the style and firm of W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO. We solicit for the new firm a continuance, and an increase of the patronage so liberally extended to the old firms. And with the experience of each member of the firm in the mercantile business, and intimate acquaintance with the people of this section of the State, and the energy and personage which will be the company to the business. perseverance which will be thrown into the business, together with

The Known Reasonableness

OUR PRICES.

COMPARED WITH

The Cost and Quality of the Goods,

We flatter ourselves that success will follow our efforts. Our thanks are hereby tendered to a liberal public. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO. Raleigh, July 10, 1866.

REAL ESTATE FOR GOODS. FOR SALE, A DESIRABLE, COMMODIOUS

and healthy residence, in town, with about Twenty Acres of Land

attached. Dwelling, 43x34 feet; first floor, 6 attached. Dwelling, 43x34 feet; first noor, 6 feet from ground—two stories, 12 and 11 feet between floors, containing eight neat and well-finished rooms, with closet and fire-place for each—two Halls, rock basement, with three fire-places—front and rear high-pitched double plazplaces—front and rear high-pitched double plazas—Balustrade round roof and piazza—with all necessary outhouses. The residence fronts the Railroad and the centre of the town—is liberally supplied with thrifty shade and fruit trees; has a well of good water; is very healthy, and near a a well of good water; is very heatiny, and hear a good business locality. To any person desiring a delightful and healthy residence, with sufficient land for making support for a family, a rare opportunity is here offered.

Money being scarce, only one sixth of the price will be required in cash, the balance in

Dry Goods, Groceries, and Drug-For further particulars, apply to EDITORS "STANDARD."

July 31, 1866. EXCHANGE OF N. C. BONDS.

STATE OF N. C., TREASURY DEP'T., RALEIGH, June 27, 1866. Under the authority of an ordinance of the Convention, ratified June 18th, 1866, sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until the first day of November, 1866, for the exchange of the principal of any bonds issued by the State, prior to the 20th May, 1861, for certificates of stock and other interests held by the State in various corporations. The principal of these

Stocks in the following Companies: North-Carolina Railroad Company, \$3,000,000 Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company, \$682,500 Atlantic & N. C. Railroad Company, \$1,066,000
Western N. C. Railroad Company, \$1,418,000
Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal Co., \$350,000
2nd. Bonds, secured by mortgages on the entire property of the following corporations: ngton, Charlotte & Rutherford \$2,000,000

Railroad Company, \$2,000,000 Western Coalfield Railroad Company, \$600,000 Atlantic & North-Carolina R. R. Co., \$181,164 The interest acquired by the purchaser of the stock of any corporation will not be greater than that of the holders of the like amount of the gen eral stock of the same corporation. The stocks belonging to the Literary Fund, e. the stock in the Wilmington & Weldon and nington & Manchester Railroad Companies and in various banks, are not included in this

Bids at less than the par value of the stocks or other interests will not be entertained. Any premium realized will be applied in payment of past due coupons of the bonds delivered in exhange. Copies of the law authorizing the exchange and detailed lists of the stocks, &c., will be for warded by the undersigned to applicants. It is made my duty to accept those terms

deemed most advantageous to the State, and the option of rejecting any or all bids is reserved KEMP P. BATTLE,

No. 44, FAYETTEVILLE ST., RALEIGH, N. C. Spring Trade, 1866.

Large additions to our Stock of Miscellaneous Hardware, Woodware, Crockery, Glass and China Ware; Hollow Ware, Tin Ware, Swedes and American Iron and Steel. A commanding stock of Buggy Materials, Lamps, Lanterns, Lamp Wicks and Chimneys, Kerosine Oil, White Lead and other Paints, Spirits irpentine and Linseed Oil, Window Glass from 8 x 10 to 30 x 36. Putty: an extensive stock of Builders Materials, Locks and Nails,

Family Groceries and House-Furnishing Goods. 20 Cooking Stoves, of various approved patterns Plaited Knives, Forks, Tea and Dinner Spoons. Call and examine our Stock. J. BROWN, with HART & LEWIS. april 10-10-tf.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

MR. L. H. KELLOGG HAVING RETIRED from our firm, the business will hereafter be conducted in the name of EDWARD WHEELER & CO. We hereby tender our thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity for past patronage.

KELLOGG, WHEELER & CO.

DRESS GOODS, CALICOES, &C.

WE HAVE JUST OPENED AN ENTIRE new stock, embracing Grenadines, Muslins, Ginghams, &c. Also, 3,000 yards Calicoes, of the latest styles, all of which we will sell cheap. Call early and secure bargains.
may 22—28—tf. EDWARD WHEELER & CO

Branson & FARRAR

HAVE REMOVED TO THE NORTH-CAR-OLINA Book Store, the old and popular Book stand so long kept by Mr. H. D. Turner, No. 1 Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, on the Corner near

Mr. H. D. Turner, who, for thirty-three years past, has been a large publisher and bookseller, now retires from active business, leaving his entire stock in our hands. The stock consists of an extensive selection of English and American Law Books, besides a great variety of School and Miscellaneous Books. Mr. H. D. Coley, so long Mr. Turner's representative,

will still be found at the old stand.

With this valuable addition to our former extensive stock, we hope very greatly to enlarge our usefulness to the trade. We will use our best efforts to secure the continued good will of our old customers, and those of the North-Caro-

BRANSON & FARRAR.

