JOURNAL OF FREEDOM.

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RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1865.

NEWS SUMMARY.

President Johnson is not coming South.

Carl Schurz is talking of establishing a radical journal in St. Louis.

General Grant is going to live permanently in Washington.

Considerable very good hemp has been raised in Kansas this year.

The colored citizens of Wisconsin have held a mass convention.

In Maury county, Tenn., last week, eight couples were married at a single stroke.

Over 25,000 bushels of oysters are annually planted on the Thames river, within the town limits of Norwich

James Monroe, United States Consul at Rio Janeiro, has been offered the presidency of Oberlin (O.) college.

A sheriff's daughter out in Wisconsin lately released two prisoners and eloped with them while her father was away.

The Fenians have bought fifteen gunboats, and are going to keep their matters more secret after this. So 'tis said.

Mrs. Ingraham, sister of Robert E. Lee, appeared before the Provost-Marshal, at Washington, Saturday, and took the oath of allegiance.

At Visalia, Cal., married women go to school with their children. Sometimes the mothers and children are all between 4 and 18.

The New York *Saturday Press* says the most natural abbreviation of city official—New York city official of course—is city off'al.

The Mobile *Tribune* reports that a newspaper, to be edited by colored men, in the interests of the colored people, is to be set up in that city.

The property of Joe. Davis, brother of Jeff., in Mississippi, has been restored to him. It was never legally confiscated, but merely seized by the military.

It is reported that measures are now on foot to establish an evening paper in Baltimore with Roger A. Pryor at its head.

Nathaniel D. Hubbard, a respected member of the Boston Board of Brokers, died suddenly on Saturday, of disease of the heart.

General Strong, Inspector General of the Freedmen's Bureau, has been ordered to Texas to make an inspection of the affairs of freedmen in that State.

Work is very much delayed in the Baltimore ship yards, by the refusal of the white caulkers to do any work until the negro caulkers, who have been employed many years, are discharged.

Young Edward Ketchum takes his confinement at the Tombs very quietly. He reads poetry most of the time. His wife don't visit him, but other female friends do.

It is said that John C. Breckinridge, ex-Secretary of War, and ex-General, proposes to become a British subject, and enter into the pork business in some Canadian town.

The deficiencies of Southern Postmasters holding Federal appointments at the breaking out of the war, amounted to nearly $160,000. Preparations are being made to enforce collection.

The negroes of Alexandria, Va., have formed a Coal Protective Association, and now buy whole cargoes, at a great saving from monopolist prices. Some prominent white citizens have gladly purchased from the association.

Already an enterprising Yankee has hired land near the great Paris exhibition of 1867, for the purpose of selling American drinks and food—cocktails and cobblers, pork and beans and hash and fish chowder.

A Cincinnati young lady, who enthusiastically admired Gen. Grant, stole his cigar from under his nose at a reception at the Burnet House, the other day. The hero was too much astounded at the audacity to prevent or punish the theft.

Jeff. Thompson tells the editor of the Louisville *Journal* that the only persons in the South who wish to do any more fighting are those who didn't do any when they had a chance.

The Mississippi Central railroad will be in running order from Memphis in a few days, when passengers can reach New Orleans in forty hours after leaving the former city.

Major-Gen. Carl Schurz arrived in St. Louis on Thursday. It is supposed that he will establish there a radical English newspaper more in conformity with the views of the Wesliche *Post* than those advocated by the *Democrat*.

A railroad company in Michigan have lately made application to the Freedmen's Bureau for four hundred negro laborers to be employed in the construction of a new line of road in that State. They offer to pay such laborers eighty-seven-and-a-half cents per day and board them. The proper officers of the Bureau are now engaged in selecting the required number of blacks who are willing to close with the offer, and it is probable that they will be despatched during the month.

It is supposed that the majority of Benjamin G. Humphreys for Governor of Mississippi is about ten thousand. In the Jackson District, J. L. Potter, the candidate for the Court of Appeals opposed to the admission of negro testimony, is elected by 3000 majority.

