

THE DAILY RECORD.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE DAILY RALEIGH RECORD.

The undersigned, having obtained the necessary permit from the military authorities, begin with this number the publication of a new daily paper called the Raleigh Record. It is designed to be emphatically a newspaper, and, as its name indicates, it will contain a record of the important events occurring daily in the military and political world, in North Carolina and elsewhere. It will also give the latest market prices and such other literary and miscellaneous matter, as is usually found in the columns of southern dailies.

Having no party purposes to subserve, and no political aspirations to gratify, we shall, whenever we feel called upon to do so, speak our honest sentiments in regard to the great public measures affecting the interests of our people, unworried by partisan feeling or personal animosity.

Persons in the City desiring to subscribe for the Raleigh Record will please call at our office in the old Register building, near the Court-House and opposite the Yarrowburgh Hotel to give us their names.

TERMS: Single copy 10 cents; for three months \$3.00; for six months \$5.00; news dealers \$5.00 per hundred copies.

ADVERTISEMENTS: One square for each insertion \$1.00. A liberal deduction will be made for advertising by the month or the year.

J. D. HUFHAM, N. B. COBB.

Raleigh, N. C., June 1st, 1865.

THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1865.

THE AMNESTY OATH.

The following is the form of the oath now administered to all citizens who wish to engage in business also to all ministers, lawyers and other professional men before they are allowed to pursue their several vocations. All paroled prisoners, who were paroled for exchange, but not exchanged before the surrender of General Lee's army, are permitted to take this oath and return to their homes in Southern States, but no paroled prisoner is at present allowed to go to Northern States, according to General Schofield's circular.

FORM OF THE OATH.

I, _____, do solemnly swear in the presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder; and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all laws passed during the existing rebellion with reference to slaves so long and so far as not repealed, modified or held void by Congress or by decision of the Supreme Court; and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all proclamations of the President made during the existing rebellion having reference to slaves, so long and so far as not modified or held void by the decision of the Supreme Court.—So HELP ME GOD.

DAY OF FASTING HUMILIATION AND PRAYER.

President Johnson has issued a proclamation appointing this day of fasting, humiliation and prayer throughout the country, and Col. Grainger, the Post commandant of the city has issued an order for the suspension of all business during the forenoon of the day. No paper will therefore be issued from this office till day after tomorrow, as we wish to comply with the order.

SPEECH OF CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE—NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

We transfer to our columns of to-day the speech made by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States to a large meeting of colored men in the city of Charleston. His views on negro suffrage are not believed to coincide with those of President Johnson, who is in favor of leaving the decision of this question to the several States.

It may be interesting to our readers to know how this question will affect the representation in the General Assembly of North Carolina, should the freedmen of the State be permitted to vote in the reorganization of the State government.

According to the census returns of 1860 there were in N. C. 631,948 whites 30,097 free colored persons, and 331,051 slaves. 135,393 of this slave and free colored population were comprised in the counties of Anson, Bertie, Camden, Caswell, Chowan, Edgecomb, Franklin, Granville, Greene, Halifax, Hertford, Jones, Lenoir, Northampton, Perquimans, Pitt, Richmond and Warren. In each of these counties the slaves and free blacks outnumber the whites and would have the entire control of the ballot box as also in Craven and New Hanover perhaps. These 20 out of 86 counties of N. C. have been sending 54 commissioners and senators to the General Assembly. Should negro suffrage prevail, and negro candidates run for office, the black of these counties could elect their own color 54 members to the legislature of North Carolina to take seats side by side with the white men from other counties of the State.

The following proclamation issued by President Johnson on the 22nd of May raises the blockade of all Southern ports, except the few named in Texas. It also declares piracy for any persons to "attempt" to trade in any of the United States in violation of the laws thereof under "pretence" of belligerent rights and privileges.

