might obviate all the present difficulties.—At all events, more time would be given for this most important question.

Mr. May thought the conflicting arguments of each were sufficient evidence to everybody that this body was utterly unprepared to act wisely, safely and soundly, and suggested the propriety of postponing this question until some future time, when the matter could be more fully considered.

Mr. Jones, of Washington, agreed to the postponement of the question, but the time they spent here in discussion was also a matter to be taken into consideration; and he would agree to a postponement, if it could be done so as not to interfere with the regular business of the Convention in Constitution making. These special orders were becoming too frequent.

Mr. J. then proceeded to discuss the measure at some length, substantially repeating his argument of Wednesday last. In the course of his remarks he said that the measure under consideration was only the entering wedge to something more serious. Mr. Rodman had already a printed document on the desks, that proposed a still stronger dose, as he was apprehensive that the first ordinance would have its back-bone taken out. He (Mr. J.) wished to forewarn the Convention of this outrageous design to introduce an unheard of innovation upon the organic law of the land. He proceeded to describe the dire effects that the adoption of such a measure would have upon the people and upon the credit of the State. The best stay law that he knew of was no stay law at all; let the people, among themselves, compromise their debts.

Mr. Jones closed by offering the following substitute for the whole matter:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Convention that the whole subject of old debts, prior to the 1st of May, 1865, be left to the civil Courts, subject to such orders as the General in Command may deem advisable, to relieve property from execution.

Harris, of Wake, (negro), wanted relief, but thought more time was necessary for consideration, as many were in doubt as to what course should be most properly pursued. Did not think it should be pressed to a vote to-day. But, at the proper time, a relief bill should be adopted, and, if that was not done, the people would very properly vote the Constitution down. He moved to postpone the whole matter until Wednesday next, but withdrew, to allow Mr. Graham, of Orange, an opportunity to read a substitute, which he should offer when the matter came up again.

Mr. Graham then read his substitute, which will be given when the measure is again discussed.

Harris, of Wake, (negro), renewed his motion to postpone until Wednesday next, and it was agreed to.

Mr. Abbott moved to make his ordinance in regard to the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad the special order for Monday next. Agreed to.

On motion, the Convention adjourned until Monday next at 11 o'clock.

MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1868.

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

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Atkinson, of the city.

Harris, of Wake, (negro,) presented a petition from Ann Underdew, (f. w. c.) praying for a divorce from Gilliam Underdew. Referred.

Mr. McCubbins, a memorial from the citizens of Rowan, praying that the Usury law might be changed. Referred.

Mr. Abbott stated that the Committee on Finance, in view of General Canby's visit, had deferred negotiating the proposed loan.

Mr. Ragland, a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report an ordinance, voiding all contracts made, whose consideration was Confederate money, when offered to be paid. Lies over.

Mr. Duckworth, a resolution in favor of the Sheriff of Henderson county. Lies over.

Mr. Morton, a resolution in favor of sessions, from and after to-day, from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M.

Hood, (negro,) moved to strike out "2" and insert "3."

After some little debate, the hour of 10 A. M. for assembling was decided upon, and the hour of adjournment left open.

Mr. Glover, a resolution in regard to the Bastardy law. Referred.

Mr. Petree, a resolution to memorialize Congress on a reduction of Revenue tax on tobacco. Lies over.

Harris, of Wake, (negro,) called up his resolution appointing a committe of eight, one from each Judicial District, on the subject of redistricting the Congressional Districts of the State. Adopted.

Mr. Glover's ordinance, to revive debts, was next on the calendar, and, on motion of Mr. Rich, it was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Welker's ordinance giving the Superior Courts power to examine and admit applicants to the Bar, was next taken up.

Mr. Jones, of Washington, objected to its passage. He was willing to some innovations, but he wished the innovations to be improvements. Our present system was a good one, and the proposed change was an innovation, without reference to any improvement whatever.

Mr. Abbott moved to refer the matter to the Committee on the Judiciary. Carried.

The ordinance of Mr. French, of Bladen, repealing the provisions of the Revenue law, requiring corporations and employers to list and pay the taxes of their employes, was allowed to be withdrawn by him, as an order of Gen. Canby covered the ground.

