of North Carolina:

It is the duty of the Executive at the meeting of the General Assembly to lay before them a statement of the affairs of the State and such suggestions as may aid them in their deliberations.

Having so recently taken charge of this office, with an extraordinary pressure of business upon it, and with such limited opportunities for preparing a statement of this kind, I might well be excused from this

But the very great respect I have for the Legislature, and my earnest desire to secure their aid and cooperation, prompt me to make this communication, however imperfect or unsatisfactory it may be.

For the first time in the history of this State we have to deplore the death of a Governor. The Hon. John W. Ellis, late Governor of this State, died at

This communication might afford an appropriate place for a tribute to his worth and merit; but his public and private virtues have but recently been canvassed through the State, and their thorough endorsement by the people constitute his highest reward while living, and a rich legacy to survive him.

The great struggle which now rages throughout our country excites the most intense intenst at home and abroad. It is needless to argue to ourselves, or the world, the justice or propriety of our course. We patiently yielded to every expedient and listened to every promise in behalf of that Union, around which had so long clung our interest and dearest affections. But suddenly the mask was raised, and we saw before us | developing these resources and driving us to the use of the sword of the Tyrant, and henceforth there was no hesitation in our course.

An Extra Session of the Legislature immediately convened, and with no dissenting voice, submitted the issue to the people in Convention, which unanimously passed the ordinance of separation and deliverance; and that act has been sustained and ratified by the people with an unanimity unparalleled in the history of the political struggles of the world. Men who but yesterday were fronting each other in

fierce and angry debate on this very issue, are to-day marshaled side by side in the same ranks,-banded like brothers, and staking "their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor" in the common cause. The unanimity of North Carolina in this great

struggle, while it must ensure success, embellishes a page in her history, as brilliant as the victory which achieves her independence.

Suddenly thrown into this great struggle, without an army or the organization to support one, we find offered to us an army of volunteers, who have come forward with brave hearts and willing to enlist in the cause of their country. To sustain this course and make it effective in the field, the Legislature have voted entrusted with the administration of affairs a fearful message, which I will do at the earliest moment.

The Convention which assembled soon after, not foreseeing the increasing demand for troops, and disapproving of the provisions of the Legislature for raising and equipping volunteers, repealed them without providing a substitute.

Under the influence of the action of the Convention Companies were disbanded, and a check was given to volunteering, which was likely to prove injurious.-These circumstances, with a certainty of a call for more troops, induced me to vary somewhat from the policy prescribed by the Convention-a change which I think they themselves would have sanctioned under the changed aspect of affairs. I might safely say that the defence of the coast, and the call for troops from Virginia, rendered it necessary.

The Convention, with ample powers from the people, repealed this law of the Legislature. But they did not repeal or modify the power of legislating granted by the Constitution to the General Assembly, and as it was only a concurrent power exercised by the Convention, the General Assembly have still the same power to legislate on that particular subject as before; and the Convention making its repeal to take effect only after the meeting of the Legislature seem to indicate a design or expectation that something should be done. I must, therefore, press it on your immediate attention.

In connection with the subject of volunteering. I will suggest the propriety of some regulation whereby it may be equalized among the several counties and among the different districts of the same county. Some counties and parts of other counties have already furnished more than their ull quota, while others have been more tardy in their movements, and thus have not the envied privilege of serving their country. This could be done by selecting those counties which have furnished fewest volunteers, and pointing out the mode of enrolling them from those counties. It is fair and equitable, that in each county a just proportion should be observed, between those who remain to take care of the homes. and maks provision for the absent soldiers, and those who go forth to risk their all for the country.

The expenditures of the State have been and continue to be very large. The great and hurried demand for troops in Virginia has strained every point to equip and send them forward as rapidly as possible, and it has been the aim of the authorities to furnish our troops with every comfort consistent with our means. If we have not been entirely successful, we have at least been flattered with the compliment of sending the best equipped troops that have gone to Virginia, and we are taking every means of continuing these comforts. The subject of blankets and winter. clothes for the troops have occupied our attention, and we are making efforts and appeals to accomplish. this necessary object; and medical aid for the sick and suffering shall be extended by every means in our

I should like to communicate to your body the whole defence and armament of the State, the force which has been sent out, and that which is still equipping in the State, the state of the coast defences and the plans for giving them still more strength. It is your right and duty to know these facts, but from prudential considerations, I consider it best such information should not be communicated in a public

With your committees I invite a full and free copference, and through them, hope to communcate every information that may be desired.

I will here call your attention to a heavy source of expense in the equipment of troops. Modern warfare-has made a large demand for cavalry and flying artillery, and the furnishing and equipping of horses exceeds all prudent calculations made for the war, and | changes, especially as the General Assembly has no runs our expenses further than we can meet them in | power to make them. justice to other branches of defence.

If the cavalry regiments—one authorized by the Legislature and one by the Convention-are to be fully equipped, this Legislature must provide more means than we now have the control of.

The great length of coast that now requires guarding has also drawn largely on our funds, but not larger than its immense importance deserves; and whatever amount of men and money it needs must be furnished. In some parts of the coast we have been unfortunate in obtaining proper officers and engineers, but better management I trust is now prevailing. This properly falls under the care and direction of the Confederate Government. The State naval armament has been transferred pursuant to an ordinance of the Convention, and is now being properly manued and transferred to the defence of our own waters, and I feel a great confidence that it will contribute materially to their defence. An officer of the Confederate States has also been sent to inspect our coast defences and batteries, preparatory to assuming the control of them, but as yet it has not been accomplished. I have lately addressed a communication to the President on the subject, and am daily expecting a favoral le reply.

