From the Wilmington Journal of Saturday. ess--The Convention--Salt.

On Monday next two important bodies are about to reassemble, the one at Richmond, the other at Raleigh. The Congress of the Confederate States at Richmond, the Convention of the State of North Car-

We wish to call the attention of these bodies, especially the last named, to a matter which is rapidly acquiring the most formidable proportions, and assu-

ming the gravest character-salt. Salt was selling here on the tenth of last April at the rate of 75 to 90 cents per sack. What it is selling for to-day would be unsafe to state, since there is no knowing what point it may reach before sunset .-There is certainly no limit. We suppose it would be stating the thing very mildly indeed, were we to say that salt has risen twenty-fold. We would not ven-

ture to say that it has not stopped rising.

And all this within an hour's drive of the briney ocean, which roars around our coast for hundreds of miles. Is it not a little strange that it should be so? With fair appliances and a reasonable investment of capital who doubts that salt could be made from sea water at a very reasonable cost? A very considerable portion of the salt used throughout the world is produced from sea water by evaporation. The salt of Turks Island and of other points in the West Indies is so made, and we see that as late as April last it could be brought here and sold, sack and all, for 75 to 90 cents per sack of nearly four bushels, being not

over 20 cents a bushel. We question if the salt cost more than half that where made. Professor Thomassey is confident that salt-can be produced on this coast, after the process shall have got into full operation at 6 cents per bushel.

It is admitted that there would be immense profits

realized from the making of salt at rates inconceivably lower than those where now rule, and still more so as compared with those which are likely to rule, if the machine keeps traveling up such a steep grade as that which has already brought it to its present dizzy height. The reason given why those who now make salt charge so high for it, and why others do not go into it, is the risk supposed to be attached to the investment. Those in the business say that inasmuch as the blockade may be raised at any time, they must look out so as to secure themselves and get their money back in the shortest possible time. The same considerations which prevent those in the business from going into it extensively, also prevent those not in it from going into it at all, so that really the few salt works on the coast have no visible effect in restraining speculation

If the risk is one from which private parties shrink it is certainly a case calling for public action, since the matter has really risen to the dimensions of a public grievance. Private individuals might not and would not like to risk many thousands of dollars in an enterprise which they might suppose liable to be ruined at any time by the fortunate event that would remove the shackles from our commerce. The State of North Carolina ought to take the matter in hand, and the risk as well as the profit ought to be shared in common. Nay, why should not the Confederacy lead in a movement so absolutely called for by the condition of the country and the demands of the service

Say that the State of North Carolina should go into this matter to the amount of \$100,000, or that she should extend a guarantee of that amount to some private parties, on certain conditions, might we not feel assured that her doing so would save the people much more than the whole cost in a very short time, and render them hereafter independent, and not liable to be bled at both arms, paying prices that would be regarded as fabulous, did we not unfortunately find them to be grave and painful realities.

It will not do to depend upon getting salt from abroad by running the blockade. That is evidently as much and as purely a speculation as anything else, and when salt brings twenty times its former prices or real value, there are other and very different inducements from those of self sacrificing patriotism to stimulate men to the attempt, and that it is not oftener made, with such inducements, shows the weakness of

any dependence upon that source of supply. the risk, the State can and ought to take it, and at once, and we earnestly call upon the Convention to take this matter in hand. If two hundred thousand dollars, were cheerfully appropriated to finish the Coalfield Railroad, that was to enable a supply of coal and iron to be speedily obtained. Why should not the State as cheerfully appropriate one hundred thousand dollars to obtain and secure a supply of another and equally indispensable necessary of life, and relieve her citizens from a most onerous tax. It would not be over sixteen cents per head for all the white people in North Carolina, nor a dollar for each family in the State, less than one-third of the extra cost now charged on every bushel of salt; and what family of six white persons and three negroes does not consume several bushels in any one year ? This is a practical matter and surely it is not the less worthy of public attention on that account. The smaller Sounds of North Carolina afford the safest sites for carrying on this business of any points on the Southern coast from Cape Henry to the Rio Grande.

