#### TUESDAY, 1865. SALISBURY, N. C.. 24, NO. OCTOBER

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N.C. STATE CONVENTON.

stong armed and stont-hearted giant, Andrew Johnson, who with firmness and power says to this fell spirit, peace, be still : thus far and no ferther.

his means and in his ends and be saved, or shall we desert him and be lost. This telegram is a part of the great programme for bational and universal good. I choose to ac have thought less of President Johnson, each the interpolation of the distinguished and if he had thought any action necessary

no more fuel to the fierce fires that are burning on the altars of fanaticism threatening my overthrow and your destruction."

This whole question is contained in a nu shell. Submit this question to the sovereign voice of the people and none can complain This would be satisfactory to the administretion and the people generally, as well as to our

cutizens.

## SIXTEENTH DAY. October 19th 1865.

Mr. McIver supported his amendment. Mr. N. A. McLean of Robeson, said while he was willing to trust the people, still he did not desire to make them stapgoats for this body .- The Convention should shoulder the responsibility. He saw great significance in the telegraphic dispatch from the President, and he thought it was necessary that we should act and do so immediately.

Mr. Smith of Wilkes, took position against the assumption of the war debt. Mr. King of Lenoir, was al-o opposed to the assumption of this debt.

Mr. McDonald of Moore had advocated the submission of this question to the people, but he was now for immediate action by this Convention.

Mr. Brooks of Pasquotank said, that the delegate from Rockingham (Mr. Settle.) had claimed this question as his pe culiar bantling; but he would, allow that others felt, great incerest in it. Some gentiemen expressed great indiguation at the telegram. It had a different effect upon him; every word it contained was ways and now believed it was unjust to like a slave-ne had been in greater dan tax loval men, ho vever few to pay the ger during the last four years than he war debt, if there was but one loyal man in the State he should not be taxed to pay sistency between the views of the ad- an unjust and illegal doot. President Gentlemen were very indignant at the agent in Washington and now. It was receipt of this dispatch, he heard no such advised that there should be no agitation indignation expressed, when on a former occasion, a telegram had been received tation-an able and protracted debate from the President. The dispatch was had sprung up and had gone to the in accordance with his feelings. He did country and excited great interest. This not wish himself to be taxed to pay a may account for the change in opinion debt contracted and expended as this one which so disturbs the dreams of gentlemen had been, and he could not vote to tax Our position is a peculiar one. We his people or the people of North Caro-It had been expended by the Home Plaints tossed for four years has just emerged Guards in the West professing to hunt from bloody waves and safely anchored up deserters, when in fact, they were in the harbor of peace. The white-winged seeking the wives and sisters of these messenger which so long roved over a men; it was expended by that heartless sea of darkness, finding no rest for the crowd of men who had confined in the sole of her foot, has at last returned to western part of the State ten white wothe ark of safety, floating on its stormy men in a pen-it had been expended for bosom, bearing in her beake the olive the horrors of the bastile at Salisbury, of which you Mr. President, (Mr. Caldwell The blood of many brave and gallant of Barke in the chair, j know something. Some gentleman said that the old d bt every battle field of the late unfortunate had not as much claim upon North Carostruggle from Big Bethel to Rrleigh .--- lina as the new debt, because it was held Great national questions were submitted principally beyond the limits of the State, to the arbitrament of arms and decided while the latter is owned by citizens of against us. The general government North Carotina. Influences of this sort through its legal representative, proposes may control the action of some men, but it would not swerve hum from the line Every rank and class and condition in he had marked for hunself. He cared life, with every shade of partizan view not whether the old bonds were held by and political opinion acquiesce in the de foreigners or citizens of the United Mr. Caldwell of Guilford moved to States ; his action would be governed by strike out all after the enacting clause and Why then is not our progress "home- the purpose for which they were created insert a substitute authorizing the Public Because there is a lion in our way. The of President Johnson as dictatorial, did bonds in exchange therefor, bonds and great tide of Northern fanaticism and not recollect that North Carolina and the stocks of the State to be used first in Southern radicalism antipades which other Southern States had been dictated payment as far as they go. unite, where parallels cease and extremes to upon the subject of slavery, and for that there was no complaint, but on the In this hour of our extremity we see contrary had come forward and volun- Moore's substitute, it was rejected.

ing ruins of political destruction, the many gentlemen on this floor and thonsaids of our people of a very important art of their property. Why was it done? Because they regarded it as dictated by the Federal Government, and was essen-Shall we support and sustain him, in tial in order to become a member of that government.

Mr. Brooks, defended the spirit and language of the 'telegram. 'Ee would have thought less of President Johnson, clear beaded delegate from Orange, Mr. Phillips. nour part and had not advised us of I interpret it as saying to North Carolina, "I am your friend, but do not overburden me add Mar. Moore of Wake said that the leman troin Pasquotank (Mr. Brooks) had expressed surprise that some delegates should have manifested displeasure pon the receipt of the President's dis patch. He (Mr. Moore) did feel some displeasure at its reception and was not satisfied now .- The gentleman (Mr. Brooks) desired to know why displeasare had not been manifested upon the receipt of the first telegraphic dispatch. There was considerable difference between a superior approving what had been done, and dictating what must be done. He was pleased with the first telegram, but suppose the President had ordered this Convention to have passe l the ordinance declaring null and void the ordinance of May 20th, 1861, in the words it had been done, and then have telegraphed "well done thou good and faithful servant," what would the compliment have been worth?

