stantiate it. Where is your evidence?—Produce it now before this Convention. Were you not directed to send for papers and persons in this matter, and report upon the evidence that you might obtain? Now you have not brought a shadow of evidence to show that the votes cast for these various Halls were meant for this Hall. But Mr. Williams has shown conclusively that they were not. I protest against this outrage.

Mr. Carter said that he had circulated the name of S. D. Hall, and had always heard him called *Rams.* Hall. At one precinct, the poll-holders said it should be Randall Hall; at another Ransom Hall.

Mr. Durham: Do you know anything of the other precincts?

Mr. Carter: No, sir.

Mr. Durham asked Mr. Abbott what was the law in New York about this matter.

Mr. Abbott said the votes were counted for the persons intended, *but those who cast them were always summoned before the investigating committee.*

Mr. Durham: Yet, sir, you propose to turn Mr. Williams out of his seat on merely an *assumption* of a committee, which has not allowed Mr. Williams an opportunity to defend himself, and without taking steps to inform themselves concerning the matter, as directed by the Convention.

After a running debate on both sides,

Mr. Fullings called the previous question. The call was sustained on the adoption of the report, the yeas and nays were called and resulted in the following ballot. Those who voted in the affirmative were:

Messrs. Abbott, Ashley, Bryan, Carter, Candler, Chilson, Colgrove, Congleton, Dickey, Luckworth, Fisher, Forkner, Fullings, Gahagan, Garland, Garrett, Glover, Graham, of Montgomery, Gunter, Harris, of Wake, (negro), Harris, of Franklin, Hayes, of Robeson, Highsmith, (negro), Hobbs, Hood, (negro), Ing, Lee, (negro), Logan, Long, Mann, May, Marshall, Moore, Newsom, Pierson, (negro), Rhodes, Smith, Stilwell, Sweet, Tesgue, Tourgee and Tucker.

Those who voted in the negative were:

Messrs. Baker, Bradley, Daniel, Durham, Ellis, Etheridge, French, of Bladen, Graham, of Orange, Grant, of Wayne, Hare, Hodnett, Hollowell, Holt, Hyman, (negro), Jones, of Caldwell, King, of Lenoir, Kinney, Laflin, Legg, Lennon, Merritt, McDonald, of Chatham, Moore, Nicholson, Patrick, Parks, Ray, Read, Renfrow, Sanderlin, Stilly and Welker.

Andrews, Eppes, (negro,) French, of Rockingham, Mayo (negro) McCubbins, Mullican, Parker, Ragland, Williams, of Wake, and Williamson, (negro,) were excused from voting, as they were not satisfied about the matter.

Messrs. McDonald, of Chatham, French, of Bladen, King and Nicholson voted with the Conservatives, as they did not think they could vote consistently to turn Mr. Williams out.

Mr. Durham gave notice that the Conservatives would offer the same protest as they did yesterday.

Mr. Williams said, in retiring, that he defended his seat because he thought it a duty which he owed to his constituents. But, *personally, he thought it an honor to be expelled from such a dirty concern!*

SPECIAL ORDER.

The report of the Committee on Towns and Cities was read.

Mr. Tourgee, the Chairman, explained the various features and points.

The various sections were much discussed, several of them amended, and, finally, the article, as a whole, was put on its passage. The yeas and nays were called, and it was adopted by a party vote, yeas 83, nays 10.

[Our limits preclude an abstract of the discussion on this article.]

Mr. Tourgee moved to make the third reading of the article the special order for 10½ o'clock, on Saturday next. Carried.

On motion of Mr. Abbott, the report of the Committee on Finance was made the special order for Saturday.

Mr. Rodman moved to make the Judiciary article the special order for Friday evening next. Agreed to.

Mr. McDonald, of Chatham, called up his ordinance in regard to relieving H. B. Guthrie, Sheriff of Orange, of a fine of one thousand dollars. A letter was read from the Public Treasurer in regard to the matter.

Galloway, (negro,) moved the adoption of the ordinance.

After some little debate it was adopted.

Harris, of Wake, (negro,) moved to take up his resolution in regard to stopping the *per diem* after the 15th inst.

Galloway, (negro) moved to lay the motion on the table.

By permission, Mr. Rodman introduced an ordinance extending the time for the registration of deeds. Lies over.

On motion of Mr. French, of Bladen, the House adjourned.

NOTE.—Mr. Heaton said in voting for the 14th section of the report of the Committee on Counties, Towns, &c., he was satisfied that debts incurred exclusively for purposes of humanity and benevolence would not be considered as debts contracted in aid of the rebellion.

NIGHT SESSION.

THURSDAY, March 5, 1868.

The Convention was called to order at 7½ o'clock.

By permission, Mr. Ashley introduced a report from the committee on Printing, recommending an election of a Printer for the Convention. The report lies over until the morning.

