

FRIDAY, Oct. 7th, 1865.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock.

Prayer by Rev. J. M. Atkinson of the Presbyterian church.

The Journal of yesterday was read.

Mr. Moore, of Wake, from the business committee, made a report suggesting the appointment of other committees to whom shall be referred certain subjects proper for the consideration of the Convention.

The rules were suspended and the report was adopted.

Mr. Brown presented the following resolution, which lies over under the rule:

Whereas, a diversity of opinion has existed among the citizens of the United States, as to the rightful power of a State to secede from the Federal Union, and whether said question was under the ordinance of the several States which passed them, submitted among other questions to arbitration of arms, in the late contest between the two sections, and decided adversely to said claim of power;

Therefore, be it resolved by the delegates of the people of the State of North Carolina in Convention assembled, that we recognize this decision as a final and conclusive settlement of the question that a State had no rightful power to secede from the Federal Union.

Mr. Brown presented the following resolution, which lies over under the rule:

Mr. Henry "an ordinance to establish the basis to representation and for other purposes."

Mr. Jones, of Rowan, an ordinance to apply to the President for general amnesty. Referred to the committee on that subject.

Mr. Dickey an ordinance to prohibit the payment of any State debt contracted in aid of the rebellion."

An ordinance nullifying the ordinance of secession, and the substitute offered by Mr. Ferebee being under consideration.

Mr. Molter thought that the substitute was fully expressive, and that it was not the purpose of this Convention to act upon the effect of that ordinance. He said that men could not properly be called upon to justify themselves by ignoring the existence of a law which they had already legislated and acted. To declare the secession ordinance unconstitutional and to be silent as to its former effect would be the proper policy.

Mr. N. A. McLean said he was of the opinion that too much had been said already about the language of the ordinance. The existence of a revolutionary government must be recognized to have existed for the last four years. He therefore thought that the word "repel" in the substitute would make no difference.

Mr. Thompson said he was surprised to meet opposition to the original ordinance of an unusual nature. This opposition indicated the existence of the seeds of the lurking peril of secession. Gentlemen seemed not to wish the secession ordinance void, but repeated, thereby that they were not in favor of its repeal, and that they were recognizing its existence prior to its passage. A good deal had been said about the doctrine of the ordinance. Why is it not courteous? Those who were in such haste to pass the ordinance of secession were not particularly careful in regard to the feelings of those who differed with them. The doctrine that the Union was a compact between the States, and that it was not by a Compact formed for the perpetual government of the States, had been forced upon the country, and used all its force. The Constitution was the supreme law of the land. It was the acknowledged sentiment of the country that it was treason to secede. Mr. Thompson addressed to the reply of Mr. Gaston to a toast of Mr. Calhoun that it were better for North Carolina to be the Rip Van Winkle of the Union forever, than wake up to treason, and said that was the sentiment of North Carolina.

That distinguished gentleman who had been so frequently alluded to as the "great light," Mr. E. B. Esq., had always considered the action of the Convention a revolutionary one, and in no event did he believe in the existence of a legal right to secede. In order to make a simple compact, all the parties must necessarily be present. Louisiana and the other States that were admitted to the Union, and the adoption of the Constitution, can claim it as a compact, but they were bound by it as the supreme law of the land; if not, Louisiana, the next day after her purchase, might have retired from the Union and broken the compact. I favor the original ordinance declaring me in the Union, because I have always been in the Union. It is a time for us to up their prejudices and heartily co-operate in hastening the rehabilitation of the State.

Mr. Eaton favored the amendment. It had been held up as a repeal—only a repeal, when it was a great deal more. To declare void what was done is the mere language of repeal. He thought the gentleman from Bertie had perverted the meaning of the amendment, and wasted his ammunition unnecessarily; did not think that it endorsed the doctrine of secession either directly or indirectly, or that voting for either of the ordinances could be considered as a vote for secession. He hoped the amendment would have a unanimous vote. He had never favored secession except as a revolutionary measure, and was desirous that the troops on both sides would remember that "Peace hath her victory as well as war;" would turn the sword into the ploughshare, sink the soldier into the citizen, and establish the moral of bettering the condition of their common country.