Mr. Candler's ordinance, repealing the act of general amnesty, passed by the Legislature of 1866, except so much as applies to females, came up.

Mr. Holt moved to lay it on the table, but withdrew it, in order to hear Mr. Candler.

Mr. C. proceeded to relate various "outrages" that had been committed, and the parties shielded from punishment by that Act. He did not expect the matter to come up so early, and therefore asked that it be continued on the calendar until this day week, at 12 o'clock. Agreed to.

Harris, of Wake, (negro), moved to reconsider the vote postponing the Relief Bill until Saturday next, so that the House could take it up at any time intervening. Agreed to.

Mr. Rodman gave notice that he would move to take it up to-morrow.

Mr. Heaton said that the hour of twelve o'clock had arrived, but that he, as Chairman of the committee on the Bill of Rights, would waive all claim to discuss the report, as the special order of this hour, so that Mr. Abbott's ordinance in regard to the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad might be considered.

The following is the ordinance:

AN ORDINANCE REDUCING THE AMOUNT OF BONDS AUTHORIZED TO BE ISSUED BY THE WILMINGTON, CHARLOTTE AND RUTHERFORD RAILROAD COMPANY.

WHEREAS, By Act an of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, ratified the 20th day of December, 1866, the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company was authorized to place upon its roadway property and franchise, a first mortgage, to secure an issue of Bonds, not to exceed in amount four millions dollars, which mortgage has been duly executed and recorded according to the provisions of said Act; and whereas, the State holds a second mortgage upon said Road for two millions of dollars, to protect which interest it is manifestly essential that the Bonds to be issued under said first mortage should be reduced in amount, and their value enhanced by the endorsement of the State, so that the Company may be enabled to complete its Road; therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it ordained by the people of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same*, That the President of this Convention, or the Governor, or the Public Treasurer of the State, or either of them, be, and they are hereby authorized and directed, in behalf of the State, to endorse the Bonds authorized as aforesaid, to the amount of one million dollars, which endorsement shall be in the words and figures following, to wit: "The principal and interest of this Bond is guaranteed by the State of North Carolina by ordinance of the Convention, ratified —— day of —— 1868," *Provided*; That the amount of the Bonds issued by authority of the said Act of the General Assembly, shall not exceed in the aggregate two millions five hundred thousand dollars, and the remainder authorized to be issued, to wit: One million five hundred thousand dollars shall be delivered to the President of this Convention, or to the Governor, or to the State Treasurer, and by him or them cancelled and destroyed.

SEC. 2. *Be it further ordained*, That this ordinance shall take effect from and after its ratification.

Mr. Abbott moved the adoption of the ordinance.

Mr. Sweet was sorry that his convictions of duty to the State would compel him to oppose the measure that had engaged the warm and active support of his friend from New Hanover. He proceeded at some length to show the disadvantages under which the State would labor by the passage of this measure. The liabilities of the State would be greatly increased, and an effort to save the two million already invested would involve the State to as large an amount, if not larger. Though he yielded to no man in his desire to advance the prosperity of the State, and to develope her slumbering resources, yet he was opposed to involving the State, in her present impoverished condition, to save an expiring corporation, to her great detriment.

Mr. Abbott next spoke, defending the course of the President in his financial management of the Road, and advocating the adoption of the ordinance. During the course of his remarks, he said that he had it from high authority, that if the bonds received the endorsement of the State, they could be sold for ninety per cent. This was no vision, no supposition, but a substantial fact.

Mr. Sweet said that Mr. Abbott had drawn a wrong inference from his remarks. He had said nothing that could, in the remotest degree, reflect upon the honest and upright management of the President and Directors of that Road; and at some little length he proceeded to reply to Mr. Abbott's arguments in favor of the measure.

