

EXPLICITLY REPORTED.
Baptist State Convention.

THURSDAY, May 24th, 1866.
The Convention assembled at 3 o'clock—
Prayer by Rev. A. D. Blackwood. The President
announced Elder W. M. Wingate, D.
D., W. M. Young, S. G. Mason, J. J. James,
J. S. Purdy and N. W. Wilson as members
of the committee to report in relation to the
colored people.

The Board of Education made their
report, stating that they had been able to do
but little since the close of the war in car-
rying out the objects of the Board. They
had received liberal contributions from a few
individuals which has enabled them to par-
tially support three young men at Wake
Forest College, who are making gratifying
progress. Others wish to come under the
care of the Board, but they feel deeply em-
barrassed as they have no agent in the field,
and the receipts are but limited. They urge
the brethren to come to their aid, and in
the brethren to come to their aid, and in
conclusion they state that they are satisfied
with the progress that has been made in
successful in the future it is essential that all
just demands be promptly and punctually
met, and that no debts or liabilities of any
nature whatever be incurred. The report
was received and adopted after
remarks by Elders Young, Wingate, Purdy,
Jones and J. H. Foote, Esq.

The committee on Periodicals made their
report which was discussed until the adjourn-
ment. The Association adjourned.

MEETING OF THE BAR AND CITIZENS OF
PERSON—MR. BADGER'S DEATH.—By the
politeness of His Honor, Judge Reade we
are enabled to lay the following proceedings
before our readers. We preface them with
the letter of Judge Reade to Mrs. Badger,
which he furnishes by special request:

ROXBORO, May 10th, 1866.
MRS. BADGER.—I have the honor of trans-
mitting the proceedings of a meeting of the
members of the legal profession, and a large
concourse of citizens, attendant on the Super-
ior Court for Person County, at its recent
Spring term, in memory of your late dis-
tinguished husband.

We were embarrassed in the meeting, by
the poverty of our language, in attempting
to express our admiration for the talents
and our affection for the virtues of our la-
ment friend. And I feel the same em-
barrassment now in attempting to express
to you, who have made his home so hospi-
table, his intercourse with his friends so
agreeable, and his memory so dear, our ap-
preciation of the gentle manners and amiable dis-
position which sat by his side.

Be pleased Mrs. Badger, to accept for
yourself and for all his family, assurances of
our deep sympathy and sincere affection.
Very respectfully,
E. G. READE.

At a meeting of the members of the legal
profession and citizens attendant on the Su-
perior Court for Person County, at its recent
Spring term, in memory of the late Hon. G.
E. Badger, Hon. E. G. Reade was called to
the chair, and Col. L. C. Edwards acted as
Secretary. The object of the meeting was
explained, and on motion of Hon. Wm. A.
Graham, a committee of five, consisting of
Hon. Wm. A. Graham, Hon. R. B. Gilliam,
Hon. John Kerr, Hon. Thomas Settle and
Hon. C. S. Winstead, were appointed by the
chair to propose resolutions for the action of
the meeting.

The committee reported as follows:
Be it remembered that George E. Badger died of paralysis,
at his residence in Raleigh, on the 11th of
May, 1866, in the 72nd year of his age.

For a half century he was one of the
brightest ornaments of the legal profession.
His manners were simple and winning; his
moral and religious principles were of the
highest; his learning accurate and profound; his mind
clear and logical; and his powers as an ad-
vocate equal to the powers of any man of
the age. So that in all that constitutes the
genius of the lawyer, he was pre-eminently
distinguished. He has been cherished by us in the
past, as his memory should be cherished by us
in the future, as a model.

His almost exclusive devotion to his
profession, for the earlier and greater part of
his life, restricted to him the number of pre-emi-
nent abilities entitled him, to the limits of
North-Carolina; but a portion of his life was
given to the National Councils, and he was
esteemed both in the Cabinet and Senate as
equal to the wisest statesmen and the ablest
debaters. So that, in the estimation of this
distinguished dead, that he lived a long life
in the confidence and admiration of his
countrymen, and died with a spotless
reputation: This is the fact.

Resolved, That the death of Hon. G. E.
Badger, the legal profession has lost one of
its most influential and useful members; the
State one of its most distinguished citizens,
and the people a friend whose memory will be
remembered with affection and respect.

Resolved, That we will wear the usual
badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize
with his family, and tender to them the tokens
of our sympathy and condolence.