The curtailment of expenses has occupied my most anxious consideration, and I trust to have your effi-

cient aid in this all-important matter. The Convention postponed the issuing of Treasury nates authorized by your body until 1st March next, and in the mean time allowed the Treasurer to borrow three millions of dollars of the Banks, less the amount already borrowed under the act passed at your extra session. A large portion of the sum borrowed has been expended, and the additional sum to be borrowed is, I fear, more than the Banks will be prepared to loan. More full information on this head can be had from the Treasurer's Beport.

I would invite your especial attentian to any revisal that will give more efficiency to the militia. It has been suffered to go down by being undervalued, and the nearer you can bring it back to the old standard, the more likely you are to succeed. The system of exemptions is very detrimental. Require the same duty of all, and it will be more cheerfully submitted to. A militia system, with arms in the hands of the people, should be sustained as one of the main institutions and props of a free country. They are the Volunteer National Guards of a Republic—a substi-

tute for the standing army of Despotism. It is mortifying to our State pride to think that we have hitherto been so dependent on the Northern States for even the means of defence, including all the munitions of war, and apprehensions have been felt among us, that the want of these might impair the means and resources of maintaining this war. But from a recent survey, made by our able State Geologist, Prof. Emmons, I am gratified to state that we have in our midst, within a few miles of the North-Carolina Railroad, a most extensive and valuable supply of lead, now ready to be taken up; and he further reports that we have the material for the manufacture of gunpowder. The most valuable ingredient of powder, saltpetre, is found abundantly in the limestone caves in Tennessee, Georgia and North Alabama. A company is now engaged in the western part of the State for the manufacture of powder, and the Red Sulphur Springs, Virginia, on the 7th July | if any assistance is required; I would suggest that the State should furnish aid for the purpose of facilitating the supply of this necessary material, which the

blockade of our coast now effectually cuts off. The blockade of our coast and the non-intercourse around our borders have established two very important facts. First, that in our commercial relations we have become entirely dependent on the North for almost every article that we use connected with machinery, farming, merchandize, food and clothing, both the luxuries and necessaries of life, including almost every article needed for our defence. The second and more important fact is also now established that we have means and material for supplying all these wants within our own borders. Necessity is

The continuance of this war and blockade for two or three years may inflict much personal suffering, but it will surely accomplish our national and com-

mercial indépendence. If the war were to terminate soon, our political ights might be secured, but trade would resume its old channels. 'Time alone will successfully divert the course of trade, but when once diverted it becomes more difficult ever to restore it. Once check and turn off the great flood of Northern trade, and Southern labor, Southern trade, and Southern capital will roll their strength together to establish Southern prosperity and independence.

And it is equally important to us to establish our commercial as our political independence. A decisive victory may establish our political rights in a single day, but a continuance of this war and blockade can only accomplish the other.

To us the blockade and war is a sharp but temporary pain, but it is a slow consumption preying on the vitals of Northern wealth and commerce. I must conclude this communication by stating that

there are some other subjects that I must submit to ample powers to the Executive, and devolved on those | she consideration of the General Assembly in a special . HENRY T. CLARK.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, August 16th, 1861.

Substance of the Remarks of WM. H. THOMAS, of Jackson Co., in the Senate, August 17th, upon the Resolutions in favor of the election of Governor to supercede Governor Clark:

Mr. Thomas said he did not rise for the purpose of roubling the Senate with a speech on the resolutions, but only to assign some of the reasons which would influence his vote upon the present occasion, which would be found in accordance with his vote given upon a similar occasion, caused by the resignation of Gov. Reid The enator from Burke, (Col. Gaither) who has just closed an able argument in favor of the passage of the Resolutions, as well as the Senator from Orange, relies upon the death of Governor Ellis having created a vacancy in the office of Governor which it became the duty of the General Assembly to fill.— The question, therefore, to determine is, has the office become vacant? 2nd, Has the General Assembly power under the Constitution, if vacant, to fill it by the election of a Governor?

Mr. T. contended that the office had not become vacant, and even if it had then that the General Assembly had no power to fill it, because by the amendment to the Constitution of 1835, the power was transferred to the people themselves.

In support of these positions which he assumed, he relied on the 19th section of the old Constitution to support the former, and upon the amendment, article 11, and custom and precedents from the adoption of the Constitution, in 1776, to sustain the latter. He contended that the last part of the 19th section made provision for tilling the office of Governor, upon his death, &c., not by an election to be held by the General Assembly, but by other officers sworn to perform the duties imposed on them by the Constitution, article 19, after specifying the powers conferred on the Governo of the State, making the following provision:

"And on his death, inability or absence from the State, the Speaker of the Senate, for the time being, and in case of his death, inability, or absence from the State, the Speaker of the House of Commons shall exercise the powers of Governor, after such death, or during such absence, inability of the Governor or Speaker of the Senate, or until a new nomination is made by the General Assembly."

