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From the Montgomery Advt.

Important Proclamation.

Qualified Restoration of Civil Law.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY CHAS. J. JENKINS, GOV.
OF GEORGIA.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Milledgeville, April 14, 1866.

Public attention has doubtless been given to Circular No. 4, issued on the 5th instant, by Brig. Gen. David Tillson, A. C. Com. Bureau of Freedmen, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands—and approved by Brevet Maj. Gen. J. M. Brannon, Commanding Department of Georgia—and to General Orders No. 17 of Brevet Maj. Gen. Brannon of the same date.

By these orders a large jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases, where freedmen and white persons may be parties, heretofore denied to State Courts, is yielded to them. As will appear in the sequel, this does not amount to positive and final withdrawal of military authority. It is unquestionably a highly satisfactory advance in the process of restoration to our former political status, which may be followed by further advance in the same direction, or by a retrograde movement as circumstances may indicate. It has been induced mainly by the legislature of the General Assembly relative to the states of the Freedmen. It will not be lost and may be speedily pushed further, if the Judiciary, in courts of inquiry and in courts of record—the bench and the jury box, give effect to the letter and the spirit of the laws by them enacted.

In the full assurance that my fellow citizens, official and unofficial, who may be called upon to participate in the administration of justice will hold the scales in perfect equilibrium, as between individuals and classes, I congratulate the people of Georgia upon this earnest coming restoration to interior self-government. In our condition, neither conscious recititude or intention, nor noisy and becoming professions of it, will avail aught. Practical demonstrations, which ineredulity itself cannot gainsay, and nothing less, will work out our redemption.

It is of great importance to us that none mistake the effect of the President's recent Peace Proclamation, and of the orders above referred to. Our condition is certainly anomalous, and miscellaneous errors might result from theoretical speculation upon those documents. I therefore state, as the result of official intercourse and of careful examination of previous orders and circulars, which are only modified, not withdrawn.

1st. That the agents, in the several counties of the Freedmen's Bureau, still have jurisdiction in all cases between Freedmen and others, when the sum involved does not exceed fifty dollars exclusive of interest. They may also take cognizance of and try all offenses committed by freed people or against them providing the punishment does not exceed a fine of fifty dollars or thirty days imprisonment at hard labor. They are also still charged with the duty of examining and approving or disapproving labor contracts, and of assisting and protecting, by legal means, freedmen requiring such aid. Trials by strictly military commissions, are dispensed with except where the accused is a soldier, or of the fence charged, is one against the Federal Government.

2d. I have high authority for saying that "the President's proclamation does not remove martial law, or operate in any way upon the Freedmen's Bureau, in the exercise of its legitimate jurisdiction," though "it is not deemed expedient to resort to military tribunal in any case where justice can be attained through the medium of civil authority." My impression is, that in case of military arrests by orders from Headquarters, Department of Georgia, interference of State Judges by habeas corpus will be permitted. Such orders, I believe, will be rarely if ever issued; and I trust conflicts will be avoided.

What therefore by this communicating reliable information, I seek to guard the whole people against erroneous impressions regarding the extent to which the General military authority is relaxed, I respectfully call upon the civil authorities to assume and exercise, in perfect fairness and justice, the jurisdiction clearly restored to them. Calmly pursuing our now ascending course, let our acts illustrate our title to fuller confidence and higher rights. Faithful observance of the Federal Constitution and impartial administration of the law, will best vindicate intentions honestly entertained and distinctly expressed, but cautiously accredited.

CHARLES J. JENKINS,
Governor.

The production of gold in California now is said to be larger than usual of late.

Major Gee and the Habeas Corpus—
Judge Fowle Issues an Attachment for
the Arrest of Gen. Ruger—Gen. R.
Ruger Refuses to be arrested or Released
Gee.

It has already been stated that Judge D. G. Fowle had issued a writ of habeas corpus in favor of Major John H. Gee, now on trial before a military commission in this city, and that final decision and action in the matter had been deferred until the 28th, to-day. This forenoon, Gen. Ruger having heretofore disregarded the writ, Judge Fowle issued an attachment for the arrest of the person of Gen. Ruger for refusing to respect the writ.

The sheriff attempted to execute the attachment but Gen. Ruger refused to be arrested, or to release Maj. Gee; and so the matter stands.

