

# THE DAILY WILMINGTON HERALD.

AFTERNOON EDITION.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1865.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

VOL. 1—NO. 188

**THE WILMINGTON HERALD,**  
DAILY AND WEEKLY,  
THOMAS M. COOK & CO.,  
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

**THE DAILY HERALD**  
Is printed every morning (Sunday's excepted).  
Terms \$10 per year; \$5 for six months; \$1 per month.

**THE WEEKLY HERALD**  
Is printed every Saturday. Terms \$2 50 per year;  
\$1 50 for six months; \$1 00 for three months;  
\$0 50 per month.

**The Sunday Morning Herald,**  
A mammoth family and literary newspaper, is  
printed every Sunday morning. Price ten cents  
per copy.

**JOB WORK**  
Neatly and promptly executed.

**Wilmington Post Office.**  
OFFICE HOURS 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.  
Mails Close.

**NORTHERN, EASTERN AND WESTERN,**  
Daily (except Saturday) at 8 P. M.  
**NEW YORK AND EASTERN,**  
By Steamer Wednesday and Saturdays.  
**SOUTHERN,**  
Daily at 6 P. M.  
**WILMINGTON, CHARLOTTE & RUTHERFORD R. R.**  
Tuesdays and Saturdays at 6 A. M.  
Mails Arrive.

**NORTHERN,**  
Every morning except Monday,  
NEW YORK,  
Every Tuesday by Steamer,  
**SOUTHERN,**  
Daily at 3 P. M.

## RAILROADS.

**Wil., Char. and Rutherford Railroad.**  
OFFICE WIL., CHAR. & RUTHERFORD R. R. CO.,  
Laurinburg, Sept. 7th, 1865.

Up Train		Down Train	
Tuesday and Saturday	Monday and Thursday	Tuesday and Saturday	Monday and Thursday
Wilmington 8:00 A. M.	Sand Hill 6:00 A. M.	Wilmington 6:00 P. M.	Sand Hill 8:00 P. M.
Riverside 9:00 " "	Laurel Hill 6:54 " "	Wilmington 7:30 " "	Laurel Hill 7:30 " "
North West 10:00 " "	Laurinburg 7:30 " "	Wilmington 8:00 " "	Laurel Hill 8:00 " "
Marville 11:00 " "	Shoe Heel 8:06 " "	Wilmington 8:30 " "	Laurel Hill 8:30 " "
Rosindale 12:15 P. M.	Red Banks 8:36 " "	Wilmington 9:00 " "	Laurel Hill 9:00 " "
Brown Marsh 1:00 " "	Moss Neck 9:24 " "	Wilmington 9:30 " "	Laurel Hill 9:30 " "
Bladenboro' 1:54 " "	Lumberton 10:12 " "	Wilmington 10:00 " "	Laurel Hill 10:00 " "
Lumberton 3:18 " "	Bladenboro' 11:36 " "	Wilmington 10:30 " "	Laurel Hill 10:30 " "
Moss Neck 4:06 " "	Brown Marsh 12:24 P. M.	Wilmington 11:00 " "	Laurel Hill 11:00 " "
Red Banks 4:54 " "	Rosindale 1:12 " "	Wilmington 11:30 " "	Laurel Hill 11:30 " "
Shoe Heel 5:34 " "	Marville 2:02 " "	Wilmington 12:00 " "	Laurel Hill 12:00 " "
Laurinburg 6:00 " "	North West 3:30 " "	Wilmington 12:30 " "	Laurel Hill 12:30 " "
Laurel Hill 6:36 " "	Riverside 4:30 " "	Wilmington 1:00 " "	Laurel Hill 1:00 " "
Sand Hill 7:30 " "	Wilmington 5:30 " "	Wilmington 1:30 " "	Laurel Hill 1:30 " "

The above train will be run by freight train with passenger coaches attached. In addition, another train will run exclusively for freight twice per week if a sufficiency of freight is offered. Meals furnished on board the Boat connecting with the Trains.  
Breakfast on day of departure from Wilmington. Dinner " arrival at Wilmington.  
WM. H. ALLEN,  
Master of Transportation.  
Sept. 9th

