# The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer.

VOL. XIV. WHEELING, WEST VA., SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 14, 1865. NO. 42.



## Medical.

### SELLERS' COUGH SYRUP.

IT IS PRESENT IN ITS ACTION, ALWAYS SAFE, and may be given to the smallest child of most delicate constitution with confidence to its success. Containing no inflammatory or opiatic ingredients whatever, it is not only applicable to the vast majority of Pulmonary and Bronchial affections, but is peculiarly valuable to children, affording great relief in Whooping cough and kindred diseases. From a large number of certificates received from year to year, we present the following:

**From the Rev. T. G. Lamb, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Alexandria, Ohio.**

ALEXANDRIA, Licking Co., Feb. 24, 1866.

In January, 1864, I had a severe cough, producing from a bad cold, so that I coughed almost incessantly for two weeks and nights. On Friday morning until Saturday night, I took twice, in the evening, of the prescribed dose and retired and slept all night without coughing, the first night for weeks.

I took the syrup again in the morning, and preached twice during the day without any inconvenience.

Since that time I have given it frequently to my children, and believe that it has essentially relieved them. Yours, truly,

T. G. LAMB.

**Recommended particularly to Clergymen, Lawyers and other Public Speakers.**

Professor Porter has, without solicitation, given a certificate of the excellence of this popular Cough Medicine. It will be interesting to all who are afflicted with coughs.—*Pittsburg Daily Post.*

EXCHANGE HOTEL, December 19, 1866.

Messrs. Sellers:—Having been for some time past very much afflicted with a severe cold, and at times exceedingly cough, and having tried various remedies, syrups, &c., and all to no effect, I was induced by my esteemed friend, W. W. Wallace, of this city, to make a trial of R. E. Sellers' Cough Syrup. I did so, and to my great surprise, I received almost immediate relief. It was with the greatest difficulty that I hemmed before my respective classes, but on taking a spoonful of the syrup, and believe in taking my lecture room, I could speak with power and ease during the evening. I would gratefully recommend it to clergymen, lawyers, and other public speakers.

JAMES R. PORTER, *Prof. of Mathematics.*

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R. E. SELLERS & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.,

SOLE PROPRIETORS.

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PLAIN AND SUGAR COATED.

(The Original, only True and Genuine.)

Established for Thirty years a Staple Remedy, unsolicited by any medicine known for the cure of Liver Complaint, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Bilious Fevers, and indeed for the whole class of diseases originating in biliary derangements.

**To the Public.**

Owing to the increased demand throughout the country for Sugar Coated Pills, the proprietor has commenced the process of Sugar Coating "the celebrated Liver Pill," thereby placing them before the public in both ways, equally elegant and Fine.

R. E. SELLERS & CO., Proprietors, Pittsburgh, Pa.

### The Great Internal Remedy,

FOR THE EFFECTUAL CURE OF

### RHEUMATISM,

*GOUT, NEURALGIA, KINGS EVIL, TETTER, SCALD HEAD, RING WORM, &c.*

IS TRULY

### Johnson's Rheumatic Compound,

AND

### BLOOD PURIFIER.

**Let the Suffering Read and Cease to Despair.**

MR. JOHNSON:—*Dear Sir:* This is to certify that by using three-fourths of a bottle of your RHEUMATIC COMPOUND AND BLOOD PURIFIER, I was effectually cured of Chronic Rheumatism, after having suffered for more than eighteen years. It has been over four years that I was cured, and I have had all the slightest symptoms of its return. I remain yours truly, ANDREW ARMSTRONG, No. 79 James street, Allegheny City, May 31, 1864.

It stands unrivalled by any medicine now before the public, for the cure of the above named diseases.

Read the following extracts and testimonials.

☞ If any one wi receive benefit.

☞ If cures where all other remedies fail,

☞ So rapidly as to become so popular,

☞ Gives universal satisfaction,

☞ The proof is most abundant,

☞ It is the only one cure for Rheumatism,

☞ It is destined to supersede all others,

☞ It is recommended by Physicians,

☞ It is recommended by Physicians,

*Its truth is a perfect benefactor.*

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Combining Efficacy, Economy and Portability, with such additives as will be found to materially

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This much esteemed and highly valuable preparation will not fail to effectually remove

Nervous Debility, Depression of Spirits, Loss of Appetite, Inflammatory Complaints, Gravel, Calculus, Brick Dust Deposits, Ulceration of the Kidneys, Weak Nerves,

AND ALL

### Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys.