There are persons, we fear, that are but too eager to see a conflict of authority and a disturbance between the civil and military authorities, but we trust the counsels of such will not prevail, and that useless discussions and exhibitions of bad feeling will not be indulged in. Judge Fowle and Gen. Ruger have both done no doubt what they conceived to be their duty, under the circumstances, and now it remains for the President of the United States to explain the meaning of his recent proclamation declaring the insurrection at an end in North Carolina, and to let the people of the state know whether they are under civil or military rule.

It will be remembered, however, that the commission for the trial of M. J. Gee had been convened and the case commenced long before the proclamation was issued; and as the court was organized and the accused put upon trial by order of the government, we do not see how Gen. Ruger can be expected to respect the writ in the absence of orders from Washington to stop the prosecution and release the prisoner.

Without assuming to express any opinion in this particular case, we have no hesitation in saying that the sooner military trials cease, and full jurisdiction is restored to the state courts the better for the south and the country.

We suppose that this whole matter will be brought to the attention of the President by Gov. Worth and that we shall soon know the views of the Government in the premises.—Rad. Progress.

THE LATE PROCLAMATION—TEL-
EGRAM FROM THE
PRESIDENT.

Gov. Worth received the following telegram from the President, on Friday night last, with reference to the effect of the late proclamation upon the case of Maj. Gee:

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
April 27, 1866.

To Gov. Worth:
I am directed by the President to inform you that by his proclamation of April 2, 1866, it was not intended to interfere with military Commissions at that time, or previously organized, or trials then pending before such Commissions, unless by special instructions the accused were to be turned over to civil authority.

Genl. Ruger has been instructed to proceed with the trial to which you refer, but before the execution of any sentence rendered by said Commission, to report all proceedings to the War Department for examination and revision.

There has been an order this day prepared, and will soon be issued, which will relieve and settle all embarrassment growing out of a misconstruction of the proclamation, of which I will send you a copy.

EDWARD COOPER,
Acting Private Sec'y.

It is a source of relief and gratification to learn that an order is to be issued that will remove and relieve all misconstruction of the proclamation. How any other construction, than the one which we have felt ourselves warranted in placing upon it, and which Judge Trigg, Judge Fowle, and others, have given it, can be given to its plain and unambiguous language, we cannot see. But the President's explanation of his intentions, when fully made known, will satisfy our people, who are convinced of his disposition to do all for them that he can, under the peculiar circumstances which surround him.

THE MURDER OF DR. BURDELL.—The Newburyport Herald publishes the statement of Charles D. Golden, in jail there on the charge of burglary, in which he claims to have been intimate with Mrs. Cunningham and her family, and knew all about the projected murder of Dr. Burdell in Bond street, New York, a few years ago.

He, says, among other things, that Mrs. Cunningham offered him twenty-five thousand dollars and her daughter Augusta in marriage if he would murder Dr. Burdell, by whose death Mrs. Cunningham would get one hundred thousand dollars. He declined the job, but took Augusta to the theatre and returned with her to Bond street and slept in the house that night, knowing before he went to bed that the murder had been committed.

GENS. STEADMAN AND FULLER,
TON.

The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Norfolk Virginian, of yesterday, gives the following gratifying intelligence:

I have been given to understand, on good authority, that the opinion formed by these Commissioners is, that the Freedmen's Bureau ought to be immediately and universally abolished, if its modus operandi is similarly conducted, and productive of similar results as characterizes the administration of its affairs in this district. From its control over the negro population, now overcrowding the hands of the Peninsula, and the false teaching of many of the officers of too radical protectives, holding important positions, and exercising an almost monarchical influence in its jurisdiction, must be attributed the growing evils of laziness, vice, theft, and a host of other unmitigated annoyances which are daily becoming more and more alarming.

Important Revenue Decision in regard to News-
paper Sales.—By the following official notice from the Bureau of Internal Revenue at Washington, it will be seen that an important decision has been made in regard to the tax on the circulation or sales of newspapers:

Sir—Your letter of the 26th instant, has been received. You inquire whether proprietors of newspapers are exempt from liability as wholesale dealers under the ruling of this office.

I reply that publishers of newspapers, being held to be manufacturers in respect to such publication, may sell their newspapers or other issues of the press at the place of manufacture (section 51 of the amended act of June 1864) without any license thereon, and may sell in the same way at their principal office or place of business (section 71 of the act) provided no goods, wares or merchandise be kept for sale at said office.

But if they sell at places other than those above mentioned they become liable to dealers' license wholesale or retail, as the case may be.

