The Maine Election.

The gain on their former majority by the Radicals of Maine, has produced considerable excitement in the political world. The New York *World* attaches but little importance to it from the fact that the gain was in New England, of which the *World* expects nothing. It looks for different results in the great Central and Western States.

The New York *Herald*, however, is completely vanquished by the unexpected result, and makes haste to set its sails to what it considers the popular breeze. It declares in favor of the Constitutional Amendment, and the Congressional programme generally, and calls upon the President to adopt it. It predicts unbroken defeat to the Conservatives in the autumn elections, and the certain triumph of the anti-administration party. The following extract will show the new position of that time-serving sheet,—which, curiously enough, in its very next article, attacks Mr. Raymond for being a "trimmer:"

From the elections which have occurred since the Constitutional amendment was adopted by Congress for the reconstruction of the Southern States, we are satisfied that that amendment is to become the basis of Southern restoration—that it will carry and be carried by all the Northern State elections yet to come, and that with New Jersey leading off it will be ratified by them all and become part and parcel of the supreme law of the land. Nor have we any fear of the consequences. There is nothing, after all, so very objectionable in this amendment—nothing which President Johnson himself has not, at one time or another, recommended to some Southern State or to Congress, and nothing upon which there should have been a disagreement between the President and Congress.

This amendment is the reconstruction plan and platform of Congress, and there is no good reason, we say, why it should not have been adopted also by the President, inasmuch as he stands committed in some shape to all its provisions. It is not the platform of Thaddeus Stevens, Sumner, or any of the noisy Radicals of Congress.—They can do nothing. It was adopted against their remonstrances and in spite of their threats. It embodies substantially, in fact, the President's original programme, and if carried in these coming Oct. and Nov. elections—as we predict it will be, from Massachusetts and New York westward—we trust that the Administration, in deference to the will of the people, will come back to it.—Why not? Surely this amendment engrafted upon the Constitution will be amply sufficient for the restoration of the Union, internal peace, sectional harmony, and the security of the Government and treasury, for many generations to come, against all disturbing factions of either section. Parson Brownlow, in leading off with the State of Tennessee for the ratification, has shown that a good thing may be done by a bad man for a bad motive; but that Tennessee should thus lead off for this amendment is a very remarkable and significant fact—that New Jersey should next follow is almost as strange; but from good or bad designs, thus started, the amendment will surely go through.

The President's quarrel and rupture with Congress was an unfortunate mistake. From recent events, South and North, it is clear that it will prove a fatal blunder to his administration, unless he abandons it as the issue before the people.

Meeting of the Governors—Is There Not Revolution Ahead?

[From the New York Herald of Saturday.]

The secret conclave of the Radical Governors of the Northern States in Philadelphia, after the adjournment of the Convention on Tuesday last, is one of the most significant and alarming signs of the times. A portion of the proceedings leaked out, and the correspondent of the *Herald* gave the public the benefit of that on Wednesday last. But we have the strongest reasons for saying that the question then ventilated about dodging negro suffrage was not the only or most important one discussed by this conclave. It is understood that a revolutionary programme was entertained looking to future political contingencies—that is, to prepare arms and efficient armed State organizations for a conflict with the Conservatives, and possibly with the President, in the event of the Radicals being in danger of losing their power through the result of the fall elections. It is evident that these really dangerous leaders of a dangerous party are determined to hold on to their power at all hazards: for, as Governor Cony, of Maine, said, if they lose it now "then all is lost." They are doubtless prepared to impeach and remove the President and to place Ben Wade or some other violent Jacobin in his place, and would resist the legitimate power of the Executive to the extent of calling out the militia of the States.

Eleven Governors of States, besides ex-Governors and Lieutenant-Governors, composed this new secret Jacobin club. The violent declamations of the miserable firebrands, male and female, black and white, in the Convention and at public meetings in Philadelphia, might not be regarded as very serious; but it is far different with the secret meeting of a body of men who have the executive power of eleven Northern States in their hands.

There is danger ahead, and it behooves the Conservative masses of the North to look to it. As to the South, there is no danger there. The people of that section have experienced the horrors of civil war to such a degree and are so thoroughly subdued that they will not try rebellion again. The danger is at home. We may have, before we are aware of it, a bloody civil war in every State, county and city of the North.

PARSON BLOWNLOW IN BOSTON—HE INTENDS TO PRECIPITATE CIVIL WAR IN TENNESSEE.—*Boston, Sept.* 12.—The "Southern Loyalists" from the Philadelphia Convention had a reception this evening.

Horace Maynard advocated the perpetual exclusion from political power of all who voluntarily participated in the rebellion.

