FOR GOVERNOR, JONATHAN WORTH OF RANDOLPH.

tution of the United States. ' To this Mr. marid his allegiance, and that he would Manly was opposed. He simply desired render it to the Federal Government only an eath to support the Constitution of the so long as she commanded him to do so and tate, without any mference to the Consti- no longer. He claimed to be as patriotic tution of the United States. How any man as any nearly man, unrus participant as inat of who has taken the annesty eath in good a South Carolinian-was confined primarifaith can object to taking the oath as it ly to his State. He gloried only in being stands, we cannot understand. The National and State Constitution are alike parts of our Federal system. Each is supreme within its legitimate sphere, and we fully appreciate the sentiment of Mr. Manly, when he says "that when State rights is swept away irrevocably, liberty goes with them." We shall ever be as ready as Judge Manly, or any other man, to guard against any encroachments upon the reserved rights of the States, but the States have no rights, and can have no rights, "inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States."

The Constitution of the United States, he said that the General Government was which, we are informed in the preamble to entitled to his allegiance and could comthe instrument itself, was made by "the mand it in spite of his State. Such were people of the United States." is by its own the teachings of Mr. Clay, but how differterms "the Supreme law of the land."__ ent are they from those of some of his pro-In respect to the powers granted to it is fessed disciples at this day. We would not censure men too severely sovereign and is supreme over the State Constitutions, while the State Govern- because under the most trying circumstanments are sovereign in the exercise of the ces their acts were different from the docpowers reserved to them. The Federal trines which they had preached for a life Constitution and the laws of Congress time. Thousands of them, no doubt, actmade in pursuance thereof, Leing "the su- ed honestly and patriotically, but now that preme law of the land, any thing in the the tumult has ceased, and they profess to Constitution or laws of any State to the have returned to the point from which they contrary notwithstanding," the General wandered, they should remember what the Government has the power to control the doctrines were which they formerly taught. State Government, so far as to keep them | and not boast that they are the disciples of within the limits of the rights and powers a school whose teachings they completely reserved to them in that instrument, but set at naught. The discussion was important only as no further. This has been decided by our Courts, both State and Federal in hundreds showing the sentiments of those who parof instances not necessary to be cited here. ticipated in it, as Mr. Manly's amendment Any provision in the State Constitution would not really have made any important which is inconsistent with that of the Uni- change, though it was so intended by its ted States would be a nullity, and to re- mover. This was fully shown by Judge quire a man to take an oath to support such Howard, whose speech, as reported, does Constitution without reservation, would be him much honor. Still retaining his opinto require him to commit a perjury, inasmuch ions as to what the framers of the Constias he would either be compelled to violate tution intended it should be, yet as others such oath, or his oath to support the Con- thought differently and had established stitution of the United States, which was their construction, he intended to honestly a part of his amnesty oath, and which he abide by the decision. He believed that is also required by the Federal Constitu- the question of secession was settled, and tion to take before he can hold any State said it was preposterous to suppose that any man could now hold any State office office. Mr. Ferebee, of Camden, was also a warm | without first taking an oath to support the supporter of Mr. Manly's motion, and his Constitution of the United States. He voprinciple reason, as he said, was that the ted for the amendment, not because he Howard amendment would probably be wished to avoid the necessity of taking incorporated into the Constitution, and he such an oath, but because he preferred did not wish to swear to support such a the old oath-which is a part of our re-Constitution as it would then be. We con- vised code, and not a part of the old Confess to great surprise at the ignorance of stitution as some seemed' to supposewhich contained the very words proposed the Constitution, manifested by Messrs. Ferebee, Manly and Conigland on this octo be stricken out.

legate, Mr. Boyden, Many o nen are claiming now-a-days that they are | Looking to the source from whence this

the State, not inconsistent with the Consti. Carolina, that his State had a right to com- cess and we are glad to see in

a South Carolinian.

In reply Mr. Clay said that he gloried in being an AMERICAN CITIZEN. He said that he owed no allegiance to the State of Kentucky, inconsistent with the allegiance which he owed to the Government of the United States-that he never took an oath of allegiance to the State of Kentucky, except with a saving of the superior allegiance which he owed to the National Government, when acting within the sphere of its Constitutional powers. He denied that his State could absolve him from his obligations of allegiance to the Federal Government-

the followers of Henry Clay, who seem to movement originates-from the conservaesting debate which took place in the State Convention, upon Mr. Manly's motion to a discussion between him and Mr. Calhoun amend the 9th section of the 7th article of the State Constitution as it stands requires, tion. The section as it stands requires, tion. The section as it stands requires, every person chosen or appointed to any the Government. Mr. Calhoun in illustra-place of trust or profit in the State to ting his theory, said that he owed no alle-is opposed by a few ultra-Secessionistaevery person chosen or appointed to any place of trust or profit in the State to ting his theory, said that he owed no alle-place of trust or profit in the State to giance to the Government of the United maintain and defend the Constitution of States, except through the State of South opposition will only tend to insure its suc-maintain and defend the Constitution of Carolina, that his State had a right to com-

The War in Europe.

