THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, } EDITORS.
SEATON GALES. }

Thursday, June 7, 1866.

OUR TERMS.

THE SENTINEL is issued every morning (Sunday excepted) at the following rates:

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" one month,	1 00
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Weekly, per year,	2 00

Our terms are invariably in advance. Money may be sent us by the Rail Road conductors or the Express Companies.

Be on the Alert.

There are numbers of honest men in the Convention, who are not politicians nor are they well posted in the tactics of politicians. They are disposed to do what is right and best for their constituency, but the web of national politics is so tangled, that none but the initiated can hope to unravel it. This class of gentlemen are liable to be misled by designing men, who present a fair outside, and put on a serious pretence of their anxiety for a settlement of our national difficulties, but who are wholly committed to any programme the Radicals may put forth. We beg gentlemen to beware of these pretences.

We learn that parties in the Convention profess to have received positive information from Washington, that a compromise is about to be effected between President Johnson and the Congress upon the Howard amendment, and that therefore, the Convention should hold itself in readiness to act promptly in supporting the measure.

We believe the statement is a fabrication, without a particle of foundation. That such statements may have been received from Washington, we do not doubt. Nor do we doubt that there are persons in this city, who are in confidential correspondence with the Radicals in Washington. But that there is any truth in the statement that President Johnson is about to stultify himself by an utter abandonment of his policy and principles, we do not believe.—Nay, in the absence of positive proof, we deny that there is a particle of truth in the statement.

But a few days have elapsed since Mr. Seward, at Auburn, N. Y., in a speech, unequivocally re-affirmed the President's position to be still the policy of the administration. He declared that the Southern States had fully resumed their Constitutional relations of allegiance to the Union, and that they were justly entitled to representation in Congress, and that whenever those States presented themselves before the Congress with duly elected, loyal Senators and Representatives, that body should admit them. This is well known to have been the position of the President at all times, and nothing has fallen from his lips to the contrary.

Moreover, the last *National Intelligencer*, which it is well known speaks the sentiments of the President, denounces the Howard programme as offensive, and as containing the identical elements of the propositions of the Reconstruction Committee.

So far as we can see, all the essential principles of the Radicals are concentrated in the Howard scheme, and if adopted, will as certainly degrade and embarrass the States and the Southern people as effectually, as by the adoption of the more open programme of Thad. Stevens. If therefore, the Convention have an inkling to taste the sweets of Radicalism in the South, why send a mission to Washington?—Why mislead the public by a pretended anxiety to find out what is not known, when every child in the land knows full well, what the Radical Congress will do, if the President and the people do not put them down. If the Convention wants a burial in North Carolina from which there never can be a resurrection—if it is envious of political martyrdom and wishes to go down to posterity with the foul blot sticking to it, let it adopt the Howard programme or adopt any Radical measures, or send the Commission talked of to Washington. The day would come in such an event, when every one involved in that folly would loathe the day they were ever connected with the Convention of 1865-6.

The Hon. Reverdy Johnson writes a letter to John Hogan, of Missouri, in which he says that the Supreme Court, at the last term, *did* decide against the constitutionality of the Missouri test oath, and that the reason the decision was not made public was owing to the fact that the judge selected to deliver the opinion of the court, did not have time to prepare such an one as the importance and gravity of the question required. This will be done during the recess, and the opinion, he delivered at the next term.

Mr. Johnson adds that "when this is done, the cause of constitutional liberty and religious freedom will be secured against all attempts to strike at either, that may be made in periods of temporary excitement and oblivion of the rights of the citizen and the true interests of the country."

Sound Views.

Our friend Hunt, of the *Old North State*, alluding to the formation of the Constitutional Union party, composed of the conservative men of the North and South, without regard to their former political predilections, says:

"When the great object for which it was organized is accomplished—when restoration is completed and reconciliation is accomplished, rather issues of a national character may spring up upon which parties may recognize, either under old or new names; but for the present, this is the all-absorbing issue, and in its support old party distinctions should, if necessary to its success, be forgotten. We will never consent to accept any of the propositions now pending before either House of Congress. A firm and dignified adherence to the President's plan by the people of the South, and the conservatives of the North, acting all together, will ultimately secure the success of that plan. Of this, we do not entertain a doubt. Then let our people wait with patience, which is the only dignified course they can pursue."

