Moore, of Chatham, Moore, of Wake, Murphy, Odom, Patterson, Pearsall, Perkins, Person, Phillips, Polk, Pool, Rumley, Smith, of Anson, Smith, of Wilkes, Spencer, of Hyde, Spencer, of Montgomery, Stephenson, Thompson, Ward, William, Wilson and Wright—65.

On motion of Mr. Phillips, the ordinance and amendment were referred to a select committee of nine.

Mr. McIver, (by leave) introduced a resolution instructing an inquiry by the Finance committee in relation to certain provisions of the Revenue Law. Adopted.

ON CALENDAR.

A resolution of inquiry concerning State appropriations for the Chatham Rail Road Company was adopted. An ordinance in relation to imprisonment for debt was referred on second reading to the committee on Constitutional Amendment, on motion of Mr. Moore, of Wake.

Ordinaces on 2nd reading, introduced by Mr. Moore, of Wake, to amend "an act of the General Assembly concerning negroes and persons of color or of mixed blood," were referred, on motion of Mr. Moore, of Wake, to a select committee.

An ordinance calling a Convention in 1871, and a resolution to raise a committee on the subject of adjournment, introduced by Mr. Phillips, were, on motion, laid on the table.

A resolution in favor of W. H. Harrison, on sesecond reading, was laid on the table, on motion of Mr. McLaughlin.

SPECIAL ORDER.

An ordinance concerning debts of the State to be hereafter contracted, on second reading.—[This ordinance declares that the General Assembly shall make no bill making an appropriation of public moneys, or raising loans on the faith and credit of the State, unless the bill making such appropriation, or raising such loan, shall have passed three readings on three several days in each House of the General Assembly, and received in each House the votes of a majority of the whole number of members. It further requires a record of yeas and nays upon the passage of such bill in either House.]

On motion of Mr. Eaton, the ordinance was amended, by inserting a provision that the yeas and nays on such bill shall be recorded on each reading in each House.

Mr. Love moved to amend by adding the following proviso:

Provided, That this requirement shall not be applicable to works of internal improvement already chartered or in progress of construction.

After some discussion, in which Messrs. Eaton and Winston urged the passage of the ordinance, and Messrs. Logan, Love and Caldwell of Burke, opposed it, the latter moved that the amendment be laid on the table.

The Convention refused to lay on the table—yeas 39; nays 58.

Mr. Brown addressed the Convention in support of the ordinance.

The question recurring on Mr. Love's amendment, on motion of Mr. Henry, the Convention adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

STATE NEWS.

We are glad to learn that according to previous notice, as published in the Banner, a large portion of the Physicians of the county met at the office of Drs. Whitehead and Henderson on last Tuesday, for the purpose of re-organizing the "Rowan County Medical Society." This organization we think beneficial, both to the citizen and the physician. The County Societies are auxiliary to the State Medical Society, which meets in Raleigh, June 5th.—*Salisbury Banner.*

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.—We learn from the *Old North State*, of Salisbury, that Colonel Cilley, who has as acceptably as possible, consistent with the nature of his position, discharged the duties of the Bureau in several counties of Western North Carolina, and to whose honesty and efficiency Generals Steedman and Fullerton bore such high testimony, will, under General Ruger, superintend its affairs generally throughout the State.

We are glad to chronicle this fact. If we *are* to have the Bureau, it is gratifying to know that its operations will be conducted under the auspices of a gentleman who has exhibited the tact, judgment and forbearance ascribed to Colonel Cilley. *Ral. Sentinel, 26th.*

DYING.—We learn that Mr. Gus. Carman, wounded on Tuesday night, by a party of robbers, was struck by four bullets, one in breast, one in groin, another in thigh, and another in knee. Yesterday afternoon Mr. C. had his leg amputated, and is now reported to be dying. The parties who went after the perpetrators of this outrage had not succeeded in coming up with them at last accounts.

P. S.—It is rumored, as we go to press, that Mr. Carman is dead.—*Newb. Com.*

AN UNNATURAL NEPHEW.—In 1857, Mrs. Margaret Strange, of this city, and relict of the late Hon. Robert Strange, sent to her nephew, Samuel H. Kerfoot, in Chicago, $3,500 to invest for her. He borrowed it himself, giving his bond secured by mortgage for its re-payment. At the end of the war, Mrs. Strange having died in the early part of it, her administrator, the bond being long overdue, filed a bill to foreclose the mortgage. The affectionate nephew pleaded that Mrs. Strange was up to the time of her death an active supporter of the "rebellion," and that the adminstrator had been a "rebel." On demurrer, the plea was overruled, and judgment given for Mrs. Strange's executor for $6,000.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

GUILFORD COUNTY.—The Justices for this county have imposed the following taxes for the year: Fifteen cents on each $100 valuation of real estate; one dollar and fifty cents on each poll; and the same proportion, one-and-a-half to one of State tax, on all other subjects listed by the Justices. It was estimated that this assessment would raise between eight and ten thousand dollars for the county—all of which will be required for the support of the poor and other necessary county expenses.