**Wilmington and Manchester Railroad.**  
OFFICE GEN. SUPT. WIL. & MAN. R. R. CO.,  
Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 20th, 1865.  
ON and after Sunday, Aug. 27th, daily trains for passengers and freight, will run over the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad as follows:  
Leave Wilmington daily at 6:00 A. M.  
" Kingsville " 7:35 P. M.  
Arrive at Wilmington daily at 5:05 P. M.  
" Kingsville " 1:25 A. M.  
These trains connect with trains on North Eastern Railroad for Charleston, the Cheraw & Darlington Railroad and Wil. & Wel. R. R. There is daily stage communication between Kingsville and Columbia, S. C., connecting with these trains. There is also a line of stages between Camden and Sumter (on Wil. & Man. Railroad.) The boat connecting with these trains leaves and arrives at Wil. & Weldon Railroad wharf, will run over the office of the Company will be at A. H. VanBokkelen's wharf, on the premises recently occupied by A. E. Hall, and by steamer North Carolina in running to Fayetteville. All freight will be received and delivered at this point. Passenger business is done from Wil. & Weldon Railroad wharf and freight business from above wharf.  
HENRY M. DRANE,  
Gen. Supt.  
Aug. 26th 151

**Wilmington and Weldon Railroad.**  
WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R. CO.,  
WILMINGTON, Aug. 29, 1865.  
PASSENGER TRAINS SCHEDULE.  
FROM THIS DATE TRAINS ON THIS ROAD WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:  
Leave Wilmington at 4 00 P. M.  
Arrive at Weldon at 5 00 A. M.  
Leave Weldon at 2 00 P. M.  
Arrive at Wilmington at 5 40 A. M.  
Connecting at Weldon both ways with trains to and from Petersburg, by Gaston Ferry, and on to Norfolk and Washington; connects at Goldsboro' with trains to and from Raleigh. Also connects at Wilmington with the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad south to Charleston, Columbia, Atlanta, Savannah, Montgomery, &c.  
S. L. FREMONT,  
Eng. & Supt.  
Sept. 9th

**Wil., Char. & Rutherford Railroad.**  
OFFICE WIL., CHAR. & RUTHERFORD R. R. CO.,  
Laurinburg, N. C., Sept. 7th, 1865.  
THE regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at Laurinburg on Wednesday, the 18th day of October, 1865.  
WM. H. ALLEN,  
Secretary.  
163-1m

**Wil., Char. & Rutherford Railroad.**  
DEPOT WIL., C. & R. R. CO.,  
Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 11th, 1865.  
FREIGHTS must be delivered at this depot by 11 1/2 o'clock, A. M., Mondays and Fridays, in order to insure their shipment by the trains leaving Tuesdays and Saturdays.  
Receipts in duplicate accompany each shipment, and freight invariably prepaid.  
J. T. ALDERMAN,  
Freight Agent.  
Sept. 12th 165-8

**SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY,**  
EXPRESS FORWARDERS.  
THE SOUTHERN EXPRESS CO.,  
LATE  
THE ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY,  
IS now prepared to receive and forward with promptness and dispatch, all Freight, Money and Valuable, so any point in the Southern States, and with their connection with THE ADAMS' EXPRESS, can forward without delay to all points in the Northern States, either by Railroad or Steamers, as shippers may desire. All charges on freight delivered to this Company will be paid on delivery of same at this Office, thereby avoiding the necessity of forwarding bills of charges for collection.  
L. F. BATES, Supt. So. Ex. Co.  
Sept. 15th 165-1m

**Albums! Albums! Albums!**  
THE largest, finest, best and cheapest ever offered in this market, wholesale and retail. Don't fail to call and see my ALBUMS before purchasing elsewhere.  
VANORSEDELL,  
October 6

**To Operators.**  
I WOULD say that I have opened the largest Stock House in the South, and will sell at northern prices.  
W. W. FLEMING,  
Oct. 6th 186-8

**SECOND EDITION.**  
THREE O'CLOCK P. M.

**THE LATEST NEWS**  
BY TELEGRAPH.

No report received this evening.

