SCIENTIFIC.—A Boston journal describes an extraordinary "frost flower" of Russia, which has been produced, it is said, in Boston, in a temperature of artificial cold, in the following words:

This wonderful plant, or rather flower, is found only in the Northern boundaries of Siberia, where the snow is eternal. It was discovered in 1863 by Count Swinoskoff, the eminent botanist, who was ennobled by the Czar for his discovery. Bursting from the frozen snow on the first day of the year, it grows to the height of three feet, and flowers on the third day, remains in flower for twenty-four hours and then dissolves itself into its original element—stem, leaves and flowers being of the finest snow. The stalk is about one inch in diameter; the leaves, three in number, in the broadest part are an inch and a half in width, and are covered with infinitesimal cones of snow; they grow only on one side of the stalk, to the north, curving gracefully in the same direction. The flower when fully expanded is in shape a perfect star; the petals are three inches in length, half an inch wide in the broadest parts, and tapering sharply to a point. These are also interlaced one with another, in a beautiful manner, forming the most delicate basket of frost work that the eye ever beheld; for truly this is frost work the most wonderful. The anthers are five in number, and on the third day after the birth of the "flower of snow," are to be seen on the extremities thereof, trembling and glittering like diamonds, the seeds of this wonderful flower, about as large as a pin's head! The old botanist says when first he beheld this flower, "I was dumb with astonishment; filled with wonderment, which gave way to joy the most ecstatic on beholding this wonderful work of nature, this remarkable phenomenon of snow. To see this flower springing from the snowy desert—born of its own composite atoms; I touched the stem of one lightly, but it fell at my touch, and a morsel of snow only remained in my hand." Gathering some of the flowers in snow in order to preserve the little diamond like seed, he hied to St. Petersburg with to him the greatest prize of his life time.

All through the year they were kept in snow, and on the first day of the year following the Court of St. Petersburg were delighted with the bursting forth of the wonderful "frost flower!" Our friends in Boston succeeded in obtaining several of the seeds, and all through the summer and autumn they have been imbedded in snow brought at great expense from the White Mountains and the coast of Labrador, and they now have the most unbounded satisfaction and pleasure in announcing that all signs are favorable to the realization of their fondest hopes, the production of the "flower of snow." The snow and ice are in a large glass refrigerator, with the thermometer forty-five degrees below zero, and the solid bed of snow has already begun to show little fissures and a slight bulging in the centre; unmistakable evidences of the forthcoming of the phenomenon.

PRESIDENTIAL TEMPTATIONS.—A Washington letter says:

A good, and what is better, an unpublished and authentic story about Mr. Lincoln came to me the other day from a "reliable" friend, which may as well be set up in your types now as at any other time.—Conversing with Hon. James A. Briggs, formerly State agent of Ohio in New York, one day at the White House, the late President said, in reference to the rush of office-seekers, and their ingenious devices to secure his attention; "Why, Briggs, I believe there is even a system of female brokerage in offices, here in Washington, for I am constantly beset by women of all sorts, high and low, pretty and ugly, modest, and the other sort. Here, yesterday, a very handsome young woman called; she would not take a denial, was admitted, and went straight to work soliciting a certain office for somebody supposed to be her husband. She plead his cause dexterously, eloquently, and at times was almost successful by her importunate entreaties. By degrees she came closer and closer to me, as I sat in my chair, until really her face came so near my own that I thought she wanted me to kiss her. When my indignation came to my relief, and drawing myself back and straightening myself up, I gave her the proper sort of a look, and said: "Mrs. ——, you are very pretty, and it's very tempting, BUT I WON'T."

If that isn't as good a Lincoln reminiscence as any of Carpenter's, I am much mistaken, and those who knew and loved Old Abe can easily fill in all the gaps in its telling with those peculiar tones and gestures which his friends all well remember. When I heard the story told, I could not help remarking: "I don't believe James Buchanan would have withstood that temptation so well." Do you, Mr. Editor? And it is only humane to hope that Mr. Lincoln's successor is not compelled to undergo the torture of such temptations.

GREAT INVENTION—*No More Steamboat Explosions—The Spray Condenser.*—Mr. John F. Ferguson, a practical steamboat engineer of 30 years' experience, has perfected a model of an improved spray condenser, applicable to any high pressure engine on the Western waters.

One of the greatest merits of the condenser consists in the fact that it at once turns our high-pressure engines into low-pressure, and that, at one blow, as it were, deprives our Western boats of their terrible fame of being as dangerous as a powder magazine, or more explosive than the most dangerous gases.—The high-pressure engines, by using the Spray condenser, become low-pressure at once, attaining the same power with sixty pounds pressure as is now required with one hundred and twenty or one hundred and eighty.

Mr. Ferguson has exhibited his model to the best practical mechanics and engineers, both in this city and Albany; also to the scientific engine builders and mechanics of both cities, who indorse it with unqualified approval.

