[From the Standard of May 3d, 1865.]

Mr. Biggs' Test Oath Ordinance.

We publish below the famous, or rather infamous Test Oath Ordinance introduced into the Convention of the State, in April, 1862, by Mr. Biggs of Martin, together with the test vote in that body by which the Ordinance was indefinately postponed.

In February, 1861, the people of the State voted for and against a Convention, and at the same time for delegates to the Convention, to serve in the event a majority of the people should have voted to call such a body. The proposition to hold the Convention was defeated by a small majority, and consequently that Convention did not assemble. Thousands of Union men voted for a Convention, with the confident belief that if such a body could *then* be called, the secession of the border States would be prevented, and such steps would be taken as would bring the cotton States back to the Union without the shedding of blood, and but for this belief, the majority against a Convention would have ranged from twenty to thirty thousand. A large majority of the delegates chosen in February were Union men; but at the next election in May, 1861, of delegates who did assemble and act, owing to the fact that many Union men would not vote, and to the further fact that the secessionists deceived a considerable number of voters by their *no party* arguments and appeals, the Convention contained a small majority of secessionists. Separation from the old government, or rather attempted separation, was then inevitable. Under the circumstances, no human power could have prevented it. South-Carolina and Virginia had both seceded, and North-Carolina, wedged beween them, was compelled to make the plunge. The secessionists did so with shouts and rejoicings, and the Union men did so silently and with broken spirits.—Strong men, who were forced to do the deed, and strong men, who felt bound to sustain those who had thus acted against their will, retired to their houses and wept like children over the sad event. These Union men still cherished their principles in their hearts, and hoped for a better day. They determined at all hazards, to preserve and maintain civil liberty among themselves, and to "bide their time." The secessionists saw and felt this, and persecuted them from the very first. As a general rule they excluded them from all offices, and, when the conscription law was passed, they singled them out as privats in the army, to be sent to "the front." They openly declared that those who had made the revolution were alone entitled to conduct it, and that a "hideous mark" of infamy should be placed on the brow of all who had opposed disunion to the last. It was this bitter, persecuting spirit that suggested and sustained the Ordinance introduced by Mr. Biggs. That gentleman himself was an original secessionist. He preferred disunion. He thought it would be a good thing for our people. He suspected the Union men, and after conferring with such men as Judge Ruffin, of Alamance, Weldon N. Edwards, of Warren, Judge Howard, of Edgecombe, Walter F. Leake, of Richmond, E. A. Thompson, of Wayne, John C. Washington, of Lenoir, and others of a similar stamp, he introduced this Ordinance, the object of which was to compel the Union men to swear to "support, maintain, and defend the independent government of the Confederate States of America against the government of the United States," *or be driven from the State*; and the Sheriffs of the respective Counties were directed to sell enough of the property of those persons refusing to take this oath, to pay the expenses of "apprehending" and sending them out of the Confederate States! It was also provided that if the County Courts should permit any person refusing such oath to remain in the State, *he should be utterly disfranchised and reduced to a condition of abject subjugation and infamy.* And it was further provided that "if any person so departing or sent off from this State, shall return to the same, then such person shall be guilty of treason against the State," &c.

Such were the contents of the cup prepared for the lips of the Union men by the secessionists of this State; and but for the determined and heroic manner in which the Union men resisted it in the Convention, and the aroused indignation of the great body of the people, they would have been required to drink it to the dregs.

Mr. Biggs, the author of this infamous Ordinance, was a Judge of the District Court of the United States when this State seceded, and he slipped, with singular facility, from that position into the Judgeship, which he now affects to hold, of the District of North Carolina *for the Confederate States*. "Whoever is King, he would be Vicar of Bray." The transition was so sudden, to use the language of Dr. Grissom, in the House of Commons, that one could hear federal gold jingling in one pocket, while Confederate treasury notes rustled in the other. But Mr. Biggs, bad as he is, is no worse than the other leaders. It was ambition and the lust for office that led them forward to the ruin of their country. They are all equally guilty, from the master who presided at the table to the poor creature who picked up the crumbs and washed the dishes; and those have since joined them and made shipwreck of the Union faith, are, if possible, worse than they, for these apostates "sinned against light and knowledge." * * *

And now we are expected to affiliate with these men, and to submit to their rule! Never, if we can avoid it, so help us God.

This Ordinance is simply a specimen of the manner in which the Union men of this State have been treated. We may hereafter go more fully into the matter, and show in detail how the Union men have been subjugated for years by the original secessionists and their allies. If these men are to be allowed to rule us in the future—to taunt us and put their feet upon us, as they have done for the last four years, the old flag itself, as it floats on the capitol, will remind us only of its stripes, and the Union forces, so far as the Union men are concerned, will have visited this State in vain. Jefferson Davis, it is true, will be absent, but his *principles* and his *men* will be our masters.

AN ORDINANCE

To define and punish Sedition, and to prevent the dangers which may arise from persons disaffected to the State.

Be it ordained, That if any person within this State shall attempt to convey intelligence to the enemies of the Confederate States, or shall publish and deliberately speak or write against our public defence; or shall maliciously and advisedly, endeavor to excite the people to resist the Government of this State or of the Confederate States; or persuade them to return to a dependence on the Government of the United States; or shall knowingly spread false and dispiriting news; or maliciously or advisedly terrify and discourage the people from enlisting in the service of this State or of the Confederate States; or shall stir up and excite tumults, disorders, or insurrections in this State; or dispose the people to favor the enemy; or oppose, or endeavor to prevent the measures carrying on the war in support of the freedom and independence of the said Condfederate States; every such person being thereof legally convicted by the evidence of two witnesses, or other sufficient testimony, shall be adjudged guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined and imprisoned at the discretion of the court, and shall enter into recognizance with good surety, in such sum as the court may deem proper, to be of the peace and good behavior toward all people in the State for three years thereafter.