SPECIAL ORDER—HOMESTEAD.

The question recurring upon the 2d section, as amended,

Mr. Tourgee took the floor, and, after speaking some time, offered a substitute for the above section.

Hood (negro) objected to it.

Mr. Jones, of Caldwell, favored it.

Mr. Hodnett said he was not willing to submit any proposition to the people which he believed to be unconstitutional. Disguise it as you may the delegate from Guilford (Tourgee) was seeking to divide the land, and secure every man a share.—This would sap the foundation of industry, because the idle would be as much protected as the industrious. If a bond which he held could be destroyed, his right in lands could be just as well destroyed. If it was inviolate, the other was also. He hoped the Convention would not be deluded.

After protracted discussion upon the several sections, as they were respectively read, and various amendments, the Homestead Article passed its 2d reading, yeas 78, nays 18.

On motion of Harris, of Wake, (negro), it was ordered to be engrossed and made the special order on its final reading for to-morrow (Friday) night, at 7½ o'clock.

CALENDAR.

Mr. Forkner's resolution, limiting debate to one speech of fifteen minutes, unless by consent of the House, was taken up.

Hood (negro) moved to strike out "15" and insert "10."

On motion of Mr. Ragland, the House adjourned.

MORNING SESSION.

FRIDAY, March 6, 1868.

The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock.

Prayer by Rev. Warwick, (negro).

Mr. Rodman presented a report from the Judiciary committee, covering an ordinance protecting the rights of former slaves, who had purchased property.

Mr. Rodman moved to put it on its passage.

Mr. Abbott seconded the motion, and Mr. Heaton called for the yeas and nays.

The call was sustained, and the vote stood yeas 95, nays 4.

Mr. Tourgee submitted a report from the committee on Internal Improvements, favorable to an ordinance incorporating a branch of the Dan River Railroad, which was accepted and adopted.

Mr. Hodnett called up the report of the select committee appointed to memorialize Congress for a reduction of the tax on tobacco and liquors distilled from fruits.—The report was read and adopted.

Mr. Heaton rose to a personal explanation in relation to a publication in the Carolinian.

SPECIAL ORDER—REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

When the first section was read Mr. Graham, of Orange, said that, though he was of the committee, he had not thought proper to sign the report. In the first place, he thought it too long. The first five sections could be condensed into one. In another, provision was made for the indictment of delinquent counties. He could not understand how counties could be indicted any more than the State. He then proceeded briefly to point out various objectionable features in the report.

Section 1 was adopted, and sections 2, 3 and 4, after immaterial amendments.

Mr. Graham moved the following as an additional section:

"The General Assembly shall provide schools for the *black* children of the State, *separate and apart from those provided for* WHITE CHILDREN."

Mr. French, of Bladen, said that, according to the report, the counties would regulate such matters. He, therefore, hoped the amendment would be voted down.

Mr. Ashley said this article was framed for the benefit of all children.

Harris, of Wake (negro), objected to it on the same grounds.

Hood (negro), ditto.

Mr. Ashley moved to add the following words to Mr. Durham's section:

"It being understood, however, that this section is not offered in sincerity or because there is any necessity for it, but that it is proposed for the sole purpose of breeding prejudice and bringing about the practical enslavement of the colored race."

Mr. Durham said that it was manifest why *that* amendment was offered. He further remarked that he had been called to order, and other Conservatives had been called to order, for reflecting, as they had a right to do, upon the political sentiments of members of the Republican party. He had been denounced, his honesty and sincerity called in question, and his personal motives reflected upon by a delegate whom he could not notice (Harris, of Wake, negro.) The Chair did not call *him* to order. This thing had occurred with various Conservative gentlemen on this floor. Now he wished the Reporters to state that the utmost latitude and privileges were allowed by the Chair to Republican members, which were denied to Conservative gentlemen. Rank partiality was practiced, and he wished the people of the State to know it. He intended, if he could, to make gentlemen go on record in this matter.

Mr. Hodnett said that he regretted to see party spirit manifested on this question. He had hoped to have separate schools established. The prejudices of his people would not allow otherwise. A wise statesman had said a wise legislator should ever respect the prejudices of the people. His constituents would think that the article insidiously meant to put the children together.

Mr. Abbott asked, did not the article leave the question to the counties?

Mr. Hodnett: But the article says that schools shall be established for *all.*

Mr. Tourgee: Is not a policy adopted now, leaving this matter to the counties, where the article says a school or schools shall be established?

Mr. Hodnett: Well, what will we do in our county, where there are five or six hundred colored majority?

Mr. Pool: I desire to ask you a question.

Mr. Hodnett: It seems from the number of questions that I am asked, that I am touching you on a tender point.

Mr. McDonald, of Chatham, and Harris, of Wake, (negro,) next had a say.

Mr. Ashley called the previous question.