Lies and Traitors,

We copy the following from the New York Herald of the 12th, found in our exchanges, as well on account of the lies which it contains, as to show that all the traitors have neither been hung nor gone over to

THE NEWS BY WAY OF FORTRESS MONROE. Fortress Monroe, Novem'r 10. - The steamer S. R. Spaulding arrived here from Hatteras Inlet this morning, with the Twentieth Indiana regiment.

Information, said to be from a deserter, who reached the Inlet by a small boat, had been received on the main land of the taking of two rebel forts at Port Royal and the landing of a large Union force. Beaufort had also been taken by our troops. No particulars have arrived, but the main fact cor-

responds with the news received a few hours since from Norfolk by a flag of truce. Great excitement prevailed on the arrival of the news at Norfolk. From the same source we have a rumor that the

railroad above Beaufort had fallen into the possession of our troops, with an immense quantity of stores. Five deserters, who reached Newports News this morning, state that the rebels up James river are in consternation, and also bring the improbable rumor that our troops had advanced up the railroad as far

There are rumors of three Union vessels having

NEWS BY WAY OF HATTERAS INLET. Baltimore, Nov. 11.-Captain Dowell, who arrived at Fortress Monroe with the Twentieth Indiana regiment, gives the following statement in reference to the reception of the news from the fleet at Hatteras

Capt. Dowell states that the day previous to the departure of the steamer S. R. Spaulding, a man was observed paddling across in a small canoe from the main land to the Peninsula, and as soon as he reached shore, he proceeded to the quarters of the Twentieth Indiana regiment, and stated that the people of North Carolina had received tidings of the great naval expedition: that it had success in effecting landings at the ports of Port Royal and Beaufort. At the first named place they had experienced no difficulty in landing, as there was out a small settlement on the coast; but at Beaufort a considerable fight took place,

which lasted for nearly two days. The man state! that he was not a deserter from the rebels, for he would not join them, being a Union man in heart and principle. He seemed to be very intelligent, and his only object in making the visit was to communicate with the Union troops in regard to the success of the naval expedition.

He remained in the place unt l the Spaulding left.

Change Again. We perceive, by the Herald, that old Abe has a terrible time with his Generals. Major General Hallock has superseded General Fremont, in the Western Department, and Gen. Buell is to supercede Gen. Sherman, in Kentucky.

North Carolina State Convention.

ADJOURNED SESSION.

FIRST DAY, Monday, Nov. 18, 1861.
The State Convention of North Carolina assembled in the Capitol in this City, last Monday morning, at 11 o'clock, and was called to order by the President, Hon. Weldon N. Edwards of Warren county. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Atkinson of the Presbyte-

The roll of members was called and the following

new members appeared and took their seats.

Messrs. R. A. Caldwell, of Rowan; George Setzer, of Catawba; D. Schenk, of Lincoln; Jas Rryson, of Cherokee, and Jas. Dixon of Duplin,

There not being a quorum present, no business was transacted, and after a few ca, lings of the roll, to satisfy themselves of this fact, the Convention adjourned, nem con, till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

For the State Journal. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Sup'r Court of Law, Currituck County. Fall Term, A. D., 1861.

The Grand Jurors for the County of Currituck respectfully present, that, although conceived in a spirit of justice and humanity, the law commonly known as the Stay Law, passed at the late session of the Legislature, is not only incapable of accomplishing the ends designed by its framers, but is the fruitful source of fraud and injustice; that, instead of relieving the poor soldier enlisted in his country's cause, it really oppresses him by preventing the collection of debts due him at home, upon which he relied for the support of his wife and children while he encountered the hardships and dangers of the field; and that, in short, the wrongs and injustice of the said law are infinitely greater than any advantage that can flow from

The Grand Jurors aforesaid, do, therefore, respectfully petition the Convention of the State of North Carolina (soon to assemble) to repeal, alter or modify said law, to the end that individual faith and creditthe only sure foundation of State faith and creditmay be preserved, and a healthy tone be given to the business transactions of the people at large.

