vision or control over them. Therefore, he would oppose its passage.

Mr. Heaton said that he had listened to the remarks of Mr. Durham with a good deal of surprise. If he entertained doubts of the constitutionality of the acts of Congress, under which this Convention is acting, he would not occupy a seat in it. [Applause from the Radicals.] He did not see how the gentleman could consistently take the oath, which he did to qualify himself as a member of this Convention, and entertain such opinion. He proceeded to discuss the legality of his proposition at some little length.

Mr. Durham replied, saying that he had no doubt the gentleman and his applauders would be glad to get rid of him, but he intended to stay here and advocate to the extent of his ability a *proper and just observance of the laws of the land.* He was acting according to the dictates of conscience; he was convinced of the unconstitutionality of the Reconstruction Acts, and should so continue to brand them. He would ask the gentleman, (Mr. Heaton,) if the people were to reject the Constitution, and the Supreme Court should pronounce the Convention unconstitutional, would not the Treasurer forfeit his bond in paying out money to an unconstitutional body?

Mr. Heaton thought the gentleman fond of dealing in suppositions. He (Mr. D.) would never see the day that the Supreme Court would declare this body unconstitutional, and, from the signs, the Constitution framed by this Convention would be ratified by at least 30,000 majority. (More applause from the Radicals.)

Mr. Durham responded that this was matter for future consideration. But he was opposed to rendering a faithful and diligent officer liable to be involved in ruin, not only to himself, but family and securities. Though the power of the military was sufficient to do anything, yet he would not do justice to himself or his constituents, if he did not combat, with all his power, such an illegal and unwarranted procedure.

Mr. Jones, of Washington, favored the passage of the ordinance, and wanted to know if they went through the farce of an election to come into an unconstitutional body, &c.

Mr. McDonald, of Chatham, wanted to know who called the Convention of 1865. Did not that Convention declare the acts of the Convention of 1861 unconstitutional? Yet nobody was involved on account of paying money to that body. *He wanted to hear no more of it.* He did not want to draw his money, for he would spend it for candy, cakes, &c., but they should wait until about to go home, and distribute it among their constituents. He thought the power of this Convention equal to anything—even unto turning over this State House. (On being asked what he intended to eat in the meantime, he replied he could get as much credit as he wanted.)

Mr. Graham, of Orange, said he knew they were in a minority, but if they left the gentlemen on the other side would not have an opportunity to display their *learning.* While he regarded this body as unconstitutional, it was the disposition of our people to obey the laws until declared unconstitutional by competent authority; and as the Reconstruction Acts are not now so declared he would obey them, yet he hoped soon to see the day when they would be demolished; and though he was as loyal as any man on the floor, yet he could not pray as they did (if they prayed at all),

"Now I lay me down to sleep,
The Reconstruction faith I keep,
If it should change before I wake
The latest sort help me to take."

He would vote and protest against all measures that went beyond the power delegated this body by the law under which they assembled.

Mr. Heaton made a motion to amend his ordinance, by striking out the word "empowered," and inserting the word "directed."

Mr. Ellis did not see any reason why the Convention should not pass this ordinance, as it amounted only to a request. It was a Convention of the people of North Carolina under the acts of Congress. Whether those acts were unconstitutional or not, was a question people thought differently about. But as long as they were on the statute books they were law If the Treasurer should refuse to pay, why then the tax could be levied.

Mr. Durham replied that the gentleman from Catawba (Mr. Ellis) did not take into consideration that the Treasurer was a bonded officer, and liable for every dollar paid out of the Treasury.

Mr. Sweet called the previous question. The call being sustained, the ordinance was put on its passage.

Mr. Durham called for the yeas and nays, and the vote being taken resulted as follows—yeas 104, nays 12.

Those who voted in the negative were Messrs. Baker, Daniel, Dowd, Durham, Etheridge, Graham, of Orange, Holt, Lennon, Merritt, Sanderlin, Tourgee and Williams, of Sampson.

SATURDAY, January 25, 1868.

The Convention was called to order at 11 o'clock.

Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Mason, of the city.

Mr. Garrett presented a memorial, which was referred to the Committee on Suffrage.

Mr. Raglan, a petition, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Abbott submitted a report from the Committee on Finance, in relation to an ordinance staying the collection of debts, and recommended that it do not pass until it comes before the Convention in a more tangible form.

Harris, of Wake, (negro,) a memorial from the "loyal" people of J. Sorrell's, praying the disfranchisement of all Confederate officers of the rank of Colonel and upwards, &c. Referred.

