WH. E. PESL.

Editors

SEATON GALES, + Tuesday Evening, Oct. 2, 1866.

FOR THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES. AS IT'IS, AND THE USION AS IT WAS. No FEBTHER AMENDMENTS.

## FOR GOVERNOR. JONATHAN WORTH

OF RANDOLPH.

Election, Thursday, October 18th

Our Duty.

So we are to have no formal canvass. We regret this, hunause we were really anxious that the friends and advocates of the Howard amendment should have come into the field with regular candidate committed to that issue, in order that its strength might be fairly tested before the people. We desired that no room should be left for excuse or equivocation. We are thoroughly persuaded that no man, who fayors that amendment, can receive exceeding 10,000 votes (and this we consider an extravagant estimate) in North Carolina, Such an exposure of the estimation in which our people hold the men who counsel the acceptance of that humiliating measure, and who seek the degradation of their own fellow-citizens, would detroy their influence for evil forever. As mutters stand, however, although these men, and their sympathizers, will still cast their suffrages for Gen. Dockery, and will employ every seans to give him as strong a vote as possible, they will turn around, after the electi n, and lustily claim that the voice of the people upon the Howard amendment has not been fully expressed, as there was no condidate in the field pledged to its support. Although they feel and they know, unmistakably, that the popular condemnation rests upon them, and that, in the event of a regular canvass, it would descend, with terrible force, upon their heads, yet they have reached that point of political hardibood that they have no respect for the will of the people and are callous to the public opinion. they can get the offices, for which their cormorant souls banker, they care not a groat for the humiliation of their neighbors, the principles of constitutional government or the reputation of the State.

Again, we regret that there is to be no for mal canvass, for the reason that we fear our friends, in the absence of a regular opposing candidate to Gov. Worth, may not feel the inducements to exertion, or the necessity of going to the polls, which would otherwise stimulate But we warn them to be on their guard. We beg that they will not ignore, simply because Gov. Worth's election is a fixed fact, the imperative obligation that rests upon them to exhibit their full strength in this trying hour. They owe it to President Johnson that they should express, at the ballot-box, in the most full and decisive manner, their gratitude to him for his efforts to preserve to them the safeguards of Constitutional freedom and screen them from the fury of Jacobin malignity. They owe it to the high promptings of patriotism - to their own manhood-to their children and their children's children-to the character and good name of North Carolina-that they should put on record their indignant reprobation of a scheme that is to subvert the true principles of Republican government and that is to debase and degrade them to a political inferiority, the more abject, because, if not spurged, it must be self imposed. There is the same necessity for us to work, to talk, to vote, as if there were an organized foe, under its black banner, in the field, instead of only a sort of secret, underhanded and insidious enemy to contend with. The necessity is even greater. We had rather, any day, meet an open antagonist, in the full blaze of day, than a covert fee who skulks under cover of an amburcade.

Once more, then, we beseech the friends of President Johnson and Governor Worth to abate not one jot or tittle of their vigilance and energy. Let us endorso them both by as nearly unaximous a cote as we possibly can. Let us proclaim to the world that if we are to fall beneath the wreck of civil liberty, no cowardly suicidal hand shall precipitate the catastrophe!

Wake Candidates.

The candidates for the Legislature in this County addressed the people at the Court House, last evening.

Measrs, Russ, Perry and Overley announ

themselves as candidates for the House of Commons, the two latter briefly and the former at some length. Calvin J. Rogers, Esq., who is

also a candidate, was not present...

The principal interest, however, seems to centre in the Senatorial canvass, and the discussion between the opposing candidates, Mesers Riodsoe and Jomes, was sharp and animated.

All of the candidates denounced the Howard amendment, and even Mr. Jones, whom the Standard endorses as its candidate, expressed his unequivocal hostility to that degradic measure, and declared that, if he voted at all in the Gubernstorial election, it would be for

tion Worth. Mr. Blodson's analysis of the Howard ame ment was able and masterly, and produced a

decided impression upon the audience. We repeat what we have heretofore said We have nothing to do with a man's antece dents, or with his peculiar views on State or The man who stands up squarely for the policy of President Johnson, and for Gov. Worth, we shall support. When rival candiffates occupy the stone ground on those pura-mount questions, we shall be governed, in our choice between them, by considerations of their Stress for the position to which they may as-

and the city of Charleston to issue "fire bonds," to the amount of \$2,000,000, for the purpose of filling the burnt district of that city.