Mr. Durham said that the Conservatives wished to discuss the measure; he hoped the Reporters would state that the opportunity to debate the matter was *denied them.*

The call for the previous question was sustained.

The question recurred upon Mr. Ashley's amendment.

Mr. Durham asked for the yeas and nays, *but they were refused* to him and the amendment was declared adopted.

The question recurred upon the section, as amended. The yeas and nays were called, on motion of Mr. Abbott, and resulted in yeas 15, nays 90, (the Conservatives voting in the affirmative.)

Sections 6 to 17 inclusive, were adopted.

In section 18, (relative to the University,) Mr. Graham, of Orange, moved the addition of the following provision:

"That there shall be separate and distinct schools and colleges for the black and white races."

Mr. Durham said that it had been stated on this floor that the colored people did not wish mixed schools. Then why do you refuse to say, here, that such mixture shall in no case be made; you say that counties will regulate these matters, but the white people in those counties that have a negro majority demand that we shall here incorporate, in the Constitution, *a clause to protect them.* In the counties in which the blacks have such large majorities they would argue, if the white people are so much our social superior, they may educate their children as they may, but we have the power and will manage the schools as we please. The white people of those counties demand, at your hands, protection against this thing. We make this ANOTHER TEST QUESTION, and if you refuse to incorporate such a clause in the Constitution we have a perfect right to draw the inference that you are determined to force "*social equality.*" What other construction can the people, as sensible people, place upon your action? This statement about leaving the matter to the different counties amounts simply to igiving the colored majorities in different counties the power to force the white people in those counties to send their children to mixed schools or keep them out of them.

Mr. French, of Chowan, opposed the amendment.

Galloway (negro) said that this was intended to frighten weak-kneed Republicans. If such an amendment was adopted he would canvass against the Constitution.

Mr. Rodman gave his reasons for objecting to the amendment, and so did Mayo (negro.)

Mr. Abbott did not think the matter of having blacks and whites going to school together *was so grave a matter*, after all, when looked at in an unprejudiced manner. But, as peculiar circumstances existed here, he was willing to yield, in some degree, to the prejudices of the people. He thought the plan of leaving the matter to the counties would regulate the matter in such a manner that both races would have separate schools.

Mr. Ashley called *the previous question* and the call was sustained.

The question recurred on Mr. Graham's amendment.

Mr. Graham called for the yeas and nays. *They were refused and the amendment was voted down.*

The section, as it stood, was adopted.

The question recurred on the article, as a whole.

The yeas and nays were called and resulted—yeas 74, nays 12.

Those who voted in the negative were Messrs. Daniel, Durham, Ellis, Etheridge, Graham, of Orange, Hare, Hodnett, King, of Lincoln, McCubbins, Merritt, Sanderlin, and Williams, of Wake.

Mr. Ashley moved that the third reading of this article be made the special order for Monday next at 12 o'clock. Carried.

By permission, Mr. Rodman, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported an ordinance favorable to a divorcement between certain parties.

After a great deal of debate, the previous question was called and the question recurred upon the adoption of the ordinance. The yeas and nays were demanded and had, and the vote stood, yeas 60, nays 24.

Mr. Rodman introduced another report of a similar character, divorcing John Roberts, of Chowan county, from his wife. The yeas and nays being demanded and called upon the adoption of the report, resulted in yeas 51, nays 21.

On motion of Mr. Renfrow, the House adjourned.

Mr. McDonald, of Chatham, read a communication from the "*ladies of the African Church,*" inviting the members of the Convention to attend a festival to be held at the old Guion Hotel, this evening.

NIGHT SESSION.

FRIDAY, March 6, 1868.

According to adjournment, the Convention was called to order at 7½ o'clock.

The report of the committee on Homestead was taken up and read the third time.

In the first section, Mr. Jones, of Caldwell, moved to add to the 5th line the words, "contracted after the adoption of the Constitution."

Mr. Rich said that this subject had been debated so thoroughly, that he deemed further discussion unnecessary. He hoped the amendment would be voted down.

Mr. Trogden supported the amendment. He was opposed to retroactive homesteads, as he thought them to be nothing more nor less than repudiation.

Mr. Hodnett said that if this amendment was voted down and the Convention passed a retroactive homestead, the fate of the public debt was sealed. You educate the people to repudiation. He had all his life opposed repudiation and opposed it now most strenuously, but if you pass a law impairing private debts, I will then, and so will the people of my section, demand the repudiation of the State debt.

Mr. Forkner spoke in opposition to the retrospective plan.

The question recurred upon Mr. Jones' amendment. The yeas and nays being called, the vote stood, yeas 34, nays 65.

Mr. Tourgee moved to amend by inserting the words "and is hereby" before the word "exempted." Carried.

On the adoption of the section, as amended, the yeas and nays were called and resulted in, yeas 76, nays 16.

