Mr. Congleton said there was no man had more respect for the Sabbath than he did. But he had been personally acquainted with the fishermen for twenty years. He was willing to leave this matter to their consciences. If a large school of mullets should pass on Sunday, they could tell what to do. It was a matter of conscience.

Mr. Hood said this resolution was in the nature of an enquiry into the expediency of passing a law prohibitory. It would be time enough to discuss it, when the committee reported.

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Mr. King, of Lenoir, said he too came from a fishing section. All the laws contemplated by various delegates could not be passed by this Convention, or put into the Constitution; if they were, it would make a book as large as the revised code. The Legislature has power over this matter already, and it could pass the necessary laws, if such laws became necessary. As to forcing laborers to work now, that is an entire mistake; and if the Convention goes into all such matters as this, it would never get through. Put and lost.

Resolution by Mr. Rodman, permitting the chairman of the committee on contingent expenses to order any printing requested by a chairman of a standing committe, was read and adopted.

The ordinance of Mr. Welker in relation

to the liabilities of Banks was referred to the committee on finance. Ordinance by Mr. Welker, providing for admission of persons from other States to

the bar in this State, was read.

Mr. Welker said it was with no purpose to interfere with another profession, that he had introduced this resolution. He had labored to promote kind feelings, and desired not to be misunderstood. There was scarcely another bar in the whole country so exclusive as that of North-Carolina. tlemen from other States, admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court, were not allowed to practice in our County Courts, until examined with men applying for license for the first time. He had a high respect for the bar of the State, but wished to see it thrown open to all. He desired that there should be no Chinese wall perpet-uated around the bar. It prevented kind feelings. And if that were thrown down, and gentlemen of good character admitted as usual elsewhere, it would be no det riment to the bar of the State. If the people employed them well-if not, well. des, he believed that the profession had been placed on an equality with others, and declared to be a trade by the Supreme Court. He thought that the rules adopted by it, therefore, should bear more equally.

Mr. Abbott said he wished to see the ordinance referred. He favored the proposi tion, and like the delegate just seated-knew gentleman who had been much inconvenien ced as had been stated. He moved to refer to the judiciary committee. Put and carried.

On motion, the Convention adjourned.

The rebels of Alabama have changed their whole plan of campaign, and now resolve not to appear at the State election on the fourth and fifth of February, and to resort to every means to prevent the freedmen from voting-trusting thereby to defeat the constitution for want of a majority of those who have registered. Whatever may be the fate of the reconstruction bill which passed the House on Tuesday, nothing should prevent Congress from depriving these rebels of the great advantage of defeating Republican reconstruction simply by registering their names so as to make their absence from the polls count more than if they had squarely deposited their ballots against the constitution. That it was never the intention of Congress to clothe these desperate men with this double power requires no argument to prove. The House bill now before the Senwill correct this new rebel manœuvre, and ought to pass at the earliest moment.-Wash, Chronicle,

A great deal is being said-now-a-days, by certain politicians, of the prerogatives of the President of the United States, as if he were a king, reigning by divine right, instead of being, as he is, the mere servant of the people and bound by his oath to execute their will. The very name given to his depart ment of government, the Executive, is hostile to the assumption that he has any law making powers, and shows, on the contrary these powers are all vested in Congress, and not at all in him. Such talk as that we speak of would have suited the couriers of Charles I., but is entirely unbecoming the citizens of this free republic

In the last fifteen years the French Emperor has demolished about 21,601 houses in Paris, and ordered the erection of over 86 844 houses in a better and more elegant style. Last yerr, 2,325 houses (containing 14,287 family apartments) were demolished and 3,809, containing 23,735 such apartments, built instead of them-mostly for the people of the middle classes and between the boulevards and the fortifications. There are some parts of the world where a little architectural despotism of that sort, for a few years, would be a great godsend.

Will you have a daily Sun? said a newsboy to Mrs. Partington. "Will I have a daily son? Why, you little scapegrace?-How dare you insinuate against a lone woman? No, indeed-I guess I won't have a daily son. My dear poor husband used to complain awfully when I presented him with a yearly son, A daily son, indeed! Begone, you little upstart imp!" And the old lady called for the turkey wing fan to keep her from swooning.

The following little gem, from the pen o Alice Carey, can be read with a profit by every one—saint as well as by sinner:
"Do not long for wrong or evil,
You will find them if you do;

As you measure to your neighbor. He will measure back to you. Look for goodness, look for gladness, You will meet them all the while If you bring a smiling visage To the glass, you meet a smile.

