-der the genial influence of such declarations and of such a policy, the Southern hearts warm into earnest affection, and they seize eagerly the hand of fellowship extended to them. We, too, gentlemen, can say, "We have buried our dead." We remember them sadly and tenderly as thos, who bravely died for what they thought was right. The prst, with its political memories, is gone; the bloody struggle with its the bloody struggle, with its horrors, has passed away. If we of the South sometimes recall it, it is because (as General Slocum will bear me witness.) we so bore ourselves in that great contest that at least no reproach was cast on the name of American manhood and no taint on our honor. If, as some think, there was error in our opinions, few will deny that there was also profound earnestness and sincerity. The Southern States have accepted the invitation of the Government to return to the Union, to renew the obligations of their people as American citizens. We come with our hearts open—with all hostile recollections buried--ready and anxious for a re-newal of American fraternity. As we were honorable and sincere in our struggle, so now we come with untarnished faith to pledge ourselves to the Union and the Con-stitution. We have no reservations; the battle-fields of the future will find our people-as those of the past have found themmanly and brave, but henceforth, and for all time, she will shed her blood as freely for the United States as she has poured it out against them. In this rivalry I venture to answer for them—they will not allow themselves to be distanced. It is not, gentlemen, for us of the South to say what shall be the policy of the government toward is. Our part is that of silence and of hope. The restored Union is yet without practical recognition, unless indeed it has it, as I believe it has, in the sympathies of the American peo-ple, and more especially in the hearts of the brave men against whom we fought, of whom General Slocum is the representative and the type. I may venture, however, gentlemen, to assure you that in some way, either with or without law, I believe the people of the South are in the Urion, and that they intend to remain in it, and to be equal to any portion of the country in a proper submission to law, and the honest maintenance of con-

stitutional right." Under a Pressure. Our neighbor of the Sentinel opens on the

Banks of the State" as follows: "There are times in the history of comnunities and nations, when the sober second thought or a chan se of circumstances entirely neutralize the prejudices of the public, which have been created under the pressure of political or other excitements, to the great damage of the thing, person or persons."

The above is from the pen of Mr. Pell. It s luminous. Mr. Gales never wrote in that style. What does it mean? We have copied the entire sentence. The immortal J. N., whose fame is the common property of man-kind, should be sent for to "remove the

THE ATTENTION of members of the Convention and others is invited to the advertisement of the boarding house of Mrs. Dupre, in the Standare to-day.

Recting of the Har and Citizens Rajeigh in honor of the late Goo

suant to previous notice a me the Bar of this City, attended by many of ou best citizens, assembled in the Court House at 4 o'clock Saturday evening last, to do honor to the memory of our distin fellow-citizen, the late George E. Badger .-We noticed among the members of the Bar present, the Hon. Charles Manly, who was called to the Chair, the Hon. B. F. Moore, Ex-Gov. Bragg, Hon. S. H. Rogers, Hon. K. P. Battle, L. P. Olds, Esq., and many others. Among the citizens present we noticed His Honor, the Mayor, E.B. Freeman, Esq., Chas. Dewey, A. Miller, C. B. Harrison, J. A. McKimmon, Dr. Mason, Capt. Lawrence, Dr. Wm. G. Hill, Jesse Brown, Dr. Lacy, C. B. Root, Gen. Cox and the members of the

On taking the Chair, Gov. Manly addressed the meeting as follows:

Fellow-citizens and Fellow-members of the Bar:

If I had the intellectual or physical ability at this time to deliver an eloquent eulogium upon the death of our friend, this is not the occasion nor this the audience for which I upon the death of our friend, this is not the occasion nor this the audience for which I should deem it necessary to do so. From a very long and intimate acquaintance with the deceased, commencing with our boyhood, and reaching to the termination of his life—after a period of fifty years or more of intimate political, social and personal friendship without having a cloud intervening between us—I think it, parappe, not inappropriate to give to many here, who did not know the carly history of Mr. Badger and his career, a few facts that may, perhaps, interest them.