The Wardens of the Poor, already appointed, were directed to take charge of the colored poor, and authorized, at their discretion, to erect suitable buildings on the poor house land, for keeping that class of paupers.

Rev. C. H. Wiley has been appointed Superintendent of Common Schools for the county.

Dr. D. C. Mebane, a prominent and excellent citizen, died on Wednesday last.

An idiotic child, in Guilford, was found last Saturday morning, on her father's plantation, partially buried and with her throat cut. The Coroner was summoned, and after investigation the inquest rendered a verdict that the child came to her death at the hands of one Elias Ledbetter.—The murdered child was only twelve years of age, and the accused is but nineteen. He has been arrested and committed to jail.—*Sentinel, 6th inst.*

We are a little curious to know what the editor of the Salisbury (N. C.) *Banner* means by the following, which we extract from a late editorial in that journal:

"About a twelve month ago, a shoulder-strapped ass, who was forced upon us, as censor, when it was known that we had completed arrangements for the re-publication of the *Banner*, and whose constant braying was as grating upon the ear as it was insulting to decency and good breeding—would frequently fill a whole column with vulgar wit, with a view to ridicule the lofty character of ex-President Davis, and fix upon him the base and unmitigated petticoat-falsehood."

Is it possible that he was compelled, by military power, to submit to the filling of his paper with matter selected by a United States employee, forced on him in the capacity of a censor?

Let us have the facts. There are some curious ones to be told of Virginia management, but nothing so original as that.

Between Freedmen's officers, Northern clergymen and the military, North Carolina appears to have been specially cursed—probably to balance the blessing she received in having Holden for Provisional Governor.—*Petersburg Index.*

J. Emory Round, writing from Brooklyn, N. Y., says that the Reverend Freedmen's Bureau Fitz, of Newbern, N. C., is not a minister, and that his pretence to being one is an imposture. He was once an applicant for orders, but was unsuccessful.

A youth named Elias Ledbetter brutally murdered a girl named Betty Highfill, twelve years of age, near Greensboro', on Sunday last. The girl was an idiot. She was found with her throat cut and her body partially buried.

ANOTHER DARING OUTRAGE—A NEGRO ROBBER KILLED.—On Friday, about dusk, a party of several negroes went to the house of Mr. Thomas H. Mallison, residing on the railroad, thirteen miles east of Newbern, with the evident intention of robbing him. At the time of their arrival Mr. M. was sitting in his front piazza smoking. Two of the robbers entered, and as they came in Mr. M. endeavored to make his escape into a bed-room that contained his arms; but these two caught him and placed their pistols to his head and demanded silence and to be shown to his valuables. At this moment his father-in-law, an old gentleman named Bynum, hearing the confusion going on below, came down stairs, and as he did so the robbers started to run. But before they got out, Mr. Bynum fired and inflicted a death wound on one of them. In the meantime Mr. Mallison was endeavoring to shoot with a pistol that would not revolve. Mr. Bynum was prevented from shooting again by Mr. Mallison's being in the way.—The robbers picked up their fallen comrade and lifted him over the fence, where he died. None of the neighbors could recognize the dead negro, nor could Marshal Whitly, of this city, who went to the scene of the tragedy Saturday morning.—It is supposed he belonged to an organized robbing party that are frequently on the rampage below here. After taking the wounded man away the party made several charges on the house, in military style, but were repulsed by Messrs. M. and B. The house is literally riddled with bullet holes, and in two windows there is scarcely a pane of glass left. Mr. Mallison's family secured themselves while the firing was going on by laying flat on the floor in an upper room of the building.—The firing was so loud and continuous that the neighbors for miles around were alarmed. The neighborhood militia turned out but they arrived too late to be of any assistance to the besieged or even to arrest any of the robbers.

Newbern Commercial.

NATIONAL BANK.—We learn, from the Tarboro' Southerner, that the Hon. R. R. Bridgers, with others, has in contemplation the establishment of a National Bank in that town. The Southerner says:

"There is nothing more needed in our community, than Banking facilities at this time, and no community in the State has better prospects for making an investment of the kind pay. The freedmen of our county are discharging their obligations with the best possible feeling. The employers are in fine spirits; they have planted liberally, and crops, notwithstanding the cool weather, are very promising. All we *need* or what *we* do *need* is some *circulating medium* in our midst to keep us going till our crops are harvested."

