FOR GOVERNOR, JONATHAN WORTH OF RANDOLPH.

I THE RANGES, BASSOR.

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

THE APPROACHING BLEC. TION-THE APATHY OF THE PROPLE.

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. Upon their unreserved submission to the National authority-upon their acceptance in good faith of the terms of surrender imposed by the military authorities, and the Chief Executive of the Nation they expected to be restored to all the rights and privileges of citizens of the United States. They were a thousand times assured during the war, that it was waged by the government of the United States only for the purpose of restoring the Union. They were informed that there were vacant scats in Congress awaiting to be filled by their representatives whenever they should present themselves properly accredited. All these promises were broken by the Radical party which controls Congress. Under these circumstances our people have become disheartened. They have, to a great extent, lost all interest in public 'affairs .--They seem to be disposed to attend altogether to their private affairs, and let the country take care of itself. Until the great question of restoration is settled, they think they can accomplish nothing by going to the polls.

This indifference, though unwise and much to be deployed, is perfectly natural under the circumstances. Our people deprived of mail tacilities by the Government-by the imposition of an uncoustitutional test oath, which exclude s almost every body from being a postmaster or a mail contractor-are for the most part, in in many localities, ignorant of what is going on in the political world. It cannot be wondered at that they should take but little interest in the affairs of the government. They are not at all aware of the great importance of the approaching elec- may be best adapted to this end, such ention. Mighty issues both as regards State actments as will effect greater certainty as National politics will be presented to the next Legislature. There never was a time when it was more important that wise men and able Statesmen should be sent to the Legislature than the present. We wish the people all over the State could understand this, and would elect able, thoughtful and discreet men to represent them. In times like the present we want no extreme men, no rash men, but men of moderation, firmness, prudence and caution to legislate for us. None should be elected who is not a true and reliable conservative, and who does not fully sustain the policy of President Johnson and Gov. Worth

"THE LOYALICONVENTION." In pursuance of a previous call, a Con-

vention of "the unmistakeably loyal" m'n of the State, will be held in the city of Raleigh to-day. The principle object of this Convention is to nominate some one Never, in the whole course of our life, of "the unmistakeably loyal" as a candidate for Governor in opposition to that honest and noble old patrot, JONATHAN WORTH. Who their nominee will be we cannot certainly tell, but it will most probably be Gen. Logan, or some other third rate man. We do not believe that they can get any man of a high order of 'talent to accept of a nomination at their hands. 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 coustituency, but will be self-constituted delegates; representing no body but themselves and a few proscriptionists or "overstraights." 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. They are, no doubt, also highly elated at the defection of the New York Herald. But they should remember that the Herald is a mercenary sheet. As to the significance of the riotous demonstrations at Indianapolis and other places in the West on the occasion of the President's visit, they prove but little. At all events we would as soon take the President's opinion in the matter as that of any other man. He has had great experience as a canvasser among the people, and his judgment heretofore has been unerring .-He returns to Washington in very high spirits. He is confident of success, and as long as he is hopeful there is nothing to fear. We bid all conservatives among us to be of good cheer. Whoever may be

the candidate of the Radicals for Governor in this State they will be badly beaten.

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 well as economy in the punishment of crime

the court be quarterly, or oftener, if ne-ture as will secure a transfer of ju-Court, and the defendants tried on indictment without presentment or true bill ; that, with the consent of the parties, in eivil cases, or of the defendant in criminal cases, the presiding judge may hear and death penalty is imposed on conviction for determine any cause or indictment without murder, arson, burglary, and other crimes. the invention of a petit jury ; that the petit but the repugnance of juries to convict and jury shall consist of twelve and the venire impose that fearful penalty, except for of eighteen; that in case of the acquittal of murder and two or three other enormous t, that the prosecution was irrivolous and and even when persons are convicted in of the nation. He says : groundless, and when such certificate is giv- such cases, the verdict is usually accomon that the prosecutor be liable for all costs panied by recommendation to Executive incurred : that no other security to prosecute be required by a magistrate from a complainant than his own recognizance ; of a penitentiary, the more rigid enforcethat the jurisdiction of the court in civil cases be extended to \$200 ; and that the some measures for the relief of debtors in in each case they may try.