Mr. Bryan submitted a report from the Committee on the Militia, regulating the military duties of citizens in times of peace and war. Referred to Committee of the Whole, and made the special order for Monday next, at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Daniel, a resolution indemnifying artisans and mechanics for their labor.—Referred.

Mr. Gunter, a resolution of thanks to the officers of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institute, for their courtesy to the Convention. Rules suspended and resolution adopted.

Hayes, of Halifax, (negro,) a resolution in regard to eligibility of certain persons for office. Referred.

Mr. Grant, of Wayne, a resolution praying Gen. Canby to postpone the collection of debts contracted since 1865, until 1869. Referred.

Mr. Kinney, a resolution that every member of this Convention, who favors the Reconstruction acts of Congress, be requested to furnish a list of the names in their respective counties who have given material aid in the work of reconstruction, and who, technically, labor under the disability imposed by the third section of the Howard amendment; and that the Committee, to whom this resolution shall be referred, report to this Convention whom they deem justly entitled to relief. Referred.

Mr. Heaton asked leave of absence for Mr. Daniel until Wednesday. Granted.

Mr. Gully asked leave for himself until Monday. Granted.

Mr. Mullican introduced a resolution that any member absenting himself without leave shall forfeit his *per diem* during such absence. [After some debate, on motion of Mr. Dowd, it was laid on the table.]

Mr. Aydlott asked leave for Mr. Hay, of Johnson. Granted.

Hood, (negro) asked leave for his colleague, Mr. Mann, until Tuesday next. Granted.

Galloway, (negro,) a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the practicability of inserting into the Constitution some provision, by which persons, (formerly held as slaves,) who, when slaves, purchased property through an agent, or master, and are now deprived of that property, shall be compensated for said property. Referred.

Mr. Peterson, a resolution in regard to Justices of the Peace.

Mr. Watts, a resolution to relieve political disabilities, and provide for the formation of a committee of *nine* to prepare a memorial to be submitted to Congress.—Referred.

Mr. Congleton, a resolution declaring that this Convention has the right to declare, and now declares, that all laws passed heretofore, by any Convention or Legislature of North Carolina, are held to be null and void, and shall so remain until the assembling of the next Legislature of North Carolina, except what relates to marriage. Referred.

Mr. Ragland, an ordinance in relation to deeds and conveyances. Referred.

Mr. Gunter, an ordinance on suffrage.—Referred.

Mr. George, a resolution in favor of E. C. Bartlett, of Ashe county. Referred.

Mr. Renfrow, a resolution in regard to "contracts incomplete." Referred.

Mr. Peterson, a resolution in reference to the election of county officers. Referred.

Mr. Tourgee's ordinance, inquiring into the propriety of taking steps in regard to members of this body who are disqualified by the provisions of the 2d section of the act of March 2d, 1867, which was referred some days ago, by mistake, was, by consent of the House, taken up.

Harris, of Wake (negro), moved to lay it on the table.

Mr. Tourgee thought that, in courtesy to him, he should be allowed to say something on the subject before such action.

Harris withdrew his motion, when

Mr. Tourgee said that he had understood that there were members on this floor disqualified by the aforesaid act. He thought that action should be taken irrespective of political affinities. He thought if some such action was not taken, that this thing might invalidate the proceedings of this Convention. He did not care particularly to discuss the matter to-day, but wished to refer to Committee of the Whole, on Monday next.

(The President vacated his seat, calling Mr. Rodman to preside).

Mr. Abbott thought that if the subject was referred to the Committee of the Whole and such committee went into an examination of such cases, too much time would be consumed.

Harris, of Wake (negro), concurred with Mr. Abbott, and thought Gen. Canby the proper person to be applied to in such cases; that the Convention had no authority in the matter, and renewed his motion to table.

Mr. McDonald, of Chatham, called for the yeas and nays.

The call was not sustained, and the question on the resolution being put, resulted in laying the same on the table.

A communication from Col. Bomford, acknowledging the invitation to U. S. officers, on duty at this Post, to the floor of the House, was read and ordered to be spread on the record.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The resolution of Mr. Jones, of Washington, requesting the Treasurer to furnish a statement of the amount of stock held by the State, in the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company, was taken up and adopted.

Also a motion, by the same, requesting the Treasurer to furnish a statement of the amount of the State indebtedness.—Adopted.

A resolution by Robbins, (negro,) prohibiting the hauling of seines on the Sabbath, was taken up.

Galloway, (negro,) objected to its passage and hoped it would be voted down.

Mr. King, of Lenoir, moved to lay it on the table. Carried.

Mr. Rodman's resolution, in regard to printing, was next reached and passed.