A Good Move.

We intended to express our approval of the proposition of Mr. McCorkle, of Stanly, in Convention, to amend the Constitution so as to prevent in future, the election of members of its own body by the Legislature, to offices of trust and profit, while they are members. Other matters prevented our alluding to it. If therefore, it is the set purpose of the Convention to go on amending the Constitution and legislating *ad libitum*, which we believe it has no authority for doing, we commend to its favorable notice, the proposition of Mr. McCorkle. There is no part of the duty of the Legislature which costs the people so much money and so seriously interferes with prompt and proper legislation, as the elections conferred upon it. When the Legislature is filled with candidates for office, there is little done for the time except electioneering. Indeed, the people ought not to send a man to the Legislature, who makes it a stepping stone to a more desirable office. Legislators should be elected to do the people's work, and not their own. Hence when a Legislator makes up his mind to become a candidate for another office, he should resign at once. This may become a great source of corruption, log-rolling and management, by which the wishes of the people may often be defeated.

Of course our remarks do not apply to the past history of the Legislature. The practice has generally obtained until it has become a custom, and hence no one is blameable. Yet it appears to us, it is time to arrest the evil. The action of the last Legislature looked very much as if it were useless for any outsider to become a candidate, if a member of the Legislature desired the same office. We believe Mr. McCorkle's amendment would work well and correct a growing evil.

A Word to North Carolina Radicals.

There are delegates in the Convention and there are a few persons in the state, who are evidently ready to accept the Radical programme for the Southern States. They profess to be better satisfied with Mr. Howard's amendment in the U. S. Senate, than with the plans of others, but they are all of the same stripe—all ignore the Executive authority—all propose to amend the Constitution so as to give support to the Civil Rights Bill—all ignore and cancel the authority of the President to pardon,—all are degrading to the South, and propose to place the government and control of the South in the hands of the blacks and a class of men, who in past days have not been recognized as fit for the legislative and judicial positions of the country. The disfranchising clause of Mr. Howard's amendment, according to the interpretation of the Northern Radical press, disfranchises all in the South, who heretofore filled the office of U. S. Senator or Representative, Postmaster, Collector, Governor, Counsellor of State, Judge, Solicitor, officers of the army and navy, members of the Legislature, Justices of the Peace; in fact all who have ever taken the oath to support the Constitution of the United States and who afterwards gave "aid and comfort" to the "rebellion." This is clearly not the legal construction of the amendment. No man can be said to have violated that oath, except those who were under its obligations at the time they adhered to the Southern cause. Yet we observe the former is the construction put upon it at the North.

Now, we advise our strait sect, Radical friends, not to be nearly mouthed about it. If they are disposed to go in that direction, we advise them to take the whole animal, as presented in the plan of Thad Stevens. We admire Thad's course. He is frank, out and out for what he aims at.—He does not coat the pill he administers. All modifications of his scheme aim at the same thing, but cover it up. Go it gentlemen, the whole, or none!

Mr. McDonald of Moore.

It will be observed, that our friend Mr. McDonald, of Moore, considering himself aggrieved or misrepresented by our notice of his Washington mission resolutions, on yesterday made an explanation. Our remarks were by no means personal, but we are glad we have afforded him an opportunity to make an explanation, which had become necessary, not on account of our remarks, but because of the very general impression produced throughout the State by the preambles and resolutions themselves, that the movement was decidedly Radical, and not only unnecessary, but offensive to the people of the State. Henceforth, if Mr. McDonald, by any subsequent action, does not change that opinion, we shall feel authorized from his explanation to recognize him as an out and out Johnson man, and of course decided in his opposition to Radical measures. But the public will nevertheless inquire, why send a mission to the outlaws at Washington?

THE FIRST MARTYR.—Among the graves visited by the ladies of the Richmond Memorial Association on the 31st of May, was that of Henry Wyatt of Edgecombe, the first Confederate soldier killed in regular action in the late war. Wyatt was a Virginian by birth, but was living in Edgecombe county at the commencement of the war, and volunteered in Company A, 1st Regiment North Carolina Infantry, Captain (subsequently Colonel) John L. Bridgers.

