

CONSERVATIVE State Executive Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR:

Z. B. VANCE,

OF MECKLENBURG.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR:

COL. ED. D. HALL,

OF NEW HANOVER.

For Secretary of State:

ROBERT W. BEST,

Of Greene.

For Treasurer:

KEMP P. BATTLE,

Of Wake.

For Auditor:

S. W. BURGIN,

Of Buncombe.

For Superintendent of Public Works:

SAMUEL F. PATTERSON,

Of Caldwell.

For Supt. of Public Instruction:

REV. BRAXTON CRAVEN,

Of Randolph.

For Attorney General:

SION H. ROGERS,

Of Wake.

Supreme Court Judges.

RICHMOND M. PEARSON, of Yadkin, Wm. H. BATTLE, of Orange, EDWIN G. READE, of Person, MATTHIAS E. MANLY, of Craven, A. S. MERRIMON, of Buncombe,

[The last list, if the number of judges, as proposed, is increased to five.]

Superior Court.

1st District, David A. Barnes, of Hertford.

2nd " Ed. J. Warren, of Beaufort.

3rd " George V. Strong, of Wayne.

4th " Wm. S. Devane, of N. Hanover.

5th " R. P. Buxton, of Cumberland.

6th " R. B. Gillam, of Granville.

7th " Thos. Ruffin, Jr., of Alamance.

8th " F. E. Shober, of Rowan.

9th " Wm. M. Shipp, of Lincoln.

10th " Anderson Mitchell, of Iredell.

11th " John L. Bailey, of Buncombe.

12th " B. T. Davidson, of Macon.

Nominations.

It is with sincere pleasure and satisfaction that we place at the head of our columns the names of the distinguished North Carolinians put in nomination for our State offices, in opposition to the recent nominations of the Radical party in North Carolina. Ever since we have been engaged in every effort to the support of our State Conservative nominees, take occasion to show fully that they are well worthy the trust and confidence of our people. We will content ourselves here with simply pleading whatever ability and influence we may possess, as journalists, in their behalf, and urging upon every Conservative, in every county and district, to arouse himself, and to work unweariedly and assiduously to bestow upon North Carolina a Conservative triumph over the enemies of her welfare and most vital interests.

As to the great leader of all, that gifted orator and statesman, and unyielding patriot, Zebulon Vance, no tribute of praise from us can do him justice. His name, his past history, and his great services, are the common property of his native State. In the past, when calamities thickened about us, his unselfish devotion to the welfare of North Carolina was conspicuous and untiring, and to day he will be hailed as the man of all best fitted for the high position for which he is proposed—Governor of the State of North Carolina.

DIFFICULTY IN LUMBERING.—We regret to learn that an unfortunate affair took place last week in Lumberton—a general row and fight between whites and negroes, in which several were badly beaten and one man was stabbed and nearly killed. The whole disturbance grew out of a trifling difference around a wagon, and had no component in any political quarrel, as was at first reported here. We learn that the name of the wounded man is Graham, (white); he was stabbed in the back by a negro woman, and it is supposed that the wound is mortal.

COUNTY COURT.—The March Term of the County Court for Cumberland is in session in this town this week, D. McNeill, Esq., Chairman. We are informed that there are but few cases on the State Docket.

CONSERVATIVE MEETING.—In pursuance with a previous notice, there is to be a meeting of the Conservatives of Cumberland County, at the Court House to-day at twelve o'clock. The hour for the publication of our paper will not admit of our giving any notice of our proceedings this week. Let every good citizen attend, and let all combine in energy and zeal to cooperate with the recent action of the State Conservative Convention. It is no time now for hesitancy and delay.

THANKS.—We return our thanks to Messrs. J. K. Kyle & Co. for a couple of beautiful broad cloth vest patterns. They are selling them at \$1 each, a remarkably low price, for they are a good and handsome article. A good chance is here offered for splendid bargains. See their advt.

WIND STORM.—March is generally said enter upon his course as a "lamb" and depart as a "lion." But assuredly he came roaring upon us this year. From a little after dark on Sunday evening, the 1st, until this morning, a fearful storm has been sweeping over this section. We have not been informed of any particular cases of damage to property, but we are certain that the high wind must have done much injury.