Mr. Tourgee said that if the old State debt is to be assumed conditionally, there is but one question before us, and that is, shall the State let the two million of dollars which the State holds in the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad be swallowed up in the first mortgage of four millions of dollars, or whether an effort shall be made to save it. He did not believe that the new State we are now building is in any manner holden for the debts of the old one, further than the assets of the old State have come into possession of the new. He was confident that this view would be supported by the majority of this Convention. He would most unhesitatingly oppose this measure. If, however, the Convention intends to accept, unconditionally, the old State debt and pay the same, dollar for dollar, he was clearly of the opinion that sound policy demands the adoption of this measure. And should it be adopted, he was as clearly of opinion that, before so doing, it should be amended. He offered the following amendment:

"In section 1st, 5th line, insert, after the word 'State,' the words: 'Elected under the provisions of this Constitution;' and after the word 'destroyed,' in 19th line, 1st section, insert the following: '*Provided, further*, That five hundred thousand dollars, of the remaining two million five hundred thousand dollars of Bonds be deposited with the Treasurer of the State, as collateral security of the State, for the above-named endorsement; and if the said Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad shall fail to pay either interest or principal of said endorsed Bonds, so that the State shall become liable for the same, by reason of said endorsement, and shall pay the same, then the State shall become the owner of said five hundred thousand dollars of Bonds; but if the said Railroad Company shall pay both interest and principal of said endorsed Bonds, so that the State shall not become liable for the same, by reason of its endorsement, then said five hundred thousand dollars of Bonds shall be the property of the said Railroad Company."

Mr. Laflin said that he was an internal improvement man, and would like to aid them in every way that he could, provided it created no addition to the public debt. He favored Mr. Tourgee's amendment, and offered an amendment to *it*, as follows:

Add to 1st section: "Or that said one million five hundred thousand dollars of bonds shall be cancelled and destroyed by the Trustees of said first mortgage, and certificate shall be printed upon the remaining bonds, certifying that two million five hundred thousand dollars of bonds and all that are issued or are authorized to be issued, under the deed of trust or mortgage, are delivered to them, and that the additional one million five hundred thousand dollars of bonds have been cancelled and destroyed, and that said certificate shall be signed by each of the Trustees."

Mr. Abbott accepted both the amendments, making an addition after the 19th line of section 1st, if Mr. Tourgee would withdraw his amendment to the 5th line of section 1st.

Mr. Tourgee agreed to withdraw it.

Mr. Heaton opposed the measure. He said that if we pass this ordinance we are not in honor bound to take in consideration the many vast schemes of the same kind, involving more than $20,000,000? We would be neglecting the grave matters that call us here. It was a matter of special legislation that did not properly belong to a Constitutional Convention. Mr. Heaton closed by moving to postpone until the different standing committees could make their reports.

Mr. Abbott again urged the passage of the ordinance and gave notice that, if Mr. Heaton's motion to postpone was voted down, he would call the previous question.

Mr. Heaton again stated his objections to the measure.

After a good deal of debate Mr. Heaton withdrew his motion to postpone, in order to arrive at a direct vote.

The ordinance, as amended, was then put on its passage.

Mr. Abbott called for the yeas and nays. The call being sustained, the Secretary proceeded to call the roll, and the ballot resulted yeas 59; nays 49. So the ordinance, as amended, passed.

Mr. Durham moved to reconsider the vote.

Mr. Abbott moved to lay the motion on the table.

Pending which question, Mr. Forkner moved to adjourn, and it was carried.

Death of a Millionaire.

The death of Mr. Crawshay, the wealthiest iron manufacturer in England, was announced several months ago. It was then understood that he left an estate of four millions sterling. It now turns out to be nearer seven millions, or $35,000,000. His youngest son took two millions under the will, but was also left residuary legatee, probably under the supposition that after paying the other legacies no very large sum would be left. Curiously enough, however, on the final settlement, it is found that he actually comes into possession of a million more, and he is, therefore, without doubt the richest "younger son" in England, perhaps in the world, for he begins life with an actual capital of fifteen millions of dollars.

Alleged Insanity of Mrs. Lincoln.

Private letters received from Chicago state that Mrs. Lincoln is insane beyond all doubt. She recently sold all the furniture in her house, and has two old men as body-guard, believing she will be robbed and murdered. Her mania is for selling, and a dread lest she come to want. All her friends are said to be conscious of her mental condition, but think, so long as she is harmless, her removal to a lunatic asylum would increase her derangement.