HURRICANE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On Saturday the 26th ultimo, a hurricane of considerable force passed over a portion of this county, about seven miles south of this town, doing considerable injury to the timber and fences in its course. It struck the house of Mr. James P. Bishop, and took off the upper part of it. Mr. Bishop had left the house, and was standing outside, with his child in his arms. A piece of the falling timber struck him on the side of his head and killed him to the ground, killing his infant child. Providentially the child was only slightly injured.—*Halifax Herald.*

THE HANGING AT TRENTON.—We learned from a gentleman, who was present yesterday, that three of the four negroes convicted of murder, in the Scott case before Judge Warren, at the late term of Jones Superior Court, were hung on Friday last, the fourth one having been pardoned by the Governor.

The boys all made a little talk, in which they confessed their guilt, were all respectful from the same gallows, and died very soon after the dislocation of the fall.—*Newbern Times.*

Agricultural Societies.

We have on several occasions in the pages of this Journal attempted to induce our farmers to form Agricultural Societies for each county or neighborhood, and at length by their united efforts to set our State Agricultural Society again in operation. It is therefore with peculiar gratification that we have heard of the springing up of county societies in two of the most flourishing counties of the State, New Hanover and Edgecombe. Of course we do not design to intimate the slightest connection between our efforts and the formation of these two promising societies, but we must be permitted to congratulate the members individually and as a body, and to hope that the example they have set may not only produce the happiest social and pecuniary effects, but may also be so intensively followed that soon the whole state may be recovered by a net work of these organizations, each operating harmoniously in its proper sphere, and connected with a state society as a centre of life and light, giving and receiving aid and comfort.

Organized as they generally are, they cannot fail of being productive of the most pleasant effects is a social point of view, bringing about social union and harmony, stimulating emulation, and bringing each into much close personal relations to practical operations, as must invariably lead to an intimate knowledge of the work before them than could possibly be obtained from books. The plan usually pursued is to appoint a place of meeting at a specified and convenient time and place. Those present organize by appointing President, Secretary, and Treasurer, and a Constitution is adopted, defining the duty of the officers and members. The entrance fee is fixed at from one to five dollars, with an annual payment of about half that amount; this serves to pay for indispensable expenses, and a nucleus for a fund to support a Fair, provide premiums, &c. The proceedings of the meetings consist in the reading essays by persons previously appointed for that purpose, and the discussion growing out of the opinions advanced. The meeting then adjourns to inspect the grounds, produce, stock, buildings, &c. of the members at whose house they may have met by previous appointment, and the proceedings conclude by a farmer's dinner, at which the products are inspected and reported on. The next monthly meeting is held at the farm of some other member, as may be agreed upon, and so the spirit of friendly rivalry is kept up, and each one in turn receives his due meed of praise or blame—sometimes, a handsome premium is offered for the best kept or best cultivated farm, the finest stock, butter, fruit, &c., and a corresponding one for the poorest.

These societies can certainly cost but little money; they promote a very pleasant spirit of rivalry, encourage sociability and good neighborhood and afford much desirable assistance and information to the deserving, they instruct the despairing and bring forth to the view and the use of the community talents that would otherwise lie dormant.

Come, brother farmers, stir yourselves, do not let another month pass without the formation of a county society, and by no means permit another year to pass without at least a vigorous effort to revive our State Agricultural Society.

We clip the above from the last *Field and Fireside* in order to endorse the proposition.—It cannot be doubted that agricultural associations contributed greatly to the improvement of the farming and domestic interests of the State before the war. The necessity for them, is perhaps yet still greater now. Whatever will tend to improve and add to the pecuniary success of agricultural labor, in tillage, stock raising &c., must be of vast benefit to our struggling and poverty stricken people. We hope to see the people moving in this direction. Edgecombe we believe, has set the example and we hope to see it generally followed.