BE THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. S. OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, By the proclamation of the President of the eleventh day of April last, certain ports therein specified, which had previously been subject to blockade, were for objects of public safety declared, in conformity with previous special legislation of Congress, to be closed against foreign commerce during the National will to be thereafter expressed and made known by the President; and, whereas, events and circumstances have since occurred, which, in my judgment, renders it expedient to remove the restrictions, except as to the ports of Galveston, La Salle, Brazos de Santiago, Point Isabel and Brownsville, in the State of Texas; now, therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby declare that the ports aforesaid, not excepted as above, shall be open to foreign commerce from and after the 1st of July next, that commercial intercourse with the said ports may from that time be carried on subject to the laws of the United States and in pursuance of such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. If, however, any vessel from a foreign port shall enter any of the before named excepted ports in the State of Texas, she will continue to be held liable to the penalties prescribed by the act of Congress approved on the 13th day of July, 1861, and the persons on board of her to such penalties as may be incurred pursuant to the laws of war for attempting to trade with an enemy; and I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known that the United States of America do hereby disavow to all persons trading or attempting to trade in any of the United States in violation of the laws thereof, all pretense of belligerent rights and privileges; and I give notice that all such violators will be held and dealt with as pirates.

It is also ordered, that all restrictions upon trade heretofore imposed upon the territory of the United States, east of the Mississippi River, save those relating to contraband of war, to the reservation of the rights of the United States, to property purchased in the territory of an enemy, and to the twenty-five per cent upon purchases of cotton are removed. All the provisions of the Internal Revenue law will be carried into effect by the proper officer.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this twenty second day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty five, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty ninth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President: W. HUNTER, Acting Secretary of State.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S POLICY IN REGARD TO THE SOUTH.

The New York Herald of the 26th ult. contains the following editorial remarks upon what it terms "the domestic policy of President Johnson":

"His advent to the Chief Magistracy of our country marked a new epoch in our history, and brought with it responsibilities of the greatest character and governmental probity which need the stoutest hearts and wisest heads to assume and solve. He found the country divided into two sections, which had been wrestling with each other in deadly combat for four years—each portion engaged and embittered by the sudden murder of its leader, and the other chafing under defeat. There was an enraged people on one side to appease, and a conquered one on the other to console, that harmony, law and order might be restored and one harmonious whole result. To accomplish this he had to meet the question of punishment and pardon of offenders, as well as adopt some plan to place the machinery of the local governments in Southern States into operation, and adjust them in their appropriate sphere in the national government. To this task have the efforts of President Johnson's administration been directed, and a general line of policy on reconstruction, punishment and amnesty marked out, although not fully completed in all its minor details.

The President and his Cabinet have had many long sessions over these problems, and debated by the hour the numerous bearings of their proposed domestic policy. Compelled to grapple at the very threshold of his administration with questions which were determined to be questions to be determined, not for today, but for all time to come. In consequence of the policy of punishment and pardon of offenders, as well as the question of the mode of placing the machinery of the local governments in Southern States into operation, and adjust them in their appropriate sphere in the national government. To this task have the efforts of President Johnson's administration been directed, and a general line of policy on reconstruction, punishment and amnesty marked out, although not fully completed in all its minor details.

This in the question of negro suffrage, with the politicians were taking sides and Chief Justice Chase preparing to commence a stump tour on the subject, it is said the President pushed it from his table, declaring too early to consider that question. The constitution has placed the control of the elective franchise in the respective States; it does not, therefore, come under the jurisdiction of the general government. This view leads us to the conclusion that the President will adhere to his democratic idea in his reconstruction policy, and that the influence of the radical concentration party of Sumner, Chandler and associates is at the wane.