Thank God, he was yet a freeman, and his constituents were free and he should represent them as such. He had too high an opinion of President Johnson-his courage and magnanimity-to suppose he meant the dispatch for dictation, and he would despise us if he thought we would suffer it. The delegate from Pasmotank (Mr. Brooks) regarded it in the nage was ques tionable, and he would have preferred it to have been different. He knew the President to be a min, who uses strong language, and he was willing to take it for advice. He would not bow down country an outcast, rather than submit to dictation. He said this, in reply to those who had agreed that this telegram was a requirement that we should act finally pon the war debt. (At this juncture, he flag staff upon the Capitol broke and fell upon the roof with much 'noise, to the evident alarm of not a few delegates.) Yes, Mr. President, when we submit to dictation that flag-staff ought to fall. Mr. Settle, of Rockingham replied, looking upon the dispatch as friendly advice. We had submitted to dictation upon the subject of slavery without com Mr. Meore here remarked that he had never seen the day he would not have given up every slave he owned, be they lew or many, to have procured the settlemeat of the troubles under which we were suffering. Mr. Settle, resuming said that it had een dictated to us at the point of the bayone. These things had been required of us, in order to establish our re lations with the Government: we had accomplished two, to the satisfaction of he administration, and this alone remained, and we should act promptly and with unanimity. The question then recurring on the amendment of Mr. Iver, Mr. Polk of Au son called the ayes and noes and the amendment did not prevail. Yeas 38-Aays 63.

ing out in the original ordinance the words "directly and indirectly," but it was not agreed to.

Mr. Starbuck of Forsyth offered the following amendment to the second section.

Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to exclude the Legislature from making just compensation to any citizens of North Carolina, who have been loyal to the United States government from the commencement to the ending of the rebellion, for any mon-ey or other means furnished the State in strict 'conformity to acts of the General Assembly or the ordinances of the State Convention, except where such appropriations were made for war purposes .--Not agreed to,

Mr. Odom of Northampton moved to amend so that the ordinance would not go into effect until ratified by the people. Not agreed to.

Mr. Winston of Franklin moved that a division of the question so that the vote would be taken upon the sections separately, which was agreed to, and the ordinance passed its second reading,-ayes 84, nays 12.

Messrs. Moore of Wake and Patterson of Caldwell, were excused from voting, on the ground of interest.

Messrs. Winston of Franklin and Jovner of Warren were excused upon the grounds that they could not represent the wishes of their constituents.

The ordinance was read a third time under a suspension of the rules, and Mr. Grissom renewed his amendment submitting the second section (prohibition of the war debt,) to the people for ratification, and it was agreed to. Ayes 78, navs 21.

Mr. Caldwell of Guilford moved to strike out the second section and demanded the aves and nays, but the demand was not sustained and the amendment was rejected. Mr. Settle moved to reconsider the vote by which the second section was referred to the people. Mr. Caldwell of Guilford called the ayes and nays, and the vote was reconsidered. Ayes 50, nays 47. Mr. Phillips rose to address the Conv ntion but gave way to a motion to take a recess until 7 o'clock, which prevailed.

# FIFTEENTH DAY-Co INUED. NIGHT SESSION.

Mr. Grissom of Granville by permission of the house withdrew his amendment. He thought the subject should be considered dispassionately. The spirit of the discussion last night was to be regretted. He endeavored to show then and believed now that there is no inconministration upon this subject hereafter, Johnson was right. as indicated by letters from our State of this subject-but there bas been agi-

have just ended a long and bloody strug- lina for its payment. gle. The old ship of State, tempest branch of peace.

citizens enrich and their bones bleach on terms of peace and reunion.

cision and submit to the terms.

ward" rapid and our pathway to the and expended. "old mansion" smooth and flowery .---meet, threaten our safety.

rising like Phoenix, from the surround- tarily sustained it, depriving as it did, Mr. Bingham moved to amend by strik

Treasurer to scale the debt of the State, Gentlemen who charge the telegram and the Treasurer to redeem by issuing

The substitute was rejected.

The question then ' recurring on Mr.

#### SIXTEENTH DAY.

## NIGHT SESSION.

7 o'clock, P. M.

Mr. Moore of Wake, introduced an ordinance granting criminal jurisdiction to the Provisional Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. (Provides that the provisional county Courts and Magistrates shall have the same criminal jurisdiction as is given by the revised code, to county courts and magistrates.) which passed under a suspension of the rules. UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The amendment of Mr. Grissom to refer the second section of Mr. Settl's ordinalice to the people for ratification. came up as the unfinished business.

Mr. Phillips opposed it, as trifling with the people-they had already nine distinct and important ballots to east, and as the proclamation of the Governor had already been issued in regard to the others, this matter would hardly be able to reach the remote parts of the State in time for the elections, as the members of the Convention would leave before the Governor could possibly prepare the additional proclamation.

The amendment did not prevail, and the ordinance passed its thi.d and final reading:

Mr. Eaton of Warren asked leave to spread upon the journals the following protest, which was granted.

Protest of Wm. Eaton, Jr., one of the

delegates from the county of Warren, to the ordinance entitled "a . ordinance, recognizing the just debts of North Carolina and prohibiting the payment of all public debts created or incurred in aid of the late tebellion."

In giving my vote against the above entitled ordinance; I desire it to be under-