

State Executive Committee.

The committee composed of the State Executive Committee, are respectfully requested to meet in Raleigh on Friday, the 25th instant, at 11 o'clock. A full attendance is much desired.

Special Dispatch to Baltimore Gazette.

The Johnson Grant Controversy—President Johnson's last letter—A recent interview with Grant—His complaints of the trickery of the Radicals—Sherman's advice to the President.

Washington, Feb. 11.

To-night everybody is discussing the President's letter, and the radicals are using every device to break its force. They say the people would never believe Johnson so against Grant if he had not written the letter.

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THE STATE'S CREDIT REDEMPTION.

The most valuable days work of the Convention was that of Friday last. The sixth Section of the Bill of Rights, which should, in order to give it greater force and strength of language, read thus: "To maintain the Faith and Honor of the State unimpaired, the public debt contracted before and since the rebellion, shall be held inviolable, and never questioned; but the State shall neither assume nor pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, nor any claim for the loss or confiscation of any slave," passed by a nearly unanimous vote to its third reading, notwithstanding the publication in Thurston Week's New York Commercial Advertiser, of an infamous libel by an "intelligent member of the North Carolina Constitutional Convention," as will be seen from the following letter:

From a Special Correspondent. RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 26.

The State of North Carolina has an outstanding debt of \$13,038,000.

Accumulated interest (over due) 1,500,000.

Making a total of \$14,538,000.

The amount of the State for which the above debt was incurred is \$10,031,000.

Consisting of stocks in railroads to the amount of 7,584,500.

Whose market value is 300,000.

Of bonds and interest 2,446,500.

Whose market value is \$4,000,000.

Showing a net indebtedness of \$14,804,000.

The interest and principal of which will have to be paid by taxation.

The valuation of real estate, including town property, was, in 1861, \$124,002,782.

But owing to the destruction of towns, farm buildings, &c., during the war, the farm and low price of crops, it is calculated, by the very best judges in the State, the depreciation has been fully fifty per cent. (50).

Call it, however, the former, and we have a valuation of the real estate at the present time of \$62,001,351, still showing that the State debt is about 24 per cent. of the entire valuation of the real property.

I regret to ascertain, from a personal interview with the members of over two weeks, that the majority of the members of the Convention are for the repudiation of the entire State debt.

The following resolution was offered to-day, and lies over under the rules.

Resolved, That the State of North Carolina has an outstanding debt to the amount of \$14,804,000, which is due about \$1,500,000 interest; and

Resolved, That the assets of the State are amounting to \$2,001,000, but whose present market value is but \$300,000; and

Resolved, That the people of the State of North Carolina are impoverished, overwhelmed with debt, burdened with taxation; and

Resolved, That the present market value of the bonds are but fifty per cent. (50) on the \$100.

Resolved, That the present outstanding bonds of the State of North Carolina be called in and new ones issued at the rate of 50 per cent on the \$100, interest included, having twenty (20) years to run, and bearing interest at the rate of five (5) per cent. per annum.

When this comes up for discussion, I have already seen an amendment to be made, an ordinance repudiating the entire State debt.

As I have before written, the temper of the Convention is for repudiation, but I do hope it can be so far controlled as to make a compromise on the above resolution. I fear before the adjournment, Mississippi and North Carolina will be twin sisters in repudiation.

It is understood that the author of this letter voted in favor of the Section referred to, and if so, we extend to him our congratulations and stand ready to pit him against any member of the Convention for his disinterestedness in the cause of the State.

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THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE REPORTED A BILL THAT A MAJORITY OF VOTES SHALL DECIDE ALL ELECTIONS UNDER THE RECONSTRUCTION ACTS, AND THAT ON THE ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTIONS, DUTY REGISTERED PERSONS MAY VOTE IN ANY PART OF THE STATE UPON PRESENTATION OF A CERTIFICATE.

The bill conveying into the Treasury the proceeds of captured and abandoned property, was discussed to adjournment.

From Washington.

Washington, Feb. 17.—Gen. Steedman has resigned the New Orleans Internal Collectorship to take effect the 15th of May.

Sumner presented a petition from citizens of Massachusetts, praying the abolition of the Presidential office, as dangerous to the Republic.

Trumbull's bill, introduced to-day, defining the Jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States, is, in effect, as follows:

All Courts of the United States shall be bound by the acts of Congress on political questions, and that it rests with Congress to determine what government is the established one in any State; and it is declared that no civil State governments exist in the excluded States of the South, and no civil government recognized by either the Executive or Judicial power of the U. S., until Congress shall so provide, or until such State is represented in the Congress of the U. S.

The Reconstruction Acts are declared political in their character, the propriety or validity of which no Judicial tribunal is competent to question; and the Supreme Court of the U. S. is hereby prohibited from taking any jurisdiction of any case growing out of the execution of said acts, in either of the said States, until such States shall be represented, etc. And such cases now pending before that Court shall be dismissed, and all suits authorized any appeal, writ of error, habeas corpus, or other process, to bring before said Court, for review, say, civil or criminal, arising out of the execution of said reconstruction acts, are hereby repealed.