He was born on the 13th of April, 1795. and was seventy-one years of age last mont He was a poor young man. Having received from his uncle, Bela Badger, of Philadelphia, a portion of his education, he came to Newbern and studied law in the office of his kinsman, the late John Stanly. He came here in the summer of 1816 to obtain a li-cense (he then only twenty-one years of age,) to go into Court. It was then that I first became acquainted with him. He obtained his license and returned to Newbern, and, in the course of that summer; he was elected a member of the Legislature from the town of Newbern. He came here a boy, the youngest man in the Assembly, though of rare promise and attainments, extraordinary colloquial ability and fine debating power, and instanty took a position that no other man had known or thought—like a meteor that had shot down among them, no one knowing from

whence it came. I remember it well.

The late Chief Justice Ruffin, who was at that time a member of the Legislature from the town of Hillsborough', was elected, dur-ing that session, a Judge of the Superior Court. Being attracted by the brilliant talent developed at so early a period in Mr. Badger, he invited him to go to Hillsboro, take his bundle of papers with him, and stay there. He did so. He took his pracice in the Courts and very early became dis tinguished as one of the leading members of the bar, as he was. While on this circuit, (I forget how long,) he married the daughter of Gov, Turner in the town of Louisburg where he lived but a short time before h was elected a judge of the Superior Court.— I remember being there at the time when William Moore, a member of the Legislature from that County, who was a friend of Mr. Badger's, came home with post haste to let us know he was elected. I remember sion at night-men, women and childrenwife died and he married again—the daughter of the late Col. Polk, by whom he had two children. After some the same she died and he married the accomplished lady who is now his wife. Wherever he went he made his mark on account of his independence and his great skill in the mangement of a cause; he took a case up and pursued it without reference to party. He continued but a short time a judge, the at tractions of a lucrative practice were too on the bench and returned to the bar.

Of his career as a lawyer it is unneces In social intercourse as a friend, as politician, no man ever held a more fair or open hand than he. Every one will remem-ber in the memorable campaign when Har-rison was elected President of the United States, he was a Whig in principle, and the course he took in advocating the claims the State; the campaign papers that he wrote and the speeches that he published.— The labor of writing was very great to hir the mere corporeal business was very irl-some to him—and when it was urged upohim to do anything for the cause he say, "I will do anything towards making speech, but I cannot write." The great can paign or State paper—whichever you ma call it—which was circulated all over the United States-he drew up. We used

furnish him with an amanuensis while h would speak.

I remember being in his office on that or casion seeing him walking across the flor making a speech, when Henry W. Miller writin the amanucasis, sitting at the table writin down in short, as he could, when it was a terwards revised. That paper was publisl ed by a committee and circulated over the ed by a committee and circulated over the State, and re-published and re-printed over the United States, and was, conf strongest partisan paper for the life, character and history of William Henry Harrison Harrison was elected as you know, Pres dent, and he invited Mr. Badger to take seat in the Cabinet, and he did so. He was Secretary of the Navy and continued so, believe, until nearly the close of the for years when he returned home. He was a terwards elected Senator in Congress, an you know how he stood up with such me as Clay and Webster, Calboun and Bento: and in the Supreme Court with Reverd Johnson, Webster and others, inferior I none of them. And when the war separate this country he had then business in the Si preme Court of the United States to a veil large amount, which promised to be of extraordinary benefit and profit.

I believe fullow-citizens, this is all I have

I believe, fellow-citizens, this is all I hav to say, You know his cluracter. Yo know how kind and benevolent a man l was, and, I suppose, he had no enemies i the world; how he lived, publicly and prvately, the friend of everybody, and everybody, I believe, his friend. These are a fe instances in his history which every citize in the State will cherish, and which may no be inappropriate to those who are here

At the conclusion of Gov. Manly's addres on motion of Q. Busbee, Esq., Ed. G. Hay wood, Esq., was chosen Secretary.