Miss Minnie Warren, sister to Mrs. General Tom Thumb, is about to be led to the hymean altar by Cmmodore Nutt. The united wealth is about \$250,000.

Dr. Medlock says the so-called Greek fire may be immediately and permanently extinguished by a solution of common washing soda-one pound to the gallon.

A San Francisco paper notices, as one o the effects of the cession of Russian American that large quantities of choice Siberian sables have been received in that market at one half the former price.

The gallows on which Thomas Welch was hung at Newark, has been used for nine previous executions, since 1841, and the names of the victims are all painted on its frame in black letters.

Many Englishmen are discharging their servants simply because they are Irish.

What many of the Southern lords seem to have tasted -Plantation bitters.

# The Weekly Standard.



LIBERTY AND UNION, NOW AND POREVER, ONE AND INSEPARABLE."-Daniel Webster

RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1868.

W. W. HOLDEN & SON, And authorized publishers of the Laws of the United States, and of Government advertisements.

SPECIAL NOTICE .- The STANDARD is conducted trictly upon the cass system. All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid. Subscribers will be notified FOUR WEEKS before their time is out, by a cross MARK on their papers; and unless the subscription is renewed the paper will be discontinued. This is a rule from which ere will be no departure. Watch for the cross mark,

and renew your subscription.

Subscribers desiring their papers changed must nention the Post Office from, as well as the one to, which hey desire the change to be made.

Mr. C. W. HORNER, as Business Clerk and Agent, is authorized to make contracts and give receipts, &c., &c.

Republican State Convention. By direction of the Republican State Committee it is hereby announced that a Convention of the Republican party of North-Carolina will be held in the City of Raleigh, on WEDNESDAY the 26th day of February, 1868, to nominate candidates for State offices, and to perform such other du-

ties as may be deemed advisable. The Republicans of the State are earnestly requested to take immediate steps to appoint delegates to the Convention. Let every part of the State be represented. It is expected that State officers, members of Congress, members of the State Legislature, and County officers will be elected on the day on which the Constitution is submitted for ratification. Let the Republicans of the State rouse themselves to the great work bcfore them. Let them unite as one man to secure the ratification of the Constitution and the election of loyal men to all the offices, and thus render certain the restoration of the State to the federal Union.

W. W. HOLDEN. Chairman Rep. State Committee.

It is not necessary to discuss the constitutionality of the Conventions now in session in the various unreconstructed States, to form Constitutions. The question is already settled. The law-making power has decided, and there will be no effectual appeal from that decision. The Supreme Court will in vain attempt to arrest the work of reconstruction by a political decision on the question. Congress will prevent any such decision by requiring that two-thirds of the Court shall be necessary to enable that tribunal to leave the pure paths of the law for the labyrinths of politics. The assumption, therefore, that the action by these Constitutional Conventions will not be made good-will fail and fall-will be null and void, has no foundation. It is a mere assumption, like that during the rebellion that England and France would take part with the pretended Confederacy, or that "we would whip them when we got them away from their gunboats," or that the Northern States would soon secede from the Union, and thus ensure the success of the South

If the reconstruction acts should prove a failure-and they will prove so, if it should turn out that these Conventions are unconstitutional-the result would be that the right of suffrage would be taken away from seven bundred thousand colored men; the Southern States would fall at once into the hands of the enemies of the national government; the colored people would be remanded practically to a condition of slavery, and every white Republican south of the Potomac would find himself, with his family and property, at the mercy of the instigators and leaders of the rebellion. Does any sane person think for a moment that Congress or the Northern people would al

low such a state of things? We trust we shall hear no more of this wicked nonsense about the unconstitutionality of the reconstruction acts. These acts constitute a finality. The question is settled. Those who would open it and unsettle it are not friends either to the people of the State or to the nation.

The Sentinel says there are members of the State Convention who held office before and during the war, and yet "have taken the oath." The propriety and validity of an oath depend largely on the intent of the party taking it. It is more a matter of conscience than dry, unbending law. The Senior Editor of the Sentinel and many of his associate rebels have solemnly sworn that they have never " engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States." This, it is true, was coupled with something else which they had not done, but if the oath could be divided, where would they be?

We understand a Democratic paper is about to be established in this City. Brother Pell and Seaton will have to surrender .-There are more old Democrats in the rebel party than Whigs. "Oh what a fall was there, my countrymen!" Brother Pell and Senton giving in their adhesion to the Democratic party!