The merits of the improved condenser are manifold, being able to condense one hundred and twenty pounds of steam, and from a vacum of thirteen pounds, a fact to all who are conversant with the application of steam, that establishes its utility and certain success. It cannot weigh over half as much as the condensers now in use, and being quite simple in form and application any engineer can use it.

Mr. Ferguson has been a life-long citizen of Louisville; first served an apprenticeship to the trade, and has been an engineer on the Western steamers nearly all his life, and is fully conversant with all the wants, defects and requirements and uses of steam on the Western rivers. He has been in constant service, and was engineer many years ago of course, of the far-famed, peerless Peytona, the fastest steamer that ever turned a wheel on the Western waters.

On one occasion she made the trip from New Orleans to Owensdoro in four days, when some portion of her machinery gave way; an on another occasion she made the run from Evansville to Portland, 260 miles, in thirteen hours.

Mr. Ferguson is still engaged as engineer on the river, and has been on all kinds of boats, all sizes, little and big, and was the engineer of the famous low-pressure, J. A. Cotten, built there just on the outbreak of the war. She was in the lower trade.

The spray condenser is a great desideratum on our Western rivers, and we hope to hear that it has been brought into general use especially on passenger steamers.

"When Nineveh has departed and Palmyra is in ruins; when Imperial Rome has fallen, and the Pyramids themselves are sinking to decay, it is no wonder, that my old coat should be getting seedy at the elbows."

Tri-Weekly Standard.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, - - JUNE 7, 1866.

Mr. Dick "is willing to submit, in all events, to the Constitution of the United States." Pray, who is not as it now stands? But we are not willing to submit to such as one as Thad. Stevens may frame, if Mr. Dick is. Mr. Dick, Mr. Holden, and Thad. Stevens are all on the same platform. They are mortal enemies to the South and are scheming for her ruin and disgrace. Beware of them.—*Salisbury Banner.*

Mr. Dick is the same man he was in May 1865, when he pleaded with the President in such eloquent terms for mercy for secessionists and traitors. From the moment the rebellion was suppressed up to the present time, Mr. Dick's voice has been heard on the side of clemency for the conquered. We honor him for his magnanimity and goodness of heart. But how has he been requited for all this? He is a "mortal enemy of the South," and is "scheming for her ruin and disgrace!" Such a lie ought to have blistered the tongue of the person who uttered it.—The Editor of the *Banner* only announces in rough terms that which is the feeling of nearly all the secessionists and Worthites in this State. These people hold, not only that the majority in Congress are usurpers and revolutionists, and as such ought to be expelled from their seats, if such a thing were possible; but they have united in the fixed purpose to make treason respectable and honorable, and devotion to the Union odious and infamous. This is palpable in all they say and do. Now, we meet them more than half way on this issue. For the Confederate soldiers who were forced into the war, and who fought, as they all fought heroically, we entertain respect and esteem. Nearly all of them have submitted in good faith to the national authority, and are at work, striving to make an honest living. But it is different with many of the secessionists and latter-day war men. They, (the originals,) involved the country in war because they were about to lose the offices; and now, they and their latter-day allies are keeping the country divided, and are fomenting strife and ill-feeling, because they know that the restoration of the Union on a loyal basis will again deprive them of office. They know that before the State can go back they must go out. Hence their refusal to carry out President Johnson's plan, and hence their opposition to any and every plan that promises restoration. This is the whole secret of their course. They would rather remain out of the Union indefinitely *in* office, than to go *out* of office to have the Union restored.

The *true* friends of the South are those who, like Mr. Dick, warned the people that secession would involve the country in war—would result in the loss of hundreds of thousands of lives, in the destruction of vast amounts of property, in the total loss of slave property, and in general demoralization and ruin; who labored to make peace from the earliest practicable moment, through the intervention of the State governments, and who were anxious to restore the Union, and thus ensure a permanent, respectable, and stable government for the present and future generations. These were and are the *true* friends of the South. Those who pursued an opposite course were and are our enemies.—All the "ruin and disgrace" that have come upon us can be clearly traced to those who differed with Mr. Dick, with the writer of this, and with the Union and peace men of the State generally. We charge upon these men, as history will fix upon them, the odium and the disgrace, first, of having ruined their country; and secondly, of having violated the oath they have taken to submit in good faith to the federal government. We charge upon them further, as history will fix upon them, that after the Union men of the State have generously interposed to save their property from confiscation and their necks from the halter, they have meanly turned upon them, and with a spirit of ingratitude and selfishness that would disgrace an American savage, have endeavored to destroy their good name and hand them down to posterity as odious and infamous. But the Union men defy them. They laugh at their efforts to work themselves into respectability, or to shake from their shirts the stains of treason. They are *marked*. Even now, after all their baseness, if they will repent and submit they may be spared; but unless they do this they will be pursued, exposed, and held up to the country in their true colors until all good people will shun them, and until history shall record them, first, as the authors of their country's ruin, and then as fomenters of strife and sedition after they had professed to repent, and had solemnly sworn to walk humbly and meekly, as it was their duty to do, as the only expiation they could offer for their crimes. The Union men are backed and sustained not only by a consciousness of right, but by the whole prestige and power of the government. The result of the contest now going on between true men and traitors cannot be doubtful. Treason *will* be made odious, and "conscious traitors" *will* be punished. Secession radicals may exult for a season in the midst of the ruin they have wrought, but in the end they will be covered with confusion, and consigned, with their latter-day allies, not only to the shades of private life, but to merited obloquy and contempt.