GENERAL ORDER.

Mr. Welker's ordinance, in reference to the liabilities of Banks, was taken up and referred.

The ordinance, by the same, providing for the admission of members of the Bar of other States, to practice in the Courts of this, upon the presentation of license, was also referred.

On motion of Mr. Ellis, the Convention then adjourned.

MONDAY, Jan. 21st, 1868.

The Convention was called to order at 11 o'clock A. M.

Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Smith, of the city.

Mr. Laflin asked leave of absence for Mr. Legg until Thursday next. Granted.

Mr. King, of Lincoln, presented a petition from ninety citizens of his county, asking the removal of "rebel" State officers. Referred.

Hood, (negro,) a resolution that a committee of five be appointed by the Chair, whose duty it shall be to gather such information as will enable them to report, at an early day, to this Convention, a list of such persons as may be presented to Congress to be relieved of their disabilities.

Mr. Rodman, a resolution in relation to taxation. Referred.

Mr. Glover, an ordinance to relieve debtors. Lies over.

Mr. Duckworth, an ordinance giving the Superior Courts power to examine applicants for admission to the bar in this State. Referred.

Mr. French, of Bladen, an ordinance to repeal the provisions of the Revenue law, that provide that corporations and employers shall list persons employed and pay their taxes. Referred.

Mr. Candler, an ordinance repealing the general amnesty granted soldiers, &c., passed by the General Assembly, December, 1866, except so much as applies to females. Referred.

Mr. Jones, of Caldwell, an ordinance regulating the expenses of the Convention. Referred.

Mr. Welker, an ordinance prohibiting the distillation of grain. Lies over.

Mr. Rodman, a resolution appropriating monies for the expenses of this Convention. Lies over.

Mr. Tourgee, a resolution in relation to Bank issues.

Mr. Laflin, a resolution suspending the collection of debts, made prior to May, 1865, for ten years, without interest, and those made from May, 1865, to January, 1868, five years, without interest. Referred.

Pierson, (negro,) a resolution providing for the admission of persons of all races and color to the benefits of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institution and other benevolent institutions. Referred.

Cherry (negro) a resolution in regard to suffrage. Referred.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Mr. Abbott said that his ordinance was next on the calendar, but as he did not wish to consume time in its discussion, until more time was allowed for consideration, asked that it be continued on the calendar. Agreed to.

Mr. Daniel's resolution, as to indemnifying mechanics and artisans for their labor, was taken up, and, on motion of Mr. Heaton, adopted.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The hour of 12 having arrived, the Convention went into Commite of the Whole.

The report of the Committee on "Governor and other Executive officers" was taken up and considered.

Mr. Abbott moved to pass upon the same by sections, which was agreed to, and the Secretary read the report, when

Mr. French, of Chowan, moved to add, in the 4th line, after the words "Superintendent of Public Works," the words "and Immigration," and, in a speech of some length, proceeded to describe the resources of the State, and to show the good effect of an immigration of industrious and enterprising working men into this State.

Mr. Rodman objected to the amendment; thought it had better come in the 18th section and be added to the duties of the Bureau of Agriculture and Statistics.

Mr. McDonald, of Chatham, was in favor of anything that encouraged working men to come into the State.

Galloway (negro), wanted the avenue open to all, &c.

Mr. Congleton wanted to know what class they wished to invite here; too many poor people here already.

Carey (negro), said the laborer in North Carolina had been the negro, and there were thousands of them idle now, and yet we heard gentlemen talk about bringing *immigrators* here for to exterminate the poor black or to send him away to some bleak region. If anything was to be distributed, the poor black should have it.—He would not object to some of them immigrators, but he saw too much disposition on the part of all white men to disregard the interests of the black men. "Dem immigrators come down here, wid dere implements, and two of dem cultivate forty acres of wheat, whar two black men couldn't cultivate two; darfore, dey would be exterminated. De negro had planted the wilderness, built up de State to what it was; darfore, if anything was to be given, de negro was entitled to it. Talk about the State being flung in de rear; he would tell de reason why—it was because de poor negro had been abused; dat was de reason de State was flung in de rear."

Hood (negro), favored the amendment, and, in the course of his remarks, stated he was totally opposed to any system of confiscation.

Mr. Abbott thought a separate Bureau would be better.

Mr. French withdrew the amendment, and gave notice that he would offer an amendment to the 18th section, when it was considered.

Mr. Rodman moved to strike out "two," and insert "four," making the term of office *four* years for Governor.

Carey, (negro), an amendment providing that the Governor or Lieut. Governor shall be a colored man, when chosen; but he withdrew it.