CHARLOTTE.—A handsome and commodious Methodist Church is in progress of construction in Charlotte. It was commenced previously to the war, but its completion was impracticable in the distracted condition of affairs. Its near completion is owing to the energetic efforts of the pastor, Rev. W. C. Power. Mr. Power, by the way, was chaplain of the 14th North Carolina Troops during the war, and discharged all the duties of that responsible position with a fidelity and usefulness that earned for him the title of the "model Chaplain." He deserved it richly.

GOVERNOR WORTH.—A correspondent of the *Old North State*, writing from this city, and giving an account of the proceedings of the Convention, says:

"To-day the Governor sent in a message which I hear highly spoken of, but your correspondent will not trouble you with the subjects of which it treats, as it will be published to-morrow. By the by, I called on his Excellency yesterday; he is in fine health, works like a Turk, and is immensely popular. I do not believe anybody will be rash enough to oppose him for further gubernatorial honors. I have as yet to hear the first man say he thought it desirable or even practicable to oppose the present incumbent. He will distance all competitors, and hence nobody is willing to become a martyr to gratify the ex-Governor's (your readers well know whom I mean) hatred of a successor."

BAPTIST STATE CONVENTION.—This body, after a four days session, closed its business on Saturday night last. We regret that our young friend, whose reports of the first two days brought us under obligations to him, failed to furnish us, according to promise, with the last two days proceedings.

The attendance of delegates during the Convention was larger than anticipated. Quite a number of visitors were also present.

The reports of the Boards of Missions, Publications and Sabbath Schools were encouraging for the times, and efficient means were adopted for the more zealous prosecution of the work of evangelization. The zeal and success of the denomination afford full evidence of the energy and enterprise of the Church and give assurance of its growing prosperity.

The interests of Wake Forest College claimed the attention of the Convention, and every effort will be made to sustain that useful and excellent Institution.

The services on Sabbath in the several Churches supplied by ministers of the Convention were gratifying to the large audiences which were in attendance, and we trust will prove to be "bread cast upon the waters."—*Raliigh Sentinel.*

HILLSBORO,' May 26th, 1866.

GENTLEMEN:—Yours of the 22d inst., inviting me, in behalf of the gentlemen of the bar of Wake county, to deliver in the city of Raleigh a discourse in commemoration of the talents and virtues of our distinguished associate and friend, George E. Badger, whose recent demise occasions so signal a loss to the profession and the country, owing to my absence for a few days from home, was received only yesterday.

However much I regret that your selection for this office had not fallen on some one of more leisure and greater capacity, it will afford me a melancholy satisfaction thus to unite with you in paying funeral honors to one so worthy of every tribute of respect and affection. The time for this ceremony, which you are pleased to refer to my appointment, I trust may be left to future arrangement.

Very respectfully yours;
W. A. GRAHAM.

To Messrs. Kemp P. Battle, Chas. Manly, Thos. Bragg, John Bryan, H. W. Husted, and Sion H. Rogers, Esqs.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The Washington correspondent of the Tribune says, in relation to Mr. Davis' trial:

"Geo. Shea, Esq., of New York, who has been here for the past week attending to the preliminaries on behalf of the defence of the great State prisoner, left to-day *en route* for Fortress Monroe. The benefit of counsel has now been permitted to the accused, and it really begins to look as if a few weeks will bring on the grand trial of the age."

The London correspondent of the New York World says that some scandal has been going the rounds of the upper circles that a certain lady's maid in a certain high family, where there are two beautiful daughters, has received her dismissal after six months' services, because—because—how shall I write it?—because she was a man! One has often heard of women disguised as men, but never before of men disguised as maid-servants.

The little tax of one cent upon every box of matches netted the Government $1,500,000 last year. According to that estimate, 150,000,000 bunches or boxes of matches must have been used in this country during the year, or five bunches—equal to five hundred matches—for every man, woman and child.

JEFERSON DAVIS ALLOWED THE FREEDOM OF THE FORT—INTERVIEWS WITH HIS COUNSEL.—FORT MONROE, May 25.—Instructions from Washington were received this morning, by Maj. Gen. Miles, to give Jeff. Davis, on his parole, the freedom of the fort, returning to his room in Carroll Hall at night.—Messrs. Shea and O'Conor, his counsel, have been allowed access to the fort and private interviews with him at any time. Mrs. Davis left here on the 23d, and was in Washington yesterday, the date of the instructions sent General Miles.

COSTLY GRATIFICATION.—A new York paper says: "Yesterday a man looking out of a window observed 'an American citizen of African descent' whose foot in a brown gaiter compelled attention. 'It takes just one-half of my income,' said he 'to have that man a brother, in law.'"

The President has approved the Postoffice Appropriation bill. The aggregate amount for inland service is $18,379,500. Besides this $1,300,000 is appropriated for the transportation of mails to Brazil, Japan, China, and by sea to California.

