

FOR GOVERNOR, JONATHAN WORTH, OF RANDOLPH.

Remember that the election for Governor of the State and members of the Legislature takes place on the third Thursday, it being the 18th day of October.

THE APPROACHING ELECTION—THE SPATE OF THE PEOPLE.

Never, in the whole course of our life, have we witnessed such indifference as that which prevails in reference to the approaching election. But a few days intervene between this and the day of election, yet in many Counties there are no candidates in the field. Many thousands of voters scarcely know that there is to be an election held in the State this Fall, and many thousands who do know it will remain away from the polls.

This indifference, though unwise and much to be deplored, is perfectly natural under the circumstances. Our people deprived of mail facilities by the Government—by the imposition of an unconstitutional test oath, which exclude almost every body from being a postmaster or a mail contractor—are for the most part, in many localities, ignorant of what is going on in the political world.

REPUDIATION.

We learn that in some counties candidates are running for the Legislature on the issue of the repudiation of private contracts. This is a false issue. The Constitution of the United States expressly prohibits the States from passing any laws "impairing the obligation of contracts."

But suppose that the Legislature could absolve men from their private obligations under the laws of the State, what would be gained? They would still be binding under the laws of the United States. The Federal Courts have jurisdiction of all debts of five hundred dollars and over due by citizens of one State to citizens of another State; and if any of the State Legislatures were to prohibit the collection of debts under the State laws, there can be no doubt that Congress would at once give the Federal Courts jurisdiction over small debts.

In this connection we beg leave to call the attention of our readers to the able message of Gov. Orr to the Legislature of South Carolina. Gov. Orr discusses this question with much ability, and makes many sensible suggestions, many of which apply as well to this State as South Carolina.

THE LOYAL CONVENTION.

In pursuance of a previous call, a Convention of "the unmistakably loyal" men of the State, will be held in the city of Raleigh to-day. The principle object of this Convention is to nominate some one of "the unmistakably loyal" as a candidate for Governor in opposition to that honest and noble old patriot, JONATHAN WORTH.

From all that we can learn, the Convention will be a very small affair. Very few Counties will be represented by delegates chosen for that purpose. The great body of those who attend will represent no constituency, but will be self-constituted delegates; representing no body but themselves and a few proscriptionists or "over-straightens." The proscriptionists are doubtless in high spirits now, owing to the manner in which the President was treated by the populace in several of the Western Cities.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Message of Governor Orr.

I have convened the General Assembly in extraordinary session for the purpose of recommending such modifications of existing laws in reference to persons of color as will entitle the tribunals of this State to exercise jurisdiction over them in all cases; such a reorganization of those tribunals as may be best adapted to this end, such enactments as will effect greater certainty as well as economy in the punishment of crime amongst all classes, and, lastly, such measures of relief, as in my judgment are necessary in view of the present condition of the people.

It is a striking anomaly that more than one-half of all the inhabitants of the State are not amenable to trial before State tribunals, and are exempt from all liability to punishment under State laws. In a majority of the districts neither provost nor freedmen's courts are in existence, and persons of color perpetrate crimes with impunity.

Where provost courts are organized, the punishments imposed on freedmen for crime are not in conformity to our laws, and are much lighter than punishments imposed by State courts upon white men for the same offences. The laws of every well regulated State should operate equally upon all the inhabitants, and if a white man is punishable by death for arson or burglary, there is no justice or propriety in permitting a freedman to escape for a like offence with a fine or short imprisonment.

When our laws are so modified that all persons may be tried before the same tribunal, and upon conviction subjected to the same punishment, for the same class of offences, all reason for the interference of federal authority with the administration of justice will have ceased, and no impediment will exist to the jurisdiction of the State courts over all cases, civil and criminal.

The prevalence of crime among the whites as well as blacks, in every part of the State admonish us that the criminal code is defective, and that the punishments imposed by it are inadequate to deter offenders. The penalties attaching to crime are fine, imprisonment, whipping, and death. The death penalty is imposed on conviction for murder, arson, burglary, and other crimes, but the repugnance of juries to convict and impose that fearful penalty, except for murder and two or three other enormous crimes against society, often enables the guilty to escape the most trifling pretext, and even when persons are convicted in such cases, the verdict is usually accompanied by recommendation to Executive clemency.

After recommending the establishment of a penitentiary, the more rigid enforcement of the vagrancy law, the passing of some measures for the relief of debtors in consequence of the setting aside of the Stay law (which action of the Supreme Court by the way, the Governor approves), the adoption of a plan for meeting the distress which will be occasioned by the failure of the provision crops, and the suspension of the Capitulation tax upon freedmen, the Governor concludes:

The work of reorganization and reconstruction is progressing slowly but steadily. Our Senators and Representatives have not been admitted to seats in the federal Congress, and we have received no relaxation from onerous taxation notwithstanding we have been denied representation. It is believed, however, that our fellow citizens in the North and West will not much longer permit this flagrant injustice to be continued.