Standard Office, Raleigh, N. C., JULY 18, 1866. To ANTIQUARIANS, LIBRARIANS, BIBLIOPOLISTS, AND OTHERS A BOUND FILE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA CHRONICLE, published at Philadelphia, 1767, RIVINGTON'S NEW-YORK GAZETEER, pub-RIVINGTON'S NEW-YORK GAZETEER, published in New-York, 1773, 1774, 1775, and 1776, and other rare old Revolutionary and Colonial papers, published in New-York and elsewhere, has been deposited at this office for sale.

These papers contain the news, political, mili-tary, domestic and foreign of those days, together with original communications from prose writers and poetical contributors.

The proceedings of the Continental Congress, which adopted the Declaration of Independence, and the proceedings of State Legislatures, Conventions, &c., are all given as they occurred at that time. This is a most rare and valuable file. Persons

desiring to purchase can call and examine it, or if they live at a distance, address us by letter on the subject. VOUNG STALLION.

A fine young "Phil. Brown" Stallion for sale, six years old, and 16% hands high.

Apply to B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO. Apply to B. P. June 30, 1866.—45-tf

TOBACCO! TOBACCO! TOBACCO! 50 BOXES MANUFACTURED TOBACCO. 500 lbs. Durham and other Smoking Tobacco... june 2—tf B. P.WILLIAMSON & CO City Advertisements.

IMPORTANT TO COTTON PLANTERS.

WE HAVE RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT 20,000 lbs. Bacon Sides, which we are instructed to trade off for Cotton, at the rate of 1 pound of BACON for 1 pound of COTTON, to be delivered by the 10th of October next.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO. July 24, 1866.

IN SEASON At 44 Fayetteville Street. DATENT ICE CREAM FREEZERS, Water Coolers, Oval and Round Wire Dish Covers, Weeding Hoes and Trace Chains,

1 Ton Castings. J. BROWN, with Raleigh, June 9-tf

LEWIS P. OLDS,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, HILLSBORO' ST.,

RALEIGH, N. C. May 18-3m-paid. T ARD! LARD!! LARD!!! 25,000 POUNDS NICE LARD, IN BAR RELS and half barrels.

5 Barrels prime MESS PORK.

Just received, by B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO. July 24, 1866.

JUST RECEIVED! At No. 44, Fayetteville Street: Plain and Plated Castors. Painted and Ornamented Toilet Sets. Fire Proof Tea Pots.

Handsome Tea Trays. Raleigh, april 28—tf.

J. BROWN, wi.h
HART & LEWIS.

TIN WARE!

No. 44 Fayetteville Street. We have a large stock of TIN WARE, of our own manufacture, for sale, wholesale and retail.

J. BROWN, with HART & LEWIS Raleigh, May 15, 1866.

GENERAL BUSINESS AGENCY. THE UNDESIGNED TENDERS HIS SER-VICES to the community at home and abroad, as a General Business Agent. He will attend diligently to the collecting of all claims, the settling and closing of all accounts, the buying and selling of any and every species of property, or any other business in the State to which parties

it to their interest to entrust to the management As to his character and qualifications he is authorized to refer to George W. Mordecai, Hon, Thos. Bragg and Kemp P. Battle.

cannot attend in person, or which they may find

RUFUS H. PAGE. Raleigh, June 16th, 1866. W. PULLIAM. W. H. JONES. GEO. W. SWEPSON

PULLIAM, JONES & CO., Wholesale Grocers and Commission MERCHANTS,

HAVE IN STORE A LARGE STOCK OF GROCERIES,"

which is offered at the lowest cash prices. They respectfully solicit orders from the Merchants of North-Carolina. PULLIAM, JONES & CO. Raleigh, May 1, 1866.

Watson's Photograph GALLERY,

PHOTOGRAPHS LARGE AND SMALL, plain and colored, Ferreotypes, Ambrotypes, Carte de visites; also, that new and beautiful style of picture colled Albatypes, all executed in the very best style of the art. I am also prepared to make Photographs views, buildings, &c., at short at tice. A call is solicited. may 22, 1866—28—19. J. W. WATSON.

WRAPPING PAPER. one hundred Residence wrapping paper. A fine article.

B. P. Williamson & Co. 47-tf ONE HUNDRED REAMS OF FOREST MILLS

W. W. WEST. DEALER IN

> FANCY ARTICLES, AND NEWSPAPERS,

MUSIC, BOOKS, STATIONERY,

Raleigh. N. C. July 24, 1866.-54-tf

TEROSENE OIL AND LAMPS.

JUST RECEIVED A LARGE SUPPLY HAND, PARLOR, BRACKET and SWINGING Chimneys. Dry Hop Yeast. J. BROWN,

With Heartt & Lewis, 44 Fayetteville Street, Raleigh. July 28 1866.—56-tf.

TO COTTON PLANTERS AND OTHERS.

CALL AND SEE THE CELEBRATED UNIVERSAL' COTTON GIN AND CONDENSER.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & Co., HAVE THE PLEASURE OF ANNOUN-

COTTON PLANTERS of this section, that they have succeeded in making arrangements with the PATENTEES and MANUFACTURERS, by which they are enabled to furnish these invalvable

GINS AND CONDENSERS, adapted to Steam or Horse Power, on very

They invite all parties interested to call and see these Beautiful Machines, at their store, FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH, N. C. July, 31 1866.