Section 2 was read, when Mr. French, of Bladen, moved to amend by striking out the word "exempt" in 8th line and insert the words "and it is hereby exempted."—Carried.

Mr. Dowd moved to insert in the 3d and 8th lines $2,000 instead of $1,000.

On motion of Mr. Graham, of Orange, the yeas and nays were called upon this amendment and the vote stood, yeas 20, nays 76.

Hood (negro) called the previous question. The call was sustained and the question recurred upon the adoptic of section 2d, as amended, which was put to a vote and carried.

Section 2 was amended and adopted.

Sections 4, 5, 6 and 7 were adopted without debate.

Mr. Tourgee moved to reconsider the vote on section 6. Carried.

Mr. Tourgee moved to amend, by striking out, in the 4th and 5th lines, the words "after the adoption of the Constitution." Carried.

The section, as amended, was then adopted.

The article, as a whole, was put on its final passage. The yeas and nays being called, resulted in a vote of yeas 63, nays 18.

On motion, the Convention then adjourned.

MORNING SESSION.

SATURDAY, March 7, 1868.

The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Lennon, of the Convention.

Mr. Ashley wished to hear from the committee appointed in relation to his affair with Mr. Durham.

Mr. Daniel, the Chairman, replied that the committee had thought best to let the matter drop.

The Chairman was directed to make his report in writing.

RESOLUTIONS, ORDINANCES, &C.

By Mr. Renfrow: A resolution in regard to a Mechanic's Lien law; which was referred without reading.

By Mr. Turner: A resolution in favor of a reduction of the tax on spirits of turpentine. Referred.

By Mr. Tourgee: A resolution empowering the Committee on Arrangement and Revision to procure parchment for the purpose of having the Constitution presented for the signature of the delegates. The rules were suspended and the resolution adopted.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Mr. Ashley called up the report of the Committee on Printing, in favor of proceeding at once to elect a Printer.

The report was adopted.

Mr. Andrews nominated W. W. Holden & Son for the position.

Mr. Rodman offered a resolution to dispense with an election and to authorize the Committee on Printing to contract for the work.

Mr. King, of Lenoir, raised a point of order, that the resolution to go into the election of Printer had been adopted.

The Chair sustained the point and the resolution was withdrawn.

Mr. Ashley moved to elect by acclamation.

Mr. Durham offered the names of Messrs. Hearne & Dunham.

Mr. Tourgee moved to lay Mr. Durham's nomination on the table.

He withdrew the motion after being remonstrated with, and a *viva voce* ballot being taken resulted in the election of Holden & Son.

On motion of Mr. Tourgee, the report of the Committee on Counties, Towns, &c., was taken up.

When section 14 was reached (prohibiting the payment of any debt contracted by Counties, &c., in aid of the rebellion) Mr. Baker moved to add, at the close of the section: "*Provided*, that debts contracted for benevolent purposes shall not be considered as coming within the purview of this section."

Mr. Baker called for the yeas and nays. *They were refused* and the amendment was voted down.

The section, as it stood, was then adopted.

The article, as a whole, was put on its passage.

The yeas and nays being called resulted in its adoption by a strict party vote of yeas 86, nays 14.

On motion of Mr. Abbott, the report of the Committee on Finance was taken up.

Sections 1, 2 and 3 were read and adopted without debate.

Mr. Abbott then moved the adoption of his substitute for the fourth and fifth sections.

Mr. Cowles objected to it.

A long debate ensued, participated in by various delegates.

The question finally recurred upon the substitute.

On its passage the yeas and nays being called, the vote stood, yeas 62, nays 30.

The following is the amendment, as adopted, viz:

SEC. 4. Until the bonds of the State shall be at par, the General Assembly shall have no power to contract any new debt or pecuniary obligation in behalf of the State, except to supply a casual deficit, or for suppressing invasion or insurrection, unless it shall in the same bill levy a special tax to pay the interest annually.

And the General Assemby shall have no power to give or lend the credit of the State in aid of any person, association or corporation, except to aid in the completion of such railroads and other works of internal improvement as may be unfinished at the adoption of the Constitution, and in which the State has a direct or pecuniary interest, *unless the subject be submitted by a direct vote* of the people of the State, and be approved by a majority of those who shall vote thereon.

Sections 6, 7 and 8 were next adopted.

The yeas and nays being called on the passage of the entire article, resulted in a vote of yeas 77, nays 20.

By consent, Hood, (negro,) introduced a report from the Committee on Disabilities.

Mr. Graham, of Orange, moved that the names of persons in that report recommended for the removal of their disabilities, be *put to the people* for ratification, at the same time when the Constitution is voted upon.

The Chair decided that this motion was out of order, as the report was only accepted and not to be acted upon now.