The Sentinel assumes that we are comforted by the idea that Gov. Worth has recognized the constitutionality of the Convention. Not at all. It is not important that Gov. Worth should admit or deny the proposition. Nothing that he can say or do can alter the course of events, and no doubt he is as well aware of this fact as we are.

But the Sentinel calls upon us to point out any thing in Gov. Worth's recent message which recognizes the constitutionality of the body. We answer, first, the Convention approached Gov. Worth in its character as a constitutional body; secondly, he responded to it at once, and concluded his message with the solemn prayer that Almighty God would inspire it with wisdom to conduct its labors to beneficial results to our people.

What does that mean? Would Gov. Worth have thus responded to a body of pretenders and usurpers? Surely not. If he had entertained doubt as to the right of the body to frame a Constitution for our people, he would at least have been silent.

The 5th of February Convention. It is already a foregone conclusion that this proposed Convention of Obstructionists will prove a miserable failure. A few desperate politicians, who have every thing to gain and nothing to lose by a continuation of our present state of suspense and anxiety, will doubtless be on hand, with their customary slang of "negro supremacy," &c .-But the honest masses of the people have grown tired of this thing. They have found out that, abusing "Yankees," "niggers" and "Union men." is not the most certain means of relieving the wants of the people and restoring the State to the Union. After more than two years of storm and tempest, since the overthrow of the rebellion, the old ship, though battered and weather-beaten, is at last in sight of the harbor, and is surely and steadily moving towards it. Shall we reverse our course and put out again into a wild and unknown sea, with no prospect before us but utter ruin? We commend this to the consideration of thoughtful men every where, and also the further tact that every delegate to this Obstruction Convention will place himself on record against reconstruc, tion and cut himself off from every hope of relief from the disability imposed by the Howard amendment, should he be under such disability. But the future peace and welfare of North-Carolina is an infinitely higher consideration than this, and we are satisfied will have its full effect in influencing all good citizens from having any thing to do with this last resort of desperate men.

Pay of Members --- Treasurer Battle. It was generally understood, a few days since that Mr. Treasurer Battle would pay the members of the Convention their per diem, but vesterday he sent to the Convention a communication declining to do so .-Mr. Battle's argument is an ingenious one, and is well expressed but it does not stri us as in any respect conclusive. He pleads, first, his oath of office. That oath is subject to the paramount authority of Congress under which the Convention was called. The law, which he interposes, is that of an illegal and void organization, so declared by the Congress. It can not bind as against the action of a body like the Convention, sitting under the authority of Congress.-He pleads, secondly, his bond. The answer is, that if the reconstruction acts should prove to be a finality the Treasurer would incur no risk, for he would be sustained and saved harmless by the new State government; and if these acts should prove a fail-

oower. Mr. Battle's communication is very re ectful to the Convention, and he seems to regret that his ideas of duty prevent him from complying with the wish of that body.

political friends, for they would remain in

We repeat, it was generally understood s few days since, that Mr. Battle would pay out; but Gov. Graham reached the City recently, and it may be that under his advice different course has been adopted. Gov. Graham has marred many a good movement n this State His defection from the Union cause was first suspected in December, 1862, when he advised Gov. Vance not to meet and confer with Gov. Stanly, at Kinston, on the subject of peace.

We do not believe that the people of North-Carolina are prepared to vote for the ratification of the Constitution containing the feature of universal negro suffrage, - Sentinel

This is the very thing the people are going to do. The Sentinel was in favor of it some months since, when it called its colored meeting in Capitol Square to persuade the colored people to vote with its party; but as soon as it found the colored people would not do that, it turned against negrosvffrage.

The rebel leaders of this State get weaker and weaker every time they tilt against the Republican party. The people are tired of rebel expedients, rebel advice, and rebel rule. They are looking anxiously for the new Constitution. They expect it to be framed in strict accordance with the reconstruction acts, and they will ratify it by an immense majority. There is no power on earth or in hell which can now deprive the colored people of the right to vote. The right is theirs, and it can not be taken from

We will not conjecture the result to our people of a failure to reconstruct the State under the present acts. That their condition in the future would be infinitely worse then it is now, few will deny. A large majority of our people are heartily in favor of immediate reconstruction, and will vote accordingly, and we feel sure that many of the minority for whom the Sentinel assumes to speak. think that it is

"Better to bear the ills they have, Than fly to others which they know not of."

PETER FORCE.—This veteran Journalist, and distinguished Historian, died in the City of Washington on Thursday evening January 23rd.