COUNTY COURT CLERK.—We are glad to be able to state that the recent appointment by the magistrates of Cumberland County of William Warden to succeed Jesse T. Warden as Clerk of the County Court, has been confirmed by Genl. Canby, and that Mr. Warden enters regularly upon his duties at this term.

DISASTROUS FIRE.—Last Thursday night, at about midnight, the inmates of the residence of Mrs Hyatt, two or three miles from town, were awakened to find the house in flames. By great exertion they succeeded in saving a portion of the household furniture, but we regret to learn that the loss was almost entire, it being impossible to check the fire. It is supposed that the smoke house was first on fire, which was then communicated to the dwelling. The members of the family believe it to have been incendiary.

LECTURE.—Night Rev. Bishop Atkinson delivered an exceedingly instructive and entertaining lecture in the Fayetteville Hall, on Saturday evening last. This lecture was in behalf of the Charity School of St. John's Church, at the solicitation of the Ladies' Benevolent Association, and the Bishop selected as his subject, "Personal Recollections of the Orators and Oratory of England." The lecturer's discourse was full of agreeable and entertaining personal reminiscence; and afforded much pleasure to the large audience, and we are sorry that comparatively so few heard the address.

COUNTY CANVASSERS.—The State Executive Committee has appointed the following canvassers for Cumberland County, viz: Hon. T. C. Fuller, Hon. J. G. Shephard, Col. W. McRay, Capt. B. Robinson, Capt. W. B. Ray, D. McNeill, H. McNeill, John A. McArthur, J. H. Myrver, W. J. Kelly, and Joseph A. Brett, Esqs.

NORTH CAROLINA CONVENTION ORDERED BY CONGRESS TO FRAME A STATE CONSTITUTION.

NIGHT SESSION.

Thursday, Feb. 20, P. M.

The Convention was called to order, according to adjournment, at 7 o'clock.

The suffrage question was resumed, Rev. Mr. Walker on the floor. He, in alluding to Mr. Ellis' remarks, said that he (Mr. Ellis) had only used the argument, that had been used in this State for the last one hundred years, viz: That God had created one class inferior, and to be made slaves of, &c. He argued that the simple ability to read and write did not qualify a man pre-eminently for suffrage. The negroes had been intelligent enough to support the party that was striving to raise them from their oppressed condition. They had been intelligent enough to be loyal to the Government, and their services in defence of the country, if nothing else, entitled them to our gratitude, and they should be enfranchised.

In lauding the colored race, he said from what came under his immediate observation in his own county, the colored man was superior to the white, in some particulars—temperance, for instance.

In regard to the disfranchisement of certain men, he could not ignore the fact that for four years treason and bloodshed had swept over the land, and now, instead of submission and duty, we find defiance and disorder. Whether they should be admitted to the ballot, then, was the question to be asked. He believed that some men, who had gone into the service of the Confederate States, of their own accord, had, in good faith, returned to their allegiance, but there were men here still defiant and rebellious; they could not surely expect to have all the rights and privileges of true and "loyal" men.

Mr. Parker commenced a speech by abusing Andrew Johnson and contending that Congress had legally all the power it claimed in governing these Southern States, and more so. In regard to disfranchisement, he was sorry that there was such a difference of opinion among the Western delegates. Reason should govern them, not passion. They should not legislate in a vindictive manner. Though threats had been indulged in on this floor, yet he would not be thrown off his guard. They should leave all party measures and interests to the extent of the State. He did not believe in the power of this Convention to disfranchise anybody.

It had been said that there were men enough in this State hostile to the Government to control the State, if allowed to vote, but this is not so. He did not wish to place a clause in the Constitution that disfranchises men that did not go with the Republican party, but would declare universal suffrage and equal rights and privileges to all. He thought there was more safety in a liberal course than in a restrictive one. If men were to be punished, this was not the tribunal to try them. If you pursue a harsh course, it will be a feather in the caps of the "rebels." The people of the West are for the most part Union men, but they are not yet satisfied about this thing you call negro equality.—Though we were elected by large majorities, yet, if you examine the statistics, you will find that not a half a vote was cast.