Resolved, That the Chairman transmit a
copy of the proceedings to Mrs. Badger and
to the public press, and that the Hon. Thos.
Settle, Solicitor, present the same to the
Court here sitting, and request that they be
entered on the records.

The report was supported by Gov. Gra-
ham and Judge Kerr, in the most appropri-
ate and touching remarks, and was unani-
mously adopted.

Hon. Thos. Settle, the Solicitor for the
District, presented the proceedings to the
Court, and his Honor, Judge Gilliam, ordered
them to be entered upon the records.—
Both the Solicitor and his Honor accompa-
nied their action with remarks proper for the
occasion, and highly complimentary to the
memory of the deceased.

E. G. READE, Chmn.
L. C. EDWARDS, Secy.

For the Standard.
Messrs. Editors:—The resolution to pay
W. H. Harrison, Esq., a delegate from the
County of Wake, who was detained by se-
vere sickness from attending the late session
of the Convention, was introduced by me
without asking the consent of that gentle-
man. I deemed it due to him, and in ac-
cordance both with the legislative precedent
and the provision of section 9 chapter 102 of
the Revised Code, which provides that in
"any member of the Senate or House of
Commons shall be detained by sickness on
his journey to or from any session, or after
his arrival, shall be unable to attend the
Senate or House of Commons, he shall be en-
titled as if he had attended regularly in his
place."

I make this statement in justice to Mr.
Harrison especially, as well as to myself, hav-
ing voluntarily introduced the resolution.
B. F. MOORE.

NOTE.—In proof of the usage of legisla-
tive bodies, I refer to the uniform rule of
paying the defeated candidate for the seat
never has been a member, but has asserted
his right to a seat, and by so doing, has left
his home and gone away without serving a
day, though in full health.

DEATH OF A GOOD CITIZEN.—We are
pained to have to announce the death of
Justus Kinsey, merchant, of this city. He
died at his residence, in this city, of small
pox, on Saturday morning last. Mr. Kinsey
was an estimable and useful citizen, and
his death is a loss to the city. He leaves an
interesting family, who have the warmest sym-
pathies of the entire community.—Sentinel.

Tri-Weekly Standard.

RALEIGH, N. C.
TUESDAY, - - MAY 29, 1866.

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

ALL responsible positions and places ought
to be confined distinctly and clearly to men
who are UNQUESTIONABLY and UNQUESTION-
ABLY LOYAL.—President's Reply to the Virginia
Constitution.

I hold it my duty to recommend the ad-
mission of every State to its share in public
legislation when it presents itself in the per-
son of representatives whose LOYALTY CAN-
NOT BE QUESTIONED UNDER ANY existing con-
stitutional or LEGAL TEST.—President's Veto
Message.

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

I will put an end to the Freedmen's Bu-
reau just as soon as the South, by proper
action for the PROTECTION OF THE FREED-
MEN, make it unnecessary.—President's In-
terview with Governor Cor.

The Standard will be furnished to mem-
bers of the Convention for seventy-five cents
during the session.

Gov. Worth—The Test Oath.
The true test of Unionism is, was the per-
son in favor of peace before the close of the
rebellion? Peace implied Union. It im-
plied restoration, for there could be no Union
without restoration.

Gov. Worth says, in his late message, that
every one of the members elect to Congress
from this State "labored to preserve the
Union till hostilities had actually commended."
But how many of them labored to
preserve liberty and were anxious for peace
on the basis of a restored Union, during the
progress of the war? Not half of the
number. A majority of them became Davis
men long before the war closed, and they
were for fighting it out, and would fight it
to the utter ruin of this State, when they
had every reason to know that success
on their part was impossible.

The Union people of this State want no
such man to represent them in Congress.
They do not want the authors of their ruin,
who are equally guilty with Mr. Davis, to
speak for them in a loyal, national, patriotic
Congress. But Gov. Worth does. He goes
so far as to declare that Gov. Graham and
Mr. Turner, whom the President has thus far
refused to pardon, are as loyal as the Presi-
dent himself. This is not only ridicu-
lous, untrue, but it is an insult to the Presi-
dent, and through him to every loyal man
in the country. Whether the insult was
intentional we do not know, but there it is,
in black and white. Gov. Worth tells Presi-
dent Johnson that "unpardoned rebels" are
as loyal as he is!