W. W. Holden's Complicity with Thad.

Whatever may be the opinions of Southern people as to the moral character of Mr. Thad. Stevens, of Penn., the leading Rudical In the lower House of Congress, he occupies with that party to shigh a position to trest him with indifference or to pass over his declarations unno ticed.

In a recent speech of his, delivered at Lan caster, Pa., on the 27th of September, only five days ago, he explained the history of what he calls "the enabling net." It will be recollected that Mr. Stevens, and those who act with him. boldfy affirm that they will not consent to the admission of the Southern States simply bedeclares that all of them must adopt universal negro suffrage, before he will give his consent, and, even then, he does not pledge himself to vote for their admission, but suggests other ruinous and humiliating conditions. He says that while he was drafting the enabling act, Gov. Hamilton, of Texas, Gov. Holden, of North Carolins, and other Southern loyalists, came to his help. But let him tell his own story

"There is one thing, however, introduced for fixing the condition of the Southern Stalesand since I am here I will say one word in explanation of that, I introduced a bill into Congress for the purpose of enabling the rebel states, under certain conditions, to form loyal governments. They have no governments except some counterfeits put up by Andy Johnson. ("Three cheers for Thad. Stevens."). I proposed in that bill that every one of those conquered States should be pet upon the same footing with a Territory; should elect delegates to a convention to form a republican constitu tion, (not such as they have got now, with slavery in them,) and in fixing the right of voters to elect those delegates I made it univer-sal—I allowed the rebels, I allowed the black men, allowed every man to vote for delegates to the convention. When they came to form the constitution they should form it to suit themselves (not doing as Andy Johnson did., dietsting what the terms of the constitution should be,) and when they formed it they should be allow ed to refer it back to the people for ratification; and, if ratified, they might present it to Con-ress. Now, I did hope, in doing this, that not leval friends, together with the loval colored men, would carry the conventions and give ne gro suffrage. Every loyal Southern man es to me and asked me to put it in the bill. Then was not a loyal man, from Governor Hamilton to Governor Holden, Chief Justice Powell and Governor Sherwood—there were twenty of these men driven from their liones who dare not go back, for fear of being murdered. They cam to help me to fabricate the bill. It was not the rebels that did it; it was the loyal men that said give us that bill; and the vote of the lova white men, added to that of the loyal black men, can carry every State but Virginia. was in a caucus one night, when Governor Hamilton told us "to give them that law, and although we are now in the minority, and dare not go home, for I should be murderedgive us that bill, and we can entry Texas on the side of the Union by twenty-five thousand ma-jority." Governor Holden told me the same, and so did everybody except the Virginians

Now, what can the people of North Carolina think of Mr. Holden, after reading the above? It will be recollected that, last Spring, after President Johnson sent in Mr. Holden's nomination as Minister to San Salvador, he went to Washington City and remained there ten or fifteen days. This was the time, Thad. Stevens says, that Mr. Holden, with other loyalists as above stated, came to help him to fabricate that enabling bill—that they insisted that he should put in the bill unicereal negro meffrage; that Hamilton and others were with him at a caucus one night, when Hamilton said, (Stevens quotes his very words,) " give them that law, and, although we are now in the minority, and I dans us that bill, and we can carry Texas on the side of the Union by twenty-five thousand majority." Stevens says further, "Gov. Holden told me the same, and so did everybody except the Virgin-

This statement of Mr. Stevens confirms us fully in what we have believed for some time, Before Mr. Holden went to Washington, wi were satisfied, from the teachings of the Stand-ard, that he had abandoned the President and had gone over to the Radicals. But, after his return, the thing became palpable to everybody. We believed then, and the above development of Mr. Stevens fully confirms us in the belief, that Mr. Holden, at that time, although anylons for the Senate to confirm his appointment to San Salvador, yet (such was the influence of Stevens and the Radicals over him,) accepted their apologies for refusing to confirm him, and entered into collusion with them to come back to North Carolina and advocate the Howard amendment and other Radical measures, with the assurance that he should be politically rewarded in future. We say we believed it, and we believe it still. The disclosures are too strong to be resisted.