Mr. Graham, of Orange, was opposed to any change in the Constitution of North Carolina. He did not recognize the power of this Convention as sufficient to make it. In regard to the term of office of the Governor, it should remain as it was, for if a bad one should be elected, he would be fastened upon the people for four years.

Mr. Rodman replied, advocating his amendment.

Mr. Tourgee opposed the amendment.

Harris, of Wake, (negro), rose to a personal explanation in regard to the amendment offered by Carey, (negro), saying that no black man entertained such sentiments; that Carey's amendment had been drawn up by some Conservative, who imposed upon that gentleman's (Carey's) credulity. If it was denied, he held the name of the man in his hand.

Carey didn't like Harris' remarks, and commenced an appeal to every member on "this delegation floor," but was informed, as he had withdrawn his amendment, he could not discuss it.

Mr. Hodnett said that if Harris' remark was meant for him, he would at once emphatically deny any connection with the matter; whereupon, Harris said he had no allusion to Mr. Hodnett, and, in fact, had not said it was a member of this body, but a Conservative did it, and he (Harris) could give the name if it was desired.

Hood (negro) thought two years long enough.

Mr. Heaton moved as an amendment to the amendment, to make it three years.

Mr. Watts opposed Mr. Heaton's amendment, and favored the four years' term.

Both amendments were withdrawn at the request of Mr. Abbott, who moved that all the terms of the officers be four years.

Mr. Durham asked if a motion to amend the section by striking out "Lieut. Governor, Superintendent of Public Works, and Superintendent of Public Instruction," would be in order, after the committee had decided to make the term of office for Governor four years.

The Chair decided that the motion must be made before.

Mr. Abbott withdrew his amendment in order to indulge Mr. Durham, whereon Mr. D. then made the motion, saying that the creation of those offices was another innovation—an importation from other States—another appropriation of the people's money to feed hungry party pets.—The people were in no condition to increase the expenditures of the State. They were beggared, bankrupt and impoverished, yet gentlemen here spend their time in creating unheard of, useless and expensive offices. How could the people bear it? Common sense, common prudence, stamped such legislation as unwise, unjust and outrageous.

Mr. Abbott said it was a matter of no concern to him what the length of Governor's term of office was, but the Lieutenant Governorship created no additional expense, as he would receive pay only while presiding over the Senate.

Mr. Durham replied that whether they should have those offices or not was for the intelligent, tax-paying citizens of the State to say. Too many offices had been already created for party purposes.

Mr. Rodman thought the offices necessary, and proceeded to advocate the measure at some length.

Mr. French, of Chowan, thanked his God this *was* a day of innovation. Men who were, a few short years ago, slaves, were now on this floor in the capacity of Constitution framers. That *was* a great innovation.

Mr. Durham said the gentleman seemed a little excited. He would advise him to keep cool and wanted him, and others to understand that, although the number of Conservatives on this floor was small, they were not to be frightened into measures. He intended to oppose such wicked and vile legislation with all his ability. He represented an intelligent and tax-paying constituency; they had sent him here to protect their interests and defend their rights, and would do it. It was true he felt out of place; it was true he felt the degradation of his State, when he looked around him and saw the seats of Gaston, Badger, Morehead and a host of North Carolina's noble sons, filled by ignorant blacks and uneducated white men, who were in no way identified with the interests of the State.

On motion of Mr. Abbott, the Committee rose, the Chairman reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

A communication was received from the Public Treasurer, declining to pay the expenses of the Convention on the ground that he could not, from the nature of his oath of office, or the pecuniary obligations of his bond; nor did the act of Congress justify him in disbursing money in compliance with the resolution recently passed.

After some debate, it was determined to refer the matter to the Committee of three, appointed to wait on Gen. Canby, in structing them to request the General to issue an order to procure their money.

On motion, the Convention adjourned.

STATE NEWS.

CATHOLIC BISHOP OF NORTH CAROLINA.—The Charleston Gazette, of the 25th inst., states that "Rev. James Gibbons, of the Baltimore Cathedral, has been confirmed by the Pope, and will soon be consecrated Bishop of North Carolina."

RAILROAD MEETING IN GREENSBORO'.—*Greensboro, Jan. 22, 1868.*—On this day a portion of the citizens of Guilford county assembled in the Court House, according to previous appointment, when the meeting was organized by appointing A. P. Eckel, Esq., Chairman, and J. W. Albright and A. W. Ingold, Secretaries.

