The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battle field and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet well the Chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the angels of our nature."—

FOR CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION. NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

Gen. JOSEPH C. ABBOTT, S. S. ASHLEY, A. H. GALLOWAY.

Hon. William A. Graham and Hi Letter.

Under date of October 10th, the above named gentleman was kind enough to give to the people of North Carolina his opinion, in regard to the propriety of holding a Constitutional Convention. It is not to be denied that Mr. GRAHAM is the brains of the "Conservatives" in this State; and if there is any man who carries the State in his breeches pocket he is the man, and therefore his influence is not to be denied. When he speaks, he speaks by authority. and his voice, unfortunately in our opinion, is heard in all corners of the State. W once voted for WILLIAM A. GRAHAM for Vice President of the United States, and knowing somewhat of his character, we are not disposed to speak of him indecorously. Nor do we intend to review his letter at this time, but simply wish now to call attension to a certain portion which seems like an atttempt to pervert facts. We refer to the following paragraph:

The elective franchise is not necessary to the protection of any rights or immunities of the freedmen before the law. By present Constitution, and the Bill of Rights which has stood untouched since 1776, the free colored man is now, and always has been, entitled to all the guarrantees as to above, proclaims that "elections ought to life, liberty, security and property, which are vouchsafed to the white men, as much so as women, minors and adults of the white race, who have not paid public taxes. The question before us therefore is not one of protection to him, but whether he is qualified for the exercise of political power here, which is denied to him in so many States of the North.

It is true that Mr. GRAHAM in the above, speaks of the bill of rights, but he cannot help knowing that the statutes of North Carolina deprived free persons of color of the rights of other men, and that therefore his statement, or at the least the inference which he desired to be drawn from it, to the effect that free persons of color in North Carolina enjoyed the same rights as other people, is not correct. We quote from the Revised Code of North Carolina of 1855.

Here is one section (54), on page 575, as follows:

54. It shall not be lawful for any free negro to migrate into this State; and if one shall do so, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor during all the time of his stay, and may be indicted from time to time, until he removes out of the State; and on every conviction shall be fined five hundred dollars, for the payment of which he may be hired out as hereinafter directed. Provided, however, that such free negro shall not be indicted within thirty days after the payment of the fine, or the expiration of the term of service, adjudged and suffered on a previous conviction. Also, the following section (59), page

576: 59. If any free person of color shall preach or exhort in public, or in any manner officiate as a preacher or teacher in any prayer-meeting, or other association for worship, where slaves of different families are collected together, he shall

be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor; and on conviction, shall, for each offence, receive not exceeding thirty-nine lashes on his bare back. Also, the following section (64), page

64. If a free negro shall entertain any slave in his house, during Sunday, or in the night be-tween sunset and sunrise, he shall forfeit and pay two dollars for every offence, for the use of the county in which the offence shall be committed. Also, the following section (66), of same

66. If any free negro shall wear or carry about his person, or keep in his house, any shot-gun, musket, rifle, pistol, sword, dagger, or bowie-knife, unless he shall have obtained a license faithful to the Constitution of the United therefor from the court of pleas and quarter-sessions of his county, within one year next preceding the time of the wearing, keeping, or carrying thereof, he shall be guilty of a misde-

Also, the following section (75), pages 578 and 579:

direct the sheriff to hire out such free negro publicly at the court house door, during the term of court, to any person who will pay the fine, or the greatest part thereof, for the services of the free negro for the shortest space of time, not exceeding five years; and the hirer shall have all such power and authority over, and the same rights to control the services of, such free negro, as masters have over free negro apprentices.

Also, the following section (11), page

11. Free negroes working in any of said swamps, shall procure from the clerks of the swamps, shall procure from the clerks of the proper counties, a similar description of themselves, certified as above directed, and keep it ready at all times when so engaged to be exhibited. And if any free person of color shall wilfully work in any of said swamps without such copy, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor; and, on conviction, may be punished at the discretion of the court, by fine, whipping, and imprisonment, or any of them.