Will Mr. Holden deny it? Did Mr. Holde advise Mr. Stevens to put in his enabling hill. universal negro suffrage as a condition of restoration? Did Mr. Holden intimate to Mr. Stevens that he had been driven from home gud was afraid to go back for fear of being a

People of North Carolina! It is in this way you have been traduced at the North, No man in North Carolina has been harmed for his principles since the war. If any man says the Union men are in danger in North Carolina, he speaks what he knows to be false. Real Union men, "so called" Union men, and all classe may fear the majesty of the law for their wiet edness and lawlessness, but no good man, whatever may be his color, is afraid-no, the screet negro in the lamb, if he behaves himself. is as safe in North Carolina, as Gov. Worth or any other man.

Has what can Gen. Dockney, or Lowis Thomas son, or D. M. Carter, or Capt. Settle, or R. P. Dick, or C. R. Thomas, or E. L. Pemberton, or O. H. Dockery, or Dr. Grisson, say to the above duclosure made by Mr. Stevens t Can they stand by Mr. Holden after this t Do they join in favor of universal negro suffrage | believe that Mr. Holden, or any other in North Carolina, speaks truly, if he says he is afraid of being murdered for his political opinions I. Will they longes stay in the same political bed with Mr. Holden, after this? THE CLEVELAND CONVENTION.

Speech of Major General Thomas Ewing, Jr., of Kanson.

The following is an extract from the saldress of Major General Thomas Ewing, Jr. of Kansas, delivered before the Soldiers! and Sailors' Convention at Cleveland, September 17, 1866, to which we alluded on yesterday;

FELLOW CITIZENS, ASSOCIATES IN ARMS IN OUR COUNTRY'S SERVICE :- We have assembled to consult as to our duty and action in the impending political struggle which threatens the Union fought to maintain and perpetuate. owe allegiance to me political party, (great applicase,) but to our country and its laws --

(Cheers.) Before the war many of us were Re-publicans, and voted with that party against the extension of slavery—now, thank God and the Union armies, swept from our land, to dis-tract is no more forever. Many were Democrats, holding the right of the people of the Teritories to establish or prohibit stayery, and the expediency of remitting the question to them. ne were Democrats, holding that neither Congress nor Territorial governments could prohibit slavery in the Territories. Those issues are now dead—they lie in the tomb with slavery. (Applause.) They were submitted to the arbi ament of the American people in 1860, and, on their decision being rendered, the party domiunt in cleven States declared the withdrawal of their States from the Union, and armed in nebellion against it.

The American people were called on by the President to suppress the rebellion. The re-sponse came, prompt and authorizatic, from all parties outside the insurrectionary States. Republicans, Douglas Democrats, Bell and Ever-ett men, Breckinridge Democrats, filled the ranks of our armies, and fought, side by side till the rebelifon was everywhere suppressed and the authority of the nation acknowledged .-

(Applause.)
What broke the ties which bound us to polit cal parties, and moulded such diverse elements in one mass, moved by one sentiment and pur pose! Hatred of slavery? No; we differed greatly as to its moral and social effect. Love

of war I No; we were more engrossed in the an almost any nation on the earth. Hatred of the Southern people? No; they were of our blood, and tongue, and land; born to one in-heritance with us, of liberty, and power, and glory. (Applause.) It was the sentiment of nationality, (renewed cheers) determination that the Union of States should be perpetual,— and that the Constitution, which made the Union and is its bond, should be preserved and a knowledged throughout every State, and through all time, inviolate. (Lond applause.)

That was the only purpose of the war known of or recognized by the army and may of the nited States. All else was to that auxiliary Every soldier and sailor recognized that pu pose; hone avowed another. That sentinent aised all our armies; it was, the soul of all. It glowed in every camp fire, and thundered from every gun. It was our cloud by day, our pillar of fire by night. It was under God, the ower of the war, and bore aloft our flag after every defeat, and won us all our victories .-Cries of "Good," and cheers,)

Not only did the army and navy know no other purpose of the war, but the American people and our rulers recognized and avowed no other. The joint resolution of the patriot and statesman, Crittenden, was passed in 1861 with but one loyal yote against it in the Senate and two in the House. It declared that the war was "waged in no spirit of oppression, but solely to preserve the Union, with all the dig nity, equality, and rights of the several State unimpaired. (Checrs.) Throughout the war President Lincoln never swerved from the policy of that resolution, which was, and still is law of the land. His immortal proclamation of emancipation sleciares that it was issued only "as a fit and necessary war measure, for the sup-pression of the rebellion." And in his letter to Horace Greeley he ways: "If there be those who would not save the Union, unless they could destroy slavery, I do not agree with them. What I do about slavery and the colored race, I do because I believe it helps to save the Union. destroy slavery." (Loud cheers.)