The Richmond Times says the Swedish emigration experiment has worked to the satisfaction of all parties. The farmers are much pleased with the Swedes, whom they find to be industrious, efficient, honest and orderly. They do double the work of negroes, and require no looking after.

The Commissioner of Agriculture has received from Illinois a specimen of loaf sugar manufactured from the beet. The sugar is of snowy whiteness and beautifully christalized, equaling anything produced from the sugar cane It is claimed that this beet sugar can be produced at less cost than that made from cane.

On Saturday last, a negro woman named Patsey Eldy became engaged in an altercation with a drunken overseer of a plantation near Lynchburg, Virginia, when the latter seized a gun, loaded with buck-shot, and fired upon the woman, instantly killing both herself and an infant which she held in her arms.

Mr. J. Stellifer Moulton, the New York correspondent of the Boston *Traveler*, was turned over by Justice Dodge, on Saturday afternoon, to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, to be committed to the Lunatic Asylum. Mr. Moulton styles himself "Stellifer, the King. Reigning Prince of House of David, and Guardian of American Destiny."

The Chicago *Tribune*, which does not believe in Senator Sumner's theory that the anti-slavery amendment to the United States Constitution has already been adopted by three-fourths of the "quorum of States," suggests that a case be made up at once for the decision of the Supreme Court, by a Kentucky slave claiming his freedom under this amendment.

Information has reached the Bureau of Freedmen's Affairs that parties in Charles county, Maryland, have circulated reports among the freedmen in that locality to the effect that they must be bound seven years to former slaveholders, and receive but a dollar per year compensation for their labor during said apprenticeship. This report naturally creates great excitement among the freedmen.

General Connor has issued a circular announcing war to the knife against the Indians. The officers commanding the expedition are ordered not to leave a trail, when once struck, until they have overtaken and punished the savages; and, to accomplish this, the command will be supplied with an extra amount of salt with which to preserve game for subsistence, after the regular rations may be exhausted.

The information sent by the American government to England in reference to the Fenians seems to have been most thorough. Many arrests have been made and the conspiracy is by this time broken up. By this act of international courtesy, Mr. Seward has forever put England on her good behavior. Rarely has it become the lot of a statesman to heap such coals of fire upon a nation's head.

A Richmond letter says there is a gentleman in Virginia indulging in the wild speculation of buying negroes emancipated by the caving in of the rebel government, at ten dollars per head, in the hope that the United States government will ultimately pay the full price for them. He offers ten dollars in gold for right of property in each negro, and has, it is stated, made some purchases and paid the money.

The vote of Connecticut on permitting negroes to vote (which is the only consolatory fact for the Democracy in the year's history) is not looked upon by the friends of the proposition as so dreadfully discouraging, after all. They fail by about 7,000 majority. In 1857, upon a similar contest, the adverse majority was nearly 14,000. And so they propose to pick their flints and try again.

The Mayor of Vicksburg having given satisfactory assurances that the freedmen should hereafter receive the same treatment by the civil courts as that accorded to whites, Gen. Howard has instructed his Assistant Commissioner at that point not to interfere with the municipal regulations of that city, so long as the negroe's right to testify before the courts is recognized.

A gentleman of Madison, Wis., gives it as the opinion of a resident of Mississippi, that if the United States troops are withdrawn from Mississippi, a perfect reign of terror will commence, and Southern Union men, Northerners, and freedmen, will be compelled to leave the State. The people of that State appear to cherish a sort of fiendish hatred toward their former slaves. So Gen. Slocum thought when he was at Vicksburg.

Reports from Arkansas represent freedmen's affairs as in a flourishing condition. Labor is scarce, and many of the freedmen are receiving ten and fifteen dollars per month. The colored lessees of farms are doing well. On the Freedmen's Home Farm, at Pine Bluff, a school house has been erected, and an orphan asylum is being built. The cotton on this farm looks well, and will realize 260 bales, and from five to ten thousand bushels of cotton seed.