JOS. B. BATCHELOR Raleigh, N. C.

ROGERS & BATCHELOR. ATTORNEYS AT LAW RALEIGH, N. C. june 5, 1866.

EXCELSIOR WHEAT FANS. WE HAVE RECEIVED A LOT OF THESE Fans, which we will be glad to seil to our customers and Farmers on moderate terms. They are strongly recommended as a good and reliable Machine—giving satisfaction in all cases, and have no superior in the market. Call and see.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

July 24, 1866. Wood for the Capitol.

S EALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, until the

15th of September next, to furnish a sufficient quantity of Wood for the use of the Public offices in the Capitol, and for the Legislature the ensuing winter and spring. The Wood to be sound Oak and Hickory, to be delivered and measured in the Wood-house on the Capitol square, from time to time, as re-Bidders will state the price, PER CORD, at which they will deliver it, and endorse on the envelope—Proposals for Wood."

The amount required will be about 200 Cords. The right of rejecting bids not advantageous to R. W. BEST, Raleigh, Aug. 11, 1866.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 8th, 1866.

To the Editors of the Sentinel . GENTLEMEN :- My attention has been called to the leading article in your journal of the 14th ultimo, in which you criticise my conduct very freely, and indulge in remarks well calculated, if not intended, to render my position in the State, as a citizen and a public officer, uncomfortable, if not untenable. I am unwilling to believe that you mean to menace me with the popular indignation, or vengeance, and yet what else am I to infer from the following sentence ? You say, "If Mr. Goodloe contemplates resuming his former residence in this State, he may assure himself, in his self-assumed capacity as another 'representative man,' of a profound and distinguished consideration at the hands of our people." Whatever your purpose may have been, I cannot but feel that this language, proceeding from a journal of wide circulation, and representing the Governor of the State, will arouse the popular passions against me; and I ask, in the name of common justice, to be allowed space in which to remove, as far as I may, the impression you have created that I am an enemy of the State and people.

You ask, "how dare Mr. Goodloe set himself up as an exponent of even radical sentiment in North-Carolina-a State from which he expatriated himself fifteen years ago, and in which he has not resided since ?" challenge is very easily answered. In the first place, I have not set myself up as the representative of any body. I have only signed a circular addressed to the people of the South, in which they are called upon to represent themselves. I put my name down as of North-Carolina because that is now my home. I made it so last September, when I accepted the office of Marshal; and I at the same time renounced, in purpose and in fact, my citizenship in this District of Columbia. It was my right to elect to be a citizen again of my native State, and I have so elected .-My daring, therefore, has not been so great as you imagined.

You say that for many years prior to the war I "was identified with the anti-slavery agitators of New England," and that I was 'therein more responsible for the 'rebellion' about which he discourses so flippantly in his address, than any man that we know in the State." Now, it so happens that there is no man in or out of the State, who knows better than one of the Editors of the Sentinel. that I was sternly and uncompromisingly opposed to the measure which, on all hands, is now admitted to have been the chief cause of the war. I allude, of course, to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. That fatal measure was the Pandora's box which contained in it the Kansas controversy, the Lecompton fraud, the John Brown raid, and the demon of civil war. The junior editor of the Sentinel knows that it was my abhorrence of that scheme of President-making, which compelled me to abandon the Whig party, as well as a lucrative engagement with the Raleigh Register, and to unite in the formation of the Republican party. With my profound convictions of the wickedness of extending the evils of slavery into the new territories, I could not have done otherwise without dishonor. I cherished, and still cherish a warm regard for my Southern friends, but they left me no alternative. For "where should I go" except into the ranks of those, who were endeavoring to defeat the

scheme i In this connection I wish to say that I did not derive my anti-slavery sentiments and opinions from Northern abolitionists. So far as those opinions were not spontaneous in my own mind, they were imbibed from read- restoration. In my view, the permanent ex- the mood to make this concession in favor ing the debate which took place in the Vir- clusion of the great body of the white peo of South Carolina. I have no desire to see ginia Legislature in 1832, upon the question of abolishing slavery. It was characterized by great eloquence and power, and made an impression upon my youthful mind which time has not effaced. I embraced the generous idea of emancipation, with my whole heart, as it was expounded by McDowell, Faulkner, Thos. J. Randolph, Bolling, Chandler, Moore of Rockbridge, Marshall, Broadnax, and others, Subsequently I read the writings of Mr. Jefferson, which are instinct with the spirit of liberty; so that, before I was of age, and before I had heard that there was a Northern abolitionist in existence, my mind was thoroughly imbued with the sentiment. I may remark, also, that I heard no one at that day attempt to defend the abstract idea of slavery. It was the boast of the emancipation orators in Virginia, that no man had risen in the Legislature to defend slavery. There were elaborate apologies and excuses, but no attempt at justification. I have compiled this entire debate, and hope one day to see it published. It will do more honor to Virginia than anything

in her annals, since the revolutionary period. I have always protested against and opposed the extension of slavery; and as a journalist have often had occasion to examine and criticise the arguments of its friends, intended to show that the institution is compatible with equity and Christianity; but I have never set myself up as a censor of individuals, nor have I maintained that all who held slaves were as unjust as I conceive the system to be. I have followed the examples of Washington, Jefferson, Madison and a host of other noble Virginians, with Hugh Williamson, James Iredell and William Gaston of North-Carolina, in declaring my opinion that slavery was the greatest n oral and political evil that afflicted our country. Like them, too, I have always addressed myself to the white people; and never by written or spoken word have I encouraged the negroes to revolt, or to disobedience. Since slavery was abolished, I believe that I have labored as earnestly, and written as much, with a view to the cultivation of a kindly spirit between the whites and blacks, as any man in the country. I have repeatedly endeavored, through the press, to convince the people of the South, that they will commit a fatal error if they fail to enter heartily into the work of educating and elevating the negroes. If they neglect or refuse to take the great work in hand, it will be managed by Northern people, and the effect can hardly fail to be more or less of alienation between

