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THE ARGUS.

FRANK DARLEY, Editor.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1868

ORGANIZE! ORGANIZE!

With a majority of white voters in North Carolina of 31,000 already registered, says the Raleigh Sentinel, and with the prospect of a considerable increase of that majority, if another registration is ordered, no doubt can exist, for a moment, that the white men of North Carolina can control the political destiny of the State as far as that destiny can depend upon the efforts of the white people, themselves, if they will.

Illiberal as the Congress has been towards the white people of the South, continues the Sentinel, in comparison with its course towards the colored race, yet, in two or three of the States, and especially in North Carolina, it has so far failed to take the right of suffrage from enough of the white people, to place in the hands of the blacks the political power of the State, unless there are enough of unprincipled and degraded whites to aid in fixing negro supremacy upon us. Can it be, that there are enough of this class of whites in the State, to fix the black role upon us? Are there enough white men in the State, who can conscientiously believe that the colored race is entitled, of right, to suffrage, to sit in the jury box, to bear arms with the whites, to hold office and even to aspire to be Governor, to amalgamate with the whites, and thus to corrupt our people and Africanize the State? We cannot believe it.

It is true that, heretofore, many white men have been unwittingly drawn into the support of the Radical negro party, who are not Radicals, but who have been deluded into the League. Many others, heretofore, have been indifferent and hopeless as to results, and neglected to go to the polls, and hence our defeat in the late canvass. The question is, will the white people rally to the defence of the principles of Constitutional liberty, now in jeopardy by the policy of the Radicals? Will they come forward like men, in whose veins the blood of the white race flows, to defend their race from the ignominious contact of African blood? Can they not be aroused to come to the rescue? We believe they can.

The whole matter lies in one word: Organize! Organize! Combine your forces to talk to the people, to spread information and diffuse light among them. The enemy is already organized. His forces are bound by secret oaths and pledges, and every effort must be made to break down their influence.

The plan of organization, adopted by the Conservative Convention, must be carried out fully and at once. We beg every Conservative man in the State to aid in effecting the organization. There is no time to lose, nor is there room for idleness or indifference on the part of any man. Part of the programme is yet incomplete. In the hurry of the hour, the list of canvassers for some counties is incomplete, and in many counties none have been appointed. Those lists must be completed at once, and gentlemen in the several counties will do, the cause a service, by suggesting the names of additional canvassers. Let there be no delay in making the organization complete. Every man must do his duty, and save the State from the degradation of negro supremacy.

BLACK MAIL.
It will be perceived that Mr. Durham's resolution, calling for a committee to investigate certain charges against members of the Convention relative to their receiving pay to secure their votes for certain ordinances, has created a "flutter" among members of a certain class, particularly of the Holden clique.

The rumors, we learn, that caused Mr. Durham to bring in his resolution formed— First, that a "Ring" has been formed in Raleigh, the object of which is to break down the credit of the State, in order that its bonds may be purchased at half their value. The same parties will then rally to the support of measures calculated to strengthen public credit, and to raise the price of the bonds to their present current value, by which operation they will make a big "pile". Second, that another "Ring" has been formed to exact a fee, (according to the ability of applicants,) from persons who are anxious to get the recommendation of the Convention to Congress, under Hood's resolution, to have the disabilities imposed by the Reconstruction acts removed. This fee, of course, is only taken from those who have not given the Reconstruction measures a hearty support—i.e. who sided and slobbered the ebony idol and got absolution from Holden for all past sins against him. This ring, we learn, is sufficiently strong in the Convention to prevent its granting its "recommendation" unless they say so.

Cooperating with this ring, and similar rings in all the so-called Reconstruction Conventions in the South, we learn there is one in Congress which has to have another fee before we poor obdurate devils can be yaller washed into good citizens, and have the inestimable privilege of voting with our "cultured brudders," sitting in the jury box with them, and going to the Legislature and Congress with them.