There is no other specific nor ad valorem tax on newspapers as manufactures.

D. C. WHITNEY, for Commissioner.

Quite a destructive fire in Charlotte last Saturday, of which the Charlotte Guardian says:
It is our unpleasant duty to chronicle this afternoon a very disastrous conflagration in our city. About 2 o'clock this morning the alarm was sounded, and the kitchen attached to the beautiful and comfortable dwelling of our esteemed fellow citizen, Col. Wm. Johnston, President of the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad, was found to be on fire. Every effort was made by those present to extinguish the flames, and save the dwelling and its contents, but to no avail. Fire communicated to the dwelling and now it, with the kitchen, and some other buildings, is a total wreck.

There is a conflict of opinion of the origin of the fire, though some of the facts, as demonstrated to us, bears upon our mind that it was the act of an incendiary.

The loss of Col. Johnston was heavy. He was insured through, however, to the extent, if not all, of his furniture. He has estimated at \$12,000, and he is insured in two Fire Insurance companies to the amount of \$80,000, by \$10,000 the Metropolitan Insurance Company of New York, and \$40,000 in the Atlantic Insurance Company of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The residence of Col. Johnston, located in the Northern part of our city, was one of the finest and most comfortable abodes. It was built expressly for comfort and ease, and we, in common with our whole community, regret the loss to our city of such a palatial abode.

We deeply sympathize with Col. Johnston in the terrible conflagration which has deprived him of such an elegant and commodious home.

From the Union Banner.

DONT DESPOND.

If friends have deserted you, will fretting reconcile them? Are you unsuccessful in business, will fretting increase your income? Did any man ever fret ten dollars into his pocket? If you are in debt and can't pay, be prudent; but above all keep cool. A frowning face is not attractive. A hung-down head and slouching gait are not elegant. Lock on the bright side. If the e is no bright side to your circumstances, imagine one, and keep your eye on it. Cheerfulness is not as expensive as melancholy.

What if the war has destroyed your property, killed your father, brother, son or husband? Remember God rules the universe, and nothing happens by chance; and though clouds and darkness veil His providence, yet justice and judgment are the basis of his throne. Let the sweet prospects of doing good and ameliorating the sad condition of the afflicted and unfortunate around you, be to you dear as the loved ones whose absence you mourn. Realize the great fact, which thousands ignore, that "all things are of God." Then you shall be happy in the midst of adversity, and the lamp of holy truth shall flash its heavenly light across the gloom of death.

Up again, brother! heed not a fall! Rough is the highway, slips come to all! Rise to your feet, then! have a good heart, yea, looking forward, make a fresh start. Be, then, and onward; never despair. Men may be cloudy, noon may be fair.

PHILO.

European advices to the 13th, have been received. Cotton had declined two pence in Liverpool, with a further downward tendency.

Telegraphic News.

REPORT OF THE RECONSTRUCTION
COMMITTEE.

Washington, April 28.

The Joint Committee on Reconstruction, after a session of some four hours to-day, at which all the members of the committee were present, agreed to report on Monday next, the following propositions:

A JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT
TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE U. STATES.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, viz:

ARTICLE.—Section 1. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the U. States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Sec. 2. Representatives shall be appointed among the several States which may be included within the Union according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed, but whenever in any State the elective franchise shall be denied to any portion of its male citizens, not less than twenty-one years of age, or be in any way abridged, except for punishment in such State shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens not less than twenty-one years of age.

Sec. 3. Until the fourth day of July, 1870, all persons who voluntarily adhered to the late insurrection, giving aid and comfort, shall be excluded from the right to vote for members of Congress and for electors for President and Vice President of the United States.

Sec. 4. Neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred or when may hereafter be incurred in aid of insurrection or war against the United States, or any claim for compensation for loss of involuntary service or labor.

Sec. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE RESTORATION OF THE
RIGHTS LOST BY INSURRECTION TO THEIR
FULL POLITICAL RIGHTS.