IT IS INDEED

### A SOVEREIGN REMEDY.

It acts gently upon the system, restores the Digestive Organs when Inactive, and excites a

**Health and Vigor to the System.**

Giving to the Patient

**Renewed Health and Strength.**

R. E. SELLERS & CO.,

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Sold by McCABE, KRAFT & CO., Wheeling, W. Va. oct8-y

### DR. T. J. KISNER,

TENDERS HIS THANKS TO ALL THOSE who have favored him with their confidence and patronage, and would inform his friends and the people generally, that he will, the coming year, occupy his old office on 3d street, near Reed & Kraft's Drug Store, Centre Wheeling, W. Va., where he may be consulted in relation to the disease, the nature and character of which the Doctor is able at all times, and under all circumstances, to describe and to assure of the probable result and duration of treatment. He practices the Eclectic System of Medicine, using mild but effective remedies, supporting instead of depressing the Vital Powers. The medicines used by him are prepared and put up in his own office. Besides the treatment of Acute Diseases, Dr. Kisner will give his attention to the treatment of all varieties of Chronic disease. That scourge of the human race, Scrofula, in all its varied forms, viz: Purulent Discharges from the Ear, so prevalent among children, Purulent Ophthalmia, Gleet, Enlarged Glands, Ulcerations, Cancers and all varities of Skin Diseases, will receive his special attention.—Diseases of the Throat, Lung and Heart, Liver Complaints, Diarrhœa, Dysentery and Piles, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Syphilis, &c., Nervous and Spinal Affections, Epilepsy, Rheumatism and Paralysis, Diseases of Females, Dysmenorrhea, Leucorrhea, Prolapsus Uteri, and all Painful Irregularities and Nervous Diseases to which they are subject, he treats successfully. The treatment of CHILDREN will receive the same attention as heretofore. All consultations and communications strictly confidential, and will receive prompt attention. Night calls cheerfully answered. Office hours from 9 to 12 A. M., 1 to 4 and 6 to 9 P. M. jun2

**SUGAR COATED PILLS.**

C. CATHARTIC, Purgatives, Quinine, Opium, Morphine, Rhubarb, &c., for sale by T. H. LOGAN & CO., aug19-daw and LOGAN, LIST & CO.

**PLASTER PARIS.**

50 BBLS. PLASTER PARIS, BEST quality received by P. C. HILDRETH & BRO.

## Financial.

### FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF WHEELING.

**Designated Depositary U. S.**

CAPITAL PAID IN $200,000
CAPITAL AUTHORIZED, 500,000

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT, INTEREST paid on Special Deposits. Collections made, and proceeds promptly remitted. Exchange bought and sold.

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GEORGE R. WHEAT, President.
GEORGE ADAMS, Cashier. dkw

### The People's Bank.

OFFICE, No. 69 MAIN ST., WHEELING, W. Va. Money received on deposit. Interest paid on special deposits.

Notes and bills discounted. Exchange bought and sold. Collections at home or from abroad promptly attended to.

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*Office, Main St., between Monroe and Quincy.*

MONEY RECEIVED ON TRANSIENT Deposits. Interest paid on Special Deposits. Collections promptly attended to. Exchange on the East bought and sold.

THOS. H. LIST, President.
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## Educational.

### STARLING MEDICAL COLLEGE,

**Columbus, Ohio.**

THE NINETEENTH REGULAR SESSION will commence Wednesday, October 18th, 1865, and ends March 1st 1866. Clinical Lectures on Practical Medicine and Surgery will be given regularly throughout the winter at St. Francis Hospital in the college building. This Hospital was opened August 1st, and already has a large number of patients.

Students will also have advantage of Clinical instruction in the Hospital of the Ohio Penitentiary.

FACULTY.

S. M. Smith, M. D., Prof. Principles and Practice of Medicine.

Francis Carter, M. D., Prof. Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

John Dawson, M. D., Prof. Anatomy and Physiology.

J. W. Hamilton, M. D., Prof. Surgery—Eye and Ear Surgery.

Thos. G. Wormley, M. D., Prof. Chemistry and Toxicology.

Sterling Loving, M. D., Prof. Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

J. S. Gard, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

FEES.

| | |
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| Full course | $80 00 |
| Matriculation (paid but once) | 5 00 |
| Dissection | 20 00 |
| Demonstrator's Ticket | 5 00 |

Students on their arrival, by calling at the office of the Dean, on State street, or upon the janitor at the College, will be assisted in procuring suitable lodgings.

