

day must be left to his conscience. Give every body a free scope, and if fishermen are disposed to catch fish on Sunday, let them on this resolution. Let protection be given to labor Monday. Let protection be given to labor Monday. Let protection be given to labor Monday.

The Weekly Standard.



"LIBERTY AND UNION, NOW AND FOREVER, ONE AND INSEPARABLE."—Daniel Webster.

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

W. W. HOLDEN & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,
And authorized publishers of the *Standard* of the United States, and of Government advertisements.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The *Standard* is conducted strictly upon the cash system. All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid. Subscribers will be notified seven 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 there will be no departure. Watch for the cross mark, and renew your subscription.

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

Mr. C. W. HORN, 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 29th day of February, 1868, to nominate candidates for State officers, and to perform such other duties 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, and members of the State Legislature, and County officers will be elected on the day on which the Convention is held. Let the Republicans of the State rise to the occasion, and 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 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 labyrinth 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 hundred 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 allow 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 Saxon 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 Saxon 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 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 fact that every delegate to this Obstructionist Convention will place himself on record against reconstruction 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 yesterday he sent to the Convention a communication declining to do so. Mr. Battle's argument is an ingenious one, and well expressed, but it does not strike 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 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 failure, Mr. Battle would be in the hands of the political friends, for they would remain in power.

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

We repeat, it was generally understood a few days since, that Mr. Battle would pay out; but Gov. Graham reached the City recently, and it may be that under his advice a different course has been adopted. Gov. Graham has married many a good movement in 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. Stanley, at Kingston, 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 negro suffrage.

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 them.

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 than 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 Reconstruction 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 faced an early day in March for the consideration of the McCord 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 beel of the revolutionary destroyer, we see no prospect of relief. Indeed, the great popular condemnation which will be expressed in the next Presidential election, if, under the military dictatorship 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 song" of former days, this is "a better ash good."

Senator Morton's Great Speech.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune 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, from the seat in front of the Chair, delivered one of the most powerful arguments in vindication of the Congressional policy of Reconstruction that have 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 disabbling 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 seldom referred. Up to last night he had no intention of speaking, but as Mr. Doolittle quoted largely from him yesterday, to prove that in 1865 (he Morton) endorsed Johnson's policy, he felt it his duty to reply. The policy of the country, filled with an audience such as seldom sits through a political discussion, and not one who heard the opening sentences 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 perfect mob to congratulate him."

Among gentlemen in town from a distance we are glad to see Gen. Alfred Dickson, 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 utility, than the Hydraulic Cow-milker.—Crowds of persons are calling daily at the premises of the inventor, 205 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 business throughout the United States.

Two ballot-box stuffers have been sentenced to three years in the penitentiary in 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.

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO.
No. 20 WALL STREET,
Corner of Nassau Street, NEW YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVENTH, THIRTIETH, AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

CONVERSIONS.

We convert the several issues of SEVENTH-TENTHS at the most favorable market rates into FIVE-TWENTIES, which, at present price of gold, yield the holder about one per cent. more interest per annum. Circulars with full particulars furnished upon application.

JAY COOKE & CO.
May 9, 1867. 30-tw4w.

PUBLIC SALE

Government Property!
IN ACCORDANCE WITH INSTRUCTIONS from the Commissioners 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, on

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

- 1 Laboratory, 58 x 24, three stories, brick, two wings each 22 x 18, one story.
- 1 Farm House, 72 x 58, one story, bare walls, dilapidated.
- 1 Blacksmith Shop, 22 x 24, one story, brick.
- 1 Distillery, 36 x 32 x 12, frame—temporary.
- 1 Oil Mill, 36 x 32 x 12, frame—temporary.
- 2000 lbs. Cast-iron, containing six hundred and seventy-three (773) pounds, by Assistant Assessor, T. M. Kirkland, for non-payment of the tax thereon, in perfect condition.
- 1 lot of Brick, in kiln, about 170,000.