Mr. Warren said it was singular there were two members of the committee who were members of the Convention of 1861, who have occurred in the original ordinance, if reflected on them. I was a member of the Convention of 1861, but I don't think I ever assented to the infamous heresy of secession. We were already in a state of war, and it mattered very little about the form in which the State revolutionized to prevent civil war within her own borders, and he voted for the measure merely as revolutionary and not as a matter of legal right. This, continued Mr. Warren, is the only opportunity I, and those who were with me, have to explain in an authentic manner our position on the relations of our State to the Federal government. Had Judge Badger's light been followed when he introduced in 1861, a mere declaration of independence, there would have been no war, no bloodshed, no disunion, no chair at the bar, and no board. But this proposition had been swept away, when it came in conflict with the dominant, hot headed majority of that Convention; and these are the men who now ask for courtesy; members of a Convention who saw fit to pass the ordinance of secession in two thirds of the Convention, and in the presence of the venerable president of that body, received itself into a mot amid the ring of cannon and the ringing of bells.

The gentleman from Camden says the ordinance is disconcerting, and yet singles out no word for censure, but makes a general charge, which of course cannot be met. He introduces a substitute and comes in as a peace maker, but says the ordinance carries malice preposse on its face, and charges the committee with being instigated and seduced by the devil. It is said that there is a stigma cast on our soldiers and the members of the Convention, and that they saw a broad distinction between the two ordinances, and I agree with them. One asserts what is not true, and the other what I believe to be the true relation of this State to the Federal Government, while the first brings up here the same old heresy of secession for endorsement.

Mr. Brown favored the substitute for the reason that the other ordinance arraigned the Convention and the people of the State. He had opposed secession to the bitter end, and merely voted for its fatal ordinance of secession to prevent civil war within the State; but never believed in peaceable secession, and thought any President would use military force to resist it; but in 1861 the situation, not his will, consented to the passage of the ordinance. He congratulated the country on being once more under the flag of our fathers. There was one sentiment of the immortal Webster which has always found a response in his breast: "Liberty and Union, now and forever—one and inseparable."

Mr. Moore, of Wake, said he was the author of the first ordinance. His purpose in writing it was to declare the great political truth of the country, that the secession ordinance is and always has been void, and that we have always been in the Union. If we have not been in the Union for the last four years, where have we been? Have we not been in a "Serbian bog" where armies whole have sunk? Yes, literally. What I would like to know is, what the effect of the ordinance of 1861 was?

Mr. Howard.—Its effect was to uphold and exercise, by the military power, all the rights of sovereignty for four years.

Mr. Moore.—Yes, might makes right. It has been said that all our laws made during the rebellion are void. I take a different view, and think that all laws not in conflict with the Constitution of the United States are still in force.

The Convention of 1861 passed the ordinance of secession in a day, and having done so, let us God's name enough, for one day, adjourn. Let us close the door of secession, ever which we have sacrificed a betwixt of five hundred thousand men, and let the miserable doctrine perish forever.

Messrs. Manly and Ferebee denied having any other purpose than to hasten the return of the State to the Union.

Mr. Caldwell, of Burke, was in favor of the original ordinance. He had lost his only son in the army, but did not think he was casting a stigma on his memory by voting for it.

The question being on the motion to strike out, the Convention voted as follows:

In the affirmative, Messrs. Alexander, Allen, Brown, Conigliand, Eaton, Faison, Ferebee, Henahan, Howard, Joyner, Kennedy, Manly, McCoy, Melver, Mebane, Murphy, Ward, Winburne and Wright—19.