Governor Brownlow spoke of a convention of rebels and copperheads that is to meet at Nashville to overthrow the State government. He had notified Seward of this convention, but he had replied in a sneering and contemptuous letter, which the speaker would shortly publish to the world. However, he would call an extra session of his Legislature, and would meet that convention, in their efforts to overthrow his government, fully armed. He had already applied to a Governor of a Northern State for ten thousand arms, and backed by thirty thousand boys in blue, he had no fear of the result, unless the federal government sent down its troops, led by a copperhead general, if such could be found. He concluded by declaring that the hope of the South was in the elections of the North, and he conjured the citizens that if two Radicals were before them as candidates, to vote for the one that was most radical.

UNITED STATES COURT IN GEORGIA.—The first United States District Court in Northern Georgia since the close of the war was held at Atlanta on Wednesday last, Judge Erskine presiding. The members of the bar passed a resolution pledging themselves to sustain the Court in vindicating the majesty of the laws, and promising Judge Wayne a cordial support when he visits Savannah in November.

ADVERTISING HIGH.—A tipsy loafer mistook a globe lamp with letters on it for the queen of night. "I am blessed," said he, "if somebody, hain't stuck an advertisement on the moon!"

STATE NEWS.

THE LEGISLATURE.—J. W. Burton, Esq., of Rockingham, is a candidate for the Senate in that County, without opposition as yet. Mr. Burton was a member of the last House of Commons, and made an efficient representative.

We are glad to learn that F. E. Shober, Esq., is a candidate for re-election in the Senatorial District of Rowan and Davie.—*Ral. Sentinel.*

DISTRESSING.—We learn that a few days ago, at a large wedding which took place in Person county owing to the preparation of custard, &c., in brass kettles, or from some other cause, a number of persons were made sick, some seriously, and it is reported that some have died. His Honor, Judge Reade, attended the wedding, and we regret to learn that he was considerably indisposed for several days, but is now well. We state the particulars as we hear them.
Raleigh Sentinel.

COUNTY CONVICTS.—A number of persons are imprisoned in our County jail convicted of misdemeanors. The expense to the County is considerable. It is possible they will soon be imployed in fitting up the grounds and fences of the County Work House. It has also been suggested to us, that the public roads of the County, and the streets of the city, would afford proper abor for them.—*Raleigh Sentinel* 15*th.*

Major Pollock B. Lee, a well-known member of the Memphis Bar, died in that city a few days ago. He was a native of North Carolina, and aged about thirty-five years. Major Lee was at one time on the staff of General J. E. Johnston.

COUNTY COURT.—The September term of the Craven County Court closed its session last evening, but did not near get through with the business before it. The State docket consumed about all the week except what little time was devoted to the appointment of Administrators and Guardians.

On yesterday, three negroes were publicly whipped, who were convicted by the court of stealing, and one of said party, we learn is to have the dose repeated on tomorrow.

There was quite an important case tried on yesterday, in which Tony Fisher was prosecuted for setting fire to the store of Joe Fowle. The case was very ably conducted, Jno. N. Washington, Major Jno. Hughes and A. S. Seymour, for the prosecution, and Hon. C. C. Clark and Alexander Justice for the defence. The defendant was convicted, but appealed to the Superior Court.—*Newbern Times,* 16*th.*

FORSYTHE COUNTY.—A Convention in this county recently nominated Capt. P. A. Wilson. and E. B. Teague, Esq., for the Commons. We do not know Capt. Wilson's present political *status.* He is a most worthy citizen, and we cannot believe that he will support the radical party in Congress against the President. We think we can safely say that he is a conservative—that he occupies a middle ground between the two extremes, that he is in favor of the President's policy and favors the re-election of Governor Worth. E. B. Teague is an opened and avowed radical. He boldy takes ground in favor of Congress and against the President's policy. He figured extensively in the meeting which sent Capt. Tourgee to the Philadelphia Radical Convention, and we suppose he will oppose the re-election of Gov. Worth. Will the people of Forsythe elect a man of his political principles to the Legislature? We do not believe that they will.

Charles Teague and John D. Waddell, Esqrs., are independent conservative candidates. Mr. Waddell is a stranger to us. Charles Teague was a member of the last House of Commons. He was a consistent Union man, but warmly sustains the President's policy. He also advocates the re-election of Gov. Worth. We wish him success against the Radical, E. B. Teague.

Colonel J. M. Covington and James E. Matthews, are candidates for the Senate from the district composed of the counties of Stokes and Forsythe. They are both conservatives. Both have had some experience in legislation, and either will make a good Senator.
Salisbury Banner, 15th *Sept.,* 1866.