2d. Any Judge or Justice of the Peace on complaint made to him on the oath or affirmation of one or more credible person or persons, shall cause to be brought before him any offender against the provisions of this order, who shall enter into recognizance with sufficient surety to be and appear at the next county court of the county wherein the offence was committed and abide the judgment of said court; and in the meantime, to be of the peace and good behavior to all people within the State; and for want of such surety, the said Judge or Justice shall commit such offender to the jail of the county.

3d. It shall be the duty of every free male person in this State above sixteen years of age, (volunteers mustered into the services of the State or of the Confederate States, persons *non compos mentis*, and prisoners of war only excepted,) before some court or officer authorized to administer oaths, to take the following oath or affirmation:

"I, A B, do solemnly swear (or affirm as the case may be) that I will bear faithful and true allegiance to the State of North Carolina, and will, to the utmost of my power, support, maintain and defend the independent government of the Confederate States of America, against the government of the United States, or any other power, that by open force or otherwise shall attempt to subvert the same. I do hereby renounce all allegiance to the government of the United States, and I will support and defend the Constitution of the Confederate States of America and the Constitution of this State not inconsistent with the Constitution of the Confederate States, so help me God."

And it shall be the duty of every person administering such oath to certify under his hand and seal to the next county court which may be held in the county where the jurors or affirmants reside, the names of all persons, who have taken the oath before him, which certificate shall be recorded by the clerk of the county court in a book to be kept for that purpose.

4th. Every male person as aforesaid who shall fail or neglect to take the said oath or affirmation on or before the first day of January next, may, by any Justice of the Peace of his county, be cited to appear before the county court to take the same; and if any person thus cited shall fail to attend, or attending at the time and place, as he shall have been thus warned, shall refuse to take the oath or affirmation, (except excused by sickness, unavoidable necessity, or other sufficient reasons to be adjudged of by the next county court,) shall be ordered by the said county court to take the said oath or quit the State, and depart out of the Confederate States within thirty days thereafter: *Provided however*, That the county court, may, in their discretion, permit a person failing as aforesaid, to remain in the State.

5th. If such person shall be permitted to remain in the State he shall be adjudged incapable and disabled in law to have, occupy, or enjoy any office, appointment, license or election of trust or profit, civil or military, within this State, and shall not be capable of being elected to, or aiding by his vote to be a member of Assembly, Governor, or any other officer; and if any person shall be directed to depart out the Confederate States, and shall not quit the State within thirty days, then such person may be apprehended by the warrant of any Judge or Justice of the Peace in this State (whose duty it shall be to issue a warrant) and shall be brought before the county court, where the order was made, and the said court shall, in such case, send the person so offending, as speedily as may be, out of the Confederate States, at the costs and charges of such offender (if he has the means to pay the same,) and to this end shall, and may direct the Clerk of the court to issue an order to any Sheriff in the State to seize and sell so much of the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of such person in his county as may be judged necessary by said court to defray the costs and charges of apprehending and confining such person until he shall be sent out of the Confederate States; and such sheriff shall execute proper conveyances for any property so sold, and return the money arising by any sale made by virtue of such order, after deducting his fees and commissions as in other cases, to the next county court of the county whence such order issued, under the penalty of five hundred dollars, to be recovered, upon motion against the sheriff and his sureties, by the county Solicitor for the use of the county, after ten days' notice; and if any surplus shall remain after paying the costs and charges as afor said, the county court shall cause such surplus to be paid to the owner.

6th. If any person so departing or sent off from this State shall return to the same, then such person shall be adjudged guilty of treason against the State, and shall, and may be, proceeded against in like manner as directed in cases of treason.

7th. This Ordinance may be modified or repealed by the General Assembly—shall take effect at the date of its ratification, and be published by the Secretary of State as soon as practicable thereafter, in one (if there be one) newspaper in each Congressional District, and at each Court House in the several counties in the State.

IN CONVENTION, MAY 3, 1862.

The Convention met and resumed the consideration of the question pending at the hour of adjournment on yesterday, being the ordinance to define and punish sedition, the immediate question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Brown

By consent, Mr. Rayner modified the words proposed to be stricken out, so as to read, "the execution of the laws," in place of "the government."

Mr. Satterthwaite moved that the ordinance be indefinitely postponed, on which he asked the ayes and noes, which being ordered resulted in the affirmative, as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Allison, Atkinson, Badger, Bagley, Barnes, Battle of Wake, Berry, Bogle, Brown, Bryson, Calloway, Cannon, Christian, Dick, Donnell, Douthitt, Eller, Foster of Ashe, Foster of Randolph, Gilmer, Graham, Greenlee, Hamlin, Hearne, Holden, Jones of Rowan, Joyce, Kittrell, Leak of Anson, Lindsey, Long, Mann, Mitchell, Phifer, Satterthwaite, Shipp, Smith of Macon, Speed, Spruill of Bertie, Starbuck, Sutherland, Thomas of Carteret, Warren, Williamson and Wilson—45.

NOES—Messrs. Batchelor, Battle of Nash, Bunting, Caldwell, Cunningham, Dilliard, Durham, Edwards, Green, Howard, Johnston, Leak of Richmond, McDowell of Burke, McDowell of Madison, McDuffie, McNeill of Cumberland, Michal, Miller, Penland, Rayner, Royster, Ruffin, Schenck, Setzer, Strong of Mecklenburg, Thompson, Thornton, Washington, Woodfin and Wooten—30.

On motion of Mr. Barnes, the Convention adjourned.

For the Standard.

Advice to the Colored People.