" Bleeding Kansas !" The Sentinel despairs of help for Rebeldom at the hands of the Supreme Court,-This is a cheering admission. It says:

"Where this is all to end, no mortal can foresee. The President is unusually reticent as to his purposes. We fear, however, that he has delayed too long, and that he is fast fettered and bound. The Supreme Court has fixed an early day in March for the consideration of the McCardle case, involving the constitutionality of the Reconstruction Acts, and the Court, we presume, will hardly regard any prohibition affecting its decision in that or any other case. If the Supreme Court is made to fall, also, beneath the heel of the revolutionanary destroyer, we see no prospect of relief short of the great popular condemnation which will be expressed in the next Presidential election, if, under the military dictotorship and despotism, another Presidential election shall ever be held! These are sombre anticipations, but we fear that the times justify them."

The foregoing is very good, "Oh my bleeding country!" The Sentinel despairs of the Republic according to Jefferson Davis. In the "sweet German accent" of former days, this is "better ash good."

Senator Morton's Great Speech. The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribane thus speaks of Senator

Morton's great speech on the 24th instant : "The great event of the day and of the session in the Senate was the speech of Senator Morton of Indiana, who, from a seat in front of the Chair, detivered one of the most powerful arguments in vindication of the Congressional policy of Reconstruction that bave yet been made. He was compelled to keep his seat during the delivery of his speech—the second time only in the history of Federal legislation that the spectacle has been seen of a Senator addressing the Senate from his seat and not from the floor .-A disabling lameness in both of his legs compelled the distinguished Senator to this unusual and most disadvantageous form of delivery. His sentences fell like sledge-hammer blows, and every word was timely and weighty. The Senator had no preparation but a few rough notes, to which he soldom referred. Up to last night he had no intention of speaking, but as Mr. Doolittle quo-ted largely from him yesterday, to prove that in 1865 he (Morton) indorsed Johnson's policy, he felt it his duty to reply. The gal-leries were densely filled with an audience such as seldom sits through a political dissentences left before the close of the great argument. The homage of such profound attention as was manifested is not often paid. At the conclusion of the speech, the Senators present flocked around Mr. Morton in a perect mob to congratulate him."

Among gentlemen in town from a distance we are glad to see Gen. Alfred Dockery, and B. S. Hedrick, Robert P. Dick, John M. Cloud, and R. W. Lassiter, Esquires.

THE GREAT COW-MILKER.-The present century has produced few inventions of more genuine and lasting value, or wide-spread tility, than the Hydraulic Cow-milker .-Crowds of persons are calling daily at the rooms of the company's office, 206 Broadway, for the purpose of examining this invention, and all are amazed that a discovery, at once so simple and effective, should not have been made long ago. To every farm and dairy in the country this machine will become as indispensable as churns or milk pails in less than a year, and their sale must soon become a very large and profitable bus-iness throughout the United States.

Two ballot-box stuffers have been sentenced to three years in the penitentiary Prussia, though the stuffing was done in the interest of the government candidate for the North-German Parliament.

Maine was once a great ship building State, but the Portland newspapers say that the aggregate tonnage of new vessels built at that port the past year is only about half as large as the year previous.

## FINANCIAL.

DANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO. No. 20 WALL STREET. Corner of Nassau Street, NEW YORK. ure, Mr. Battle would be in the hands of his

We buy and sell at the most liberal current rices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOV-ERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES, AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

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## PUBLIC SALE

Government Property! IN ACCORDANCE WITH INSTRUCTIONS I from the Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, dated Washington, D. C., January 13, 1868, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder,

Tuesday, February 11th, 1868, all the tollowing described property, (seized as property of the late so-called Confederate States,) on lands belonging to Wm. J. Hoke and L. D. on lands belonging to Wm. J. Hoke and L. D. Childs, about two miles from Lincolnton, N. C. to-wit:

1 Labratory, 58 x 44, three stories, brick, two wings each 22 x 13, one story. 1 Furnace House, 73 x 53, one story, bare walls,

1 Blacksmith Shop, 22x914, one story, brick.
1 Distillery, 36x32x12, frame—temporary.
1 Oil Mill, 36x32x12, frame—temporary.

1 Oil Mill, 35 x 33 x 13, frame—temporary.
7,000 lbs. Castings, old.
2 Sets Quartz Crushers.
1 Steam Boiler, three horse.
2 Wood Spur Wheels and Frames.
1 Water Wheel, 18 x 6 ½.
1 lot Brick, in kiln, about 170,000.
Sale will be without reserve for cash in Government funds. Purchasers will be required to remove the

property from the premises with the least possi-ble delay. THOS, P. JOHNSTON, Byt. Lieut. Col. Vols., C. Q. M. and D. O. for State of N. C. January 16, 1868.