**BY EXPRESS.**

**STATE CONVENTION**  
OF  
**NORTH CAROLINA.**

**SIXTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.**

**IMPORTANT ACTION OF THE**  
**STATE CONVENTION.**

**Passage of an Ordinance Abolishing Slavery.**

**THE VALIDITY OF CIVIL CONTRACTS.**  
**Ordinances Ordering Elections.**

**Financial Questions.**  
&c. &c. &c.

**Our Raleigh Correspondence.**

[Reported expressly for The Wilmington Herald.]  
**RALEIGH, SATURDAY, October 7, 1865.**

The convention met at ten o'clock, A. M. Paayer by Rev. T. E. Skinner of the Baptist Church.  
The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

The president called the attention of delegates to a map of North Carolina, presented to the convention by Messrs. Branson & Farrow, book-sellers and publishers in the city of Raleigh.  
Mr. Love introduced a resolution of thanks to Messrs. Branson & Farrow, which was adopted under a suspension of the rules.

Messrs. McCleese and Johnston, who were unavoidably absent when the vote was taken by which the ordinance declaring null and void the secession ordinance of May 20th, 1861, passed its second reading on yesterday, were allowed to record their votes. They both voted *aye* on the motion to strike out the committee's ordinance, and *yea* on its passage on second reading.

Mr. Williams, delegate from Greene county, who subsequently appeared and was qualified, was also allowed to record his vote on these questions. He also voted *aye* on the motion to strike out; *yea* on the passage of the ordinance on second reading.

Mr. Nicholson introduced a resolution proposing that a committee of five be appointed to inquire as to the expediency of re-organizing the militia force of the state.

Mr. N. A. McLean, an ordinance to abolish slavery in North Carolina.  
Mr. Starbuck, an ordinance to protect the freedmen from the evils of intemperance; [Imposes a tax equal to the tax levied on two hundred acres of land on liquors manufactured in this state, and double said tax on liquors brought into the state.]

Mr. Faulkner, an ordinance to provide for homesteads, [excepts generally, from sales under execution fifty acres of land.]  
Mr. Jones, of Henderson, a resolution inquiry as to the propriety of limiting the number of justices of the peace. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Conigland, the resolution offered by him, a day or two since, asking information of the governor, as to the specie value of the war debt of the state, was taken up. After some discussion, the resolution was again laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Donnell.

Mr. McCoy, of Sampson, introduced the following, which lies over under rule:  
"Whereas it appears from the vote of this convention (upon the ordinance, passed for the purpose of declaring null and void the ordinance of secession of the convention of 1861) that there is a want of unanimity among the members of this convention as to the desire to return North Carolina to her allegiance to the federal government; Therefore, be it resolved, That the delegates of this convention, as reflecting the sentiments of the people of the state, unanimously desire the early restoration of North Carolina to her federal relations with the other states, composing the government of the United States under the constitution."

Mr. Settle, an ordinance recognizing the just debts of North Carolina, and prohibiting the payment of all public debts created or incurred in aid of the late rebellion.  
**UNFINISHED BUSINESS.**  
The committee's ordinance prohibiting slavery in the State of North Carolina, was put on the same reading.

Mr. Odom moved to amend, by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting, "That the institution of slavery having been destroyed in the State of North Carolina; hereafter, neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall ever exist in this State, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted."  
Mr. Smith of Johnston, moved to amend the amendment by inserting after the words "North Carolina" the words by "the Secessionists."  
The question being on the amendment to the amendment, Mr. Smith said, "as it seemed to disturb some gentlemen he would withdraw it."  
Mr. Faison moved to amend by striking out from the original ordinance the word "forever," but withdrew the motion before the question was taken.  
The question recurring on Mr. Odom's substitute it was rejected.  
The original ordinance passed its second reading by a unanimous vote. The yeas and nays were ordered, and those who voted in the affirmative were:  
Yeas—Messrs. Adams, Alexander, Baines, Ba-

