

FOR GOVERNOR, JONATHAN WORTH, OF RANDOLPH.

Mr. Manly's Amendment.

We publish in another column the interesting debate which took place in the State Convention, upon Mr. Manly's motion to amend the 9th section of the 7th article of the State Constitution...

The Constitution of the United States, which we are informed in the preamble to the instrument itself, was made by "the people of the United States," by its own terms "the Supreme Law of the Land..."

Mr. Ferebee, of Camden, was also a warm supporter of Mr. Manly's motion, and his principle reason, as he said, was that the Howard amendment would probably be incorporated into the Constitution...

But, said Mr. Manly, the amendment which I propose does not make any change in existing laws. The form of oath, descending to us from the days when Carolina was an English colony, hallowed and venerable with age, will be preserved...

In his honor that he had always been of the Henry Clay school of politics, and on this point he was properly distinguished by our distinguished delegate, Mr. Boyden. Many men are claiming now-a-days that they are the followers of Henry Clay...

In reply Mr. Clay said that he gloriéd 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...

We would not censure men too severely because under the most trying circumstances their acts were different from the doctrines which they had preached for a lifetime. Thousands of them, no doubt, acted honestly and patriotically...

The discussion was important only as showing the sentiments of those who participated in it, as Mr. Manly's amendment would not really have made any important change, though it was so intended by its mover. This was fully shown by Judge Howard, whose speech, as reported, does him much honor...

THE NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION.

We publish to day the call of the Executive Committee of the National Union Club, for "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, and four delegates at large from each State..."

We need not assure our readers that we most heartily approve of this movement, as they will doubtless remember that we have on various occasions strongly recommended it. We have been in favor for some time of the formation of a "National Union party" with President Johnson at its head...

present discussion are completely forgotten, and they will be very soon, that new parties should spring up upon new issues, the old issues having all been settled.

Looking to the source from whence this movement originates—from the conservative Republicans—we have very strong hopes that it will succeed. The great mass of the good men in the Democratic party will acquiesce in the movement, thus showing a commendable spirit in being willing for the most patriotic purposes, to abandon, for a time at least, their own party organization...

The War in Europe.

The steamship Tuesday, which arrived at New York on Tuesday, with advices from London to the 17th brings intelligence that hostilities have been inaugurated by a declaration of war on the part of Prussia, and the invasion of Saxony by the Prussian troops. A collision may possibly have occurred before this time, and if so perhaps the bloodiest European war since the days of the first Napoleon has commenced.

How general the war may become, it is impossible to foresee. Austria, Prussia, and Italy will certainly be involved in its commencement, and it is probable that before its termination it will embrace most of the continental powers. We hope, however, that such will not be the case, but that peace will be restored without such bloodshed.

RUMLEY'S CALENDAR.—We have received from the publisher, Col. Stephen D. Pool, of the Goldsboro News, a copy of a "Calendar of Dates for the Christian 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 of the week answering to any given day of the month, on any day of the month, answering to any given day of the week, can readily be found, from the year 1600 to any future period. The price of it is one dollar.

We transfer to our columns from the Standard, the following interesting debate on the State Constitution:

The following section was read: "Sec. 9. Every person chosen or appointed to any office or place of trust or profit in the State, besides any oath prescribed for a faithful discharge of its duties shall before entering on such duties, take an oath or affirmation to support, maintain and defend the Constitution of the State not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States."

Mr. Manly of Craven held that this made a material alteration in the form of the old oath required of officers, and he offered an amendment, which he said, would simply provide for the administration of the oath as it now stands and has stood since our Colonial days.

Mr. Dick opposed the amendment of the delegate from Craven. He deemed a change in the old form of the oath of office necessary and proper. He held that the form of the old oaths had done much to foster the spirit of State rights, to educate the people into the belief that the States were paramount to the general government.

The war had decided against State sovereignty—it had decided that North Carolina is subordinate to the general government. How then can any one, who accepts the issue of the war fairly, refuse to swear to support the Constitution of this State, not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States, as this section provides? It is the gist of the whole matter.

Mr. Manly replied. He denied that North Carolina was entirely subordinate to the general government. He said that she had certain rights, which belonged to her and not to the general government. That our system might be compared to the solar system, where all the planets revolved on harmoniously, each in its proper sphere.

He deprecated the tendency of the remarks of the delegate from Guilford. He thought they fostered that growing spirit of centralization—which would annihilate State rights and establish over us a strong, central government. He said that he would now war this Convention as an old man and a close observer of events, that when State rights are swept away irrevocably, liberty goes with them.

Mr. Ferebee supported the amendment of the delegate from Craven. He said that in the face of present dangers, he could see no good reason to alter the old oath. He would illustrate. Said he the Congress now at Washington, which deals in our right of representation, has recently passed constitutional amendments. Suppose those amendments are ratified by the Northern States.—They will not be submitted to us.—They deprive our people of rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution of our forefathers.

Mr. Ferebee argued further in defence of Mr. Manly's amendment; and also referred to the fact that he was educated in the school of Henry Clay politics, when Mr. Boyden proceeded to answer. He said that gentlemen had shot wide of the mark. They had been arguing that this section required an oath to support the Constitution of the United States. It requires no such thing.