Under this clause of the Constitution Mr. T. contended that no vacancy had occurred for the General Assembly to fill. Upon the death of Gov. Ellis, by the Constitution, the duties of the office devolved upon the Speaker of the Senate, Henry T. Clark, Esq.-And that the Constitution had pointed out the contingencies upon which alone he could be deprived of the office, and who should be his successor. "Death." "inability" or "absence" from the State. In the happening of either of these contingencies the Constitution provides that the duties of the office of Governor shall devolved upon the Speaker of the House of Commous; consequently until the death of the latter no vacancy, he submitted, could occur in the office, and it was time enough after the vacancy occurred to consume the time of the General Assembly in determining upon the mode of filling it. The contingency never had happened, and it very probably never will. There was business of pressing necessity that required immediate action, growing out of the war which the Lincoln government is now waging against the Southern States for their subjugation. The lives, liberty and property of all our citizens were staked on the issue of the conflict. Prompt action, therefore, became necessary in every department of the Government. No time for discussing or making useless

RETALIATION .- Since the Federal Congress, in the great abundance of their inhumanity and meanness, has thought proper to confiscate all property belonging to Southern men, it would be both right and proper that our State authorities, as well as those of other Southern States, should refuse the payment of all claims due Northern men, especially all interest

due on State bonds owned North. And besides, if the work of confiscation has already begun, as we learn it has in Alexandria, all property in the South, held by Northern men, should be seized immediately and the proceeds be applied to the payment of the expenses of the war. There is in this State, as well perhaps as in other Southern States, a large amount of lands, gold and copper mines, and other species of property held by Northern men, some, if not all, of whom are at this very time contributing funds to aid in our subjugation. Shall we send them money to arm and send out their miserable hordes to butcher our citizens, insult our mothers and wives, sisters and daughters, burn our towns and devastate our lands?-Salisbury Banner.

NEW MAIL ARRANGEMENT .- We learn that it is contemplated by Mr. H. Wisnal, owner of the stages running tri-weekly from Wilson to Greenville, and from this town to Greenville, to discontinue the former line and run his four horse stages from here to Greenville daily, excepting Sunday. As there is now a daily mail from Rocky Mount to this town by Rail Road, and from Greenville to Washington, daily by steamer, this will greatly facilitate the mail transportation on this route, and promote the convenience of the traveling public .- Tarboro Southerner.

DEEP RIVER COAL .- Mr. James Browne, coal metchant of Charleston. S. C., is here making arrangements for the transportation of 30,000 tons of coal from Deep River to Charleston and Columbia. He obtains it from the Egypt shaft, where several hundred tons have been raised to the surface, Yesterday afternoon a specimen of about 15 or 20 tons come down by the train, and Mr. Browne informs us that it is the most beautiful coal he ever saw.

At last we begin to see light, for the Mineral Region and for our Railroad .- Fayetteville Observer.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE. FRIDAY, August 16th, 1861.
The Speaker called the Senate to order at 10 o'clock.

The Speaker called the Senate to order at 10 o'clock.

Journal of yesterday read and approved.

Mr. Hall presented a series of resolutions adopted by a public meeting of the citizens of Wilmington, concerning the property of certain persons, recently citizens of that town, but who had gone to the "eneny's country," the Stay Law, and Coast Defences—which were read and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Dickson, resolutions from a public meeting of the magistrates of Duplia county. Read and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Vacancies having occurred in the committee on the Judiciary. Vacancies having occurred in the committee on the Judi ciary by the resignation of Senators, the committee was

re-constructed by the appointment of Messrs. Hall, Outlaw, Candler, Stubbs, Dobson, Barringer and Gaither. INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS. By Mr. Humphrey, a resolution instructing the Secretary of State to have printed one copy of the Permanent Constitution of the Confederate States and the Ordinances

of the Convention, for each member of the Legislature. It being stated that a similar resolution had passed the House of Commons, it was laid on the table.

By Mr. Thomas of Jackson, a resolution authorizing the Governor to provide some means for the transportation of volunteer recruits to their regiments in Virginia.
Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. By Mr. Barringer, a resolution concerning the transfer f "Forces" to the Confederate States, which was read and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. Lane, a bill to change the jurisdiction of the County and Superior Courts, to regulate the trial of certain actions therein and for other purposes. Read Ist time, passed and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed. By Mr. Barringer, a resolution instructing the commit tee on Military Affairs to report a bill to preserve the present military organization of the State. Adopted.

The Speaker announced Messrs. Humphrey, Dowd, Stowe, Gaither and Winstead as the Joint Select Committee on redistricting the State. By Mr. Turner, a bill to repeal so much of the act passed at the late session of the General Assembly to raise ten thousand State Troops, as requires the Governor to appoint and commission officers of Volunteer Companies and to transfer the appointment of said officers to the privates,

also providing the manner of appointing field officers.— Read 1st time, passed, and on motion of Mr. Hall referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Received a message from the House of Commons announcing the resignation of Edward Cantwell, Principal Clerk of that body and the election of James H. Moore to

supply the vacancy.

Mr. Humphrey introduced a bill to repeal certain sections of the ordinance of the Convention which relate to the disbanding of Volunteer Companies by the 20th day of August that had not been transferred to the Confederate Government on or before that day. Read 1st time, passed and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Candler, a resolution requesting the Committee on Ways and Means to provide by bill for persons to work on the public roads in the absence of volunteers in the service of the State or Confederate States. Adopted.

Mr. Qutlaw gave notice that he would, on to-morrow offer a resolution declaring the seat of the Speaker of the Senate vacant, the duties of Governor having devolved on Henry T. Clark, present Speaker of the Senate.