The war would have been unjustifiable, and probably a failure, it waged for any other object beyond the restoration of the national auithority. It was only justifiable because the Southern people had formed with us a perpet-ual Union, and owed allegiance by compact to its of the extinuous of stayers, the elevation of the blacks, the degradation of the whites, the reduction of the spresentation of the States, or their exclusion from the Union, had been avowed and sought by our raters as a direct object of the war, those rulers would have been overthrown by the people, or the war itself abandoned. [Cheers.] But on the platform that the war was waged solely to suppress the rebellion, and restore the constitutional author-ty of the General Government, with all the rights of the several States naimpaired, the President and Congress stood impregnable against all assaults of faction and of treeson. On that broad platform all patriots could stand and strengthen and systain them. On that broad platform patriots of all parties did unite; and by that Union, and by it alone, the country passed friumphant through the terrific and de-claive struggles of the first three years of the re-bellion. [Cheers.]

But when the triumph of our arms was as ured, -the valley of the Mississippi won,-and the Confederacy was seen to stagger in obsti-nate and bopeless conflict, the councils of our rulers became divided. The Radical leaders in rulers became divided. The Radical leaders in Congress, anticipating the end of the war, and the early dissolution of the war party, began to consult how to wind up the struggle, so as to secure the dominion of their theories, and their sectional and personal interests. But they found in President Lincoln an infexible appropriate the control of the resident Lincoln and infexible appropriate the control of the resident Lincoln and infexible appropriate the control of the resident Lincoln and infexible appropriate the control of the resident Lincoln and the resident nent, who would not turn from the direct of immediate restoration, and who repudiated their theory of State suicide, then newly invented for their party purpose. On the 8th, of December, 1863, President Lincoln issued his proclamation of monesty and plan of restoration. All the governments of the insurrection ary States were then in the hands of rebels sworn to the Confederacy. Did he treat the States as being therefore without valid constitutions or laws? No. He treated them as betutions or laws? No. He treated them as being merely without the machinery of the law,—the officers of government. Did he assume to confer suffrage on whom he pleased?, No. He waid suffrage was fixed by thate constitutions and laws, in force then as when the rebellion began; and recognised it as purely of State concern and control. He called on the voters qualified by stare constitutions and laws,—on all who had been loyal, and who, having been rebels, should take the oath of amnery and allociance, to join in expanying from their allegiance, to join in expunging from their State constitutions and laws all provisions in conflict with the Constitution and laws of the United States, and in electing State officers and members of Congress,—thus restoring the suspended relations of the States to the General Government. He imposed no new conclitions precedent, and assumed no power ascuisting in any department of Government to impose any.

He merely recommended a method for the people of each State,—recognizing in them the sole power to elect officers and modify laws, so as to place the State in allegiance to the United States,—and pledgod himself as Executive of the nation to recognize and sustain each of such recognized State governments. He recommended the people to insert in their constitutions a clause declaring the then accomplished fact of the abolition of slavery. But in doing this he departed not from the principle that re-union was the sole object of the war. It was no demand of a new and extraordinary condition, but only the recognition of an accomplished effect of the war as plainly irreversible as the path of the sun in the Heavens, and 'to the maintenance of which the government had ocen compelled, by the war itself, to place its

rrevocable falth Within a week after that proclamation was issued the Radical leaders brought forward their plan of reconstruction, in the bill of Henry Winter Davis. It proposed, as conditions preredent to restoration, amendments to State constitutions prohibiting slavery, repudiating the rebel debt. (both which amendments all the excluded States have since made by the advice of President Johnson,) and disfranchising about one fourth as many of the leaders as the amend ment now insisted on by Congress proposes to disfranchise; and authorized the President to recognize such State governments only after ongress had given its consent. This bill Presdent Lincoln refused to sign, standing fast to his own plan of unconditional restoration. He was forthwith assailed with a violence and rancor only paralleled by the assaults of the same men on President Johnson. Wade and Davis, who led the assault, denounced him by manifesto as guilty of "dictatorial -usurpation," and warned him, in very much the tone of the threats of impeachment now made against President Johnson, that "the authority of Congress on the question of restoration is paramount and must be respected." A National Convention was called to meet in Cleveland to nominate Fremont or Chase for President, denounce Mr. Lincoln's policy of restoration, and read him out of the