On motion of B. F. Moore, Esq., a com mittee of five was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the

The chairman appointed the followin pentleman a committee, Messrs, B. F. Moor Chomas Bragg, K. P. Battle, W. S. Maso and R. W. Lassiter, who retired and return ing reported the following, through the chairman, Mr. Moore:

WHEREAS, It hath pleased Divine Prov dence to take from among us our much hor ored fellow-citizen and friend, the Hon Ge E. Badger, it is due alike to his disti ed position in society, and our deep sense the loss we have sustained, to give a publ expression to our feelings. Therefore,

Resolved, That by the death of Mr. Bud

Resolved. That the members of the ba now present be requested, in respectful and affectionate acknowledgment of his kind and considerate treatment of his juniors, and his courtesy to all, to wear the usual badge of ourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That we tender to his afflicted

family our most sincere and heartfelt sympa-thy in this bereavement, and that the Chair-man transmit a copy of these resolutions to them, and have the proceedings of this meetthem, and have the proceedings of this meet-ing inserted in the newspapers of the city.

After reading the resolutions Mr. Moore

It was the happy fortune of my sarly life to become acquainted with Mr. Badger, at the house of my legal preceptor, where he spent a day or two. He was then a Judge on his circuit, and I a student at law. More on his circuit, and I a student at law. More than forty years have passed away, but the interesting occasion is still fresh in my memory. During the greater part of this bygons time we have met at the bar and in the walks of private life. It was indeed my happy fortune to make his acquaintance, but it was my still happier fortune to enjoy, at all times and almost ever since his warm intimate. and almost ever since, his warm, intimate, unvaried and unreserved friendship. No occurrence has ever drawn the shade of a line

I may justly claim, therefore, to have known him as perfectly as one man may know

For his very distinguished reputation at the bar, it is enough to say of him or any other man, that he was an Ajax among such members of the bar, as Seawell, Hogg, Nash

memoers of the oar, as seaven, nogg, read and Gaston.

Besides being, in my judgment, the most accomplished legal logician I ever heard, he was one of the most eloquent of orators. In conversation the brilliancy and charms of his colloquial powers were dazzling and unri

In truth, Mr. Chairman, the very highestribute which can be paid to the numerous distinguished merits of our departed brother and fellow-citizen requires no sketch from the pencil of fancy. Without the aid of flattery, all may be said of him that can be rea-sonably said of the most gifted and excellent

or men.

The resolutions express, truly, my appreciation of the qualities and character of my lamented friend; and, without another word, I might drop them, as my offering on his tomb. But, as this assemblage is called to-gether at the instance of the bar, I will use it to illustrate one trait of his character, for which he was pre eminently distinguished. The illustration exhibits a degree of stern uprightness, which might serve as a chief orna

ment to the memory of any man, whatever might be his fame in all other greatness. We all know that, notwithstanding every check and restraint, which education, habit and position can place around the amidst an interesting and exciting trial at law, the feelings of the advocate will leanand powerfully lean—towards his client's cause; and it is seldom, indeed, that one, thus moved, can impartially present the full addition to or subtraction from the true merits of both sides. Yet nothing was more common, where Mr. Badger was concerned as counsel, than to commit to his discretion. the task of presenting the case for its fina

This confidence was a proud tribute to his integrity; let it be our ambition to deserve it likewise!

At the conclusion of Mr. Moore's remarks

R. W. Lassiter, Esq., said : I desire to bear some humble part in offer ing the last testimonial of respect and affec-tion to one who has for many years com-manded so much of my admiration for his great talents, and for all those qualities that constitute excellence in human character. In many respects we never shall look upon his like again. This generation will pass away and no counterpart of him will arise to challenge comparison. This century will pass, away, and the historian, who can adorn his pages with another, in all things the equal of this great man, may well be proud of his task, and well deserve the congratulations of

his countrymen.

North-Carolina may well mourn the de parture of one on whom she had delighted to bestow so much honor, and who so nobly filled every position to which she had as-

signed him.