> E. W. Jones, Foreman, Benj. N. Bray, Isaac Snowden, Tully Williams, Joseph Wilson, Cornelius Jones, John Bunwill, Grand Samuel Thompson, Jurors. Peter Tatum, J. C. Bunnill. John Simmons, Jasper Guard, N. N. Hampton, E. B. Simmons, Stephen G. Forbes,

[For the State Journal. SPARTA, EDGECOMBE, Co., N. C. Nov. 9th, 1861.

To the Editors of the State Journal: GENTS .- Is it not quite necessary that the Southern States should endeavor to make an excellent cotton cloth to supply the place of woolen cloth which is scarce and cannot be purchased in a sufficient quantity for any price? Would not our heavy Kersey (four treaddle) answer as a most excellent substitute? It is thicker, more durable and warmer than anything that can be gotten, in a sufficient quantity, for our soldiers. Thousands of yards of this cloth can be made in every county in this State of the very best

Thomas L. Sanderson,

quality.

The warp can be purchased at the stores or factories and the woof can be spun upon our common spinning wheels and woven in at home. This will give employment to many poor peope that will be as profitable to them as it will be beneficial to our soldiers. Will not our committees of safety in the various counties in this State give this subject due consideration, and offer a reasonable price for good Kerseys? Let this be dyed a suitable color give the soldiers their combe lined, and you would never hear of Southern soldiers suffering for want of clothes.

If they will give this cloth a fair trial, I am sure it will not be many months before many soldiers will have been clad and made comfortable by the King of

A. SPECTATOR.

[For the State Journal. CAMP WYATT, N. C. Nov. 18th, 1861.

Dear Journal,-Every head in our company has boen bowed for the last two weeks and every heart yet throbs and will ever throb with sympathy and love, for our kind, generous and noble friend, Allen Baily, Lient, of the Neuse River Guards, who, owing to the feebleness of his health, has been compelled to resign his commission or yield himself a certain victim to the dread monster, death.

No man ever felt dearer or succeeded better in wining the admiration of a company than he did. His noble heart reached out in long lines of kindness and drew all to his favor.

He regretted to leave us and the new symptoms and evidences which almost daily occurred to convince him that it was his duty to do so, only lowered his heart in sadness.

The Surgeons of the 30th regiment (the one to which he belonged) advised and his best friends admonished and entreated him to resign for several weeks, but his noble, patriotic soul, beaming with love and attachment for the South-his native home, withstood every admonition until all hopes, of recovery, if he remained in camp was gone, and after all this he still lingered with us for several days, on account of some apprehensions of an attack, with the hope that he would be able to strike one blow-to hurl one deadly missil at our lawless invaders until all excitement subsided and all apprehensions allayed. He is a model of a man and as such his place can hardly be filled. Our best wishes accompany him to his rural retreat, and hope that its quietness with the attention of a kind and devoted wife will restore him, at least, to his accustomed vigor.

C. N. A.

[For the State Journal.

KINSTON, Nov. 12th, 1861. Editors State Journal :- The vote in this, county (Lenoir,) is exceedingly small, caused by the militia being called out by Gen. Hill, the day preceding the election. R. R. Bridgers received 395 votes for Congress. No opposition

The Rodman electoral ticket received 396. The Graham electoral ticket received 89 votes. H. F. Bond, Esq., ran 26 votes ahead of the Rodman ticket. and Council Wooten, Esq., ran 84 votes ahead of the Graham ticket. Messrs. Wooten and Bond received the highest vote polled in this county, except Messrs. Pool, Reid, Humphrey and Foster, whose names were run on both tickets.

Mr. Wooten voted the Rodman ticket himself, and advised his friends in Lenoir to do likewise. You truly represented the man when you said that Council Wooten was neither of the Holden stripe, or

the Holden type. I assure you that he has no faith (politically) in that crafty and slippery politician, W. W. Holden of the Raleigh Standard. Yours, &c.