The President has nominated General William T. Sherman, to be General of the Army of the United States, by brevet, for "distinguished courage, skill and ability displayed during the war." It is reported that Gen. S. regrets this nomination of the President, and expresses his disinclination to assume command of the new military department, with headquarters at Washington; and Senator Sherman says the General will not accept either the brevet appointment or the command of the new department, and if the President refuses to relieve him from the latter he will resign his resignation.

A reliable letter from Beirut, Syria, reports Gen. Breckenridge there on Jan. 1st, contemplating a journey through Syria. Being asked about returning to America, Gen. Breckenridge said he had no wish to become a martyr, and should not return until he could do so with safety, but that no country should become his home. The same letter states that Jacob Thompson, and several other leading parties in the South, during the late war, are wandering about Turkey.

Secretary Seward responds to the demand of the Governor of Ohio for the return of the papers ratifying the Constitutional Amendment, that there is no law permitting the withdrawal of any document from the Department at the request of any individual, therefore that the order ratifying, as well as that proposing to rescind the Constitutional Amendment, would remain on file.

It has transpired that the mission of Hon. Anson Burlingame to the European powers is to secure assistance against the Chinese rebels, who are pressing the Imperial Government. Certain commercial privileges have been offered the United States by the Chinese Government in exchange for its material and political aid.

The latest spasmodic outbreak of the Fenians, telegraphed over the cable, is to the effect that a mob of them recently drove the police of Cork through the streets with fire-arms, but nobody was hurt.

The Secretary of the Treasury directs Collectors of Customs, after cancelling cotton exportation permits, to return them to the Assessors of the District from whom the permits originated, thus preventing their use a second time.

In the matter of the alleged maladministration of municipal affairs in Augusta, Ga., General Meade has decided that the evidence does not sustain the charges, and therefore dismisses the case.

Gen. Bane, Controller of Georgia, was arrested on the 14th, by order of Gen. Meade, and is now confined in the barracks, for refusing to deliver up the records of his office.

The Senate has rejected the appointments of Wm. D. Bishop, Commissioner of Patents; Jas. M. Johnson, Marshal of Virginia; Leslie Combs, Marshal of Kentucky.

The annual message of Governor Brownlow to the Legislature of Tennessee, characterizes the concerted railroad strikes as conspiracies against the State.

Admiral Bell, Lieut. Reid and ten U. S. marines, were drowned in Osaka river, Cal., on the 17th inst.

For the first time in ten years Democratic Aldermen and a Mayor have been elected in Binghamton, New York.

The Arkansas Convention has adopted the Constitution by a vote of 45 to 21. Nine Radical members bolted.

Senator Guthrie, Kentucky, has resigned on account of sickness. The Legislature was to elect his successor on the 18th.

PERIODICALS RECEIVED.
Westminster Review Quarterly for January, 1868. We give a list of the contents, as indicating more than we can say in its favor: Dangers of Democracy; Physiological Pathology; Two Temporal Powers; The Church in Scotland; Extradition; The Origin of Electricity; Indian Warnings; The Abyssinian Difficulty; The Land Tenure of British India; Contemporary Literature. This one of the reprints of the L. Scott Publishing Company's British Periodicals. For terms see advertisement in this paper.

Democrat's Monthly, for March, the ladies' favorite. As judge the publisher has won the hearts of the ladies this year, by giving them all sorts of silverware, silk dresses, and other valuable things, for premiums. We learn one lady has supplied herself with a sewing machine, a parlor organ, and a set of silver spoons and forks, in less than three years. The book is worth the money without any premium. Publication Office, 478 Broadway, N. Y. Send for a circular.

The Maryland Farmer, for February. Late in coming, but nevertheless welcome. Contents very interesting and up-to-date. Price, per year, \$1.50. With other Journals at less rates. Address S. Sands Mills & Co., 24 S. Calvert st., Baltimore, Md.