Received a message from the House of Commons transmitting the message of his Excellency, the Governor, with a proposition to print five copies for the use of each memof the General Assembly. The message of the Governor was read and proposition

of the House of Commons concurred in. On motion of Mr. Outlaw, the Senate adjourned until to morrow morning 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. FRIDAY, August 16th, 1861.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, and the journal On a call of the roll the following members who were absent yesterday answered to their names: Messrs. Booth, Cheek, Cline, Ferguson, Green, of Chatham, Guthrie, Hill, McCleese, Meares, Mebane, Person,

Rogers, Shober, Small, Taylor, Waters, White, White-

hurst, Wilkerson, Winslow and Yeates. The Speaker announced the resignation of Mr. Cantwell, the Principal Clerk of the House, and the House proceeded to the election of his successor Mr. Mebane nominated Mr. J. J. Iredell.

Mr. Mendenhall nominated Mr. J. H. Moore. Mr. Moore received 75 votes, Mr. Iredell received 21. The Speaker announced the following committee on the redistricting of the State: Messrs. Hill, Merrimon, Bridgers, Mendenhall, Fleming, Yestes and Person. RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Clark, of Craven, requesting the Governor to in form this House how many arms had been distributed, what kind, and how many remained on hand. Also what arms had been manufactured, and what expenditures had been created for the same. By Mr. Donnell, that a committee of five be appointed to enquire into the cause of the delay of the State Printer

in the execution of the Public Printing, and report to this The Speaker appointed Messrs. Donnell, Williams, o Nash, Ferebee, Wright and Batchelor on said committee. By Mr. Donnell, proposing to send to the Senate a propo-

sition to appoint a joint committee, consisting of three on the part of the Senate and five on the part of the House to enquire into the Constitution relative to the vacancy in the office of Governor. Mr. Batchelor moved to lay the resolution on the table. The motion did not prevail, years 41, nays 62. The resolution was adopted.

A message from the Senate concurred in the House resolution to appoint a joint committee for re-districting the State and naming Messrs. Humphrey, Dowd; Stowe, Gaither and Winstead, as the Senate branch of said committee. By Mr. Person, that the committee on Military Affairs be instructed to report a bill or bills for preserving a military organization in North Carolina. Mr Merrimon offered as a substitute, "a bill to extend the time for tendering troops to the President of the Con-

The Speaker ruled the substitute out of order. Mr. Batchelor offered as a substitute, that a message be sent to the Senate proposing to raise a select committee to report a bill for raising additional forces for the war. The resolution of Mr. Person was adopted.

A message from his Excellency, Gov. Clark was received On motion of Mr. Hill it was transmitted to the Senate with a proposition to print five copies for each member of the General Assembly.

By Mr. Hill requiring that the Secretary of State furnish the public printer with the federal population of each county of the State, for the use of the General Assembly. By Mr. Rogers, that the Governor be requested to furnish this House with all the correspondence with the Government at Richmond relative to the transfer of the North Carolina Troops to the Confederate States. By Mr. Polk, that a proposition be sent to the Senate to

aise a joint committee. to be styled "the Committee on the Militia. Adopted. By Mr. Merrimon that the Governor furnish the House with a statement of the amount paid out to officers and soldiers and all other expenses. By Mr. Galloway, a resolution in favor of Thos. Settle. Passed its several readings.

BILLS. By Mr. Meares, a bill to repeal an ordinance of the Con-By Mr. Hill, a bill to repeal an ordinance of the Conven-By Mr. Batchelor, a bill authorizing the Board of Claims

to take evidence. Passed its several readings. By Mr. Clark, of Craven, to enlarge the powers of Commissioners of the town of Newbern. By Mr. Wright, to provide for the collection of insolvent taxes. By Mr. Donnell, to abolish imprisonment for debt.

By the same to repeal the Stay Law. By the same, to amend the 29th sec. chapt. 45 of R. C. By Mr. Mendenhall, to amend the charter of the

Mr. Shaw presented the proceedings of a public meeting held in the town of Wilmington. Referred to the Judiciary Committee On motion of Mr. Bul lock, the House adjourned. SENATE.

SATURDAY, August 17th, 1861. Our report of the proceedings of the Senate of this day

HOUSE OF COMMONS. SATURDAY, August 17th, 1861. The House met at 111/2 o'clock.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Pell. The journal of yesterday read and approved.

The resignation of Wm. H. Cheek, Esq., to take effect on the 20th inst., was read. Mr. Batchelor offered a resolution which was adopted

authorizing an election to be held on the 28th inst., to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Cheek. A communication from the State Treasurer concerning State bonds, held at the North, was read, and on motion transmitted to the Senate with a proposition to print. PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

By Mr. Green, of Stanly, a petition praying the passage of a Stay Law. By Mr. Gaither, a petition from Eugene B. Drake, ask. ing for increased compensation to volunteers. INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Hill, a resolution requiring that the State Printer shall be furnished for publication, a full list of the entire population as ascertained by the last census. Adopt-By Mr. Waters, to enquire into the expediency of suspending "Land Speculations" in North Carolina. Adopt-

By Mr. Wight, proposing to extend the time for the enlistment of property by volunteers who have gone into ser-By Mr. Donnell, a resolution enquiring whether any member of this General Assembly have held or does now hold office in the army of the Confederate States, or of North Carolina, and whether he has not thereby vacated

Mr. Peebles moved to lay the resolution on the table .-Not agreed to. The resolution was adopted. By Mr. Peebles, a resolution authorizing the Judiciary

Committee to enquire into the expendiency of passing a Stay Law and to report by bill or otherwise. Adopted. By Mr. Clark of Craven, a resolution calling upon the Governor to communicate to this House whether commanding officers for the 7th Regiment of Volunteers have been elected—and whether they have received their commissions—and if not, why they have not. Adopted.