"Y—Y" of the *Sentinel is known.* He is a poor creature who has hung around the precincts of power for many years past, subsisting on those little leavings which are scorned by honorable men.

He is as grovelling and cowardly as he is mean and traitorous at heart.

"How ill white hairs become a fool, and jester!
Make less thy body hence, and more thy grace;
Leave gormandizing*; know, the grave doth gape
For thee thrice wider than for other men."

*And other vices.

Attempted Burglary.

We learn that an attempt was made, on Monday night last, by some burglar or burglars, to enter the clothing store of Messrs. Harding, Andrews & Co., on Fayetteville street. They endeavored to effect an entrance into the back door, by the use of an auger, and, while in the act, Mr. Andrews opened upon them with grape and canister; whereupon they laid down their tools and retired, not being so successful as they anticipated.

Persecution of Union Men in Western North-Carolina.

We alluded recently to the persecution of Union men in the Western part of this State, and we have since learned that at the late term of the Superior Court for Clay County, Mr. Solicitor Coleman caused *one hundred and seventy three* indictments to be found against Union men, and only three against secessionists!

We have learned this from W. H. Hogshed, of Clay County, who has travelled three hundred and seventy-five miles to appeal to Gen. Sickles for justice in the name of the persecuted Union men of Western Carolina.

It is reported that President Johnson has also been appealed to on this subject, and that he has called the attention of Gov. Worth to these things. There is no ground for hoping that Gov. Worth will do justice to the persecuted Union men of this State. He is in full sympathy with such men as Mr. Solicitor Coleman, and his organ, the *Sentinel*, is constantly engaged in assailing and ridiculing the true Union men of this State.

The Provisional Governor appointed R. M. Henry Esq., a loyal man, Solicitor of the mountain Circuit, but the last Legislature elected this person Coleman, a bitter rebel, in his place.

Such are some of the fruits of Governor Worth's administration. No wonder President Johnson declared in November, that his election was most damaging to the cause of restoration. The practical result of his election has been that Union men are persecuted and oppressed, while traitors are placed in office to lord it over the friends of the national government. If these things are to continue, our Union people will become indifferent and lose all heart. It is hard that the incoming of the Union forces, and the unfurling of the old flag, should bring no relief to those who were oppressed and persecuted by the rebel governments at Richmond and Raleigh on account of their Union principles.

The Trial of Mr. Davis.

The last Richmond *Examiner* says:

"The present condition of the case of Mr Davis is this: It was announced that the court to try him would open its session at Richmond yesterday. A certain portion of his counsel arrived here on Sunday, at 4 A. M., ready to proceed with his trial at once. Mr. O'Conor and Ex-Governor Pratt, of Maryland, did not come through to Richmond, but remained at Washington to insure such action there as might be appropriate in the event of a trial not being had here.—There is every reason to believe that no action affecting Mr. Davis will be had here.—If so, there are good grounds for believing that he will either be admitted to bail or paroled. He is prepared to furnish bail in the amount of half a million of dollars. It is most probable, however, that he will be paroled, and that he will never be tried. As there has been some misunderstanding about the names of his counsel, we will state that the seniors are Messrs. O'Conor, William B. Read, of Philadelphia, G. W. Brown, of Baltimore, Ex-Governor Pratt, of Maryland, and James T. Brady, of New York. The junior counsel are Messrs. George Shea, Charles Gross, of Philadelphia, Thomas H. Cornell and Edwin A. Van Sickle."

It would be a terrible blow to the loyal sentiment of the country to allow Mr. Davis to escape without trial. No one that we know of thirsts for his blood, and but for the seditious and treasonable conduct of his followers the government would have been justified ere this in setting him loose. His followers and partizans are forcing the government to deal with him severely. On *their* head be the odium, if any, of trial, conviction, and punishment. They might yet save him, if they would. We doubt if they really wish to save him. If they could make political capital by his death, and thus obtain office, they would not care how soon he was tried, convicted, and executed.

Extracts.