You say, "but perhaps the worst feature in Mr. Goodloe's connection with this revolutionary movement, consists in the fact that he is a recent Executive appointee to the office of Marshal of North Carolina, and that one of his first acts has been to raise his arm against the President, and array himself in the ranks of his bitter and vindictive en-

This brief text will afford matter for commentary under several heads. In the first place, the call for a Convention of Southern Unionists in Philadelphia in September, is declared to be "a revolutionary movement." Now, if the Confederacy had been established, instead of being dissolved into nothingness, there would be some propriety in this language. Or, to say of the proposed August Convention of Southern men, who were lately in rebellion, and at war with the Union. that it is "a revolutionary movement," would seem not to convey a paradox; but to apply the epithet to those who stood by the flag through evil and through good report, and who are still not ashamed to march under it. would seem to be a strange misuse of lan-

guage. The next point to be answered is the assumption, that having been appointed Marshal of North-Carolina by the President, I am bound as a liege-man, to suport his policy, whatever that may be. I have a brief answer to make to this arraignment .-I deny the right of the President to dictate opinions for me. I owe allegiance to the Constitution and laws; not to the President. The citizen who surrenders his freedom of thought and speech to the appointing power, forfeits his citizenship, and becomes a minion, a tool, and is meaner than

an involuntary slave.

of Unionists as revolutionary; and whether he | Convention, by this act of injustice, enriched will sympathise with the Convention which | not themselves, but they made the poor neis to meet in August, composed of men who gro "poor indeed." But the day for the res-fought four years to break up the Union, remains to be seen. If the newspapers which and let full justice be done the negro. are regarded as "organs" can be relied upon have made him free; let us give him the as authority, he is sternly opposed to the ad- ballot to protect his freedom. We claim mission of any man into the August Conven- mental and moral superiority over him; then tion who cannot take the test-oath. An em- | why are we afraid to give him equal opporphatic declaration against the admission of tunities with ourselves, lest he may excel us? York Times and the National Republican of white race, have received more or less eduthis city, while a similar intimation has appeared recently in the Intelligencer. But this schools and institutions of learning establishwhich the new friends of the President will | cumstances. Then why should we insist uphave to swallow. We are assured by the Na- on clogging, or burthening the poor African. tional Republican that the President is still as if to prevent him from rivaling or surthe friend of negro suffrage, as be was when passing us in intellectual and moral progress? he sent the telegram to Governor Sharkey, Who will deny that he has the right to deand when he put his name to the reported velope the faculties, mental and moral, that conversation with Maj. Steams of Boston .- God has given him? And who will say that it The Republican of the 24th ultimo, arraigned is not our duty to assist and encourage him Congress before the country for failing to in the difficult task which lies before him? grant negro suffrage in the District of Columbia to all who can read and write, to all mediate representation in Congress is insistwho own property, and to all who have borne | ed on, mainly upon the ground that taxation arms in the service of the United States, and representation should go together .against the rebellion. It charged that it was Then how can the Southern white people. the object of Congress by this omission, to while imposing taxes on the negroes, withplace the President in a false position before | hold from them the right of representation? the country-his anxious desire being to give It is a maxim in the Courts, that "he, who suffrage to the colored race, which the naughty | demands equity, must do equity." Congress would not permit. I leave you and your readers to say whether the delegates to the country, we should never lose sight of the August Convention will acquiesce in this policy of the President as cordially as I do. just can be beneficial. We have no right to I know not what policy may be laid down by the Philadelphia September Convention. I signed the call for it from a conviction that the loyal men of the South are entitled to be heard, and that they cannot be heard in the August Convention, if the representatives of the lately rebellious population are to be ad-This is an undecided question. mitted. The authorities differ. The Republican adherents of the President's policy, as I have stated, say the "Confederates" shall not be admitted. But this class of republicans is small and feeble in number and influence in the Northern States; while the great "Copperhead" party insists that the Southern repesentatives shall be admitted, without regard o tests of loyalty. I have made up my mind that a political association with Northern "Copperheads" and Southern "Confederates" will not be congenial to my tastes; an equality before the law, it invades no should be a fish out of water; and I, there- man's rightful prerogative. Unless a man