Boston *Herald*.

Alaska advices to the 25th of January represent all well.

Report of the Minority of the Committee on Suffrage, in Convention, January 30, 1868.

The undersigned, a minority of the committee on "Suffrage and Eligibility to Office," regretting that they have been unable to agree with a majority of the committee, beg leave to submit the following report:

We cannot view, without serious apprehension, the admission to all the highest rights and privileges of citizenship, of a race, consisting almost entirely of those recently emerged from slavery and unfitted by previous education and habits of thought and self-reliance, for the intelligent discharge of the duties and responsibilities which would devolve upon them. We do not regard the right to vote as natural or inherent, but conventional merely—to be regulated in such way as will best promote the welfare of the whole community.—Upon this principle women and minors have been excluded. Is there any reason why the negro should be advanced to a higher position.

While we do not deny that there are individuals of that class who might be expected to express their own convictions at the ballot box, still the great mass of them are so ignorant and prejudiced, that they easily become the dupes of designing adventurers and demagogues, and, through secret leagues and associations, introduced from Northern States, merely follow the instructions and reflect the views of those who control them.

We believe that the blessings we have derived from our government have been due to the virtue, intelligence and independence of those invested with the right of suffrage, and we tremble for the safety of Republican Institutions when it shall be determined to confer this trust upon those who, mentally and morally, are unfit to administer it—to "confide the power of making laws to those who have no property to protect, and to bestow the right to levy taxes on those who have no taxes to pay."

But it is said that the proposed alteration is demanded by Congress and is necessary to restore our State to Constitutional relations with the Federal Government. It is certainly a singular demand that we should extend the elective franchise to those who are so inexperienced and little prepared for the ordinary business of life, that the government deems it necessary, through the Freedmen's Bureau, to exercise supervision and tutelage over them. But we deny the power of Congress to prescribe to North Carolina who shall or who shall not vote.

This has always been recognized as one of those great rights reserved to the States, and in fact it is their privilege to prescribe who shall vote for members of Congress—as the Constitution of the U. S., Art. I Sec. II, provides:

"The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States; *and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.*"

Congress certainly recognized North Carolina as a State in proper constitutional relations, when the ratification of the XIII amendment by our Legislature af 1865-'6 was accepted, and also when the proposed XIV amendment was submitted to our Legislature of 1866-'7 for ratification.

We can, then, only regard the present measures as a punishment for our conduct on the latter occasion. Such legislation strikes us as *ex post facto*, tyrannical and unjust. We cannot consent that our State should be degraded to an inferior position to her sisters—that she shall expunge from her Constitution clauses, excluding the negro from voting or holding office, which other States have indignantly refused to strike from their own. We refer, especially, to the Constitutions of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, New York and Illinois. We do think that the requirement would come with much better grace, if these and other States had altered their Constitutions, or if it was proposed to so amend the Constitution of the United States as to make the application universal.

Viewing the matter in every light that presents itself, and willing to extend to the negro population every right that would legitimately result from the late war, or that is necessary to their security and happiness—we yet think the welfare of both races is best promoted by retaining our present Constitution.

We consider the whole scheme as intended to advance party purposes, and to secure the next Presidential election—in the expectation that the States of the South, being Africanized and Radicalized, may more than counterbalance the loss of electoral votes that will occur in other sections of the Union. We advise that North Carolina shall refuse to alter her Constitution under dictation from a Congress composed of members who have ceased to represent their constituents, and who, in defiance of the voice of the people as expressed in recent elections, still harden their hearts and devise new tasks for us. Let us rather trust to a returning sense of justice on the part of the Northern people, and that spirit of magnanimity which will revolt at the idea of "forcing the South to accept in a huge mass that which the North rejects in minute quantities."

Let us act upon our own conscientious convictions of what is best for North Carolina, and, while submitting patiently to the present military rule, not forget that freedom of opinion which is our birthright. If, then, negro suffrage and negro equality are forced upon us, we will not have consented to our own humiliation, and will at least have preserved our honor and self respect.