We make the following extracts from letters received by the Editors. The extracts speak plain themselves. Both are taken from letters written by gentlemen of intelligence and ability. The following is from a gentleman in New York City, under date of May 29th:

"I notice, in the N. Y. *Herald*, of yesterday, the word "repudiation," in a dispatch referring to the doings of the Convention. I was amazed that any one should ever have thought of such a word in such a connection. If there is any man sufficiently demoralized in North-Carolina to *think* of such a thing, he can now, I venture to say, have the boldness to give utterance to such an infamous doctrine. I stand up for North-Carolina upon all occasions, and treat contemptuously any such insinuation. She will *never* tarnish her name. The honest masses within her borders would never place in power, or keep in power any man, who would in any way sanction such an idea."

The following is from a letter dated at Williamsboro,' Granville County, N. C., May 25th:

"One thing is certain that to require of the Southern people payment in full of their indebtedness, up to the time of the surrender, will bankrupt nineteen-twentieths of our people. Rest assured that something must be done. What or how are the absorbing questions, and how must be solved by our members of Convention or Legislature? To say that we ought to repudiate unconditionally is perhaps going too far, but some relief must be given. I see from the *Standard* that the friends of Gov. Worth favor an early adjournment of the Convention, without any thing being accomplished. I hope our delegation will not consent to this. In Mecklenburg County, Va., the state of affairs at present is much worse than it is here, for the reason that sueing to an unprecedented extent has begun. That is one thing which may be kept off from our people by proper legislation. At first I was opposed to repudiation or a twenty-five years' stay law, but now I am convinced that something must be done for the relief of the debtor class of our people."

KITTRELL'S.—It will be seen by the notice in our paper to-day, that Dr. Blacknall can accommodate a few boarders, at his residence near Kittrell's. We speak from experience when we say that the Kittrell waters are very fine, and that Dr. Blacknall is excelled by none in his attention to his guests. If you wish to pass your time pleasantly, and to have the benefit of these excellent waters, call on Dr. Blacknall.

We are glad to hear that Mr. Riddick's Female School, at the Springs, is in a highly flourishing condition.

More Cases of Cholera in New York.

NEW YORK, June 3.—Twelve new cases of cholera occurred to-day in this city, and five deaths on hospital ships. Several sad cases occurred on the steamer Peruvian, and thirty cases of diarrhœa on the steamer Portsmouth.

A southeast storm prevailed in this city to-day.

The *Sentinel*—the organ of Gov. Worth—issues its *orders* to the State Convention, as follows:

"The Convention is already kindling the fires of dissatisfaction and discontent in the State, by its persistence in ordinary legislation. Let it not raise to a flame that discontent by any action that stultifies and degrades the people of the State."

What does this mean? The Convention was elected for the express purpose of restoring the State to the Union. That work is not yet accomplished. The Convention is still a loyal body by a decided majority. We trust it will remain in session until some final action is had in Washington on the subject of restoration; and that it will not dissolve itself finally until the State is restored. Loyal men, patriots do not fear this Convention; and the fact that traitors and malcontents do fear it, should endear it still more to our people. If any "flame" of resistance to its authority should break out, it would be speedily smothered by the strong hand of power, and those who are fanning that flame would be consumed in it. Does Gov. Worth endorse this language of his organ?—this defiant and insolent language which it uses towards the Convention? If he does he ought to be "handled" by the President. We have dallied with treason and traitors long enough.

Proceedings of the Convention.

ADJOURNED SESSION.

TUESDAY, June 5th, 1866.

Mr. Ferebee a resolution in relation to adjournment.

Mr. Jones of Rowan, a resolution in relation to usury laws.

Mr. Walkup an ordinance to extend the time for perfecting titles to land sold for taxes.

Mr. Grissom an ordinance concerning wills and testaments.

On motion of Mr. Phillips the ordinance was recommitted.

Mr. Phillips a resolution raising a committee of five to enquire into the expediency of lighting the Capitol with gas. Adopted.

Mr. Moore of Wake, a report from the committee on the Constitution, recommending the passage of the substitute for Art. IV, except sections 3 and 4 of the reported Constitution.

Mr. Conigland an ordinance providing that no new county shall hereafter be formed if it contain less than the 120th part of the population of the State, or if in its formation any other county or counties be reduced below the said 120th part of said population.

The report of the Committee on the Constitution establishing the office of Lt. Governor was read.

In order to obtain the opinion of the Convention upon this ordinance, Mr. Moore moved to strike out the words "Lieutenant Governor" in the 1st section.

Mr. Moore said he would vote against his own amendment, for he favored the establishment of the office of Lt. Governor. He was sustained in this by the Constitutions of three-fourths of the States of the Union.

Mr. Baxton said he hoped the amendment to strike out the words "Lt. Governor" would not prevail. The necessity of this office was apparent. The Senate of North Carolina would have a presiding officer ready to call it to order on the very first day, and the expense and political excitement of the members remaining here, balloting day after day for the election of a Speaker, would be done away with forever. Besides the Constitutions of three-fourths of the States of the Union provided for Lt. Governors.