In the negative Messrs. Adams, Bines, Baker, Barrow, Beam, Bell, Berry, Bingham, Byrd, Bradley, Brickell, Brooks, Bryan, Burgin, Bixton, Brynum, Caldwell, of Burke, Caldwell, of Guilford, Clark, Copper, Dick, Dickey, Dockery, Donnell, Ellis, Faircloth, Faulkner, Ferebee, Gabagan, Garland, Garrett, Gilliam, Godwin, Grison, Harris, of Guilford, Harris, of Rutherford, Hayes, Henry, Hodge, Jackson, Jones, of Henderson, Jones, of Davidson, Jones, of Rowan, Jones, of Kellie, King, Lash, Logan, Love, of Chatham, Love, of Jackson, Lynn, McGahey, McGorkie, McDonald, of Chatham, McDonald, of Moore, McGhee, McKay, N. A. McLean, Nat. McLean, McLaughlin, Metcalf, Moore, of Chatham, Moore, of Wake, Nicholson, Norriss, Odum, Patterson, Perkins, Phillips, Pink, Pool, Reade, Rumber, Russell, Sander, Seale, Simmons, Sison, Smith, of Anson, Smith, of Montgomery, Starbuck, Stephenson, Stewart, Stubbs, Swan, Thompson, Walkup, Warren, Willey, Winburne, Winston and Wright—105.

In the negative, Messrs. Adams, Faison, Ferebee, Howard, Joyner, Manly, McCoy, Murphy and Wood—9.

The ordinance then passed its third reading unanimously, and the Convention adjourned to 10 o'clock tomorrow.

THE CITY.

NEW GOODS AT AN OLD STAND.—Those of our readers who are scientific in matters will not require an invitation to inspect the new goods at the stand of Mr. A. Kline.

A Kline—an old merchant, who has earned his reputation in the world of business by energy, enterprise and fair dealing. The highest testimony to his popularity is to be found in the successful operation of his business. His establishment, corner of Fayetteville and Hargett sts., is now filled with almost every article known to the dry goods trade, and adapted to this market and section.

We refer to the advertisement for partial enumeration of the supplies as to kind and quality, though it is only through the medium of personal examination that even a tolerable idea can be formed of the extent of the stock. Purchasers will, however, derive assurance in the premises from knowledge that Mr. Kline has served a good life time among dry goods. His complete eye, therefore, to an judicious selection, as to price, quality and style, will not be disputed. Call and see him.

Bad, if True.—It is stated to us that the darkies had a ball in the vicinity of the fair grounds last night—that was all well enough, but it is further related that after it had broken up, they indulged themselves in a stally pug-pug fight of fences and pallings down in different sections of the city. We half suspect that the negroes are charged with much of which they are not guilty, but the story of their reprehensible behavior is so well authenticated in this instance as to leave no doubt of their guilt. We hope proper steps will be taken to punish them severely. Such outrages should be met promptly with the full force of law. In bringing them to justice, every respectable freeman in the city has a deep interest, present as well as future.

SERVICES AFFAIR.—It was reported to us late last night that an shooting affair occurred during yesterday in the vicinity of this city, the parties to it being Henry Cook and Mr. Johnson. Our informant did not learn the particulars of the origin of the difficulty, but heard that the former assailed the latter while riding along the road, knocked him from his horse, and then shot him one or twice. It is stated that Mr. C behaved very much like a man who felt justified in the course he had chosen, as he went to a magistrate and offered to give himself up.

We do not know but that the transaction is exaggerated, but we shall doubtless have the details of it during to day, if true.

"HORRIBLE"—Was in Fayetteville street, just opposite the new bank at sunrise yesterday, that we saw the dead body stretched. It was cold and stiff, but from the blood wound in the head we knew the diabolical deed had not been perpetrated many hours. It was a sad sight. No friend or relative near, that we knew of, and there, the dead body must remain, for neither military or civil rulers seemed to care a fig for the departed. While thus contemplating the uncertainty of all things earthly and viewing the body, cold, stiff and lifeless, it occurred to us that if the rat had been caught alive it would have made a luxurious pie for somebody.