The steamship Java, which arrived at New York on Tuesday, with advices fro troops. A collision may possibly have occurred before this time, and if so perhaps the bloodiest European war since the days mark. They had been arguing that this of the first Napoleon has commended.

How general the war may becone, it is impossible to foresee. Austria, Prussia, and Italy will certainly be involved in its commencement, and it is probable that before tent with the Constitution of the United its termination it will embrace most of the States. Is there anything wrong in that ? continental powers. We hope, however, that such will not be the case, but that peace will be restored without nuch bloodshed.

ceived from the publisher, Col.Stephen D. Henry Clay school of politics. He would Pool, of the Goldsboro' News, a copy of ask him if Henry Clay would have ever a "Calendar of Dates for the Christian refused to take an oath to support the con-Era, combining the Julian and Gregorian modes of reckoning time," by James Rumley. It is very neatly gotten up and printed on fine card board, convenient for suspending for use.

By the use of this Calendar, the day the week answering to any given day of the month, on any day of the month anfuture period. The price of it is one dollar.

the Standard, the following interesting debate on the State Constitution :

The following section was read :

pointed to any office or place of trust or proposed to be made, he would not only war; profit in the State, besides any oath pre-shot have taken as oath to support it, but There is no right, anywhere, to dissolve tution of the United States."

Mr. Manly of Craven held that th

ins to submit. He still tion of Mr. Manly's pro-

Mr. Ferebee supported the amendment the delegate from Craven. He said

bur fathers. President Johnson has am-hatically said so. In view of these facts,

the school of Henry Clay politics, when Mr. Boyden proceeded to answer. He section required an oath to support the Constitution of the United States. It requires no such thing. It only requires hat an oath be taken to support the Constitution of North Carolina, not inconsis-The old oath requires the same thing also. Are not gentlemen aware of that fact ? This section merely provides the Constitutional enactment to preserve that impor-

tant part of the oath. The delegate from Camden, Mr. Ferebee, had boasted that he belonged to the stitution of his State, not inconsistent with that of the United States ? He reckoned not. And here he would say the difference between the sentiments of the gentleman from Camden and those of Harry. lay, was as wide as the difference between Heaven and hell !

Mr. Conigland in reply said that we had been informed by Mr. Moore, of Wake, viz: that there is a clause in the present ('onpriety of this clause is now entertained ; sal in their obligation : We transfer to our columns from and why should it now be considered so | The rights, the dignity, and the equali-

aine-tenths of our people, who are usually

its an bootset sting to conceal] seccesion-that the general gover had no right to coerce a State, he had al-ways believed, now believed, and expect-Mr. Manly's Amendment. We publish in another column the inter-esting debate which took place in the State

o support them. The constitution amen- of Chatham, Person, Smith of Johnston, d thus, would not be the Constitution of Spencer of Hyde, Winburne, and Wright-

NAVS .- Messrs. Adams, Alexander, Al-New York on Tuesday, with advices from the was in favor of adhering to the present len, Baines, Baker, Barrow, Bingham, Boy-bostilities have been inaugurated by a de-claration of war on the part of Prussia, and of Mr. Manley's amendment; and also re-Guilford, Dick, Dickey, Faircloth, Fanlkthe invasion of Saxony by the Prussian ferred to the fact that he was educated in ner, Furches, Gahagan, Garland, Garrett, Gilliam, Godwin, Grissom, Harris of Guilford, Harris of Rutherford, Harrison, said that gentlemen had shot wide of the Haynes, Henry, Hodge, Jackson, Johnan, Joyce, King, Lyon, McKay of Harnett, McDonald of Moore, Mclvor, N. Mc terson, Phillips, Polk, Ruch, Settle, Sloan, ren, and Williams-62

The Constitution then passed its final reading.

Wational Union Convention.

A National Union Convention of at least two delegates from each Congressional District of all the States, two from each Territory, two from the District of Columbia, the second Tuesday (14th) in August next. emt from trouble and care. But we do say Such delegates will be chosen by the lectors of the several States who sustain the Administration in maintaining unbroken the Union of the States under the Constitution which our fathers established, and who agree in the following propositions.