Mr. Conigland opposed the innovation.—He thought one of the chief glories of North-Carolina was the simplicity of her Constitution. He was opposed to marring it.—The necessity of the office of Lt. Governor was already provided for in the person of the Speaker of the Senate. It would only be preparing another nest for some politician.

Mr. Boyden also favored the establishment of the office of Lt. Governor.

Mr. Moore withdrew his amendment to strike out, and moved the adoption of the 1st section.

The yeas and nays were called which resulted in its adoption—yeas, 91; nays, 11.

Mr. Moore, of Wake, moved an amendment requiring of the Governor and Lt. Governor a qualification of five years citizenship, *immediately preceding the day of election*, which was adopted.

Mr. Grissom moved to strike out that part of the section requiring of the Governor and Lt. Governor a landed qualification of $2,500.

Mr. Grissom said that this motion required some boldness on his part. He did not see the necessity of such a qualification for the Governors. Of the President of the United States and members of Congress no such qualification was required. He was opposed to such landed qualifications anyway.

Mr. Moore looked upon this as an entering wedge towards doing away with landed qualifications. He favored such qualifications. Representation and taxation went together. How could the Lt. Governor or Governor be the representatives of the State, without being interested in the taxable property of the State. He desired the Governor to have all the qualifications, which distinguish the better citizens of the State. He did not wish to enter the chair as a representative of the will of the majority merely, but also as the representative of the landed property. He was not prepared to cast away this anchor, with which our forefathers brought to the old Ship of State, when sailing too fast, under Executive colors.

Mr. Grissom contended that this landed interest would always protect itself. That when the people elected a Governor all the property was represented by the people themselves in that election. Let the qualification for Governor be a sufficient length of residence in the State. Among the most ignoble politicians in the State were some of the landed proprietors. Does a property qualification guarantee patriotism?

If the gentleman from Wake was willing to trust the people in a choice for Governor between white and black, believing that they would choose a white man, why not trust them in regard to property? Is any property owned outside the people? Do they not represent, and will they not regard the interests of the property of the State in elections for Governor.

As regards the question of taxation and representation, Mr. Grissom asked, cannot the county magistrates tax us, cannot Congress tax us, and are property qualifications required of either Congressmen or magistrates?

At the conclusion of Mr. Grissom's remarks, Mr. McCorkle said that this provision for property qualification was engrafted into our Constitution from the laws of England. In forming the Articles of Confederation for the General Government, after long consideration, our forefathers rejected property qualifications, either for the Legislative, judiciary or Executive departments. Only one State then voted for landed qualifications, and only three for property qualification other than land.

Up to 1860, out of the 36 States in the Union, only 5 now retained a property qualification—among them North-Carolina. But it is contended that such qualifications foster a spirit of conservatism. What State had so large a property qualification as South-Carolina? None. Yet this property qualification, by placing the government of that State in the hands of the few, had really become a fountain-head for Southern radicalism. As a type for those Northern States possessing property qualification, he quoted Massachusetts, from whence similar evils had flowed.

Such qualifications were against the genius and spirit of republican institutions. These qualifications exclude much of the merit and worth of the State from our Legislative halls.

Mr. McKay, of Harnett, said that the people were not demanding these innovations. He was opposed to making them. The reason why such qualifications were not required in Congress, was that different States had different qualifications, and the difficulty of framing a general statute upon that subject was apparent.

Is twenty-five hundred dollars too great a qualification for the Governor of the State? Is that too great an interest in the soil of your State to be possessed by a Governor? The servants of the people should have an interest in common with them. The people, who owned the property of the State, desired this safe-guard. It was a barrier against adventurous demagogues, who might come among us, and in an hour of brief authority, impose onerous burdens upon the people.—If we desire dignity and respectability, let us retain these qualifications.

Mr. Winston moved to amend the section by striking out $2,500 and inserting $2,000, as proper qualification. Adopted.

Mr. Furches favored the proposition of Mr. Grissom.

Mr. Logan argued that property qualifications had become a farce, and were so regarded. One of the limbs of property qualification had been lopped off by free suffrage, so that it had actually come to be of no practical benefit. One of the best representatives from his county he ever knew owned only the top of a mountain, valued at about $50, and remained a qualified member for years, and a good member too.

Property qualification does not make an identity of interest with the people. Residence does. A man may own a $1,000 dollars worth of land in North-Carolina and yet reside in New York. His interests are not with us. Did he make his residence here for life, his interests would become our interests. Therefore he gave notice that he intended to move an amendment making the qualification of residence for Governor as long as possible.

Mr. Caldwell of Guilford, said he was in favor of keeping there checks in the Constitution. He would favor if necessary a property qualification for the lowest as well as the highest officers. They did not debar merit or worth from the Legislative Halls, they stimulated industry and honesty and offered them a reward. Besides those qualifications would guarantee to the people of the State, that their Governor was interested in the soil of the State.