The object of the meeting, viz: to take into consideration the completing of the Western and Coalfields Railroad, and to solicit subscriptions of stock for that purpose, were explained by D. F. Caldwell, Esq., when,

On motion, a committee, consisting of D. W. C. Benbow, C. G. Yates and James W. Albright, was appointed to wait upon the citizens of the town of Greensboro', and solicit subscriptions to the capital stock of said road, and report their success to an adjourned meeting, which the committee aforesaid is authorized to call.

Raleigh *Sentinel.*

SUPREME COURT.—Opinions delivered as follows:

By PERSON, C. J.—In Whedbee, ex'r., vs. Shannonhouse, in equity, from Pasquotank, directs a decree according to the opinion filed. In Toping vs. Toping, in equity, from Hyde, decree of reference.—In Cohn vs. Cohn, in equity, from Craven, no error.

By BATTLE, J.—In Parker vs. Stallings, from Perquimans, judgment reversed, and *venire de novo.* In Israel vs. Ivey, from Robeson, judgment reversed and judgment here. In Peterson vs. Matthis, in equity, from Sampson, decree for plaintiff against Matthis, dismissed as to the other defendants at their costs.

By READE, J.—In Winston vs. Fenner, Laurence & Co., from Perquimans, judgment affirmed. In Oliver vs. Perry, from Jones, error. In State vs. Hicks, from Craven, no error.

Raleigh *Sentinel, 28th.*

A GOOD FERTILIZER.—Messrs. R. H. Cowan & Co., of Wilmington, advertise the arrival of a cargo of Lister & Brother's Fresh Bone Superphosphate of Lime.—This is the most valuable fertilizer in use, and produces far more abundantly than any of the guanos, and at a less price. Our farmers will bear in mind that the Superphosphate of Lime was used by Mr. Pearson, of this county, the past season, which enabled him to take the premiums for the largest yield of cotton on a single acre.

Goldsboro' *News.*

UPSIDE DOWN.—We learn that the Clerk of the "so-called" gave one of the door-keepers—doubtless the colored Principal—a written announcement for the meeting of one of the committees, a day or two since, with orders to post it on the door of the Commons Hall. Forth proceeded the willing and faithful official and promptly posted the notice *upside down*, and there it stuck! In old Amos Kendall's days he would have hailed this as an "omen." In modern times it is simply an evidence of the enlightenment of the age!

Raleigh *Sentinel, 29th.*

THE CAROLINAS.—A communication has been written by Col. Willard, of Gen'l Canby's staff, to friends in New York, in which he says that crime in North Carolina and South Carolina is no greater than the courts are able to attend to, and that life and property are as secure as in Northern States, and that there are no indications of truth in the reports that a war of races is approaching in those States.

For the Journal.

Conservative Meeting in Richmond.

The citizens of the county of Richmond held a meeting at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on Tuesday, the 21st January.

On motion of the Rev. Thomas Gibson, Mathew W. McNair, Esq., was called to the Chair, and the Rev. Frank. Sandford to act as Secretary.

The object of the meeting, in a few appropriate remarks, was explained by Col. Walter L. Steele.

On motion, the Chair appointed a committee of three, viz: W. F. Leak, Col. W. L. Steele and the Rev. Thomas Gibson, to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

The committee, through their chairman, W. F. Leak, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, in the present disorganized condition of the country, when the progress of Radicalism is making such fearful strides towards the destruction of those "ancient landmarks which our fathers had set," thereby imperiling the liberties of her citizens, and paving the way for a complete downfall of that Republic which our forefathers created, "to establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to them and their posterity," it becomes the duty of patriotism to endeavor to maintain these blessings unimpaired, and this desirable end cannot be accomplished without concerted action on the part of all the truly conservative citizens of the country;

Resolved, That we hereby express our willingness to unite in the formation of a political party with all of our fellow-citizens who believe that the Constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land, and a faithful observance of its requirements a duty which no true lover of genuine freedom can neglect, whose chief object shall be to withstand the prevailing corruptions of the times, and to cause a return to the time-honored principles which have given to the country all the prosperity and happiness which it ever enjoyed.

Resolved, That we approve of a proposed Convention of the Conservative people of the State, to meet in Raleigh on the 5th of February, and that the Chairman of this meeting appoint twenty delegates to represent this county in said Convention.

Resolved, That we approve the action of a portion of our fellow-citizens who met at Spring Hill, with a view to organizing the Conservative party of the county.