But the Governor assails the test oath,
which is a law of the land, and says:
"If no member can be received from the
State in rebellion, without taking the Con-
stitutional test oath, it will amount to
practical disfranchisement."

Here is a loyal Governor, who files right
in the face of the national government, and
tells that government that, in defiance of
sovereign States; and that he, this loyal
Governor, does not recognize or regard one
of the laws of Congress. And what is more,
he sets himself up against the President
State prisoner shall not be permitted to
escape punishment. Dr. Cooper's official re-
port renders it necessary that the President
should hunt down and punish the guilty
parties, in order that the Government may
not be held responsible for their acts."

How long are such infamously traitorous
sheets as the Charlotte Times to be allowed
to exist among us, poisoning the minds of
our own people, and banding the Northern
people still more against the recently in-
surgent States? High times, indeed, when a
rebel newspaper calls for the punishment of
Federal officers for performing their duty in
holding Mr. Davis in prison under orders!
What next?

Will the Sentinel be good enough to tell us
why it is that Gov. Graham, Gov. Vance, and
Josiah Turner, Jr., are not yet pardoned?
Holden was to blame seven months ago, for
the non-pardon of these gentlemen—that is,
the Sentinel said he was to blame; but who
is responsible now?

Gov. Graham said last December that all
he wanted was a half hour's chat with Presi-
dent Johnson to ensure his pardon. Well, he
has had the chat, and he is not pardoned yet.
Where is Gov. Worth's vast influence, that he
does not come to the rescue of his friends?
It is believed that Gov. Graham made him
a candidate and had him elected, because he
was not pardoned. One good turn deserves
another. Let Gov. Worth procure the par-
don.

Oh how the Sentinel would denounce An-
drew Johnson, if it only dared to do so!

COLD COMFORT.—Mr. Seward, in his late
great speech at Auburn, gives cold comfort
to those Democratic leaders and their rebel
allies, as he calls them, in their new-born zeal
for Andrew Johnson. He tells these leaders
that they have failed in their efforts to detach
President Johnson from the great Republican
party. The New York World, and other oppor-
tunist papers, denounce Mr. Seward in
round terms for using such language. Presi-
dent Johnson and Mr. Seward are "all right."

We have received the first number of the
Hendersonville Pioneer, a paper established
in Hendersonville, in this State, by Hon.
Alex. H. Jones. The Pioneer presents quite
a neat appearance, and is edited with ability
and judgment. It is a staunch Union pa-
per. We wish it the most entire success.

General Amnesty in this State.

It will be seen that Mr. Caldwell, of Burke,
introduced in the Convention on Friday last,
an ordinance providing for the discontinu-
ance of all prosecutions for crimes or offences
committed by both sides of our people dur-
ing the war, save for the crime of murder.—
We presume Mr. Caldwell's object to be this
in many of the Western Counties the Courts
have been so organized, as the result of the
appointment of disloyal magistrates by the
last Legislature, that it is almost impossi-
ble to find true bills against secessionists, while
true bills against Union men are found at
once. Mr. Caldwell thinks, and justly, that
if the secessionists cannot be punished for
their crimes, the Union men ought not to be;
and so he proposes a sort of general amnesty.
Such a condition of things in a State that
professes to be loyal, is a crying shame. How
long are the Union men of this State to be
thus put upon and trampled under foot?
During the rebellion, under orders from Gov.
Vance and J. Davis, Union men in our moun-
tain Counties were shot and hanged like
dogs. Their bodies hung on the trees until
they putrified; they were slain in the valleys
and gorges of the mountains; they were
hunted down like the wild beasts of the
forest; and now, when peace is said to pre-
vail, and the flag of our fathers is again
floating over us, Union men who in their
disobedience related for these persecutions
and crimes, are indicted and punished by
grand juries, while secessionists and rebels
who began these murders, are screened from
punishment. Such are the fruits of the ad-
ministration of Gov. Worth. Suppose twelve
months hence, with Gov. Worth in office,
and the State restored to the Union under
present auspices, secessionists should be ac-
quitted in the Counties referred to, and Union
men should be found guilty—does not every
body know that the rebel pressure on the
Executive would be so great that he would
not dare to pardon a Union man? "Let
him catch it," would be the cry—"he was
an enemy to our beloved Confederacy. He
was a deserter, and ought to be hanged any
day. He skulked, and would not fight the
vandal Yankees. He was a cowardly, thieving
Union man, while the true men were rally-
ing to the immortal Lee and the peerless Beauregard.
Give it to him!" Such is now, and
such would then be the cry. Is there no
remedy for these evils? Is this the Confed-
eracy, or is it the United States of America?