this preference. I am sure. There will doubtless be men in the September Convention, whose passions have been of Representatives in Congress to which lashed into fury by the persecutions to which | each State is to be entitled, according to the they were subjected during the civil war .-They may call upon the government to punish with confiscation and death the leading that if any State, North or South shall perand prominent men of the South, who were sist in excluding the negroes from the right engaged in the rebellion. Others will insist of suffrage, then they are not to be reckoned upon excluding from political franchises and as a part of the population in apportioning privileges all, who actively and voluntarily representation. I give the substance and participated in the design to destroy the effect of the section, rather than its words, Union. But for myself I have no such san- This basis is certainly fair as it regards the guinary and harsh measures to propose. I white people, however short of fairness it lisapproved them when they were more in may be to the negroes. I have never yet vogue than they are now, and when they seen a Southern man who could deny its were favored by some of those who are now justice. South Carolina, for instance, with clamorous for the immediate and unconditional admission of the Southern representa- just claim to a representation based on more ives. I shall insist, on the contrary, upon than 700,000. To maintain the contrary is the adoption of the constitutional amend- to claim for each of her citizens as much poment, and upon the wisdom and duty of uni- litical influence as is exercised by two and a versal enfranchisement, through State ac- half Northern citizens. You may imagine tion, as the true solution of the problem of that the Northern people are not just now in ole of the South from the right to vote and | Southern representation reduced. On the hold office, if practicable at all, could only contrary I wish it to be legitimately inbe secured by the presence of a large stand- creased, by the full and fair representation of ing army; while the effect would be to per- all classes, and to bring about this result, I petuate the passions and hatreds of the would strip the white people of the undehour, for generations. I hold also, that to served privilege of representing four millions exclude the liberated negroes from all the of non-voters, until the latter are enfranrights of self-government will be to make chised. I would place this incentive to a them aliens and enemies, and to doom them | liberal policy before the people. I may reto a fate like that of the Jews in the Middle mark here that the amendment excludes the Ages, or the Pariahs of India. This no hu- black population from the basis of represenman power has a right to do. A system so tation, when the males of twenty-one years incompatible with our free institutions, and and upwards are excluded from the polls;

no distant day, be attended by consequences it may be, as direful. I have never yet heard a reason why ne-

of negroes to the right of testifying against to which they have been accustomed ment. The pillars of State were to tumble | tinue to exist until the amendment is adoptput on a level with the lowest type of vice itself must remain in a precarious and imbrief year ago; and behold how soon the un- military authority, in the mean time. founded prejudices of generations will pass away, when their groundlessness is shown in Legislatures North and South to pledge the the light of reason and experience. No in- people to the payment of the national debt; telligent man-at least, no lawyer now thinks and upon the Southern States especially, to of disputing the propriety of allowing ne- repudiate the debts, Confederate and State, gro testimony. The principle is almost uni- contracted in aid of the rebellion. These versally admitted to be just; and while it is pledges would be implied, or, I should say, felt to be an essential protection to the negro | are implied, in the application of the South against oppression, it is at the same time ern States for restoration to their places in found to be in no wise detrimental to white the Union. The citizens or subjects of every men. On the contrary it is another security Government are bound to the payment of thrown around their rights. Communities | the national debt, by the very act of its creaneed to be Argus-eyed. They should see all | tion; while no Government could for a moaround them, that there may be no hiding ment tolerate the idea of allowing a debt to be place for crime. What, then, must be thought paid, which was created with a view to its of the wisdom of States which blindfold

other half? I know nothing in all history comparable with the suddenness of this collapse of timehonored prejudice. The people of the South should learn from it to distrust the grounds of that twin relic of slavery, their aversion to negro suffrage. I confess I would be glad to see one candid, dispassionate argument designed to show the evils that must attend the extension of the franchise to that class. It cannot be that they are illiterate, because twenty thousand white voters in the State; and if ignorance is considered an insuperable objection, it is not applicable to all negroes; and is less applicable to some of that class than to many whites. But the very ignorance and inferiority of the negroes furnish a reason, why we should not be afraid of their influence. The white people have reformed their organic laws in the mode sugthe education, the wealth, the high spirit and habit of command, and at the same time constitute a majority of two-thirds of ercise of their functions. And now, if they

should supplant them! If is is asked, why give the negro suffrage, I reply by asking, why give it to white men? Is not the ballot box the bulwark of liberty? Is there liberty any where on earth where the elective franchise is withheld from the people? The right to vote commands respect, and secures countenance and friends, world over, while the absence of the franchise is everywhere accompanied with the neglect and contempt of the rich and powerful. The man who is armed with the ballot is not to be despised. He is not only respecaspirants for office, but by all who feel an interest in the success of parties. The poor handful of free negroes in North-Carolina were respected and courted by politicians, so long as they enjoyed the elective franchise But when, in a moment of passion, the Convention of 1835, in spite of the earnest protest of Mr. Gaston, unjustly disfranchised of representation until the apportionment of them, the same politicians in many cases be- 1872 is made; and in the mean time the ne- Fifty deaths from cholera were reported at dates announced in the city press have de-

rebels" has been made through the New We, who have the start of him? We, the est-oath is not the only unpalatable food ed, and every advantage of surrounding cir-The right of the Southern States to im-

When we are discussing policies for look for peace, order and prosperity from a system of injustice to any class; for sooner or later the day of reckoning will come. It is only States, which throw the shield of equal laws around all classes, that can hope to enjoy uninterrupted peace. It may said of justice what Shakespeare says of "the quality of mercy," that it

It droppeth as the gentle rain from Heaven Upon the place beneath; it is twice blessed; It blesseth him that gives and him that takes;