Mr. Ray said that it was to endanger our safety to give rebels the ballot. They had given no signs of repentance, and until they did, he wanted them to be kept down. Universal negro suffrage was a fixed fact, and he was sorry that so many gentlemen favored universal white suffrage.

Mr. Holt said that while the Convention was on this question of disfranchisement, he hoped the cases of the deserters from the Confederate army, not only in this State, not only in this city, BUT SITTING NOW IN THIS HALL, might be investigated—men who volunteered, but who, when called upon to expose their cowardly cringes, deserted, not on account of love for the Union, but because they were too miserably cowardly to face fire. Men who, in 1861, threw up their hats, shouted for the Confederate flag, men who taught us secession, now come cowardly on their knees, professing to be truly loyal and deserving.

Hood, (negro), by consent of the House, replied to Mr. Ellis' speech. He occupied the floor for some time.

On motion of Mr. Abbott, the House adjourned.

MORNING SESSION.

Friday, Feb. 21, 1868.

Hood (negro) said the Reporter of the Sentinel had misrepresented him, unintentionally, in regard to the notice given by him of the introduction of an ordinance lifting the fine upon Justices of the Peace and ministers of the gospel celebrating the rights of matrimony. He (Hood, negro), wished the ordinance read.

The Chair objected, saying that it could be read at the proper time. He did not think anything emanating from the Sentinel would have much effect, and he had no idea of having the document read merely to please the Sentinel!

Hood (negro) replied it might have been misunderstood, and he wished it read, in order that its meaning might be made plain.

RESOLUTIONS, ORDINANCES, &c.

Mr. Jones, of Washington, a resolution requiring the Secretary of State to provide the Convention with stationery, &c. Mr. Jones said that the Secretary had, according to law, provided his office with the necessary articles, and if he had been called upon, would have furnished them, thus saving the State great necessary expense. On motion of Mr. J. the rules were suspended and the resolution was adopted.

The ordinance of Hood (negro) of which he gave notice yesterday, was next taken up and read.

The ordinance recites that, on account of

an act of the Legislature, prohibiting marriages, unless under license from the County Court Clerk, such marriage is illegal and subjects himself to fine. On account of the death of the Clerk of Cumberland County Court, commissions had been issued by certain Magistrates (Messrs. McRae, Lett and Pemberton), to certain Ministers and Justices to celebrate marriages, and the Ministers and Justices celebrating the rites of matrimony, under the commissions, should be exempted from all fines.

The rules were suspended and the ordinance was adopted.

SPECIAL ORDERS—SUFFRAGE.

Mr. Pool said that this was the most important question that had yet been before the Convention, he would postpone his call for the previous question until to-morrow.

Mr. Kinney next expatiated. He was next to the oldest man in the House, having cast his first vote in 1807. He indulged in a good many ancient reminiscences about things which, as he had not been able to read and write, he knew nothing about. He told, too, how he had, when Chairman of the Registration Board in his county, prevented a young man from registering, who told him that he had fought in the Confederate army and would do so again. He (Kinney) if it was in his power, would provide that no Minister of the Gospel, who had prayed for the success of the Confederacy, should vote. He had stated upon his canvass, and felt so now, that he was in favor of disfranchising all that Congress had put under the ban, for life, and as for taxing those men thus deprived of their rights, he would tax their property as long as they held a dollar's worth in this State. He could not for his life forgive them and not one of them should, by his vote, be admitted to the ballot-box.

Mr. Parker thought that both Republicans and Conservatives would make mischief by going into extremes. He did not believe the enfranchisement of those disfranchised would endanger the safety of the Government. He did not believe the acts of Congress required them to disfranchise any of our fellow-citizens. It was not in keeping with the Republican doctrine; it was bad policy and dangerous, subversive to the best interests of the State. He could not, with clear conscience, advocate a Constitution that contained a clause disfranchising a portion of our fellow-citizens.

Mr. Rich gave notice that he would occupy the floor this evening.