JOHN W. GRAHAM,
P. DURHAM.

General Meade Orders the Arrest of Governor Jenkins—Jenkins goes to Washington, and Meade Makes a Requisition for his Body.

Special Telegram to the Richmond Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, February 1.—It is reported on good authority that Gen. Meade has issued an order for the arrest of Governor Jenkins for refusing to surrender the funds of the State of Georgia and for removing the same beyond the control of the Commander of the Third District. Governor Jenkins is now here. It is also understood that General Meade has made a requisition upon the Secretary for the body of Jenkins; but up to a late hour to-night the arrest had not been made. It is believed to be the purpose of Stanton to put off the arrest until to-morrow (Sunday), so as to enable the officers to get away with the prisoner and to get beyond the jurisdiction of a writ of *habeas corpus* from a Judge of the Supreme Court. WALLACE.

The New Freedmen's Bureau Bill.

The first section provides for the continuance of the Bureau for one year after July 16, 1868. The second section directs the Secretary of War to withdraw the Bureau from States represented in Congress unless, after consultation with the Commissioner and upon his own examination, he is satisfied that it should be continued, provided that the educational division shall not be effected until suitable provision is made within the State for the education of the children of freedmen. The third section permits the Commissioner to apply unexpended balances not required for the due execution of the law for educational purposes, subject to the provisions of law applicable thereto.

Mr. E. Waterman, at one time editor of the Pee Dee Times and Georgetown Times, died on the 22d ult.—Charleston *Courier*.

STATE NEWS.

MR. BATTLE RIGHT.—It appears that Gen. Canby, in his reply to the committee in reference to the *per diem*, states that the Public Treasurer *takes a correct view of his duty*, and that he (Gen. C.) cannot order him to furnish the money out of the Public Treasury, until the Convention levies a tax, to be collected according to the Reconstruction act, to pay the expenses of the Convention, in order to reimburse the Treasury. Those who have so terribly condemned and denounced Mr. Battle, may now be expected to "haul in their horns."

Raleigh *Sentinel*, 5th.

SUPREME COURT.—Opinions delivered as follows:

By Pearson, Ch. J.—In Bunting *vs.* McIlhenny, from New Hanover, judgment set aside and judgment of non suit. In State *vs.* Parker, from New Hanover, no error. In March *vs.* Phelps, from Davidson, judgment affirmed. In State *vs.* Elam, from Franklin, judgment reversed and judgment for defendant.

By Battle, J.—In State *vs.* Horan, from New Hanover, no error. In State *vs.* Mitchell, from Lenoir, no error. In State *vs.* Fulford, from Carteret, error. In State *vs.* Banks, from Guilford, error, judgment must be reversed. In State *vs.* Wright and Hairston, from Stokes, no error.

By Reade, J.—In Gibbs, *vs.* Gibbs, from Hyde, no error. In State *vs.* Kearzey, from Granville, no error. In Rose *vs.* Coble, from Guilford, no error. In State *vs.* Money, from Wilkes, error.

Raleigh *Sentinel*.

THE SUPERIOR COURTS—SPRING TERMS.—The Judges of the Superior Courts of the State will hold the Spring Terms as follows:

1st Circuit	Judge	Warren.
2d "	"	Barnes.
3d "	"	Gilliam.
4th "	"	Vacancy.
5th "	"	Mitchell.
6th "	"	Buxton.
7th "	"	Little,
8th "	"	Shipp.

SHOOTING.—After the circus was over Saturday night, a citizen and one of the performers got into an altercation near the hotel, when both drew pistols and fired. Circus man missed citizen—citizen struck circus man on the shin, which had the effect only of flattening the ball, which was found loose in the boot. Nobody hurt.

Goldsboro' *News*, 5th.

COSTS AND FEES.—We are indebted to J. N. Bunting, Esq., Clerk of the Superior Court of Wake, for the following extract from a letter received by him from District Headquarters, which conveys information in a matter of much importance to suitors:

"Referring to your communication of January 1st, I am instructed by the Commanding General to state that wherever, by the terms of military orders, the enforcement of a judgment is stayed, the collection of costs and fees incident to the same is likewise stayed."