THE CANVASS.—The canvass for the Legislature in this county has commenced.—The only candidates for the Commons thus far are Dr. I. W. Jones, Capt. Wm. H. Crawford and John K. Graham, Esq. R. F. Johnson, of Davie County, is a candidate for the Senate from the District composed of the counties of Rowan and Davie. F. E. Shober, Esq., of this place is also understood to be a candidate for the Senate, we believe. Upon the great political issues of the day, these gentlemen all agree. They are all for Gov. Worth, and they all sustain the policy of President Johnson.

Whether there will be any other candidates for the Commons in this county we are not informed. We have heard it intimated that there would be others, but we think it doubtful.
Salisbury Banner, Sept. 15*th,* 1866.

COUNTY COURT.—Forsyth County Court was in session during the whole of last week, adjourning Saturday noon. Most of the cases on docket were of not much interest to the public.

Three negroes were sentenced to the whipping post for theft; two for horse stealing, and one, we believe for sheep or wool stealing.—*Salem Press,* 14*th.*

THE JUJUBE TREE.—We saw the other day the fruit of the jujube tree (*rhamnus zizyphus.*) It is chestnut brown and about the size of a small plum, and has a dry, pleasant, agreeable taste. The pit is hard like the date seed, of similar size, but pointed at each end.

This is the fruit used in pectoral decoctions, and to make the true jujube paste of commerce.

The jujube tree stands the climate of North Carolina very well. The two shrubs or small trees of our neighbor's are about ten feet in height, and are growing out in the open garden, and are filled with jujube plums just ripening. It resembles a young honey-pod locust in foliage, but more glossy in the leaf. The tree blooms late, and is not injured by the cold nights of spring, when the peach, pear, apple and plum that bud sooner are killed in the bloom, or shortly thereafter by the April frosts. The fruit ripens in September; and was a curiosity to us, for we were not aware there were any trees of the jujube growing in the country.
Raleigh Standard.

FOUND DEAD.—Thos. Thomas was found dead yesterday within a short distance of Moses Peelers' with whom he was boarding. Mr. Thomas was an Englishman, in the last stage of consumption, and had walked out a short distance from his boarding house, was attacked with hemorage, and, it is thought, soon expired. He was a member of the Rowan Artillery during the war. He leaves no family.
Salisbury Banner, 15*th inst.*

THE CORN CROPS.—Since the recent rains the prospect for the corn crop in this region has very much improved.
Salem Press, 14*th.*

ALMOST ANOTHER FIRE.—An alarm of fire was given at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, proceeding from the accidental burning of some rosin, at the Gas Works, which, however, was speedily extinguished. The want of gas last night was in consequence of the vast extent of ground burned over in the Great Fire, it being impossible to stop the openings in the gas pipes, on account of the intense heat.—*Newbern Commercial.*

A RAILROAD MOVEMENT.—There will be a meeting to-day at the office of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company in this city, of Committees from the Raleigh and Gaston and the North Carolina Railroad companies, and the city of Raleigh, with a committee of the stockholders in the Chatham Railroad company, the object of which is to revive the affairs of the latter road, by adopting measures for increasing its stock and recommencing the work of putting it in running order. It is contemplated, we learn, to scale the present stock to the present real value, and thus provide for others to come in on an equal footing. We hope the deliberations of the conference may result in the adoption of a feasible plan for finishing up the work on this important road.—*Raleigh Index,* 17*th inst.*

INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, AND THE BLIND.—We spent an hour pleasantly at this institution to-day, and under the guidance of the worthy principal, Mr. W. J. Palmer, obtained a very fair inside view of it. There are at present between sixty and seventy pupils, with the certainty of a large increase. Not only are the educational departments in full operation, but the mechanical branches, broom factory and shoe making, have been resumed.

One of the young ladies, a mute, wrote on a large slate, in a neat round hand, original sentences, and their arrangement showed correct apprehension of grammar as well as facility of composition. Indeed, the system of instruction appears to be as complete as it is possible to make it. The proficiency of the scholars is in the highest degree complimentary to Mr. P. and his corps of assistants.—*Raleigh Progress.*

SUNDAY SCHOOLS IN RALEIGH.—We are gratified to learn that Col. Wm. E. Anderson, Superintendent of the Episcopal Sunday School in this city, has in hand funds sufficient for building a neat Sunday School room, on the Church lot, and that the work will be immediately commenced. Part of the funds are the proceeds of a Fair gotten up by the ladies for that purpose last Spring. The building is to be finished by Christmas.—*Ral. Sentinel.*

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.—The Trustees of this College met in Charlotte, on the 12th inst. The resignation of the President, Rev. Dr. Kilpatrick, was accepted. He goes to Lexington, Va., as a Professor in Washington College. The Board determined to re-organize the Faculty and to re-invigorate the institution. Prof. Richardson, of the University of Mississippi, was elected Professor of Latin and Greek, and Prof. J. M. Anderson Professor of Belles Lettres.