ker, Barrow, Beam, Bell, Berry, Bingham, Boyden, Bradley, Brickell, Brown, Brooks, Bryan, Burgin, Buxton, Bynum, Caldwell of Burke, Caldwell of Guilford, Clark, Conigland, Dicky, Dockery, Donnell, Eaton, Ellis, Faircloth, Faison, Faulkner, Furbush, Cahagan, Garland, Garrett, Gilliam, Godwin, Grissom, Harris, of Guilford, Harris of Rutherford, Haynes, Henrhan, Henry, Hodge, Jackson, Jarvis, Johnston, Jones of Columbus, Jones of Davidson, Jones of Henderson, Jones of Rowan, Joyner, Kelly, Kennedy, King, Lash, Logan, Love of Chatham, Love of Jackson, Lyon, Manly, McCauley, McCleese, McCorkle, McDonald of Chatham, McDonald of Moore, McGee, McIvor, McKay, N. A. McLean, Nat. McLean, McLaughlin, McKea, Mebane, Moore of Chatham, Moore of Wake, Murphy, Nicholson, Norfleet, Odom, Patterson, Perkins, Phillips, Polk, Pool, Rumley, Russell, Rush, Saunders, Settle, Sloan, Smith, of Anson, Smith of Johnston, Smith of Wilkes, Spencer of Hyde, Spencer of Montgomery, Starbuck, Stephenson, Stewart, Stabbs, Swan, Thompson, Walkup, Ward, Warren, Willy, Williams, Winburne, Winston, Wright—yeas, 108. Nays, 0.

**ABSENT AND NOT VOTING.**—Messrs. Allen, Cowper, Dick, Ferebee, Harrison, Howard, Joyce, McCoy, Reade.

The rules were suspended, and the ordinance passed its final reading.  
The ordinance to order at an early day the election of municipal officers throughout the state, was put on its second reading. Mr. Jones of Rowan (who introduced it) proposed a substitute for the ordinance.

On motion of Mr. Phillips the amendment was laid on the table, carrying the ordinance with it. Mr. Love's resolutions amending the constitution, were referred on their second reading to the committee on constitutional amendment.  
"An ordinance providing for the election of members of a general assembly, to be convened on the third Monday of November, 1865, and for electing representatives in congress" was put on its second reading.

The ordinance was amended in sundry particulars, and then passed its second and third readings, under a suspension of the rules. [This ordinance provides for the election of a general assembly, seven representatives in congress and a governor, on the second Thursday of November next; the general assembly to meet on the third Monday in November, and the governor elect to take his seat so soon as the authority of the provisional governor shall cease, either before the 1st of January, 1866, or afterwards before the 1st of January, 1867. It further provides that the governor shall hold office until 1st of January, 1867, and empowers the general assembly to modify so much of this ordinance, as relates to the provisions for electing a governor and his term of office. Qualifications of voters substantially the same as those required in the election of delegates to the state convention.]

Messrs. Forebee and Gahagan, who were absent when the vote was taken on the passage of the ordinance abolishing slavery, were allowed to vote and had their names recorded in the affirmative.  
A resolution of inquiry relative to the qualification for membership in the general assembly was read the second time and referred to the committee on constitutional amendment.

A resolution to raise a committee to enquire as to the propriety of appropriating property belonging to the state, to the payment of taxes due the Federal government, was read and passed.  
The resolution of thanks to President Johnson and Governor Holden, was read, and on motion of Mr. Ellis was referred to a special committee. The president appointed, as the committee on this resolution, Messrs. Ellis, Warren, Spencer of Montgomery, McGehee, Kennedy and Nathaniel McLean.

Mr. Settle moved the appointment of a committee of eleven on the subject of "public and private debts," which was agreed to.  
To this committee (yet to be raised) were referred, "a resolution concerning legislation upon private debts contracted during the war," and Mr. Settle's ordinance, introduced to-day, recognizing the just debts of North Carolina, and prohibiting the payment of all public debts created or incurred in aid of the rebellion."