Raleigh *Sentinel*.

BISHOP ATKINSON.—This distinguished Divine preached a powerful and most searching sermon, to a large congregation, in Christ Church, in this city, on Sunday morning, and administered the rite of Confirmation to five persons.

At night, he preached at the African Church, and confirmed several colored persons.

On yesterday he preached at the Chapel of St. Mary's School, and also administered the rite of Confirmation there.

Last night the Bishop delivered a most entertaining, instructive and eloquent lecture, in behalf of the charitable objects of the Young Men's Christian Association, before a select, intelligent and appreciative audience, in Commons Hall. His subject was "Personal Impressions of the Distinguished Orators of England."

Raleigh *Sentinel*, 4th.

For the Journal.

Conservative Meeting in Columbus County.

A portion of the citizens of Columbus County held a meeting at Cero Gordo on the 1st instant.

J. M. McGougan called the meeting to order, and moved that D. F. Williamson act as Chairman, and J. O. Williamson act as Secretary; when the Chairman called upon J. M. McGougan to explain the object of the meeting, which was done in a very appropriate and lucid manner; at the conclusion of which he moved the President appoint a committee to draft resolutions expressing the object of the meeting.

The Chairman appointed J. M. McGougan, N. L. Williamson, Daniel Soloman and John Stansil.

The Committee, through their Chairman, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, In the present disorganized condition of the country, when Radicalism and its sinister combined Leagues are making such fearful inroads and strides, tending to the destruction of the ancient landmarks which were established by our forefathers, thereby impairing the liberties of her citizens, and paving a way for the complete downfall and overthrow of that form of government which was established by our ancestors, which, when properly observed, established justice, insured tranquility, suppressed crime and consecrated liberty; and feeling it to be our imperative duty to, if possible, retain that Constitution, and maintain those laws which allowed us such blessings unimpaired, which we believe can only be accomplished by the concerted action of all good, law-abiding Conservative citizens of both North and South;

Resolved 1st, That we are disposed to yet cling to the Constitution of the United States with much tenacity, with as few changes as our situation will allow; and, if possible, to evade and avoid all unnecessary encroachments that are now being made on the Constitution and her subjects; that this should be the supreme law of the land, and if possible to return to the time-honored principles which have ever nurtured and fostered our people as a nation; and that we do not approve of the acts of the so-called Constitutional Conventions that are now being held in the Southern States to form new Constitutions for the government of the people.

Resolved 2d, That we do highly approve of the course of our efficient Treasurer of the State, who has, in such an able and lucid manner, explained his reasons for not obeying the orders of the Constitutional Convention (so-called), in refusing to accept the warrants for the *per diem* and mileage of her members, and we feel confident that this conscientious, high and honorable course will meet the approbation of every good Conservative citizen in the State of North Carolina.

Resolved 3d, That a vote of thanks be, and are hereby tendered to the Conservative members now in session in Raleigh, for their noble and patriotic course in battling against the overwhelming majority of Radicals who are endeavoring to destroy our glorious republic.

Resolved 4th, That we do approve of a proposed Convention of the Conservative people of the State, to convene in Raleigh on the 5th of February, and that we not only insist that a delegate be sent from this county, but that one or more be sent from every county in the State.

The Chairman then proceeded to make the following appointments, viz: A. J. Troy, R. McRackin, K. Haynes, N. L. Williamson, E. D. Meares, B. V. Coleman, T. W. Barden, T. F. Toon, J. O. Williamson, J. P. Edmond, D. D. Barber, J. M. McGougan.

It was then moved that every good citizen of the county, who approved of this meeting, should be considered as a delegate to the aforesaid Convention.

On motion it was

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Wilmington *Journal*.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

D. F. WILLIAMSON, Ch'n.
J. O. WILLIAMSON, Sec'y.

LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 5—Noon.

The President and Mr. Stanton have had neither a written or personal consultation since August 12th.