CARTERET COUNTY.—At a meeting of the friends of President Johnson's policy, held at Newport, Carteret county, John M. Perry, Esq., was nominated as a candidate for the House of Commons. The choice of Senator for the district of Jones and Carteret, belonging by arrangement to Jones county, the meeting suggested the name of T. J. Whitaker, of Jones, for Senator.—These are excellent nominations. Mr. Perry is a young man of fine abilities and high character, and would make a capital representative.

COMMISSIONED.—Gov. Worth, in accordance with an act of the legislature, this morning caused commissions to be issued to Robert Bingham as major and professor in the Bingham school, and John N. Norwood as captain and professor in the same institution.

The Fair at Henderson, which is to come off on the 17th, 18th and 19th prox., promises to be sucessful and attractive. It is unfortunate that one of the days should conflict with the general elections throughout the State, but the crowd in attendance on the other two will probably be large and imposing. We have been furnished with the list of premiums arranged for the Fair, which, considering the exigencies of the times is in every respect liberal.

Important to the Iron Interests of the United States.

The United States Consul at Sheffield, England, under date of August 27, in a communication to the Secretary of the Treasury, states that he was present at Nottingham on the reading of a paper before the British Association on the conversion of melted cast iron into steel by the pneumatic process. A discussion followed, which was participated in by Mr. Bessemer and other gentlemen. Consul Abbot further says that he called the attention of Mr. Bessemer to what has been stated by his opponent to be a defect in his mode of converting iron into steel, namely, that when large masses of melted iron, amounting to from three to twelve tons, are converted into steel, it does not become homogeneous.

Mr. Bessemer partly admitted the force of the objection, but stated that in the works near London an improvement has recently been made by which, after the introduction of the Spiegel Eisen, the whole is stirred up by arms fitted to a revolving cylinder. He also stated that the iron of the United States which he has seen was peculiarly adapted to the manfacture of steel by his process. In England only the very best iron can be used for this purpose, and that which is most free from foreign substances, especially sulphur and phosphorus. The iron which is chiefly used in the Bessemer Works are varieties of red hematite, the best of which is found on Morecambe Bay, near Furness Abbey. Consul Abbot closes by saying: "Valuable as is the invention of Mr. Bessemer, I cannot recommend it to American manufacturers unless they make use, in the process, of the very best pig iron, and that which is comparatively free from sulphur, phosphorus and other impurities."

The following is an abstract of the remarks of Mr. Bessemer, alluded to in the communication of Consul Abbot: Before the introduction of his process the entire production of steel in Great Britain was one thousand tons per week, and now there was machinery for the production, on his process alone, of five thousand tons in the same period. One of the most valuable purposes to which his steel was applied was the construction of locomotive engines and rails. Where iron had been worn out in a few months, steel rails had been in constant use for four years, at the end of which time the first side was still in use. At Camden Town there was a portion of railway over which an immense amount of traffic passed. An iron rail and a Bessemer steel rail were placed opposite each other, and when the iron rail had been changed seventeen times the steel rail was still not worn.

The Bessemer steel was also valuable for the manufacture of tires, the construction of ordnance, shafts for marine engines, cranks and notably for the cranks of locomotives; indeed there was scarcely any purpose for which malleable iron was formerly used that steel could not now be employed. A yard of the Camden Town rail, to which he had referred, was sent to Sheffield to be made into round bars, and came out of the rolling mill in beautiful black bars, three-eighths, five-eighths, and three-quarter inches in diameter, and were not worth less than £18 per ton, the cost of conversion being less than £2 per ton. In regard to the price of steel, Mr. Bessemer said that firms that had expended immense sums in plans and machinery desired at first as large a return as possible for their outlay, but when manufacturers had been remunerated for their first large outlay they would be more reasonable in their demands.

The price of cast steel in Sheffield for the lowest purposes, such as making shovels, Mr. Bessemer said was £36 to £40 per ton, and the better kinds cost from £50 to £80, according to the reputation of the maker; but at this time thousands of tons were being sold at £13 per ton.

From the Newbern Times—Extra—Sept. 16—4 A. M.