Mr. Graham, of Orange, said that the Chairman of this Committee on Suffrage (Pool) had given notice that he would move the previous question. He hoped the courtesy of the Republican party on this floor would give Mr. Durham an opportunity to reply to their attacks upon their (Messrs. Durham and Graham's) minority report, this evening at the conclusion of Rich's remarks.

On motion, the House adjourned until 7 o'clock this evening.

NIGHT SESSION.

Friday, Feb. 21, 1868.

The Convention was called to order at 7 o'clock.

The suffrage question was again taken up. Rich, who was entitled to the floor, said that when he secured the floor, this morning he hoped to have recovered from his hoarse condition, but he was unable to do so, and he had condensed them so as only to detain the House a few minutes.

The Secretary read the paper. It contained the usual argument in behalf of universal negro suffrage, and opposed the disfranchisement of any class of white men. A large portion of those already disfranchised were loyal and law-abiding men, and viewing the matter in a purely business point of view, they would gain more by a kind and lenient course than they could possibly by a harsh one. It must be confessed that the Republican party had lost ground in the North by legislating in a restrictive manner.

Rich was in favor of enfranchising all, and of presenting a just and wise Constitution—thereby healing up all party strife and contention, and uniting all the people in bonds of love and affection.

Durham said that, at first, it was his intention not to speak, as he regarded this matter of negro suffrage as a settled thing for the present, and he well knew that nothing that they could say would stop Radicalism in its blind and mad career. He had been surprised and amused at the direction the debate had taken. It was extraordinary in the extreme. For the last three days and nights this measure had been discussed in purely a party point of view—not, as it should be, in a high-minded, statesman-like manner, with an eye single to the interest of the country.

It had been discussed solely for the advancement of the Republican party. At the same time, he was amused to see how frightened the gentleman on the other side were, and how they kicked the poor old dead "rebellion," when there was no danger. A stranger coming into this Hall, would have supposed the rebellion just in its incipency, instead of having been dead for three years—and that life and death were at stake to crush it out. It had become his duty to defend his honest white constituents, and the Conservative gentlemen who thought and acted with him, from the unjust and unfounded insinuations that rebellious sentiments were lurking in their bosoms.

He had the honor or dishonor (whichever you choose) to belong to the committee on Suffrage, and had been called, in conjunction with Mr. Graham, to offer a minority report, in which were embodied the sentiments of the honest, intelligent white citizens of this State. Mr. Pool, the Chairman of the committee, in his speech the other day, had said, in taking up the report, that he would divest it of all its finery. He started with the first section, and said that he (Pool) did not wonder that we (the Conservatives) look with fear and apprehension upon the admission of so large a class of ignorant blacks to the ballot-box, for he knew that vote would be thrown with the Radical party. A most finery argument.

He (Mr. Durham) did not know whether Mr. Pool had been a slave-owner or not, but he would venture the assertion that, six years ago Mr. Pool advocated and believed in the right of holding slaves, as much as any other man in the State.

Heaton made a long speech on suffrage, and in conclusion was followed by Durham, who said that he hoped that Pool would not, according to his notice, call the previous question at this hour, as he found that he was compelled to reply briefly to the remarks of Heaton. He (Durham) thought the invocation of the spirit of George Washington was merely made to hush the moun-

tain death-rattle that was about to be sounded over the death of the liberties of the people of this State. Washington was himself a large slaveholder, and never a word fell from his lips advocating the freeing of those slaves in order to give them suffrage and privileges, to the degradation of a portion of his own people and fellow-citizens. In regard to the foul aspersions cast upon the people of this State, who had done their duty to their country in defending its sacred rights, he would defend them, or, at least, that portion of them who were his constituents. As to the outrages and wrongs perpetrated upon humanity, he could charge ten cases upon Northern troops to where one was committed by the Southern soldiers in the late war. Northern men charged upon us the commission of a great wrong in attempting a separation from the Union. That was their version of it, but he honestly believed that wrongs had been inflicted; that our rights had been outraged, and we acted as men should act—took up arms to resist encroachments; and those who assailed their honesty in so acting, and their belief in the justness of their cause, spoke most falsely.