The adoption of a policy to encourage and aid the people in the Southern States to resume their proper relations with the national government would appear to be the natural sequel to this. Reconstruction would more easily come through the temporary appointment of provisional governors, who like Governor Pierpont, of Virginia, should be required to call elections as early as possible, and allow the people to select officials of their own choice to manage civil affairs. In thus placing in the hands of the people themselves the management of their own local affairs, just as well as present every measure demands the punishment of those who were instrumental in a responsible manner in plunging the South into the anarchy of secession. In performing this duty it is not necessary to execute up on the scaffold those convicted of treason. The ends of justice can be served by confining language to those convicted of participation in the assassination conspiracy, and to those alone. Those who are brought before the bar of justice for treason should not be allowed any such opportunity to become martyrs, but should be banished from the country, and, like Arnold, wander about the world as exiles, with the finger of scorn pointed at them and universal despise. Many of these offenders, with perfect safety be left to the tender mercies of the people whom they have deceived and ruined, and be allowed to make their peace the best way they can. There need be no fear that they will be permitted to practice treason again. Pardons and amnesty should be full and complete when given, that no class may be left with a portion and not all the rights and privileges of citizens, but entitled to all its benefits, if any. Those who are not so recorded all these privileges should be refused a home and protection here. Nor do we consider it possible to settle upon any class to be punished for treason, nor to draw a line and declare that all on one side should be pardoned, and those on the other punished. It must be apparent to all that there is a marked difference between the guilt of those holding positions of the same rank. Each case of punishment could be more properly determined upon its own merits."

POLITICAL NEWS.

From North Carolina.

RESOLUTIONS AT MASS MEETINGS.

The following resolutions were passed in a mass meeting of the citizens at Salisbury May 18th, 1865:

Dr. Alexander Long was President of the meeting.

R. H. Cowan, William Murphy, T. W. Haynes, John K. Graham and M. L. Holmes, Vice Presidents, and S. H. Wiley, and A. J. Mock, Secretaries.

The committee who drafted the resolution were L. Backner, F. E. Snover, W. H. Bailey, A. M. Sullivan, Thomas Barber, M. S. McKinnis, J. M. C. Hill, Hon. J. G. Ramsey and D. L. W. Jones.

WHEREAS, The late rebellion against the Government of the United States has been completely crushed, and as a consequence the State Government of the late rebel States are declared extinct. To the end, therefore, that our Governments may be re-established, be it

Resolved, by the citizens of Rowan county, in Mass Meeting assembled, that we pledge ourselves to be law abiding and loyal to the Government of the United States, that we will maintain and support the Constitution of the United States, and the laws passed or to be passed in pursuance thereof, and that we will aid the Military Power in the preservation of good order and the suppression of disloyalty.

Resolved, That laying aside former political differences, and now and forever discarding the doctrine of secession, we will for the future regard the United States as one and inseparable, and our motto shall be "est oportet."

Resolved, That we regard any further continuance of hostilities by guerilla warfare, or otherwise, as treason and a violation of plighted faith, and we regard those engaged therein as outlaws, and we earnestly implore our fellow-citizens to refrain from such conduct and to return at once to their allegiance and to their peaceful pursuits.

Resolved, That we deplore the assassination of the late President as a national calamity, that it has produced with us a feeling of horror and indignation, and we trust that the perpetrators may be brought to a swift and merited punishment.

Resolved, That President Johnson has our sympathy in the many difficulties so suddenly cast upon him by the untimely death of President Lincoln, and that we will give to his administration a cordial support, hoping that he will inaugurate a just and consoling policy towards the South. Resolved, That we the PEOPLE will support two Delegates (that being the number of members of the House of Commons to which we are entitled,) to a State Convention, hereafter to be held at the city of Raleigh; and that we do hereby invest said Delegates with all the rights, powers and prerogatives justly appertaining to us as a PEOPLE, to enable them to re-establish civil government in our State, and to do all things necessary to be done to secure happiness, or promote the welfare of our people.

Resolved, That we earnestly desire to have in the future but one COUNTRY, one CONSTITUTION and one FLAG, and that we pledge our sincere and earnest efforts to inculcate the doctrine that they are to be as they ever have been, "One and inseparable, now and forever."

Resolved, That we respectfully but earnestly recommend the people of the State to hold meetings similar to this as speedily as possible; and while we regard the plan recommended in these resolutions as the best practicable under the circumstances, we are nevertheless perfectly willing to co-operate in any other which may be designated by the proper authorities of the United States, and endorsed by the loyal citizens of the State, for the purpose of restoring law and order by the establishment of civil government.