Whereas, it is expedient that the States lately in insurrection should, at the earliest day consistent with the future peace and safety of the Union, be restored to full participation in all political rights; and

Whereas, the Congress did by joint resolutions propose for ratification to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, an article in the following words, to wit: [The constitution at this place is here inserted.] Now, therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever the above recited amendment shall have become part of the Constitution and any State lately in insurrection shall have ratified the same and shall have modified its constitution and laws in conformity therewith, the Senators and Representatives from such State, if found July elected and qualified, may, after having taken the required oath of office, be admitted into Congress as such.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted that when any State lately in insurrection shall have adopted the foregoing proposed amendment to the Constitution, any part of the direct tax under the act of August 6th, 1861, which may remain due and unpaid in such State, may be assumed and paid by such State, and the payment thereof, upon proper assurance from such State, to be given to the Secretary of the United States, may be postponed for a period not exceeding ten years from and after the passage of this act.

A BILL DECLARING CERTAIN PERSONS INELIGI-
BLE TO OFFICE UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF
THE UNITED STATES.

Be it enacted, etc., That no person shall be eligible to any office under the Government of the United States who is included in any of the following cases, namely:

1. The President and Vice President of the Confederate States of America, so-called, and the heads of departments thereof.

2. Those who in other countries acted as agents of the "Confederate States of America," so-called.

3. Heads of departments of the United States, officers of the army and navy of the U. S., all persons educated at the military or naval academy of the United States; and members of either house of the thirty-sixth Congress of the United States who gave aid and comfort to the late rebellion.

4. Those who acted as officers of the "Confederate States," so-called, above the grade of Colonel in the army or Master of the navy, and any one who as Governor of either of the so-called "Confederate States" gave aid and comfort to the late rebellion.

5. Those who have treated officers or soldiers or sailors of the army or navy of the U. States, captured during the late war, otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war.

The committee removed the injunction of secrecy so far as the above propositions are concerned, and permitted copies to be furnished to the press.

It was understood that the vote upon them was twelve against three. As it is known that Senator Johnson, and Representatives Grider and Rogers only voted in the negative, the affirmative must be Senators Fessenden, Grimes, Harris, Howard and Williams, and Representatives Stevens, Washburne, of Illinois, Morrill, Bingham, Conkling, Rottwell and Blow.

From Europe.
New York, April 23.—The steamship Hermann from Hamburg, via Southampton, 18th instant, ar-

rived at quarantine last night. There is no sickness aboard.

The laying of the Atlantic cable will be commenced on the 14th of July next.

The London Times' city article says confidence is completely destroyed, and the only chance for a turn in the markets would be from the actual commencement of a war on the continent, which would change at once the current of attention.

The news from Germany is less threatening.—Visiting intelligence says that the state of affairs continues very serious. The middle States are preparing a declaration on the Federal Diet intended to take the Prussian question for a referendum of the Constitution.

An attempt has been made to assassinate the Genl. of Buenos, but the bullet missed his person.

London, April 18.—Consols, 86 to 86 1/2; American five-twenties, 68 1/2 to 69 1/4.

Trial of Henderson Continued.

Nashville, April 28.—The trial of I-ham Henderson is continued. His counsel denied the purchase of the court. The court overruled the plea. Col. Henderson, a fugitive from Henderson, asked the court the reasons for overruling them. The court declined to give the reasons, and adjourned till the 30th.

The Secretary of War, in a telegram to General Thomas, dated 27th instant, says the President sustains him in his course in Henderson's case.

The Negan Testimony Bill.

Louisville, April 29.—The negro testimony bill before the Kentucky Legislature will soon become a law. General Fisk is urgent for its passage, so that he may abolish the Freedmen's courts.

Conviction of Probst, the Murderer.

Philadelphia, April 28.—Probst, the murderer of the Deering family, was convicted of murder in the first degree. The jury were out thirty minutes. The court adjourned until Tuesday, when the prisoner will receive sentence.

Purging the Senate.—Why not revive the
Blue Laws.

The radicals are busily engaged in expelling McPherson from the Senate, the Honorable Garrett Davis of Kentucky, and the Honorable Mr. Salisbury of Delaware, for alleged "obedience" and for the resignation of Senator DeLoach of Wisconsin, for the false plea that they do not correctly represent the sentiments of their States.

If the abuse of insurrection still with us, we suggest that they have become violators of the "old laws" as a plea for the continuation of their crime by controlling the Senate. Here are a few of these revised statutes, which are in more or less of force, and quite as rational as the obligations sought to be imposed by Congress now.

They are now a part of the laws made in the Dominion of New Britain at its establishment.

No one shall be imprisoned for any crime, unless he be convicted, and a judgment of final conviction of one of the charges allowed in this Dominion.

No one shall hold any office which is not found in the laws and Statute of this Dominion.