Mr. French, of Bladen, introduced an ordinance, making it a punishable offence for any one to intimidate, by threats or otherwise, persons to keep them from the polls.

The rules were suspended, on motion of Mr. French, but, after some debate, it was decided to have the ordinance printed before taking further action in the matter.

Mr. Heaton, from the Committee on Revision, reported an article on Amendments to the Constitution. Ordered to be printed.

On motion, the House adjourned until 7½ P. M.

NIGHT SESSION.

SATURDAY, March 7, 1868.

According to adjournment, the Convention was called to order at 7½ o'clock.

The special order, the report of the Committee on Punishments, Penal Institutions, &c., was considered.

The question recurred on Mr. Hobbs' motion to strike out the 5th section.

Mr. Welker asked Mr. Hobbs to withdraw the motion as he had a substitute to offer.

Mr. H. replied that he wished to hear the substitute read first.

Mr. Welker then proceeded to explain the proposed substitute.

Mr. Hobbs refused to withdraw his motion.

Mr. Welker offered the following substitute: "A house or houses of Refuge shall be established, wherever the public interest shall require it, for the correction of juvenile offenders;" which, being put to a vote, was carried.

Mr. King, of Lenoir, moved to strike out the substitute. He said the people would not submit to have their children taken away from them.

Mr. French, of Chowan, explained the benefits of the system of refuge houses (in Yankeedom.)

The Chair here decided that the motion to strike out could not be entertained, as the motion to strike out had been negatived by the adoption of the substitute.

Mr. King appealed from the decision of the Chair. The House sustained the Chair.

Mr. McDonald, of Chatham, moved a reconsideration of the vote on the substitute.

Mr. Welker said that he wished to resign his position as Chairman of the Committee, as he had not been treated as a *gentleman* (oh!)

The Chair hoped Mr. Welker would not insist upon resigning, and Mr. Welker relented.

Mr. McDonald's motion to reconsider was then put and carried, when Mr. Heaton moved a substitute that "the Legislature shall have power to provide for the erection of such other houses of reformation and correction as may be deemed necessary and proper."

After much debate Mr. Heaton withdrew his substitute in favor of Welker, who offered the following substitute: "A house or houses of refuge may also be established, whenever the public interest shall require it, for the correction and instruction of other classes of offenders."

He called the previous question, and the call was sustained.

The vote on his substitute was taken, and resulted in its adoption—yeas 51, nays 20.

Sections 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 were read and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Welker, the article, as a whole was put on its passage, and the yeas and nays being called, the article was adopted by a vote of yeas 65, nays 3.

On motion of Mr. Welker, the 3d reading of the article was made the special order for Wednesday next, 11 o'clock.

The House then adjourned until Monday next, 10 o'clock.

MORNING SESSION.

MONDAY, March 9, 1868.

The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock.

Prayer by the Rev. J. W. Hood, (negro), of the Convention.

The Chair called attention to a communication from Lt. J. K. Wilson, of Gen'l Canby's staff, requesting the delegates to furnish the Department Headquarters with the names of men who could take the iron-clad oath, and thus qualify themselves to fill vacancies that have occurred among the Registrars.

The special order for this hour—on Relief—was postponed until Wednesday next.

Mr. Hayes, of Robeson, presented a favorable report from the committee on Internal Improvements upon an ordinance concerning the North Western Railroad.

Also a report upon the memorial from the citizens of Hyde county in relation to the drainage of Matamuskeet Lake, covering an ordinance recommending the passage of the same.

The report of the committee, with the accompanying ordinance authorizing the proposed work was read and adopted.

Mr. Hayes, of Robeson, now called up the ordinance from the committee in relation to the Northwestern Railroad.

Mr. Tourgee moved its adoption.

Mr. Heaton said that as an Eastern man this measure had his hearty support.

Mr. Sweet also favored its passage.

Mr. Welker made a few remarks, advocating the measure.

Mr. Tourgee said that the bill asked no appropriation, save for the first division of the road, a distance of 28 miles only.

On motion of Mr. Heaton, the bill was read by title as a second reading.

It was accordingly read and declared to have passed its 2d reading.

On motion of Mr. Abbott, the bill was put upon its third reading, and, on motion of the same, the yeas and nays being called, resulted in the adoption of the ordinance by a vote of yeas 82, nays 12.

Mr. Ashley called up the report of the committee on Education, and moved that it be put on its 3d reading. Agreed to, and the report was read section by section, and, finally, the article was put on its fin passage and was adopted by a party vote of yeas 77, nays 10.

On motion of Mr. Heaton, the report of the committee on Revision, presenting an article to be incorporated into the Constitution on the subject of amendments thereto was taken up.

Section 1st was read, when Mr. Durham moved to substitute the present provision in the State Constitution for altering and amending the same.

Mr. Heaton said he would accept it, with the change of the name of the House of Commons to that of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Durham said that would follow as a matter of course, as that change had already been made by this Convention.