We learn from a member of the Con-
vention, who is well informed in these matters,
that in one instance a Union man who had
been shot and wounded, was pursued to his
house, and taken out before his family and
hanged, while in a dying condition; and
that in another instance a young woman was
lured by some of Gov. Vance's home
gangs, to make her tell where some of her
Union male relatives were, and that she was
so near death from this horrible treatment
that she did not recognize any one for two
or three days. We have all heard of the
pening of hundreds of women and children
of Union families, and of cruelties inflicted
on such, and on helpless old men and
women, that should cause a demon even to
blush for shame. And these wretches, the
outrageous of a hellish rebellion, are to go
unpunished, while Union men are punished
because they tried to be faithful to the flag
of their fathers! Forbid it, justice!—forbid it,
Almighty God!

All these wretches are Worth men. The
miscellaneous brute who put the thumbs of a
Randolph woman under the fence, to make
her tell where her husband was, voted for
Gov. Worth in November last. She told at
last, and her husband was shot. Who mur-
dered Bill Owen? Are there no grand juries
in Randolph County?

A CALL FOR PUNISHMENT.—The Char-
lotte Times, an ardent Worth, Graham pa-
per, calls as follows for the punishment of
those Federal officers who have "tortured"
Mr. Davis to the verge of the grave:
"It is impossible that President Johnson
can now sanction the imprisonment of Mr.
Davis for another day without impugning
his own fair fame. The honor of the nation
demands that the men who have tortured to
the verge of the grave a noble and illustrious
State prisoner shall not be permitted to
escape punishment. Dr. Cooper's official re-
port renders it necessary that the President
should hunt down and punish the guilty
parties, in order that the Government may
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Freedmen's Bureau.—Weekly report of

cases tried by Capt. Geo. C. Almy, C. S. V.,
Ass't Superintendent of Bureau of Refugees,
Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, for Sub-
District of Raleigh, consisting of the coun-
ties of Wake and Harnett, for the week end-
ing May 26th, 1866:

Morning Banot, (freedwoman) plaintiff,
vs. A. D. Royter, (defendant), of the city of
Raleigh; assault and battery; found
guilty and fined \$10—money paid in C. S.
Friday Jones, (freedman) plaintiff, vs. C.
D. Christopher, Frank Christopher, J. F.
Miller, (white) Lewis Gorman, (freedman),
defendant, of the city of Raleigh; trespass;
defendants found guilty, and sentenced to
pay a fine of one dollar each—money paid.
B. Y. Rogers, (white), plaintiff, vs. Lewis
Hookaday, (freedman), defendant, of Wake
County; violation of contract; the defend-
ant must return and fulfill contract—judg-
ment complied with.

Eliza Smith, (freedwoman) plaintiff, vs.
Albert Smith, (freedman), def't, of Wake
County; abuse and maltreatment; decided
that the defendant shall contribute one half
of his monthly wages to his child's support,
his wife to be allowed to live apart from
him, he not to be allowed to take another
wife, but as soon as the parties can live to-
gether without quarreling they may do so.
J. Lindley, (white), plaintiff, vs. Webster
Jones, (freedman), defendant, of Wake coun-
ty; ejectment; judgment for plaintiff; de-
fendant must vacate the premises in two
weeks.

John Allen, (freedman), plaintiff, vs. Os-
born Hunter, (freedman), defendant, of the
city of Raleigh; money demanded on con-
tract, \$18 00; judgment for plaintiff.

We regret to learn that Hon. R. S. Donnell
is prevented by sickness from being in at-
tendance as a member of the Convention. He
is quite ill at Goldsborough. His numerous
friends ardently wish for his restoration to
health, and the preservation of his valuable
life.

COOL AND REFRESHING.—A glass of cool,
sparkling soda these hot days, is particularly
refreshing, and seems to be exactly adapted
to the craving of the inner man. Fendt can
furnish it in all its brilliancy, as we know by
experience. Call and try it at the corner of
Hillsboro' street, and west of Capitol Square.