The Convention then adjourned until 10 o'clock A. M. on Monday next.  
The following is the ordinance of repeal as passed yesterday by the convention:  
AN ORDINANCE DECLARING NULL AND VOID THE ORDINANCE OF MAY THE 20TH, 1861.

Be it declared and ordained by the delegates of the good people of the State of North Carolina in convention assembled, and it is hereby declared and ordained, That the ordinance of the convention of the state of North Carolina ratified on the 21st day of November, 1789, which adopted and ratified the constitution of the United States, and also, all acts and parts of acts of the general assembly ratifying and adopting amendments to the said constitution, are now, and at all times since the adoption and ratification thereof have been, in full force and effect, notwithstanding the supposed ordinance of the 20th day of May, 1861, declaring the same to be repealed, rescinded and abrogated, and at all times hath been null and void.

**COMMERCIAL.**  
**The Home Market.**  
WILMINGTON, Monday, 7 P. M., Oct. 9th.  
This has been a dull forenoon and there has been few transactions to report. A small lot of Crude Turpentine sold at \$2 60 and 10 lbs of Cotton at \$5 00; 17 bales inferior Cotton offered at \$5c. but was not sold up to the time of going to press.

**Commercial Intelligence.**  
It is announced in the marine intelligence in this morning's paper, that the Br. Brig Perla, cleared for Liverpool. This is the first vessel that has sailed direct to England since May, 1861. She takes up a full cargo of Cotton and Tobacco, and will load and return to this port with an assortment of goods suitable to our wants.  
This is another evidence of the discharge of our merchants and we wish the shippers, Messrs. Harries & Howell, large returns in their venture.

**Exports.**  
LIVERPOOL.—Per Br. Brig Perla, 657 pkgs Tobacco, 100 bales Upland and 24 bags Sea Island Cotton.

**Removal.**  
WE have removed our office to the south side of Dock, west of Front at second floor.  
JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM & CO.  
Oct. 9 182-1w.

**FROM THIS MORNING'S EDITION.**

**THE WILMINGTON HERALD.**

**LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.**

**MAYOR'S COURT, Saturday—before Commissioner Shackelford.**  
The court was convened at the usual hour to-day.

**Rescued.**—Ben. Walker, colored, was arrested by officer Hexter for washing in the rock spring, for which he paid one dollar. Cheap enough, if he cleaned his hands.  
After this His Honor was occupied for some time with regulating some articles of police regulation, and the examination of some cases pertaining to police affairs, not interesting except to themselves.

**Drunk.**—M. D. Stewart, a white man, charged with drunkenness in the streets, was next examined, and fined ten dollars. His appearance was that of a man from the country, and not by any means used to the tangle-foot whiskey that he had imbibed.  
**Rogue.**—Amos Council was the name of a little black specimen of humanity, who was arrested for stealing cotton from the Charlotte Depot. He contended that others were engaged with him, or at least they employed him to bring it to the city, and was detained until they could be brought up.

People behaved themselves on Saturday, and Sunday's docket was light in consequence.  
**Drunk.**—Geo. Lamb and Thos. Carroll were charged with being drunk and disorderly in the streets, and striking the officer making their arrest. Fined ten dollars and to remain in the lock-up until paid.

**A Piousness Affair.**—Two lads of Ethiopian proclivities were next brought up upon the charge of disputing about the ownership to a five cent greenback. The proper claimant was not settled in the examination, and they were sent back to the lock-up to adjust the matter.

**A MONSTROUS EVIL.**—One of the most uncalculated for and annoying as well as the most dangerous practices of this community just now is the promiscuous discharge of fire-arms in the streets after nightfall. In some parts of the city, the most retired, if any there be, so common has the practice become, that the inhabitants fear to leave their chambers, even for a physician, under dark, lest in doing so they be stricken down by some stray shot. On Saturday night there were such frequent discharges heard in the city from three localities that it was presumed by some to be volleys. Many persons charge this upon the soldiers, and with probably some show of truth, as they have a free use of fire-arms, but it is nevertheless wrong, and there is nightly a military patrol sent out to assist in arresting this class of offenders. It must be done too—more and increased vigilance must be exerted, else some serious accident will be the result, and that at no distant hour.