The call of that Convention sounds like blast from the bugie of Greeley and Forney of

"The imbecile and the present Administration of reconstruction, whereby the honor and dentity of the nation have been surrificant in constitution. have been sacrificed in conciliating the arrogant slave power and to further the ends of an inscrupulous ambition, call in thunder tones upon the lovers of justice and their country to come to the rescue of the imperilled nationality, and the cause of impartial justice and univer sal freedom threatened with betraval and over-

It is hard to realize the fact, that this thunler-bolt was aimed at President Lincoln two years ago instead of at President Johnson this But the thunderholts of to day are torged on the same anvil, and hurled by the same hands as those which fell in noisy impotence at the feet of Abraham Lincoln.

Nearly all of the present Radical leaders of ongress were notoriously in full sympathy with this movement, but only a few of them were old or rash enough to commit themselves to it openly and in advance. They knew Mr. Lincoln's high place in the hearts and confidence of the war party - and, though they then as now had the organization of the party in their hands, they halted and balked when the issue

To be the same in their own act and valor.

As they were in desire."

Gratz Brown, Fremont, Wade, Davis, Cochrane, Pomeroy, Wendell Phillips, Moss, Fred. Douglass, and a few hundred leaders of less note, "stood the hazard of the die." (A voice, "And Anna Dickinson.") No; Anna Dickinson did not respond to the call of the Convenion, but Mrs. E. Cady Stanton did, saying she took it for granted the call of the Convention of the "Radical men of the nation" used the word men in its largest sense, and therefore she esponded. (Laughter.) The Convention nominsted Fremont and Cochrane, denounced the President's restoration policy, claimed that all power over the subject belongs to Congress, and insisted on the disfranchisement of all rebels, repentant and unrepentant, and the confis-cation of all their lands for our soldiers. Its platform was pretty Radical, but fell a bow-shot short of the Radical programme of to-day, omitting, as it did, negro suffrage. Then followed the Convention of the war

party at Baltimore, which unanimously endorsed President Lincoln's policy, renominated him by cclamation, admitted to seats and votes in the Convention the delegates chosen from Arkansas, Tennessee, and Louisiana, which had been reorganized under his proclamation, and declared in a platform reported by Henry J. Raymond, that the only condition of peace and re-union shall be the unconditional surrender of hostility by the rebels, and their return to their allegiance the Constitution and laws of the United States To make its repudiation of the theories of the Radical faction more marked, the Convention nominated Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, for Vice President, against the protest of that fac-tion, led by Thad. Stevens, who declared that tion, led by Thad. Stevens, who declared that patriot State was but a conquered province, and her loyal son an "alien enemy." The war party hailed the triumph of the President and his restoration policy over the Radicals, and en-dorsed them overwhelmingly. The leaders of that faction, baffled and overthrown, clung to the skirts of the Administration, and were carried with it again into power. The Radical ship launched at Cleveland was abandoned almost launched at Cleveland was abandoned almost before it touched water; and after drifting idly a month or two, sunk unnoticed, and, I regret to add, without its crew. (Applause.) But nothing daunted by the defeat of their recon-struction policy, and the triumph of that of Mr. Lincoln, they renewed the issue with him forthwith, denouncing his policy with unabated rancor and arrogance; and the last public act of his illustrious life was a speech on the 11th of April, 1865, in vindication of his policy and in favor of the immediate and asconditional favor of the immediate and supconditi admission of the Senators and Representatives

from the re-organized States. (Applause.)