Resolved, That we earnestly desire to have in the future but one COUNTRY, one CONSTITUTION and one FLAG, and that we pledge our sincere and earnest efforts to inculcate the doctrine that they are to be as they ever have been, "One and inseparable, now and forever."

After the adoption of the foregoing resolutions, the Hon. Nathaniel Boyden and Hon. J. G. Ramsey were elected delegates to represent the county in Convention to assemble in the city of Raleigh on the 20th of June, as suggested in the resolution.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE MEETING IN LEXINGTON.

H. Adams, Esq., chairman of the meeting, J. K. Parraman, secretary, and Hon. J. M. Leach, Lewis Hanes, C. F. Lowe, George Riley, W. B. Mechem, Rowell A. King, David L. Linn, Franklin Backerde, W. F. Henderson, Paul Turner and Thomas P. Allen, Committee.

Resolved, That we express our joy and gratification at the termination of the war, and hope that with its termination rebellion in every form will cease against our country now and forever.

Resolved, That we publicly declare for ourselves, and express we believe the sentiments of an overwhelming majority of the people of North Carolina in the declaration that had we, and the rest of her people been consulted through the voice of the ballot box, she would never have sought to sever her connection with, or have joined in a war against the Government of the United States.

Resolved, That the odious doctrine of secession has proven to be a wretched failure, and a detestable political heresy, and has well nigh ruined the South in life, liberty and property.

Resolved, That we again stand erect a free men, under the ample folds of that flag which has so long floated over the great American people, and that by the blessing of God we are determined to enjoy our rights in those glorious principles of civil and religious liberty, bequeathed to us by a noble and heroic ancestry, of which it is the proud emblem, and in turn to hand them down unimpaired to our posterity as a rich and precious heritage.

Resolved, Therefore, it is the bounden duty of every good citizen to cordially cooperate with the General Government in the restoration of peace, harmony, law and order to our distracted country, and the surest means of facilitating the reestablishment of the civil rights and liberties of the people.

Resolved, That the mind of every just man recoils with horror at the brutal assassination of President Lincoln; that we deplore the execrable deed as well as its perpetrators, and regret his death as a calamity to the country, especially to the South, in the present conjuncture of our public affairs.

Resolved, That in the administration of President Johnson, a native son of North Carolina, we have a right to hope for and expect the exercise of wisdom, moderation, and enlarged patriotism.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Daily Progress and Standard, Raleigh, for publication, with the request that the Greensboro' Patriot, Salem Press, Winston Sentinel and Salisbury Watchman copy.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Reconstruction of North Carolina.

W. W. Holden, editor of the Raleigh, N. C. Standard with a delegation of Unionists of the State, have arrived here upon the invitation of the President, to consult in reference to the reconstruction of the State government. They had an interview with the President to-day. Another delegation headed by B. F. Moore, ex Senator Bedford Brown and ex Governor Slaten, representing the radical element, are also expected. As yet no definite policy in regard to the reconstruction of the Old North State has been determined upon, but it is probable, the plan of reconstruction applied to North Carolina will indicate the policy to be adopted by the government in regard to all the insurrectionary States.—Washington May 25th 1865.

Another Plan of Reconstruction.

Six Hoppers Weekly, as presented in a petition from the colored citizens of North Carolina to the President. They confess that they are poor and greatly despised by their fellow men, but they urge that they have tried to help those who upheld the old flag through all the rebellion—and hold dreary of Union escaped prisoners can show how effectually they did it. They declare that they cannot see the justice of giving the elective franchise to men who have been fighting for the country, while it is being given to men who have just returned after five years fighting against it. As yet were once elected to North Carolina, the petition to the President "we need not remind you that up to the year 1865 free-

colored men voted in this State, and never, as we have heard, with any detriment to its interest. What we desire is, that preliminary to elections in the returning States you would order the enrollment of all loyal men without regard to color."

THE FREEDMEN.