RIOT IN GOLDSBORO'.—Passengers by the train from Goldsboro' last night, inform us that a disturbance occurred at that place yesterday afternoon, about one o'clock, between some negroes and the police of said town. A negro had been arrested, and in default of bail, was ordered to prison, when he resisted and some of his comrades attempted to rescue him from Mr. Morrell, chief of police. Mr. Morrell, it is said, made several effectual shots at the negro who interfered, inflicting mortal wounds. The prisoner shot at Mr. Morrell, and in turn Mr. Morrell returned the fire, and the negro was killed almost instantly. We regret to learn that Mr. Morrell, who acted a most noble part in the matter, was severely cut in several places by the negro who attempted to interfere, and who Mr. Morrell killed while in the discharge of his duties as chief of police.

We learn that a negro by the name of Galloway was instrumental in creating the disturbance. This man Galloway is well known in this community. We hear that Galloway made his escape. The negro that was ordered to prison was in a critical condition—not expected to live.

Gentlemen who give us the above information speak highly of the conduct of the Major in command of the Freedmen's Bureau on the occasion, and also of Lieut. Granger, in charge of the U. S. guard at Goldsboro'. These gentlemen are said to have acted most nobly in the whole matter.—*Wil. Journal.*

Salmon P. Chase.

Salmon P. Chase is understood to be an advocate of all the radical measures adopted by the present Congress for the overthrow of State Rights and the establishment of a consolidated and despotic central government. Taken in connection with this fact, the following extract from Mr. Chase's speech in the United States Senate in 1850, on the Fugitive Slave Law, will be found suggestive:

Sir, this is a bill for the overthrow of State rights. It is a bill to establish a good central, consolidated federal government. Sir, there was once a Senator from South Carolina on this floor too clent sighted not to perceive that the enactment of a Fugitive Slave Act was utterly irreconcilable with that theory of State Rights which he in common with South Carolina's greatest statesman, professed to believe in, and too noble and ingenuous to deny the inconsistency.

Sir, the Senator from South Carolina spoke in a spirit worthy of South Carolina. A slaveholder and a defender of slavery, he would neither conceal his real opinion, nor ask for any advantage for his section or his clans at the expense of a violated Constitution. Would that a like spirit had controlled other Senators who have represented State Rights constituents, and profess State Rights doctrines.

I have certainly answered the Senator, very distinctly and candidly, *I said that I knew of no remedy in case of the refusal of a State to perform the stipulations.*

DEATH OF A GOOD CITIZEN.—Mr. Thomas McNeely, a good and highly respected citizen, died at his residence in this city yesterday evening. Mr. McNeely has been for many years Clerk of our Superior Court. He was a good man, much loved by all who knew him. He leaves several children, and many warm friends to mourn his death.—*Salisbury Banner.*

STATE CONVENTION.

ADJOURNED SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, June 6, 1866.

The Convention was called to order at ten o'clock A. M. Prayer by Rev. Dr. Mason of the Episcopal Church. The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

The following petitions were presented and referred, viz.

By Mr. Jarvis: the petition of A. E. Jarvis, of Currituck county, praying relief from tax on a billiard-table.

By Mr. Buxton: a petition of Henry Ingold, of Cumberland county, praying to be settled on a farm.

By Mr. Adams: a petition from citizens of Davidson county, praying the Convention to give the people the right of electing Judges, Solicitors, &c.

Mr. Ward, from the committee on Corporations, reported back an ordinance to incorporate the North Carolina Petroleum and Mining Company, recommending its passage.

On motion of Mr. Settle, the rules were suspended and the ordinance put on its second reading. On motion of Mr. McKay, of Harnett, the ordinance was amended by adding a proviso, subjecting the Company to the tax imposed by sections 1 and 2 under schedule C of the Revenue Law.

The ordinance as amended, passed its 2nd. and 3rd. readings.

On motion of Mr. Davidson, the Convention took up a resolution (heretofore introduced by himself,) to raise a committee of eleven to inquire and report, relative to the debts of the State created during the war—specifying which were in aid of the rebellion, and which not, &c.

The resolution was adopted, and the President appointed the following committee, viz:

Messrs. Winston, Jones of Davidson, Jones of Rowan, Rumley, Baker, Eaton, Lash, McRae, Dick, Logan and McGehee.

Mr. Allen introduced an ordinance in relation to the Rail Roads of the State, which was referred to the committee on Corporations.