By the thirtieth section of the "Act to the way, the Governor approves,) the adopstablish District Courts " it is provided tion of a plan for meeting the distress which " that in every case-civil and tribunal-in | will be occasioned by the failure of the pro which a person of color is a party, or which vision crops, and the suspension of the effects the person or property of a person Capitation tax upon f.eedmen, the Goverof color, persons of color shall be competent witnesses. The accused in such a criminal case, and the parties in every such civil case may be witnesses, and so may every other | Our Senators and Representatives have not person who is a competent witness," &c. The first paragraph of the section admitting persons of color to testify in all cases where themselves or their race are directly have been denied representation. It is beinterested, and excluding them by implication in all cases where they are not interested, cannot be reconciled with sound pol- permit this flagrant injustice to be continicy or just discrimination. They are admit- ued. The State government is entirely reted in that class of cases where their inter- organized: The law courts held their regest, sympathy, association, and feeling ular sessions in the spring, and despatched would be most likely to pervert their con- much business which has been accumulasciences and invite to false swearing, and are ting for years, and very generally cleared excluded from testifying in all cases where the criminal dockets. The courts of channo motive could exist to swear falsely ex- cery have also been regularly held in all cept that of a depraved heart. The dis- the circuits. The machinery justice is in tinction is illogical and indefensible, and it full operation, and private rights and pubcannot be denied that it has its foundation lic wrongs can be enforced and punished. in a prejudice against the caste of the ne- However much all may deplore that the gro. If the rules of evidence in all courts progress of the State has been retarded. were so modified as to make all persons and its property paralyzed by loss of forand parties competent witnesses in their tune and credit, and by short crons, the own and all other cases, no possible dan- wise and manly course for our people is to ger could result from it. Many of the States of the Union, and several of the civ-regrets, meet adversity with a stout heart ized countries of the Old World have tried and brave hands, and through the approvthe experiment and the result proves that ing smiles of gracious heaven, our venerathe cause of truth and justice has been there-by promoted. ble mother will again be prosperous, and her children contented and happy. by promoted.

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 the dungeon, opened the massive iron door cases where persons of color are allowed to then closed it again, and the lovers were

ved on you to so modify existing "A man who has the pr

fective, and that the punishments imposed by it are inadequate to deter offenders .-The penalties attaching to crime are fine, imprisonment, whipping, and death. The

clemency. ment of the vagrancy law, the passing of law (which action of the Supreme Court by

nor concludes : The work of reorganization and recon struction is progressing slowly but steadily been admitted to seats in the federal Congress, and we have received no relaxation from operous taxation notwithstanding we lieved, however, that our fellow citizens in the North and West will not much longer

Emmet and his Love.

'Twas the evening of a lovely day-the last day of the noble and ill-fated Emmet. A young girl stood in the castle gate and desire admittance into the dungeon. She was closely veiled, and the keeper could not imagine who she was, nor that any one of such proud bearing should be an humble suppliant at the prison door .---However, he granted the boon, led her to Belles Lettres.

South Carolina. Gov. Orr discusses this many sensible suggestions, many of which upply as well to this State as South Carolina. times in a year, for many years, but the chances are that in time he will gather the sundered filaments, and seek to reunite them in an everlasting bond."

> The municipal authorities at Philadel-phia (are Radicals) refused to extend to the President any courtesies during his late visit to that city. The president of the defendant the judge be authorized to crimes against society, often enables the the Second Ward Republican Club resents certify, if, in his opinion, the facts justify guilty to escape the most trifling pretext, the insult thus offered the Chief Magistrate

> Having witnessed in sorrow the disgraceful action of the party of which I have been an active member all my life, After recommending the establishment I fett 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 same be paul for their services by a fee tax consequence of the setting aside of the Stay party who appear to have some sense of honor and decency.

(Signed) SAMUEL R. BLEYLER.

FIVE NEGROES SENTENCED TO BE J. S. HERS. HUNG .- We learn from the Washington Star that the 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 FENIANS .- A To- CHAS. E. MOBGAN, ronto dispatch says a complete armament | WM. B. BUCK. 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, vesterday 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.

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 Taistees 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. Rich-ardson, of the University of Mississippi, was eledted Professor of Latin and Greek. and Prof. J. M. Anderson Professor of

A GOOD GUESS .- The Public Treasurer



ALLEN & ALLOSE

REPUBLATION.

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." No man can be a member of the Legislature without first taking an oath to support that Constitution. How, then, can be vote for any such law without a flagrant violation of the solemn obligations of that oath.

le gained ! They would still be binding under the laws of the United States. The debts of five hundred dollars and over due by over all cases, civil and criminal. citizens of one State to citizens of another State; and if any of the State Legislano doubt that Congress would at once give all inhabitants alike. the Federal Courts jurisdiction over small debts. The result would be that all the Northern creditors of our citizens would soon proceed to enforce collection in the Courts of the United States. Further jurisdiction committed to them." than this, our citizens would assign their claims to some citizen of another State, who would bring suit for the same in the Federal Courts. The whole mitting the right of the State to legislate

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. Some of their gravest offences against society are tried before military commissions, but the long delay in bringing the criminal to justice, the necessity oftentimes of removing him to a remote place where a commission is organized for trial, the difficulty of securing the attendance of witnesses, and the expense devolved upon the prosecutor, conspire to render such tribunals

wholly inefficient in punishing the guilty or deterring others from perpetrating crimes.

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 per-But suppose that the Legislature could sons may be tried before the same tribunal, absolve men from their private obligations and upon conviction subjected to the same under the laws of the State, what would 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 Federal Courts have jurisdiction of all exist to the jurisdiction of the State courts convict the offenders ; and will the law-of

In the series of acts passed in December last, known as the code, there are various the negro ! The well-being of the State discriminations against freedmen which tures were to prohibit the collection of should be repealed, and civil rights and lidebts under the State laws, there can be abilities, as to crime, should be accorded to

The last section of the "Act to establish District Courts " provides that "the judges elected under this act shall not be commissioned antil the Governor shall be satisfied that they will be permitted to exercise the duces the field for his nefarious operations.