Now I ask, in the light of this recital, is it

President Johnson or Congress who is false to
the principles of the war party? The fundamental issue between them is precisely the same mental issue between them is precisely the same as that between Congress and President Life-coln—both Executives holding the States as existing with their constitutions and laws as be fore the rebellion, and as entitled to resume their relations to the General Government by the action of their voters, professing pres-loyalty, qualified under their own laws; a loyalty, qualified under their own laws; and tour Congresses nothing that the States lost their constitutions and laws and rights by re-bellion, and can have them again only at the beillon, and can have them again only at the pleasure of Congress, and on such terms as it may see fit to prescribe. The only difference between the issue then and now is of detail, not of principle—President Lincoln having been more liberal in proposals of pardon than his saccessor, and Congress less exacting and proscriptive in its conditions of restoration then han now. I seemt, therefore, that Congress, and not President Johnson, has proved false to the principles of the party, which placed them in power. [Prolonged applause.] They betray the principles of the glotious war party, who prevent the accomplishment of the great end of

the war-who seek to make it an enemy and an obstruction to remion—who, with distended cheeks, blow the dying embers of the rebellion to light spain its lurid and destructive fires who will have no reunion unless with guaranties of party and sectional dominion,
I am well aware that the Radicals have now

won a majority of the Union party to the support of their disunion policy. I recognize the fact, and mourn the separation which must follow of men united in service and renown throughout the struggle for the preservation of our Government. The ultra leaders renewed on President Johnson the issue they made or President Lincoln, under changed circumstance most favorable to their success. The war has ended: but the hatreds it bred were fresh and strong, and there was no longer a rebeltion South, compelling united councils North and he who was most violent/ in denunciation of rebels, proposed the harshest penaltics and predicted the most terrible results from their restoration to citizenship; was appliaded and became a leader. Hence in Congress, as it the country generally, violence and passion and vain affirms supplanted statesmanship; and the extreme men for and carried the part lash, while abler and better men follower and obeyed it. As Toombs, and Keitt, and Wigfall forced Southern statesmen and patriots into the measures which led to the rebellion by the dread cry of "abolitionists," so Stevens, and Sumner, and Wade forced better Union men than they into their disunion policy by the still more dreaded cry of "trailor." Whatever terrors that cry have for others, it should have none for us. We fought for the Union, and know its value. Now that it is again in peril we can afford to face storms of abuse for it as we have faced more dreadful storms for it before, (Applause.) But, gentlemen, we cannot afford to stand idly by and see it lost or endangered through fear of reproach, or love of the grand old party now put to such base uses; or bate of former enemies of the Union, now willing to help us rescue it from dest/uction by its whilem friends. We are bound as loyal sons of the Union to struggle again to save by whatsoever means are at command. In doing this we become no man's men, and no party's men, (applause ;) we are supporters of the President, only because and while he sustains the Constitution; and we co-operate with the Democracy only because and while it is endangered and they sustain it. (Applause)-Whoever are defenders of the Constitution when imperilled, they are our party; who ever assail it, they are our political focs. (Ap-( saunder The less ultra Radicals tell us that as soon as

the constitutional amendments lately proposed are adopted, and each excluded State shall have ratified them, the Union shall be restored But they forget or ignore that we are bound by a Constitution, obedience to which is the highest duty of citizens, and without obedience our free government will be destroyed. The Committee on reconstruction say: "They will not argue the question whether the late Confederate "They will not States are still States of the Union," as they say that is a "profitless abstraction." If this be so, question whether Congress is bound to then the obey the Constitution of the United States is also a profitless abstraction, for it entitles all States in the Union to be represented in the Senate and the House. If they are out of the Union it is because their acts of secession were valid and effectual under the Constitution; and we violated the Constitution in making war on them for seceding. If they are in it, then Uon gress violates the Constitution in refusing them representation through men personally qualified and duly elected to represent them. The Reconstruction Committee and Congress admit they are in the Union and have governments in allegiance, by submitting the proposed amend-ments to them for ratification, and offering them representation as a reward for ratifying them; for if they were not in the Union, and had not such governments, their action on the amendments would be void. The proposition that these States are in the Union is so incontrovertible, that the Reconstruction Committee were compelled to defend the action of Congress in refusing them representation, by alleging that they had committed a crime. I think the bar of the United States is yet to learn that a State can commit crime known to the law. Who is to try, or convict or sentence a State? This is but a lame and impotent excuse for the the Constitutional power to exclude States from representation at the will of Congress. If they have that power, the Constitution secures no rights to man or State which Congress, at its pleasure, may not take away; the rights guaran tsed by the Constitution to States are as sacred at least as those guaranteed to persons. If they may be lawfully impaired or destroyed by Con gress, then it is omnipotent, We live then un-der a Congress,—not under a Constitution. If thes be so, our Constitution is rottenness, and our proud Republic built on stubble. (Loud