GREAT CONFLAGRATION—FEARFUL LOSS OF PROPERTY—CASUALTIES—ORIGIN OF THE FIRE—ITS EXTENT—PROBABLE LOSS—FIREMEN, &c., &c., &c.—A terrible fire broke out this morning at the furniture store of C. A. Nelson & Co., on Middle street, supposed to be the work of an incendiary, about 1 o'clock, and rapidly spread right and left, until both sides of the street, from Broad to Pollok, were in a light flame, and now lie in ashes. The vacant lot between Stevenson's corner and the brick building occupied now by Robbins & Co., checked the fire in that direction, but it swept down to Pollok, and turning Dissosway's old corner swept everything up Pollok street to the residence of Wm. G. Hall, Esq., which building is now being blown up, three heavy explosions having taken place since we commenced this writing, so that the entire block facing Middle and Pollok streets, from Stevenson's corner round to the Railroad, may be considered a complete loss, and all that portion of Middle street, from the Episcopal Church square up to the old Court House corner.

Nothing but the most extraordinary efforts of the fire department saved the entire block on the South side of Pollok, between Middle and Hancock, which, had it caught, would have communicated to the block bounded by Middle and Craven and Pollok, and South Front, and thus swept out the entire business portion of the city. So that, to arrive at a just estimate of the services of the fire departments on this occasion, it is only necessary to estimate the value of four entire squares of the business part of our city, for without it no human effort could have staid the ravages of the devouring element until it had swept down to the waters edge. Our whole male population was on the street, and all did what they could. The tops of the houses, in the vicinity of the fire, were covered by citizens who by wetting blankets, extinguishing sparks, and extraordinary exertions in various ways, rendered incaleulable services.

The fire was so sudden and spread so rapidly that Mr. Nelson and family, who resided on the second floor of his store were compelled to jump from a second story window in order to save their lives, in doing which two female members were slightly injured. We heard of one other lady getting a limb broken by a similar process but did not learn the name, and several persons were more or less injured by explosions and otherwise, but fortunately we have heard of no lives lost.

The losses by the fire, of course, cannot be estimated, but cannot fall short of one hundred and fifty or two hundred thousand dollars, and may be more. We could not ascertain, but our impression is that very few goods or other property were saved.—By the extraordinary efforts of Capt. R. A. Shotwell, assisted by the corps of Gaston House waiters, saved nearly or quite all of the stock of Henry W. Jones & Co., on Middle street, but as a general thing, we think nearly everything was consumed.

This calamity will fall heavily upon many of our citizens who had just began to recuperate from losses heretofore sustained, and to get into a condition to live.

We suppose the losses in many instances were covered partially or wholly by insurance, but to what extent we have, as yet, no means of knowing.

THE RECENT FIRE IN NEWBERN.—We take the following account of the fire in Newbern from the *Commercial*, which occurred on Sunday morning, the 16th inst., being additional information to that published above:

Four squares of the business centre, the very heart of our beautiful city, are a broad expanse of smoking ruins.

That this devilish deed, was the work of an incendiary or incendiaries, admits of no question. At the request of the City Council, His Honor Mayor Washington, has offered a reward of $1,500 for the arrest and conviction of such party or parties, and has called a meeting of the citizens of Newbern, at the Theatre to-day at 11 o'clock, A. M., to take such measures as may be thought advisable for the relief of the sufferers by the appalling disaster. The Church yard of Christ Church, (Episcopal,) was blocked up at day-light this morning, by the houseless and homeless, and rescued property.

Robbins & Co.'s store on Broad street, was in great danger at one time, but was saved from the fact, of their having a reservoir in the rear of their premises, and through the exertion of the proprietors, and their employees and neighbors.

Nathan Tisdale, Depyty Sheriff, was slightly injured, by falling through a burning roof on Pollok street.

We noticed innumerable instances of daring courage and bravery on the part of our firemen and citizens, but where all achieved so much, it would be invidous to particularize. We append a list of the losses by the principal sufferers, as far as we are able to ascertain, up to the time of our going to press. The total amount will not fall short of $300,000.

C. A. Nelson—Furniture Store. Loss, $7,000, insured for $3,000

J. S. Stevenson & Bro.—two buildings, Dry Goods Stores. Loss, $20,000.

John Hume, one building. Loss, $4,000.

John McCormick buildings. Total loss, $10,000, small insurance.

Leopold Baer, Dry Goods Store. Total loss, $25,000.

H. & B. Emanuel, Dry Goods and Clothing. Total loss, $30,000.

G. A. Haskell, one building. Loss, $800.

McNamara & O'Connor—Saloon & Restaurant, Loss, $1,000.

Henry W. Jones & Co.—Dry Goods.—Saved all their stock. The building was owned by Dr. Disosway.

John J. Schillinger—Lager Beer Saloon, (two buildings.) Loss, $10,000. Insured for $3,900.

E. H. Lawlor—Dry Goods and Groceries. Loss, $10,000. No insurance.

E. Montanus—Cigar and Tobacco. Loss, $1,200.

Dr. I. Disosway—Banker and Broker.—Loss $25,000. Was offered $15,000 in gold, three days ago for his four buildings.