No woman shall exercise the rights of Sabbath or fasting day.

A person accused of trespass in the night shall be judged guilty, unless he clear himself by his oath (five or the best oath).

No person shall be in the Dominion. He shall be banished and suffer death on his return. Fines may be levied by any officer without a warrant.

No one to cross a river without an authorized ferryman.

No one shall travel, cook victuals, make beds, sweep chimneys, cut hair, or shave on the Sabbath day.

No one shall run on the Sabbath day, or walk in the garden, or elsewhere, except to the house of God, or to the meeting.

No man shall count a man a prisoner, or by letter, without first obtaining consent of his peers; 4s penalty for the first offence, £10 for the second, and for the third imprisonment during the pleasure of the Court.

CARRIAGE
MAKING.

W. H. SMITH & CO.

Are still carrying on the Carriage Making business at their old stand, opposite the Lutheran Church, in all its branches. They generally keep on hand a number of completed jobs—Buggies, Sulkeys, Breakaways, &c., which they will sell cheap. All work put up to order in their line of business shall be executed according to specifications, and in a superior style. All kind of repairing done at short notice. Country produce and lumber taken in exchange for work.

HATTING.

The undersigned also carries on the Hatting business, and in a separate apartment, may always be found superior "house-made Hets." Call and see them, and bring all the hats you can to exchange for good, durable Hets.

Wm. H. SMITH,
March 20, 1866. 10-w-12



T. E. BROWN & CO.

HAVING largely extended their facilities for all kinds of Tin Sheet Iron and Copper Work, are fully prepared to fill all orders in their line of business in superior style and cheap. Having roofing, Gutters, &c., put on by contract. Sails and all other Copper work done in the very best manner and on reasonable terms.

0-1 pattern, copper and country produce taken in exchange for work.

W. H. SMITH, 10-w-12

MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES.

MILLWARD & WINEBRENER,

118 Market St., Philadelphia.

DEALERS in Machinery and Supplies of every description for Cotton and Woollen Manufactures. Also, Oak Frame and Quarter Binding, Card Clothing, Cotton and Woollen Yarns, wares, such as, dyestuffs, &c. Advances made on consignments of cotton and woollen yarns.

Orders collected, which shall receive prompt attention.

W. H. SMITH, 10-w-12

DEROSSET & CO.,

(Formerly Derosset & Brown, Established 1830)
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 6 North Water Street, (opposite),
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give personal attention to the purchase and sale of produce of every description, and to receiving and forwarding goods.

March 12, 1866. 10-w-12

MIL O. J. ROSEMAN, M. B.

TENDERS his thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage received for the last 14 years, and hopes by strict attention to his profession to merit a liberal patronage as heretofore, and to induce him in confidence at all hours of professional services, thus wishing to settle by cash or note can do so in his agency, by calling on his father. National patronage thankfully received.

Office at Roseman's Store,
March 5th, 1866. 3no-w-14

Administrator's Sale.

HAVING qualified as administrator on the estate of John Wilkinson dec'd., (late deputy clerk of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for Rowan County), I will, according to law, expose to public sale on Monday 7th May next, (being court week) all the personal effects of said deceased, consisting of a well selected LIBRARY, among which are several valuable LAW BOOKS, standard, literary and miscellaneous works.

Sale to commence at 12 M. at the Store Room of Burke & Harrison. Terms made known on day of sale.

Notice.
All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them to me within the time prescribed by law or this notice will be paid in full of their recovery, and all persons owing said estate are requested to come forward and settle.

J. K. BURKE, Admr.
April 12, '66. 10-w-12

SPRAGUE BROS.

AT
McNEELY'S BRICK ROW.

HAVE lately received a lot of Liverpool Salt, Extra New York Syrup, Clarified Sugar, Rio and Java Coffee, Wooden and Tin Ware.

KEROSENE OIL, AND LAMPS,

Mockers, No's 1, 2, & 3. Kuts, 4bbis, and 6bbis. Nails, No's 4, 6, 8, & 10. Powder and Shot.

March 5th, 1866. 2no-w-14

J. J. SUMMERELL, M. D.

Office at his residence, West Ward, SALISBURY.

NOTICE.

THE Magistrates of Rowan County are required to meet at the Court-house in Salisbury, on the first Monday in May, at 11 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of laying the County and Poor Taxes, and attending to such other county business as may properly come before the Court. D. A. DAVIS, Chairman, April 19, 1866. 2t