President Johnson has shown his generosity by pardoning Humphrey, the rebel General, whom the people of Mississippi have chosen to be their Governor. But it strikes us no better evidence is needed of the unfitness of those who voted for him to be entrusted with unobstructed political power, than that they deliberately chose such a man to high office, when there was a loyal candidate in the field.

Gen. Gregory, Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau in Texas, made a speech to the negroes at Houston, assuring them that their rights should be respected; that they could hold property, and would be governed by the same laws as the whites. He informed them that the military would compel them to abide by their contracts, and that they should not be a burden to the government.

Chaplain O'Brien, Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau at Jefferson City, Mo., makes a favorable report of the condition generally of the freedmen in that part of the State. He finds good schools among them, and with the exception of some abuses resulting from former wrongs, which can and will be rectified by the civil courts, they are in quite a prosperous condition.

Kenneth Rayner writes from North Carolina favoring the separation of the black and white races, and advocating the colonization of the former by the General Government. He declares that if this separation does not take place the Southern States will in ten years relapse into barbarism, and asserts that his personal observation convinces him that the labor of the black man cannot be made available in the South. In North Carolina, he adds, public opinion is unanimous in favor of the separation of the white and black races, and that the same view is gaining strength rapidly over the South.

BROWNLOW ON NEGRO SUFFRAGE.—In his recent message Gov. Brownlow says:

"I think that negro suffrage is bound to follow as one of the great results of the rebellion; that the time will come when it will be proper and right; but that the time has not yet come when the ballot-box should be turned over to the emancipated slaves of this State, and the thousands who would rush into Tennessee from the cotton States on this account. To the silly objection that negro suffrage implies social equality, I beg leave to respond that negroes, at one time or another, have voted in most of the Southern States, and yet they have in no way advanced to social equality with the whites. My recollection is that in every Southern State, except South Carolina, the right of suffrage was originally exercised by free blacks."

"We have humbled the American flag," said Governor Pickens, of South Carolina, four years ago, "and as long as I have the honor to preside as your Chief Magistrate, so help me God! no power on earth shall ever lower from that fortress those flags, unless they be lowered and trailed in a sea of blood." It marks the progress of human events that the very man who pronounced this brave speech, introduced into the late South Carolina Convention the resolution declaring slavery abolished. Between the two acts there is a long interval. Between the South Carolinian's boastful vaunt and the surrender of South Carolina's peculiar institution there is a sweeping revolution But Gov. Pickens pointing at one time to the stars and bars, and at another bearing the stipulation of surrender in his hand, is not all that marks the comprehensive change.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* writes, under date of Thursday:

Let me repeat a prediction I gave you a month or so ago, that the release of Davis is only a "question of time." From sources of information which I cannot dispute, I learn that the President has no idea of bringing him to trial, but as soon as all the States are in harmonious working order with the Government, the prison doors of Davis will fly open, and he will be a free man.

This, I am assured, was the intention of His Excellency long before the petitions from the respective States were poured in for his release, and these, with the action of the Mississippi, Alabama and South Carolina Conventions, looking to the same end, have more than confirmed the President in his belief that the trial or further disgrace of the rebel leader is not demanded either for the country's good or the vindication of its honor.

VIRGINIA F. F.'s.—We find the following in the Washington correspondence of the Munich (Ind.) *Times*. This illustration of Virginia needs no comment. The facts stated, we are assured, are strictly true, and of public notoriety at Washington:

"Charlie Syphax, a colored man, having a considerable quantity of white blood in his veins, is a man of intelligence and excellent character, and is messenger to Secretary Harlan. It also happens that this colored man is *half-brother* to Mrs. General Robert E. Lee, and grandson of George Washington Parke Custis, who was a stepson of George Washington! That is quite a pedigree, is it not? There are seven other men of the same parentage, all brothers, two of whom have been employees of the Interior Department for a number of years. It is asserted as a well known fact, that Mrs. Gen. Lee has in all some forty half-brothers and sisters of the same sort in and around this city."