On motion of W. F. Leak, Esq., the Chairman appointed the following delegates to attend a Convention in Raleigh, on the 5th of February, viz:

Capt F Little, J P Little, Dr Patterson, Rev Ridrick Bowden, James D Pemberton, Wm P Stanback, P N Stanback, James Robinson, Isham Dumas, Homer Legrand, Isaac Gwin, W W Graham, T Bostic, D B Nicholson, Jesse Baldwin, W F Leak, W L Steele, Jno W Leak, J P Leak, T C Leak, Jno Ellerbee, Hardy Cole, John Cole, Rev N S Ledbetter, Wm B Cole, Rev Frank Sandford, Rev A McMillan, Joseph McMillan, H W Harrington, A Covington, Thos F Covington, James McPherson William Gibson, Rev Thomas Gibson, Gilbert Patterson, Rev A McPherson, Major Jack McNeal, Zibe Gibson, Solomon Tomson, Isaac Mason, Turner Roper, Jno C McLenan, Col Malloy, Peter McRae, Jno Johnson, Jno G Blue, Milton McIntosh, Jno Fairley, Robert Fairley, Jno Shortridge, Samuel Gibson, Col A McGwinn, Murdock McMorrison, D L McMorrison, Noah Gibson.

On motion of James P. Leak, which was unanimously adopted, every citizen of the county who approved of the resolutions of this meeting, should be considered as a delegate to the Convention aforesaid.

The meeting was addressed by W. F. Leak, Esq., and Col. W. L. Steele.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published by the Wilmington Journal, Wadesboro' Argus, and Raleigh Sentinel, with a request that all Editors of the State approving the object of the meeting, be requested to copy them.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

M. W. MCNAIR, Ch'n.

FRANK. SANDFORD, Sec'y.

SYRUP FROM CHINESE SUGAR CANE.—We were presented a few days since with a small bottle of syrup made from the Chinese sugar cane, raised by Mr. J. B. Robinson, near Harrell's Store, New Hanover county. The syrup is equal to most of the New Orleans syrup, and we learn that an acre of suitable land will produce one hundred and fifty gallons. We are also informed that the *seed* can be procured of Mr. Wm. Livingston Fennell, Harrell's Store, New Hanover county.

LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

North Carolina Reconstruction Convention (so-called)—Communication from Treasurer Battle—He Declines Paying the Per Diem.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan 27—P. M.

The Convention was occupied most of to-day in discussing, in committee of the Whole, the report of the committee on Governor and other necessary State executive officers. It proposes to add to the present officers a Lieutenant Governor, Superintendent of Public Works and Superintendent of Public Instruction, all to be elected for two years by the people. Heretofore the people elected the Governor, Legislature, Secretary of State, Comptroller or Auditor and Public Treasurer, and formerly Superintendent of Common Schools. No vote was taken.

Mr. Battle, Public Treasurer, sent in an able communication giving his reasons why he could not comply with the order of the Convention to pay the per diem, &c. Referred to the committee to confer with General Canby.

Mrs. Edward A. Pollard Shoots Dr. A. G. Moore.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 29—Noon.

Mrs. Edward A. Pollard called on Dr. A. G. Moore, her husband's intimate friend, to make inquiries about Mr. Pollard, who has been absent. A difficulty occurred during the interview, when Mrs. Pollard shot Moore, inflicting a trifling wound, and refusing to give bail, was committed to jail.

From Washington—Proceedings of Congress, &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29—P. M.

SENATE.—Resolutions from the Assembly of Colorado asking admission, were presented.

A bill abolishing the Eastern District Court of Texas was indefinitely postponed.

A bill for the sale of iron clads was passed.

The Reconstruction bill was resumed.

The Senate committee on Foreign Relations reported favorably on the Sandwich Islands reciprocity treaty.

HOUSE.—The Committee on Foreign Affairs reported a bill, heretofore published, concerning the rights of American citizens abroad. It provoked an avalanche of questions and suggestions, indicating a wide diversity of views on the subject. Postponed.

The railroad land forfeiture bill was resumed. Messrs. Pile, Axtell and Blair opposed. During the debate the fact was established that Alabama has seven, Mississippi four, Louisiana seven, and Florida seventeen million acres open to the homestead laws. Postponed.

Mr. Johnson, of California asked leave to introduce a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether Congress had the power to prevent the immigration of Chinese or other inferior races, and whether the civil rights bill and constitutional amendments conferred the right of suffrage, &c., on Chinese born in the United States.

Mr. Pile objected to the resolution as being a burlesque on common sense.

The Committee on Commerce was instructed to inquire into the expediency of an appropriation for removing the obstructions at Hell Gate and the improvement of the eastern harbor of New York.

The bill removing disabilities from Luke Blackmer, of Salisbury, N. C., was referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

The Senate then adjourned.

In the Supreme Court, the Armstrong Foundry *vs.* United States—argument concluded.