Believe now in the principles upon which the war was fought, but we accept the issue of that war as settling forever that for which we contended. We have accepted that as a legitimate result of the war; and we accept it the part of a magnanimous conqueror to say that a large class of our intelligent fellow-citizens shall go down to their graves deprived of their rights as citizens? The real intention of the Radicals in this matter was to persecute all men who will not swear to support the Republican party. Some of you do not say it directly, but you do indirectly, while Candler and Congleton have, with more boldness, come out and said so openly. All of you in truth and fact, legislate for the same end. This is a pretty Constitution to offer the should-be free and intelligent citizens of this State! You come out and say plainly, that failing to make them come into your measures by honorable argument, you intend, by infamous test oaths, to keep them from opposing you at the ballot-box.

Candler wished to refer him to the Constitution adopted by Alabama. Durham replied that it was as infamous and iniquitous as the measure with which this Convention would outrage the people of this State. The people of Alabama had lurched it back in their teeth, though the negroes had a large majority in the State. It was too monstrous and hellish for even them to swallow.

Mr. Candler replied that loyal men had framed it. Mr. Durham: "Loyal! loyal! There goes that perverted word again! It did not come well from a man who had deserted the Confederate cause, after he had, of his own free will and accord, volunteered in its service." Mr. Candler replied that he was a young man, not of age, when he did it, and he soon found that he was in the wrong.

Mr. Durham. Yes, I have seen men under fire, whose not very praiseworthy conduct seemed to indicate that they had come to the conclusion that they had got into the "wrong pew." I was not of age when the war commenced. I had no vote, but if I had, I should have voted for secession, believing it to be a right and a sacred one. I fought the war through, and to-day am proud of my record, believing now, as I did then, that our cause was just and true. But at the surrender, I whole people of this State.

Durham ably argued, for some time the various propositions contained in the reports, and the various amendments and substitutes proposed, and concluded by branding the whole thing as a vile and iniquitous measure, gotten up to choke off all opposition to the Radical party.

Mr. Heaton replied in quite a lengthy argument.

Mr. Ashley was next rampant upon Mr. Durham's allusion to the causes that led to the rebellion, &c.

Mr. Candler, one of the signers of a minority report, said he had not changed his opinion in regard to it one iota. He was in favor of disfranchising all "traitors," especially Gov. Graham and Vance, whose influence and ability were worth thousands of votes.

Mr. Ashley was next rampant upon Mr. Durham's allusion to the causes that led to the rebellion, &c.

Mr. Heaton replied that various Conservative gentlemen had endeavored to call attention to this matter, but had not succeeded in gaining a recognition from the Chair.

He, in the name of the people of the State and in the name of his constituents, denounced this illegal appropriation of the people's money.

Various other points of order were sprung upon Mr. Heaton, when he took his seat, saying, "Yes, you rule out of order everything that has a tendency to show to the people the reckless extravagance with which you squander their money."

Mr. Candler renewed his motion to adjourn to to-morrow, and the motion was amended, provided.

The Radical Nominating Convention.

The State Radical Convention to nominate candidates under the new Constitution, met here to-day in Tucker Hall. There was a large gathering of blacks at the Convention. X. P. Giddens was nominated for Governor. Col. Heaton gets the nomination for Congress from the Newbern district.

Mr. Hedrick, of Orange, offered the following resolution in the Radical Nominating Convention, to-day: Resolved, That no person shall receive from this Convention a nomination on the State ticket who is disqualified from holding office either by the re-constitution of the Congress or by the fourteenth article of the Constitution of the United States, known as the Howard Amendment.

Mr. Hedrick urged the passage of this resolution, on the ground that reconstruction should be in the hands of those who did not need to be pardoned for participation in the rebellion, and that the laws and Constitution of the United States were in force in North Carolina. The friends of Mr. Holden, who is disqualified under the laws for his prominent participation in the war, refused to entertain the resolution, and laid it on the table.

Capt. Lee, the Holden candidate for Sheriff of Wake county, virtually moved to expel Mr. Hedrick from the Convention for offering this resolution, but at the instance of Col. Heaton, the matter was dropped.