ADDITIONAL ELECTION RETURNS.—EDGECOMBE COUNTY .- The vote for Robert R. Bridgers for Congress in the different districts in this county was 647

In Col. Scales' Regiment, In Col. Shaw's, In Col. Spruill's, In Major E. D. Hall's. 11 In Col. G. B. Singletary's, 11

There were 34 scattering votes given in this county. The Rodman and Guion Electorial ticket for President and Vice President received \$47 votes in this county-the Graham and Reid ticket, 134. Tarboro' Southerner.

LATEST NEWS.

From East Tennessee.

The Knoxville Regsster of the 12th contains an interesting summary of rebellion movements in East Tennessee including the destruction of the Railroad bridges. We condense a few items: THE INCENDIARY PLOT OF THE EAST TENNESSEE LIN-

The deep laid schemes to destroy the railroads in East Tennessee on Friday night last, by an organization of Lincolnite traitors, extending from Bristol to the Georgia line, resulted in the burning of the following bridges:

The bridge over the Hiawassee river at Charleston on the East Tennessee and Georgia railroad. The bridge over Lick creek, on the E. T. and Va.

The bridge over the Holston river at Union on the E. T. and Va. railroad. Two small bridges on the Chickamauga creek, on

the Western and Atlantic railroad. The telegraph wires were cut at various places between Knoxville and Chattanooga, and Knoxville and Bristol.

The bridge at Strawberry Plains was saved from the torch of the vile incendiaries by the fearless courage of a poor man named James Keelan, who shot one of the rascals in the act of applying the torch, and wounded another. The man whom he first shot is since reported dead. His name was Wm. Pickens, son of the late State Senator from Green and 3 other adjoining counties. Poor but faithful Keelan had one hand cut off by the ruffians, and was otherwise dangerously wounded, but he is likely to recover. It is said that his fidelity and courage has never been excelled by any man in any country, the days of the revolution not excepted. A liberal subscription is in progress for the benefit of himself and family.

Six of the incendiaries who burned the bridge over Liek Creek have been captured, and are now in prison in Knoxville. They ought to be sent to eternity without judge or jury, their guilt being fully established.

It is rumored that large numbers of Union men are arming and mustering in Blount and Sevier counties to protect the bridge burners. Also that 1500 Lincolnites have taken the field in Bradley and Hamilton

CAPTURE OF MESSES, SLIDELL AND MASON. Commodore Wilkes, U. S. Navy commanding the Federal war steamer San Jacinto, boarded a British Steamer, at sea, and took off from her, Messrs. Slidell and Mason, and Secretaries Eustis and McFarland, who are all now in Fortress Monroe. The news of their capture was communicated by Gen. Wool from the Fortress, to Gen. Huger at Norfolk. The ladies and children of the Commissioners were allowed to proceed to Europe and to take with them the valuable papers and despatches.

SEWARD.—A Memphis despatch of 16th, published by our exchanges, reports Seward to have expressed his conviction that his government cannot succeed in this war and that peace will be declared in ninety days. (We think it doubtful.)

General Hallack has been appointed commander, in the Western Department, in the place of General Fre-

The blockade on the Potomac continues effective and the Northern journals complain of its disastrous

The following items are gleaned from the Baltimore papers of the 12th:

Columbus, Ky ..) during the first part of the day, but towards the close they were overwhelmed by a superior force, and acknowledge a heavy loss on their side. Generals McClernard and Grant were in command, and Cols. Logan and Foakes' regiments lost heavily. The Federals report Col. John V. Wright, of Tennessee, killed, and admit the loss on their side to be from

600 to 700 in killed, wounded and missing. There has been great rejoicing throughout the North over the Federal successes at Port Royal. A steamer was momentarily expected at Annapolis, which would bring the details.

Important from Europe.

Prince Napoleon Reports in Favor of the Recognition of the Southern Confederacy-Alarm in England about the scarcity of Cotton-Premonitory Symptoms of Recognition.