AN ERROR CORRECTED.—The Local, in
his report of the Sunday School excursion to
Forestville, last week, alluded to Mr. O. D.
Lipscombe as "Master Machinist" at the Ra-
leigh and Gaston Shops, whereas, Mr. Lip-
scombe is Foreman of the Wood and Finish-
ing department, and Mr. Peter Fleming is
Master Machinist, a position he is well qual-
ified to fill.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION.
ADJOURNED SESSION.
SATURDAY, May 26th, 1866.

Mr. McDonald of Chatham introduced an
ordinance to amend the charter of the Gov-
ernor's Creek Steam Transportation and Mi-
ning Company, which proposes to change
the title to "Egypt" Company and also the
creation of a mill, &c., &c.

Mr. McCorkle, an ordinance to change the
time of holding the Court of Pleas and Quar-
ter Sessions of Stanly County. The rules
were suspended and the ordinance passed its
second reading, as also—

An ordinance to alter the time of holding
the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of
Alexander County.

Mr. Buxton an ordinance providing for
the election of a Lieutenant Governor of the
State. Lies over.

Mr. Love, an ordinance amendatory of the
Constitution on the basis of representation.
Ordered to be printed.

Mr. McCorkle, an ordinance prohibiting
the General Assembly from carrying ap-
pointments upon any of the members there-
of. Lies over.

Mr. Foy moved to take up the ordinance
introduced by himself yesterday, and there
being no objection the ordinance was read
and returned to a select committee on sev-
eral amendments, as follows:

Of the last session was taken up. Several
ordinances and resolutions of an unimpor-
tant nature were tabled or indefinitely post-
poned, which we will not notice.

A resolution to raise a committee of en-
quiry to examine and report the expediency of
abolishing the office of a grand juror, which
was adopted. The following committee was
appointed: Messrs. McIver, Buxton, Alexan-
der, Dockery and Galagan.

Mr. Grissom introduced an ordinance ap-
plying the principles of the stay law to all
judgments rendered by the courts in this
County as well as Superior Courts, on con-
tracts entered into before the 1st day of May,
1865.

He said that the Legislature had uninten-
tionally, he supposed, omitted to provide
for the stay of judgments rendered by the
sense of this Convention upon the sub-
ject. The people would be involved in ruin
if these judgments are permitted to be exe-
cuted. The ordinance was hastily drawn,
and referred to a committee to select com-
mittee to perfect it.

The motion was agreed to, and the com-
mittee constituted as follows: Messrs. How-
ard, McIver, Pool, Adams, Settle, Grissom
and Williams.

The reading of the calendar was resumed.
A resolution was taken up proposing ad-
journment on Monday, the 16th inst.

Mr. Phillips moved that the resolutions
introduced by him yesterday, proposing to
abolish the office of grand juror, be referred
to a select committee on Friday next, for
a Convention in 1871 and also for the ad-
journment of this body, be adopted as an
amendment to the above resolution.

Mr. Moore, of Wake, arose to a point of
order. The resolution which Mr. Phillips
wishes to amend related to the matter of tel-
luring the Court grants and the Court grants
had been disposed of. The resolution could
not, therefore, be considered. It was not
before the House, it was dead.

Mr. Phillips said that the resolution came
up regularly before the calendar, and was read
by the clerk officially, and it was now before
the House. As a mere matter of order it was
before the House, since it came up regularly
from the calendar. Because it referred to
the adjournment of last session was no reason
why it was not now before the House, but
merely a very good reason for its rejection as
it now stood.

Mr. Moore in reply said this is an effete
resolution—a part of the debris of the last
session, which still lingers on the calendar.
It referred to the adjournment of last session,
which matter had been disposed of.

He thought there was too much haste ex-
hibited by gentlemen in these motions to ad-
journ, before all the members are
present. There was a committee to rewrite
the Constitution, which had not yet reported.
There are other things necessary to be done
He did not mean any offence, but he must
say, that gentlemen who are constantly an-
nouncing us with resolutions of adjournment,
presenting the despatch of the business, and
Mr. Phillips said that notwithstanding the
gentleman's disclaimer he did deem his last
remark offensive. He desired to test the

Convention on the question of adjournment.

He had a right to do so, and he deemed his
resolutions favorable for such a test.

But it was a point of order that he was now
discussing the resolutions. He consid-
ered the first resolution as properly before
the House—if it was nonsense, he proposed
to make it good sense. He held that it was
properly before the House, having come up
on the calendar regularly by order of the
House.