Gen. Buckland, in a speech at Sandusky, on Saturday, said he knew a Copperhead who sent his son over to Canada to avoid the draft, and bribed an acquaintance, who was going to visit Canada to look after him, and see that he was not suffering for the common necessaries of life. After a long search he found him, having hired himself to a negro for $12 a month and board. Such sad results of "Republican mismanagement" are truly deplorable!

The September reports to the Freedmen's Bureau shows a continually decreasing number of those receiving rations from the Government. There are more than 34,000 freedmen in the district comprising Washington, Alexandria, &c., out of which number only 864 sick and destitute were fed at Government expense. Many of these are wives and children of colored soldiers killed or disabled in the service of the country. In the Department of Tennessee and Kentucky there were 979 persons subsisted by the Bureau Sept. 29; at present there are none. As the incapacity of the colored race to take care of itself is perfectly well known, we presume the 979 are all dead.

SMALL-POX IN ALABAMA.—Information has been received at the Freedmen's Bureau from the chief medical officer in charge of the freedmen in Alabama that the small-pox is raging all through the State, and although every precaution has been taken to prevent its spreading, new cases are appearing daily; and probably will continue to do so through the winter. Efforts have been made there to engage physicians for the small-pox hospitals, but so far only one has been found who is willing to do duty for a moderate compensation. Vaccine matter and instructions as to the course to be pursued by the attending physicians have been forwarded to the officer in Alabama from the bureau here.

The Chicago *Times* publishes an account of the assassination of a number of negro soldiers at Paducah, which calls for the early sitting of a court martial on the murderers. It says:

"At Paducah, a few days ago, as an Illinois and Minnesota regiment were being relieved by a negro regiment, from duty as Provost guards, at this place, the white soldiers concluded that they had been outraged by the presence of the negro soldiers and the abolition lies that all the brave fighting during the war had been done by the negroes, and they took the matter into their own hands, and concluded to wreak revenge upon the blacks with stones and revolvers. The negroes at first attempted to resist, but this only increased the fury of the white soldiers, and before all the negroes could be collected and taken inside the fortifications of Fort Anderson, six or seven of them were killed. The negroes were only saved by being collected within the fort and a white guard placed around them, when the excitement finally died out, and the white soldiers were sent out of town on their way home."

The abolition of martial law in Kentucky does not, as is supposed, settle all the difficulties there. The chief difficulty of all remains. Gen. Palmer, by virtue of his military authority "gave passes to all negroes to go whither they would in search of work, without regard to whether they were free by virtue of service in the army, rebellious masters or by any other cause. The State courts deny the validity of his action, and as they still recognize the institution of slavery as existing in the State, are now enforcing the laws which prevent employers from hiring slaves without the consent of the masters. Innumerable lawsuits are the consequence; while those who wish to procure labor, deprived of their own negroes by military authority, are prevented from hiring others by civil authority, and the freedmen roam the country or congregate in camps, become demoralized, and either steal or starve. As the negroes thus freed cannot by any possibility be re-enslaved, the only solution of the matter is to suspend the action of the State Courts until the Legislature, which meets in November, can pass the constitutional amendment. Kentucky is the greatest sufferer in the South from the hide-bound tenacity with which she clings to a dead institution.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN SEWING MACHINES

EMPIRE

SHUTTLE MACHINE.

Patented February 14th, 1863.

SALESROOM 536 BROADWAY, N. Y.—150 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.

THIS MACHINE IS CONSTRUCTED ON ENTIRELY new principles of mechanism, possessing many rare and valuable improvements, having been examined by the most profound experts, and pronounced to be Simplicity and Perfection Combined.

It has a straight needle, perpendicular action, makes the "Lock or Shuttle Stitch," which will "Neither Rip nor Ravel," and it is alike on both sides; performs perfect sewing on every description of material, from Leather to the finest Nansook Muslin, with cotton, linen or silk thread, from the coarsest to the finest number.