**STILL AT LARGE.**—Duncan Cameron, the professional gentleman from North Carolina, whose presence was held so sacred here as to require five hundred dollars bail for his appearance at the next term of the United States District Court, but who omitted to give the bond, has not been heard from, nor perhaps will not be again, except in the same capacity as he was found in here. Great quantities of his bogus notes have turned up since his departure. The twenty-two dollars currency left by him behind is said to have had no influence as an inducement to his return. It is agreed also in his behalf that he was a man of impulse, and very careless in manner, which accounts for his ugly behavior after the settlement of the case. Who so bold as to doubt the fact?

**BURGOLARS ABOUT.**—There is beyond question an organized band of burglars and rogues now in the city, and it would be advisable for all parties to be on the alert. There was an attempt made to get into the dry goods store, No. 40, Market street; next door to the Daily Dispatch office, on Saturday morning last, but without success. The rear of the building sits on pillars, and the thieves by this means got under the house and attempted to raise the flooring and thereby get access to the goods. Fortunately the planks ran the width of the room instead of the length, and they could not raise them, which alone prevented the carrying out of their plans. The gentlemen doing business in the building are new-comers to the city.

**DEVILS INCARNATE.**—The highest authority can be furnished, if necessary, for stating that on Friday evening last, two negro soldiers, both under the influence of liquor, fired upon two little white girls, on Dock, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The girls had started across the street to the house of a neighbor directly after tea, the moon being bright and fearing no molestation. When about midway between the houses these devils halted them, when the girls became frightened and ran back, and just as they reached the gate two shots were fired at them, but without injuring either. The fiends could not be identified, else the pleasure of hanging might be afforded them by the court martial soon to convene here. The girls were about twelve and fourteen years of age respectively.

**DINAH IN A RAGE.**—A very indignant negro woman, of the Miss Mary Harris or blue-beard (perhaps black would be better) persuasion, fired upon her inconstant lover near St. James' Church on Saturday evening last, about ten o'clock. A pistol was said to have been the weapon used, the report of which gave the Sables such a fright as to put his pedals into involuntary execution, and lengthen the distance between the assaulting and the assailed. No damage was done, except, perhaps, to the atmosphere in the vicinity, the character of which was hardly so pleasant to the nostrils as the scent of a bottle of night blooming ceruus.

**MEXES TO-DAY.**—The military commission for the trial of all offenders brought before them,

will assemble in the United States Court Room this morning at 10 o'clock.

It may be stated, also, that a general Court Martial has been ordered for the trial of military offenders, and will probably assemble in this city some time during the coming week.

**RAILROAD ACCIDENT.**—The down train on the Weldon road met with an accident on Saturday night when near Rocky Mount station. A negro passenger car was thrown from the track, fortunately without injuring any one, although two persons were inside at the time. A negro man became frightened afterwards and jumped from the train, breaking his leg in the act. No other damage was sustained. The train was delayed several hours behind the schedule time in consequence.

**RETURNED.**—Among the passengers by the steamer Fairbanks yesterday morning, we note Mr. Jas. C. Bailey, of this city, who has been for some months on a visit to Europe. He is looking in the best of health, and speaks flatteringly of his observations abroad.

**DEMERITS.**—Five negroes—two men and three women—were immersed in the river, at the foot of Dock street, yesterday noon, a colored minister officiating. A large crowd of their colored race were in attendance as witnesses to the important rites.