General Wigfall, ex-Confederate Senator from Texas, is in London, and about starting out to lecture on the negro, beginning in the jungles in Africa and concluding with a review of his present position in America.

AN EVENTFUL CAREER.—A Confederate soldier has just returned home after an absence of more than four years in the service of his country. He joined the regiment of Colonel, or now Major General Kershaw, in this State; subsequently changed his command, went to Virginia, was engaged in thirty-one battles, and one hundred and twenty-three skirmishes, not including the "rows" on picket; was shot twice; returned to the field; and in the general fall, while making his way home to South Carolina, was captured and paroled. A Confederate officer then pressed him and twenty others into service to guard a portion of the baggage train of Ex-President Davis, in which service he was captured a second time. Found with a violated paroie in his pocket, he was carried, with his comrades, to Hilton Head, where they were tried for their lives. The Military Court failing to agree, they were sent to New York, tried a second time, and five of their number ordered to be shot, which sentence was carried into execution. The remainder were conveyed to a prison in Springfield, Illinois, within sight of the home of Mr. Lincoln, and there remained until the term of their confinement expired. He has had four wives, all of whom are dead, and by each wife a pair of twins, whom he had not seen until his return, since the beginning of the war. Such a man is an embodiment of history—civil, political, military and domestic, and certainly deserves a medal or a monument.—*Columbia, (S. C.,) Carolinian.*

Lemuel Cook, the Revolutionary soldier who died in Clarendon, N. Y., Sunday night, was not the last of the heroes of the war for independence. There are two others still living, viz: Samuel Downing, of New Hampshire, and James Barham, of Missouri.

At a negro pic-nic Whitmonday, near Louisville, Kentucky, a sanguinary affray occurred between negro citizens and soldiers, and five or six were desperately wounded. The stampede of the "blackbirds" for the city that ensued is described as at the same time terrific and ludicrous. An insult to a colored maiden was the cause of war.

DEATH OF A NOTED EDITOR.—J. P. Chapman formerly of the Indiana *State Sentinel*, known throughout the country by the sobriquet of "Crow Chapman, Crow," died in Indianapolis last Sunday.

DEATH OF A CLERGYMAN.—The Mobile *Register* announces the death of the Rev. Joseph J. Nicholson, which occurred at San Antonio, Texas, on the 11th ult., in the 47th year of his age. The deceased was a native of Maryland, and at one time engaged in business at Annapolis. He subsequently devoted himself to the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in which he continued to officiate to the end of his life. He had charge of a parish in Maryland at first, then in New York, and afterwards in Alabama and Texas.

The New York *Irish American* does not think C. O. I. R. Stephens is "the man for the times."

A VIRGINIAN IN PARLIAMENT.—The sitting member from Banbury, in the present Parliament of Great Britain, is Bernhard Samuelson, a native of Virginia. His right was contested, but his legal counsel was lucky enough to remember an almost obsolete act of Parliament, passed nearly a century ago, which enables the son or grandson of a British-born subject to take the sacrament in a Protestant church or chapel, and then, by taking the oath of allegiance, to become a British subject, and Mr. Samuelson having done these things, retains his seat for Banbury.

He is the second American who has had a seat in Parliament—the other being John Singleton Copley, afterwards Lord Lyndhurst.

Petersburg Index.

Admiral Semmes has gone to Washington.

The wife of Peter Stanley, the collector of Jefferson parish, was shot and killed at Greenville, Louisiana, on the 22d, by a party of negro soldiers.

Governor Orr, of South Carolina, has left Columbia for a few weeks for his home in Anderson, for the purpose of recruiting his health.

Those gentlemen of New Orleans who had been imprisoned at Fort Pickens by Butler, Banks, or some other military satrap, had a reunion the other day in New Orleans, with a sumptuous dinner accompanying it.

The Boston *Journal* says that counterfeit "eagles" are afloat, sufficiently well executed to deceive the most expert.

BILL ARP IS CALLED BEFORE THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

(SUPPRESSED TESTIMONY.)

To the Editor of the Metropolitan Record:

MR. EDITOR: Murder will out, and so will evidence. Having seen Dan Rice's testimony before the Destruction Committee, I have felt sorter slighted because no mention aint been made of mine. I suppose it has been suppressed, but I am not to be hid out in obscurity. Our country is the special jury, and by and by this business will go up before it on appeal. The record must go up fair and complete, and therefore I'll take occasion to make public what I swore to. I said a good deal more than I can put down, Mr. Editor, and at times my language was considered impudent, but they thought that was all the better for their side, for it illustrated the rebellious spirit—I heard one of 'em say: "Let him go on—the ruling passion strong in death. He's good States evidence."

When I was put on the stand old Boutwell swore me most fiercely and solemnly to speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, and I observed that he was then entertaining about a quart of double rectified, and it looked like it had soured on his stomack. Old Blow was settin off on one side with a memorandum book, gettin ready to note down some "garbled extracts."