I hope the colored people will excuse me for saying a word. We have many hardships to endure, and not the least of these is the oppression of our political enemies, who are discharging us for having voted to maintain our rights and stand up for our manhood. But the fact that, in spite of all this, with the terrors of starvation staring us in the face, we have dared to risk our personal welfare for the dignity of our race, speaks in tones that cannot be misunderstood.—It shows a strength and stability among our people and an appreciation of the rights which have been recognized, which has been shown by no other people. We have many noble friends among the white race, who have braved the prejudices of centuries and will be remembered in future ages as those whose sense of justice has risen above the conventionalities which surrounded them, and have done themselves honor in doing an act of simple justice. Let us then stand by those white friends who have stood by us, and who we have every reason to believe will never betray us.

A. B. S.

DOUGLAS BELL,
Grocer and Commission Merchant,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET,
RALEIGH, N. C.
REFERENCES:
Messrs. B. P. Williamson & Co., Raleigh, N.C.
Geo. W. Mordecai, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, Baltimore.
Jas. T. Soutter, Esq., New York.
Messrs. Chas. Reid & Son, Norfolk, Va.
January 7, 1863 120—tf

Proceedings of the Convention.

WEDNESDAY, January 22, 1868.

The Convention was called to order at 11, a. m., Mr President Cowles in the chair.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Brodie, A. M. E. Church.

The journal was read and approved.

Mr. A. J. Glover, of Hyde, appeared, was qualified and took his seat.

NOTICE.

Mr. Hood, of Cumberland, gave notice of the lecture of Mrs. Harper this evening.

RESOLUTIONS AND ORDINANCES.

Mr. Patrick, a resolution of request to Gen. Canby, to suspend the collection of all debts. Laid over.

Mr. Galloway, a resolution of solicitation to Gen. Canby, requesting the postponement of sale of all property until assembling of Legislature. Laid over.

Mr. McDonald, of Chatham, a resolution requesting the judiciary committee to frame an ordinance to make all State and County officers elective by the people.

Mr. Abbott, an ordinance reducing the amount of bonds authorized to be issued by the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford railroad. Referred to the committee on internal improvement.

Mr. Parker, a resolution in favor of property qualification for General Assembly—$250 for Commoner; $600 for Senator.

Mr. Tourgee, a resolution of instruction to committee to wait on Gen. Canby, to enquire whether he would enforce an ordinance, or issue an order staying collection of debts, except in cases of frauds or wages.

Mr. Pool, a resolution instructing the committee of sixteen to report an article in favor of impeachment. Laid over.

Mr. Tourgee, a section for bill of rights in relation to rights of persons in criminal causes—providing for speedy trial, &c., and that no one shall be made to pay costs until convicted of an offence. Referred.

Mr. King, of Lenoir, a resolution that no member receive *per diem* for more than thirty days.

Mr. Welker, a resolution that committee of sixteen report another committee on miscellaneous affairs.

Mr. Tourgee, a resolution adding the words "and public charities," to the title of the committee on punishments and penal institutions.

Mr. Mann, a resolution that the Legislature organize the militia immediately after this Convention adjourn—provided there shall be no distinction on account of race, color or former condition.

The report of the committee to wait on Gov. Worth, was received. He said that he would communicate with the Convention to morrow, at 12, m.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The question of *per diem* was taken up, and the amendment of Mr. Bryan to make *per diem* $4 for delegates and $7 for President, to the amendment of Mr. Rich, for $8 and $12, to the resolution of Mr. Hood for $6 and $10, was considered.

Mr. Bryan's amendment was lost, when

Mr. Nicholson, offered an amendment, which, however, was withdrawn, and

The previous question was called for by Mr. King, of Lenoir, on Mr. Rich's amendment, and sustained.

The yeas and nays were demanded, and the vote stood as follows:

FOR:—Messrs. Abbott, Andrews, Ashley, Baker, Barnes, Benbow, Blume, Carey, Carter, Candler, Cherry, Chillson, Colgrove, Congleton, Cox, Daniel, Dickey, Dowd, Duckworth, Eppes, Fisher, Franklin, French, of Bladen, French, of Rockingham, Fullings, Garland, Glover, Graham, of Montgomery, Graham, of Orange, Grant, of Northampton, Gully, Hare, Hay, Highsmith, Hoffler, Holt, Ing, Laflin, Logan, Long, Mayo, Moore, Murphy, Nicholson, Parker, Parks, Ragland, Read, Renfrow, Rhodes, Rich, Rose, Stilly, Stilwell, Taylor, Tourgee, Trodgen, Watts, Welker, Williamson,,

AGAINST:—Messrs. Aydlott, Bradley, Bryan, Durham, Ellis, Etheridge, Forkner, French, of Chowan, Gahagan, Galloway, Garrett, Gunter, Harris, of Wake, Harris, of Franklin, Hobbs, Hodnett, Hollowell, Hood, Hyman, Jones, of Caldwell, Jones, of Washington, King, of Lenoir, King, of Lincoln, Kinney, Lee, Legg, Lennon, Mann, May, Marler, McCubbins, Merritt, McDonald, of Chatham, McDonald, of Moore, Morton, Mullican, Nance, Newsom, Patrick, Petree, Peterson, Pierson, Pool, Ray, Robbins, Rodman, Sanderlin, Smith, Sweet, Teague, Tucker, Turner, Williams, of Sampson, Williams, of Wake.

The original resolution as amended was adopted, when

Mr. Tourgee moved to reconsider, and Mr. Harris, of Wake, moved to lay that motion on the table which was done.

The resolution in relation to a Reporter was taken up and passed over for the present.

The resolution of Mr. Mann in relation to persons entering the lobbies uninvited, was withdrawn. He said that he had offered it to prevent the noise of the crowds, which daily thronged the lobbies; but now desired to have it withdrawn. No objection.