By Mr. Peebles a resolution for the relief of certain disbanded volunteers recently in camp at Asheville. Referred.

By Mr. Small, a resolution concerning the hour for meeting and adjourning. Laid over. A message was received from the Senate concurring in the proposition to raise a Joint Committee on Military Af

The following gentlemen constitute that committee:
Senate branch—Messrs. Dockery, Street and Simpson.
On the part of the House—Messrs. Polk, Davis, of
Mecklenburg, Ferebee, Woodfin and Clark of Craven. INTRODUCTION OF BILLS." JE

By Rogers, a bill to confer upon the corporation of Raleigh the privilege of issuing small notes. Referred.

By Mr. Foy, a bill for the purpose of taking the sense of the people of North Carolina whether or not the Convention should meet again. The bill provides that at an election which is to be held on the 20th of November next, the people shall vote "Convention" or "no Convention." If they vote "no Conven-

tion" the Convention ceases, if "Convention" why, of course the Convention will meet again.

Mr. Clark, of Craven, did not understand who introduced the bill, but the author of it was entitled to his most profound thanks for its introduction. It certainly was a move in the right direction and he hoped the bill would pass. — He moved that the rules be suspended and that the bill b

put upon its 2nd and 3rd readings. Mr. Meares, rising to make some remarks, was called to order by Mr. Clark, upon the ground that he had no right to speak, being personally interested, he being a member of the Convention. (Laughter.)

The bill was read a second time. Mr. Merrimon thought this House ought to deliberate before passing this bill .-While there was no member of this House who was more indignant than he at the action of the Convention towards this Legislature, yet he hoped hasty action would not be taken. He would move to refer the bill to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Waters said he was ready to vote now for the bill. His constituents thought the Convention a hip-shotten concern, and were anxious to get rid of it at the shortest

Mr. Redgers would vote for the bill from a sense of duty to his constituents and to the State. The Convention should meet no more. It had done all for which it was called into being, and much more. It had undone what the Legislature had well done, but did not have the practical ability to repair what it had undone. If we want practical legislation, we must not depend upon the Convention; but, if we would have a great North Carolina Debating Society why, the Convention ought, by all means, be allowed to

Mr. Meares spoke at length in vindication of the action of the Convention in reference to the volunteers, but did not attempt to vindicate its interference with acts passed by the General Assembly. Mr. Foy said he had offered the bill in good faith. Not

because he had any ill will against the Convention, but because he thought the people should have the opportunity of saying whether the Convention should cease or last al-Mr. Fleming thought the bill should not be hurried through. Some were of the opinion, he said, that the term of our Governor, who holds his office by virtue of

being Speaker of the Senate, will expire on the 1st Thursday of August, 1862. If that be true, the Convention ought to meet to supply the interregnum. At any rate, the action of this House should not be precipitate. Mr. Hill said he was not one of those who thought it could be lowering the dignity of this House by authorising the people to put an end to the Convention. In the first few days the Convention did all that it was authorised to do. It then remained here about forty days, undoing what

the Legislature had done. The Legislature, at its recent sitting, had put the State upon a complete war footing. The Convention had undone all this by disbanding the volunteers on the 20 inst. He thought it his duty to the matter to the people. Mr. Hill spoke at length The question to refer was decided in the negative-year 39, navs 61. Mr. Mebane moved to have the bill printed and make it

the special order for Friday next. Not adopted. The bill being upon its 2nd reading, Mr. Bridgers said ne could not vote for it in its present shape. He thought it disrespectful to the Convention. He would vote, how ever, for a simple resolution referring the matter to the Mr. Ferebee thought the tendency of the passage of the

bill would be to give aid and comfort to our enemies at the North, who are already boasting that the people of the South are divided. He opposed the bill, also, because he thought it disrespectful to the Convention which passed the ordinance of secession. The bill was further debated by Messrs. Foy, Rogers, Galloway, Clark of Craven and Batchelor, until

Mr. Fagg moved to adjourn. Leave of absence for a few days was granted to Messrs. Lemmons and Mendenhall, and the House adjourned until Monday at 10 o'clock.

SENATE. MONDAY, August 19th, 1861.

The journal of Saturday read. Messrs. Hall and Barringer made a report from the committee on Military Affairs. Mr. Humpl rey introduced a bill in favor of J. N. Davis and others, which was read and referred. By Mr. Dockery, a bill to enlarge the powers of

By Mr. Humphrey, a resolution to construct the Batteries on Bogue Inlet. Referred. The resolution declaring it the duty of the Legislature to elect a Governor was, on motion of Mr. Dobson, laid on the table.