Old Iron Works was Chairman, and when he nodded his Republican head, old Boutwell says he: "Your name is Arp, I believe, sir?"

"So called," says I.

"You reside in the State of Georgia, do you?"

"I can't say exactly," says I. "I live in Rome, right in the fork of two injun rivers."

"In the State of Georgia," says he fiercely.

"In a state of uncertainty about that," says I. "We don't know whether Georgia is a State or not. I would like for you to state yourself, if you know. The state of the country requires that this matter should be settled, and I will proceed to state,"——

"Never mind, sir," says he. "How old are you, Mr. Arp?"

"That depends on circumstances," says I. "I don't know whether to count the last five years or not. Durin the war your folks said that a State couldn't secede, but that while she was in a state of rebellion she ceased to exist. Now you say we got out and we shan't get back again until 1870.—A man's age has got somethin to do with his rights, and if we are not to vote, I don't think we ought to count the time. That's about as near as I can come to my age sir."

"Well, sir," says he, "are you familiar with the political sentiments of the citizens of your State?"

"Got no citizens yet sir that we know of. I will thank you to speak of us as 'people.'"

"Well, sir," says he, "I'll humor your obstinacy. Are the *people* of your State"——

"Don't speak of it as a State sir, if you please. I'm on oath now, and you must excuse me for being particular. Call it a 'section.'"

"Mr, Arp, are the *people* of your *section* sufficiently humbled and repentant to come back into Union on such terms as we may think proper to impose?"

"Not much they aint," says I. "I don't think they are prepared for it yet. They wouldn't voluntarily go it blind against your hand. They say the deal wasn't fair and you've marked the cards and stole the trumps, but at the same time they don't care a darn what you do. They've become indifferent and don't care nothin about your Gay Fawkes business. I mean no respect to you, gentlemen, but I was swore to tell the whole truth.—Our people aint a noticin you only out of curiosity. They don't expect anything decent, or honorable, or noble from you, and they've gone to work diggin and plowin and plantin and raisin boy children."

Right here the man with a memorandum scratched down a garbled extract, and old Boutwell says he: "What do you mean by that, sir? What inference do you intend?"

"I'm statin facts," says I. "You must draw your own inferences. *They are raisin boy children.* Any harm about that? Any treason? Can't a man raise boy children? Perhaps you'd like to amend the Constitution and stop it. Old Pharaoh tried to stop it among the Israelits, but it did'nt pay. He finally caught the dropsy in the Red Sea. We are raisin boy children for the fun of it. They are a good thing to have in the house as Mrs. Toodles would say."

"Mr. Arp, are not the feelings of your people very bitter towards the North?"

"I beg your pardon, sir, but you'll have to split the question, or else I'll have to split the answer. Our people have a very high regard for honorable men, brave men, noble hearted men, and there's a heap of 'em North, sir, and there's a heap of widows and orphans there we are sorry for; but as for this here Radical party, they look upon 'em like they was hyenas a scrachin up the dead for a livin. It's as natural to hate 'em as it is to kill a snake. It's utterly impossible for me to tell the strength and lenght and height, depth and breadth of their contempt for the party. They look upon a Radical as—as—as—well as a beggar on horseback—a buzzard sailin round a dead eagle—a suck egg dog creepin up to the tail of a dead lion.—They talk about hirin Brownlow to abuse 'em, to use language on 'em like he did a few years ago when he spoke against Pryne. If they do hire Brownlow he'll spatter 'em, he'll daub 'em all over, and slime 'em and slobber on 'em about right, and it will stick, for the pores are open and their morals spungy. I'd like to stand off about ten rods and hear him spread himself. It would be worse than a squirt gun full of cow-slop, and I have no doubt would give general satisfaction."

"That's sufficient, sir," says old Boutwell.—"Ef it was in their power to do so, would your people renew the fight?"

"Not unless they could fight the Radicals all alone, and all the world agree to 'hands off.' Even then there wouldn't be no fight, for we couldn't cotch you."

"What do your people say upon the subject of negro equality?"