The Southern Planter and Farmer, for February. This excellent magazine should not only be the organ of the farmer and planter of Virginia, but also of all North Carolina. The first article in this number, "An Essay on the Cultivation of Corn," by Dr. Thos. P. Atkinson, of Danville, Va., is alone worth the price of subscription for one year. As a friend remarks, "It is to be taken in by small bits at a time to be enjoyed." The price of the *Planter*, a year, is only \$2. Address Chas. B. Williams, Editor & Proprietor, Box 658, Richmond, Va.

Merry's Museum, for February. One of the very best periodicals for children. Where is there a man or woman, now in middle age, who is fighting the battle of life, does not look back with pleasure to the time when, as a child, he or she welcomed "Mr. Merry's" merry face? Single copy, per year, \$1.60. Address Horace B. Fuller, 245 Washington street, Boston. Send 10 cents for specimen number.

Sergeant Bates, late U. S. army, who, upon a wager some time since made, has undertaken to carry the U. S. flag, displayed, from Vicksburg to Washington, is on his journey, and reached Montgomery, Ala., on the 17th inst. He was met by a large number of citizens, and carriages decorated with U. S. flags, and a band of music. Three thousand people flocked out to hear the reception speeches and to welcome him. The old flag was enthusiastically cheered, and hundreds of ladies from windows, balconies and verandas, on the principal streets, waved their handkerchiefs to him as he marched along. He was escorted to one of the leading hotels and is the guest of the city as long as he remains. All the speakers and marshals of the day were Confederate soldiers.

It is reported that General Grant has ordered General Hancock to set aside the order of organizing the New Orleans City Council. To this General Hancock respectfully takes exception, and telegraphs General Grant that unless he revokes his order he (Hancock) must ask to be relieved from the command of the Fifth Military District. Subsequently Gen. Grant wrote to Gen. Hancock, saying "If your order removing the City Council has been executed, and the new appointees are in office, you need not suspend the order as directed." The members removed comprise two whites and seven negroes.

The President issued a proclamation on the 14th, creating a military division of the Atlantic, comprising the department of the Lakes, East of Washington, commanded by General Sherman, with headquarters at Washington.

Hon. Kenneth Rayner is reported dangerously ill at Memphis, Tenn.

HON. JEFFERSON DAVIS IN JACKSON.
Hon. Jefferson Davis, accompanied by Mrs. Davis, arrived here yesterday evening. They are the guests of the Governor of the State. The people of Mississippi, by whom her distinguished son is held in affectionate and grateful remembrance, will be gratified to be informed of his good health. Unable to aid her by his counsels in this sad hour of her afflictions, they need no assurance that all his aspirations are for her welfare.—*Jack (Miss.) Clarion*.

THE SO-CALLED CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

FEBRUARY 11.—Elsewhere we give a part of this day's proceedings. The next point of interest was the consideration of resolutions testing the sense of the Convention relative to the election or appointment of Judges of the Supreme Court and Superior Courts. Whether they should be elected by the people; 2d, whether by the General Assembly; or 3d, appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate or General Assembly. After considerable debate, during which Mr. Graham put the "destructives" on the defensive and pushed them to the wall, the first resolution was adopted, and the new Constitution, will no doubt embrace an article allowing these important offices to be filled by election by the people.

FEBRUARY 12.—The following ordinance was considered and adopted: Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the people of North Carolina in Convention assembled, and it is hereby ordered by the authority of the same, that the Sheriffs of this State shall be allowed one year from and after the first day of January, 1868, to collect the unpaid taxes for the years 1866-'67. This ordinance shall be in force from and after its passage, and that a copy of the same be printed and transmitted to each Sheriff in the State.

The next matter considered was the report of the Committee on the Judiciary, containing two resolutions in regard to the distinction between actions at Law and suits in Equity, testing the sense of the Convention, viz: 1st. As to the distinction between the actions at Law and suits in Equity, and that the forms of all such actions and suits shall be abolished and there should be but one form of civil action.