Having neither "Cam nor Cog Wheel," and the least possible friction, it runs as smooth as glass, and is

Emphatically a Noiseless Machine!

It requires fifty per cent less power to drive it than any other Machine in the market. A girl twelve years of age can work it steadily, without fatigue or injury to health.

Its strength and "Wonderful Simplicity" of construction renders it almost impossible to get out of order and is guaranteed by the Company to give entire satisfaction.

We respectfully invite all those who may desire to supply themselves with a superior article, to come and examine this "Unrivalled Machine."

One half hour's instruction is sufficient to enable any person to work this Machine to their entire satisfaction.

Religious and Charitable Institution will be liberally dealt with.

Agents wanted for all Towns in the United States, where Agents are not already established. Also for Cuba, Mexico, Central and South America, to whom a liberal discount will be given.

AGENCIES.—Wheeling, Va., Sawtell & Bro; Washington, D C, J Kerr; Baltimore, Thomas Smith.

Oct 14-(a & o 6t) T. J. McARTHUR & CO.

The election returns thus far received from Virginia indicate the election of the following Members of Congress:

Ist District—— Custis.
IId District—L. H. Chandler.
IIId District—B. J. Barbour.
IVth District—Robert Ridgway.
Vth District—Charles L. Mosby.
VIth District—A. H. H. Stuart.
VIIth District—Robert Conrad.
VIIIth District—D. H. Hoge.

The members elect of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 8th districts, claim that they are able to take the prescribed oath. Stuart declared during the canvass that he would "despise himself" if he could take the oath. Conrad also acknowledges his inability to take the oath.

Secretary Harlan lately delivered a speech at his home in Mount Pleasant, Iowa, arguing in favor of extending suffrage to the blacks on the same conditions that white men now vote, and urged loyal men to support and uphold the Republican party, as it alone could be trusted.

PROCLAMATION,

BY WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR,

TO THE

PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, A CONVENTION OF THE PEOPLE of North Carolina has been chosen in pursuance of the proclamation of ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, of date May 29th, 1865, under the fourth section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States which guarantees to every State in the Union a republican form of government, for the purpose of enabling the loyal people of said State to organize a State government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquility restored, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty and property; and for the purpose also of restoring said State to its Constitutional relations to the Federal Government, by presenting such a republican form of government as will entitle the State to the guarantees of the United States therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection and domestic violence: And said Convention having assembled in the City of Raleigh and adopted Ordinances hereinafter set forth, I, WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, Provisional Governor of said State, do hereby proclaim and declare that an election will be held in the various counties of said State on Thursday, the ninth day of November, 1865 as follows:

1st. For the ratification or rejection of "An Ordinance declaring null and void the ordinance of May 20th, 1861."

2d For the ratification or rejection of "An Ordinance prohibiting slavery in the State of North Carolina."

3d For a Governor and members of the General Assembly

4th For seven members of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States.

5th. For Clerks and Sheriffs of the respective counties.

"The elections shall be conducted in accordance with "An Ordinance providing for the election of the members of the General Assembly, to be convened on the fourth Monday of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and for electing Representatives in Congress and Governor of the State," ratified by the Convention the tenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and hereinafter set forth; said Ordinance having been passed in pursuance of the proclamation of the President of the United States, of date May 29th, 1865, authorizing said Convention to "prescribe the qualifications of electors, and the eligibility of persons to hold office under the constitution and laws of the State." And also in conformity with the rules and regulations prescribed by the laws of this State concerning said elections, in force previous to the 20th day of May, 1861.

The people of the State are respectfully urged to maintain order among themselves at the election, and to discountenance appeals the tendency of which may be to produce ill feeling and alienation towards the Federal Government. The policy of the government has been liberal and generous towards North Carolina and no pains should be spared to secure a continuance of this policy

And the officers in the various counties, appointed by the Provisional Governor, are enjoined to exert themselves to preserve the peace among the people on the day of the election; to act with justice and firmness in all matters that may claim their attention; to see that those entitled to vote are protected in their right of suffrage, and that every manifestation, if such manifestation there should be, of hostility to the Federal Government, is promptly rebuked and repressed.