A bill to enlarge the battalion authorized by an ordinance of the Convention, was read the 2nd time and A resolution to encourage the raising of wool was

read, when Mr. Waugh moved to lay the same upon the table. Not adopted On motion it was referred to the Committee on A message from the House announced the passage

of a resolution in favor of Thos. Settle, which was A resolution concerning printing was read 1st time and passed. After being so amended as to include the printing of the Constitution of the Confederate States, also, the Provisional Constitution, the resolu-

tion passed its 2nd and 3rd readings. A resolution concerning the transfer of troops to the Confederate Government was discussed, but postponed until to-morrow. Received a message from the House announcing the

passage of a resolution to continue the Quartermaster, Commissary and Adjutant General's Departments, which was read and passed its several readings. Mr. Candler introduced a resolution lauding the

ate Convention for taking the State out of the late 'accursed Union" and attaching it to the Southern Confederacy. On motion of Mr. Hall the Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. MONDAY, Aug. 19, 1861. The House met at 10 o'clock. REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Person from the joint committee on Military Affairs reported a bill for the raising of additional forces, and for other purposes, recommending the passage of the same. On motion of Mr. Person, the rules being suspend-

Mr. Merrimon offered a substitute to the bill reported upon by the committee, the object of which was to leave all recruiting to the Confederate authorities, and to relieve the several States, (North Caroina especially) from the expense of raising and equ ping volunteers. He contended that recruiting could be done more cheaply by the Confederate Govern-

ed, the bill was read the 2nd time.

ment than by the several States. A message from the Senate announced the passage of a resolution suspending so much of an ordinance of the Convention as relates to discharging twelve months volunteers not yet tendered and accepted by the Confederate Government.

The rules being suspended the resolution passed its

several readings, being so amended, upon the motion of Mr. Fleming, as to take effect from and after its ratification. Mr. Merrimon continued his remarks in favor of

the substitute offered by himself. Mr. Clark, of Craven, considered the bill and sub stitute of great importance and would like to be able. when he did yote, to do so understandingly. In order to give time for reflection he moved to lay both bills

on the table and that they be printed.

Mr. Person said, in explanation of the bill reported by the committee, its object was to raise troops for the defence of the State against invasion as well as to meet the demands which might be made upon her by the Confederate Government. He argued, in reply to Mr. Merrimon, that it was much easier to raise troops by the systom of volunteering than by enlistment as proposed by Mr. Merrimon, in which case the soldiers had no voice in the selection of their officers. The Confederate States, he said, could not receive troops in North Carolina except through the authorities. The call must be made upon them, and they must organize such troops into companies and regiments, and to do this, it required that there should be organized de-

The 2nd section of the bill, he said, proposes to reenact the bill raising the ten regiments of State troops which by an ordinance of the Convention expired on the 20th inst. Mr. Person continued at length. The motion of Mr. Clark to lay on the table and print did not prevail.

The question being upon the substitute offered by Mr. Merrimon, Mr. Clark, of Craven, expressed his regret that the House had refused to have the bills printed. He did not like either bill. He thought that the Adjutant

General might be placed at the head of the War De-

partment, and thus do away with several unnecessar; offices. He moved the subject be made the special

order for Wednesday next at 12 o'clock. Mr. Person thought in as much as the office of Quartermaster expired to-morrow and the troops would be left without subsistence, it was necessary that the bill should pass at once.

Mr. Hayes favored immediate action. Mr. Blue moved to postpone the whole matter un til to-morrow at 10 o'clock. Mr. Shober moved to amend, "and that they

printed." Adopted. The question to postpone prevailed. Mr. Fleming offered a resolution continuing the office of Quartermaster and Commissary General and Adjutant General until further provided by the General Assembly, which passed its several readings and

was transmitted to the Senate. Mr. Bridgers a resolution enquiring of the Governor whether certain State troops had received their pay. Adopted.

By Mr. Clarke, of Craven, a bill to authorize the arming of a Cavalry Company for the defence of Western North Carolina.

Revised Code entitled volunteers. Referred to Judi-By Mr. Padgett a bill in favor of A. B. Long, late Sheriff of Rutherford.

By Mr. Meares, a bill to amend the 7th chapt. of

By Mr. Fercbee, a bill to amend the 70th chapt Revised Code, entitled Militia. Referred. By Mr. Peebles, a bill proposing to repeal th statute of limitation. Referred to Judiciary. By Mr. Donnell, a bill to amend the 7th chapt, of Revised Code, entitled "Attachments."

Also a bill concerning the meeting of the Supreme Court of North Carolina. The bill provides that the session now held at Morganton shall be abolished, and that two sessions shall be held in Raleigh annually .-Referred.

By Mr. Bowman, a bill to locate the town of Calhoun in the county of Mitchell. Referred. By Mr. Williamson, a bill to prevent the sacrifice of property and for the protection of volunteers. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Merrimon, the bill introduced by Mr Clark of Craven, concerning the defence of Western North Carolina was put upon its 2d reading. On motion of Mr. Latham, the bill for Western de-

fence was referred to the Military Committee. By Mr. Galloway, a bill to prevent the sale of property by execution. Referred. UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bil

introduced by Mr. Foy, to submit to the people at the Congressional election, whether or not the Convention shall meet again. Mr. Mebane addressed the House in opposition to the bill. He thought the passage of the bill would inau-

did not think the Legislature should make blockheads | said law. of themselves because the Convention had. He thought the Convention should meet again to remodel the con stitution. Mr. M. spoke at length on this point. Mr. Clark of Craven replied to Mr. Mebaue ably and at considerable length.

On motion of Mr. Shober, the House adjouned until to-morrow 10 o'clock.

Those Handcuffs.