applause.)
I therefore assert that the obstruction policy of Congress is not merely in violation of the principles and objects avowed and recognized by the armies and navies, the people and the President of the United States, from the beginning to the end of the war, but also that it is in direct violation of the Constitution. This ought to be the end of the argument; but, unfortunately, the fact that that policy is gener ally conceded to be unconstitutional is not ugh to condemn it with many, if not a majority of our people, I heard the venerable Ja-cob Collamer say, in 1862, that Senators of the cob Collamer say, in 1862; that Senators of the Cunited States had laughed when he had ob-jected to legislation they deemed expedient on the ground only of its unconstitutionality. "That laugh," said he, "rings in m" years like the knell of the Republic."

The New Orleans Pleayune regrets to record that "Louisiana has been disgraced by a decial of the right of free speech to one of the colored race: If it had happened to a white man, it would not have been either so remarkable or so offensive, but to deny it to one of the nation's It seems that the wards and pets is atrocious." Reverend Armistead Lewis, a colored preacher of the Baptist denomination, in Opelouses, Louisiana, declared that the Radicals are less the friends of the colored race than the Southern men whom they wished to disfranchise, and advised his hearers to choose the latter for their friends and employers. Whereupon the Bureau autocrat of that region, who wishes to compel the negroes to take him, and those who pay him commissions, for their "friends and employ-ers," ordered the reverend colored Lewis to abandon preaching and suspended him from his functions.

THE CONCENTRATION OF TROOPS AT WASH INGTOS.—The Washington correspondent of the troops in this vicinity has given the to easy gerated rumors of the concentration of a large military force of from 25,000 to 30,000 at this point. The fact is that the number of soldiers for some months past has averaged only 2,000 or 3,000, and that several companies of the Twelfth infantry and a few other regular troops have been recently ordered here, the aggregate being less than the usual assignment to the headquarters of a department. It is presumed that the whole number of troops in this city

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TABLES UP1

A COW that has been ranging in the North-western part of Raleigh, for the last five or air assume with my cows and others, no person paying any attention to her. About two menths since size had a calf. I thought best to take her up and advertise has so that the owners might gain some information of her whereabouter.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

I offer, upon easy terms, to sell the preparty where I now reside, one mile from the Capitol, Also, 10 ACRES of Land adjoining Mr. O'Burke, and offer, upon easy terms, to sell the properly where near the city line.

Raleigh, Get 2-4f P. Bancoer

FARM NEAR RALEIGH FOR SALP

If not privately disposed of before Tuesday, the 22rd of the present month, (October,) the above property will then be sold; without reserve, at publicancion, on the premises, 5 miles north of Raleigh innocliately dirthe Oxford Road, and within hair a mile of Millitrook, the first station on the Raleigh 5 Gaston Raitroad. The tract contains about one langer dred and twenty acres, (with about sixty-six zeros a joining, which the purchaser can obtain on coseonable terms) making in all about 186 serves. There is a dwelling with four risoms and free places, and an excellent well of water on the promises. The dwelling instituted in a beautiful grove of large native out as thickory. The place, which is famous for its health to use, is susceptible of leging made one of the post digible county water in the country. The land though not rish, produces well when properly entity and and lies well for improvement. Its nearness of Millbrook, where daily transportation to and from vated and less well for introoveness. Its hearness to Millbrook, where daily transportation to and from Raleigh could be had, white its distance from Raleigh, which would prevent it from depredations subject to places mearer the City, well adapts it for being made a dairy, nursery and vegetable farm.

Terms made case for the purchaser. For particular, the research of the purchaser.

lars or information concerning the property, enquir of L. S. PERRY, at Euleigh, or MAJ. R. FLEMNING Oct 2-2taw2w

PUBLIC SALE.

O's Friday, the 19th, October, we will sell to the highest bidder, on the premises, the PLANTATION,

one mile south of Ridgeway, on R. & G. R. R. in W. ren county, the residence of the late Dr. H. L. Plu ren county, are telephone one, including house, contains 600 acres, well adapted to the growth of wheat, fobacco, coru &c., with an adequate quantity of wood land, original growth, and a larger proportion of highly improve the land thankany other farm in the county. As, a fair proportion of bottom land on a creek, running entirely through the tract.