Done at our city of Raleigh, the 18th day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty five, and in the year of the Independence of the United States the ninetieth.

W. W. HOLDEN, Provisional Governor.

By the Governor: W. R. RICHARDSON, Private Sec.

AN ORDINANCE

To give publicity to the Ordinance ordering Elections on the 2nd Thursday in November, ex:

Be it ordained by the people of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, and it is hereby ordained, That the Provisional Governor be empowered and requested to take such steps as in his judgment may be necessary to make known to the people of North Carolina the ordinances ordering elections, on the 2nd Thursday of November, 1865 [Read three times, and ratified in Convention the 12th day of October, A. D. 1865.]

EDWIN G. READE, President.

JAS. H. MOORE, Secretary of the Convention.
R. C. BADGER, Assistant Secretary.

AN ORDINANCE

Declaring null and void the ordinance of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-one:

Be it declared and ordained by the delegates of the good people of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, and it is hereby declared and ordained, That the ordinance of the Convention of the State of North Carolina, ratified on the twenty first day of November, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine, which adopted and ratified the Constitution of the United States, and also all acts and parts of acts of the General Assembly, ratifying and adopting amendments to the said Constitution, are now and at all times since the adoption and ratification thereof, have been in full force and effect; notwithstanding the supposed ordinance of the twentieth day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty one, declaring that the same be repealed, rescinded and abrogated; and the said supposed ordinance is now and at all times hath been null and void. (Ratified in Convention, this seventh day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.)

EDWIN G. READE, President.

JAS. H. MOORE, Secretary of the Convention.
R. C. BADGER, Assistant Secretary.

AN ORDINANCE

Prohibiting Slavery in the State of North Carolina:

Be it declared and ordained by the delegates of the people of the State of North Carolina in Convention assembled, and it is hereby declared and ordained, That Slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than for crimes, whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted, shall be and is hereby forever prohibited within the State.

(Ratified in Convention, this Ninth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

EDWIN G READE President.

JAS. H. MOORE, Secretary of the Convention.
R. C. BADGER, Assistant Secretary.

AN ORDINANCE

Submitting to the qualified voters of the State, the ratification or rejection of certain ordinances:

Be it ordained by the delegates of the people of North Carolina, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, That on the second Thursday of November next, shall be submitted to the voters of the State qualified to vote for members of the House of Commons, for their ratification or rejection, the Ordinance passed by this Convention, entitled "an Ordinance declaring null and void the Ordinance of May the 20th, 1861," and such persons as shall favor the ratification, shall vote a ticket with the words, "Anti-Secession Ordinance, Ratified," and those opposed shall vote a ticket with the words, "Anti-Secession Ordinance, Rejected." Also at the same time shall be submitted for their ratification or rejection an Ordinance passed by the Convention, entitled "an Ordinance prohibiting slavery in the State of North Carolina," and those who favor a ratification of the same shall vote a ticket with the words, "Anti Slavery Ordinance Ratified," and those opposed shall vote a ticket with the words "Anti Slavery Ordinance, Rejected."

Be it further ordained, That the Sheriffs or other officers who may ascertain the result of the polls in each County, shall transmit the same to the Provisional Governor, who is hereby empowered and requested to cause the number of votes each way to be ascertained and proclaimed through as many as three newspapers published in different parts of the State.

Be it further ordained, That, if ratified, thenceforth and Ordinances shall be the laws of the land, and that abolishing slavery shall become a part of the Constitution of the State. [Read three times and ratified in Convention, October 17, A. D. 1865.]

EDWIN G. READE, President.

JAS. H. MOORE, Secretary of the Convention.
R. C. BADGER, Assistant Secretary.