The judges have not been commissioned having satisfied myself that they would not be permitted by the military authorities to exercise jurisdiction over persons of color, which was the main purpose in establishing intelligent judges and juries will be a shield lovely Sarah Curran. Italy contains her result, then, of any such l-gislation, ad. the court. The District court may, how- against unjust charges, supported by false last remains; its flowerets breathe their ever, be made invaluable by increasing its swearing, and the same intelligence will fragrance over her grave, and lulling notes

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 per-

sons ? 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 shrewd and cunning continue to put the negro forward in the commission of crime, and they go unwhipped of justice because the law forbids that the testimony of the negro shall be heard. Does not the exclusion of persons of color make them invaluable accessories to the perpetration of crime? How can society be protected against that large class of infomous crimes. now so prevalent in this State unless, by making the negro a competent witness, we avail ourselves of all accessible evidence to the State continue to offer a reward to the dishonest to further attempt and corrupt

materially depends upon the elev, t'on of this class of our popoulation, and if there girl lay upon the bed of death. Oh ! it was no other argument in behalf of their admissability to the courts, the tendency of such a measure to elevate their moral and intellectual character would be sufficient.

The dishonest may object to the extension of this right to all cases, because it rebut 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

wall, with a downcast head, and his arms sion of the Convention would cost \$30,000. folded against his breast. Gently she raised the veil from her face and Emmet nel. turned turned to gaze upon all that earth

contained fos him-the girl whose sunny brow in the days of boyhood had been his polar star-the maiden who had sometimes made him think the world was all sunshine. The chains sounded like a death-knell to his cars, and she wept like a child. Emmet said but little, yet he pressed her warmly to his bosom, and their feelings held a silent meeting-such a meeting, perchance, as is held in heaven only when we part no more. In a low voice he besought her not to forget him when the cold grave received his inanimate body-he spoke of by gone-days, the happy hours f childhood, when his hope's were bright and glorious-and he concluded by requesting her sometimes to visit the places and scenes that were hallowed to his memory from the days of his childhood, and, though the world might pronounce his

name with scorn and contempt, he prayed she would still cling to him when all others should forget. Hark ! the bell sounded, and he remem-

bered the hour of execution. The turnkey entered, and, after dashing the tears from his eyes, he separated them from their long embrace, and led the lady from the dangeon. At the entrance she turnd and their eyes met-they could not say farewell, the door swung upon its heavy hinges and they parted forever. No, not forever ; is there not a Heaven ? At sunrise next morning he suffered cloriously, a martyr to his country and

liberty. And one-o'er her the myrtte showers Its leaves by soft winds fanned : She fuded midst Italian flowers-

The last of their fair band.

'Twas in the land of Italy; it was a gorgeous time of sunset in Italy. What a magnificent scene! A pale emaciated was hard to die, far from her home in this beautiful land where the flowers bloom perennial, and the balmy air comes freshly to the pining soul. Oh ! no; her star has set; the brightness of her dream has faded; her heart was broken. When ties have been formed on earth-close, burning ties-what is more heart-rending and agonizing to the spirit than to find at last the beloved one is snatched, and all our love given to a passing flower. Enough; she died the betrothed of Robert Emmet-the

alone. He was leaning against the prison estimated, last winter, that the recent ses-The session actually cost \$30,486 .- Senti-

> 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 neur the town.

Hon. Francis Woodbury, ex-Senator, died at Savanah, 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 rcleased 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

The Houston Telegoaph 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 produces well. week, by eating custard made in brass. thus, would be to transfer all collections in civil, and restricting it in bring the really guilty to condign punish. of the shepherd's lute sound a requiem to kettles. Among the vistims was was was thus, would be to transfer all collections criminal cases to offences punishable with ment. The great increase of crime among ber memory.

Wholesale Grocrs. AT THE OLD STAND. 28 and 30 Reade street, East Broadway, NEW YORK. sept 20, 1866 tw-6m W. H WHITEBEAD, H. L. FOSTER. W. GARRETT E. YOUNG ARCH. YOUNG. GARRETT & CO. MANUPACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN CLOTHING 33 Warren and 29 Murray street. (Corner of Church.) New York. tw-6m W. A RANSOM.] REMOVAL. S. W. GEER. 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 tw-Sm JOHN G DAVIS, | EMERSON RHODES, | JNO & ANDERSON CASH HOUSE. DAVIS, RHODES, & CO., IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN POREICN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS. Nos. 93 and 95 Franklin street, (Between Broadway & Church Sta.) New York. sept-90, 1965. tw-In

Equity Sale of Land.

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 black-smith 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. Benciui, 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. If is 34 miles from Salisbury and is excellent land and

The terms of the sale are 12 months credit with interest after six months. Bond and security. LUKE BLACKMER, C. & M. E. Ang. 24. 1886. [Pr fee \$15.] tw4tdewtd.