Also, the following section (33), page

33. No county court shall tax any free person of color for the support and maintenance of common schools; and no person descended from negro ancestors to the fourth generation inclusive, shall be taught in said schools,

Now Mr. GRAHAM can not deny the records by the authority of this State-under the Bill of Rights and Constitution under which these people have lived. If desired by any one who may think as this gentleman writes we can go on indefinitely in our quotations -showing where a man of color, though was bound to respect,"—what little the law claimed the preservation of our nationality had left to him was ignored by the fact that public opinion gave him not even the little the law accorded, - wherever met, under whatever circumstances soever he might be placed, the legal inference in his case was that he was a slave, and to throw upon him the burthen of proof; every black man was considered a slave, until he proved himself otherwise. Read the Revised Code, and tel

us if in this day, "the elective franchise is not necessary to the protection of any rights r immunities of the freedmen before the aw." Read the law as given, and answer if the colored man always has been entitled to all the guarantees as to life, liberty, security, and property which are vouchsafed to the white men, as much so as women, minors and adults of the white race who have not paid public taxes."

We regret that so distinguished a gentleman as Mr. GRAHAM, has not yet learned that great changes follow great commotions in the political, as well as the physical world. By the war, brought about against the able argument of Mr. GRAHAM, in which he foretold with prophetic words many of these great changes, and combatted the doctrines of secession with a skill and eloquence unsurpassed in modern times—one of these changes made necessary to protect loyal colored men, was the right of suffrage by the government of our common country, Does Mr. GRAHAM believe that unassisted by that power, that one of these Southern States would have given them this right According to Mr. GRAHAM's theory, loyal men, because they were colored, are entitled to no share in the fruits of the victory over rebellion, save to be permitted to occupy their statue quo, and the war should only terminate to them--the subject, if not the cause of it-in allowing them to be legislated for by those who had always lorded over them. Again, Mr. GRAHAM says:

The Bill of Rights of the State, from 1776 until now, proclaims that "elections ought to be free." It is a noteworthy fact that, in France, where, so far as elections are allowed, universal manhood suffrage prevails, under the first Bonaparte in 1804, and under the third in 1852, a Republican form of government was converted into a mon-archial or despotic one, through the ceremony of an election, and by a vote of the people ap-proaching to unanimity. These were, of course, attributed only to the influence of duress and

The Bill of Rights of this State, as quoted be free," says Mr. GRAHAM. Yet does he pretend to deny that in this State there never was a free election. Who could vote for LINCOLN save at fearful personal risks Who dared to take the stump for FREMONT? Where did ever freedom come out into the sunlight in a land of slavery? In France, free suffrage exists. When in 1852 the French people cast 8,000,000 votes for NAPOLEON III., they so voted because they believed that they could confide in the man and gladly chose between a strong government, and anarchy and confusion. They judged rightly; they saved their nation. The Gælic races are not the Anglo-Saxon, yet, they in France have not erred greatly in many years—a strong argument for manhood suffrage.

Mr. Graham argues with great ability his cause-provided his premises are correct; he speaks continually of the unconstitutionality of the law under which the Convention is called, the qualifications of the delegates voters, &c. The war, the last Court of appeal, settled the question of the right of the general government to legislate for what was clearly theirs to give-for in that final arbritrement the States in rebellion, did not win the suit.

In regard to the idea of the negroes gaining the ascendency in this State-Mr. GRA-HAM's own words show there is nothing to apprehend, for he tells us the white population of North Carolina in 1860 was in the proportion of about two to one and after deducting those who are disfranchised the majority of voters of the former will stand to that of the latter somewhat in that propor-

We must confess that this prevents any fear of the colored people governing this State-and the whites having so very large a majority will we infer, continue as heretofore, "the depository of the political power States as it ever was or as that of any other State in the Union is now" we shall most heartily rejoice. But, with all respect for the opinions of Mr. GRAHAM, we must say that 70,000 men. free men can hardly trust to the 75. When a free negro shall be convicted of any offence against the criminal laws of the State, and sentenced to pay a fine, and it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court, that he is equal rights with the other citizens of the whites all their rights, interests, hopes and unable to pay the fine imposed, (which shall in all cases be equal to the costs,) the court shall United States—and to be counted as men not as chattels.

We have known Mr. GRAHAM politically many years of our life. We regret that talents of such high order as he is endowed with, are not rather used to promote harmony, to smooth over the bitterness engendered by this terrible war than to be spent in useless argument against what the war has declared to be against us. A gentleman of so great influence could do so much to conciliate, so much to bind up the wounds of the past. Mr. GRAHAM has not lifted the veil and told us what may come should these Southern States refuse to listen to reason and treat with contumacy the generous offers of the government.