For circulars or additional information, address FRANCIS CARTER, M. D., Dean.

sep23-d&w

### Wheeling Female College,

WHEELING, W. VA.

THIS INSTITUTION, CHARTERED with full collegiate powers in 1864, and recently reorganized under a new Board of Directors, will be opened as a collegiate institute on the first Wednesday in September next. The buildings are now being thoroughly refitted and newly furnished throughout.

In the liberality of its arrangements, in the extent and comprehensiveness of its course of study, in its methods of tuition and government, and in the ability and experience of its Board of Instruction, the public may rely upon its being a first-class seminary.

Having had many years experience in conducting leading Educational institutions in the Eastern and Middle States, I feel assured that with the liberal patronage and the earnest co-operation of the citizens of Wheeling and vicinity, the College will soon be able to extend to young ladies all the facilities for an accomplished education to be found outside of our eastern metropolitan cities.

It affords me the highest satisfaction to be able to announce the engagement of a corps of teachers of distinguished ability, experience and reputation.

A NORMAL DEPARTMENT will be organized at a early day, having especial reference to the preparation of young ladies for the business of teaching.

A PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT will be opened for such Misses as are too young to enter the collegiate.

The Institution will be conducted upon Protestant, but not upon denominational principles; the leading churches of this vicinity, the Methodist, the Presbyterian and the Episcopalian, being represented in the Faculty.

EXPENSES PER QUARTER

TUITION—First Preparatory, $6; Second Preparatory, $7; First Collegiate, $8; Second Collegiate, $9; Junior, $10; Senior, $12. Ancient Latin, French, German, or other language, $5; Experimental Sciences, $2 extra, each; Drawing, $5; Painting in Oil, $10; Pastel, $10; Crayon, $6; Music on Piano, $35; Use of Instrument, $2 50; Vocal Music, $10; Fuel, $1 and $1 quarter, to pupils each quarter.

BOARD—Fuel and Lights, $2; Washing, $2; Weekly Board, from Monday to Friday night, $2 50; Fuel and Lights, $4.

Bills both for tuition and board payable in all cases at the commencement of the quarter—Sept. 4th, Nov. 13th, Feb. 1st and April 19th.

L. C. LOOMIS, A. M. M. D.,
July 20, 1865. President.

### Bethany College.

THIS INSTITUTION IS LOCATED IN one of the most beautiful and healthy portions of the country of West Virginia. It is in Brooke county, seven miles north of Wheeling, and seven miles from Wellsburg, at which place, persons coming either by boat or rail, can find hacks ready to take them to the College. Situated as it is in the country, it is removed at once from the temptations to extravagance, and the facilities for vice, which attach to Colleges in or near large cities.—Young men who desire a thorough education will find peculiar advantages in Bethany College. She has an experienced Faculty and affords the best education on the lowest terms.

The 25th Session will commence on the 1st Monday in October next and terminate on the last Thursday of June, 1866.

FACULTY.

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, President.

W. K. PENDLETON, Vice President and Professor of Mental Moral, and Political Philosophy and Belles Lettres.

CHARLES LOUIS LOOS, Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature.

R. W. JOHNSON, Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.

R. RICHARDSON, Professor of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Natural History.

TERMS.

Boarding from $4.00 to $4.50 per week.
Tuition, per session of 9 months, $36.00.
Washing and lights extra.
Matriculation Fee $5.00.

For Catalogues or further information address W. K. Pendleton or C. L. Loos, Sec'ty.

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(By authority of the Legislature.)

**Proposed Amendment to the Constitution of the State of West Virginia.**

RESOLVED, BY THE LEGISLATURE of West Virginia, The following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of this State, to be added at the end of the first section of the third article thereof, to become part of the said Constitution when ratified according to the provisions thereof, namely:

"No person who, since the first day of June, 1861, has given or shall give voluntary aid or assistance to the rebellion against the United States, shall be a citizen of this State or be allowed to vote at any election held therein, unless he has volunteered into the military or naval service of the United States and has been or shall be honorably discharged therefrom."

Adopted, March 1, 1865. Ja26

### HATS AND CAPS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

### Harper & Bro.

**129 & 77 Main street, Wheeling.**

We have just received our entire

**FALL AND WINTER STOCK**

—OF—

**HATS AND CAPS,**

Which we will sell at the lo est possible prices.