The resolution of Mr. Mann, inviting U. S. officers of this Post to the floor of the hall, was read and passed.

The resolution of Mr. Abbott, providing for a committee of three to consult with Gen. Canby on public matters and report to the Convention, was read and adopted.

The resolution of Mr. Tourgee to amend rule 8, chap. 2, rules of order, was tabled.

The President announced the following committees:

Privileges and Elections.—Messrs. Abbott, McCubbins, Sweet, Forkner, and Fullings.

Printing.—Messrs. Ashley, Andrews, Tourgee, Marler and Duckworth.

Contingent Expenses.—Messrs. King, of Lenoir, Hood, Morton, Read and Trogden.

Engrossment and Enrolment.—Messrs. Pool, Durham, French, of Chowan, Harris, of Wake.

Mr. Rodman said he was accidently absent, when the resolution in relation to employment of Reporter was passed over. He moved that it be taken up and considered.

The resolution provides that committee on contingent expenses shall contract with some competent person to report the proceedings of the Convention, in a condensed form, for publication in one of the daily papers of the City, at a rate not exceeding the daily pay of a delegate—and if the Convention decides at the end of the session to publish, the right of property to rest in the State, if not in the Reporter.

Mr. Rodman said that the officer provided for in this resolution was so apparently necessary, that he thought no opposition would be manifested towards it. The Convention had assembled to do an important work, and he hoped would leave an indelible mark in the history of the country. It was desirable to have a fair report of the proceedings for the benefit of the present generation and posterity. The expenditure would be only a little more, as the report would be made in a condensed form, not by a stenographer word for word, but faithfully and accurately as now found in one of the daily papers of the City. He was sure there was no one present, who would object, in consideration of the small expense to be incurred and the good intended to be done.

Mr. Durham said the journal was kept for the purpose of recording the proceedings of the Convention. Why then was it necessary to go to an additional expense? If a reporter is had, let us have a *verbatim* report. But it is not desirable to employ a Reporter to give his version of what is said or done here. He will sit and put down in his language, as he pleases, the speeches of delegates. There was danger that the reports would be untruthful, and that a true record would not be given. If any member wished to have the people know what he said, he could write off his remarks and have them published in a friendly paper in this City. There was in his opinion no necessity for a Reporter, and it was an innovation upon established customs, for there had been no such officer before.

Mr. Hodnett said the resolution required the Reporter to hand over his report for publication to one of the daily papers of this City. He objected for the reasons given by the delegate from Cleveland. Besides the office would be conferred upon a partizan, and he being only a man would make a party record of the proceedings. Some members may not receive justice at his hands; and the arrangement would also give undue advantage to one of the presses of this City over another. Because of these reports, understood to be official, its subscription list would be greatly enhanced. He opposed it on that ground. It was also a needless innovation. Why were all these new offices created? Was any necessity shown for them? Was it not to give party friends a good job? When tens of thousands of our people are unable to pay the necessary taxes, and poor old North-Carolina lies bleeding, why was the Convention asked to make these offices? While there was no ability to do this, there was no necessity for it. It proceeded, though gentlemen might be unconscious of it, from the promptings of party feeling—to gratify the desire of some hungry partizan. He stated this as a fact, and believed it to be true.—He came here as a friend of free schools, free speech and free labor. Where are the means to effect the education of the youth of the State? They are being raised in degradation and ignorance, while offices are being created here for the purpose of feeding hungry political aspirants.

Mr. Galloway said the delegate had spoken of bleeding North-Carolina. The party to which the delegate belonged, had shed the blood of North-Carolina. It was the Republican party, which intended to heal her wounds. The delegate had also spoken of free schools. It had been heretofore free schools for one class and oppression for the other. But the Republican party would regenerate the State. Now it was alleged that all the offices were being given to one party. What was sauce for the goose, was sauce for the gander. Patronage had been showered upon other papers by the opposition, and upon a paper too formerly, that he would pledge his word had not told the truth during the present session.

Mr. Carey said he would like to make a few remarks. The loyal people had sent delegates here to form a Constitution. He desired everything they might say to be put down. He intended to say something before the Convention adjourned, and desired it to be reported, as well as the remarks of others, to go into the archives. His colleague (Mr. Hodnett) had not fulfilled what he said in Yanceyville. He said he would come here and support the reconstruction acts.

The President said the delegate must confine himself to the question.

Mr. Carey said he would do so. He hoped the delegates to the Convention would have all that was done reported, so that their children's children might read of what was done here. The day had arrived when the laborer might stand forth under equal laws as the best man in the nation. He wished to see justice done. Let the proceedings be reported.

Mr. Ellis said he desired to enter his protest against the passage of this resolution. He regretted that it had become a party question. All these offices being created were new. It was done for the purpose of filling them with partisans. Now he was elected by a tax-paying constituency. But he was not surprised to see others, who were not, advocating the erection of these offices. In New Hanover county 1,035 of the colored people listed, had not paid taxes. In his county out of 135, sixty-nine had not paid.

Mr. Galloway—How many whites?

Mr. Ellis—Only eleven out of 762—one in seventy of the whites, and one in every two-and-a-half of the negroes. Therefore he was opposed to creating new offices, because his constituency had to pay the taxes.

Mr. Abbott said that the gentleman had forgotten to state that New Hanover paid one-seventeenth of all the taxes of the State. He thought his colleague, Mr. Galloway, did represent a tax-paying constituency.

Mr. McDonald, of Chatham, said he was opposed to the creation of new offices; there was no necessity for them. He was a fire-tried Union man, and came here to frame a Constitution. But one thing he saw. In some of the papers, whatever was said by a delegate, of an injurious character, was published. He desired an impartial report.—That was all.