[Paris Correspodence of the N. Y. Herald, Nov. 2.] Paris, Oct. 18 .- I was not mistaken in the information I gave you in my last, as to the favorable report of Prince Napoleon had given to the Emperor of what he conceived to be the chances of success of the South. The fact is now notoriouss and the language he has held to more than one of the Ministers here makes it evident that, in his belief, the Union is broken forever. It is easy to see that the government journals have become more Southern in their views since his return. The "Constitutionel," of this morning inserts a letter from Manassas, flatly contradicting all that has been said about scarcity of food or

difficulties of any sort among the rebels. We are all watching with the most intense interest your military movements, and whatever may be the views of the Government, I am now more than ever satisfied that all popular feeling is on the side of the Union. Prince Napoleon told his cousin that he did

1. In the power of the Federal army to gain any important victory over that of the Confederacy. 2. That, admitting the possibility of the fact, it would on the morrow of victory be as far off its object as before.

3. That the whole Union, as comprised by the North, was a rope of sand. He gave his voice in faof an early recognition of the South. I have not the slightest hesitation in stating this, as I am sure my in-The government is very uneasy about the harvest

returns and again and again assurances are put forth by its semi-official olgans that no effort shall be wanting to lower the present price of bread. It is its apprehensions on this lead that renders it so auxious about the cotton stoply, the assurance of which it sees only in a recognition of the rebel States. A complete understanding exists between England and France on the subject, and disaster to the Union army will be followed instanter by an acknowledgment of the South. Nay, Fam by no means sure that even a victory and rout under the auspices of General McClellan would alter the matter.

The Orleans Princes have caused a great outcry in Europe. The English press cannot forgive them for siding with the Northern States in the present struggle. Such an example, it is felt, will have great moral effect on all Europe; and the secret, and underhanded, the vile enemies of our glorious country spit out their venom at those noble Princes-those unfortunate young men, deserving of praise and commendation, instead of the abuse that is showered upon them.

Late Northern News.

The following items are condensed from the New York Herald of the 12th.

IMPORTANT FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA .- Gallipolis, Ohio, Nov. 11.-Guyandotte, Va. on the Ohio river, thirty miles below here, was attacked last night by 600 rebels, and out of 150 Union troops stationed there, only about fifty escaped; the rest were killed or taken prisoners. The rebels both male and female, fired from their houses on our men.

Gallipolis, Ohio, Nov 11 .- P. M. The steamer Empire City, has just arrived from Guvandotte. The rebel portion of the inhabitants it appears, were looking for the attack, and had a supper for the rebel

cavalry, who were headed by the notorious Jenkins, and numbered eight hundred. Eight of our men were killed and a considerable number were wounded and taken prisoners. The rebel loss is not known. Col. Ziegler's Fifth Virginia Regiment, on its arrival fired, the town, the principal part is now ashes. The rebel's left about an hour before the arrival of Col.

NEWS FROM MISSOURI.-Rolla, Mo., Nov. 11 .-Gen. Price had fallen back eight miles from Cassville, near the State line, and was moving South. It was believed to be reliably ascertained that his policy was to lead our army on, but not to fight it, simply to keep a large force there, so as to draw troops from the Mississippi Valley. The general belief in this camp was that St. Louis would soon be in the hands of the rebels from Columbus, Ky.

The ten missing mcn of General Fremont's body guard had returned to Springfield from Cassville. They report General Price's force to be 30,000 strong, with 30 pieces of artillery, 12 pieces of which had just been received from Memphis, whence other supplies were being received.

News from Hatteras Inlet-the returning troopstheir sufferings-particulars of the loss of the

French Man-of-war Cantalabria, &c. BALTIMORE, Nov. 11.—Capt. Dowell, of the Twentieth Indiana Regiment, which returned to Fortress Monroe from Hatteras, says that he found it almost impossible to remain longer in that narrow neck of land, on account of loss of camp equipage and stores. Although the men have suffered severe privations, the number of the sick list is very small. All are now comfortably quartered near Fortress Monroe.