Mr. GRAHAM writes against a Convention, and against a new Constitution because he says the old one is good enough, and has always secured to the free colored man-all the "guarantees as to life, liberty, security and property, which are vouchsaved to the white men, &c." We respectfully invite his attention to the Revised Code and ask him to reverse his decisions.

When the first gun against Fort Sumter threatened the disintegration of our territory we as a people sprang to arms, and, high to be the gage of battle.—N. Y. Herald.

The first gun was fired on Fort Sumter, April 12th, 1861. Four days elapsed before the Herald "sprung to arms" and then it was at the instigation of a good natured crowd of about ten thousand people.

The Bay State Shoe Company of Worcester divides one fourth of its profits among the work Proscription.

The Wilmington Post, under the above cap-ion, discourses of "Conservatism" and "Democ-acy," and tells the "men of business of the racy," and tells the "men of business of the North" that if they come to the sunny South and invest their money, they will do so under the invitation by "these people" to be "serfs and slaves." These remarks are based upon extracts from a Richmond paper, in which employees are urged to discharge the negroes who voted the Huanicutt ticket. This tirade against proscription comes with an ill grace from a paper which advocates a party that is remarkable for its practice. We suppose that no man who voted advocates a party that is remarkable for its practice. We suppose that no man who voted against radicalism would find public or private employment from its advocates, if others who entertained opposite opinions could be procured. And we do not see why the aiders and abettors of Hunnicutt should complain if their employers prefer to give work to those who are of their own mode of thinking. We presume the Post employs men of its own kidney in preference to "Conservatives."—Norfolk Journal.

Neighbor, you commit a grave mistake. We have never uttered the language, in the sense used, and as to employing men of "our own kidney in preference to 'Conservatives'," we have this to say: we despise a man who would proscribe anybody for opinions sake. And in evidence of this we will state that every person connected with this paper with the exception of the writer hereot, from Assistant down to Devil, lived in the South during the war. Each and every one will bear witness that we never asked what their political views were, and moreover that we have never sought, directly or indirectly to influence them in any way. Incidentally we know that most of them, if not all, were in the Confederate service. Our principal Assistant gained no little, well merited, distinction for his sacrifices, and others served creditably with the gallant North Carolina troops. In business matters we never let politics interfere. We shall ever, as heretofore, be governed by circumstances. The man who makes our interest his own, is the man for us.

It is charged that a glaring election fraud has been traced to Gov. Geary. The facts confirm the statement.

We find the above in the Norfolk Virginian. Reference is made, doubtless, to Gov. GEARY, of Pennsylvania, and a purer minded man never lived. But it is part of a systematic effort to break down the influence of every leading Republican by attacking character in a way not to be reached.

Governor GEARY's great crime is in being true to his own conscience. His career as a public man has been a marked one. He commanded the 2d Pennsylvania volunteers during the Mexican war, and was in all the battles from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico. Mr. Polk appointed him the first Post Master at San Francisco after the acquisition of California. He was elected Alcalde of the city twice, and was elected the first Mayor after the adoption of the State Constitution. Returning to the Eastern States in 1851 he was soon after appointed Governor of Kansas by President PIERCE. Up to this time he had acted with the Democratic party. His high our stock of sense of justice compelled him to take a Whig view of Kansas affairs-and he was, of course, recalled; he felt no doubt then that it was better to be right than to be Governor of a Territory. In 1861 he took service in the Union army and served until the triumphant end, and in 1866 succeeded Governor CURTIN as Governor of Pennsylvania.

In all these public positions he acquitted himself as an honest impartial man. His probity of character is too well known to be now injured by the circulation of such unjust rumors as we have quoted above.

ROBBERY.-We learn that, on the night the 24th., as Mr. Geo. W. McCade, of Johnston County, was returning from this City to his home in that County, after having in every variety. made some valuable purchases for himself and neighbors, which were stowed away in SHAWLS. his cart, he was set upon by two negroes and robbed of everything he had. Among the articles stolen were a box of crockery, valued at nearly \$100, a sack of flour, some meat, shoes, calico, &c.

On Friday, B. J. Perkinson, Esq., living about six miles from Raleigh on the Smithfield road, having his suspicious excited, arrested two negroes in the neighborhood, found the property and recovered the whole of it. In his capacity as magistrate, he had them before him and ordered their committal to jail. They were brought to this City. and, we learn, bailed for their appearance at the next term of our Court .- Sentinel.