HARPER & BRO.

aug11

**NAILS.**

500 KEGS ASSORTED SIZES, AT LIST, MORRISON & CO.


## The Intelligencer.

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| TRI-WEEKLY, one year | 5 00 |
| " six months | 2 50 |
| " three months | 1 50 |
| WEEKLY, one year | 2 00 |
| " six months | 1 00 |

**RATES OF ADVERTISING.**

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| One Square, one time, 10 lines or less to constitute a square | $1 00 |
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| " two weeks | 5 00 |
| " month | 8 00 |

**A CARD.**

**The Senatorship in the 5th District—Letters from Hon. R. S. Brown.**

WIRT C. H., W. Va., October 2, 1865.

*Editors Parkersburg Gazette:*

On my return to this place this morning, after a wearisome trip to Gilmer C. H., whither I went to advocate, in the face of returned rebels, and all others, the cause of the Union and the new State, and to urge upon the people the importance of enforcing all laws until repealed or declared void by the proper judicial authority, I was shown your paper of the 28th ult., containing a lengthy communication signed 'James W. Amiss,' purporting to give my 'political record.' My first impulse upon reading the article was, considering its source, not to notice it at all; but upon a little reflection I have considered that it is due to the convention which nominated me, and to the loyal and honorable men who are supporting me for the Senate, that I should set myself right on the statements of Mr. Amiss, and contradict the many wilful and malicious falsehoods contained in his letter. And first, lest some may be misled as to who this Mr. Amiss is, let me say he is not M. P. Amiss, Esq., attorney at law, for the lawyer is a gentleman, and, as I have reason to believe, my friend. The writer of said letter was at one time a Southern Methodist preacher; belonging to a body of men who for years before the rebellion used all their talents and exertions to prejudice the minds of the people of this country against the ministers and members of the old M. E. Church; denouncing them as abolitionists, and declaring that they should be driven across the Ohio river. But I need say no more on this subject. Your readers are familiar with the history of the past ten years. I will proceed to answer the several allegations contained in Mr. A.'s indictment.

He first complains of the convention that nominated me. The gentlemen who composed that convention need no defense from me. They are known to the people, who also know Mr. A. He then speaks of what he calls my political summersaults. In reply to this I will say that in the disorganization and reconstruction of political parties I have only done what I thought every good man should do—left the democracy and joined the Union party.

He next charges that when the Union soldiers were sent to Elizabeth I orders of them out of the court-house, which is wholly untrue. On the contrary, the first Union troops ever sent to Elizabeth came the first of July, 1861, the 22d regiment Ohio volunteer militia, Col. Gilmore. I went to the Colonel on his arrival in town and invited him to encamp his men in a beautiful grove on my own farm; furnished them in wood ready cut for two weeks, and never charged the Government one cent. After they left we had some home guards who were ordered by the court not to encamp in the court-house, but to stay in their comfortable quarters elsewhere, as they might injure the public buildings. They had been out on a scout, and came in on one Sunday with a considerable quantity of "captured property," in the shape of bed clothing, women and childrens' clothes, and many other such articles not contraband of war, and were proceeding to carry their plunder into the court-house. I went to the person in command and informed him of the request of the court. He got mad and ordered me to be put under guard. In laughing about the matter the next day, I remarked to Mr. Amiss and others that in a case of that kind "bayonets" had a "conservative effect." That was all there was of it; yet this little circumstance, long since forgotten, I supposed, was mentioned by S. D. Karns on the day of the convention, and is now reproduced and printed by Mr. A. to prove that I am a rebel.

He charges that I made a "secession speech" at Roane court house, which is false, as the Union men of Roane will verify on the 29th of this month by giving me their individual support. He says I made a secession speech in Wirt. Now, I expect to speak to the Union men of Wirt on the 4th instant, and if Mr. A. will attend I will show up to his discomfiture, I think, what was the whole course of my conduct during a residence of fourteen years among the good people of Wirt county. He says I told the people they could do nothing now "but to go bushwhacking," &c., and that he was told it could be "proven by a hundred witnesses." It is not so, Mr. Amiss. No human being ever heard me use such language. On the contrary, a hundred men in Wirt and Roane will tell you that I used all entreaties and did all I could to keep men out of the rebel army, while the provost marshal of my district will tell you that I gave two young men $300 each, out of my own pocket, to go into the Union army.