The experience of other States, that had retained these qualifications to the protection of their best interests in times of trouble, admonished us to retain them now.

Mr. Moore, of Wake, said that reference had been made to the fact that no property qualification was required of the President of the United States. The Presidents have come from the people, and are elevated to that high office for their eminent and conspicious qualifications. They always pass through intermediate grades of office, and for the President there is perhaps no necessity at all for such a qualification. Judges had been referred to in the same connection, he said. He had never heard that any such qualification was any where required of judges. But he had heard of nations, prosperous and happy, that, after abolishing property qualifications indiscriminately, were hurried to ruin.

In relation to the qualification of Congressmen, at the time of the adoption of the Constitution he said, all the electors for Congressmen voted under property qualifications. These electors were the same for the lower House of the Legislature in every State and for Congressmen, and a freehold qualification was then a universal thing. We can see therefore that there was no necessity for Congressmen, to be so qualified, because the voters would have been qualified in the first instance. Therefore, if you desire a property qualification for members of Congress, in the spirit of the Constitution, qualify the electors. They were so qualified at one time, but Time, which sweeps away the muniments of civil liberty, had been busy with those bequeathed to us. One by one, they had been falling away.

Was this qualification an odious thing, that it should be contemptuously wiped out of our organic law? He venerated the Constitution. Whenever it became necessary to touch that instrument, he would do so, but only for the very best of reasons.

He held that the Governor was the representative of the people—the State; that in order to be a true representative he must combine the will of the people and the landed interests, must be himself a composition of those principles blended in the formation of the Senate and House of Commons.

In regard to the qualification of magistrates, he apprehended that had our forefathers foreseen the abuse of the present system they would have required qualifications for them also.

After some further remarks by Mr. Moore, Messrs Grissom, McCorkle and Furches addressed the Convention.

The question being called on the motion to strike out, the yeas and nays were demanded—yeas 28, nays 75. The Convention refused to strike out. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, June 6th, 1866.

Petition from A. E. Jacobs praying to be relieved from tax on billiard table.

By Mr. Buxton, a petition from Henry Ingold praying to be settled on a farm.

By Mr. Adams, a petition from citizens of Davidson county praying that this Convention give to the people the right of electing Judges, Solicitors, &c. Referred to constitutional committee.

Mr. Ward, a report from the committee in corporations recommending the passage of an ordinance incorporating a Mining and petroleum company.

Mr. Settle stated that the company had received their apparatus to commence boring for petroleum, that this ordinance was merely an act incorporating of a company, looking to the development of the resources of the State, and he, therefore, moved that it be put upon it several readings, which was agreed to.

The ordinance being amended to comply with provisions of revenue law, it passed its several readings.

Mr. Jones of Davidson, moved to take up a resolution, raising a special committee to report what debts of the State were made in aid of rebellion, and what were not. Which was agreed to, and the resolution adopted.

On motion of Mr. Foy an ordinance introduced by himself "for the relief of the people" was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Allen, an ordinance in relation to the contracts made between railroads and express companies. Referred.

Mr. Walkup, an ordinance for the speedy trial of minor offences by three justices of the peace.

Mr. Grissom, from the committee reported recommending the passage of "an ordinance to authorize exchange of State bonds for certain causes," with an amendment protecting the State from additional expense.

Mr. Wright made enquiry as to whether railroad bonds issued during the war, with "Confederate States" upon them, authorized, however, by acts of Legislature prior to the war, could be also exchanged under this ordinance?

Mr. Moore moved the recommittal of the ordinance.

Mr. Buxton offered an amendment, which, with ordinance, was sent to the committee.

Mr. McDonald of Moore moved to take up the substitute for his resolutions reported from the special committee on federal relations, dispatching commissioners to Washington, which was not agreed to.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS,

Being the consideration of the substitute for article III of revised Constitution, except the three last sections, which substitute provides for the establishment of the office of Lieutenant Governor, the qualifications, duties, &c., of the Executive was taken up.

Mr. Winston moved to insert "white" before "native," in section 2nd, requiring the Governors to be white men. Adopted.

Mr. McCorkle moved to amend the same section by providing that no worthy citizen of the State, not a native, heretofore qualified under the Constitution to act as Governor, shall be excluded, provided he has been a citizen for five years past.

Mr. Logan, an amendment requiring the Governor and Lieutenant Governor to take oath of their eligibility to the respective offices to which they may be chosen.

The second section, with amendments, was passed over temporarily.

On motion of Mr. Winston, the returns of election for Governor and Lieutenant Governor were made returnable to the Speaker of the House of Commons.

On motion of Mr. Logan, the amendment offered by himself above to the second section, was transferred to the 6th section, and adopted. It was subsequently made a seperate section, no. 7.