Sale will be without reserve, for cash in Government funds.

Further will be required to remove the property from the premises with the least possible delay.

THOS. F. JOHNSON,
D. C. Q. M. and D. C. for State of N. C.
January 10, 1868. 68-dw4w.

Deputy Collector's Office.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,
First Division, 4th District, North-Carolina.
CHAS. HILL, January 20th, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.
That on the sixteenth (16th) day of May, 1867, at Chapel Hill, in the County of Orange, State of North-Carolina, a seizure was made of eight (8) boxes of Tobacco, containing six hundred and seventy-three (773) pounds, by Assistant Assessor, 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. Riggsbee, 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, or otherwise the same will be confiscated.

JOHN READ,
Deputy Collector 4th Dist. N. C.
January 20, 1868. 4-mw

RALEIGH PROVISION MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY
WM. O. UPCHURCH, GROCER, RALEIGH.

CORN—per bushel (new crop).....	1.30
BAKED—per bushel.....	1.50
WHEAT—per bushel.....	1.25
BARLEY—per bushel.....	1.10
FLOUR—per barrel.....	12.00
LARD—per pound.....	12.00
COFFEE—per pound.....	30.00
SUGAR—per pound.....	25.00
extra C.....	20.00
extra B.....	15.00
extra A.....	10.00
TEA—per pound.....	3.00
BEER—per pound.....	8.00
PORE—per pound.....	15.00
PEAS—red, per bushel.....	1.50
white.....	1.55
PODDERS—per hundred.....	1.00
SHUCKS—per hundred.....	1.00
HAY (meadow)—per hundred.....	1.00
OATS—per hundred.....	1.25
POTATOES—Irish, per bushel.....	1.00
sweet, per bushel.....	1.25
SALT—per bushel.....	1.35
CANDLES—dramatic, per lb.....	30.00
SOAP—saponified.....	15.00
PEACHES—dried.....	2.00
APPLES—dried, per bushel.....	1.25
CHICKENS—per dozen.....	30.00
EGGS—per dozen.....	20.00
MULLETS—per barrel.....	10.00
CHICKEN—per gallon (new crop).....	15.00
BODA—per pound.....	25.00
BLUE STONE—per pound.....	25.00
COTTON—(yearn).....	1.00
COTTON—per pound.....	10.00
RICE—per pound.....	15.00
STARCH.....	20.00
TALLOW.....	10.00
SPICE.....	50.00
GINGER.....	40.00
NAILS.....	10.00
TALLOW.....	10.00
BEESWAX.....	20.00
TURPENTINE—per gallon.....	50.00

RALEIGH MONEY MARKETS.

John G. Williams & Co., Brokers,
RALEIGH, N. C.

PRICES OF NORTH-CAROLINA BANK NOTES.	
Gold.....	135
Silver.....	125
Old Coins.....	45
Old Silver.....	50
Bank of N. C. gold 25, silver 20, G. Backs.....	50
"Charlotte.....	20
"Lexington.....	20
"Graham.....	20
"Wilmington.....	20
"Greensboro.....	20
"Fayetteville.....	20
"Clarendon.....	20
"Yanceyville.....	20
Miners' and Planters' Bank.....	30
Farmers' Bank, Greensboro.....	20
Commercial Bank, Wilmington.....	20
Merchants' Bank, Newbern.....	20
Greensboro Mutual.....	20
New York Exchange.....	15

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 movements 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 easily as one that is worthless. It will be a cause of congratulation to this highly useful American Enterprise shall have the effect of driving out of market the thousands of trashy foreign articles mislabeled timekeepers, by furnishing so excellent and economical a substitute."

"We have had one of the works of this Company in a case for some considerable time, and comparing them with former first-class works of different manufacturers 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 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 concerned, as good as any thing produced by the French or Swiss manufacturers."—*N. Y. Herald*.

"The beauty, the precision, the greater cheapness, the uniform excellence of a watch constructed by machinery so exquisite 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*.