Mr. A. also says that I refused to take the oath of office under the restored government of Virginia in 1861, when applied to to do so, and afterwards went to Wheeling and took it to save my office. This is also an unmitigated lie. I did not take the oath in Wheeling at all. Col. Alfred Foster, then Sheriff of Wirt county, who has since served with much credit in the House of Delegates of West Virginia, and myself, then commonwealth attorney for Wirt county, both freely and voluntarily took said oath in the town of Elizabeth, Wirt county, West Virginia, before Dr. James A. Williamson, now of Parkersburg, but then a Justice of Wirt county, in the month of June, 1861, and long before any troops were sent into that country, as papers in the archives of the restored government will attest, and Col. Foster, and perhaps Dr. Williamson, will remember. Mr. A. also alludes to a personal difficulty he had with me in Wirt county, (although he says twice over we never had any personal difficulty,) by which he wishes to convey the idea that I abused him for associating with certain personages because they were members of the old M. E. Church, and that I was unfriendly to that Church. All who know any thing at all of my course through life in respect to church matters know this to be false. I was raised in the old Methodist Church, my parents, both of whom, thank God, are still living, have been members of that Church for over forty years; my only sister and brothers are members, and a favorite brother of mine, Rev. J. C. Brown, of the Pittsburgh Conference, a minister therein. I have always aided in supporting its ministers and erecting houses of worship for that Church wherever I have lived, as both preachers and people will testify. I have been striving to build it up while Mr. A. has tried to pull it down, and to establish a slave Church upon its ruins.

He says I could go about among rebels during the war when a sound Union man could not, which is false. I went across the country to Court but once during the war, which was May 17, 1862, to Roane, and was at that time set upon at D. Flesher's by rebel guerillas and insulted and robbed by them.—Since that time I have not been to Roane until Lee's surrender. Ever since I espoused the cause of the restored Government of Virginia, I have been true and faithful to it and the New State, going from county to county reorganizing the Courts and carrying on civil Government. In 1863, I sold out in Wirt and moved to Jackson, and was unanimously elected States Attorney for that county by the Union men of that county.

In 1864 I was chosen Elector for the third Congressional District on the Presidential ticket for our late lamented President. I have been for ten years Prosecuting Attorney for Roane county, and yet hold that office.

Notwithstanding all this and much more, Mr. Amiss says he would sooner vote for Jeff. Davis than for me. Well, I believe in this for the first time in his not very short letter he told the truth.—Many men would sooner vote for Jeff. than for me, perhaps most all broken down and apostate Southern Methodist preachers would. Like Mr. A. Jeff. was a Southern man, hated Norther Methodists and Abolitionists, and he would more particularly prefer to vote for Jeff. because it is said Mr. A., like Jeff., has at some time been considered a little crazy on the question of crinoline.

In 1862, at the instance of the military authorities, I went to Jackson to defend a Union soldier charged before the court of that county with murder—shooting a rebel guerrilla; and more recently when Mr. Abraham Deem, an honored citizen of Wood county, was taken from the bosom of his family by night and ruthlessly murdered; on request I went to Wood and assisted in the prosecution and conviction of the murderers, spending two weeks at court at my own expense, and when kindly and courteously offered money by a brother of the deceased, I told him no, I appeared in the cause because I want civil law and order restored in the country, giving the money to the widow and children of Abraham Deem. This Mr. Deem will attest.

If these Jackson county correspondents of Mr. A. really wanted to know my record, why did not they apply to some one who knew the facts and can give them? Why did they not ask the Hon. Judge George Loomis, who they know to be an honorable, truthful gentleman, and knows perhaps more about my political course than any living man, for he and myself have labored side by side in different counties, have met almost every week in four years, and have earnestly and faithfully strove together to restore civil courts and quiet in the above county. I can proudly and defiantly appeal to Governor Boreman, Judge Loomis, and every member of the bar in Jackson and the counties where I have practiced, to attest my loyalty. These Jackson county gentlemen will hear from me when I get home if I live.

I never tried to prevent any man from taking the oath of allegiance, but on the contrary I advised all men who were charged with secession proclivities, to take the oath and stay at home, as hundreds will testify.

Now, Mr. Editor, I appeal to all honorable Union men, whose nominee for the Senate I claim to be, to take my whole conduct for the last four years together, and say if I have failed in doing my whole duty to my country. I have written in much haste; I hope to address the people of Wood on the first day of your circuit court.

Yours respectfully,

ROBERT S. BROWN.

LETTER FROM MR. HENRY NEWMAN.