Mr. Durham moved then to strike out the two-thirds majority required by that provision for amendments and to substitute three-fifths. He called for the yeas and nays, and, the call being sustained, resulted in a vote of yeas 22, nays 66.

The yeas and nays were then called on the second reading and pasaage of the article, and the vote stood yeas 81, nays 7.

On motion of Mr. Heaton the rules were suspended and the article was read for the third time, and put on its final passage according to the rules.

The yeas and nays were called and the article was adopted by a vote of yeas 85, nays 5.

Mr. Tourgee, by consent, introduced a resolution, raising a committee of three, *by vote*, to inquire whether the signature of the presiding officer, who is not a registered voter, to the Constitution, would be valid.

Mr. Tourgee moved to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution.

After a long debate it was adopted.

The Convention then proceeded to elect members of the committee, and Messrs. Rodman, Heaton and Poole were selected.

Mr. Cowles (the President) arose to a privileged question. He said that he was surprised at the suddenness with which the matter was sprung. It seemed to him that delegates had been goaded to it by the representations in a certain journal in this city, (Sentinel,) and he was surprised that gentlemen followed the lead of a paper that denounced all loyal men. He had never failed to support the Union, and was only involved, technically, in 1861, after the secession of South Carolina. He took the office of postmaster of the town, when his predecessor refused to hold office under Lincoln's administration; that had brought this investigation upon him. During the war he had been arrested from time to time, and suffered in various ways for his loyalty. He had never, while acting as postmaster, taken any of the required oaths of fealty to the Confederate States government. He went on to state how he contrived to keep his "loalty" intact to the United States. The reason why he acted in the capacity of postmaster under the Davis administration was because his life was threatened if he should refuse so to do!!! In regard to his not registering, he said that, on close examination of the oath, he found, in the words "those who had held offices or who had exercised the functions of an office," some reasons to doubt whether he could conscientiously take it. Upon stating his case to the Registrars, they told him he could take oath, but one of them advised him not to do it.

By consent, Mr. Laflin introduced an ordinance "that in thirty days after the approval, by the Congress of the United States, of this Constitution, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and all the offices in the charitable institutions, railroads and other corporations, under the control of the State, shall be vacated by the present incumbents, and the places filled by appointment by the Governor."—Lies over.

Mr. Hare offered a resolution to the effect that the Convention should adjourn *sine die* on the 16th inst. Ruled out of order, on account of a committee having previously been appointed to take into consideration this subject.

After some minutes being spent in unimportant matters, the Convention adjourned until 7½ this evening.

Blessings of a Military Government.

The Marion Crescent of last week publishes the following card:

To the people of Marion District:

I am the wife of Edward C. Collins, and daughter of Colonel Levi Legette; I have seven small children and the eldest sickly; my husband was my only means of support; he was arrested by military authority on the 18th of August last, and is now imprisoned in Castle Pinckney, Charleston harbor. When in the Marion jail the officers refused to let his friends see him. He had bought Galivant's Ferry, and was making support for his family. The officers said that the Ferry was abandoned, and gave an order to Clayton Bailey to take the Ferry, which he still has in possession. I have no mule, horse, or ox, or means to buy.

My father is in the seventy-second year of his age; my father-in-law six or seven years older, and threatened with apoplexy. My father has been sick more than a year. My father and father-in-law are very poor and can hardly support their families. My father has reduced himself to want by assisting my family. My father had twenty negroes and my father-in-law seventy. My friends are reduced to poverty—those who would help are unable. I am now in suffering circumstances, myself and children are almost without clothes—and if my husband is not released from prison, or I receive assistance from friends, we must inevitably starve. I am ashamed to make this appeal, but my children are heartbroken and starving.

MARY COLLINS.

Compliment to General Hancock.

The compliment paid to Major General Hancock last Saturday evening, at the Opera House, where the whole house rose *en masse* to cheer him at the close of the celebrated duet, "Amour Sacre de la Patrie," was alike honorable to him and creditable to our people. It demonstrated at once, not only the popularity gained by his upright and dignified course in administering the affairs of this department, but a love for the man. The endorsement of a community, so pointedly expressed, is, in this republican country, ample recompense for the denunciatory growls of a score of tricky politicians or ambitious "men on horseback."—New Orleans *Times*, 3d.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—On Wednesday night last, as Mr. John Taggert, Jr., was passing the road leading from the Rudasill Gold Mine to the Creek, he was knocked down by a negro man and robbed of all the money he had in his pocket. His skull is reported as fractured and the injury is serious. Mr. Taggert knows the negroe's name, and it is expected he will be arrested.

We learn that two negroes were seen following Mr. Taggert when he was in town, before night. The authorities ought to watch and arrest the suspicious characters who lounge about the streets and will not work.