Gaines *vs.* DeLaCroix, *et. al.* and two other cases taken up will occupy the Court for two or three days. These are new issues made under the will of Daniel Clark, father of Mrs. Gaines, and a continuance of the noted litigation known as the Gaines will case.

The sentence of Gen. A. V. Kautz, convicted at Vicksburg by Court Martial, has been remitted. Gen. Kautz was ordered to resume his sword and report for duty.

A joint resolution will be shortly introduced rescinding immediately Gen. Grant's order discontinuing the bureau in certain States.

The receipts of internal revenue to-day amount to $420,000.

A large delegation of tobacco dealers and manufacturers are here to consult the Ways and Means Committee relative to the tax.

Twenty-two hundred blacks and four hundred and eighty white families are relieved in this city daily by the government and charitable associations.

North Carolina Reconstruction Convention, (So-called.)

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 29—P. M.

The Convention was occupied to-day mainly in discussing the report of a committee for the relief of the people. The ordinance reported removes the jurisdiction of all State Courts in matters of contract or debt, and suspends all judgments, executions or process for collection of all debts created before May, 1865, until July, 1869, or until the new Constitution and government go into effect. It asks General Canby to enforce the ordinance.

Various amendments were proposed but no definite action was taken.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the committee to effect a loan of ten thousand dollars to pay the mileage of members.

The Virginia Reconstruction Convention. (So-called.)

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 29—P. M.

The Convention adopted to-day a resolution asking Gen. Schofield to allow voters to register where they may reside at times of election. A member said that the resolution was unnecessary, as Gen. Schofield would soon issue an order for a new registration. During a debate the Conservatives used the words, "That infamous tyrant Congress." Some confusion followed; several members claiming that the words were disorderly.—The question was left unsettled by the order of the day coming up. A member demanded the expulsion of a reporter of the Dispatch, on account of a statement in that paper. The motion was decided out of order. At the afternoon session much excitement was caused on the Republican side, by one member calling another a damned liar. Chairs were caught up, but the interposition of other members stopped the difficulty.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—6 P. M.

Governments closed dull—old bonds 111¼. Tennessee Sixes, new, 60¾. North Carolina Sixes, 51¾. Gold 140⅞.

Cotton firmer—sales of 4,000 bales at 18½ cents. Flour a shade firmer and unchanged. Wheat firm and quiet. Corn—white Southern $1 20@$1 25.—Pork quiet and steady. Lard firm. Groceries quiet and steady. Spirits Turpentine 57@58 cts. Freights firm—sail, 7-16ths.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 29—6 P. M.

Cotton buoyant at 18@18¼ cents. Flour unchanged. Wheat very firm. Corn dull but steady. Oats dull at 75 cents. Clover Seed firm at $8 50@$9. Provisions dull and unchanged.

Fears of the Connecticut Democracy.

Senator Dixon expresses a fear of the Democrats losing the next election in Connecticut. He says that there are a large amount of bonds held by wealthy Democrats all over the State, and that the Democratic party in the West are determined to commit the party to pay the bonds in greenbacks, and on that he says they will lose all hope in all the New England States.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