On motion of Mr. Caldwell, of Burke, all of section 11 after the word "law" in the 3d line, was stricken out.

THE JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

of the Constitution was next considered.—The substitute reported by the committee was read.

In section 2d, Mr. Thompson moved to strike out the words in 2nd line "or four," limiting the number of justices of Supreme Court to three.

Mr. Thompson said he desired to fix the number of the Justices of the Supreme Court by constitutional enactment. He desired to place the Supreme Court beyond the power of the Legislature—to render it an independent department in the State government.—If the number be left open, the Legislature by appointing associate Justices to fill the two vacancies, could over-ride the decisions of the Court. It is well known, he said, that when unpopular decisions are rendered or vacancies filled, a disaffected party in this State invariably attempts to subvert the Supreme Court. This department of the government, so necessary to the administration of justice, was powerless to protect itself. Let us render it independent, and by limiting the number of Justices place it beyond the power of the Legislature to pack the Supreme Court, and overturn a decision, which might be unpopular but undoubtedly correct. It should be protected against the Legislature especially, for in that body, which is almost the supreme power in this State, these efforts for the injury of the Supreme Court are originated.

Mr. Boyden said it was the opinion of Judges Badger and Ruffin that the Supreme Court of this State should consist of four Justices. England now had five. That was the number which he favored. He was opposed to limiting the number to three by Constitutional enactment.

Mr. Eaton agreed with Mr. Thompson, and thought that three Justices were amply sufficient. He referred to the high character of the Supreme Court of this State, and urged that it be made altogether independent of the power of the Legislature.

Mr. Boyden rejoined enforcing his former position, when

The question being called, the yeas and nays were demanded, resulting in the adoption of the amendment, yeas 73; nays 28.

Leave of absence was granted for Mr. Johnston of Washington.

Mr. Grissom moved to take up his resolution providing for afternoon sessions. A motion to lay on table was lost, yeas 40; nays 64.

The resolution was adopted, and the Convention adjourned.

If any one believes that the course of such a paper as the Richmond *Examiner* is beneficial to Southern interests, he is much mistaken. Its bitter and virulent denunciations of the Union Governor of Virginia is not only uncalled for, but is a positive injury.—When Gov. Pierpont first assumed the office of Governor, and when affairs were greatly unsettled and the prospect seemed rather dangerous, every Virginian was loud in his praise. Even if he has not done exactly right since then, or acted in a way to please everybody, he deserves credit for doing as well as he has. Let us be consistent; and while frankly acknowledging that our sympathies were with the Confederacy, let us treat kindly those Union men who treated us kindly when we all considered ourselves in imminent peril. The Richmond *Examiner*, by its unjust assaults upon President Davis' administration, did much to break down the Confederacy, while professing great friendship for the cause. It is now doing injury to the South by unnecessarily abusing certain citizens of Virginia who are looked upon by the government as original Union men.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

THE NEW PARTY.—It is a little amusing to see how speedily and how quietly the movement for organizing a new party has "gone to the bad." The few Republicans of prominence who were engaged in it, are becoming ashamed of their blunder, and busy themselves in endeavors to prove, that after all, they did not intend to do anything, or lend their countenance to anything that would cause a break in the Union lines.—The democrats, who hoped to capture the Cabinet Secretaries and make a general combination under their lead upon a new platform, are disgusted to find that those gentlemen unitedly stand by the principles of the party which called them into power, and repudiate with decided emphasis the damaging association sought to be forced upon them. They therefore demand a re-organization of the Cabinet; but to their mortification and chagrin, the President manifests no disposition to take their advice, and even the blunt and outspoken Harlan retains his portfolio. The Chicago platform democracy—the disloyalists of the war—may as well accept the doom of destiny. It is ordained that they and their belongings shall be attainted for all time. It is quite as impossible that they shall return to power now, as it would have been for the Tories to assume control of the Government after the Revolution.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

Mr. Doolittle read from the amnesty proclamation, and maintained that full amnesty for the past and full restoration to citizenship were granted under it. He knew that it was said that a constitutional amendment was superior to all laws, but was it right, was it just, in violation of their pledged faith, to pass an amendment abrogating their own laws? He never could acknowledge that the law of might was the law of right; and as to the matter of these pardons, from a paper in his hand, which he believed to be correct, it appeared that of the prominent rebels yet unpardoned, there were 130 major and brigadier-generals, 88 members of Congress, 158 ex-United States army officers, 122 ex-United States navy officers, 37 prominent rebel officers, including cabinet ministers, &c. There were plenty enough of these to punish, excluding even those army officers who had surrendered on the field, and who might be supposed to be excluded from punishment by the terms of the surrender.

"Sam," said a mother to one of her "werry obedient" sons, one day, "how many logs have you sawed, eh?" "Why, marm, when I gets this 'un and three others sawed, I'll have four."