This is the first occurrence of the kind in this immediate section. It may be that the thieves and plugs from the Eastern part of the State are commencing their operations about here. They deserve swift punishment.—Charlotte *Democrat.*

THE AIR LINE RAILROAD.—The Georgia Convention unanimously resolved to request Congress to make a liberal appropriation for the building of the Air Line Road from Atlanta to Charlotte North Carolina.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

BEESWAX, lb	33 @ 35	LIME, ₱ bbl.	0 00 @ 0 00
BEEF CATTLE, ₱ 100 lbs.	10 00 @14 00	Per store	0 00 @ 1 90
BRICKS, ₱ M.	10 00 @15 00	MOLASSES, ₱ gallon,	
BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each.		Cuba, hhds	45 @ 46
2nd hand	2 25 @ 3 25	do bbls	00 @ 50
New	3 25 @ 3 75	Sugar house	42½@ 45
CANDLES, ₱ lb.,		do bbls	00 @ 45
Tallow	18 @ 20	Syrup, bbls	60 @ 1 00
Adamantine	22 @ 23	NAVAL STORES,	
Sperm	50 @ 55	Turpentine ₱ 280 lbs.	
COFFEE, ₱ lb.,		Virgin	0 00 @ 3 35
Java	38 @ 40	Yellow dip	0 00 @ 3 85
Laguayra	28 @ 30	Hard	0 00 @ 2 25
Rio	21 @ 25	Tar, ₱ bbl	0 00 @ 2 30
St. Domingo	28 @ 30	Tar, in ordⁿ	00 @ 2 40
Cotton, ₱ lb.,		Pitch, City	2 75 @ 3 00
Ord. to Mid'g	20 @ 23	Rosin, pale	4 00 @ 4 37½
Strict Mid'g	@ 23	do No. 1	2 75 @ 3 50
COTTON BAGGING,		do No. 2	2 40 @ 2 45
Gunny, ₱ yd	22 @ 24	do No. 3	2 35 @ 2 40
Dundee	26 @ 28	Spirits Turpentine,	
Rope, ₱ lb	8 @ 14	₱ gal	00 @ 67
CORN MEAL,		NAILS, ₱ lb.,	
₱ bushel	1 00 @ 1 65	Cut	6 00 @ 7 00
DOMESTICS,		OILS, ₱ gallon,	
Sheeting,		Sperm	0 00 @ 3 00
₱ yard	12 @ 14	Linseed	1 40 @ 1 50
YARN, ₱ 5 lb	1 65 @ 1 70	Machinery	1 75 @ 2 00
FEATHERS,		Kerosene	55 @ 60
₱ lb	65 @ 75	PEA NUTS	2 25 @ 2 75
FISH, ₱ bbl.,		POTATOES,	
Mackerel,		Sweet, bush	1 25 @ 1 30
No. 1	20 00 @21 00	Irish, ₱ bbl	5 00 @ 6 00
No. 2	16 00 @18 00	PROVISIONS, ₱ lb.,	
No. 3	15 00 @16 00	N. C. Bacon.	
Mullets	8 00 @ 9 00	Hams	18 @ 20
Herring,		Middlings	17 @ 00
East	5 00 @ 7 00	Shoulders	06 @ 16
N. C. roe	00 00 @ 9 00	Hog round	17 @ 18
do cut,	0 00 @ 0 00	Western Bacon.	
do gross	6 50 @ 7 00	Hams	18 @ 20
Dry Cod, ₱ lb	9 @ 10	Middlings	16 @ 17
FLOUR, ₱ bbl., Northern		Shoulders	13 @ 15
Family	12 50 @17 00	Lard N. C.	18 @ 19
Superfine	10 00 @11 00	do North'rn	15 @ 17½
Fine	9 00 @ 9 50	Butter, N. C.	30 @ 35
NORTH CAROLINA,		do North'rn	45 @ 55
Family	13 00 @14 00	Cheese	15 @ 20
Superfine	12 50 @13 00	PORK, Northern, ₱ bbl.	
GLUE, ₱ lb	20 @ 25	City Mess	26 50 @28 00
GUNNY BAGS	30 @ 32	Thin "	00 00 @26 00
GUANO, Peruvian,		Prime	00 00 @25 00
Per ton	90 00 @ 92 50	Rump	00 00 @00 00
GRAIN, ₱ bushel,		SALT,	
Corn	1 35 @ 1 40	Alum, bush	50 @ 60
Oats	95 @ 1 00	Liverpool, sack, ground.	
Peas, Cow	1 50 @ 1 75	cargo	0 00 @ 0 00
Rice, rough	0 00 @ 1 50	from store	2 20 @ 2 25
Carolina	11½@ 12	American	0 00 @ 1 00
East India	00 @ 00	SUGAR, ₱ lb.,	
HIDES, ₱ lb.,		Cuba	15 @ 16
Green	5 @ 8	Porto Rico	13 @ 15
Dry	11 @ 14	C	15½@ 16½
HAY, ₱ 100 lbs.,		B	16½@ 17
Eastern	1 35 @ 1 50	A	00 @ 17½
Northern	1 10 @ 1 20	Crushed	00 @ 18½
IRON, ₱ lb.,		SOAP, ₱ lb.	
English, ass'd	8 @ 10	Northern,	7 @ 11
American, ref.	0 @ 10	Wilmington,	
American,		Ext. Family	10½@ 11
sheer	9 @ 10	Family	10 @ 10
Swede	10 @ 12	Chemical	9½@ 10
Hoop,		Pale	7½@ 8
₱ ton	150 00@000 00	SHINGLES, ₱ M.,	
LIQUORS, ₱ gal., (dom.)		Contract	3 50 @ 4 50
Whiskey,		Common	2 00 @ 3 00
Bourbon	2 00 @ 4 00	STAVES, ₱ M.,	
N. E. Rum	3 00 @ 4 00	W. O. bbl	00 00 @00 00
Gin	4 00 @ 7 00	R. O. hhd	00 00 @00 00
Brandy	4 00 @ 9 00	TIMBER, ₱ M.,	
LUMBER, (River,		Shipping	00 00 @11 00
Fl'r Bds	14 00 @18 00	Mill, prime	8 50 @ 9 00
Wide do	10 00 @12 00	Mill Fair	7 50 @ 8 00
Scantling	8 00 @10 00	Mill, inferior to ord.	5 00 @ 7 00
		TALLOW, lb	10 @ 11