The object of every judicial investigation is to ascertain the truth, and when found to dispense justice in conformity thereto. With intelligent judges and discriminating juries, correct conclusions will be more certainly attained by hearing every fact, whatever may be the character or color of the witness.

In the second paragraph of the section already quoted the General Assembly has reached the same conclusion; for in all cases where persons of color are allowed to testify, all persons, including parties, are declared competent witnesses. Would it not be eminently wise to adopt the same rule in all courts, and extend it to all persons?

In civil cases the testimony of persons of color is oftentimes requisite to elucidate the facts and secure a just decision. They constitute a majority of the entire population of the State, and of necessity, sole witnesses of contracts and transactions between white persons. Shall the parties in such cases be denied justice by excluding the only evidence to secure it because of an apprehension unreliable? Would it not be more in accordance with an established rule to receive the evidence and weigh its value?

In the law of evidence the character and standing of a witness goes to affect the credibility and not his competency. Why not in the case of the person of color follow this rule to its logical conclusion? In criminal cases these considerations weigh with peculiar force. The negro is readily deceived and corrupted, and becomes an easy prey to the machinations of depraved white men, and past experience teaches that he is employed to execute the most dishonest purposes, and with impunity to the principal, because of his exclusion as a witness from the courts of justice.

The dishonest may object to the extension of this right to all cases, because it reduces the field for his nefarious operations, but if the good and virtuous are protected society is amply compensated for the change. Men of probity and integrity have no reason to apprehend any evil consequences from the change. The discrimination of intelligent judges and juries will be a shield against unjust charges, supported by false swearing, and the same intelligence will bring the really guilty to condign punishment. The great increase of crime among

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The municipal authorities at Philadelphia (are Radicals) refused to extend to the President any courtesies during his late visit to that city. The president of the Second Ward Republican Club resents the insult thus offered the Chief Magistrate of the nation. He says: Having witnessed in sorrow the disgraceful action of the party of which I have been an active member all my life, I felt I could no longer affiliate myself with such a political organization. I have, therefore, joined the Johnson Club of this ward, intending hereafter to act with a party who appear to have some sense of honor and decency.

(Signed) SAMUEL R. BLEYLER.

FIVE NEGROES SENTENCED TO BE HUNG.—We learn from the Washington Star that four Alexandria negroes who murdered and robbed Mr. Lyles, of Maryland, on the 14th of August, were sentenced to be hung at the recent term of the upper Marlboro Court. William Jones, also a negro, convicted of rape upon a white woman, was also at the same term of the court sentenced to be hung.

CANADA AND THE FRENCH.—A Toronto dispatch says a complete armament of Armstrong guns, to equip two batteries of volunteer militia, are on the way from England. The government will purchase one thousand horses immediately for use by huzzars and artillery.

Two Men Over The Falls Of Niagara.—Sept 13—Two men, while attempting to cross the river just above Niagara Falls, yesterday afternoon, had their boat struck by a squall, forcing it into the rapids, and thence over the falls. The men were Mr. Cooder, said to be the postmaster at Chippewa, and the other a ferryman.

We learn from the Lynchburg News that wheat is so scarce in that market that the mills are doing absolutely nothing. The total receipts since the opening of the season are estimated not to exceed three thousand bushels.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.—The Trustees of this College met in Charlotte, on the 12th inst.—The resignation of the President, Rev. Dr. Kilpatrick, was accepted. He goes to Lexington, Va., as a Professor in Washington College. The Board determined to reorganize the Faculty and to reinvigorate the institution. Prof. Richardson, of the University of Mississippi, was elected Professor of Latin and Greek, and Prof. J. M. Anderson Professor of Belles Lettres.

A GOOD GUESS.—The Public Treasurer estimated, last winter, that the recent session of the Convention would cost \$30,000. The session actually cost \$30,486.—Sensational.

James Bennett has been arrested in Indianapolis with the hearts of five rich widows in his possession. Amount of income not stated.

Mr. Albert Pike is announced as one of the editors of a projected magazine to be entitled The Southern Mason, and to be published at Natchez, Miss.

The wife of Mr. Henry Witley, a resident of the town of Worth, Illinois, was bitten by a mad dog about two weeks since. She was taken with the hydrophobia a short time afterwards, and died from the effects of the disease. The death of the wife distracted the husband. He became possessed with the idea that he was also attacked with the dreadful disease, and on the 7th instant, strangely enough drowned himself in a stream of water near the town.

Hon. Francis Woodbury, ex-Senator, died at Savannah, Ga., on the 13th inst., of hydrophobia, having been bitten some two months ago by a lady's lap-dog. Not supposing the animal mad, he paid no attention to the bite.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald states that he has reason to believe that Mr. Davis will be released in a few days on bail—that the President has desired that he should be brought to trial, but that, as it is understood in official circles his trial will not take place at the October term, his release may be look for soon after, but not till after that time. It is also stated that Mr. Davis had been offered his release on condition of his leaving the country never to return, and that he indignantly rejected it on those terms.