Mr. Walkup, an ordinance to authorize the speedy trial of minor offences before three Justices of the Peace.

Mr. Grissom, from a select committee, reported back an ordinance to authorize an exchange of State bonds for certain causes, recommending its passage with an amendment.

On motion of Mr. Grissom the rules were suspended and the Convention proceeded to consider the ordinance.

Sundry amendments were offered, and the ordinance, after some discussion was recommitted, on motion of Mr. Moore, of Wake.

Mr. McDonald, of Moore, moved that the Convention, take up the report of the committee on Federal relations, being resolutions to send Commissioners to Washington city. Not agreed to, ayes 43, nays 45.

Mr. Ferebee moved to take up his resolution, (introduced on yesterday,) to raise a committee to inquire whether the objects for which this Convention was called have not been accomplished, and report a resolution fixing a time for adjournment. Not agreed to.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The Convention proceeded to the further consideration of the amended Constitution—the substitute for article III, (except the three last sections) being the pending amendment.

On motion of Mr. Winston, section 2 of this amendment was amended by inserting the word "white" after the word "native." (Requires Governor and Lieutenant Governor to be "native white citizens of the United States.")

Mr. McCorkle offered an amendment to this section, requiring the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, to have been citizens of the State and of the United States for the last five years preceding election. Adopted.

Mr. Logan, an amendment requiring these officers to take an oath that they are constitutionally qualified.

Pending this amendment, this section (2nd) was passed over informally for the present, on motion of Mr. Moore, of Wake.

Section 4 was amended, on motion of Mr. Moore of Wake, by striking out in the 12th line the words "for which they were voted" after the word "office."

Section 5 was amended, on motion of Mr. Phillips, by inserting the words "a joint vote of" before the words "both Houses of the General Assembly." [Requires contested elections for Governor and Lt. Governor to be determined by a "joint vote of," &c.]

Mr. Winston moved to amend the 4th section by requiring returns in elections for Governor and Lt. Governor to be directed to the Speaker of the House of Commons, instead of to the Speaker of the Senate, as heretofore. Adopted.

The amendment (above) offered by Mr. Logan, to the 2nd section, was here adopted as an independent section. [Requires oath that they are qualified to be taken by Governor and Lt. Governor.]

Mr. Purches moved to amend the 10th section, by fixing the salary of Lieutenant Governor, at the amount of *per diem* allowed the Speaker of the House of Commons during sessions of the Legislature, and providing that in the event of the Governor's death—he shall receive the salary of Governor.

Mr. Moore, of Wake, regarded the latter clause of this amendment as mere surplusage, which should be avoided. He was opposed to the first proposition here [illegible] Constitution fixes the salary of the [illegible], and he thought it should be left to the Legislature to determine what salary should attach to the office of Lieutenant Governor. For one, he hoped the General Assembly would give that officer such salary as would render it desirable, and would command the highest order of talent.

The question recurring, the amendment was rejected.

Mr. Cadwell, of Burke, moved to amend section 41 by striking out the words "which shall not be increased or diminished during his continuance in office." (Related to the compensation of Lieutenant Governor.)

Mr. Henry moved to amend the amendment by striking out only the words "increased or." Not agreed to.

The question recurring on the amendment it was adopted.

Mr. Logan moved to amend section 10 by providing that Speakers of the Senate and House of Commons shall hold their offices (to fill vacancies in the office of Governor) until their successors are appointed. Not agreed to.

Sec. 6 was amended on motion of Mr. Moore, of Wake, by striking out the words "Chief Justice" before the words "of the Supreme Court," and insert the words "any number."—(Thus the Governor's oath of office may be taken before any member of the Supreme Court.)

An additional section, authorizing the administration of the official oaths, in the same manner when vacancies occur, was also adopted on motion of Mr. Moore.

The Convention proceeded to consider the substitute proposed for certain sections of article IV—in relation to the Judicial Department.

Section 2nd, of this amendment proposes that the Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and two or four Associate Justices, to be elected by joint vote of the two Houses of the General Assembly.