AN ORDINANCE

Providing for the election of the members of the General Assembly to be convened on the third Monday of November, 1865, and for electing Representatives in Congress, and Governor of the State:

Be it ordained by the delegates of the people of the State of North Carolina in Convention assembled, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same That a General Assembly of the State shall be convened on the fourth Monday of November, 1865, the members whereof shall hold their places till the next election of such members, which shall be held on the first Thursday of August 1866.

Be it further ordained, That the Provisional Governor is hereby authorized and requested to issue forthwith to the sheriff of each County, a writ directing that an election be held for the Senators and members of the House of Commons of such General Assembly, on the second Thursday of November next, under the rules, regulations and provisions of chapter 50 of the Revised Code.

Be it further ordained, That immediately on the receipt of the writ, each Sheriff shall summon the Justices of the Peace of the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to assemble at the court house on day appointed by him, which shall be as early as practicable; and they or so many as may assemble, shall appoint inspectors for each place of election, who shall forthwith notified of their appointment by the Sheriff, and they shall conduct the elections and make returns of the polls in the manner prescribed in said chapter.

Be it further ordained, That each member and voter shall be qualified according to the now existing constitution of the State. *Provided, however*, That no one shall be eligible to a seat or be capable of voting, who is not free to all persons, shall not on or before the twenty-ninth day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty five, either have voluntarily taken and subscribed the oath of Amnesty prescribed in the proclamation of President Lincoln, with the purpose to support the insurrection and restore the authority of the United States, and henceforward shall have observed the same or shall not have taken and subscribed the oath of Amnesty prescribed in the proclamation of President Johnson bearing date twenty ninth of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and who moreover, shall not in either case be of those who are excepted from the Amnesty granted by any of the said proclamations, unless pardoned; but *provided also*, That all persons who may have preferred petitions for pardon shall be deemed to have been pardoned if the fact of being pardoned shall be announced by the Governor, although the pardon may not have been received: *and provided also*, that the payment of a public tax shall not be required as a qualification of the voter in the elections in November next.

Be it further ordained, That for the purpose of ascertaining the qualifications of persons proposing to vote, the inspectors may and it shall be their duty whenever the vote may be challenged, or they shall have cause to suspect that he is not duly qualified, examine him and others on oath touching the question.

Be it further ordained, That at the same time and place, elections shall be held for seven Representatives in the Congress of the United States, in pursuance of chapter sixty-nine of the Revised Code, which shall be conducted under the rules and regulations therein prescribed for such elections and the votes in said elections shall be such only as shall be qualified to vote for members of the House of Commons and the Provisional Governor shall give the certificate required by the ninth section of said chapter.

Be it further ordained, That at the same time and place an election shall be held for a Governor of the State, and the same rules and regulations prescribed in chapter fifty three of the Revised Code, and no person disqualified to vote for members of the House of Commons under the ordinance, shall be qualified to vote for Governor.

Be it further ordained, That no person shall be eligible as Governor unless he shall be qualified according to the Constitution of the State and also shall be capable under the provisions of this ordinance of voting for members of the General Assembly.

Be it further ordained, That the Governor thus elected shall take the oath as soon as the authority of the Provisional Governor shall cease, either before the first day of January eighteen hundred and sixty six or after and before the first day of January eighteen hundred and sixty seven.

Be it further ordained, That the Governor thus elected shall continue in office till the first day of January eighteen hundred and sixty seven.

Be it further ordained, That the Senate of the General Assembly to meet under this ordinance as related to the proceedings for electing a Governor and his term of office [Ratified in Convention this ninth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty five.]

EDWIN G. READE President.

JAS. H. MOORE, Secretary of the Convention.
R. C. BADGER, Assistant Secretary.