DEATH OF MAJ. W. F. COLLINS .- We regret to learn that this gentleman died at his residence, at Ridgeway, on Saturday. Major Collins was a public-spirited and kindhearted citizen, and was well known throughout the State,-having served for years as Public Comptroller and for some time as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina.

His funeral will take place in this City, this afternoon, upon the arrivral of the Weldon train. - Sentinel.

CONSERVATIVE MEETING AT AUBURN.-A meeting of the Conservatives of Auburn was held on Saturday. Proceedings in our next. Delegates were appointed to the County Convention, and the following preference for candidates expressed, viz: Hon. D. G. Fowle, W. J. Busbee, Esq., Rev. B. T. Blake, and J. J. Overby, Esq., Cols. Russ and Faribault made capital speeches .-Sentinel.

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TWENTY FIRKINS CHOICE BUTTER. FORTY FIRKINS

NATURAL LARD

100 BOXES FACTORY,

EXTRA CREAM AND DAIRY CHEESE,

BARRELS POTATOES, ONIONS and APPLES, GEO. MYERS', 11 and 13 Front St. CHAS. D. MYERS, Agent.

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2,000 Pieces Prints. at 9 cents to 18 cents.

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SATINETTS, CASSIMERES, &c., at Prices which Dety Competition.

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FREDERICKSBURG CASSIMERES and other Southern productions, which we sell at Manufacturers' prices.

HOSIERY.

Our House has always been proverbial for the superior stock of HOSIERY kept. We offer 2,000 dozen Men's Women's and Children's Hose, at very low prices. Also Men's, Women's and

Under garments

BLANKETS, CLOAKS, BROAD CLOTHS.

Our Stock of

Our Stock of

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will compare favorably with any retail stock in the country. We offer 300 dozen

TOWELS, and TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, DOYLAS,

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PILLOW COTTON. BLANKETS, BED QUILTS,

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Dress Trimmings, Buttons,

etc., is the largest in the South. The Ladies are especially invited to an examination of this department of our Stock.

Wholesale Buyers Cash

are respectfully requested to give us a call, as our large retail trade enables us to offer goods by wholesale at prices so low as to defy competition.

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Our Corps of assistants,

are attentive and courteous. Buyers, of all clas ses will receive from them respectful attention. Our old friends and the public generally are invited to attend.

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SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF White, Granite & Common

Crockery,

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Plates, Cups and Saucers. Dishes, Bakers, Nappies, Pitchers, Bowls, Ewers, and Basins, Chambers, Sugars, Creamers, Butter Dishes, Gra-

vy Boats, Tumblers, Gob. blets, Salts, Spices and Preserve Jars, &c., &c., &c., &c.

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WANTED. WHITE OAK AND HICKORY TIM-BER-Logs or Bolts.

AM now paying TEN DOLLARS PER CORD for White Oak Bolts; sawed into 34 or 68 inch lengths. Bolts may be quartered or not, as Contractors may prefer. Wood must be sound and free of knots, not less than 14 inches in diameter, and suitable for sawing staves. I will also contract for

100 M. FEET CYPRESS LOGS, to be not less than 15 inches in diameter at the small end, and cut into 10, 12, or 14, feet

All logs to be sound heart Cypress, free of knots, and suitable for sawing Shingles. Also, Juniper, Poplar, &c., wanted.

TERMS:-CASH ON DELIVERY at my wharf, foot of Castle Street. All timber subject to inspection. J. C. MANN,

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Aug. 5, 1867.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Beards Patent Self-Adjusting Tie THE MOST SIMPLE AND GREATEST IMPROVEMENT OF THE AGE FOR

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HAVING SOLD LARGELY LAST SEASON THE PATENT LOCK TIE,

we can recommend them to give entire satisfac-tion. We have taken the Agency for the State, and will continue to keep a large supply on hand. For one Ten and upwards, to dealers, a liberal

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MILLER SHINGLE MACHINE, which is one of the best machines for sawing

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The saw first enters the bolts on the side, and consequently turns out better work than can be done by most other machines. It is simple in its construction, not liable to get out of repair, and is built entirely of iron.

It occupies a space of four feet by six, but can be built of any size, the ones now in use being for staves or shingles from 33 inches down.

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