John Dilworth—Auction House. Loss, $6,000. No insurance.

Hancock & Brothers—Loss, $1,000. Lost nearly all their stock.

Sarah Oxley—Grocery store. Loss, $5,000. No insurance.

A. G. Hubbard—Attorney at Law. Loss, $3,000. Insured $3,000.

Dr. Boyd's Property—Loss, $2,000.

Louis Webb—House and office. Loss, $3,000.

Mrs. H. C. Jones—Building. Loss, $1,000.

Robert Green—Barber. Loss, $1,000.

John Good—Barber. Loss, $750.

Capt. Mowers—Livery Stable. Saved most all his stock. Loss, $1,000.

S. Bangert—Loss, $3,000. Insured $2,000.

Wm. Kellett—Tin Ware Manufacturer. Loss $2,000. Saved but little of his stock.

Max. Asher—Dry Goods. Loss, $500.—Stock nearly all saved.

The private buildings on Pollock between Hancock and Middle, were all destroyed. The total loss is about $15,000. The residences of S. Tattle and Milton Coles, Esq., were badly scorched and in great peril, as also the the dwelling of C. C. Clarke, Esq. E. Hubbs, Esq., of Hubbs & Bro., had his face badly burned while firing a train of gunpowder.

Mr. Demetrius Carver was injured while rescuing a child from a burning building.

As an instance of the spirit of enterprise, Dr. Disosway will commence rebuilding with brick to-day on his ground, corner of Pollock and Middle streets.

Sarah Oxley, whose store was burned on Broad street, sustained a loss of $5,000.—Her store which was built about two years since, when building material was very high, cost $4,000. Her stock of goods worth $1,000, were all stolen in being removed from the building. Her furniture saved was about half destroyed in the same way. She was not insured, and as she loses all she possesses in the world, it being the second time that she has been burned out, her case is a peculiarly hard one which entitles her to the sympathy of this community, where she has always lived and maintained a good character, and has many friends among all classes.

It is surprising that in this wide spread devastation no lives are known to have been lost.

The total amount of insurance on the property destroyed is less than $75,000.

LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

The Soldiers' Convention at Cleveland—Adoption of Resolutins—Letter from General Forest and other Confederate Officers.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 19.—Noon.

The Convention adjourned last night. General Gordon Granger was President. Resolutions were adopted by acclamation, endorsing the Philadelphia Convention of August 14th, and declaring the object of the soldiers in taking up arms to suppress the late rebellion was to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union, with all its dignity and equality, and the rights of the several States unimpaired, and not in any spirit of oppression or for any purpose of conquest and subjugation, and that whenever there shall be any armed resistance to the lawfully constituted authority of our National Union, either in the South or in the North, or in the Eastor the West, they will take up arms to maintain the Union.

A dispatch from Memphis, signed by General Forrest and other ex-Confederate officers, was read, expressing their sympathy with the purposes of the Convention, and declaring that the Confederate soldiers are entirely willing to leave the determination of their rights as citizens of States, and of the United States, to the soldiers of the Union, and on our part we pledge security of life, person and property, and freedom of speech and opinion to all. A suitable answer was returned.

Markets.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19—Noon.

Gold 145¼. Cotton stronger and unchanged—sales to-day of 10 bales; sales for the week 17,000 bales. Sterling Exchange quiet at 7½ per cent. premium for sixty days. Flour drooping. Wheat drooping. Pork heavy at $33 12. Lard dull.—Coupons of '68, 130; do. of '81, 111½; do. of '62, 111½; do. of '64, 108½. Treasuries 106. Tenforties 99½. Carolina new bonds 64½.

OUR MID-NIGHT DISPATCHES.

From Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 19th.

Wendell Phillips has been nominated for Congress by the workingmen of the third district.

New Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 19th.

The Legislature in joint session to-day elected Mr. Catteil, U. S. Senator—forty-four Radicals voting. The Democrats refused to participate in the proceedings, and the Legislature has adjourned *sine die.*

Markets.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19—6 P. M.

Gold 145¼. Coupons of '62, 111. Treasuries 106; N. C. sixes ex-Coupons 64½. Cotton very strong—sales of 3500 bales; [no quotations given, but it is presumed to be at last figures which were 35@37 cents.] Flour is drooping. Wheat is firmer. Pork is heavy, with sales at $33 06. Lard is quiet. Sugars are dull and market easy, with sales at 10@11 cents. Coffee is steady. Naval Stores are steady—Spirits Turpentine 66@67 cents ⅌ gallon. Rosin $3 75@$9 ⅌ bbl.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 19.

Cotton is stiffer with sales of 1000 bales—Low Middlings 33@34 cents. Gold 145. Bank Sterling Exchange 145; N. Y. do. ½@¼ ⅌ cent. premium.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 19.