Mr. Thompson moved to amend this section by striking out the words "or four." Mr. Thompson was in favor of fixing definitely the number of Judges of the Supreme Court, whatever the number may be. He was utterly opposed to giving the Legislature the power to increase the number of the Judges, and thus to obtain the reversal of decisions obnoxious to popular sentiment. The Judicial department was already the weakest department of the Government. It had not the power to protect itself, and if the number of Judges was left to Legislative option, the Judicial Department would be placed at the mercy of the General Assembly.

Mr. Boyden was in favor of increasing the number of Supreme Court Judges, but was willing that the number should be definitely fixed in the Constitution.

Mr. Eaton favored the amendment and fully concurred in the views expressed by Mr. Thompson. He was not only desirous that the number of Judges should be irrevocably fixed, but he preferred the smallest number named. If the section passes without amendment it will be in the power of the Legislature to pack a court to suit itself and pander to popular prejudice.

The question recurring, the amendment was adopted as follows: the yeas and nays were ordered on motion of Mr. Clark.

YEAS.—Messrs Allen, Bagley, Baines, Baker, Barrow, Beam, Berry, Bradley, Brickell, Brooks, Bryan, Bargin, Buxton, Caldwell, of Burke, Caldwell, of Guilford, Cowper, Dockery, Eaton, Ellis, Faulkner, Fuches, Gahegan, Garland, Garrett, Godwin, Harris, of Guilford, Haynes, Johnston, Jones, of Davidson, Jones, of Henderson, Joyce, Joyner, King, Lash, Love, of Chatham, Love, of Jackson, Lyon, McCauley, McKay, of Harnett, McDonald, of Chatham, McDonald, of Moore, McGehee, McIver, Nat. McLean, Mellar, Melane, Moore, of Chatham, Murphy, Odom, Pearsall, Perkins, Person, Phillips, Polk, Rumley, Russell, Settle, Simmons, Sloan, Smith, of Johnston, Smith, of Wilkes, Spencer, of Hyde, Starbuck, Stewart, Swan, Thompson, Walkup, Ward, Willey, Williams, Wilson, Winburne, Winston.—73.

NAYS.—Messrs. Adams, Alexander, Bell, Bingham, Boyden, Clark, Conigland, Dick, Dockery, Ferebee, Foy, Gilliam, Grissom, Harris, of Rutherford, Harrison, Henry, Jackson, Jarvis, Jones, of Rowan, Logan, McCorkle, McKoy, of Sampson, N. A. McLean, McLaughlin, Moore, of Wake, Norfleet, Patterson, Richardson, Rush, Smith, of Anson, Spencer, of Montgomery, Stephenson, Wright.—33.

On motion of Mr Grissom the Convention took his resolution, (introduced on yesterday,) that from and after to-day the Convention hold evening sessions.

Messrs. Grissom and Mebane advocated the resolution.

Mr. Moore, of Wake, opposed it.

On motion of Mr. Grissom the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Convention refused to lay the resolution on the table as follows:

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Alexander, Bagley, Baines, Bell, Berry, Boyden, Bradley, Brickell, Brooks, Bryan, Buxton, Caldwell, of Guilford, Clark, Cowper, Dockery, Eaton, Faulkner, Ferebee, Furches, Gahegan, Gilliam, Grissom, Harris, of Guilford, Haynes, Jackson, Jarvis, Johnston, Jones, of Davidson, Jones, of Henderson, Joyce, Joyner, King, Love, of Chatham, McKoy, of Sampson, McGehee, McIver, N. A. McLean, Nat McLean, McLaughlin, McRae, Melane, Moore, of Chatham, Odom, Pearsall, Perkins, Phillips, Polk, Richardson, Russell, Rush, Settle, Simmons, Sloan, Smith, of Anson, Spencer, of Hyde, Spencer, of Montgomery, Stephenson, Walkup, Ward, Willey, Wilson, Winston.—64.

AYES—Messrs Allen, Baker, Barrow, Bingham, Burgin, Caldwell, of Burke, Conigland, Dick, Dockery, Ellis, Foy, Garland, Garrett, Godwin, Harris, of Rutherford, Harrison, Henry, Jones, of Rowan, Lash, Logan, Love, of Jackson, McCauley, McCorkle, McKay, of Harnett, McDonald, of Chatham, McDonald, of Moore, Moore, of Wake, Murphy, Norfleet, Patterson, Rumley, Smith, of Johnston, Smith, of Wilkes, Starbuck, Stewart, Swan, Thompson, Williams, Winburne, and Wright—40.