THE DWELLING is a good two-story house, with 7 rooms; good cabin with stone chimneys; excellent frame barns, goo granary, stables, &c. Also, a good

Orchard of Choice Winter Fruit.

Orchard of Choice Winter Fruit.

The other tract, on the same road, contains 350 acres, 5dof which is good bottom Land, on Fishing Crock, and sufficient wood for fences and fuel, but no house except a larm. Both tracts are in good condition. Dr. Pluminer never made less than 17 bushess wheat per acre on these farms frequently more.

The locality is no healthy and the neighborhood as refined as any in the State. It is in every respect desirable, and it is seiden such a place is offered at anction. One of the subscribers resides on the place, and will show it to my one wishing to see it. Possedon will show it to my one wishing to see it. Possedon will be given is. Janvary, but the privilege of seeding wheat granted immediately.

We Will Also Sell 12 head fat Cattle, 20 head Sheep, 50 barrels old Cora, a good Wheat Thrasher, capable of getting out 30

shels Wheat per day; Two Wheat Respers, SOME EXCELLENT SEED WHEAT, AND OTHER

ARTICLES: TERMS—For land, one-fifth cash; the balance in squal payments of 1 and 2 years, bonds, well seemed, with interest from date—title held until land is paid or. Other property, each. Pole to commence at 11

B. PLUMMER, R. T. ARRINGTON, Executors. Warren Co., N. C., Get 2-dis

ALBERT JOHNSON,

FAMILY GROCER, NORTH SIDE THE MARKET SQUARE.

BEALNIGH N. C.

KEPS ON HAND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of family groceries, of good quality and price

IN HIS ASSOCIATION T WILL BE FOUND.

Coffee. Molnage. Candles.

Spices. Cooking Yeast, Cotton Yaras, Flour, Ment. Bacon, Lard,

Fish, rud 20 Var Smuff, Tobacco-chewing and smoking, Cigars, Choice Liquors, in bottles.

Together with a good assortment of shoes, table ad pocket cuttery, and various other articles, too and pocket enthery, and various other articles, unmorous to mention in so advertisement.

He respectfully invites his friends and the public generally to call and examine his stock and he us generally to call and examine and state with them right.

Rage, old Brass and Copper wanted, for which the highest cash price will be paid.

JUST RECEIVED, 250 bushels White First Corn, very nice, 20 dezen Spades, 10 "Picles, bought low and will be sold terr Oct 1-tf

IMPORTANT SALE OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, COLLEGE FIXTURES.

Library, Stock &c., Belonging to the WARRENTON FEMALE COLLEGE!

O'N Wednesday, the 3rd, day of Get, 1808, will be offered for sale, on the prumines, to the highest bidder, all the FURNITURE, MUSICAL INSTITUTE MENTS, LITSRABY, Steek of Cattie, and all other preparety belonging to the said College.

This property consists in part of the following, (vir.) 6 Plaines, (most of them good,) one Harp, one ficile deen, between forty and fifty Ruds and Mattrasses twenty to thirty Bed Steads, Pillows, Behister, and all necessary coverlids, Sheets, Blackets, Spreads, Counterpanes, &c., for the same, Bircans, Wardinker, Contemnas ; Lounges, Sofias, Carpets, Tables, Chairs, Table Furniture, Crockery, Hlassware, Jars, Jugs, Litchen Furniture, &c., School Books, Library "In pretty good order," about eight heat of Cattie, and of which are good miled Cowes, a one Herse Wagen and Harness, and various other articles not here maned. Terms made known on the day of sale. The sale will commence at 11 o'clock, A. M. and continue from the outer of the continue from the continue the continue N Wednesday, the 3rd, day of Oct. 1808, will

NATHAN MILAM, HORACE PALMER SING JOHN BUXTON WILLIAMS, THOS. A. MONTGOMERY,

NOTICE TO THE VOTERS OF WARF. Announce myself an independent candidate to a present the people of Waka county in the Hote of Counties of the next Legislates of S. C. acpt 24-4f

VII AND AUTHORIZED TO ANNUNCE Commons in the next Legislature.

Sept. 23.—te.