"They say it's a lie, sir—it don't exist by nature and never can in practice. Folks were not created free and equal. That may be a theoretical truth, but it's always been a practical lie.—There's grades of society everywhere. There's men I give the side-walk to, and there's men that gives it to me. There's men that I vote, and men that vote me, and the grades go up, up, up, step by step, from my sort to Mr. Davis and Mr. Stephens, and General Lee, and Howell Cobb, and Ben Hill, and their sort; for they are the highest in the nation; and then again it goes from me down, down, down to the niggers, and the Republicans and the Radicals, and that's as low as they run. There aint no equality, and you can't make one. We'll vote the niggers certain. I'll vote Tip, and Tip's a 'head center.' He'l vote about forty, and the first thing you know we'l elect seven big, black, greasy niggers to Congress. We'l do it certain—seven of 'em 18 carats strong, with African musk. The other rebel States will do the same thing, and you'l have about fifty of 'em to draw seats with, and you can all stick your legs upon your desks together, and swap lies and vermin, and be shampood at the same shop, and the fair sexes can set together in the galleries and mix odours, and fan their scent about promiscuous.—We'l give you a full benefit of your Civil Rights bill, see if we don't. You go on—play your cards. We are bidin our time. We are payin your taxes and your duties and back rations for 1864, and licenses, and your infernal revenue, and obeyin your laws without havin any hand in makin 'em, and we are cut off from pensions, and public lands; and you sold a poor man's still in my county the other day because he couldn't pay your tax on some peach brandy he stilled for his neighbors two years ago; and soon you'l be sellin the land for the land tax, and you're tryin your best to play the devil generally; but you'l catch it in the long run. See if you don't. Talk about Fenians.—When the good men of the North and the South all get together, they'l walk over the track so fast that you won't have time to get out of the way.—You'l subside into obscurity, and your children will deny that their daddies ever belonged to such a party. Excuse me, gentlemen, but I'm a little excited. Five cents a pound on cotton will excite anybody that makes it. Tax on industry—on sweat and toil. Protection tariffs for Pennsylvania and five cents a pound tax on Southern cotton—half it's average worth—and your folks will manage some way or other to steal the other half.—My advice to you is to quit this foolishness and begin to travel the only road to peace."

Old Blow couldn't keep up with his garbled extracts.

"What makes the President so popular at the South?"

"Contrast, sir—contrast. The more he ain't like your party, the more popular he is. He would treat us about right, I reckon, if you would let him alone, but you bedevil him so, that sometimes he don't understand himself. I don't think he knew for a while whether his Peace Proclamation restored the writ of habeas corpus or not. But do you go on and impeach him, and that will bring matters to a focus. I'll bet you'd be in Fort Delaware in a week, and the Southern members be here in their seats, and they'll look round at the political wreck and ruin and plunder and stealage that's been going on, and they might exclaim, in the language of the poet,

"Who's pin here since I'ah pin gone?"

"Mr. Arp, suppose we should have a war with England or France, what would the rebels do?"

"They'd follow General Lee, and General Johnson, and Longstreet, and Bragg and old Bory. My opinion is that General Lee would head the Union army, and General Grant would be his chief of staff, and General Buell would rank mighty high, and"——

"What would you do with General Sherman?"

"Sorry you mentioned him. We'd have to hire him, I reckon, as a camp fiddler, and make him sing "*Hail Columbia*" by fire-light, as a warning to the boys how mean it is to burn cities and towns and make war upon defenceless women and children. No, sir, our boys would'nt fight under no such."

At this time the man with the memorandum put down some more garbled extracts.

"Do you think Mr. Arp, that if the South should ever hold the balance of power, they would demand pay for their negroes?"

"I can't say, sir. But I don't think the South has lost anything that way. We got their labor before the war for their vittels and clothes and doctor's bills, and we get it now for about the same. It's all settled down that way, and your Bureau couldn't help it. The only difference is in the distribution. Some of us don't own as many as we used to, but everybody has got a nigger or two now, and they'll all vote em or turn em off. A nigger that wouldent vote as I told him, shouldent black my boots."

At this time the Committee looked at one another, seemin to be bothered and astonished. Garbled extracts were put down with a vim.

Mr. Boutwell says he, "Mr. Chairman, I think, sir, we are about through with the witness. I think, sir, his testimony settles the question as to what we ought to do with Southern traitors."

The chairman give me a Republican nod and remarked, "Yes, sir, I think we do. The scoundrels burnt my iron works."

Whereupon I retired, having given general satisfaction.

Yours truly,
BILL ARP.

Notice to North Carolina Cotton Shippers.

A great deal of inconvenience and expense is incurred by our North Carolina cotton planters, because of their neglect of or non-acquaintance with the revenue laws. They send their cotton to their merchants here and elsewhere, for sale, with no *sufficient* evidence of the payment of the tax.—The proper method is to send, in every instance, to the commission merchant, 1st, a *certificate* of the payment of the tax, and 2d, a *permit* for exportation, both of which the officer receiving the tax is required to furnish.

Otherwise the tax must, in all cases, be paid again before shipment after sale, here or elsewhere.

Our North Carolina exchanges will confer a favor on their fellow citizens by copying the above.

Petersburg Index.

CALDWELL COUNTY.—R. F. Patterson, Esq., having resigned his seat in the Convention on account of ill-health, we observe that that county has done itself the credit to supply the vacancy by the election of Gen. S. F. Patterson, a gentleman whose large experience and intelligence render him well qualified for any public position.

