

Tuesday Evening, Oct. 2, 1866.

FOR GOVERNOR, JONATHAN WORTH, OF RANDOLPH.

Our Duty.

So we are to have no formal canvass. We regret this, because we were really anxious that the friends and advocates of the Howard amendment should have come into the field with a regular candidate committed to that issue.

Again, we regret that there is to be no formal canvass, for the reason that we fear our friends, in the absence of a regular opposing candidate to Gov. Worth, may not feel the imperative obligation to exertion, or the necessity of going to the polls, which would otherwise stimulate them.

Once more, then, we beseech the friends of President Johnson and Governor Worth to abstain not one jot or tittle of their vigilance and energy. Let us endorse them both by as nearly unanimous a vote as we possibly can.

Wake Candidates.

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

Messrs. Hays, Perry and Overly announced themselves as candidates for the House of Commons—the two latter briefly and the former at some length.

The principal interest, however, seems to centre in the Senatorial canvass, and the discussion between the opposing candidates, Messrs. Blalock and Jones, 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 degrading measure, and declared that, if he voted at all in the gubernatorial election, it would be for Gov. Worth.

Mr. Blalock's analysis of the Howard amendment 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 antecedents or with his peculiar views on State or local issues. The man who stands up squarely for the policy of President Johnson, and for Gov. Worth, we shall support.

The South Carolina Legislature has authorized the city of Charleston to issue "five bonds," to the amount of \$2,000,000, for the purpose of rebuilding the burnt district of that city.

THE CLEVELAND CONVENTION.

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

The following is an extract from the address 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, ASSOCIATED 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. We owe allegiance to no political party, (great applause), but to our country and its laws.

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 precedent 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 amendment now insisted on by Congress proposes to disfranchise; and authorized the President to recognize such State governments only after Congress had given its consent.

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

That was the only purpose of the war known to, or intended by the army and navy of the United States. All else was to that, an ally. Every soldier and sailor recognized that purpose; none avowed another. That sentiment raised 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 power of the war, and bore aloft our flag after every defeat, and won us all our victories.

Now, what can the people of North Carolina think of Mr. Holden, after reading the above? It will be recalled 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 universal negro suffrage; 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 dare not go home, for I should be murdered—give us that bill, and we can carry Texas on the side of the Union by twenty-five thousand majority." Governor Holden told me the same, and so did everybody except the Virginians!

This statement of Mr. Stevens confirms us fully in what we have believed for some time. Before Mr. Holden went to Washington, we were satisfied, from the teachings of the Standard, 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 anxious 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.

Will Mr. Holden deny it? Did Mr. Holden advise Mr. Stevens to put in his enabling bill, universal negro suffrage as a condition of restoration? Did Mr. Holden intimate to Mr. Stevens that he had been driven from home and was afraid to go back for fear of being murdered? 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 classes may fear the majesty of thielow for their wickedness and lawlessness, but no good man, whatever may be his color, is afraid—no, the process urged in the hint, if he believes himself, is as safe in North Carolina, as Gov. Worth or any other man.

But what can Gen. Dockety or Lewis Thompson, or D. M. Carter, or Capt. Settle, or R. P. Dick, or C. R. Thomas, or E. J. Penberton, or O. H. Dockety, or Dr. Grisson, say to the above disclosure made by Mr. Stevens? Can they stand by Mr. Holden after this? Do they justify him in favor of universal negro suffrage? Do they believe that Mr. Holden, or any other man in North Carolina, speaks truly, if he says he is afraid of being murdered for his political opinions? Will they longer stay in the same political bed with Mr. Holden, after this?

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It 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 pledged 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 been compelled, by the war itself, to pledge its irrevocable faith.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TAKEN UP! A COPY has been running in the North...

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE. I offer, upon easy terms, to sell the property...

FARM NEAR RALEIGH FOR SALE. I have a fine farm for sale, situated on the... containing 500 acres...

PUBLIC SALE. On Friday, the 19th. October, we will sell by the highest bidder, on the premises, the...

THE DWELLING. In a good two-story house, with 12 rooms; good...

Orchard of Choice Winter Fruit. The orchard on the same road, contains 250...

What We Will Sell. 12 head fat Cattle, 20 head Sheep, 50 barrels...

Two Wheat Reapers, SOME EXCELLENT SEED WHEAT, AND OTHER ARTICLES.

ALBERT JOHNSON, FAMILY GROCER, NORTH SIDE THE MARKET SQUARE, RALEIGH, N. C.

IMPORTANT SALE OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, COLLEGE FIXTURES, Library, Stock &c., Belonging to the WARRENTON FEMALE COLLEGE.

NOTICE TO THE FATHERS OF WARR. Announce myself as independent candidate to represent the people of Warren County...

W. J. OVERY as a candidate for the House of Commons in the next Legislature.