The profession to which he belonged, and which regarded him as the standard of propriety, will unite in mourning the loss of such a man and such a mind. To the rarest powers of logic, he joined a discrimination that was never at fault; and so varied and rich were the stores of his mind, that one scarcely knew which to admire most,—the compactness and force of his argument, or the rhetorical grace and beauty with which

This melancholy occurrence would, at any time, have produced the profoundest sensa-tion in our midst, but, coming as it does, at a time when there is so much to burden and sicken the heart, it is peculiarly distressing
I trust that the influence of his life and character will grow stronger and bri; hter with the flight of years; and, though dead, he may still survive by the beneficient influence he exerted whilst living.

His sun is set! A great luminary has been exerced from the skyl. There is a void

been struck from the sky! There is a void which cannot be filled; and no where is this so deeply felt as in the family of which he was the head and ornament.

But there is a Power that can console i the greatest bereavements and troubles. Let us hope that the loving Father of all may succor, sustain and console them, in this

These resolutions were then unanimously adopted, and the meeting adjourned after the announcement by the chair that the funeral would take place the next afternoon, Sunday from the Episcopal Church, and that the following gentlemen would act as pall-bearers : G W. Mordecai, B. F. Moore, Thos. Bragg, J. H. Bryan, R. W. Lassiter, George Little, Gov. Worth and H. W. Husted,

On Sunday afternoon the Episcopal Church was densely crowded by a large concourse of sympathizing citizens, who after the services at the Church were ended followed the honored remains to the place of their last repose. No higher testimonial of the uni-versal respect entertained for the many vir-tues of Mr. Badger could have been given by the citizens of this community, among whom he had lived so long and by whom he

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.—Having seen i Newbern on the 16th inst., we write to cor rect the mistake. This body will assemble here on the last Wednesday of the month, the 30th day of May.—Newbern Times. Pardons for North-Car

The Sentinel at last admits that are deat has not ordered the pardon of all North-Carolinians whose applications are on file.

The Sentinel thinks the report that all have the sentinel than the sentine The Sentinel at last admits that the Presieen pardoned is a mere servation report, gotten up for effect. It certainly created a sensation with the Sentinel. That paper was delighted for a little while, but it now says:

"We learn, from a triend in Washington, cognizant of the facts, that this announcement is premature. What has been done is, that quite a number of those, whose orime was simply holding a petry office under the late Confederate Government, have been pardoned, most of them upon the recommendation of Gov. Worth, and that their pardons will be forwarded in a short time. The arangaments made by Gov. Worth in reference will be forwarded in a short time. The arrangements made by Gov. Worth, in reference to this matter, are such as will insure the most prompt and the emiliest action possible in the premises. The President, however, must select his own time and way to dispose of them."

How can any "arrangements" which Gov Worth may make "insure the most promp and the earliest action possible?" The mat-ter of pardons is with the President. Gov. Worth can "insure" nothing in this respect By the way, the Sentinel has done gross injustice to the Provisional Governor in re-ation to pardons. It would do no good to correct this injustice. Let it be. We may observe, however, that the Sentinel has been among the State archives, and it says they shall be made to reveal other facts of no less ominous import then the foregoing."-Let us have these "ominous" facts, Mr. Sentinel. What are they?

The Sentinel has recently been engaged i trying to prove that Gov. Worth has influ ence at Washington. We have nothing against Gov. Worth personally, and we regret we cannot agree with him politically.-For the good of the State and the benefit o our people we should be gratified if Gov Worth had not only some influence, but much influence at Washington, provided he would not use it to the injury of the true Union men. Up to a certain period his record as a Union man was good. But Lucifer fell, and so did our worthy Governor He was elected Governor by the secession vote over a true and tried Unionist, and elected because he pandered to secessionist and they expected to use him. We have the testimony of the President himself that his election under the circumstances, was a blow well nigh fatal to the State. He is less Union man now than when he was elected. We regret this, but it is so. He is further than ever from his old friends. He is at length fully in the embraces of the secessionists-of those who sought to destroy the government, and who would rather see it lasted forever than restored on terms that would exclude them from power.