Deputy Collector's Office, UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, First Division, 4th District, North-Carolina,

CHAHEL HILL, January 20th, 1868. OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. That on the sixteenth (16th) day of May, 1867, at Chapel Hill, in the county of Orange, State of North Carolina, seizure was made of eight (8) boxes of Tobacco, containing six hundred and seventy-three (678) pounds, by Assistant Asressor, T. M. Kirkland, for non-payment of the tax thereon, and that the same was placed in the hands of the deputy collector, J. J. Riggsbes, on the seventh (7th) day of December, 1867.

Now, therefore, any person or persons claiming the Tobacco so seized, will appear before John Read, Collector of the fourth (4th) District of North Carolina, or his deputy, J. J. Riggsbee, in the town of Chapel Hill, N. C., and make such claim within thirty (30) days from the date hereof, otherwise the same will be confiscated. JOHN READ,

Collector 4th Dist. N. C. J. J. RIGGERER. Deputy. January 29, 1868.

RALEION PROVISION WARKET. CORRECTED WEBSLY BY

WM. C. UPCHURCH, GROCER, RALEIGH 
 COBN—per bushel (acarce,)
 \$1.30

 MEAL—per bushel
 1.50

 BACON—per pound
 18

 FLOUR—
 12@

 LARD—per pound
 18@

 CHEESE—per pound
 25
 APPLES—dried per bushel 1 25
green 2 00@2 50
CHICKENS—aplece 20@25
MULLETS—per burrel 10 00
MOLASSES—per gallon (new crop,) 75
SODA—per pound 20
BLUE STONE—per pound 25
COTTON—(yarn) 160
COTTON—per pound 10@11
SHEETING—44 20
RICE—per pound 15 SPICE—..... NAILS—
TALLOW—
BEESWAX—
TURPENTINE—per gallon,....

#### RALEIGH MONEY MARKETS.

PRI	CES OF NORTH-CAROLINA BANK NOTE:	
N. 10. 10. 10.		2000
Gold		13
ouver.		12
Old Co	upons	4
Old Siz	(es	- 5
Bank o	res. f N. C., gold 25, silver 26, G. Backs,	5
1116, 311	Cape Fear	$26\frac{1}{2}$
	Charlotte	202
- 41	Lexington	2
- 64	Graham	2
64	Roxborough	6
44	Wadesborough	2
44	Thomasville	6
**	Wilmington	2
44	Commerce	
- 16	Washington	
	Fayetteville	
-	Clarendon	
- 66	Yanceyville	
Miner	and Planters' Bank	9
Farme	rs' Bank, Greensborough	99 92
Comm	ercial Bank, Wilmington	2
March	ants' Bank, Newbern	6
Green	sborough Mutual	
Vicent	Cork Probagas	
THOM 1	fork Exchange	3

PROOFS OF THE SUPERIORITY OF THE AMERICAN

## WALTHAM WATCHES

This country has reason to be proud of this splendid specimen of American operative genius and enterprise. That it will work a revolution in the watch manufacturing of the world no one can doubt who examines the operations of the Waltham establishment, for it turns out watch novements at just about one-half the cost of imported movements-beside the uniform reliability of the machine-made watches must give them a great advantage over all others wherever known. A poor time-piece of the machine make will be as rare in the future as a good one of hand make has been heretofore, for machinery is arbitrary in its performance, and can make a perfect article just as easy as one that is worthless. It will be a cause of congratulation if this highly useful American Enterprise shall have the effect of driving out of market the thousands of trashy foreign articles miscalled timekeepers, by furnish ing so excellent and economical a substitute."-N. Y. Times.

"We have had one of the works of this Com pany in a case for some considerable time, and comparing them with former first-class works of different manufacture possessed by us, they have established in our opinion their superiority over any ever introduced for correctness as time pieces."-The World.

"We notice with regret (writing of the Paris Exposition) the absence of specimens of American manufacture, which, although only comparatively of recent birth among us, is already producing results of the most satisfactory character. The watches manufactured by the Waltham Company are certainly, so far as strength, durability, and excellence as time-keepers are conperned, as good as anything produced by the French or Swiss manufactures."-N. Y. Herald.