IMPORTANT ACTION OF RAILROAD PRESIDENTS.—Last week the president of the trunk railroad companies held some important business meetings at New York. Among those present were Dean Richmond, of the New York Central; Thomas A. Scott, of the Pennsylvania Central; A. S. Diven, of the New York and Erie, and J. W. Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio. The freight rates were settled, and a resolution was adopted, after some opposition from the New York and Erie Company, abolishing all commissions on the sale of passenger tickets from and after the tenth day of June next. This will put a stop to all the ticket offices in the city where commissions are paid, and will save a large sum of money to the roads. The amount paid out as commission money has been estimated as high as $800,000 a year in New York alone. It is designed to let the trunk lines manage the passenger business at the eastern end, and the western lines to have control of the eastward-bound passenger traffic at the West.

Rev. Stuart Robinson proposes to resume the publication of the *Free Christian Commonwealth*, suppressed by the government of free speech.

MARRIED.

At Little River, South Carolina, at the residence of Mrs. Sarah Vereen, on the 31st of December, 1865, Mr. B. F. GORE, of Brunswick county, North Carolina, to Miss ELIZA JANE VEREEN, of Little River, Horry District, So. Ca.

At the same time and place, Mr. MAHAM T. VEREEN, of Little River, S. C., to Miss M. C. VEREEN, of Little River, Horry District, S. C.

DIED,

In Rockingham, Richmond county, N. C., on the 27th day of May, 1866, Mrs. EMMA P. OSBORN, consort of Mr. James H. Osborn, and daughter of Mrs. Mary M. Brazington, of Camden, S. C., aged 19 years, 9 months and 3 days. A few months ago she became the companion of Mr. Osborn, since which time she has resided in our village. She was one of the most amiable and kindly disposed ladies we ever saw. None knew her, but to love her. Her long sickness and great suffering was borne with untiring patience and christian fortitude. She was a kind wife and an estimable lady and friend. Her christian race was entirely consistent, and her last moments were profoundly peaceful. But she is gone! gone!! gone indeed, from earthly scenes and feverish phantoms. Cut off in the vigor of youth, too pure for earth, her soul has winged its flight to the upper-land. Many friends lament, with heart-felt emotion, her untimely departure, and with cordial condolence mingle their tears with those of her grief-stricken husband, parent and sisters in this hour of bereavement and sorrow. Their loss is her eternal gain.—Though her friends on earth shall see her face no more, it is a comforting thought to them that she is gone to a happier world, amid the angelic host around the Throne of God, where all is peace and love. The clouds that linger around the tomb only obscure the glories which abide in the hereafter land, to which her soul has fled.