Col. Hawkin's New York regiment will return by the next trip of the steamer. Those men have suffered more severely in health than the Indiana regiment .-Over one hundred are on the sick list.

Capt Dowell also brings intelligence of the French man of war Cautalabria near Beaufort. She was of about 2,500 tons, and after vainly endeavoring to ride the gale, got aground on a shifting sandbar. Notwithstanding the incessant exertions of her officers and crew she had to be abandoned, and all hands, including officers, soldiers and scamen, were compelled to find shelter on the shore, as best they could.

The vessel was afterwards boarded by a detachment, by order of the commanding officer, and blown up .-The reason of this proceeding was not known. It was impossible for the wreckers to reach the vessel.

THE TRACK OF THE BARBARIAN .- The robbing propensities of the Lincoln soldiery in Missouri have been indulged to such an extent that even the abolition press is beginning to fear the consequences of such unbrideled plundering as has obtained, and to urge a restraint. The following from the Missouri correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette, gives but a faint picture of the outrages that have been perpetrated upon the people of Missouri, by the hirelings who have been imported to subjugate them. The writer, who was with Fremont's army, says:

"In my last letter I spoke of the inauguration of the foregoing system, and the disappearance of feathered bipeds, etc., from the face of the earth hereabouts. I regret to say that the practice was carried to extremes by soldiers and officers, until Gen. Fremout relt bound' for the reputation of the U.S. Army, to put a stop to it. On the road on Thursday last, we saw regiments of troops passing along, thrde-fourths of the members of which carried dead turkeys, geese or chickens on their bayonets. Nearly every army wagon we passed contained a couple of hogs or calves;-Worse than all, many soldiers killed stock at farms, and left nine-tenths of the carcasses to rot on the ground. Houses were entered and depleted of victuals; whether the occupants were Unionists or Disunionists, the soldiers seldom stopped to inquire, Assuming an authority never given them, they plundered everything and anything. Such a state of things could not long exist without bringing disgrace upon our army and our cause."

The Chicago Tribune, Lincoln's old Illinois organ, copies this statement, and not only admits its truthfulness in every particular, but makes other charges against the rederal forces, saying that the "track of our (the Federal) columns in Missouri may be known by the converts to secession that the outrages of our (the Federal) soldiers have made," and that "just such scenes have attended the march of the Union troops in almost every place where they have penetrated." The humiliating confession is made by the Tribune that when "General McDowell moved out to Bull Run, the line of march of his army, was marked by wanton and needless devastation; and only a few days ago, Gen. McClellan's men-after following up the retiring rebels-were severely reproved for their destructive and felonious propensities," and it is added that "Hurlbut's troops in Missouri eclipsed them all by the variety and extent of the outrages they committed." - Richmond Whig.

Facts and Rumors.

HOW TO AVOID THE SHYLOCKS IN SALT .- Merchants who are satisfied with reasonable profits, and families desirous of avoiding the salt Shylocks, can obtain supplies, at cost, by sending in their names. (with proper references) to Mr. G. W. Camp, at the Court House in Petersburg, Va., who advertises in the papers of that city, that, as soon as a sufficient amount is subscribed to make a train load of salt, he will visit the salt works in Washington county and obtain a load. He will receive subscriptions for one or more sacks.

He expects to deliver it in Petersburg at about \$4 per sack, and to do all this without making a cent for his time and trouble.

He is a well known citizen of Petersburg, and is actuated by a righteons desire to put down speculators in this necessity of life.

We also learn that Messrs. Lapage & Bro, of this city, have expressed a willingness to furnish salt from the salt works, at an advance of only ten per cent. on its actual cost. Those desiring the article can leave their names and the number of sacks wanted, with the above gentlemen .- Norfolk Day Book, 15th inst.