Flour is inactive; Western is scarce. Wheat is firmer at $2 85@$2 90. Corn is quiet; white 92@93 cents; yellow 88@90. Seeds are dull; flax seed $3 50@$3 55. Pork and Cut Meats are steady. Lard is dull. Coffee is steady. Sugars are dull. Whiskey is firm; Pennsylvania $2 34

MOBILE, Sept. 19.

Cotton—Sales to-day of 1,200 bales; Middlings 32 cents. The market is firm and demand good at ½ a cent advance.

Per the Ocean Cable.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 17—Evening.

Cotton—Middling Uplands 13d. ⅌ lb. Breadstuff firm. Tallow is firmer.

LONDON, Sept. 17—Evening.

Consols closed at 89¼ for money. Five-twenties 72½.

Political, &c.

PARIS, Sept. 17—evening.

The French circular says that the recent changes are favorable; France, Prussia and Italy are drawn nearer in ideas and interests. Austria has now no hostile intentions. The Convention of Rome will be loyally carried out. The second class navies are assured of the liberty of the Baltic and Mediterranean seas. The note justifies the Emperor's mediation and hints at the annexation of people of the same languages and interests. It shows the necessity of perfect defence, and military organizations, not, however, as a threat, and expresses the belief in a lasting peace in Europe. It is said the Emperor refuses to allow officers of the French army to hold office in Mexico, owing to protest of United States threats.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 17—Evening.

The Russian who attempted to murder the Czar has been executed. Joy was expressed at the punishment awarded the assassin, and there were demonstrations of respect to the Czar at the same time.

The Prussian Army.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

One of the most distinguished of our generals in the West, during the civll war, who travelled in Germany and France on the eve of the war between Prussia and Austria, has recently sent a letter to this country, from which the following extract will interest the public:

"There is no doubt that the two main factors of the amazing success of the Prussians over the Austrians have been the actual nationality of the army (which in Prussia is simply an armed generation), intelligently as well as stringently organized, and the individual intelligence of each soldier, inspirited by the great cause of Germany. The universal system of education established for the resuscitation of Prussia, after the ruin of the battle of Jena, has borne its fruit at Sadowa. These two great elemants, however, are wanting in the Austrian army.

"I saw a good deal of the Prussian army, and from what I have seen I can understand very readily that they were victorious everywhere. Brilliant spirit, most perfect discipline, bravery and general fitness for soldiering and campaigning, above all, intelligence in every face, was the characteristic sign of that nonparell army to which every able-bodied man belongs.

"How very different are the physiognomies of the Austrian and (I say it without hesitation) the French armies; all nicely dressed and splendidly set up, true enough, but no books and no maps and no newspapers, no discussion on political topics among them. All this is universal in the Prussian army. The Emperor Napoleon understands this all very well, and he therefore is the most peaceful man in France; but at the same time he is making breech-loading guns as fast as possible."

F. L.

Col. C. A. Cilley.

We had a call from this gentleman this week. He informed us that he had entered into a law partnership with Col. G. N. Folk, late of the Confederate army, and that he would settle at Lenoir, Caldwell county.—Col. Cilley has been in the State ever since the surrender of the Southern armies, and understands the character of our people very well. He is not afraid to settle among them. His experience has taught him that the charges so often made against our people, that Unionists and Northern men are unsafe here, are but the falsehoods of the mere demagogues. How different is the testimony of Col. Cilley, as borne by his act of settling permanently among us, to that of a certain Capt. Tourgee, who declared in the radical convention at Philadelphia, that no Federal soldier would be safe in the South until all the "rebels" were disfranchised and the negro enfranchised. Tourgee's language interpreted would be this: "Until these things are done the few Northern emigrants, and the few radicals of the South cannot control the *governments* of the Southern States." Every Northern man who settles among us and conducts himself as a quiet and peaceable citizen, is quite as safe as our own people, whatever may be his polical opinions.—*Old North State, (Salisbury) Sept.* 5*th.*

Public Nominations for the Legislature.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

FOR THE SENATE,
COLONEL E. D. HALL.

FOR THE COMMONS,
COLONEL R. H. COWAN,
MAJ. CHAS. W. McCLAMMY.

ELECTION THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1866.

MARRIED.

September 12th, by Rev. James Sprunt, at the residence of the bride's father, Dr. JNO H. HICKS, of New Hanover County, to Miss ELIZA H., daughter of W. W. Miller, Esq., of Duplin County.

In Newbern, Saturday morning, 15th inst., by Rev. E. M. Forbes, Mr. J. A. NASH, formerly of Petersburg, Va., to Mrs. MARY ELLIS, relict of the late Gov. John W. Ellis.