**Hotel Arrivals.**  
**BAILEY'S HOTEL, SATURDAY, OCT. 8, 1865.**  
Albert Cogswell, Boston  
Sam'l E. Day  
Geo S Catten, Halifax, N S  
**SUNDAY, OCTOBER 9.**  
Lt Jas Collins, Wilmington  
Wm P Lamb, Stratford  
P Amby, St Louis, Mo  
**CITY HOTEL, OCTOBER 8, 1865.**  
W D Lamb, Marion C H  
Hos R T French, Wil-  
P Alderman, Cumber-  
land  
L B Paris, Virginia  
L P Leggett, Wash W R R  
A J Duncanson, U S C T  
Geo B Sharples, Provi-  
dence, R I  
Thos L Colville and family,  
Wilmington  
Spaight Hill, Duplin  
Mrs Melle, Richmond, Va  
L A Merriman, Magnolia  
F G Oates, Magnolia  
Joseph Bensef, Smithville  
H B Hammond, Wades-  
boro  
Jno A Bowen, Reid Ex Co  
W H Neime, Reid Ex Co  
C B Hathaway, Provi-  
dence, R I  
L G Close, Wash W R R  
Jno R Tvey, Wash W R R  
Solomon New, New York  
Mrs Joseph Hyson and 4  
children, New York  
Geo Peacock, Wilmington

**BY TELEGRAPH.**

**PROGRESS OF REORGANIZATION**  
**IN TEXAS.**  
**Extensive Conflagration in Philadelphia.**

**LOSS NINETY-SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS.**  
&c. &c. &c.  
**From Texas.**  
WASHINGTON, October 8.  
Accounts received here from Texas show re-organization proceeding rapidly.

**Extensive Fire in Philadelphia.**  
PHILADELPHIA, October 8.  
An extensive fire occurred in this city to-day, which destroyed a United States bonded warehouse, containing about four thousand barrels of coal oil belonging to various parties. Loss \$96,000, one half insured.

**THE STATE CONVENTION.**  
**Our Raleigh Correspondence.**

**RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 6, 1865.**  
We have to-day recrossed the rubicon, which we crossed with somewhat disastrous results on the 20th of May, 1861. The ordinance of the "committee on the ordinance of secession," "declaring null and void" the ordinance which was generally supposed to have taken the state out of the union on the 20th of May, 1861—this ordinance has passed by an overwhelming majority.

When it is remembered that it expressly repudiated the entire doctrine of secession, declaring that the ordinance by it abrogated never had any legal force or effect, it will be possible to appreciate the significance of the vote of 105, and only 9 against, which was given about 4 o'clock this evening. North Carolina has indeed placed herself in the van of the southern states for loyalty to the old constitution, and thus vindicated her long established reputation for conservatism, sound practical sense, and true patriotism. And however earnestly this measure may have been opposed, as, indeed, it has been on the floor of the convention, I do not think that even the nine men who voted against it can seriously regret its passage. The radical declarations may be somewhat repugnant to the feelings of those who have entertained different views, and it may be, to a certain extent, galling to the pride of many to see this public confession that the people of the state as a mass were carried away by a false political theory—that in short they committed a grave political error. But the practical advantages of this frank avowal will more than indemnify the state for whatever mortification there may be in making it. The important decision made by the delegates of the people of this state almost with absolute unanimity, con- signing forever to the torib the doctrine which has proved the source of so many woes—that decision has already been flashed over the wires and laid before the eyes of the president. It has gladdened his heart and shown him that in his honest championship of the constitutional rights of the southern states against radicalism, he does not do "battle alone." It will show him not only that his course is appreciated, but also that his efforts are practically seconded and his confidence in the southern people, for whose loyalty he pledges himself to the nation, is fully justified. Yes, it is for the entire south and not for herself alone that North Carolina has to-day done a noble service: Her act was not an act of craven submission; but one of high moral courage and sterling patriotism. It will be an example for the guidance of her sister states of the south in their future legislation and other political acts.

In the north it will produce a greater effect upon public opinion than anything which has yet occurred. Politicians may misrepresent the feeling of the southern people for their own partisan purposes; but in view of such an official expression of their sentiments in this state through a body composed of the ablest men known to the public in view of such an expression of sentiment as the one made to-day all mere random assertions or reckless lying will pass for naught.

In view of these and other practical advantages, the people of North Carolina may be congratulated on the action taken by their delegates on this important question. There were a few good and able men in the convention who opposed the measure; but they were generally men who were in the convention of 1861, and their opposition may reasonably be inferred to have arisen more from their understanding of what was required by personal consistency, than from any desire to cling to the baleful doctrine now forever renounced, or from any fear that the ordinance would be practically injurious to any right of the state, or would, in any degree compromise her honor.