AN ORDINANCE

To divide North Carolina into seven Congressional Districts:

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the people of North Carolina in Convention assembled and it is ordained by the authority of the same, That for the purpose of electing representatives in the Congress of the United States the State shall be divided into seven districts as follows: The first district shall be composed of the counties of Northampton, Halifax, Warren, Franklin, Granville, Person and Caswell. The second district shall be composed of the counties of Bertie, Martin, Pitt, Beaufort, Washington, Tyrrell, Hyde and Dare. The second district of the counties of Gates, Chowan, Perquimans, Pasquotank, Camden, Currituck, Bertie, Hertford, Northampton, Gates, Martin, Bertie, Washington, Tyrrell, Hyde and Beaufort. The second district of the counties of Craven, Jones, Lenoir, Wayne, Greene, Edgecombe, Wilson, Onslow, Carteret, Duplin and New Hanover. The third district of the counties of Bladen, Columbus, Brunswick, Robeson, Richmond, Hoke, Cumberland, Sampson, Harnett, Moore, Montgomery, Anson and Stanly. The fourth district of the counties of Wake, Franklin, Warren, Granville, Orange, Nash, Johnston and Chatham. The fifth district of the counties of Alamance, Randolph, Guilford, Rockingham, Davidson, Forsythe, Stokes, Surry, Person and Caswell. The sixth district of the counties of Rowan, Cabarrus, Union, Mecklenburg, Gaston, Lincoln, Catawba, Iredell, Davie, Yadkin, Wilkes and Alexander. The seventh district of the counties of Ashe, Alleghany, Watauga, Yancey, Mitchell, McDowell, Burke, Caldwell, Rutherford, Cleaveland, Polk, Henderson, Transylvania, Buncombe, Madison, Haywood, Jackson, Macon, Cherokee and Clay, each of which districts shall be entitled to elect one Representative in the Congress of the United States.

SECTION 2. The election for Representatives in Congress shall be held and conducted, in every respect, in conformity with the rules and regulations and restrictions, as set forth and prescribed in the Sixty-Ninth Chapter of the Revised Code, except that the polls shall be compared in the first district at the Court-House in the county of Chowan; in the second district, at the Court House in the county of Lenoir; in the third district, at the Court House in the county of Cumberland, in the fourth district, at the Court House in the county of Wake; in the fifth district, at the Court House in the county of Guilford, in the sixth district, at the Court-House in the county of Iredell; in the seventh district, at the Court-House in the county of Buncombe. [Read three times and ratified in Convention, the —— day of October, 1865.]

EDWIN G. READE, President.

JAMES H. MOORE, Secretary of the Convention.
R. C. BADGER, Assistant Secretary.

AN ORDINANCE

For the election of Clerks and Sheriffs

Be it ordained by the good people of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same That an election be held for Sheriffs and County and Superior Court Clerks on the same day and at the same time and places, that the election for members of the General Assembly shall take place, and in the same manner as heretofore prescribed for the election of such officers: *Provided* that all persons qualified to vote for members of the House of Commons shall be qualified to vote for these offices.

SEC. 2. *Be it further ordained*, That said officers shall have all the qualifications heretofore required.

SEC. 3. *Be it further ordained*, That they shall enter on the duties of their office as soon as the Provisional Government expires, and hold said offices until further provided for by the General Assembly. [Read three times and ratified in Convention the 12th day of October, A. D., 1865.]

E. G. READE, President.

JAS. H. MOORE, Secretary of the Convention.
R. C. BADGER, Assistant Secretary.

AN ORDINANCE

Providing for the election of two members of the House of Commons from the county of Cumberland, and one from the county of Harnett.

Be it ordained by the Delegates of the people of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, That until otherwise provided by law, the county of Cumberland shall elect two members to the House of Commons, and the county of Harnett one member, the elections to be held in accordance with the rules and regulations prescribed by law for the election of members to the House of Commons; *Provided* that nothing in this ordinance shall change the representation of the two counties in the Senate, but they shall vote together for one Senator until the next apportionment of Senatorial Districts. [Ratified in Convention this 17th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.]

EDWIN G. READE, President.

JAMES H. MOORE, Secretary of the Convention.
R. C. BADGER, Assistant Secretary.

Oct 19-td