BEESWAX, lb	33 @	35	
BEEF CATTLE, ₩ 100 lbs.	8 00 @	11 00	
BRICKS, ₩ M	10 00 @	15 00	
BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each.			
2nd hand	2 25 @	3 25	
New	3 25 @	3 75	
CANDLES, ₩ lb.,			
Tallow	18 @	20	
Adamantine	22 @	23	
Sperm	50 @	55	
COFFEE, ₩ lb.,			
Java	38 @	40	
Laguayra	28 @	30	
Rio	21 @	25	
St. Domingo	21 @	23	
COTTON, ₩ lb.,			
Ord. to Mid'g	14½ @	16¾	
Strict Mid'g	00 @	16½	
COTTON BAGGING,			
Gunny, ₩ yd	22 @	24	
Dundee	26 @	28	
Rope, ₩ lb	8 @	14	
CORN MEAL, ₩ bushel	1 60 @	1 65	
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ₩ yard	10½ @	14	
Yarn, ₩ 5 lbs	1 30 @	1 35	
FEATHERS, ₩ lb	65 @	75	
FISH, ₩ bbl.,			
Mackerel,			
No. 1	20 00 @	21 00	
No. 2	16 00 @	18 00	
No. 3	15 00 @	16 00	
Mullets	8 00 @	9 00	
Herring,			
East	5 00 @	7 00	
N.C.roe	00 00 @	9 00	
do cut	0 00 @	0 00	
do gross	6 50 @	7 00	
Dry Cod, ₩ lb	9 @	10	
FLOUR, ₩ bbl., Northern			
Family	12 50 @	17 00	
Superfine	10 00 @	11 00	
Fine	9 00 @	9 50	
NORTH CAROLINA,			
Family	12 50 @	14 00	
Superfine	11 50 @	12 50	
GLUE, ₩ lb	20 @	25	
GUNNY BAGS	30 @	32	
GUANO, Peruvian, Per ton	90 00 @	92 50	
GRAIN, ₩ bushel,			
Corn	1 30 @	1 40	
Oats	95 @	1 10	
Peas, Cow	1 10 @	1 50	
Rice, rough	0 00 @	1 50	
Carolina	9½ @	10½	
East India	00 @	00	
HIDES, ₩ lb.,			
Green	5 @	8	
Dry	11 @	14	
HAY, ₩ 100 lbs.,			
Eastern	1 45 @	1 60	
Northern	1 40 @	1 50	
IRON, ₩ lb.,			
English, ass'd	8 @	10	
American, ref.	0 @	10	
American, sheer	9 @	10	
Swede	10 @	12	
Hoop, ₩ ton	150 00@	000 00	
LIQUORS, ₩ gal., (dom.)			
Whiskey,			
Bourbon	2 00 @	4 00	
N. E. Rum	3 00 @	4 00	
Gin	4 00 @	7 00	
Brandy	4 00 @	9 00	
LUMBER, (River, Flr Bds	14 00 @	18 00	
Wide do	10 00 @	12 00	
Scantling	8 00 @	10 00	
LIME, ₩ bbl.	0 00 @	0 00	
From store	0 00 @	1 90	
MOLASSES, ₩ gallon,			
Cuba, hhds	38 @	50	
do bbls	00 @	55	
Sugar house	42 @	45	
do bbls	45 @	47½	
Syrup, bbls	60 @	1 00	
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine ₩ 280 lbs			
Virgin	0 00 @	3 00	
Yellow dip	0 00 @	3 00	
Hard	0 00 @	1 80	
Tar, in ordr	2 25 @	2 30	
Pitch, City	2 75 @	3 00	
Rosin, pale	0 00 @	3 25	
do No. 1	2 50 @	3 25	
do No. 2	2 12½ @	2 25	
do No. 3	2 10 @	2 20	
Spirits Turpentine, ₩ gal	00 @	53	
NAILS, ₩ lb.,			
Cut	6 00 @	7 00	
OILS, ₩ gallon,			
Sperm	0 00 @	3 00	
Linseed	1 50 @	1 60	
Machinery	2 00 @	2 50	
Kerosene	55 @	60	
PEA NUTS	2 00 @	2 40	
POTATOES,			
Sweet, bush	0 00 @	1 25	
Irish, ₩ bbl	5 00 @	6 00	
PROVISIONS, ₩ lb.,			
N. C. Bacon Hams	18 @	20	
Middlings	16 @	17	
Shoulders	00 @	15	
Hog round	15 @	17	
Western Bacon,			
Hams	18 @	20	
Middlings	14½ @	16	
Shoulders	12½ @	14	
Lard, N. C.	17 @	18	
do North'rn	13 @	15½	
Butter, N. C.	25 @	30	
do North'rn	45 @	55	
Cheese	15 @	20	
PORK, Northern, ₩ bbl.			
City Mess	23 50 @	24 00	
Thin "	22 50 @	23 00	
Prime,	00 00 @	21 00	
Rump	00 00 @	00 00	
SALT,			
Alum, bush	0 50 @	60	
Liverpool, sack, ground. cargo	0 00 @	0 00	
from store	2 20 @	2 25	
American	0 00 @	1 00	
SUGAR, ₩ lb.,			
Cuba	12½ @	13	
Porto Rico	14 @	15	
C	15½ @	16	
B	16½ @	17	
A	00 @	17½	
Crushed	00 @	18½	
SOAP, ₩ lb.			
Northern,	7 @	11	
Wilmington,			
Ext. Family	10½ @	11	
Family	10 @	10	
Chemical	9½ @	10	
Pale	7½ @	8	
SHINGLES, ₩ M.,			
Contract	3 50 @	4 50	
Common	2 50 @	3 00	
STAVES, ₩ M.,			
W. O. bbl	20 00 @	30 00	
R. O. hhd	30 00 @	40 00	
TIMBER, ₩ M.,			
Shipping	10 00 @	11 00	
Mill, prime	8 00 @	8 50	
Mill Fair	6 50 @	7 50	
Mill, in