It is unnecessary for me to comment on the speeches delivered by the several members who participated in the debate, as the abstracts forwarded with your report of the proceedings will show for themselves.

Among the measures next to come on the tapis we may expect the ordinance for the abolition of slavery. As the ordinance of the committee now stands, however, it can scarcely occasion five minutes debate before its passage; it being only a simple recognition of the fact that slavery is destroyed by the war, and shall henceforth be forever prohibited; two points upon which there is less than two opinions. The committee to which was referred the freedmen's address will be likely to bring in a report that will occasion more discussion, as it will bear on the policy to be pursued towards the colored race as free men. In regard to this there will be considerable diversity of opinion. The question of receiving the testimony of colored persons in courts of justice is one of the most obvious subjects that will claim notice. I am disposed to think, from the conversation I have so far had with members of the convention, that the matter will receive favorable attention; for the reason, if for no other, that there seems a probability of provost courts or the freedmen's bureau being kept in existence until this means of self-protection is afforded to the negro.

The constitution of South Carolina, which first made its appearance here in THE HERALD—(Wilmington, not New York)—and, by the bye, has not yet appeared, to my knowledge, in any other paper—is scanned with considerable interest by many of the delegates here, and some of them seem disposed to take a hint or two therefrom. South Carolina has abolished her property qualification for members of the legislature, while this state, although usually representing more advanced ideas than her more southern sister, still retains in her constitution the absurd provision that a man shall not be eligible, unless he own a given number of acres. If it be swamped, sand-hill or mountain, it is all the same; but the land he must own; and no amount of other property will serve as a substitute or equivalent. The committee on constitutional amendments were yesterday instructed by a resolution offered by Mr. Allen of Duplin, to inquire into the propriety of adopting a property qualification of a fixed value, instead of a certain number of acres; but it is quite likely that an amendment still more radical will be adopted.

Appended are the remarks of Mr. Boyden, of Rowan, in favor of the ordinance as reported by the committee nullifying the ordinance of secession, which your reporter tells me he omitted to take:

**REMARKS OF MR. BOYDEN.**  
Mr. Boyden spoke in favor of the ordinance as reported by the committee. He alluded to the allegation of the gentleman from Camden that this ordinance was disavowed to the convention of 1861, and that it was prepared with malice prepen against the members of that convention present here. He denied the allegation for himself as one of the convention. To show that he had not been actuated by such a motive as that imputed to him, he said he had recently been in Washington, and stated to high officers of the government that the original secessionists would be amongst the most ardent loyal. He believed this ordinance at the time, but he now found he had gone too far. He saw that the old doctrine of secession was not yet abandoned. The gentleman from Edgecombe (Judge Howard) regards the ordinance of secession as a wall of protection to the people of this state, and is unwilling to deprive them of that protection. In what manner could it protect the people unless it had a binding, legal effect? There are men who still cling to that same miserable theory of secession. He had heard of a gentleman, within the last few days who believed that if England and France, or other nations, should promise assistance, another attempt might be made for independence. He did not believe that. He knew that the people of North Carolina can never again be dragged into rebellion by all the promises in the world. He charged several of the best men in the unwillingness to give up the doctrine of secession. Alluding to the objection of members to declaring null and void, from its passage, the ordinance of 1861 on the ground that it would deprive the people of its protection, he said he held that that ordinance never had any legal force and consequently could never afford protection to anybody. Touching upon the anxiety of the opposition for unanimity, he admitted that it itself that was a very desirable thing. But it would be one of the most unfortunate things possible to be unanimous in a failure, to do the very thing which it was of the utmost importance should be done. He believed that four-fifths of the people would now support the ordinance as reported by the committee. Personally he did not consider any repeal of the secession ordinance necessary; for it was null and void. But it was necessary that we should declare a doctrine on this subject. We should be able to go to Washington with the claim that we are and have ever been citizens of the United States. Our worthy president has spoken feelingly of "going home." We are, indeed, going home; and desire not only to go there and grasp the hands of our brothers of the other states, but to grasp them so hard that with life nor death