REVIEW

OF THE

WILMINGTON MARKETS

FOR THE

WEEK ENDING THURSDAY,

March 12, 1868.

TURPENTINE.—Since the close of our last review the market for this article has ruled steady, with a fair demand for distilling purposes, and prices remain the same as quoted on this day week.—The receipts have not been so heavy as those for the previous two weeks, reaching 3,619 bbls., all of which found ready sale upon arrival at $3 35 for virgin and yellow dip, and $2 25 for hard, ₱ bbl. of 280 lbs.—with the usual deduction off for *dry* virgin.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—At the time of closing our review on Thursday last the market ruled quite active for this article, and 66 cents was freely offered. On Friday the market opened at this figure, but during the day advanced and 67@67½ cents was obtained—the sales being limited in consequence of the small stock offering. On Saturday there was nothing done, the market ruling quiet for the day. On Monday sales were effected at 67 cents, but since then has ruled unusually quiet under the adverse news from other markets, and no transactions have taken place. The market is in an unsettled condition, and it is almost impossible to give a correct quotation; factors holding at 64@65 cents, and buyers not disposed to operate. The sales for the week are only 447 bbls., as follows:

Friday..... 70 bbls. at 66 cents ₱ gallon.
Do..... 199 " " 67 " " "
Do..... 11 " " 67½ " " "
Monday..... 167 " " 67 " " "

ROSIN.—During the week just ended there has been little or no activity in the market for either grade, and the transactions have been light.—There was some enquiry for the lower grades on Monday and Tuesday, but the orders being filled the demand has been checked, and since then scarcely anything has been done. Parcels are freely offered on market at quotations given below, but buyers do not seem disposed to operate further at present, and are holding off for lower prices. The receipts by river and railroad are rather small, but with light sales and shipments the stock is accumulating in receivers' hands. The sales are 5,178 bbls., as follows: Friday, 90 bbls. $2 40 for strained and $3 for low No. 1; Monday, 1,006 bbls. at $2 40 for strained and No. 2; Tuesday, 3,710 bbls. at $2 40@$2 45 for strained and No. 2, and $3 50 for No. 1; Wednesday, 372 bbls. at $2 40 for strained and No. 2—all ₱ bbl. of 280 lbs.

TAR—Has been in fair enquiry for shipment during the week, and has ruled firm at previous quotation. The arrivals are 2,020 bbls., all of which found sale at $2 35 ₱ bbl.

BARRELS—The market is fairly supplied with empty spirit barrels, and the demand continues unusually limited. We quote as follows: Second hand, $2 25@$2 30 as they run, and $2 50@$2 75 for selected; —new, $2 75@$3 for country, $3 25@$3 75 for city, and $3 25@$3 50 for N. Y. make.

BEESWAX—Is in demand at 33 to 35 cents ₱ lb.

BEEF CATTLE—Continue to be brought to market very slowly, and the stock remaining in butchers' hands is barely sufficient for present wants. There is a fair demand for prime quality, which finds ready sale at high figures. We quote on the hoof at prices ranging from 10 to 15 cents ₱ lb., as in quality.

CORN MEAL—There is a fair supply on market, and only a retail demand exists. We quote from the mill at