Of the North-Carolina press, the Standard, and its echo, the Progress, of this City, are the only two journals that have not repudiated it [the report of the reconstruction committee,] with scorn and indignation,—

Of the twenty or thirty newspapers in North-Carolina the Progress and the Standard, ones that are heartily and unconditionally for the Union. The Sential and its associ-ates of the press are as bitter and malignant, and as hostile to the Union as the sec presses were in 1860-'61. This is under the administration of Gov. Worth, with his

sanction and approval. The Progress is no echo of the Standard.

It is an independent paper, It is well known that we are in favor of the President's plan of restoration, which the Sentinel. Gov. Worth and others, have deliberately refused to carry out. They are the worst enemics the President's plan has in this State. They appear to be friends of the President only because he differs with and denounces "the radicals," They are awaiting some convulsion at Washington .-They hope the President and the Congress may be involved in conflict for the mastery -that the President will declare against the Congress, and call for troops to put down what they denounce as the "rump concern." Vain hope! President Johnson is an intensely loyal man. He has no idea of doing any such thing; but if by possibility he should, he might then depend on these malcontents and traitors, for they would rush at once into a conflict with "the radicals." How long is the patience of the country to be abused by these people? The guilty

authors of all our woes, they are ready now, if the people would only follow them, to plunge them into still deeper horrors. There is no hope for this country but in loyal rule. We tell the people of this State they need not expect to prosper—they need not expect to be restored to the Union. while they tolerate secessionists and latter day war men at the head of their affairs and we tell the President and the Congre that if the true Unionists of this State were now in power, with an assurance that they would continue in power, the Freedman's Bureau and all the troops might at once be removed, and the State would be as quiet, as contented, and as well-governed for both races as could be desired

We are the fast friends of the President and his plan, but we shall not abuse the Congress. These secessionists and latterday war saints think, because President John son denounces some of the "radical" lead same thing. He has a right to speak and denounce, for he is loyal. He is an unconditional Union man. He not only "accepts the situation," but he maintains it with a true heart and unflinching nerve. The mastiff of the White House growls, and every little secession fice on the plantation barks and snaps. President Johnson wants no such aid from such a quarter. It embarrasses and weakens him. He wants deeds, not words. He wants his plan carried out. He has no respect for those who "draw nigh to him with their lips while their hearts are far from him."

San Farnersco, May 8.—New gold dig-gings, paying \$9 per pan, have been struck on Clemena Creek, near Big Bend mines. Hundreds of boats are going up Co river, laden with miners and provision is rumored that the United States soldie at Fort Colville bave deserted and gone the mines, taking their arms with them,

Twelve months ago last Friday, we the Senior Editor—were summoned to Washington by President Johnson to consult on the state of affairs in North-Carolins,— Almost at the same moment the dispatch from President Johnson was received, we received a letter from Hon. Edward Stanly arging us to repair to Washington see what could be done for the good of North-Carolina. We went. We saw the President frequently, had full and free conversations with him, and returned with our commission as Provisional Governor. We did not seek the place. It sought us.

But behold the change! Ther the State was submissive, and ready for any terms the government might impose. Now, a majority of the people seem to be defiant, and un-willing to return to the Union save on their own terms. Then the test outh hard us it is on even the great body of the Union men, was respected as the law of the land; now it is regarded as disreputable to be able to take it. Then the prime authors of all our woes, the secessionists and latter-day par mea, were, to all appearances, unconditional Unionists; now they are impudent and arrogant, and the true Unionists are dejected, cowed, prescribed, under the ban socially, pecuniarily, and politically. The secessionists of and by themselves were comparatively powerless; but as soon as Gov. Worth and the latter-day war men joined them, governed as the latter were by vanity and the last for office, they became the ruling power in the State. What is to be the end of all this we are unable to foresee. We only know that those public men who now control affairs in this State are among the worst enemies the President has; and that they are augmenting the general distress and ruin by keeping the State out of the Union. Our hope is in the President, in the Congress, and in the approaching State Conventi