The Union of the States is, in every swering to any given day of the week, can stitution requiring an oath of this sort. case, indissoluble, and is perpetual; and readily be found, from the year 1600 to any Such being the case, whence the necessity the Constitution of the United States, and of incorporating such a clause at present ? the laws passed by Congress in pursuance Much difference of opiniou as to the pro- thereof, supreme and constant, and univer-

necessary, which heretofore has not been ty of the States in the Union, including considered necessary ? The delegate from the right of representation in Congress, are unmistakeable testimony of the great giver besitated to take an oath like this ? I an- te save which from overthrow so much blood There are "Sec. 9. Every person chosen or ap- swer that as regards a Constitution now and treasure were expended in the late civil

scribed for a faithful discharge of its du- his clarion voice would have been heard the Union, or to separate States from the ties shall before entering on such duties, from Maine to California against it. To Union, either by voluntary withdrawal, by take an oath or affirmation to support, use the words of the delegate, the Constitution force of arms, or by Congressional action; maintain and defend the Constitution of ration of the days of Clay is as different neither by the secession of the States, nor the State not inconsistent with the Consti- from that now proposed, as Heaven from by the exclusion of their loyal and quali- ever, their last foot-prints will be on the fell! It proposes not only to exclude fied representatives, nor by the National hearthstone of the home least depraved, Government in any other form ;

int attached, in true allegiance, to the Conation, the Union, and the Government of the United States.

A. W. RANDALL. Presiden J. R. DOOLITTLE. O. B. BROWNING, EDGAR COWAR, CHARLES KNAP, SAMUEL FOWLER. Er. Com. Nat. Union Club. amend the holding of the above Convention, and endorse the call therefor DANIEL S. NORTON, J. W. NESMITH, JAMES DIXON. T. A. HENDRICKS.

Washington, June 25, 1866.

Written for the Old North State. Why All Should Marry?

From the earliest ages, the institution of trimony has been cherished as the holiest and best of human institutions. The wisest and purest in all times, have been its most strenuous advocates, in its sacred associations. The painter has found his highest visions of beauty ; and the orator, ston, Jones of Henderson, Jones of Row- poet, and essavist, a theme most potent in its imaginations, and in cloquence it is spoken of as the "silverlink, the silken thread Lean, McLaughlin, Norflers, Odom, Pat- that binds two willing hearts to joy." It has been likened to the turning of two lutes Smith of Anson, Smith of Wilkes, Scar- in one key-the melting of two clouds into buck, Stephenson, Stewart, Walkup, War- one-to the blending of the lilly with the rose, and of the natural with the more heavenly constituents of our nature.

The joys of marriage are spoken of as " a heaven upon carth ;" "life's Paradise;" "the soul's earthly quiet;" "earth's immortality ;" and as an "eternity of pleasures." "Our Maker," says the purest and hest of poets, "bids increase."

We do not, of course, take the position that unhappiness cannot have a foot-hold and four delegates at large from each State, in the marriage relation. All observations will be held at the city of Philadelphia on show that there is no condition of life exthat man's joys are increased, and his sorrows lessened by marriage, for it is an institution that has wisely been said to double the joys and divide the griefs of earthly existence.

We believe that this institution was given to man for his highest good-that the sweets and purest most carnest and heavenly of earthly happiness is to be found in the sacred enjoyments of the home circle. This is substantiated by the united testimony of the wisest and best of all time, by a silent but earnest witness and ardent advocate in every bosom; and finally, by that best of all evidence, the direct and

There are none so bad that matrimony may not redeem; none so bright, and pure, and good, but it will make brighter, purer. and better still, so long as there is joy ; its chosen abode will be within the home cirele, and should earth ever become so vile that the spirits of purity and goodness would be impelled to take their leave forand their last associations will

casion. They have been for some years, THE NATIONAL UNION COMwe believe, members of the bar, and have VENTION.

We publish to day the call of the Execualso been for a number of years in the Legislature, or the Conventions of the State, tive Committee of the National Union and should have been perfectly familiar Club, for "a National Union Convenwith it. They have already taken that tion, of at least two delegates from each very oath. The fifth article of the Consti- Congressional District of all the States, tution of the United States provides two two from each Territory, two from the Disways for proposing amendments to the trict of Columbia, and four delegates at same, and declares that whenever such large from each State," to be held at the amendments shall be "ratified by the leg- city of Philadelphia on the second Tuesday islatures of three-fourths of the several of August next.