'Tis mightlest in the mightlest; it becomes The throned monarch better than his crown.' The amendment to the Constitution which was submitted, by Congress, at its late session, to the States for ratification, contains several distinct propositions. The first section is a guaranty of personal rights; and while it protects the weak by putting all on fore, choose to be represented in the Septem- arrogates to himself the right to oppress his ber Convention, by those who never ceased poor neighbor, because he is poor, or because to love the Union. You will indulge me in he is black or yellow, he cannot object to

this first section of the amendment. The second section apportions the number numbers of voters. In general terms population is made the basis; but it is provided, but 281,000 white inhabitants, can have no with the spirit and tendency of the age, can so that the adoption of the amendment would not be safely adopted for the government of not affect the clause in the State Constitufour millions of men. It would partake of tion which defines the qualifications of State

the injustice of slavery itself, and would, at officers, The disabilities imposed by the third section upon all who before the war took an oath to support the Constitution, and subsegroes should be excluded from the right of quently participated in the rebellion, may be suffrage, which is not equally applicable to removed by a two thirds vote of both Houses white men. I have heard passionate denun- of Congress; and the ratification of the ciation, and angry oaths, but not one reason. amendment would of itselt, in my opinion, The same is true in regard to negro testimo- secure that result immediately for the ma ny. Twelve months ago and nine tenths of | jority of the class affected, and eventually for the good people of North-Carolina believed, all law-abiding citizens. I know it is unor thought they believed, that the admission gracious to ask men to vote away privileges white men would be the beginning of the their lives; but the deprivation already exists end of all order and stability in the govern- as it regards National offices, and will condown, and the most exalted virtue was to be | ed by the South, while the State Government and ignorance. Such was the feeling a perfect condition, liable to be superseded by

The fourth section calls upon the State overthrow. There can be no objection, therehalf their population to the misdoings of the fore, to this feature of the amendment, on the part of those Southern people, who have in good faith solicited a restoration of the States to the Union; and if any one thinks it hard, he must reflect that it is one of the inevitable consequences of the failure of the rebellion. The constitutional prohibition of payment will at the same time relieve sensitive minds from the responsibility of violated obligations.

There is no reason why North-Carolina may not be fully represented in Congress at the same argument is good against at least its next session, if her people will take one step further in conquering their prejudices. They have already submitted to the authority of the Union, they have given up their State government and Constitution, in compliance with the requirement of the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States; they have gested by the President; and elected officers under them, who have entered upon the exthe population. Yet they are afraid to trust | will go one step further, and adopt the conthe negro with the right of suffrage, lest he stitutional amendment proposed by Congress, they will have performed the last necessary act to entitle them to their former privileges under the Constitution. They may, or they may not grant the negroes the right of suff rage. This is optional. If they do not, they will lose, after the next apportionment in 1872, two Representatives in Congress, which are now based on three-fifths of the slaves, But if, in a spirit of wisdom and justice, as I look at it, they extend suffrage to the blacks, they will gain one member after that date, more than they now have, supposing that the population should remain stationary ted and protected by the numerous class of In other words, the State, after 1872, will have but five representatives under the amendment if negro suffrage is denied, and it will have eight representatives if negro

suffrage is granted. This question of suffrage, however, can be postponed until after the ratification of the amendment. It will not affect the question BEST,
Secretary of State.
Secretary of State.

Secretary of State.

Secretary of State.

Secretary of State.

Secretary of State.

Secretary of State.

Secretary of State.

Secretary of State.

Secretary of State.

Secretary of State.

Secretary of State.

Secretary of State.

Secretary of State.

Secretary of State.

Secretary of State.

Secretary of State.

Secretary of State.

Secretary of State.

Secretary of State.

Secretary of State.

Secretary of State.

Secretary of State.

Secretary of State.

Secretary of State.

Secretary of State.

Secretary of State.

Secretary of State.

Secretary of State.

Secretary of State.

Secretary of State.

Secretary of State.

Secretary of State.

Secretary of State.

Secretary of State.

Secretary of State.

Secretary of State.

Secretary of State.

Secretary of State.

Secretary of State.

Secretary of State.

Secretary of State.

Secretary of State.

Secretary of State.

Secretary of State.

Secretary of State.

Secretary of State.

Secretary of State.

Secretary of State.

Secretary of State.

Secretary of State.

Secretary of State.

Secretary of State.

Secretary of State.

Secretary of State.

Secretary of State.

Secretary of State.

Secretary of State.

Secretary of State.

Secretary of State.

Secretary of State.

Secretary of State.

Secretary of State.

Secretary of State.

Secretary of State.

Secretary of State.

Secretary of State.

Secretary of State.

Secretary of State.

Secretary of State.

Secretary of State.

Secretary of State.

Secretary of State.

Secretary of State.

Secretary of State.

Secretary of State.

Secretary of State.

Secretary of State.

Secretary of State.

Secretary of State.

Secretary of State.

Secretary of State.

Secretary of State.

Secretary of State.

Secretary of State.

Secretary of State.

Secretary of State.

Secretary of State.

Secretary of State.

Secretary of State.

Secretary of State.

Secretary of State.

Secretary of State.

Secretary of State.

Secretary of State.

Secretary of State.

Secretary of State.