We referred just now to a letter received from that pure patriot and distinguished statesman, Edward Stanly. The occasion is a suitable one for saying, that soon after Gov. Vance went into office in 1862, he received a letter from Mr. Stanly, then Military Governor of this State, urging him to meet him at Kinston, under a flag of truce, to talk about the best means of relieving North-Carolina from her then unfortunate situation, In other words, it was a peace letter from a devoted son of the State, who would freely have given his life to save his old friends and fellow-citizens from the calamities that were in reserve for them. Gov. Vance did us the honor to consult us on the subject .-We have the gratification of remembering that we advised him to meet Gov. Stanly, and see what could be done to relieve and save our people. But other counsels prevailed, as they prevailed afterwards. The influence which asserted its control at that period continued to the last, and the result is before the world. Ruin ! ruin ! ruin !-We drop the curtain on the scene.

"Shake not thy gory locks at me! Thou can'st not say I did it!"

SOME OF THE OUTRAGES OF THE BUREAU IN NORTH-CAROLINA. Opposite Newbern, five bundled freedmen have been settled for five years past. They were invited there by the military, and located on little plus of ground, which they were allowed to cultivate. ground, which they were anower to Eight months ago, Edward S. Fitz, a Massachusetts preacher, was placed in charge of the Trent River settlement by Captain James, another New England preacher, who was then conducting the Bureau here. A system of extortion and cruelty was immediately augurated. Fifty cents a month ground rent was demanded for every plat on which the miserable little cabins were crected. Every negro who owned a boat had to pay two dollars and a half a month, or his boat was forcited. Every darkey who kept a store was taxed five dollars a month. Every one who owned a horse was taxed a similar amount. Failure to pay any of these exactions was punished by the imprisonment of the man or his wife—preference being given to the wife—the confiscation of all his little property, and in many cases the tearing down of his house. A negro who quarrelled with his wife was fased one hundred dollars, and sent to prison until he poid it. All these extortions were practised upon a population steeped in the deepest poverty, scourged by disease, and many of them wanting the common necessaries of life; and in this manner an income of at least eight hundred dollars a month was derived by the Bureau.—Correspondence of the New York Herald.

We do not know how much truth there is

We do not know how much truth there is in the above. We should be glad to know that it is unfounded. It is the peculiar duty of the Bureau, while it is just to the whites, to treat the colored people kindly, and to realize nothing in the way of profits from the poverty of this unfortunate race.

The Northern papers are publishing full accounts of the late unfortunate riot in Mem-phis. The account from the Memphis Post a Union paper, seeme to be devoted mainly to the wrongs inflicted on the colored peo-ple. The Post says the feeling was equally strong against the blacks and white Union-ists. The teachers of the colored schools, fearing for their safety, left for Cairo. It is impossible to estimate the injury which this riot has done to the recently insurgent States. It makes no difference which race is to blame in the matter, the effect on the Northern mind is the same. Such occurrences as these, with the defiant, disloyal tone of nearly all the Southern presses, are laying up for us all additional humiliation, deprivation and

The Dionity of the Senava Asserted.

The Senate yesterday sustained its traditionary reputation as the conservative branch of the Federal Government, by striking from the postal appropriation bill a mischievous amendment, avowedly placed there with the intention of hampering the official action of the President of the United States.

Well did that able jurist, Senator Poland, of Vermont, in introducing the proceedings which brought about the reconsideration and the rejection of this amendment, style it wholly indefensable, wrong is principle, and a position upon which no political party could stand. Unterrised by the abuse heaped upon him by some of his Radical associates, Senator Poland demanded the rejection of a doctrine that was really revolutionary, and the Conservatives of the country will be gratified to learn that he has been measured by a majority of those Senatora permitted to occupy seats in the Upper House, who—to use his words—have taken higher and nobler ground than mere political expediency, and stand upon the great doctrines of liberty and justice. To those Senators who have thus disdained political quackery, and rises above the action of political adventurers, the thanks of all true-hearted men are due.—National Jut.