*Editors Gazette:*

As I am referred to by J. W. Amiss in his letter of last week, against R. S. Brown, candidate for the State Senate, I deem it my duty to say that I think Mr. Brown is a true and reliable Union man, and I shall give him my earnest support for the Senate. I have known him for the past four years to be as true as steel for the country. I do not know many things referred to by Mr. Amiss. I hope to see Mr. Brown elected by a large majority, as I believe he will be.

Yours truly,

HENRY NEWMAN.

### FROM NORTH CAROLINIA.

**An Interesting Debate in her Constitutional Convention—Instructive disclosures as to the Public feeling—The Ordinance of Secession. how it was Formed, and all about it.**

From an interesting letter dated Raleigh, Oct 5th, we make the following extract: * * * * * * * * * *

Mr. Ferrebee, late Colonel in the late so-called Confederate army, found that he could in no way swallow the report of the Committee, on setting aside the ordinance of secession, so when this came up for action he presented the following substitute, which he thought would tickle the palate of every individual member of the Convention:

**We, the delegates of the good people of the State of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, do declare and ordain, 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, in the year seventeen hundred and eighty-nine, which adopted and ratified the Constitution of the United States, is in full force and effect, and the ordinance of the late Convention of the State, of the twentieth day of May, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-one, is hereby rescinded and abrogated.**

THE DIFFERENCE.

It is well to bear in mind the real point of difference between this substitute and the ordinance, as reported by ported by the committee. The ordinance, as reported by Mr. Boyden yesterday, states distinctly that the ordinance by which the State of North Carolina ratified the Constitution of the United States in 1789, *"is now and at all times hath been in full force and effect."* This ignores the action of the State Secession Convention entirely, and it is this point that grieves the secesh element in the Convention. The substitute declares that the ordinance of 1789 is now in full force, but recognizes the act of secession, and declares it rescinded and abrogated.

JUDGE MANLY AS PRINCIPAL MOURNER.

This gentleman feels very bad over the late turn in Confederate affairs. He is not only the leader of the rebel element in the Convention, but he is also the chief mourner. He has many pall bearers to assist him as the dead body of secession is brought into the hall, and they all feel and look very solemn as the funeral exercises progress. When they are called upon to part with the body of the deceased, as they will be in a few days at most, the scene will doubtless be affecting.

The Judge obtained the floor, and stated that as he had intimated before that the phraseology of the ordinance of the committee did not suit him, it might be expected that he would propose a substitute, but that the one introduced by his friend came so near his views that he would be willing to compromise on that. The Judge is antiquated; he talks still of compromise. He declared himself as exceedingly anxious to restore the State to the Union, but he wanted to make use of proper terms in doing it—terms that would not be harsh and unacceptable to many. He objected to the ordinance of the committee because it was unusual in its language, unnecessary, and extremely discourteous to the very venerable, grave and distinguished body which passed the ordinance of secession. It was unusual, as it was always customary in setting aside the action of a former body, to repeal such action. It was unnecessary, because *all* could vote to *repeal* whatever their private views were. The Convention of 1861 had passed the ordinance of secession when they saw it would lead to protracted, grievous and bloody war; and with this solemn fact before them, they had passed the act; and it was certainly eminently proper that, if possible, we should avoid all language discourteous to them.

THE OLD MAN ELOQUENT.

Mr. Nathaniel Boyden rose to reply. He is the chairman of the committee which reported the ordinance in question. He is one of the ablest lawyers in the State, and through this war has denounced rebels and secession defiantly. In his door yard, at Salisbury, stands the office, still preserved, where Jackson studied law. The character of one will suggest the other. He rose up with all the pent up emotions which the tyranny of four years has caused, and every eye in the Convention was fixed on his. His spare figure, in professional attire, white hair, and keen eye, undimmed by age, would attract attention in the national Senate Chamber. His eyes were wet with tears, but his voice was steady, and sounded sharp and clear in the general hush.

In the present state of affairs he deemed it of the utmost importance that the identical language of the ordinance should be used; of the utmost importance to affirm that there was never any legal power to abrogate the ordinance of 1789. Before the ordinance of 1861 the State occupied her true position, and all her rights under the Constitution were granted to her. It is now of the greatest importance that we should affirm that we have always been entitled to those rights, and only deprived of them by military force. He desired when the State should present herself at Washington to put it out of the power of any to refuse admission, any more than if the ordinance of 1861 had never been passed. He appealed to all to *consider well* before one word was changed. He desired to burry secession so deep that in all future time no resurrection could be possible.