Mr. Harris, of Wake, said that an attempt was made to make this a party measure. It could not be done, for he believed the office of Reporter to be a necessary one, proceedings from considerations above mere party. The other day, delegates on the opposite side had said that the Convention could not hold Reporters responsible. Now, when the proposition is made to get a responsible Reporter, they oppose it. The base and vile reports of irresponsible striplings at that table are preferred. He desired a fair report of what was done here. If the Convention was misrepresented, it then had some control over the Reporter.

In regard to colored people's paying taxes, he argued that it was the fault of the Sheriffs, and referred to intimidation used in registration about tax-paying, when

Mr. Holt moved to lay the resolutions on the table.

Mr. Durham called for the yeas and nays, which was sustained, and resulted as follows;

FOR:—Messrs. Baker, Bradley, Daniel, Durham, Ellis, Etheridge, Graham, of Orange, Gunter, Hare, Hobbs, Hodnett, Hollowell, Holt, Lennon, Mann, May, Marler, McCubbins, Merritt, McDonald, of Chatham, McDonald, of Moore, Peterson, Sanderlin Williams of Sampson.

AGAINST:—Messrs. Abbott, Andrews, Ashley, Barnes, Benbow, Blume, Bryan, Carey, Carter, Candler, Cherry, Chillson, Colgrove, Congleton, Cox, Daniel, Dickey, Duckworth, Eppes, Forkner, Franklin, French, of Bladen, French, of Rockingham, Fullings, Gahagan, Garland, Garrett, George, Galloway, Glover, Graham, of Montgomery, Grant, of Northampton, Gully, Harris, of Wake, Hay, Hayes, of Robeson, Hayes, of Halifax, Highsmith, Hoffler, Hood, Hyman, Ing, Jones, of Washington, Jones, of Caldwell, King, of Lenoir, Kinney, Laflin, Lee, Legg, Logan, Long, Mayo, Morton, Mullican, Murphy, Nance, Nicholson, Patrick, Parker, Parks, Petree, Pierson, Ragland, Ray, Read, Renfrow, Rhodes, Rich, Robins Rodman, Rose, Smith, Stilly, Stilwell, Sweet, Taylor, Teague, Tourgee, Trogden, Tucker, Turner, Watts, Welker, Williams of W., Williamson.

The motion was lost, when

Mr. Durham moved to amend by striking out the last resolution fixing the compensation of Reporter. He desired to avoid any expenditures for that purpose, from the State Treasury.

Mr. Rodman said the amendment did not meet the point. It left the committee free to contract with a Reporter at any price.

Mr. Durham's amendment was put and lost.

The question recurred on the passage of the resolution, when

The yeas and nays were demanded, and resulted as follows:

FOR—Messrs. Abbott, Andrews, Ashley, Barnes, Benbow, Blume, Bryan, Carter, Candler, Carey, Colgrove, Congleton, Cox, Dickey, Duckworth, Eppes, Forkner, Franklin, French, of Rockingham, Fullings, Gahagan, Galloway, Garland, Garrett, Glover, Graham of Montgomery, Grant of Northampton, Gully, Harris, of Wake, Hay, Hayes, of Robeson, Hayes, of Halifax, Highsmith, Hoffler, Hyman, Ing, Jones, of Caldwell, Jones, of Washington, King, of Lenoir, Kinney, Laflin. Lee, Legg, Logan, Long, May, Mayo, Morton, Mullican, Murphy, Nance, Nicholson, Patrick, Parker, Parks, Petree, Pierson, Ragland, Ray, Renfrow, Rhodes, Rich, Robbins, Rodman, Rose, Smith, Stilly, Stilwell, Taylor, Teague, Tourgee, Trogden, Tucker, Turner, Watts, Welker, Williams, of Wake, Williamson.

AGAINST—Messrs. Baker, Bradley, Cherry, Daniel, Durham, Ellis, Etheridge, George, Graham, of Orange, Gunter, Hare, Hobbs, Hodnett, Hollowell, Holt, Lennon, Mann, Marler, McCubbins, Merritt, McDonald, of Chatham, McDonald, of Moore, Moore, Sanderlin, Williams, of Sampson.

The resolutions were adopted.

Mr. Durham then introduced a resolution declaring the State debt inviolate. Laid over.

Mr. Abbott, a resolution granting use of this Hall to Rev. Mr. Smith to address delegates in relation to Normal Schools. Laid over.

Mr. Tourgee, a resolution instructing the committee on privileges and elections to enquire whether any delegate of the Convention is disqualified of holding his seat, under acts of Congress. Laid over.

The President announced the committee to procure one hundred and twenty copies of proceedings of last Legislature from Secretary of State to be Messrs. Peterson and Mann.

On motion the Convention adjourned.

THURSDAY, Jan. 23, 1868.

The Convention was called to order at 11 o'clock, Mr. President Cowles in the Chair.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Hood, delegate from Cumberland.

Mr. Rich presented a petition for divorce. Referred to the Judiciary committee.

The President presented a communication from Gen. Canby, acknowledging the reception of the news in relation to organization of the Convention.

Mr. McDonald, of Chatham, a resolution appealing to Congress for a loan of money, to complete certain railroads. Laid over.

Mr. Parker, a resolution in relation to suffrage. Referred.

Mr. Tourgee, a resolution in relation to political rights of the citizen—inherent and equal. Referred.

Mr. Duckworth, a resolution of instruction to committee on education to report an ordinance or an article against higher poll tax than $1 and for educational purposes. Laid over.

Mr. Mullican, a resolution that members of Legislature receive $5 *per diem* for 40 days, and $2 50 for each day thereafter, &c.

Mr. Hayes, of Halifax, a resolution prescribing qualifications for Governor and Lt. Governor--seven years' residence, 25 years of age and $300 dollars worth of land.

