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Record of the gentleman invited by
W. H. Alden to reconstruct the government
on a legal basis

Thomas Little of Rockingham County
A Rockingham Democrat and
elector on Rockingham ticket, obtained
a Develp. Democrat, Yes Oppertus
Gov. Ellis ^{in 1865} the Suspect Candidate for
Governor in preference to Gov. Pool the
True Whig Candidate for Governor. After
the election of Mr Lincoln Mr Little
opposed Suspect until the firing on
Fort Sumpter when Mr Little before
his State had called a Convention,
Convened his County in favor of the
War, and raised a Company of 100,
men, & was elected Captain, and
was in the field with his company
before his State Convention to pass
the Ordinance ^{of Secession} of the ~~Confederate~~ ^{of Secession} had
met, He remained in the field 12
months when the Army was acquired
& he was elected Colonel, He declined
to accept, and came home & was elected
by the Rebel Legislative Assembly,
and continued as such until the
surrender, His principal duties as
Solicitor being the prosecution of
Union men for harboring deserters
from the Confederate Service and

prosecuting Mr. Walker & such other
 men for treason to the Confederate
 government, Mr. Settle has continued
 as Solicitor since the surrender and
 now claims to be a prosecuted Union
 man,

Robert P. Dick

A Southern right
 democrat all of his life, Mitche
 Stokes district Attorney under Buchanan
 in 1857 or 1858 made public speeches
 in this district against Mr. A. Gilmer
 charging Gilmer with being an
 Abolitionist because Gilmer voted
 against the Kansas & Nebraska bill,
 charged him with deserting the South,
 and being brought up by the
 Black Republicans, in the Douglas
 campaign a Douglas democrat, yet
 supported Gov. Ellis a Breckinridge
 Democrat for Governor, After the
 election of Mr. Lincoln opposed
 Seward while the firing on Sumpter,
 thus became a candidate for the State
 Convention in order to vote for
 Seward, was a member of the
 Convention & did vote for the ordinance
 of Seward & signed the ordinance
 as parchment in order to hand it
 down to posterity as the Grand declaration

of independence, he voted to make
 North Carolina one of the Confederate
 States, he voted for money & men to
 carry on the war, he in 1862 became
 a candidate for the Confederate Congress
 carrying the district and indignantly
 denied being a Union man,
 claiming to be as warm a Confederate
 as his opponent J. R. McClain, pledged
 himself if elected to go for a vigorous
 prosecution of the war, to get the people
 to enlist in the Army & to pay cheerfully
 the war tax, he was defeated for
 Congress, and afterwards was in 1862 a
 candidate before the Rebel Legislature
 for Judge and was again defeated,
 he was afterwards and continued to be
 up to the surrender a member of the
 Rebel Senate, since the surrender he
 has claimed to be a Union man
 but always denied to the colored
 man the right to vote, and has
 never been known to do anything to
 place the colored man either before
 the law or in politics equal to the
 whites.

Mr Pool

Mr Pool was a
 Whig in politics, the Whig candidate
 in 1860 for Governor against Gov. Ellis
 & was defeated, he was a Union man

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up to the firing on Fort Sumpter, he then through his funds applied to his opponent Mr. Ellis for the appointment of Colonel in the Rebel Army, which Ellis refused to do, he was in 1862 an Elector on the Jeff Davis Ticket and was elected elector attended the electoral college & voted for Davis for President & Stephens for Vice President, He circulated his district urging his people to sell their cotton to the Confederate Government for Confederate Bonds to aid the Government to carry on the war, in 1864 was a member of the Rebel Senate & continued as such up to the surrender, since the surrender he has claimed always to have been for the Union, yet always violently opposed to the 14th Amendment,

W. L. Harris Chairman of the meeting of babies a Whig before the war, during the war a member of the Rebel Senate, and officer in the Home Guard under Gen. Vance, very active in catching deserters and returning them to the Confederate Army, since the war a member of the Senate and displayed his love for the colored men by voting every time

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Against every proposition to give the Colored men equality before the law, B. F. Moore, R. D. Donnell & W. S. Mason were appointed a Committee to report a bill to so alter our laws as to give the freedman equal rights before the law, they submitted their report accompanied with a bill, which bill repealed all laws heretofore enacted making distinction before the law on account of color, the Ninth Section of this Bill gave persons of color the right to testify in court in cases where they were interested, Mr Harris & Mr ^{W.D.} Jones of Wake voted to strike out of the Section so that colored people should not be allowed ^{to} testify (see page 178, Am. Journal 1845-6) and on page 179 Harris & Jones both voted against the whole Bill thereby leaving the colored people without any protection such as they had before the war, on page 187 Jones voted again to deprive them of all rights, & on page 241 both voted again to deprive them of the right to testify in any way, & on page 242 both Harris & Jones voted against the whole Bill on its third reading very nice accord for men who now pretend to be the colored man's friend. Now we will examine the vote in

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Reading, On page 241 Messrs Black
Sidney Henry of Bertie, Jenkins of
Gaston & Coggin True River voted
on Second Reading against a
Bill to incorporate a College to
educate Ministers of the Gospel &
Teachers for the Colored race, on an
other page

Messrs Ashworth of Rindge
Blair Henry, Jenkins of Greenville
Lyons True River & Coggin & True all
voted against the Bill on its
Third Reading, voting against even
permitting the Colored people to have
either education or the Gospel,
Of the members of the Legislature of
1845 & 46 who are invited to this loyal
Colored friends Meeting, not one voted
to grant Civil Rights to the Colored
yet all members of said Legislature
who made speeches for the Civil Rights
of Colored people & voted every time
not one invited, will they the Colored
people say "Get down me from my
friends" if such are the true friends
of Colored men, Every single man
of any prominence within of the
State who is invited is proscribed
and pronounced disloyal by Congress
not entitled to vote & yet such men
now attempting to control the loyal

Note of Porto Bevilacqua, and
 insulting Congress by trying to
 take a construction out of the hands
 of truly loyal and assuming to
 be dictators; Congress has since
 who are loyal & who disloyal
 since who should reconstruct and
 who should have no hand in it
 yet this Convention of old
 despised presidential political
 fossils are attempting to defeat
 Congress, and prevent reconstruction
 the Whites not proscribed by Congress
 & the colored people should
 reconstruct this government as
 Congress intended,

I have sent you the record as I
 promised you may rely on its
 being correct, I have referred to the
 pages of the Journals so they cannot
 deny.

Yours truly
 R. M. C.

Record of Holdings
Public School No. 1