Senator Sherman says the General will not accept either the Revolt appointment or the command of the new Department, and if the President declines to relieve him from the latter he will promptly tender his resignation.

Foreign.

London, Feb. 18.—The Government will submit the Irish Reform Bill on the 9th of March.

The Government will purchase and take the management of the telegraph lines.

Congress.

Washington, Feb. 18.—House.—Butler introduced a bill amendatory to National Banks, which was referred to the committee of Banking and Currency. It provides, among other things, that every stockholder may vote according to the number of shares he holds, in a certain proportion specified in the bill.

Fifty thousand dollars were appropriated, to be expended by the Secretary of State, to relieve and bring home American citizens arrested, arrested and subsequently released. Passed, 114 yeas to 29.

A bill was introduced, increasing revolutionary and war of 1812 pensions. It appropriates two millions, Washburn, of Illinois, opposed the bill, contending that a hundred and seventy-two millions would be expended under its operation. The bill passed.

The House went into the Committee of the Whole on appropriation and adjourned.

Senate.—A joint resolution was introduced, to print a Medical and Surgical History of the Rebellion. Passed, 24 yeas to 12.

The House reported, reducing the expenses of the War Department, passed.

A bill for the gradual reduction of the army, and the abolishment of useless grades therein, passed.

Senator Thomas' case was resumed and discussed to adjournment.

From Washington.

Washington, Feb. 18.—The Reconstruction Committee agreed to report a resolution, allowing Butler, of Tennessee, to take his seat, without taking the iron-clad oath.

Brooks moved to extend the same privilege to Jno. Young Brown, of Kentucky, which was rejected—only Brooks and Beck voting in the affirmative.

The city Councils delegation will, to-morrow, personally present President Johnson to the official endorsement of the city.

Gen. Steedman's resignation is dated 24th January.

Full Cabinet to-day, except Stanton.

The Senate financial committee reported adversely on the House bill, respecting deposits of public money.

The bill removing certain political disabilities is not to be reported immediately. Stevens favored further investigation.

Stevens was authorized to report his bill, dividing Texas into four or more States.

Bigelow's election resolution, which was deferred on yesterday, was postponed. The discussion developed the fact that Stevens and other Radical members of the committee will oppose Sherman's bill admitting Alabama.

Thos. C. MacCrury succeeds Senator Guthrie.

Virginia Convention.

Richmond, Feb. 18.—The Convention was engaged to-day chiefly on the oyster question. It was resolved not to tax citizens for the privilege of catching oysters with tongs, but to tax the amount of sales of oysters.

During the debate, a member called another a "damned rascal."

The Republican State Committee met to-day. A nominating convention will be called to meet in this city, five days after the adjournment of the Convention.

The names of Haworth, of Alexandria River, of Albemarle, Rye, of Shenandoah, and Thomas, of Henry, are spoken of in connection with the Governorship.

The Alabama Election.

Montgomery, Feb. 18.—Official returns from 42 counties have been received at District Headquarters, but, under an order from Gen. Meade the publication of them is refused.

The whole vote of the State, on the question of ratification, is estimated, from partial returns, will be about 72,000. The white vote is less than three thousand. Half the registration is 84,000.

South Carolina Convention.

Charleston, Feb. 18.—Twenty more sections of the Constitution passed to-day.

Senator Wilson telegraphs from Washington that Congress will not loan one million of dollars to the State, to purchase land for the poor.

Markets.

New York, Feb. 18.—Cotton active and fully a cent better. Sales of 20,000 bales at 23 1/4.

Hour dull; medium and good grades favor buyers.

Money quiet. Gold irregular, closed 140 1/2 Sterling 94.

Wilmington, Feb. 18.—Spirits Turpentine contract 69. Roan advanced; Strained 2.30; No. 2, 2.00; No. 1, 3.50; 1/2. Tar firm at 2.25.

Cotton firm at 22.

Liverpool, Feb. 18.—Cotton closed active and higher. Upstairs 94. Sales 20,000 bales. Manchester advices favorable.

Fire at Wilmington—Loss of Life.

Wilmington, Feb. 14.—A number of persons were buried beneath the ruins of a falling wall, at the fire, at daylight, this morning.

One white and four negro firemen, thus far, have been taken from the ruins, in a mangled condition. It is thought that all will die.

A large number of hands are at work on the ruins to recover other bodies, and it is feared that ten or twelve were crushed.

The fire was confined to the buildings mentioned in last night's dispatch. The loss is about \$125,000.

From Washington.

Washington, Feb. 18.—The Kentucky Legislature elects Senator Guthrie's successor to-day. Dr. N. Green, prominent in telegraph matters, is among the favorite candidates.

It is understood that, up to a late hour last night the President had received no communication from Gen. Sherman, in regard to his nomination as Brevet General or the assignment to the command of the District of the Atlantic.

The Senate military committee has passed a resolution, respectfully returning Sherman's Brevet nomination, with the disapproval of the proposed grade.

Arkansas votes five days, commencing on the 15th of March.

Sergeant Bates.

Montgomery, Feb. 17.—Sergeant Bates, carrying the U. S. flag, reached this city to-day. He was met by large numbers of citizens and carriages, decorated by U. S. flags, with a band of music. Three thousand people turned out to hear the welcoming speeches and to welcome the U. S. flag.