A distinguished minister of Richmond has written to a friend in the following strain concerning the Lin-

"Nothing that has yet been done by the North has so deeply moved my indignation. A young minister, who was silenced in Alexandria by Federal authority. has just reached this county, (Bedford.) He says there is no doubt the design was to to take prisoners and arrest private citizens, handcuff them, and march them in the front of the battle for their own protection .-The design was infamous. It could never enter into hearts not be eft of every emotion of chivalry and selfrespect. It is positively fiendish. It must move the case may require. South to the most united, determined and heroic resistance that the world has ever seen. My arms were not made to wear handcuffs, nor shall they, while God gives strength to resist. I believe the thirty thousand handcuffs will be worth more than thirty thousand volunteers to the South. They must inspire the South with an everlasting loathing of the race that could plan for them a degradation so profound that we cannot retaliate without sacrificing our character in the estimation of the civilized world.

"Poor Scott! I learn that he has been superseded. Withered are his laurels. Yet he did not reach the lowest point of infamy to which he might have descended. He was, I learn, opposed to the use of the handcuffs. These new implements of war are the invention of the Republicans-Lincoln and his saintly advisers-the great enemies of slavery. Let them have the honor of it.'

The Bill for the Confiscation of Southern Property.

The following is the bill providing for the confiscation of Southern property, which has passed both Houses of Congress: AN ACT TO CONFISCATE PROPERTY USED FOR INSUB-

RECTIONARY PURPOSES. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That if, during the present or any future insurrection against the Government of the United States, after the President of the United States shall have declared, by proclamation, that the laws of the United States are opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the power vested in the marshals by law, any person or persons, his, her or their agent, attorney or employee, shall purchase or acquire, sell or give any property, of whatsoever kind and description, with intent to use or employ the same, or suffer the same to be used or employed in aiding, abetting or promoting such insurrection or resistance to the laws, or any person or persons engaged therein, or if any person or persons, being the owner or owners of any such property, shall knowingly use or employ, or consent to the use or employment of the same as aforesaid, all such property is hereby declared to be lawful subject of prize and capture wherever found; and it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to cause

the same to be seized, confiscated and condemned. Sec. 2. That such prizes and capture shall be condemned in the district or circuit court of the United States having jurisdiction of the amount, or in admiralty in any district in which the same may be seized, or into which they may be taken and proceedings first

SEC. 3. That the attorney-general or any districtattorney of the United States in which said property may at the time be, may institute the proceedings of condemnation, and in such case they shall be wholly for the benefit of the United States, or any person may file an information with such attorney, in which case the proceedings shall be for the use of such informer and the United States in equal parts.

SEC. 4. That whenever any person claiming to be entitled to the service or labour of any other person under the laws of any State, shall employ such person in aiding or promoting any insurrection, or resisting the laws of the United States, or shall permit him to be so employed, he shall forfeit all right to such service or labour, and the person whose labour and service is thus claimed shall be thenceforth d scharged therefrom, any law to the contrary notwith-

CAVALBY Ho!-Onr friend and Co-Editor, Maj. A W. Burton, of the 2d Regiment N. C. Eolunteers, has been with us the past week, having been detached on the recruiting service. It is proposed to make up a Legion, to be called after the present Colonel, "Williams," and with this Maj. B. desires to recruit 600 cavalry, for the unexpired nine months of the Regiment's term. This is an excellent opportunity for those who wish to have a chase after the "Grand Army," and as it is also an important branch of the service, we trust the complement will soon be made up. Each recruit will be required to furnish his own horse, for which he will be allowed 40 cents a day and rations .- Mountain Eagle.

Bull Run on the 21st. The guide, it appears, could not keep up with the grand army on the way back to Washington. SEWING COTTON .- Geo. Makepeace, Esq., of Cedar Falls, Randolph county, is manufacturing an excellent article of sewing cotton. Mr. M. is at present

making only the lower Nos., but hopes to be able to produce, in a short time, any equality desired.

Proclamation by the President. Whereas, The Congress of the Confederate States of America did, by an act approved on the 8th day of August, 1861, entitled "An act respecting Alien Enemies,"make provision that proclamation should be issued by the President in relation to alien enemies, and in conformity with the provisions of said Act:

Now, therefore, I, Jellerson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, do issue this, my Proclamation; and I do hereby warn and require every male citizen of the United States, of the age of fourteen years and upwards, now within the Confederate States, and adhering to the government of the United States, and acknowledging the authority of the same, and not being a citizen of the Confederate States, to depart from the Confederate States within forty days from the date of this proclamation. And I do warn all persons above described who shall remain within the Confederate States, after the expiration of said period of forty days, that they will be treated as alien enemies. Provided, however. That this proclamation shall not be considered as applicable, during the existing war, to citizens of the United States residing within the Confederate States with intent to become citizens thereof, and who shall make a declaration of such intention in due form, acknowledgeing the authority of this Government: nor shall this proclama, tion be considered as extending to the citizens of the States of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri the District of Columbia, the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico the Indian territory South of Kansas, who shallnot be chargable with actual hostility or other crime against the public safety, and who shall acknowledge the authority of the Government of the Confederate States.