DIED,

In Washington, N. C., on Thursday, the 13th instant, of congestive fever, ANNIE BLOUNT, daughter of the Rev. Edwin Geer, aged twelve years and four months.

In this city, on Wednesday afternoon, 19th inst., ANNA, the youngest child of Diedrich and Anna Otten, aged 1 year and 9 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Thursday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 41 North Water Street.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX	31 @	33	
BEEF CATTLE, ⅌ 100 lbs.	8 00 @	10 00	
BUCKS, ⅌ M.	12 00 @	20 00	
BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each.			
2nd hand	4 25 @	4 50	
New	4 75 @	5 25	
CANDLES, ⅌ lb.,			
Tallow	20 @	25	
Adamantine	25 @	28	
Sperm	50 @	55	
COFFEE, ⅌ lb.,			
Java	40 @	45	
Laguayra	35 @	38	
Rio	26 @	28	
St. Domingo	26 @	28	
COTTON, ⅌ lb.,			
Ord. to Mid'g	28 @	30	
Strict Mid'g	00 @	31	
COTTON BAGGING,			
Gunny, ⅌ yd	40 @	42	
Dundee	35 @	37½	
Rope, ⅌ lb	20 @	21	
CORN MEAL, ⅌ bushel	1 50 @	1 55	
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ⅌ yard	18 @	19	
Yarn, ⅌ 5 lb	2 50 @	2 75	
FEATHERS, ⅌ lb	00 @	50	
FISH, ⅌ bbl.,			
Mackerel,			
No. 1	00 00 @	25 50	
No. 2	00 00 @	22 00	
No. 3	00 00 @	19 00	
Mullets	10 50 @	11 00	
Herring,			
East	6 00 @	7 00	
N.C. roe	10 00 @	00 00	
do cut	9 00 @	00 00	
Dry Cod, ⅌ lb	8 @	9	
FLOUR, ⅌ bbl., Northern			
Family	12 50 @	17 00	
Superfine	9 00 @	10 50	
Fine	8 00 @	8 50	
GLUE, ⅌ lb	18 @	20	
GUNNY BAGS	35 @	40	
GUANO, Peruvian, Per ton	105 00 @	110 00	
LAND PLASTER, ⅌ ton		18 00	
GRAIN, ⅌ bushel,			
Corn	1 00 @	1 15	
Oats	60 @	65	
Peas, Cow	1 45 @	1 50	
Rice, rough	0 00 @	0 00	
Carolina	14 @	15	
East India	00 @	0 14	
HIDES, ⅌ lb.,			
Green		4½@	5
Dry		10 @	15
HAY, ⅌ 100 lbs.,			
Eastern	1 35 @	1 40	
Northern	0 00 @	1 25	
IRON, ⅌ lb.,			
English, ass'd	8 @	10	
American, ref.	0 @	10	
American, sheer	9 @	10	
Swede	10 @	12	
Hoop, ⅌ ton	000 00@	180 00	
LIME, ⅌ bbl.	0 00 @	0 00	
From store	2 00 @	2 25	
LIQUORS, ⅌ gal., (domestic,)			
Whiskey,			
Bourbon	2 75 @	5 00	
N. E. Rum	3 00 @	4 00	
Gin	4 00 @	7 00	
Brandy	4 00 @	9 00	
LUMBER, Sea Sawed (River,)			
Fir Bds	18 00 @	22 00	
Wide do	14 00 @	18 00	
Scantling	12 00 @	15 00	
MOLASSES, ⅌ gallon,			
Cuba	50 @	60	
Sugar house	50 @	55	
Syrup	65 @	1 00	
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine ⅌ 280 lbs.			
New Virgin	0 00 @	3 75	
Yellow dip	0 00 @	3 75	
Hard	0 00 @	1 87½	
Tar, ⅌ bbl	0 00 @	2 40	
Tar, in ordr	2 65 @	2 75	
Pitch, City	0 00 @	3 50	
Rosin, pale	6 00 @	6 25	
do No. 1	4 50 @	5 50	
do No. 2	2 50 @	3 00	
do No. 3	0 00 @	2 25	
Spirits Turpentine, ⅌ gal	57 @	58	
NAILS, ⅌ lb., Cut	7½@	8	
OILS, ⅌ gallon,			
Sperm	0 00 @	3 00	
Linseed	1 85 @	2 00	
Machinery	2 00 @	2 50	
Kerosene	80 @	85	
PEA NUTS, ⅌ bushel	2 00 @	2 50	
POTATOES, Sweet, bush	1 50 @	1 75	
Irish, ⅌ bbl	3 50 @	4 00	
PROVISIONS, ⅌ lb., N. C. Bacon.			