Dispatch, Columbia and Camden, S. C. and Alexandria, Va., papers please copy. J. B.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ₱ lb.	.32 @	35	
BEEF CATTLE, ₱ 100 lbs.	10 00 @	15 00	
BRICKS, ₱ M.	12 00 @	20 00	
BARRELS, Sp'ts Turp., each, 2nd hand	2 75 @	4 00	
New	3 50 @	5 00	
CANDLES, ₱ lb., Tallow	.20 @	.25	
Adamantine	.23 @	.28	
Sperm	.50 @	.55	
COFFEE, ₱ lb., Java	.40 @	.45	
Laguayra	.35 @	.38	
Rio	.24 @	.28	
St. Domingo	.26 @	.28	
COTTON, ₱ lb., Ord. to Mid'g	.00 @	00	
Strict Mid'g	.00 @	00	
Good Mid'g	.00 @	00	
COTTON BAGGING, Gunny, ₱ yard	30 @	.31	
Dundee	.28 @	.30	
Rope, ₱ lb	.20 @	.21	
CORN MEAL, ₱ bushel	1 25 @	1 30	
DOMESTICS, Sheeting, ₱ yd	.18 @	.20	
Yarn, ₱ 5 lb	2 50 @	0 00	
FEATHERS, ₱ lb	.00 @	.50	
FISH, ₱ bbl., Mullets	0 00 @	00 00	
Mac'l, No. 1	00 00 @	20 00	
Mac'l, No. 2	18 00 @	19 00	
Mac'l, No. 3	15 00 @	17 00	
Her'gs, Cast	5 00 @	8 50	
Dry Cod, ₱ lb	.8 @	9	
FLOUR, ₱ bbl., Family	11 00 @	14 00	
Superfine	9 00 @	9 50	
Fine	8 00 @	8 50	
GLUE, ₱ lb	.18 @	.20	
GUNNY BAGS	.35 @	.40	
GUANO, Peruvian, Per ton	00 00 @	115 00	
LAND PLASTER, ₱ ton		18 00	
GRAIN, ₱ bushel, Corn	1 00 @	1 10	
Oats	.52½ @	.70	
Peas, Cow	1 00 @	1 05	
Rice, rough	0 00 @	2 00	
Rice, E. I., ₱ lb	10 @	11	
Carolina	.14 @	.16	
HIDES, ₱ lb., Green	.4½ @	.5	
Dry	.10 @	.15	
HAY, ₱ 100 lbs., Eastern	1 20 @	1 25	
North River	0 95 @	1 15	
IRON, ₱ lb., English, ass'd.	.9 @	.11	
American, ref	.6 @	.10	
American, sheer	.0 @	.00	
Swede	.11 @	.12	
LIME, ₱ bbl	.0 00 @	0 00	
from store	.2 00 @	2 25	
LUMBER, ₱ M., (River,) Fl'r Boards	.00 00 @	25 00	
Wide do	.00 00 @	21 00	
Scantling	.20 00 @	21 00	
LIQUORS, ₱ gal., (domestic,) Whiskey, Bourbon	.2 50 @	5 00	
N. E. Rum	.3 00 @	4 00	
Gin	4 00 @	7 00	
Brandy	4 00 @	9 00	
MOLASSES, ₱ gallon, Cuba	.48 @	.55	
Sugar house	.45 @	.47½	
Syrup	.65 @	1 00	
NAVAL STORES, Turpentine ₱ 280 lbs., New Virgin	.0 00 @	5 25	
Yellow dip	.0 00 @	3 25	
Hard	.0 00 @	1 62½	
Tar, ₱ bbl	.0 00 @	1 55	
Tar, in order	1 75 @	2 00	
Pitch, do	.2 50 @	3 00	
Rosin, pale	.7 50 @	8 50	
do No. 1	.5 00 @	7 50	
do No. 2	.2 00 @	3 00	
do No. 3	.2 00 @	2 10	
Spirits Turpentine, ₱ gal	.58 @	.60	
NAILS, ₱ lb., Cut	.00 @	7¾	
Wrought	.00 @	00	
OILS, ₱ gallon, Sperm	.0 00 @	3 00	
Linseed	1 25 @	1 50	
Machinery	.2 00 @	2 50	
PEA NUTS, ₱ bushel	1 50 @	2 25	
POTATOES, ₱ bush., Sweet	1 50 @	1 75	
Irish, ₱ bbl	.3 25 @	3 75	
PROVISIONS, ₱ lb., N. C. Bacon, Hams	.19 @	.20	
Middlings	.18 @	.19	
Shoulders	.17 @	.18	
Hog round	.18 @	.19	
Western Bacon, Middlings	.18 @	.18½	
Shoulders	.15½ @	.16	
Lard	.19 @	.20	
Butter	.45 @	.50	
Cheese	.23 @	.24	
PORK, Northern, ₱ lb., City Mess	.34 00 @	35 00	
Thin "	.32 00 @	33 00	
Prime "	.30 00 @	31 00	
Prime	.25 00 @	26 00	
Rump	25 00 @	26 00	
SALT, Alum, ₱ bush	.0 50 @	.60	
Liverpool, ₱ sack, ground, cargo	1 50 @	1 75	
from store	2 00 @	2 50	
SUGAR, ₱ lb., Cuba	.14 @	.00	
Porto Rico	.15 @	.16	
C	.16 @	.16½	
B	.17 @	.00	
A	.18 @	.00	
Crushed	.19 @	.20	
SOAP, ₱ lb	.10 @	.15	
SHINGLES, ₱ M., Contract	4 50 @	5 50	
Common	2 00 @	2 75	
STAVES, ₱ M., W. O. hhd	.30 00 @	35 00	
R. O. hhd	.40 00 @	50 00	
TIMBER, ₱ M., Shipping	.17 00 @	18 00	
Mill, prime	12 00 @	14 00	
Mill Fair	.10 00 @	12 00	
Mill, inferior to ordinary	5 00 @	7 00	
TALLOW, ₱ lb	.12 @	13	
TOBACCO, ₱ lb., Navy	.25 @	.35	
Medium	.30 @	.40	

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKETS

For the week ending Wednesday, May 30, 1866.

TURPENTINE.—During the week just ended the market has ruled quite firm for this article, and prices remained unchanged up to Monday; on that day, however, an advance was obtained of 15 @ 25 cents on soft, and sales were effected at $5 25 for new virgin, $3 25 for yellow dip, and $1 62½ cents for hard, ₱ 280 lbs. There is a brisk demand from buyers, and at the time of closing our enquiries the market is firm at above quotations. The receipts continue very light, being mostly of small parcels, and the sales for the week reach only 858 bbls., viz:

	Bbls.	New Virgin.	Yellow Dip.	Hard.
Thursday	42	$5 00	$3 10