"The beauty, the precision, the greater cheapness, the uniform excellence of a watch constructed by machinery so equisite that the mere spectacle of its operation is poetic, gradually give the American Watches a public preference which will not be deceived."-Harper's Weekly.

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A GOLDEN DAY. has dawned for all who desire to resume in age one of the most giorious gifts of youth-the mugnifficent black or brown tinge which renders the hair an irresistible element of personal attrac-

INSTANTANEOUS BEAUTY springs from the application of but one hair dye in the world. That chemical clixir contains the vital principle and the coloring matter with which nature nourishes the most beautiful of the silken fabrics wherewith she adorns the

HEADS OF HER FAVORITES. Need it be said that this wonder of civilization is CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE,

the most genial, harmless, wholesome, and cer tain preparation of its kind in the whole number. Manufactured only by J. CRISTADORO, 68 Maiden Lane, New York. Sold by all Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers. Jan. 14, 1867. 123-tw&wim.

A gentleman who suffered for years from Nerv ons Debility, Premature Decay, and all the efforts of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suf fering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the aimple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wish-

ing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can

JOHN B. OGDEN,

No. 42 Cedar St., New York.

do so by addressing, in perfect confidence,

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

October 30, 1867. 43- -1v. lotico to Hannfacturers of Distilled Spirits. THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN appointed General Inspector of Distilled Spirits for the 4th Collection District N. C. hereby notifies parties manufacturing fipirits that he is prepared to Inspect and brand same upon application. Address

D. H. GRAVES, General Inspector Distalled Spirits
For the 4th District, N. C.
Selma, N. C., January 29, 1888. 14—wlm. test mant somewhat they

TELEGRAPHIC!

Washington. WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—There was no session of the Senate to-day.

The House session to-day was devoted entirely WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 .- House .- Under call of States, following among others, bills were introduced to tax national bonds, removing ob-structions from Hell Gate, forbidding assessors and collectors from being interested directly or

indirectly in forfeitures under the revenue laws Mr. Stevens introduced a bill relating to anffrage and national questions—to regulate the appointment of Government agents, providing tem porary government for Wyoming territory.

Mr. Cary, bills to provide for a uniform curre ey and liquidate the national debt-relieving McLane College in Tennessee, amending national currency. An act supplying documents to agricultural colleges, removal of obstructions from up-

A bill allowing transportation from warehous at Iudianola, Texas, to San Antonio. A bill declaring compromises for violation of the revenue law a felony.

A bill for the better organization of the United States District Courts in Louisiana. A bill establishing a Branch Mint at Santa Fe.

A resolution passed repealing the territorial act of Montana, on account of the exclusion of certain classes from suffrage. Several executive communications were presented. Also a resolution from the Georgia Con-

vention, urging the re-organization of the State government-the removal of disabilities and a modification of the test-oath. A petition from the members of the Louislana

Convention proying the removal of Hancock, State and parish officials. Also a petition from the Mississippi Convention relative to the Freedmen's Bureau.

A bill forbidding the payment of certain claims arising from the rebellion resumed. The bill passed yeas 88, 1-ays 63. The Secretary of State asked for pay of expense

for arresting and trying Surratt. The resolution In the Senate Mr. Wilson introduced a bill

removing the disabilities of certain citizens of The Secretary of the Treasury was called on for an elaborate report regarding captured and

abandoned property. The bill relieving Gov. Patton from disabilities was resumed. Messrs. Howard and Drake wanted further proof of Mr. Patton's sincerity. Messrs. Buckslew and Johnson opposed special legislation on the subject. The bill passed by a vote of

The postponed reconstruction bill resumed .-Mr. Wilson favored the bill, and in opening he said: "He had, in the thirteen years he had been in the Senate, listened to a great many speeches. He had heard the domineering Davis, the blus-tering Toombs, the plausible Mason, the wily Slidell, but he had never listened to a more wicked speech than that delivered by the Senator from Wisconsin, (Mr. Doolittle,) on Thursday