The President's letter to General Grant, January 31st, contains this paragraph:

"You had found in our first conference that the President was desirous of keeping Mr Stanton out of office, whether sustained in his suspension or not. You know what reasons had induced the President to ask from you a promise. You also know that in case your views of duty did not accord with his own convictions, it was his purpose to fill your place by another appointment. Even ignoring the existence of a positive understanding between us, these conclusions were plainly deducible from our various conversations. It is certain, however, that even under these circumstances, you did not offer to return the place to my possession, but placed yourself in a position, when if I could have anticipated your action I would have been compelled to ask of you, as I was compelled to ask of your predecessor in the War Department, a letter of resignation, or else to resort to the more disagreeable expedient of suspending you by a successor."

General Grant's letter of February 3d, alluding to the President's letter of January 31st, and the newspaper articles, says: "I find it only to be but a reiteration, somewhat more in detail of the many and gross misrepresentations contained in these articles, and which my statement of the facts, set forth in my letter of the 28th uitimo, was intended to correct, and here I re-assert the correctness of my statements in that letter, anything in yours in reply to it to the contrary notwithstanding.

Assembling of the Conservative Convention in Raleigh.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 5—P. M.

The Conservative Convention met at Tucker Hall to-day.

About fifty counties were represented by about three hundred delegates.

R. H. Smith, Esq., of Halifax, was chosen temporary Chairman, and Hon. W. A. Graham, of Orange, was elected permanent President of the Convention, with thirteen Vice-Presidents.

The several editors in attendance were chosen Secretaries.

The best feeling prevails, and many of the ablest men in the State are here.

North Carolina Reconstruction Convention, (So-called.)

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 5—P. M.

The Convention has been occupied for the past two days on the relief measure, which passed today, after considerable opposition, nearly as reported by the Committee.

South Carolina Reconstruction Convention (So-called.)

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 5—P. M.

In the Convention to-day the bill of rights was read the first time. It is liberal in its provisions. The right of suffrage is asserted without qualification; the Judiciary, with few exceptions, are to be elected by the people for various terms, ranging from one to four years; the expenee of the legal machinery to be greatly increased; new penal code to be prepared and revised decennially. The Constitution provides for a school system making it compulsory on all children between the ages of six and sixteen to attend for twenty-four months; reformatory school and agricultural college to be established; all schools and colleges to be supported by the public funds and open to all irrespective of race or color.

Georgia Reconstruction Convention, (So-called,) &c.

ATLANTA, GA., Feb. 5—P. M.

In the Reconstruction Convention to-day the relief clause was passed by a vote of eighty-two to forty-five. It denies jurisdiction to the Courts over all debts contracted prior to the surrender, but leaves it discretionary with a majority of the Legislature to confer jurisdiction in all cases except as to the purchase of slaves.

Richardson, the member of the Convention who was shot by Timmeny on the 3d instant, it is thought by his physician, will not recover, the ball having passed through the right lung.

OUR CABLE DISPATCHES.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

No marine disasters reported from Saturday's storm.

The advance of the Abyssinian expedition has reached Ortolo.

The government candidate has returned from Lille, France.

Garibaldi writes to Commodore Farragut, enthusiastically congratulating the United States on encouraging Italians in their national aspirations by the presence of the fleet.

The Italian loan will be negotiated in London.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5—6 P. M.

Gold active and firm at 141⅜. Government's firm.

Cotton firm—sales of 2,800 bales at 19 cents.—Flour heavy—State $8 35@$10 75; Southern $10 15. Wheat heavy. Corn declining—Southern white $1 20@$1 30. Pork heavy at $22 50. Lard firm. Naval Stores firm. Freights lower—cotton, by steam, ⅛d.@¼d.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 5—6 P. M.

Cotton dull. Flour steady. Wheat firm—prime to choice Southern $2 70@$2 85. Corn more active. Oats better at 73@76 cents. Rye—nothing doing. Provisions more active—clear rib bacon 13@13½ cents; shoulders 11 cents.

Why Mr. Astor left Fitz Green Halleck Only $200 a Year.