This excited great applause among officers present, and considerable on the floor of the House. The President called for order, as was proper, and some secesh member volunteered his aid, which was in keeping with his principles. It was the object of the committee to maintain that the State had all the time been in the Union. The language had been denominated "unusual." Here the old man roused himself, and shaking his finger withered by age, he thrilled every loyal man, and made every rebel quail by his words.—If the language was unusual, so was the action which called it out. If it was unusual, so was this an unusual assembly, called together for an unusual purpose. As to the language being discourteous, it becomes us now to *end forever* this heresy of secession, and those alone would deem the language discourteous who themselves were tainted with this heresy.

It was a scene such as political bodies seldom present; it was a speech such as all might wish to hear, but one that in the hurry of a daily report cannot be reproduced. Through the war a pure patriot, henceforth he will occupy a leading position in the State and before the country.

COL. FERREBEE, C. S. A., OBJECTS.

This gentleman had not expected to detain the House, did not desire to hear his voice there, though there was a time when it produced pleasure, but that had gone. Duty alone called him to explain. He had always been opposed to secession, but all human beings are creatures of circumstances. It was impossible to stem the tide of secession. Ideas leading directly to bloodshed extended over the the whole country, even to the north. North Carolina was last to act. At first, less than 20,000 votes were cast for a convention, in his own county only 20 out 600. It was necessary for North Carolina to move, or become battle ground. Like lightning from heaven a change flashed over the State. Never, before or since, had an abler body met than that one which, without a dissenting voice, voted for the ordinance of secession. It was impossible for them to do otherwise than to vote as they did. North Carolina took a course which she may regret, but has no reason to be ashamed of. She was ever actuated by honorable motives. When reflection is cast on such a body, can one sit quiet? Do you desire me to stultify myself? Can I agree to insult all who mourn the sleepers on our battle-fields, or so act as to open all those wounds afresh? No ordinance could be introduced with language as harsh, unusual or uncalled for. Does the language indicate calm and deliberate action? It indicates on its face only malice prepense. He was as desirous as any one to return to the Union, as tired of the struggle as any, had suffered as much as any. Why not pass what all can vote for? This was the first time in his experience in a deliberative body when men had it in their power to make all things smooth that they had chosen to make all things rough instead, and rudely place obstacles in the way. Whether the idea of secession was true or not, 30,000 North Carolina soldiers are in their graves in attestation of what they thought right. He asked that for the sake of quiet, his compromise might pass. He came forward with the olive branch, and besought members to accept it.

STRONG MEAT.

Mr. Odom of Northampton, continued the debate. He cared very little for terms in getting rid of secession. Coercion was as well established as if in the written laws of the land. The war has taught us something to take delight in, something we may desire to forget. It has taught all the world that the Government of the United States, this Republican Government, is something more than a rope of sand. Secession had ruined the South; it was odious to him; he cared not by what terms it was killed. The leaders of this rebellion were of a party that controlled the ballot box, were able to put down all opposition, claimed to be able to save the country, but they did not do it. After the election of Mr. Lincoln, they were the Haman at getting a gallows erected to hang Mr. Lincoln upon, but they themselves were executed. I care not how odious the language of this ordinance may be, I want to make secession odious, and so favor the ordinance. Gentlemen may say it is discourteous. I have had to swallow many bitter things since this war began. Have they no charity? Can they not say with the poet

"That mercy I to others show
That mercy show to me."

I am in favor of this pill, desire it to be taken, and earnestly hope it will not kill the patients.

A REVOLUTIONIST OF 1861 SPEAKS.

Mr. Howard was a member of the last Convention and did not relish being ignored. He should vote against the ordinance as reported, and would explain why he voted for the ordinance of secession, and signed it *most heartily.* It was the charter under which the people of the State had acted, and he did not propose to take it away from them. He denied that military power had taken the State out, or kept it out, and said it did not follow that those who opposed this ordinance of the committee were secessionists. The declaration that it was necessary to make secession odious implied that some were hostile to the general Government. He felt sure there was not a man in the State but came heartily and cheerfully.

A SPEECH TO THE POINT.