Secr

so that thousands of them will be qualified to exercise the elective franchise intelligently before they become invested with it. If an educational test is thought to be proper, it will of course be equally proper for the white people; for ignorance in one class must be as incompatible with the intelligent exercise of the franchise, as in the other. Uniformity is all that the Constitutional amendment calls for. I apprehend that an educational test need take from no man, who has heretofore been a voter in the State, the right to vote; and that it will be sufficient to provide, that on and after a certain date no new electors shall be admitted to the polls unless they can read and write. A law to this effect would be a great incentive to improvement in both whites and blacks. Our politicians, instead of patronizing the dram shops, in prises, would become schoolmasters and parons of learning, in order to qualify their friends as voters.

One great obstacle to the admission of ne-

ocial equality. But the two things are es-

sentially different. Civil and political equaliy are essential to every man, to secure him the fundamental Constitution and laws of a State, and must be enforced, if necessary, by the magistrate. Social equality is indepen be guaranteed by them, and ought not to be or more disinterested in his motives than so guaranteed if the thing were possible.-There could be no more revolting tyranny than to compel people of incompatible characters, tastes, and habits, to associate with each other; and no Government in the world ever attempted anything so absurd. Social ings of this body, and shall publish in full equality implies equal education, refine the Address and Resolutions as soon as they ment, and virtue in individuals, who are brought into association by congenial tastes, mutual loves or friendships, or at least, by of things, this sort of equality needs not the sanction of laws nor the authority of the nagistrate to give it effect. Yet the social laws are very absolute, because, like the laws of nature, they are self-enforcing. Without | tion of the Union. the aid of Sheriff or Police, they are irresistible. They attract like to like as if by

chemical affinity. The folly of supposing that political quality necessarily carries with it social of life; while the latter exists nowhere in servants in livery, have no political rights | Convention it says: which the white driver and ostler do not Despite all this, we fear that when we read possess. Yet no unpleasant social collisions | the account of the scene described in yesterare the consequences of this political equali- day's telegram, in which Messrs. Orr and ty. The hired servants never dream that Couch were chief actors, we did not thrill they are the social equals of their employers. with the sympathetic emotion which ran The democrat of the parlor employs the through the audience of spectators. Perhaps democrat of the stable-yard at fair wages, we had some feelings, but we suspect they with a perfect understanding on each side, were not of admiration. The pathos enacted that there is to be no social equality between there was very much like bathos when read them; and they are, in fact, as far removed here. socially, as if the serving man were black .-

It is, therefore, idle to apprehend that social them political rights. I am very respectfully,

population, and the same social disparity.

DANIEL R. GOODLOE. A strange decision has just been rendered n North-Carolina. Chief Justice Ruffin has is in his right place; but we reject any imdeclared against the proposed new Constitution of the State Convention. The Chief

Justice says: "I consider that this is no constitution, onstitution for us, or to alter that which we had and have. I object to the organization edy through which we have passed, with arof your convention because it was called President of the United States, or under his orders—and act of clear and despotic usurpation."-Norfolk Virginian.

The Virginian is mistaken in suposing that the above quotation is from a " decision' of Judge Ruffin delivered as a Judge. He is not now in office as a Judge; and furthermore, there has been no decision by any Court on the question. The extract to which the Virginian refers is from an anonymous dered to Mr. Joshua Hill, who declined. communication which first appeared in the Wilmington Journal, said to have been written by Judge Ruffin. It is the mere opinion of Judge Ruffin as an individual. But it is very unfortunate that such language should be published by a gentleman occupying the prominence of Judge Ruffin. The reasoning as erroneous as the language is unfortunate. It will rejoice the radicals and the enemies of port of Newbern. He is entitled to the of the South, but will greatly damage the President and Northern men who are standing up for our rights. It is too late to talk about the legality of the Convention and dispute the authority by which it was called. der the circumstances, President Johnson proper for a Southern man no to accuse him of despotism and usurpation. The above quotation from Judge Ruffin's communication will do us much harm-strengthen our enemies and weeken our friends-and he dewant peace and quiet, and care very little about theories. No argument against the Constitution itself has been advanced, and it is imprudent to try to get up a fuss about abstract questions.—Charlotte Democrat.

SEIZURE OF TOBACCO, &C., BY THE COL-LECTOR OF INTERNAL-REVENUE.—The Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, for this District, on yesterday proceeded to the sales rooms of our merchants and seized a quantity of Tobacco, found unstamped, and a quantity of liquor and other articles which were also found without the prescribed stamp. In instances where property was thus seized a receipt was given specifying the quantity of the article, and setting forth that the seizure was made for violation of the United States Internal Revenue Law.

This action on the part of the Collector has given rise to some discussion as to the justice of the course. It is asserted on the part of some of the merchants that the law states that all Tobacco manufactured prior to August, 1865, is exempt from taxation.-In one instance where Tobacco was thus seized we are informed that it was manufactured prior to the war, but the Collector gave as his reason for the seizure that it did not bear the stamp prescribed in such cases, that is it should be branded, by the Collector of the District wherein it was manufactured, thus: "No duty in late insurrection-

ary States." The Collector was assured that a certificate could be procured in confirmation of this fact, but it was asserted by him that this would have no effect in procuring a release

of the articles taken possession of. We are not sufficiently posted in the law to argue the justice of the case, but presume that it will be fully investigated by the parties interested. We have no doubt but that justice would be done, if the Collector was convinced that he had misconstrued the law. Wilmington Journal.

Tri-Weekly Standard.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, - - AUGUST 18, 1866. Mr. Goodloe's Letter.