Time is said to be money—certainly, not a few use it freely in paying their debts.

For the Standard.

A HOMICIDE.—The cheering of the U. S. troops as they started on their homeward trip, had scarcely died upon the ear, when our town was startled by reiterated reports of fire arms. A freedman who, I am told by a colored man of unimpeachable veracity, had been using threats for several days past, had been to-day put under arrest, and as he was about to be put into the guard house he, in company with another colored man who accompanied him for the purpose, made an attack upon the police, cutting one of them in two places. The police, of course, in their defense used pistols. One of the carbles was shot dead and the other is not expected to live. Perhaps we may hear more particulars anon.

Goldsboro,' June 4th, 1866.

Raleigh Money Market.

RALEIGH NATIONAL BANK OF N. CAROLINA.

BUYING RATES.

Gold	125
Silver, large	118
North Carolina Bonds	80
North Carolina Railroad Coupons	50
North Carolina Coupons	50
New York Exchange, (selling)	50% par

NORTH-CAROLINA BANK NOTES:

Bank of Cape Fear	25
" Charlotte	14
" Commerce	10
" Clarendon	4
" Fayetteville	7
" Lexington	10
" Graham	15
" North-Carolina	31
" Roxboro'	25
" Thomasville	25
" Wadesboro'	12
" Wilmington	11
" Washington	4
" Yanceyville	5
Commercial Bank of Wilmington	12
Farmers' Bank of Greensboro'	15
Greensboro' Mutual	3
Merchants' Bank of Newbern	15
Miners' and Planters' Bank	10

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO., Brokers,
RALEIGH, N. C.

PRICES OF NORTH-CAROLINA BANK NOTES.

Gold	124
Silver	120
Old Coupons	50
Old Sixes	81
Bank of North-Carolina, gold (currency 25 or 50	
" Cape Fear	20
" Charlotte	13
" Lexington	10
" Graham	15
" Roxborough	25
" Wadesborough	10
" Thomasville	15
" Wilmington	10
" Commerce	10
" Washington	5
" Fayetteville	7
" Clarendon	5
" Yanceyville	6
Miners' and Planters' Bank	15
Farmers' Bank, Greensborough	15
Commercial Bank, Wilmington	11
Merchants' Bank, Newbern	25
Greensborough Mutual	5

MARKET REPORT:

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY
WM. C. UPCHURCH, GROCER, RALEIGH.

APPLES—per bushel	$3 00
COFFEE—per pound	30@35
COTTON—per pound	29
COTTON—(yarn)	30
EGGS—per dozen	25
FLOUR	11@11 75
HAY	1 75
HOPS—none in market	
MEAL	1 50
MOLASSES—per gallon	75
POTATOES—Irish	3 00
" —Sweet, none	
CORN—per bushel	1 50
CHICKENS—apiece	30@40
CHEESE—per pound	50
PEAS—per bushel	1 25
ROSIN—per barrel, no sales	3 00
TURPENTINE—per gallon, none.	

Special Notices.

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY, an Essay of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, Diseases and Abuses which prostrate the vital powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge in sealed letter envelopes.

Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON,
Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.
may 1, 1866. 19—3m.

Hill's Hair Dye 50 Cents.—Black or Brown. Instantaneous, beautiful, durable, reliable. The best and cheapest in use. Depot No. 66 John Street, New York. Sold by all Druggists, Patent Medicine, Perfumery and Fancy Goods stores everywhere.
March 15, 1866.—1y.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A HOUSE LOT IN RALEIGH. THE SIZE may be small, price must be moderate, terms of payment, Cash. The south-west part of the City preferred. Any one having such a Lot to dispose of will please address R, at the *Standard* office, stating situation, size and price.
June 5, 1866. 34—1tpd

WATSON'S PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

PHOTOGRAPHS LARGE AND SMALL, plain and colored, Ferrotypes, Ambrotypes, Carte de visites; also, that new and beautiful style of picture called Albatypes, all executed in the very best style of the art. I am also prepared to make Photographs views, buildings, &c., at short notice. A call is solicited.
may 22, 1866—28—1y. J. W. WATSON.

AUCTION SALES OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

AT NEWBERN, N. C., ON FRIDAY, JUNE 15th, 1866. Will be sold at public auction, Horses, Mules, Steam Engines, Steam Boilers, Forges, Tools, Horse and Mule, Shoes and Nails, Saws and a large quantity of other property. TERMS—Cash, U. S. Currency.

By order of Col. M. C. GARBER,
Chief Q. M. Dept. of N. C.
J. D. STUBBS,
Brevt. Lieut. Col. & A. Q. M.
may 29, 1866. 31—4d

NOTICE!

STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM MY RESIDENCE, on Saturday, May 12th inst., a DARK GREY MARE MULE, supposed to be five or six years old, about four feet, five or six inches high