The question recurring on the adoption of the resolution, Mr. Henry moved that the Convention adjourn until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

On this question, the yeas and nays were ordered, on motion of Mr. Furches.

The Convention refused to adjourn, yeas 47, nays 51.

The resolution was then adopted.

Mr. McDonald, of Moore, rising to a personal explanation said:

In the *Sentinel* of June the 5th, I find the following language: "The point was well and forcibly pressed by Mr. Clarke, of Craven, in the debate in the Convention, on Saturday, that the resolutions of Mr. McDonald, of Moore, were, in their present verbiage and shape, an indirect if not a positive endorsement of the Radicals of Congress." The preamble to the resolutions express the hope that was felt, "that the President, (during the recess of the Convention,) would have been authorized by Congress to declare the State restored to the Union." Now (the drawer of the resolutions in his place, in this Convention, most positively declares that he does not, either directly or indirectly indorse the Radicals in Congress, nor does he say, either directly or indirectly, that President Johnson has done what he had no right to do, and the language properly construed, does not mean any such thing.

But he did mean to say, that it was hoped that Congress would admit the Representatives elect from North Carolina to their seats in Congress, that the Constitution as amended by the Convention and ratified by the people, would be declared to be republican in form, and upon this action being had in Congress, which is necessary to the practical restoration of the State to the Union; then the President would issue his proclamation declaring that North Carolina was fully restored to her proper position in the Union, and that the citizens of the State were entitled to all the protection, rights and privileges which flowed to them, from being practically under the Constitution of the United States.

We are theoretically in the Union, but practically out of it. And the object of the resolutions is to get the parties together, that they may talk and reason together, and if possible, bring about that reconciliation and concord of action which is necessary to our national prosperity and union.

On motion of Mr. Winston, the Convention adjourned until ten o'clock to-morrow.

BURNING.—On Thursday night last some persons effected an entrance into the powder magazine of Messrs. O. G. Parsley & Co., situated just north of the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road, and abstracted therefrom a quantity of powder, in all about 225 pounds. There was at the time a considerable quantity of powder in the magazine, partly in kegs and partly in canisters. The kegs were not molested, but several boxes containing canisters were broken open and the contents abstracted.—*Wil. Journal.*

The President yesterday authorized the issue of a pardon to Richard S. Cox, Esq., of the District of Columbia. Mr. Cox was pardoned under the tenth exception of the proclamation of amnesty—excepting all those from general amnesty who voluntarily left their homes in a border State to aid in the rebellion. Mr. Cox is the owner of the fine estate on Georgetown Heights now used by the Colored Orphans' Asylum.—*Washington Ex.*

Col. Stokes, a member elect from Tennessee, but who is excluded from Congress by the Radicals, thinks the best way to get in, is to praise the Radicals for keeping him out. This, and an affront by the President for refusing, as we are told by the Washington *Republican*, to appoint to office a personal enemy whom Stokes had been so indelicate as to pass upon him, has put him upon the traverse in behalf of the Radicals, and he is making speeches at the North wherever they will listen to him. Some one who wants a name for a dog that he does not value, will find Stokes's in answer very well.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

A New Bishop.

LOUISVILLE, June 1.—In the Episcopal Convention to-day Rev. George Cummings, of Chicago, was elected almost unanimously Assistant Bishop of the Diocese of Kentucky.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.

The undersigned has qualified as the last May term of Wake County, as Executors to the last will and testament of Kensington Jones, deceased, do hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate, to come forward and make payment, and those having claims against it to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law.

THOS. W. DAVIS,
KIMBROUGH JONES, } Executors.

Raleigh, June 7 4w

SELECT SCHOOL.
WILSON, N. C.

The next session will begin on the second Monday in July.

Address,
O. W. ARRINGTON,
June 7 4tw Principal

HERMITAGE NURSERIES.