Mr. Renfrow, a resolution that honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the U. S., being citizens, are entitled to equal rights in North-Carolina.

Mr. Ashley, a resolution instructing the committee of sixteen to consider and report on a committee on industrial resources.—Laid over.

Mr. Abbott, by permission, a communication from J. W. Etheridge in relation to election in Currituck. Referred to appropriate committee.

Mr. Hayes, of Halifax, a resolution that no amendment be made to the Constitution depriving a citizen of the United States of his rights on account of race, color or previous condition.

Mr. Ragland, an ordinance regulating the jurisdiction of courts of law and equity, relative to the payment of debts contracted prior to May, 1865. Referred.

Mr. Mann, an ordinance to aid the Florence and Fayetteville R. R. Co. Referred.

Mr. Welker, an ordinance in relation to the liabilities of Banks. Referred to committee of the whole.

Mr. Teague, the following ordinance:

Be it ordained, &c., That the County registering boards shall have power to disfranchise all and every person, that aided and abetted, gave comfort and their influence with intent to dissolve or break up the United States government, before or in time of or since the rebellion, or have been or are throwing obstructions in the way of reconstruction.

Be it further ordained, That said board shall consist of three loyal men, who can take the test-oath, (iron-clad,) to be elected as other County officers are, and shall hold their offices —months, or until their successors are elected.

Be it further ordained, That said board shall meet twenty days previous to any elections that may be held under this Constitution, first giving ten days' notice of the place or places of meeting, and shall proceed to register such person or persons as may be entitled to vote under this ordinance; and for their services shall receive such compensation as may be allowed by the General Assembly.

Be it further ordained, That this ordinance shall be in force from and after its ratification.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Mr. Tourgee called up his resolution of instruction to committee to confer with Gen. Canby and enquire whether he would enforce an ordinance staying the collection of debts. Read and adopted.

The resolution of Mr. Patrick in relation to suspension of the collection of debts, was referred to the relief committee.

The ordinance of Mr. McDonald, of Chatham, relative to making all State and County officers elective by the people, was referred.

The resolution of Mr. King, of Lenoir, that no delegate receive *per diem* longer than thirty days, was read, and after a brief discussion, it was decided to have been settled in the negative, by action of the Convention yesterday.

The resolution of Mr. Tourgee, amendatory of title of committee on penal institutions &c., was adopted.

The resolution of Mr. Durham, declaring the debt of the State inviolate was referred.

The following message from the Governor, was received through Mr. Private Secretary Bagley, read and ordered to be spread on the journals.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, STATE OF N. C.,
Raleigh, Jan. 23d, 1868.

Gentlemen of the Convention:—I had the honor on yesterday to be informed through your committee, that your body was duly organized and ready to receive any communication that I might be willing to make. I desire you to accept my thanks for this mark of your courtesy. I regard your resolution as simply an official notification of your organization, with a view of such official intercourse and communication as may be deemed necessary,—as it seems to me it would be improper if not indecorous, that I should present to you any views of mine, touching the object for which you are assembled, unless in response to a specific inquiry.

Upon due notice of your wish to be furnished with any information, contained in the archives of the State, under my control, such will be promptly supplied.

May a superintending Providence inspire, you with wisdom to conduct your labors to results beneficial to our unhappy and distracted people. JONATHAN WORTH.

The resolution of Mr. Abbott, granting the use of this Hall to Rev. Mr. Smith, to lecture on Normal Schools, was read.

Mr. Hodnett inquired whether it would be a free lecture?

Mr. Abbott—yes, sir.

Mr. Hodnett—I have no objection then.

The resolution was adopted.

The resolution of Mr. Smith, of Alexander, requiring all bills to be read in the Legislature, three times on three several days, and freely discussed, unless 4-5ths of the House in which it was pending, should order otherwise, was referred.

Mr. Heaton desired to have his name recorded on the question of $8 *per diem* in the negative. No objection.

The resolution of Mr. Pool to instruct the committee of sixteen to report an article of impeachment, was taken up, and

On motion of Mr. Rodman referred to the judiciary committee.

The resolution of Mr. Tourgee instructing the committee on privileges and elections to enquire whether any delegates are disqualified of holding their seats under act of Congress, was called up.

The Chair decided that it had been already referred to that committee on yesterday, and after discussion adhered to decision.

Mr. Pool, a petition from the Chairmen of standing committees to employ a clerk.

Mr. Durham said this was another innovation. Several new offices had been already made. The committees could do their work without a clerk, and there were already two—an Engrossing and an Enrolling clerk. What necessity was there for another? Members of the committees, as usual, could be designated to do the writing. He moved to lay the petition on the table.

Withdrawn at the request of Mr. Heaton, when the matter was referred to the committee on contingent expenses.

The President announced the following committee on relief, leaving the selection of chairman to the committee:

Messrs. Pool, Rodman, Read, McDonald, of Chatham, French, of Bladen, Forkner, Bradley and Duckworth.

Also a committee to confer with Gen. Canby:

Messrs. Abbott, Ragland and Durham.

Mr. Rodman, a resolution, amendatory of his ordinance, to be refered to committee of eight.

Numerous notices of the meetings of standing committees were given by the Chairmen, when

On motion the Convention adjourned.

INCORPORATED IN 184

OVER

$17,000,000.0

ACCUMULATED ASSETS

In the Connecticut Mutual Li

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

IT NOW HAS OVER 55000 POLICIES i force, being a larger number than any othe Company in the world.

Its net assets are larger than any other Compa

Dividends have averaged over 50 per. ce and a credit of one-half the premium is giv which, in case of death, is canceled by antic pated dividends.

All Policies non-forfeitable for a stated amou

Continued life after three payments—ten ye life and endowment after two.