States, or by Conventions in three-fourths We need not assure our readers that we thereof, as the one or the other mode of most heartily approve of this movement, as ratification may be proposed by the Con- they will doubtless remember that we have gress," they "shall be valid to all intents on various occasions strongly recommendand purposes as a part of this Constitution," ed it. We have been in favor for some -" this Constitution," which Mr. Ferebee, Mr. Manly and Mr. Conigland, have alrea-party " with President Johnson at its head, dy taken an oath to support, maintain and based upon the restoration policy of the defend, together with the Union of the President as its only platform. After re-States thereunder, and which requiers them storation shall have been fully accomplishto take it again before they can hold any ed, other issues of a national character will, State office. We are as much opposed to in all probability spring up, upon which nathe Howard Amendment as Mr. Ferebee, tional parties may be permanently organor any other man is, or can be, but if it is ized without any reference to old names or incorporated into the organic law of the defunct creeds. The old Whig-party has land constitutionally, we conceive that our for some time ceased to exist. The Demoath binds us to respect it as such, and we ocratic party has failed to engraft its doeshall submit. We shall carry our opposi- trines of paramount State Sovereignty, they labored for the decentralization of present oath which contains the very words tion to that point, and after that-if it ever and the right of secession upon the Con- power. should be ratified by three-fourths of the States, which has at least given a practical con-struction to that instrument which must struction to that instrument which must and in the District of the late war, spirit of patriotism and love for the Union, struction to that instrument which must and in the District of the late war, spirit of patriotism and love for the Union, struction to that instrument which must and in the District of the late war, spirit of patriotism and love for the Union, struction to that instrument which must and in the District of the Union, struction to that instrument which must and in the District of the Union, struction to that instrument which must and in the District of the Union, struction to that instrument which must and in the District of the Union, struction to that instrument which must the President's message,—cach of them for a repeal in a Constitutional way, and forever preclude them. The Republican ra was an English colony, hallowed and tirely out of place. That question had represent all the States and Territories of saying, in effect, that they have as an english colony, hallowed and tirely out of place. That question had represent all the States and Territories of saying, in effect, that they have as an english colony, hallowed and tirely out of place. That question had represent all the States and Territories of saying, in effect, that they have as an english colony, hallowed and tirely out of place. That question had represent all the States and Territories of saying, in effect, that they have as an english colony is a saying of the say o

Silver 1

a material alteration in the form of the old elected to office, not only from federal offioath required of officers, and he offered an ces, but from State offices also. Can any mendment, which he said, would simply rovide for the administration of the oath er than purchase office at such a prise, I is it now stands and has stood since our would stay forever at home. If I could, Colonial days.

Mr. Dick opposed the amendment of the elegate from Craven. He deemed a change the formation of which my voice is exclu- free and voluntary action of the States in in the old form of the oath of office neces- ded and nine-tenths of my own people dissary and proper. He held that the form of franchised. the old oaths had done much to foster the spirit of State rights, to educate the peo- is in this particular. It is good enough of each State to order and control its own he into the belief that the States were for me as it is, and will be good enough if domestic concern, according to its own paramount to the general government,- it remains so.

This haleful idea educated by such means nto the minds of our people, had produced favored the section as reported by the com- tial to that balance of power on which the the late horrible war. Here the issue was mittee, and was himself prepared to swear made up-State sovereignty against the to support the Constitution of this State, Union. It has been decided, we all know not inconsistent with the Constitution of system by the usurpation and centralizahow. Then it is useless to kick against the United States. But this seemed unthe pricks, we must accustom ourselves to pleasant to some. It aroused them. They that decision, and conform our laws and talked of Congress, the proposed amendour Constitution to it.

The war had decided against State sov-The war had decided against State sov-ereignty—it had decided that North Caro-be adopted ? Are you going to sabmit to lina is subordinate to the general govern- them ? Then what'is there objectionable ment. How then can 'any one, who ac-in this oath ?-But you object. Then, if cepts the issue of the war fairly, refuse to swear to support the Constitution of this fionize again ? Are you going to resist the State, not inconsistent with the Constitu- authority of the government once more tion of the United States, as this section provides I It is the gist of the whole mut-ter. He expressed himself decidedly in hannerfloated. [Prolonged applause.] He favor of the adoption of the section as it had lost the savings of fifty years, but he stood.