The commission appointed on General Howard's recommendation, to look after the interests of the freedmen of the States lately in rebellion, met to-day, and discussed plans for parceling out and cultivating lands, and the organization of schools, but adjourned without resolving upon any definite procedure. It will meet again in a few days.—May 25th.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

General Saxton, in a speech to "the colored people" of Charleston on the 12th of May stated that 30,000 colored people were already located on farms in that department. On the subject of reconstruction, he said: "But I would not have the colored men here without a voice in that reorganization. You must ask for that voice. When our nation was in trouble, it called on the stout arms and loyal hearts of the colored men to help them in this war; and you have had an opportunity to fight under the stars and stripes, under that glorious emblem of liberty. Colored men have borne it in triumph over many a bloody field, and have achieved honor for themselves. This is another reason why you should ask this privilege. If the nation asks you to help in a time of war, you certainly have a right to call for the help of nation for your right in time of peace. I wish to leave nothing undone to secure you that right—the right to vote, the right to hold the elective franchise. It is the inalienable right of all men, the right of the colored as well as of the white man."

"Nobody can say a word in this department against the colored men signing a petition and sending it to the President of the United States. I want to see 150,000 men voting in South Carolina. I want to see the black man in the future save a nation's honor. I believe measures will shortly be introduced into Congress to pay the Rebel debt, a debt contracted to make you slaves. I believe in that way the black man will have an opportunity to save the nation's honor. There is no telling how much virtue there is in this petition. Wilberforce, the great English Emancipator, obtained, after twenty one years of careless labor, the emancipation of the blacks in the West Indies. Your petition will have to be sent to President Johnson and to the Congress and Congress will insure the right of the black man to vote in this country. I cannot see how it can be otherwise. I want you now to elect and choose a committee to draft this petition. Have it clearly, strongly worded, with good reasons why you should vote, and get every colored man to sign it. I can get 3,000 at Beaufort to sign it. But I want it started here in the City of Charleston, the leading city of the Rebellion. I want it to lead in the movement to insure your political equality. I now propose three cheers for the Union, three cheers for the ballot, and three for the elective franchise for the colored man."

State Government of Virginia.

The following are the names of the present State officers of Virginia:

Governor—Francis H. Pierpont.

Lieut. Governor—L. P. Cowper, of Portsmouth.

Attorney General—Thos. R. Bowden, of Williamsburg.

Secretary of the Commonwealth—Chas. H. Lewis, of Rockingham.

Auditor—Lewis B. Webb, of Norfolk.

Treasurer—Warren W. Wing, of Norfolk.

Governor's Aids—Colonel Charles H. Lewis, of Rockingham; Colonel David H. Sother, of Jefferson; Colonel W. D. Massie, of Alexandria; Col. Geo. H. Hart, of Alexandria.

Dry Goods,

Boots, Shoes, Hats,

Fancy Articles,

Confectionaries,

Stationery,

Sugar,

Coffee,

Flour,

—ALSO—

Tobacco and Cigars

OF ALL GRADES.

For Sale by A. B. RAVEN,

Corner Fayetteville and Martin Street,

Raleigh, N. C.

June 1st 1865. 1-1f.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

HAVING OBTAINED THE PROPER PERMIT to sell the articles enumerated below, we would respectfully ask consignments from Farmers and other who have such articles to dispose of:

Ootton Cloth, Cotton Yarns, Bacon, Flour, Lard, Sugar, Rice, Meal, Corn, Oats, Wheat, Long E. Eggs, Beans, Ship St. of Tallow Wax, Candles, S. S. P.

E. L. Lamb, Chickens, Butter, Eggs, and Vegetable of all kinds.

—SEND TO—

President and Superintendent Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company.

President and Superintendent North Carolina Railroad Company.

John Sloan, Gr. Cashier, N. C. L. S. Williams, Charlotte, N. C.

S. Frankfort, Raleigh, N. C.

T. H. H. Williams, President Exchange Bank, Charlotte, Virginia.

E. A. Rawls, Woodworth, Virginia.

Raleigh, June 1, 1865.