RALEIGH, Feb. 27.—P. M. The Convention met to-day and adjourned at an early hour to attend the Radical nominating Convention.

The body up to 3 o'clock had made the following nominations: For Governor, W. W. Holden, of Wake county; Lt. Governor, Todd H. Hadden, of Wake county; Secretary of State, H. J. Manning, of Wake county; Treasurer, D. A. Jenkins, of Gaston county; Auditor, H. B. Hadden, of Davidson county; Superintendent of Public Works, C. L. Harris, of Wake county; Superiorintendent of Public Instruction, Rev. A. C. H. Pearson, presnt Chief Justice, R. P. Dick, of Guilford county; W. B. Rodman, of Beaufort county, and perhaps two more. Superior Court Judges, first circuit, C. C. Pool, of Pasquotank county; second circuit, E. W. Jones, of Washington county; third circuit, C. R. Thomas, of Craven county; fourth circuit, E. L. Russell, Jr., of Brunswick county; fifth circuit, R. P. Heaton, of Cumberland county. There are seven others to be nominated.

The following nominations were made by the district meetings held here: First Congressional District—John R. French, of Washington city, said not to be a citizen of this State; Second Congressional District—Col. David Heaton, of Ohio; Third Congressional District—Col. J. T. Dawson, of Ohio.

It is said that J. H. Hodges (negro) was first nominated, but declined, giving as a reason that the Radical Congress did not wish negroes elected to that body.

An Ordinance on Distillation of Grain. PASSED FEBRUARY 15, 1868. WHEREAS, In consequence of the rapid reduction of the small crop of corn in this State, the prices of food have already greatly advanced, and money being unusually scarce, great destitution already exists and starvation must inevitably follow speedily; Therefore, in order that all the grain still on hand may be reserved for bread, and famine at least in a degree averted:

Be it ordained by the people of North Carolina in Convention assembled, That from and after the passage of this bill until the first day of November, 1868, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to distill corn or any other grain into intoxicating liquors.

Be it further ordained, That any person or persons who shall be guilty of a violation of this ordinance, on being convicted before a competent court, shall pay a fine of \$50 for the first offence, \$100 for the second offence, and for the third offence his distillery shall be closed by the Sheriff. In this ordinance, each day in which the distillery is in operation shall be counted a separate offence.

Be it further ordained, That all fines recovered under this ordinance, after the lawful costs are deducted, shall be paid into the Treasury of the county in which the conviction takes place, for the benefit of the poor supported by said county.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20. THE FIGHT WITH INDIANS IN ARIZONA.—Late Arizona advices give the particulars of the fight between the Walahia Indians, under three principal chiefs, and a force of United States troops, resulting in a success to the latter. The Indians were armed with the Henry, Spencer and Sharp rifles, and fought with great bravery. Twenty-five Indians were killed and wounded. A scouting party of soldiers, under command of Lieutenant Stevenson, were ambushed by Indians, but succeeded in escaping without loss of life. Lieutenant Stevenson, it is feared, is fatally wounded. One soldier was slightly wounded.

New Advertisements.

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March 3. A. W. STEEL, 100-121.

to the late war, he did not mean to classify the masses of the men, who had fought in the late war, as murderers, but only included such as President Davis and Gov. Vance, &c. On motion of Mr. French, of Chowan, the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, Feb. 27. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Pepper, (Chaplain of 40th U. S. Colored Troops).

Mr. Candler moved to adjourn until 7 o'clock this evening, but withdrew it, in order to allow Mr. Holden to rise to a question of privilege.

Mr. Holden wished to know by what authority the postage on large packets of mail that regularly went from this Hall, every day, was paid out of the people's money. He thought that they received high enough per diem, to pay for their own correspondence. Mr. Kinney rose to a point of order, saying that the gentleman was not speaking in a question of privilege.

The Chair thought that a resolution in regard to the matter should be offered.

Mr. Holden replied that various Conservative gentlemen had endeavored to call attention to this matter, but had not succeeded in gaining a recognition from the Chair.

He, in the name of the people of the State and in the name of his constituents, denounced this illegal appropriation of the people's money.

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