The Houston Telegraph has good authority for stating that General Magruder will return to the United States shortly and become a good loyal citizen thereof.

IMPEACHMENT OF THE PRESIDENT.—A Boston correspondent of the National Intelligencer writes: "I have learned here that Mr. Boutwell, who is good authority on this point, has given assurances that articles of impeachment will be offered, and carried by the House at the next session."

A large company was poisoned at a wedding in Person county, N. C., last week, by eating custard made in brass kettles. Among the victims was was Judge Reade. All are recovering.

ALLEN & BROTHERS, IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN CHINA, GLASS & QUEENSWARE, Nos. 23 & 25 South Fourth Street, (Between Market and Chestnut St.) Philadelphia.

GEORGE N. ALLEN, THEO. M. ALLEN, IMPROVED PATENT GLASS AGENTS, Glass blown or by the Package, at Manufacturers Prices. sept 20-21.

WM. M. FARRAN, ROBT. D. WOOD, FARRAN & WOOD, IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Hats, Caps, Furs & Straw Goods, No. 51 North Third street, (Between Market and Arch.) Philadelphia. sept. 20, 1866. 1w-6m

JAS. W. RIDDLE, J. FURNEY SMITH, JNO. C. SHERBORNE, W. CALVIN MOORE, Riddle, Sherborne & Co., IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods, 438 MARKET STREET, (Below Fifth, & 433 Merchant Street.) Philadelphia. sept. 20, 1866. 1w-1m

J. S. BISHOP, D. W. CHAMBERS, T. M. ROGERS, NOBLE SMITH, Hess, Rogers & Chambers, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF HOSIERY, GLOVES, Fancy Goods, etc., etc. No. 411 Market street, Philadelphia. sept 20, 1866. 1w-6m

CHAR. E. MORGAN, ALBERT FAYIN, WM. E. BISHOP, R. S. KLEINHOFF, CHARLES E. MORGAN & Co., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF DRY GOODS, 519 Market Street, below Sixth, Philadelphia. sept 20, 1866. 1w-3m

HENRY WHEELER, OF NORTH CAROLINA, WITH James Palmer & Co., WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, AND DEALERS IN OILS, PAINTS, GLASS, DYE-STUFFS, No. 439 Market street, PHILADELPHIA. sept 20, 1866. 1w-6m

M. J. MOORE, OF STOKES CO., N. C. WITH Hood, Boonbright & Co., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods, No. 529 Market street, (226 Commerce St.) PHILADELPHIA. sept 20, 1866. 1w-6m

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS. HENRY W. BELCHER & CO., SUCCESSORS TO SACKETT, BELCHER & CO., Wholesale Grocers, AT THE OLD STAND, 28 and 30 Reade street, East Broadway, NEW YORK. sept 20, 1866. 1w-6m

H. L. FOSTER, W. H. WHITEHEAD, C. W. GARRETT, E. YOUNG, ARCH. YOUNG, GARRETT & CO., MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN CLOTHING, 33 Warren and 29 Murray street, (Corner of Church.) New York. sept 20, 1866. 1w-6m

W. A. RANSOM, D. W. GERR, A. F. HANSON, R. H. BOYD, W. A. RANSOM & CO., (LATE J. M. RANSOM & CO.) Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Boots, Shoes, Leather, &c., 384 and 386 Broadway, New York. sept 20, 1866. 1w-3m

JOHN G. DAVIS, EMERSON RHODES, JNO A. ANDERSON, CASH HOUSE, DAVIS, RHODES & CO., IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, Nos. 93 and 95 Franklin street, (Between Broadway & Church St.) New York. sept 20, 1866. 1w-1m

Equity Sale of Land. ON SATURDAY, THE 6TH DAY OF OCTOBER next, I will offer for sale at the Court House in Salisbury, the land belonging to the estate of Sophia Best, deceased, consisting of two tracts, one containing 135 ACRES, adjoining the lands of T. W. Haynes, J. W. Fisher and others, on which is an excellent new two story dwelling house, painted, with all necessary out buildings and a blacksmith shop. This place has about six acres of fine meadow land, about forty acres of wood land and the balance in a good state of cultivation. It is 34 miles from Salisbury. The other tract contains 104 ACRES, adjoining the lands of A. Bencini, Michael Brown, J. W. Fisher and others. Fifteen acres of this tract is fresh land in a high state of cultivation and the remainder is all heavily timbered. It is 34 miles from Salisbury and is excellent land and produces well. The terms of the sale are 12 months credit with interest after six months. Bond and security. LUKE BLACKMER, C. & M. E. Aug 24, 1866. [Pp for \$15.] 1w&wd.