SYNOD OF NORTH CAROLINA.—As requested and for the information of our Presbyterian friends, we print the following notice from Rev. J. M. Sherwood, the minister at Fayetteville, dated 3rd inst.:

"Those brethren who may find it convenient, in attending the approaching meeting in Fayetteville, to come in their own conveyances to our Railroad at Egypt, Melver's, or Jonesboro, will find persons at either of these places who will take their horses and take good care of them, free of charge, until they return. The care of them, free of charge, until they return. The care of them, free of charge, until they return. The care of them, free of charge, until they return."

AT THE OLD BUSINESS.—We observe by a document from him in another column that Mr. C. Mahler is at his old business again and in the full tide of successful operation. Besides the fact of keeping in store a good assortment of jewelry, he has the services of Mr. Cillek in an European watchmaker of noted skill, who will put your time keepers in the order. Engraving and repairing will also be attended to and those who patronize Mahler may feel confident of being well served.

DEATH OF A WOUNDED CONFEDERATE SOLDIER.—Private Sidney Love, late of Co. A, 24th North Carolina Infantry, Ransom's Brigade, died of his wounds on Monday last at the Fair Grounds Hospital, in Petersburg. This poor soldier had for months past been a sufferer. He received the fatal wound on the 23rd of last March, in the attack of the Confederate troops on Fort Staudan. We note it in order that his friends in Raleigh or elsewhere in the State may learn his fate.

NORTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE OF THE M. E. CHURCH.—By consent of the people of Rockingham, and the unanimous agreement of all the preachers from whom they have heard, the Revs. D. B. Nicholson, C. F. Deems, N. F. Reid, W. Brinner, and Peter Doub, announce that the next session of the Methodist Episcopal Conference will be held in Raleigh, on the 6th of December next.

MOTHER, take that beautiful child of the golden curls, the dreamy blue eye and transparent skin, to WATSON'S and catch the shadow ere the substance fade. We knew one like her that was called home before she had entered upon the fourth year, and alas! the dotting parents had no such counterfeit as Watson can give you. You may get a picture of him of any size you wish and it will be a safe one. Have that old picture taken at once.

GLS.—If any of our cotemporaries want glue to make composition rollers, we advise them to order from C. W. Ross & Co., of Newbern, at once. They sell an excellent article for 12 to 15 cents per lb, and have only a few barrels left. We have a barrel of it, have tried it and know it to be good.

ICEBERGS ABOUT.—The people in this vicinity have had reason to fear another invasion—this time from icebergs. For several days we have had high and cold winds, and though there was a shade of warmer weather yesterday, it is still cold enough to remind us of the rapid approach of winter. Let us all prepare for it.

VACANAN'S TRUITS.—Another entertainment at market hall last evening. The fancy dancing by the favorite, Lottie Morris, is much praised; Wilcox acquits himself well, and Gregory's jigs are hard to equal.

We bear that they give a select parlor entertainment at the Exchange hotel this evening.

SPENCER.—Those new broad cloths and doe skin cassimeres which our neighbor, C. M. Farris, received directly from Paris and opened yesterday. We are glad to see a commencement among our business men to import their own goods direct from Europe. See his advertisement.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.—Among the visitors in the city, we notice Hinton H. Helper, Esq., Chief Assessor of the United States internal revenue in this district. He is stopping at the "Yarborough" with friend Hope, enjoying his excellent cuisine.

NO ASIATIC CHOLERA.—Late letters from Norfolk and Portsmouth received at this office, pronounce the reported presence of Asiatic cholera in either city as entirely devoid of truth. This statement is from a physician whose skill and veracity are alike unquestionable.

THE LUGGERS.—At the old stand on Fayetteville street—are receiving and opening a fine stock of goods in their line, and those in search of Tin ware, Stores, Plated-ware or anything in their line will do well to call and examine their stock.

LEWIS.—Daniels & Hunt have revived the good old practice of setting out lunch at their establishment.—This, with winter beverages, must please the people.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT.

MURRAY'S LINE.

THE FIRST CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP.

LOUISA MOORE, Captain Wooster.

CHARLES BENTON, Captain Evans.

THE S. EAMSHIP.