Mr. Poole, of Bertie, riveted the attention of all by the clear views he took of the whole matter, and the forcible manner in which he presented them. He remarked that the State was either in the Union or out of it. If in the Union, then she has the high powers and privileges belonging to the State under the Constitution. If she was out of the Union she was a *conquered province.* It was no small matter which of the two propositions presented was accepted. The one declares that we have rights which illegal acts have not taken from us; the other makes us conquered subjects, kneeling at the feet of the conqueror. There was a vast difference between the two propositions. It was intended by the fathers that the Constitution of 1789 should be binding forever. He dissented *in toto* from the doctrine that a State had a right to secede. He was struck with the statements of the gentleman (Ferrebee) who has always been opposed to secession, yet now espoused it in his opposition to this ordinance. He (Ferrebee) did not believe it constitutional, did not believe the Convention had a right to pass it. Then he voted for a measure he did not believe in, thus proving that he acted under constraint. If a State had the right under the Constitution to secede, then it was infamous for the Government to attack us. Those men tried to have the people believe we could come out of the matter in peace and without loss; yet they all the time knew that it was a revolutionary method. When called upon to decide between these ordinances, I have no hesitation in declaring secession to have been unconstitutional from first to last.

This has been styled unusual to adopt this course! It is a most unusual thing for a State to rebel—a most unusual business that we have to settle, and it demands unusual remedies. I have yet to learn that any course demanded by right is wrong, because unusual.

Are we conquered provinces?

There are those in the States not in rebellion who affirm that the rights of the conqueror are over us. Extremes often meet. Some here take the same ground, and consider us out of the Union. We had *all* offices of a *de facto* Government. The Government of the United States holds that all these offices are vacant.—Suppose we imply by repealing the ordinance of secession that it was right? It is no matter of indifference which method we shall take. One ordinance *repeals;* the other declares that the intent of our fathers was to make the Union to last forever. It is not strange that gentlemen should shrink from the ordinance lest he should stultify himself, he can vote *against it,* and let his name go on the record as opposed, and not stultify himself. Thinking the doctrine false, I cannot vote for repeal.—Those who vote for the substitute vote *for* the doctrine. If any man believed secession unconstitutional, can he vote for the substitute? It is the old naked matter of secession. We are told that we can compromise and make all smooth; but they are exactly opposite.

Col. Ferrebee interrupted to say that both ordinances declared that the act of secession is null.

The speaker continued, and retorted that the ordinance he supported also maintains that the act was null. The difference was all in the sex.

As to the charge of making the smooth way rough, it was new to him that it was necessary to do everything that anybody desired in order to avoid such a charge. We are told we should not throw obstacles in the way. Who placed this *great obstacle* in the way which we are now trying to remove. The first obstacle has been put in the way by the very man who cries, "Don't put in obstacles." He derided the idea that the ordinance cast a slur on brave men who had fallen.

I have never believed that the people of North Carolina were ever in favor of secession or revolution in any form. [Applause.]

The speaker continued at some length, but time will not admit of a more extended abstract of his remarks.

AN UNBELIEVER SPEAKS.

Mr. Conigham, of Halifax, became classical, and informed the delegates that the ordinance, as reported, was *ex et preterea nihil,* and proceeded to convince everybody that he could perform wonders in that line himself. The matter in dispute was a matter of judicial investigation and action. The ordinance then could decide nothing. (In great anxiety, however, showed that he believed just the contrary, and that was what troubled all these rebel gentlemen—it decided too much.) It is useless to declare the people of North Carolina never favored secession unanimously, for unless, as some assert, history is a lie, it must go down to posterity that the people were unanimous for secession from the scaboard to the mountains. Here the honorable took his seat.

OPPOSED TO COMMENTARIES.

The rebel Mr. Mebane, opened his mouth in a parable, and opposed the ordinance under the figure of a commentary on constitutional law, which he said would be a very useless article to carry up to the gentlemen of Washington. They needed no testimony on that subject. If it was necessary to vote for a commentary on the Constitution, then he favored the ordinance, but if the same end could be accomplished in a plain way, he should favor the substitute instead. Why say it is necessary to kill secession? In the simplicity of his heart he really believed that one Sherman and one Grant had killed it as dead as Julius Cesar.

IMPORTANT TO DEFINE POSITON.

Mr. Phillips deemed it very important for the Convention to put on record its opinions concerning the doctrine of secession—as the State had done before. We are told that Sherman had killed the principle of secession. Sir, a principle is immortal; the sword cannot kill it any more than a steam engine can run over it. It must be met and established or overthrown by arguments.

The gentleman spoke at length and with power, but the closing of the mail renders it impossible to add more. At the conclusion of his remarks the Convention adjourned till 10 o'clock tomorrow. The next session bids fair to prove more interesting, if possible, than that of to-day. H. V. N. B.

THE TRUTH WILL OUT AT LAST.—The Cincinnati *Enquirer,* the leading Democratic organ of the West, says:

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