The old flag was enthusiastically received by the thousands of ladies from modern balconies and the varandas on the principal streets, waved their handkerchiefs to him, as he marched along. He was escorted to one of the leading Hotels, and is the guest of the city as long as he remains. All the speakers and Marshals were Confederate soldiers.

Senator Dodge opened his great speech against the pending reconstruction bill in these words: "Mr. President, there is more in this question than in any other, all others, perhaps, I see in it a complete overthrow of the constitution in ten States of the Union. I see in it a practical dissolution of the Union. I see a republic, in form at least, still remaining north of the Potomac. I see an empire rising south of it. I see in it the realization of the wild dream of Calhoun—a dual Executive—a President to execute the laws in the republic of the North; a military dictator, independent of the President, to make, as well as execute laws in the negro empire of the South."

MARRIED:

In Charlotte, on the 12th instant, by the Rev. R. H. Griffith, Mr. Francis Morris and Miss M. E. Myers.

In Mecklenburg county, on the 6th inst., at Pleasant Grove, by John Walker, Esq., Mr. Wm. McCall and Miss Francis M. Stowell, daughter of Mr. S. N. Stowell.

In Gaston county, on the 4th inst., Mr. W. N. Craig and Miss E. E. Wilson.

In Cabarrus county, on the 30th ult., Mr. J. B. White and Miss Louisa Wincoff.

In Concord, on the 6th inst., Mr. G. R. Swink and Miss Margaret A. Cook.

In Anson county, on the 29th ult., Mr. W. A. Pratt and Miss Mollie E. daughter of Mr. V. Parsons.

In York District, on the 6th inst., Mr. Walker Burris and Miss Mary Moore. Also, on the 4th inst., Mr. J. C. McConley and Miss C. H. McGill.

On the 4th instant, Mr. Joseph A. Wolfe of Chester District, to Mrs. Elizabeth J. White of York District.

In this County, at the residence of the bride's father, on the 9th instant, by Milo A. J. Rooman, Esq., Mr. Henry Ball and Miss Flora, daughter of Moses A. Stimpert, Esq.

DIED:

In Cabarrus county, on the 7th instant, after a short illness of two days, Mr. Jane Flair, wife of the late Walter C. Flair, in the 73th year of her age. Long a laborer of Jesus, and living in habitual communion with God, the sudden summons carried with it no alarm to the venerable Mother in Israel; but peacefully reposing upon her Saviour's breast, and sheltered in His Almighty arms, she gently fell asleep.

In Todd county, on the 2d inst., after a long and protracted illness, Marcus K. Wilson, in the 48th year of his age. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church of Prospect. He leaves a wife and three children, an aged father and mother, sisters and brothers, together with many friends and acquaintances to mourn his loss.

TO FARMERS AND PLANTERS.

For sale, in lots to suit purchasers. Twenty Thousand Tons of Double Refined Potash of the Lodi Manufacturing Company, made from the night soil, blood, offal and dead animals of New York city, for which the Company have exclusive contract. Prices only.

Twenty-Five Dollars per Ton, Freight and charges from New York added. Warranted by the Company to be equal weight for weight to any high priced superphosphate in market. The results are, Cotton, Tobacco and Grain have been astonishing the past season. It matures crop from 10 days to two weeks earlier, and doubles the crop. By the following:

POLK ISLAND PLANTATION, EUREKA CO., N. C., Oct. 18, 1867. James R. Day, Esq., Prop. Lodi Manfy Co.

Dear Sir: Gen. W. B. Cox handed me your letter of Sept. 18th, asking to be informed how the Potash answered, as his Superintendent was using it. I must say that this has been an unfortunate year for testing any kind of Fertilizers on account of the excessive rains, but, from what we tried, I think the Potash used for Cereals cannot be surpassed. Our Corn looked well and grew very fast after we reapplied it, but the river raised and swept our corn, so that we are unable to say how it would have yielded.

We also tried it on cotton about 400 lbs. per acre, which, considering the wet weather, produced a large yield, and I think it will yield very well. On the whole, I must say I like it very much for either Cereals or cotton, but more particularly for Cereals.

Respectfully your obedient servant, BENNY KINGSTON, Supr. for W. B. Cox.

SALISBURY, N. C., Aug. 10, 1867.

James R. Day, Esq.

Dear Sir: I can safely say that your Double Refined Potash is far superior to any other fertilizer used for Cereals, for I have given it a fair trial this season.

Yours, JEHU FOSTER, Jr.

Pamphlets and every information sent free to any one applying by letter or otherwise to The Lodi Manufacturing Co., 61 Cortlandt Street, New York. Feb 13-1867

The Removal of the Capital of the United States.

A resolution declaring that the seat of government should be removed to the Mississippi Valley was defeated by a strictly sectional vote: 77 to 97.

If such in the present feeling, the removal is reduced to a question of time.

The New England Yankees will yet crave the help of the Southern States to maintain a balance of power against the West—and the time will come when the Northern States generally will depend on the South for grain as well as cotton. Mark the prediction.—(