Great care in selection of risk—low rates mortality—extremely low ratio of expenses receipts—immense income for interest, and co sequently large dividends, reduce assurance its lowest possible cost.

Interest received, during the past ten years, h more than paid its losses.

Assurance can be effected in all the forms d sired—no extra charge made, except only whe the risk is extra hazardous.

S. D. WAIT, Gen'l Ag't,
Raleigh, N. C.
Raleigh, Jan. 16, 1868. 68—dawtf.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR!

1000 LBS. No. 1 N. C. BUCKWHEA FLOUR, just received.

W. H. JONES & CO.
Raleigh, January 26, 1868. 76—tf.

CHEESE! CHEESE!

20 BOXES CHOICE FACTORY, Just arrived.

W. H. JONES & CO.
Raleigh, January 25, 1868. 76—tf.

NOTICE.

ANY INFORMATION IN REGARD TO M son, James Thomas Lay, who was a private in t 4th North-Carolina Cavalry, T. B. Cherry, Ca captured in Lee's retreat and taken to Po Lookout, Md., will be thankfully received.

JESSE LAY,
Dallas, Gaston Co., N. C.
Jan. 23, 1868. 4—w2t.

ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY!

INCORPORATED IN MAY, 1819.

ASSETS,
January 1st,
1868,
$8,000,000.

ANNUAL INCOME
FOR THE
YEAR PAST,
$5,000,000.

New Policies Issued in 1867, was 16,000.

THIS OLD AND WELL TRIED INSTITUTION IS COMMENDED TO THE CONFIDENC of the American people by the fact that during its entire history all of its contracts and payme of losses has been promptly and honorably paid to the amount of **$17,485,894.71**, and notwit standing this large amount paid, the Company has now more than one million of dollars abo liabilities, and are paying back to her members 50 per cent dividends. And what has been done i the past can but secure confidence for the future. No Company whatever does more or better for i members than the Ætna. Those contemplating this mode of providing for their loved ones wi find it to their interest to call at the Office, over the Store of Messrs. Tucker & Co.

W. H. CROW, General Agent,
RALEIGH, N. C.

DR. W. H. McKEE, Examining Physician.
January 15, 1868. 67—d3taw&w1m.

North-Carolina State Convention.

List of Members of the Constitutional Convention, assembled in Raleigh Tuesday, January 14, 1868.

Abbott, J. C.	of New Hanover	County
Andrews, Josh. P.	" Wake	"
Ashley, S. S.	" New Hanover	"
Aydlott, M. J.	" Gaston	"
Baker, J. H.	" Edgecombe	"
Barnes, H.	" Rockingham	"
Benbow, E.	" Yadkin	"
Blume, W. T.	" Cabarrus	"
Bradley, Geo. W.	" Watauga	"
Bryan, J. Q. A.	" Wilkes	"
Carey, W.	" Caswell	"
Carter, S.	" Sampson	"
Candler, T. J.	" Buncombe	"
Cherry, H. C.	" Edgecombe	"
Chillson, H.	" Anson	"
Colgrove, D. D.	" Jones	"
Congleton, A.	" Carteret	"
Cowles, C. J.	" Wilkes	"
Cox, T. L. L.	" Randolph	"
Daniel, Wiley	" Wilson	"
Dickey, G. W.	" Cherokee	"
Dowd, H. A.	" Edgecombe	"
Duckworth, J. H.	" Transylvania	"
Durham, P.	" Cleveland	"
Ellis, J. R.	" Catawba	"
Eppes, H.	" Halifax	"
Etheridge, J.	" Onslow	"
Fisher, A. W.	" Bladen	"
Forkner, S.	" Surry	"
Franklin, S. D.	" Wake	"
French, F. F.	" Bladen	"
French, John	" Rockingham	"
French, J. R.	" Chowan	"
Fullings, E.	" Mecklenburg	"
Gahagan, G. W.	" Madison	"
Galloway, A. H.	" New Hanover	"
Garland, J. S.	" Yancey	"
Garrett, W. B. G.	" Haywood	"
George, W. H.	" Iredell	"
Glover, A. J.	" Hyde	"
Graham, G. A.	" Montgomery	"
Graham, J. W.	" Orange	"
Grant, H. L.	" Wayne	"
Grant, H. T.	" Northampton	"
Gulley, N.	" Johnston	"
Gunter, W. T.	" Chatham	"
Hare, J. B.	" Hertford	"
Harris, J. H.	" Wake	"
Harris, J. T.	" Franklin	"
Hay, Jas	" Johnston	"
Hayes, O. S.	" Robeson	"
Hayes, J. J.	" Halifax	"
Heaton, David	" Craven	"
Highsmith, Sam'l	" Duplin	"
Hobbs, M.	" Davie	"
Hodnett, P.	" Caswell	"
Hoffler, T. D.	" Gates	"
Hollowell, J.	" Wayne	"
Holt, E. M.	" Orange	"
Hood, J. W.	" Cumberland	"
Hyman, J. A.	" Warren	"
Ing, Jacob	" Nash	"
Jones, C. C.	" Caldwell	"
Jones, E. W.	" Washington	"
King, J. H.	" Lincoln	"
King, R. W.	" Lenoir	"
Kinney, I.	" Davidson	"
Laflin, B.	" Pitt	"
Lee, B.	" Bertie	"
Legg, E.	" Brunswick	"
Lennon, H.	" Columbus	"
Logan, W. H.	" Rutherford	"
Long, R. T.	" Richmond	"
Mann, W. A.	" Cumberland	"
May, M.	" Cherokee	"
Mayo, C	" Granville	"
Marler, John W.	" Surry	"
McCubbins, Jas. S.	" Rowan	"
Merritt, W.	" Person	"
McDonald, J. A.	" Chatham	"
McDonald, S. S.	" Moore	"
Moore, J. J	" Granville	"
Morton, L. C.	" Stanley	"
Mullican, S.	" Davidson	"
Murphy, W. A. B.	" McDowell	"
Nance, J. L.	" Robeson	"
Newsom, W.	" Union	"
Nicholson, W.	" Perquimans	"
Patrick, J. M.	" Greene	"
Parker, R. C.	" Northampton	"
Parks, J. S.	" Burke	"
Petree, R. F.	" Stokes	"
Peterson, J. W.	" Duplin	"
Pierson, C. D.	" Craven	"
Pool, C. C.	" Pasquotank	"
Ragland, J. W.	" Granville	"
Ray, H. M.	" Alamance	"
Read, J.	" Warren	"
Renfrow, J. H.	" Halifax	"
Rhodes, J.	" Polk	"
Rich, D. J.	" Pitt	"
Robbins, P. D.	" Bertie	"
Rodman, W. B.	" Beaufort	"
Rose, Allen	" Rowan	"
Sanderlin, Thomas	" Currituck	"
Smith, J.	" Alexander	"
Stilly, W.	" Beaufort	"
Stilwell, S. W.	" Mecklenburg	"
Sweet, W. H. S.	" Craven	"
Taylor, M.	" Camden	"
Teague, E. B.	" Forsyth	"
Tourgee, A. W.	" Guilford	"
Trogden, R F.	" Randolph	"
Tucker, G.	" Anson	"
Turner, J. M.	" Harnett	"
Watts, S. W.	" Martin	"
Welker, G. W.	" Guilford	"
Williams, Alex.	" Sampson	"
Williams, B. S. D.	" Wake	"
Williamson, Jno. H.	" Franklin	"