HUMOROUS AND MISCELLANEOUS SELECTIONS.

In a field near the city of Bridgeport 'Fai Urston,' a writer in Harper's who discovered the following Epitaph on a Dog:

"IN MEMORY OF LEO.

A FAITHFUL DOG;

WHO WAS SHOT ABOUT 30, 1837.

Sic transit gloria mundi.

"Every dog must have his day, He had his, and passed away. Poor fellow! little had he thought His dog-days were to be short; He did not drain life's bitter cup— Death took him when he was a pup, And laid him here beneath this sod, As good a dog as ever trod. He sought for happiness in vain, But found all pleasure mixed with pain; And when his joy gave way to sadness, He groaned—and people deemed it madness; He had the stomach-ache so bad He howled, and then they said—'He's mad, And shot poor Leo by mistake. Because he had the belly-ache— He died without a fault—' He left no foe, And one fierce struggle closed his earthly woes."

IS IT ANY BODY'S BUSINESS.

"Is it any body's business, If a gentleman should choose, To wait upon a lady, If the lady don't refuse? Or, to speak a little plainer, That the meaning all may know, Is it any body's business, If a lady has a beau?"

"Is it any body's business, When that gentleman doth call, Or when he leaves the lady, Or if he leaves at all? Or is it necessary, That the curtains should be drawn, To save from further trouble, The outside lookers-on?"

"Is it any body's business, But the lady's, if her beau, Siteth out with other ladies, And don't let her know? Is it any body's business, But the gentleman's, if she Should accept another escort, Where he doesn't chance to be?"

"If a person's on the side-walk, Whether great, or whether small, Is it any body's business, Where that person means to call? Or if you see a person, While he's calling any where, Is it any of your business, What his business may be there?"

"The substance of our query, Simply stated, would be this: Is it any body's business, What another's business is? We should really like to know, For we're certain, if it isn't, There are some who make it so."

"If it is, we'll join the rabble, And act the noble part, Of the tailors and defamers, Who through the public mart; But if not, we'll act the teacher, Until each meddler learns, It were better, in the future, To mind his own concerns!"

BABIES IN CHURCH.

"A brother, just returned from California, says he was present in the congregation of Brother Owen, when a babe, in the arms of its mother, began to cry. A thing so unusual in California attracted not a little attention, and the mother rose to retire. 'Don't leave,' said the preacher; 'don't leave; the sound of that babe's voice is more interesting to many in this congregation than my own. It is, perhaps, the sweetest music many a man has heard since a long time ago, he left his distant home.' 'The effect was instantaneous and powerful, and a large portion of the audience were melted to tears.'"

THE DRUNK ARDS ACCOUNT.

The wretched incoherency with which a man who is intoxicated endeavors to "wreak himself upon expression," which his thick and faltering tongue refuses to yield, is well exemplified in the following. The nebriate gives his wife this confused account of his present condition, "and how he came so."

"Mr. Smith's grocery store invited me to go and drink Cousin Sam—and you see, the weather was dry—and I was very sloppy—so I said I didn't mind punching one drink—and it's queer how my head went into the punch though! The way home was so lizzy, that I slipped upon a little dog—the corner of the street bit me—in an old gentleman with cropped ears, and a brass collar on his neck said he belonged to the dog—'and I was you'—understand—that is, I do know nothing 'bout it!"

Almost as clear as a companion tupper, on another occasion, who is describing the manner in which he had driven some pigs from a corn-field, and the trouble he had in doing it, said:

"Would you b'lieve it!—every single one of them pumpkins catched up a pig, and un through the devil as if the fence was after him!"

The "Eiver Osworth" "b'iling her boiler" was nothing to this rapid transportation.

Wanted to Rent, A GOOD PIANO, FOR WHICH A REASONABLE PRICE WILL BE PAID. Apply at this office. Raleigh, June 1, 1865.

JOB WORK OF all Kind NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE OFFICE OF "THE DAILY RECORD."