He desired an early test vote on the ques-
tion of adjournment. If the Convention
should decide to remain, no member could
address himself to the dispatch of business
more efficiently than he.

Mr. Moore moved to make the resolution
to adjourn, with the amendment, special or-
der for Tuesday next.

Mr. Caldwell, of Burke, moved to lay on
the table.

Mr. Moore asked the withdrawal of the
last motion, and the substitution of his own
as a compromise.

Mr. Caldwell declined to do so. He wish-
ed to dispose of the question, which has
been agitating the Convention for three days.

The yeas and nays were demanded, and
the motion to table prevailed—yeas 63,
nays 37.

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Alexander, Baines,
Baker, Beam, Bell, Bingham, Bradley, Brooks,
Bryan, Buzza, Buxton, Ely, Caldwell, of
Burke, Dickson, Dockery, Ellis, Faulkner,
Furche, Galagan, Garland, Garrett, Gilliam,
Gowlin, Grissom, Harris, of Guilford, Har-
ris, of Rutherford, Haynes, Henry, Hodge,
Jackson, Jones, of Davidson, Jones, of Hen-
derson, Joyce, King, Lash, Logan, Love, of
Chatham, Low, of Johnston, Lyon, McAnley,
McCorkle, McDonald, of Chatham, McDon-
ald, of Moore, McIver, N. A. McLean, Nat.
McLean, McLaughlin, Moore, of Chatham,
Moore, of Wake, Pool, Rush, Settle, Smith, of
pherson, Stewart, Swan, Thompson, Ward,
V. Iiams and Wilson—63.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Bagley, Barrow,
Berry, Brickell, Clark, Conigland, Cowper,
Eaton, Ferree, Foy, Howard, Jarvis, John-
son, J. J. Jones, Manly, McLean, of Stanly,
McGhee, of Stra, Melane, Murphy, Odum,
Pearshall, Perkins, Person, Phillips, Polk,
Rumley, Russell, Simmons, Smith, of Anson,
Spencer, of Hyde, Spencer, of Montgomery,
Willey, Winburne, Winston and Wright—37.

An ordinance concerning the debts of the
State to be hereafter contracted. Made the
special order for Monday next, 12 o'clock.

An ordinance to amend the Constitution
on the basis of representation, reported from
a select committee.

On motion of Mr. Logan made the special
order for Wednesday next.

On motion of Mr. Thompson, the resolu-
tion introduced by him yesterday in relation
to second assistant Doorkeeper was taken up.
After a short discussion the resolution was
referred.

Mr. McDonald, of Moore, by leave, intro-
duced a resolution declaring what has been
done by this Convention, and appointing a
committee to proceed to Washington and
enquire what more is necessary to be done to
restore the State to the Union. Lies over.

Mr. Conigland, by leave, introduced a res-
olution in relation to unfinished business,
providing that nothing be hereafter taken
from calendar unless upon special motion.—
The rules were suspended and the resolutions
adopted.

A special communication from Dr. Jobe,
Special Agent from P. O. Department, was
read, proposing a conference with members
concerning the establishment of postal routes.
Adjourned to Monday morning, 10 o'clock.

MONDAY, May 28th, 1866.

Mr. McIver, from the Committee on Peni-
tentiaries, reported, and asked to be dis-
charged from the consideration of the same.

The credentials of Messrs. Richardson, of
Bladen, and Satterthwaite, of Pitt, were pre-
sented, and the gentlemen appeared and were
qualified.

Mr. Logan, resolutions to raise a Commit-
tee to enquire into the expediency of provid-
ing a circulating medium. Referred to Fi-
nance Committee.

Mr. Moore, of Wake, a resolution to change
the name of the office of grand juror, to
Administrators and Guardians.

The Committee on Constitutional amend-
ments made a report through their Chair-
man, Mr. Moore, which was ordered to be
printed.

Mr. Polk, a resolution reducing the
mileage and per diem of members of Con-
vention.

Mr. Henry, an ordinance to prevent the
payment of County debts, contracted in aid
of the rebellion.

Mr. Jones, of Davidson, a resolution in re-
lation to salaries and fees.

Mr. Hodge, an ordinance establishing
Courts of Authentication and Record. Or-
dered to be printed.

Mr. Russell, an ordinance concerning the
election of Clerks and Sheriffs.

Mr. Faulkner, from the Committee on
Homesteads, made a report recommending
the establishment of homesteads, which, with the
report, was ordered to be printed.</