It is well-known that when John Jacob Astor, the richest man in this city, died, he bequeathed in his will to Fitz Green Halleck, the poet, who for a great many years had been his intimate associate, friend and confidential clerk only the pitiful sum of two hundred dollars a year. This has often been remarked upon as an act of great meanness on the part of Mr. Astor; but we now have an explanation of it by our popular contributor, Mr. Fred. S. Cozzens, who says; "I asked Mr. Embury, one day, why it was that John Jacob Astor had left Halleck, his faithful clerk, only the trifling sum of two hundred dollars a year. "I think that I can explain that," he said: "Halleck often used to joke Mr. Astor about his accumulating income, and perhaps rather rashly said: 'Mr. Astor, of what use is all this money to you? I would be content to live on a couple of hundred a year for the rest of my life, if I was only sure of it.'" "The old man remembered that," said Mr. Embury, "and, with a bitter satire, reminded Halleck of it in his will."—N. Y. *Leader*.

Beautiful Answers.

A pupil of Abbe Sicord gave the following extraordinary answers:

Q.—What is gratitude?

A.—Gratitude is the memory of the heart.

Q.—What is hope?

A.—Hope is the blossom of happiness.

Q.—What is the difference between hope and desire?

A.—Desire is a tree in leaf, hope is a tree in flowers, and enjoyment is a tree in fruit.

Q.—What is eternity?

A.—A day without yesterday or to-morrow; a day without end.

Q.—What is time?

A.—A line that has two ends—a path that begins in the cradle and ends in the grave.

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@	17
Strict Mid'g .00 @	17
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 lb1 30 @	1 40
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 40 @	1 60
Rice, rough.0 00 @	1 50
Carolina,....9¾ @	10¼
East India...00 @	00
HIDES, ℔ lb.,	
Green.....5 @	8
Dry.....11 @	14
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.	
Eastern...1 35 @	1 50
Northern..1 30 @	1 40
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,	
Fl'r 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..45 @	48
do bbls..00 @	50
Sugar house.40 @	45
do bbls..00 @	45
Syrup, bbls..60 @	1 00
NAVAL STORES,	
Turpentine ℔ 280 lbs	
Virgin.....0 00 @	3 10
Yellow dip.0 00 @	3 10
Hard.....0 00 @	2 00
Tar, ℔ bbl.0 00 @	2 05
Tar, in ordr2 25 @	2 30
Pitch, City 2 75 @	3 00
Rosin, pale 3 25 @	3 50
do No. 1..2 65 @	3 00
do No. 2..2 20 @	2 25
do No. 3..2 15 @	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 55
POTATOES,	
Sweet, bush 1 25 @	1 40
Irish, ℔ bbl4 50 @	6 00
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.,	
N. C. Bacon	
Hams.....17 @	18
Middlings....16 @	17
Shoulders....00 @	15
Hog round..15 @	17
Western Bacon.	
Hams.....18 @	20
Middlings....14½@	16
Shoulders...12½@	14
Lard, N. C...16½@	17
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 @	16
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 00 00 @	00 00
R. O. hhd 00 00 @	00 00
TIMBER, ℔ M.,	
Shipping.00 00 @	11 00
Mill, prme 8 00 @	9 50
Mill Fair. 7 00 @	7 50
Mill, inferior to	
ord..... 4 00 @	6 00
TALLOW, lb...10 @	11

REVIEW
OF THE
WILMINGTON MARKETS
FOR THE
WEEK ENDING THURSDAY,
February 6, 1868.

TURPENTINE—Since the close of our last review the market has ruled firm and steady for this article, and prices remain without alteration. The receipts for the week have been moderate, and parcels have found ready sale upon arrival at $3 10 for soft, and $2 for hard, ℔ bbl. of 280 lbs. The sales are 2,749 bbls., as follows:

	Bbls.	Soft.	Hard.
Friday.....	574.....	$3 10.....	$2 00
Saturday ...	80.....	3 10.....	2 00
Monday	1,534.....	3 10.....	2 00
Tuesday....	88.....	3 10.....	2 00
Wednesday .	373.....	3 10.....