WHEELER, Captain.

Is now receiving freight at foot of Craven street, and will sail on TUESDAY, October 10th at 6 P. M.

For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply to RUGHE & DILL, Opposite Gaston House, P. O. The Lucy will be succeeded by the Steamship Charles Benton.

JEWELRY, WATCH REPAIRING.

ENGRAVING.

H. MAHLER, RALEIGH, N. C.

HAS REOPENED HIS STORE ON FAYETTEVILLE street, opposite the City Hall, and having laid in a good stock of materials will continue to manufacture all articles in his line, and will keep on hand an assortment of

JEWELRY AND WATCHES.

He has secured the services of Mr. CILLEK, A SUPERIOR WATCHMAKER, whose experience in Europe and the principal cities of the North gives a guarantee that all work entrusted to his care will be executed with skill and perfection. Every description of

ENGRAVING.

Court, Lodge, Business Seals, &c., made to order. All kinds of Jewelry repaired, and highest prices paid for old gold and silver.

Grateful to the public for the confidence reposed in him, he hopes to merit a continuance of its favor. Oct 7 3rd H. MAHLER.

DRY GOODS BAZAAR.

A. KLINE.

HAS JUST RETURNED FROM THE NORTH with one of the largest, most carefully selected, and fashionable stock of

DRY GOODS

Ever brought to this market. Having selected them himself, he can command their

QUALITY AND STYLE

AS WELL AS

GREAT CHEAPNESS

They are of the latest importations, and consist in part

FRENCH MERINOS.

BEAUTIFUL REPS.

POPLINS OF RARE PATTERNS, MOHAIR MIXTURE,

POIL DE CHEVRE.

ALPACA SATIN.

SALIN POPLIN OF SPLENDID DESIGNS.

DE LAINS OF MOST APPROVED FASHION,

BESIDES.

BOMBAZINES.

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS

AND AS ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

NEW PRINTS

As can be found in the Southern trade. He especially invites ladies to an inspection of his supply of

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,

As well as HATS, of tasteful design, such as the Jockey, Union, Alle Gramme, and other Parisian and American styles. In the department of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

For ladies, gentlemen, misses and children, he believes his supplies are unsurpassed as to quality, price, and variety.

In the matter of gentlemen's Hats he has not been un mindful of their wants. He has their best year in at most every price, and from the most fashionable to the most durable and comfortable for business purposes.

HOOP SKIRTS

The wearers of these articles, now regarded as an indispensable to elegance of toilet as well as comfort, will find on his shelves: bradley's Duplex Elastic, pride of the world, paris mail and other approved patterns. In linen goods, hosiery, muslins, and the like, as well as

READY-MADE CLOTHING AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, the stock in hand is large, fine, and offered at figures as cheap as the Cheapest.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

Will find it to their interest, in making purchases for the Retail Trade, to examine these goods and his SCALE OF PRICES to satisfy themselves of the truth of his statements. Oct 7-1f

DRY GOODS

TO SUIT EVERY TASTE VALUED AT 50,000 DOLLARS.

Are now on Exhibition at

Maxon & Strong's,

NO. 58 FAYETTEVILLE STREET AND NO. 3 MARKET SQUARE, RALEIGH.

DELAINES, POPLINS, CASSIMERES, PRINTS, PERFUMERY, SHOES, BLACK SILK, UMBRELLAS, FRENCH MERINOS, TOILET KNIVES, GROOMING, JULY WELFE, LOVE VEILS, GLOVES, COVERS, PARASOLS, EN, KID GLOVES, ID GINGS.

FRENCH DUTY, BIRD'S EYE DIALES, LADIES' COLLARS, BELTS & BUCKLES.