Mr. Johnson followed, arguing against the

The Bureau of Statistics reports the number of immigrants since 1861, one and a half million. The Union Pacific Railroad is in good running order, and extends 840 miles beyond Omaha. The Supreme Court has decided that, in case

of necessity, the Captains of vessels can sell them in foreign ports.
T. H. Harmon, the Bureau agent at Lake Providence, Louisiana, has been arrested in Charleston for theit, and goes to New-Orleans ironed. Revenue to-day 728,000. The subsistence bill was passed by the House to day. It enacts that bereafter no money shall be paid out of the treas ury on the following class cases, arising during the rebellion, until further action of Congress. or for damages or demurrage, or detention of any appliances of transportation, whether by land or water in the insurrectionary States. Sec ond, for transportation service, toll ferriage, &c. beyond the tariff fixed by the Quartermaster General during the war. Third, for use and occupation of land in the insurrectionary States used for fortifications and other military defen-

sive services during the war. B From Richmond. RICHMOND, Jan. 25.—The habeas corpus case that was brought before Judge Underwood to test the constitutionality of the reconstruction acts was to-day adjourned over till Wednesday The commandant of Libby prison produced the prisoner, and made return that he was held by order of Gen. Schofield, under the authority of the reconstruction acts. The prisoner was represented by four prominent lawyers, all members of the Conservative State Central Committee,

which body brings the case up with the intention

of carrying it to the Supreme Court. Nothing important done in the Convention.

From Atlanta. ATLANTA, GA., Jan. 25-The Convention votes fifty dollars to each member out of the ten thousand received yesterday. The balance has been appropriated to incidental expenses.

Four additional sections of the Bill of Rights.

none of a novel nature were adopted. The committee on finance reported that they had had an interview with Gen. Meade, and that be has applied to Gen. Grant for the loan of a sufficient amount of the funds sent by the State of Georgia to pay its indebtedness to the Government on the Western and Atlantic Railroad, to defray all the expenses of the Convention, and that Gen. Grant accepts the proposition, so far as his power extends. He will answer definitely to-day if possible. Should this proposition fall, he will direct Gen Ruger to immediately ascertain upon what terms the money can be procured from parties in Savannah.

From Montgomery. MONTGOMERY, Jan. 27 .- The following order vas issued to-day:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ALABAMA, Montgomery, Jan. 27, 1868.

Series from headquarters, Third Military District, at the election to be held in the State of Alabama in accordance with General Orders, No 101. Series of 1868, the pells shall not be opened at more than three precincts in each County in the State, and said polls shall be kept open and votes received thereat for four days instead for two days, anything in General Orders No. 101, to the contrary notwithstanding. All public bar rooms, saloons and other place for the sale of liquors at the county-sites, and all other places where the polls shall be opened will be closed from six o'clock on the evening o the 3d day of February, until six o'clock on the morning of the 8th day of February, 1868, "By Order of Byt. Brig. Gen'l. Jalius Hagden

S. C. GREEN.
Capt. 24th Inft., Brevt Maj.
U. S. A., A. A. A. G." From Tallabassee.

TALLAHASSE, Jan. 27 .- The sixth day of the Convention met to-day at 11 A. M. The committee on privileges and election made a majority and minority report, the consid eration of which, after a short discussion, was postponed to the 23rd of February next. A committee on boundaries of the State, location of the Capitol, and miscellaneous matters

was appointed. Invitations were extended to Solon Robinson of New-York, Col. O. B. Hart, Harrison Reed

and others to address the Convention. After general discussion the Couvention a ourned.

From Louisville, Ky. LOU:SVILLE, Jan. 27 .- Mr. Hamey, editor the Democrat, is dead.

From Jackson

JACKSON, Jan. 25.—The report from the select committee requesting Gen. Gillem to suspend the collection of poll tax of 1867, on all persons on of the rules.

denied representation, was recommitted under a The Convention went into the election of Treasurer provided for by the tax ordinance.

A resolution was adopted that no delegate re-

commending a collector to the Convention for his county shall receive any compensation for his services until a sufficient amount has been coltected from said county to pay said services.

Hons. W. L. Sharkey, E. W. Yerger, and A. H.

Handy have been appointed to represent the Democratic party of Misskalppi in the National Democratic Committee.

A resolution was adopted approving the plans of the committee for procuring money.

The candidates for Governor, under the new Constitution if ratified have been nominate

From Charleston. CHARLESTON, Jan, 27th.—The Convention was engaged to-day in consideration of the report of the Finance committee, which recommends laying a special tax to defray the expenses of the Convention and preserve the credit of the State. They recommended that the pay of the members be nine dollars a day and twenty cents mileage, payable in bills receivable of the State.
Considerable excitement followed the adjournment of the Convention growing out of an as-