Mr. Manly replied. He denied that abide the issue. He would prefer to re- standing abroad, differing only in degree, North Carolina was entirely subordinate to turn to the Union with the concessions al- is injurious like war itself. the general government. He said that she ready made, but that seemed impossible the general government. The sam that she ready made, but that secured impossible had certain rights, which belonged to her and not to the general government. That our system might be compared to the solar those people here at home, who have rain-bur system, where all the planets moved on ed as once before. It now appeared that system, where all the planets moved on ed as once before. It now appeared that harmoniously, each in its proper sphere. Further concessions are to be made. Be- ernment being at an end, and the war hav-He deprecated the tendency of the re- tween the granting of further concessions ling ceased, war measures should also cease marks of the delegate from Guilford. He and the inauguration of another revolution, and should be followed by measures of thought they fostered that growing spirit he had but one choice-make the conces-of centralization-which would annihilate sions. We had fought once and been mony, and concord may be encouraged, a39. State rights and establish over us a strong, whipped. Let us confess it. He was for and industry, commerce, and the arts of Frigar quiet. central government. He said that he peace and harmony hereafter. would now warn this Convention as an old Mr. Howard said he thought the discusman and a close observer of events, that sion had given the question an importance when State rights are swept away irrevo- which it did not deserver and as he in- al Government is indispensable necessary cably, liberty goes with them. He said tended to vote for the amendment of the to the strength and the defence of the Rethe tendency to contralization in this coun- delegate from Craven he desired the Con-

try, was in strong contrast to the feeling vention to understand the two propositions. among republications in Europe. There' The amendment proposed to retain the But, said Mr. Manly, the amendment

or Territory within our jurisdiction ; true son of the South assent to this ? Rath-Each State has the undoubted right to prescribe the qualifications of its own elec-I would not attain the highest elevation by tors, and no external power rightfully can, wearing to support a Constitution, from or ought to dictate, control, or influence the

the exercise of that right ; The maintenance inviolate of the rights Let bur State Constitution remain as it of the States, and especially of the right

judgment exclusively, subject only to the-

Mr. Odom made an eloquent reply. He Constitution of the United States, is essenperfection and endurance of our political fabric depend, and the overthrow of that tion of power in Congress would be a revolution, dangerous to republican government and destructive of liberty ; Each House of Congress is made, by the

ments to the Constitution, &c. What are Constitution the sole judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its members ; but the exclusion of loyal Senators and Representatives, properly chosen and qualified under the Constitution and laws, is unjust and revolutionary.

Every patriot should frown upon all those acts and proceedings everywhere, which can serve no other purpose than to rekindle the animosities of war, and the effect of which upon our moral, social and had willingly submitted and intended to material interests at home, and upon our

The purpose of the war having been to

peace revived and promoted ; and the early restoration of all the States to the exercise of their constitutional powers in the Nationpublic, and to the maintenance of the public credit.

and nine Territories of the United States, Georgta and other Southern States, in proposed to be stricken out, and in addi-tion an oath of allegiance to the State. and in the District of Columbia, who, in a stowing honors on living or dead Confed

characters of husband and wife. Slavery is abolished, and neither can, A HUSBAND. nor ought to be, re-established in any State Salisbury, N. C. June 22, 1866.

LATEST NEWS.

Oregon Election.

Washington, June 29.

A San Francisco dispatch from Portland, Oregon, gives official returns of the late election from all but three counties. electing the Union candidate for Governor by 208 majority.

The Unionists also elected a majority of the Legislature.

Markets.

New York, June 29. Cotton, at noon, weak. Sales of 1.000 bales middling at 37 to 39. Gold \$1.55.-Exchange 1014.

Wool firmer at 24 to 34.

Congressional Proceedings. Washington, June 28. The Senate postponed the regular order, which was the District suffrage bill, and engaged in the consideration of the Nia-

gara Ship Canal bill. No conclusion was reached.

New York Markets. New York, June 28.

Five-twenties 1031. Gold \$1.521.

Seven-thirties 1037.

Plour dull. Southern \$10.10a\$17.

Wheat dull. Sales of 13,500 bushels Chicago Spring \$2,10 ... White Kentucky

\$3,30. Canadian \$3,25.

Corn declined 1a2 cents. Beef quiet. Pork firm, with sales of 9,500 barrels at \$31.50a\$31.95.

Whiskey dull.

Cotton dull. Sales of 1,000 bales at 37

Spirits Turpentine dull at 80a82.

Honors to Confederates.

Washington, June 28. Some time ago, the House passed a re-solution calling on the President to furnish any information in his possession, whether All such electors in the thirty-six States officers of the Government have united, in