EVERY WATCH FULLY WARRANTED.

For sale by all First-Class Dealers in the United States and British Provinces.

For further information address the Agents,
ROBBINS & APPLETON,
182 Broadway, N. Y.
January 4, 1868. 119-tw4w

A GOLDEN DAY.

has done for all who desire to resume in age one of the most glorious gifts of youth—the magnificent black or brown tinge which renders the hair an irremediable element of personal attraction.

INSTANTANEOUS BEAUTY
springs from the application of but one hair dye in the world. That chemical elixir contains the vital principle and the coloring matter with which nature unites the most beautiful of the silken fabrics with the most abundant of the golden tints.

Need it be said that this wonder of civilization is the most genial, harmless, wholesome, and certain 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-tw4w.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE.

the most genial, harmless, wholesome, and certain 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-tw4w.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 49 Cedar St., New York.
October 30, 1867. 48-1y.

Notice to Manufacturers of Distilled Spirits.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN appointed General Inspector of Distilled Spirits for the 4th Collection District, N. C., hereby notifies parties manufacturing spirits that he is prepared to inspect and brand same upon application. Address

D. H. GRAVES,
General Inspector Distilled Spirits
for the 4th District, N. C.
Selma, N. C., January 29, 1868. 14-mw.

TELEGRAPHIC.

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

The House session to-day was devoted entirely to debate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—House.—Under call of States, following among others, bills were introduced to tax national bonds, removing obstructions from being interested directly or indirectly in forfeitures under the revenue laws.

Mr. Stevens introduced a bill relating to anfracture and national questions—to regulate the appointment of Government agents, providing temporary government for Wyoming territory.

Mr. Cary, bills to provide for a uniform currency and liquidate the national debt—relieving the National Bank, amending national currency. Amending documents to agricultural colleges, removal of obstructions from upper Missouri river.

A bill allowing transportation from warehouse at Ludlow, Texas, to San Antonio.

A bill declaring compromises for violations 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 Convention, 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 Louisiana Convention praying 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 yes 84, nays 63.

The Secretary of State asked for pay of expenses for arresting and trying Surratt. The resolution was adopted.

In the Senate Mr. Wilson introduced a bill removing the disabilities of certain citizens of Virginia.

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. Backwell and Johnson opposed special legislation on the subject. The bill passed by a vote of 28 to 5.

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 dominating Davis, the blustering Toombs, the plausible Mason, the wily Sillid, but he had never listened to more wicked speech than that delivered by the Senator from Wisconsin, (Mr. Doolittle), on Thursday last."

Mr. Johnson followed, arguing against the bill.

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 theft, and goes to New Orleans inured.

Revenue to-day 728,000. The substance bill was passed by the House to-day. It enacts that hereafter no money shall be paid out of the treasury on the following classes, arising during the rebellion, until further action of Congress. First, on account of seizure or imprisonment, or for damages or demurrage, or detention of any appliances of transportation, whether by land or water in the insurrectionary States. Second, for transportation service, toll, ferrage, &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 defensive services during the war.

From Richmond.
RICHMOND, Jan. 25.—The *Ante-bellum* 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 voted fifty dollars to each member 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 an interview with Gen. Meade, and that he 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 fail, he will direct Gen. Renger to immediately ascertain upon what terms the money can be procured from parties in Savannah.

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

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

Pursuant to General Orders, No. 16, Current 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 polls 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, to the contrary notwithstanding.

All public bar rooms, saloons and other places 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 of the 34 day of February, until six o'clock on the morning of the 35 day of February, 1868.

"By Order of Br. Gen'l. Julius Hagden: S. C. GREEN,
Capt. 24th Inf. Regt. M. I. A. A. G."

From Tallahassee.
TALLAHASSEE, Jan. 27.—The sixth day of the Convention met to-day at 11 A. M.

The committee on privileges and elections made a majority and minority report, the consideration of which, after a short discussion, was postponed to the 23rd of February next.