Markets. WILMINGTON, Jan. 27.—Spirits Terpentine buoyant at 51. Rosin active 3173/@835. Number one and strained number two 1831/2 and 2.-Cotton firm 163/2 middling. Tar in demand 2-

sault upon the reporter of the Mercury, by a son

of collector Mackey, President of the Conven-

tion, on account of an abusive article in to-day's

BALTIMOLE, Jan. 27.—Cotton very buoyant, tending up—middling 18½@18½-1,400 bales sold on Saturday, on basis of 17½@17½. Flour quiet, steady. Corn rather better. Provisions quiet. Bucksides 101/@161/. Shoulders 9@91/. New York, Jan. 27 .- Cotton upward at 181/6 181. Sales 3,500 bales. Flour firmer. Corn active. Provisions steady. Lard 18@18%. Groceries quiet, firm. Turpentine 5614. Bosin 27@

28. Freights firmer. Gold 41%. Sixty-two coupons 11%. North-CHARLESTON, Jan. 27th .- Cotton quiet. Sales

300 bales. Middlings 171/@17%. SPECIAL NOTICES.

Try a bottle and be convinced! It will only

cost you your time in using it, if it does you no DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT.

As an External Remedy in cases of Chronic Rheumatism, Chapped Hands, Mosquitto Bites, Cuts, Stiffness of the Joints and Contraction of the Muscles, Headache, Bruises, Pains in the Limbs, Back, and Chest, Sores, Toothache, Stings of Insects and Sprains, its wonderful curativo powers are miraculous. Taken Internally in cases of Sick Headache,

Vomiting and Dyspepsia, its soothing and penetrating qualities are felt as soon as taken. If the reader or his friends have any complaint named in this advertisement, try the Venetion Liniment. Remember, if you de not find re-

Colic, Bowel Complaints, Cholera, Dysentery,

lief you can have your money refunded. Ask for Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment, and take no other. It is pleasant to take and clean to use, and eradicates the disease from the system so that it does not return, as is the case after using the many Liniments, Pain Killers, and Oils, now flooding the country, that only stop the pain while the article is being used, and then return. Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by all the Drug-

Depot, 56 Cortlandt Street, N. Y. Jan. 28, 1808. 78-d&wlm

Fancy the Dismay Which would prevail in thousands of Households if it should be suddenly announced throughout the United States, Canadas, the West Indies and Spanish America that no more HOSTETTER'S BITTERS would be manufactured, and that henceforth the GRAND SPECIFIC FOR DYSPEPSIA. and preventive of all malarious diseases would be LOST TO THE WORLD! The billious, the feeble, the despondent; the traveler, the voyager, the miner, the sedentary student; the settler on the frontier of civilization; the toller, cooped up in crowded city tenements; the convalencent, needing an invigorant; the shivering vietim of ague, and the pervous of both sexes everywhere, would learn, with grief, too deep for words, that the most celebrated corrective, invigorant and alterative of the age, had been blotted out of existence. As a PREPARATORY ANTIDOTE to epidemic disease, a genial stimulant, a promoter of constitutional vigor, an appetizer, a stomachic, and a remedy for nervous debility, no medicinal preparation has ever attained the reputation of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. It is the HOUSE-HOLD TONIC of the AMERICAN PEOPLEhas been so for twenty years, and in all human probability will be so for centuries to come .-The magnates of Science recegnize its merits;

masses is proved by its vast and ever increasing December 31, 1867.

and that it is emphatically the medicine of the

To Consumptives.

The Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection and that dread disease, Consumption— is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers

the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sum cour you Consumption, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertises in sending the Prescription, is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing Parties wishing the prescription, will ples address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,

Williamsburgh, Kings County, New York. December 18, 1867. QUARTER OF A MILLION SAVED A

One hundred thousand men now labor, with good results, who until they paed ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS,

had not done a day's work for years. So these Plasters are the means of increasing the wealth of the nation, not less than a quarter of a million a day, at time ment about about An Important Letter.

SHHUB OAK, Torktown, N. T., Jan. 19, 1860. T. ALLOOK & Co.—Gentlemen:—I have been troubled with a lame back over ten years, so as to be entirely helpless and unable to do any kind of hard work. In June last I presured one of Allcock's Porous Plasters and wore it three weeks, when I found my back entirely cured, and was able to mow and emile as well as ever I

could in my best days.
STEPHEN PUGBLEY.

ALLENWOWN, Penn., April 4, 1865.

Messrs. T. ALLOCK & Co.—Deer Sire:—My daughter need one of your Porous Plasters. She had a very bad pain in her side, and it cured her in one week.

Yours truly,

JOHN V. H. HUNTER.

Principal Agency, Brandreth House, New York, Sold by all Druggist. January 4, 1868. 119—twd:wim,

To delige and mount dealers, and to green the