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
DAVIDSON COUNTY.
In Equity.

The Thomasville Bank,
against
The Creditors of The Thomasville Bank.

In obedience to a decree and order of the Cou of Equity, made in the above named case, notic is hereby given to all the creditors of the sai "The Thomasville Bank," that said Bank ha filed a bill in the Court of Equity of said Count of Davidson to close the business of said Ban and surrender the chartered rights and franchis of the Stockholders of said Bank, in pursuance of an Act of Assembly entitled "An Act to enable the Banks of this State to close their business," and ratified the 12th day of March, A. D., 1866; that a Commissioner of said Bank, to-wit: J. L. Lee, Esq., of said County, has bee duly appointed in pursuance of said Act of Assembly, and has been invested with all the right and effects whatsoever of said Bank; and al creditors of said Bank are hereby notified to appear before the said Commissioner and prove their several claims, debts, and demands agains said Bank according to said Act of Assembly b the first day of March, A. D., 1868, or they wi be forever barred, and the Court will proceed t administer the assets of said Bank without regar to any claims and demands not so established.

Witness, F. C. ROBBINS, Clerk and Master o said Court, and the seal of the said Court o Equity, at Office in Lexington, in said County, the 18th day of December, A. D., 1867.

F. C. ROBBINS, C. M. E.
Dec. 24, 1867. 51—w4t.

NORTH-CAROLINA,
DAVIDSON COUNTY.
Court of Equity, Spring Term, 1867.

The Thomasville Bank
vs.
The Creditors of the Thomasville Bank.
} Bill to close the business of the Thomasville Bank.

In this case it is ordered by the Court that advertisement be made in the Raleigh *Standard* Raleigh *Sentinel* and Greensboro' *Patriot*, for th creditors of the Thomasville Bank to presen their claims, within the next twelve months, t J. L. Lee, Commissioner of said Bank.

Witness, F. C. ROBBINS, Clerk and Master i Equity for said County, this 30th day of April 1867.

F. C. ROBBINS,
19—w1y C. M. E.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
WAKE COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1867.

M. Grausman,
vs.
W. S. Sparks,
} Original Attachment Levied o personal property.

In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction o the Court, that W. S. Sparks is a non-resident o this State, it is ordered that advertisement b made in the North-Carolina *Standard*, a news paper published in the City of Raleigh, for si weeks successively, notifying said defendant t be and appear at the next Term of Wake Superio Court, to be held at the Court House in Raleig on the first Monday after the fourth Monday o March next, and plead and replevy, or judgmen will be taken *pro confesso* as to him, and the pro perty levied on condemned to the use of th plaintiff.

Witness, J. N. BUNTING, Clerk of our sai Court, at office, the first Monday after the four Monday of September, A. D., 1867.

J. N. BUNTING, *Clerk.*
January 7, 1868. 120—6w.

JOSHUA LINDLEY. J. V. LINDL

NEW GARDEN NURSERIES.

THE OLD PIONEER NURSERYMAN once more before the public, with

25 Thousand Fruit Trees and Grape Vines,

for Winter and Spring Sales of 1868. Our Sto has been raised *since the war*, and is young a thrifty. Persons wishing to plant Orchards w do well to give us a call, as the Senior Propriet has over 40 years experience in the busine, a knows what to cultivate to suit the country a please the people. Prices to suit the tim Send for Circular containing Price list, &c.

Nurseries located 5 miles west of Greensbor

Address J. LINDLEY & SON,
New Garden, Guilford County, N. C.
January 9, 1868. 2—w8w.

WM. H. TURLINGTON,

Commission and Shipping Mercha

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

Solicits consignments of **Cotton, Nav Stores, Timber, Lumber, Bacon, Flo Grain, &c.**

My ware house being convenient to the W. W. R. R. Depot enables me to make charges li

Oct. 9, 1867. 40—w1y

FLOUR! FLOUR!

Locust Point Family,
North Carolina do in sacks and bbls.,
on hand and arriving daily.

W. H. JONES & CO.
Raleigh, Jan. 25, 1868. 76—tf.