2d. The distinction between actions at Law and suits in Equity now existing should not be abolished. Mr. Tougeau spoke at length and with great force, advocating the former proposition. Maj. Gen. Conly was announced. He was received with the usual honors. The President welcomed him in a short speech, to which the General very briefly and courteously replied. A recess was taken, and the delegates were introduced. Tougeau resumed, and was followed by others among them, Galloway (negro) who said that it was an unheard-of thing that a committee should come before a body asking instructions. Why did they not do as other committees, in providing a majority and minority report? Men were too afraid of casting their votes of future office and emoluments, to risk an honest and straight opinion. The discussion, yesterday and to-day, was a mere matter of form, as the whole ground would have to be gone over with again, when the committee presented their final report. All of this debate was expending the people's money, merely to give certain men (Tougeau) prominence. He (Galloway, negro) was on the Judiciary committee, but knew no more about the report than what was in Heaven, and God knows he was not in the right road to know what that was! He thought there was an evident disposition on the part of the committee to muzzle certain members of it.

After remarks from others the first resolution was adopted—giving instructions abolishing the distinction between Courts of Law and Courts of Equity.

FEBRUARY 13.—Among other matters presented to the Convention was an anonymous communication from Philadelphia, in regard to money loaned the State by Northern men, praying that the Convention will take some measures to pay interest to those holding bonds of the State. Went under the table. Also an ordinance by Mr. Rich for establishing a Land and Immigration Agency in New York—said Agency to have at its head a Commissioner who shall hold his office for four years; with a salary of \$2,500 a year. Referred.

A Resolution, providing for two sessions, on and after Friday, the 14th, at 10 a. m., and 7 p. m., was adopted.

Mr. Foraker's ordinance, instructing the Judiciary Committee to report an article allowing citizens to practice and plead in the Courts of this State, upon establishing a good moral character and upon payment of the fees, was next taken up, debated and adopted.

The report of the Committee on Legislature was next considered, and after considerable debate, that part appointing the Senatorial Districts, was adopted. It divides the State into fifty districts, arranged apparently with no regard to convenience or homogeneity. Each representative represents an entire population, and breaks down the property qualifications of the Senator.

The section fixing the time for holding elections—the first of August—was adopted, with the provision that the General Assembly may, at any time, change the time of holding elections, and that the first election shall be held when the vote is taken on the adoption of the Constitution.

FEBRUARY 14.—Mr. McDonald's ordinance to improve a tax of 75 cents on old debts having, during a former day's proceeding, been indefinitely postponed, he introduced to-day an ordinance making all contracts and debts made prior to May, 1865, null and void. Referred.

Without definite action on Mr. Welker's ordinance to prohibit the distillation of grain, which was debated, some members opposing its adoption on the ground that it would injure the chances of the "Constitution" before the people, the special order, the report on the Bill of Rights, was taken up and considered, Mr. Heaton, who, the Sentinel says, is a candidate for U. S. Senator, made a tremendous spread-table oratorical display upon it.

Tougeau followed him, and virtually took ground in favor of the repudiation of all debts of the State created before, during and since the war. His line of argument brought up Harris (negro) Abbott, Rodman, Nicholas, Peole, and others in opposition to him—Abbott saying that the record Tougeau had made to-day "was infamous."

The report was considered at the night session, but the Convention adjourned without definite action.

FEBRUARY 15.—Mr. Welker's ordinance prohibiting the distillation of grain was adopted.

The consideration of the special order—the Bill of Rights—was resumed.

The inevitable Tougeau was up again on a personal explanation, and was followed by Jones, of Washington, who severely criticized and criticized Mr. T.'s arguments and assumptions.

McDonald, of Chatham, and Rodman followed, and closed the debate on the section under immediate consideration—that pledging the faith of the State for payment of its public debt other than that incurred for the rebellion; and the section was adopted.