And I do further proclaim and make known, that I have established the rules and regulations hereto annexed in accordance with the provisions of said law. Given under my hand, and the seal of the Confederate States of America at the city of Richmond, on this 14th, day of August, A. D. 1861. By the President.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

R. M. T. HUNTET, Secretary of State. Regulations Respecting Alien Enemies. The following regulations are herby established respecting alien enemies, under the provisions of an act

SEAL.

approved 8th August, 1861, entitled "An act respecting alien enemies:" 1. Immediately fter the expiration of the term of forty days from the date of the foregoing proclamation, it shall be the duty of the several District Attornies, Marshals, and other officers of the Confederate States, to make complaint against any aliens or alien enemies coming within the purview of the act aforesaid, to the end that the several Courts of the Confederate States, and of each State having jurisdiction, may order the removal of such aliens or alien enemies beyond the territory of the Confederate States, or their gurate a dangerous controversy in North Carolina. He restraint and confinement, according to the terms of

by directed to apprehend all aliens against whom complaints may be made under said law, and to hold them. in strict custody until the final order of the Court, taking special care, that such aliens obtain no information that could possibly be made useful to the

3. Whenever the removal of any alien beyond the limits of the Confederates States is ordered by any competent authority, under the provisions of the said law, the Marshal shall proceed to execute the order in person, or by deputy, or other discreet person, in such manner as to prevent the alien so removed from obtaining any information that may be used to the prejudice of the Confederate States.

4. Any alien who shall return to these States during the war, after having been removed therefrom under the provisions of said law, shall be regarded and treated as an alien enemy, and, if made prisoners, shall be at once delivered over to the nearest military authority, to be dealt with as a spy or as a prisoner of war, as the

GEN. BEAUREGARD OF CANADIAN DESCENT.-The Courier du Canada, of a later date, has the following paragraph relative to the Commander of the South-

"The grandfather of Gen. Beauregard, Commander of the Southern army, was a Canadian. His name was Pierre Toutan, and he emigrated to New Orleans from Batiscan, in the district of Three Rivers. At New Orleans he made a fortune, and rapidly acquired considerble influence among the French population of Louisiana. As a reward for his political services, he obtained for his son an admission as a cadet into the Military Academy at West Point. The son figures in the books under the name of Pierre G. Toutan. In the meantime, he purchased an estate near New Orleans, which he called Beauregard. When his son obtained his commission as an officer in the army, he cast aside the humble name of Tontan, adopted the more aristocratic one of De Beauregard, and thenceforth subscribed himself 'Pierre Toutan de Beaure-

The foregoing may be correct, with the exception of the conclusion. He adopted the name of Beauregard because it was the name of his mother, and not from

any aristocratic motive. CAPT. JAMES CRAIGE.-From the Richmond correspondent of the Charlotte Western Democrat, we extract the following well deserved complimentary no-

tice of our young townsman:

While we claim that Mecklenburg was represented in the glorious victory or Manassas in the persons of 1st Lieut. Smith of Company G., and Adjutant Houston Lowrie, (Fisher's regiment,) who bore themslves with so much gallantry, I would not for a moment detract from the gallant son of old Rowan, Capt. Craige, who proved on the field that death had no terror for him when the glory and honor of his country was at stake. A boy in years, yet a man in will, the gallant Captain pressed forward at the head of his Company in that memorable charge when the lamented Fisher fell, his men falling around him like grass before the blade, and his company alone losing, in killed, one-half of the entire loss of the Regiment - No man more deserves promotion for gallant conduct upon the field of Manassas than the brave young Capt. Craige of com-

A NOTEWORTHY INCIDENT .- The Augusta Constitutionalist says: "We are informed by a gentleman, who has the facts from an authentic source, that a prayer meeting was held at Atkinson's Church, on Sunday morning, July 21st, especially for the safety and welfare of the Oglethorpe Rifles, Capt Lumpkin a volunteer company from the neighborhood of the

"The prayer meeting was held at the very hour the battle of Manassas was raging. The Rifles were in that battle-forming a part of the Eighth Georgia Regiment, which was in the thickest of the fight, and yet that company alone, of all engaged in the battle, shows upon the record, none killed! Here is an incident worthy of note, and exceeding-

ly suggestive. SPUNKY OLD YANKEE WOMAN .- We find the following good anecdote going the rounds:

An elderly lady, who attended a meeting of the First Vermont Regiment, arose, full of enthusiasm, and said she thanked God that she was able to do sor ething for her country. Her two sons, all she possessed in the world, were in the Regiment, and the only thing she had to regret, was that she could not have known it twenty years ago-she would have furnished

DIED.

At Vernon, Lenoir county, on Thursday, August 1st, after a protracted and painful illness, and in the 57th year of her age, MARY A. E., wife of John C. Washington,

The death of this truly amiable and accomplished lady has filled to overflowing, with intensest sorrow, the hearts of a small but devoted family, and caused a feeling of profoundest regret among a large circle of friends and rela-

Mrs. Washington was, in many respects, a remarkable waman, possessed of many noble and lovely traits of character, and was universally known and esteemed, respected THE GUIDE OF THE "GRAND ARMY."-A dispatch and beloved. Her intellect was of a high order, and had been carefully trained and cultivated. Her disposition was from Weldon, North Carolina, Aug. 9, announces the amiable, her nature kind and genial, her manners refined arrival there of Capt. John E. Bacon, having in charge and elegant. In every relation of life, as wife, mother, sister, mistress, friend, and neighbor, she gave remarkable the traitor Bowman, who guided the grand army to evidence of Christian consistency in her exemplary conduct and conscientious discharge of duty. "Her piety was fervent, yet sober, her liberality was munificent, yet discriminating, her charity was large, yet not latitudinerian, her self-denial was rigorous yet unobtrusive." Long will the poor and needy miss the hand so often stretched forth for their relief. Long will she be missed in that society of which she was the brightest ornament, and in that family circle of which she was the centre around which all revolved. evidence of Christian consistency in her exemplary con-