We are prepared to sell in large or small quantities Parties buying goods for the piece will

SAVE MONEY

by looking through our stock. Orders from the country solicited. We give our personal attention, and will send prices of any article by mail, on application. Oct 6 f

MAXON & STRONG

Field & Fireside Publishing House, 58 Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C. Oct. 6th, 1865

WE WANT TO CONTRACT FOR SIXTY FIVE (65) or a No 1 hard wood, and have 15 cords of light wood to be delivered on our premises. Further

particulars apply to our office. We are located at the corner of Fayetteville and Market streets, between 15th and 17th Sts. at 10 o'clock on Oct. 15th and 16th. All orders must be delivered weekly until the twenty cords are delivered.

ANNE O'NEILL, Sup't. Oct 6 f

Field & Fireside Publishing House, 58 Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C. Oct. 6th, 1865

Standard and Sentinel please insert three times.

UNDERWRITERS AGENCY

INSURANCE.

Composed of the following first class

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES

OF

NEW YORK:

THE GERMANIA, HANOVER, NIAGARA AND

REPUBLIC.

CAPITAL OVER \$3,000,000.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO. Agents. Oct 6 f

FARM FOR RENT

I WILL RENT FOR NO MORE THAN FIVE PER ACRE, of land actually cultivated. The farm belonging to the estate of Laurence Benton, 3 1/2 miles from Raleigh. There is a good six horse power plow and low grounds. W. M. MILBURN, Agent. Office above Green's store. Oct 6 f

SUPERIOR FAMILY FLOUR.

50 HALF BARRELS—SUPERIOR FAMILY FLOUR, 70 Barrels Extra Superior. Just received and warranted to please. Oct 6 f

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

TO MICHAN CS

WANTED TO CONTRACT WITH SO ERELIABLE man to stock or wood 500 Plows, in next sixty days. Apply immediately. Oct 6 f

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO

MR. EDITOR:—THE FOLLOWING IS

STRANGE BUT TRUE.

'Twas late last night that I was sitting, in my chamber, lonely, knitting, Knitting on the same old stocking, I'd commenced before the war;

Knitting carefully, I was healing—when methought I heard one stealing,

Stealing softly up the stairway, leading to my chamber door.

This I thought, and listened more.

Soon I heard a gentle knocking—barest I dropped my stocking;

Dropped my knitting—the old stocking I commenced before the war.

Again, and louder, came the rapping—as they thought that I was napping;

Me a napping? Knitting, napping? No—who never—"Ope the door!"

This the voice said—"Ope the door!"

"'Tis Sally's voice!"—says I—" 'Tis Sally, and I know she's got some news,

And I'm powerful glad she's come too, for I most did have the news.

"Sally," says I, "Sally, now'd you? What's the news? Do have a chair?"

"Glorious news, my Peggy darling—glo'ious news from Mark T Square"

"From Shepherd's Store in Market Square"

At Shepherd's Store, they've got new shoes—such ban new, laced up, tasseled beauties.

Morocco, kid, and patent lace hats—Gaiters, too, the tipped booties

Balmoral, Pringle, all Creole. Men and women, boys and girls,

Such a sight it is to be a-look'd—they're the cheapest in the world.

The very cheapest in the world.

And Peggy, dear, they've got new hats—military and civilian.

All the style of Frenchy fashion—a la Emp'eur Maximilian.

And I told my husband, Johnny, "throw aside that rusty beaver"

"Go to Shepherd's—market square—get a hat you say deceiver."

Get a hat, and burn your beaver."

Well, Peg—John went to market square—be's just got back—rigged up in '65.

A bran new suit from up to you—such cheap. Get it, for ready pay;

And I advise you, Peggy darling—to give what cash you've got to spare.

To your dear Bobby in the morning—and send him straight to Market Square

To Shepherd's Store, in Market Square.

"I'll do it, Sally dear!"—says I—"I'll send B. B. early in the morn."

I'll send him straight to Shepherd's Store—I will assure as I am born.

Good bye, dear Sally! Must you go? Yes—good bye, Peggy—new take care.

Be sure that Bob gets the right place—'tis SHEPHERD'S STORE, at Market Square.

Shepherd's Store, at Market Square.

We have a assortment of Ready-made Clothing—Boots and Shoes—Hats, &c., which we will sell at very low prices.