A communication was here read from the Young Men's Christian Association, requesting the use of the Hall for a lecture. After considerable manifestation on the part of members not to allow the use of the Hall, unless negroes were allowed to sit in the body of the Hall among the whites, the application was withdrawn without reaching a vote.

The consideration of the Bill of Rights was resumed, and after the adoption of several sections relating to imprisonment for debt, against property qualification for voters or to hold office, and in favor of education, Mr. Durham moved the following, to be inserted between sections 33 and 34:

The Caucasian and African races are distinct by nature and color; therefore, inter-marriage between the Caucasian, or white race, and the African, or black, are forever prohibited.

Mr. Durham called for the yeas and nays on the section, and the Clerk had commenced, when Mr. Sweet moved to lay the amendment on the table. Mr. Durham called the yeas and nays on the motion. The House refused to grant them.

Mr. Durham said his was an amendment to the bill itself, and not to any section, and that if it was laid on the table, it would carry the whole bill with it. He was not surprised to see the Radicals resort to every dodge to shirk going on record in this matter. But if they did shirk it he would show to the people that they did so in the face of all parliamentary law and justice.

Various resolutions differed with Mr. D. upon his point, that to table the proposed new section would carry the Bill.

The Chair decided the point against Mr. Durham.

Mr. Sweet's motion to table was then put and carried, sine voce.

On motion, the Convention then adjourned until Monday morning.

Advertisement: Office Chas. & Darlington R. R. Co., Newark, N. C., 17th Feb'y, 1868.

Advertisement: Dear Sir: My attention has, to-day, been called to an advertisement in your paper of 13th inst., in the shape of an order from W. T. J. O. Woodard, Esq., directing me to freight Cotton for Mr. D. Malley for one dollar and twenty-five cents per 100 lbs. to New York. I have only to say, that while there is a disposition on the part of this Company to afford to fill every facility in their power in the transportation of their freight, we do not recognize the right of one party to transport freight at a low rate than another.

I had never seen this order until today, when my attention was called to it in your paper, although it appears in the shape of a direct order to me.

I have only to add, that orders in my department, coming from Col. MacFarlan, the President of this Company, or Mr. Solomon, its Superintendent, will be obeyed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, E. J. WADDILL, Agent.

Notice: I WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF BANKRUPTCY IN THE DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA. R. TYLER BENNETT.

Fair Notice: ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO ASHE & MARSHALL AND ASHE & COPPEDGE, Druggists, will please call and settle by March Court, as POSITIVELY after that time the accounts unsettled will be found in the hands of the Sheriffs. ASHE & MARSHALL, ASHE & COPPEDGE.

They are Coming! THE GOODRICH POTATOES—AND WILL BE IN our Store in a few days. McLAUCHLIN & LITTLE.

Notice: OFFICE MASTER TRANSPORT W. C. & R. R. R. WILLIAMSTON, N. C., Feb. 15th, 1868. FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE, ALL freight by the Company's Boat will be landed on the Company's wharf only. WM. H. ALLEN, Master of Transportation.

Wanted—Agents to sell Dr. Wm. Smith's "DICTIONARY OF THE BIBLE." IT CONTAINS OVER 1,000 CLOSELY PRINTED, double column octavo pages, from new electrotype plates, on good paper, and is appropriately illustrated with more than 250 engravings on steel and wood, and a series of fine, authentic maps. It comprises the Antiquities, Biography, Geography, Natural History, Topography, and a complete Cyclopaedia of the Scriptures. It is necessary to every Bible reader, indispensable to every Minister and Sunday School Teacher, and ought to be in every family. It is highly commended by all learned and eminent men, and by the press generally in all parts of the country, as the best book of the kind in the English language.

Potatoes: THE PINK EYE AND EARLY GOODRICH expected daily at McLAUCHLIN & LITTLE'S.