We take pleasure in publishing the letter of Daniel R. Goodloe, Esq., addressed to the Editors of the Sentinel. The Sentinel, after assailing Mr. Goodloe, has refused to permit him to be heard through its columns in his own defence. However we may differ with Mr. Goodloe

in some of his views, we concede to him, as the prosecution of their electioneering enter- his fellow-citizens of the State generally will, honesty of purpose, marked ability in the exposition and maintenance of his principles, and sincere devotion to his native groes to the enjoyment of equal laws is the State. His letter is calm and dignified ._ popular habit of confounding political with There is no passion or demagogism in it. We (the Senior Editor) have known Mr.

Goodloe for a quarter of a century, and we in the enjoyment of his equal rights with can truthfully say that he has been uniformothers. They must be guaranteed to him by ly consistent during that period on the subject of slavery. We take pleasure in adding our belief that the country contains no pubdent of legislative enactments. It could not he man, who is more honest in his opinions Daniel R. Goodloe.

The Philadelphia Convention.

We give to-day a synopsis of the proceedcome to hand

While we do not admit the assumed right purely voluntary agreement. In the nature of the delegates from this State to represent or speak for the Union people of North-Carolina, we are nevertheless not indifferent to any effort having for its object the restora-

It will be seen by our telegraphic dispatch, that the Convention has adjourned,

The Richmond Enquirer is glad to find quality, is made manifest if we consider that that Gov. Orr, in his recent speech in Philahe former exists in all the States of the delphia, did not admit that the difference Union, between white men in all conditions between the North and the South on the the world, except as between individuals of subject of secession, had been "formally and mutual tastes. In the city of New York, for instance, the wealthy "democratic" merbut only that it had been established by chants, lawyers, manufacturers and bankers, arms. The Enquirer still hugs secession to who inhabit marble palaces in Fifth Avenue, its bosom. In its notice of the Philadelphia

It was intended, by the getters up of the Yet they are equally free to contract, and are tableau, to symbolize that the very extremes equally bound by the contract. The law had met; that South Carolina, the most protects the servant as effectually as it does southern of Southern people, and Massachuhe employer, because he is equally free in cetts, the most pragmatical of the Puritans. every respect, has the same right to sue and had smoked the pipe of peace, and were lock be sued; and above all, because he has an ed in affectionate cinbrace; and the scene equal share in making the laws, through his | was held up for study as a beautiful picture representative in the Legislature. In the with a moral to it. But is there not another South, also, we witness the same political view? Did Mr. Orr go to Philadelphia to equality, between all classes of the white confess that his State lay on an extreme as far out from truth and justice as Massachusetts? That she was an equal offender?equality with negroes will result from giving | That indeed has often been charged against her, but it has not been confessed until now, when her sufferings and her sorrows make it impossible without shame. And by her own son! Perhaps a capacity for dirt-eating is not without it uses, and hence, that Mr. Orr plied assumption of Southern leadership or mpersonation, for South Carolina, as connected with the late performance. Virginia is for peace and reconciliation. But reluctant ecause your convention was not a legitimate and grave in entering upon the fight, she onvention, and had no power to make a will not be considered a part of any performance which winds up the tremendous tragtificial scenes and ostentations displays, such without the consent of the people, by the as belong to a sensation fiction. She has a better conception of the great role she has been acting with the world as lookers-on."

> The appointment of Collector of Customs at Savannah, Ga., has been tendered by the President to Hon. James Johnson, late Provisional Governor of Ga., and accepted by him. The appointment was previously ten-W. E. Bond, Esq., has been appointed col-

This is a good appointment. R. W. King, Esq., of Lenoir County, N. C. has been nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate, as collector of the fice. Why is he kept out of it by the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury?

lector for the first district of North-Carolina.

If the New Constitution has been rejected, the great body of the free white men of this did the best he could for us, and it is not State, to say nothing of the real friends of the President, will most probably deem it their duty to run a white basis candidate for Governor. The result of the vote upon the Constitution will soon be known. Let serves censure for writing it. The people the Union men of the State be on the alert.

> SUPERIOR COURTS .- The Fall term of the Superior Courts will be held as follows: 1st Circuit, by Judge Merrimon.

2nd " .. Barnes, 3rd " " Warren, " Fowle, 4th 5th " Gilliam, 6th " " Buxton, 7th " " Mitchell, " Shipp. 8th INSANE NEGROES AT THE SOUTH .- The

sudden transition from slavery to freedom, together with the immense amount of suffering incident hereto, has filled to overflowing the lunatic asylums of the South. A despatch was received to-day at the Freedmen's Bureau bere from Governor Humphrey, of Mississippi, in answer to an inquiry whether he could accommodate any more insane colored people, that all the asylums were full, but that the State would take immediate steps to increase the facilities for providing for as many as possible of that unfortunate

Tobacco in New Jersey .- A number of gentlemen a few years since established a farm a short distance from Camden, N. J., for the purpose of experimenting in raising tobaco. This year it is estimated they will realize about three thousand dollars from a field of twenty acres. The soil in many places of South Jersey is peculiary adapted to the cultivation of this article. It is said that parties design to appropriate large tracts of South Jersey land to raising tobacco.

General Rosseau For Congress. Louisville, August 13, 1866 It is agreed to give the track to General Bosseau without opposition. The Candi-