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Orders for Trees, for Fall planting, should be sent soon, to insure their delivery in proper time.
Catalogues furnished upon application.
June 7 3m

RALEIGH AND GASTON R. R. CO.,
GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, N. C. June 7, 1866.

CHANGE OF TIME.
On and after Tuesday, June 5, 1866

Trains will Run as Follows on the
RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD

Mail Train going South leave Raleigh			8.15 A. M.
" "	"	arrive at Weldon	1.00 P. M.
" "	"	South leave Weldon	1.30 A. M.
" "	"	arrive at Raleigh	4.00 P. M.
Freight "	"	North leave Raleigh	6.00 A. M.
" "	"	arrive at Weldon	5.00 P. M.
" "	"	South leave Weldon	4.00 A. M.
" "	"	arrive at Raleigh	3.15 P. M.

ALBERT JOHNSON,
June 7 3m Gen'l Supt.

OF ALL MUSIC BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG,
"MERRY CHIMES"
IS
Universally Admitted to Be the Best.

This new book of Mr. Lyon's Superior's has already met with a sale always heretofore unprecedented, and though [illegible] THE GOLDEN WREATH," "MERRY CHIMES" will go beyond it.

The Elementary Department is alone. Just those Peculiar Elements, that attract and retain the Attention of Children. Two songs are not old and time worn—being through a dozen Books—but New and Sparkling, Adapted to all Occasions, and Alive with the Spirit of Times. Price 50 cents a copy—$5 00 a dozen. Specimen Pages on application.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers.
277 Washington St., Boston.
June 7 1m

IMPORTANT SALE AT
AUCTION,
Of Manufactured Tobacco, choice Wines, Liquors, &c., &c.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO., Commission Merchants & Auctioneers, will sell at Auction at their store, on Thursday June the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the following desirable articles:

15	½ Boxes Tobacco,	Billy Smith Brand,
10	" "	Honey Dew,
10	" "	No. 1,
8	" "	Mary Ann "
5	" "	Fenton, "

100 Hds. Tobacco in papers,
10 Cases Old Rye Whiskey,
1 " " Brandy,
1 " " Port Wine,
2 " Harmony Sherry,
2 " Bloody Clock Tail,
3 " Holland Gin,
15 Kegs Cut Nails,
3 doz. French Weeding Hoes,
2 doz. Weldrose Scythe Blades,
2 doz. do. Grass
10 Grain Cradles,
1 Platform Scale, Fairbanks,
12 Reams White Quarto ruled letter paper,
16 " Superfine White ruled letter paper,
15 " White Commercial Note,
4 " Superfine Planter & Smith's line laid do.
9000 Buff Envelopes,
20 doz. Maxon's Blacking.

Raleigh, June 6th

FOR RENT.

The Brick Store, on Fayetteville street, now occupied by W. B. Smith Whyte Co., and overhead three Stories high, with good cellar and large back yard.—Possession given of the whole building on the 15th inst. Apply to

MAXON & STRONG.
Raleigh, June 5 tf

FOR RENT.

The DESIRABLE LOT of 31 acres, recently in the possession of Mr. Pennington, and opposite the late residence of Mr. A. M. Lewis, having on it a comfortable DWELLING and other houses, and a large vegetable garden in good cultivation. Possession give immediately.

Raleigh, June 5 tf W. W. ASH.

NEW ARRIVAL.

SPECTACLES,
SPOONS,
CASTORS,
FORKS &
TABLE CUTLERY.

Now unpacked of these superior Spectacles, Gold, Silver and Steel, Castors, Forks and Table Cutlery. Also Jewelry and Watches, the Gold Pens and Holders.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired, with promptness.

JOHN C. PALMER,
June 6 3t Raleigh, N. C.

BRANDY! BRANDY! BRANDY!

10 Cases Fine French Brandy,
20 Gallons [illegible]
June 1 4tf B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

TOBACCO, TOBACCO, TOBACCO.

20 Boxes Manufactured Tobacco, all grades,
20 " Twist, Durham and other smoking Tobacco.
June 1 4tf B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

FOR SALE.

20 Bales Best cotton Cotton, on the R. & G. R. Road.
PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
June 2 4tf