The delegate from Camden, Mr. Ferebee, had boasted that he belonged to the Henry Clay school of politics. He would ask him if Henry Clay would have ever refused to take an oath to support the constitution of his State, not inconsistent with that of the United States!

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Mr. Conigland in reply said that he had been informed by Mr. Moore, of Wake, that there is a clause in the present Constitution requiring an oath of this sort. Such being the case, whence the necessity of incorporating such a clause at present?

There is no right, anywhere, to dissolve the Union, or to separate States from the Union, either by voluntary withdrawal, by force of arms, or by Congressional action; neither by the secession of the States, nor by the exclusion of their loyal and qualified representatives, nor by the National Government in any other form.

Slavery is abolished, and neither can, nor ought to be, re-established in any State or Territory within our jurisdiction. Each State has the undoubted right to prescribe the qualifications of its own electors, and no external power rightfully can, or ought to dictate, control, or influence the free and voluntary action of the States in the exercise of that right.

The maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially of the right of each State to order and control its own domestic concerns, according to its own judgment exclusively, subject only to the Constitution of the United States, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depend, and the overthrow of that system by the usurpation and centralization of power in Congress would be a revolution, dangerous to republican government and destructive of liberty.

Each House of Congress is made by the Constitution, the sole judges 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 material interests at home, and upon our standing abroad, differing only in degree, is injurious like war itself.

The purpose of the war having been to preserve the Union and the Constitution by putting down the rebellion, and the rebellion having been suppressed, and resistance to the authority of the General Government being at an end, and the war having ceased, war measures should also cease and should be followed by measures of peaceful administration, so that union, harmony, and concord may be encouraged, and industry, commerce, and the arts of peace revived and promoted; and the early restoration of all the States to the exercise of their constitutional powers in the National Government is indispensable necessary to the strength and the defence of the Republic, and to the maintenance of the public credit.

While saying this, he did not wish to be understood as attempting to conceal his own sentiments. What gentleman called secession—that the general government had no right to coerce a State, he had always believed, now believed, and expected to continue to believe to be the true construction of the Constitution as intended by the framers of the Government; but others thought otherwise and they had established their construction, and he had agreed and expected honestly to abide by it.

The Convention then came to a vote, and the amendment of Mr. Manly was rejected as follows: YEAS.—Messrs. Bagley, Berry, Conigland, Ferebee, Howard, Joyner, Love, Jackson, McKay of Sampson, McDonald of Chatham, Person, Smith of Johnston, Spencer of Hyde, Winburne, and Wright—16.

The Constitution then passed its final reading. 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, and four delegates at large from each State, will be held at the city of Philadelphia on the second Tuesday (14th) in August next.

Such delegates will be chosen by the electors 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 case, indissoluble, and is perpetual; and the Constitution of the United States, and the laws passed by Congress in pursuance thereof, supreme and constant, and universal in their obligation.

The rights, the dignity, and the equality of the States in the Union, including the right of representation in Congress, are solemnly guaranteed by that Constitution, to save which from overthrow so much blood and treasure were expended in the late civil war.

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All such electors in the thirty-six States and nine Territories of the United States, and in the District of Columbia, who, in a spirit of patriotism and love for the Union, can rise above personal and sectional considerations, and who desire to see a truly National Union Convention, which shall represent all the States and Territories of the Union, assemble, as friends of brothers,

from the same, are respectfully requested to take part in the choice of such delegates.

But no delegate will take a seat in such Convention who does not loyally accept the national situation and cordially endorse the principles above set forth, and who is not attached, in true allegiance, to the Constitution, the Union, and the Government of the United States.

A. W. HALL, President. J. B. DOOLITTLE, O. B. BROWNING, EDGAR COWAN, CHARLES KNAF, SAMUEL FOWLER, Ex. Com. Nat. Union Club. We recommend the holding of the above Convention, and endorse the call therefor. DANIEL S. NORTH, J. W. NEMITH, 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 matrimony 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, poet, and essayist, a theme most potent in its imaginings, and in eloquence it is spoken of as the "silver link, the silken thread that binds two willing hearts to joy."

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

We do not, of course, take the position that unhappiness cannot have a foothold in the marriage relation. All observations show that there is no condition of life exempt from trouble and care. But we do say that 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 earnest 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 evidences, the direct and unmistakable testimony of the great giver of all good.

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 circle, and should earth ever become so vile that the spirits of purity and goodness would be impelled to take their leave forever, their last footprints will be on the hearthstone of the home least depraved, and their last associations will be with characters of husband and wife.

A HUSBAND. 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 10 1/2. 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 Niagara Ship Canal bill. No conclusion was reached.

New York Markets.

New York, June 28. Five-twenties 103 1/2. Gold \$1.52 1/2. Seven-thirties 103 1/2. Flour dull. Southern \$10.10a\$17. Wheat dull. Sales of 13,500 bushels Chicago Spring \$2.10. White Kentucky \$3.30. Canadian \$3.25. Corn quiet. 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 to 39. Sugar quiet. Spirits Turpentine dull at 80a82.

Honors to Confederates.

Washington, June 28. Some time ago, the House passed a resolution calling on the President to furnish any information in his possession, whether officers of the Government have united, in Georgia and other Southern States, in bestowing honors on living or dead Confederates.

All the heads of Departments have sent in separate replies, which are enclosed with the President's message,—each of them saying, in effect, that they have no knowledge of such conduct.