THE Independent and Lafayette Light Infantry Companies of Fayetteville, being companies F and H. of the Frst Regiment, arrived here on their way home about 12 o'clock on Thursday night, and left for Fayetteville, on Loard the A. P. Hurt, about 2 o'clock, A. M., on Friday. We regret that the hour of their arrival and departure was so unfavorable for any suitable expression of feeling on the part of our citizens, many of whom were present, however, to see the boys off on their homeward trip, and infinitely more would have been, had they not given them out as not to ar-

WILMINGTON AND WELDON RAILBOAD.-We will give the proceedings on Thurday afternoon more at length. Suffice it to say for the present, that the recommendations contained in the report of the President and Directors were mainly, we believe wholly concurred in. Mr. Ashe was re-elected Presidentthe same Directors appointed on behalf of the State and also the same elected by the Stockholders, with but one change, B. W. Flanner, Esq., being substituted for W. W. Pierce, Esq., now, we believe, in the military service of the State.—Ib.

MILITARY RE-ORGANIZATION IN THE SOUTH:-The Louisiana papers say that thirty thousand soldiers from that State have gone into the active service of the Confederate States, of whom eighteen thousand were sent to Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Florida, and Mississippi, and the remaining twelve thousand are in the various forts and fortifications commanding the innumerable gulf approaches, and in Camps Lewis and Moore.

For home protection Louisiana has two Classes of soldiers-the volunteer State troops and the militia. All companies organizing as military corps and electing their own officers are classed among the volunteer State troops. They are required to uniform and equip themselves, arm themselves, as far as possible, with the best weapons at their command, and are liable to be called upon at any hour, by the Governor, to go into active service for a term of not more than three months.



JOHN SPELMAN, PRINTER TO THE STATE AND AUTHORIZED PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE CONT RATE STATES OF AMERICA. WEDNESDAY, November 20, 1861.

Terms of the State Journal. We beg to remind our friends that our paper is one. ducted on the cash system. The cash must along. pany the order in every case.

Weekly.....

Clubs, six copies..... Clubs of ten and upwards, each.....

MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION Who find State Journal, to-day, on their desks, are respectfully informed that we cannot continue to place it thereds ring the session, unless subscribed for. Those men bers who are subscribers to our paper may readily suppose that it is no trouble to change their paper from their former post offices, and lay them on the tables in the Capitol. But they really are ignorant both of the trouble and expense that we incur thereby and which, on a moment's reflection, will readily see gest itself. During the last session, we laid the paper on the desks of all the members who were subscribed and continued them also to their address at home with. out additional pay, in most instances; but we carry afford to do it the present session—the loss is too great and we therefore hope that all who desire to have a placed on their desks, will leave their orders at our office or hand them to our reporter, in writing, at he desk in the Commons Hall. The Holden and Graham ticket has been but-

beaten. In seventy-seven counties heard from san

ally, up to 12 o'clock, Monday, the Rodman and Good ticket was six thousand two hundred and fifteen vis ahead. This is a complete "set down" to the Engineer of the Rolling Machine and ought to him his power in the State. He wrote a learned g. ticle or two against the Rodman ticket, growled and cursed, and fretted and furned, over the doings of is Military Board, and piously entered his protest again the election of Guion. HE " preferred Gov. Red a. Rodman!" while Gov. Reid, one of the purest patrial on this broad earth, must have felt dishonored be to declaration. He preferred Wooten to Bond'is Wooten knew the reason, and warmly advisable Bond's election, and the election of the whole Rodge ticket. His peculiar favorites, Messrs. Brown w Graham have been beaten, not so much, if at all a account of their antecedents, as because one Hills. advocated their election. And the fact that Mr. fisham has fallen so far behind all the others, with patchwork ticket of the Rolling Machine, can tabe ally be ascribed to no other cause. How he tinked the ticket, every body remembers; John Pool as first put up for the State at large, but was inous nently thrown over board for Wm. A. Graham-Then Lewis Thompson was ordered from the talk and John Pool was handed a chair and invited in seat; after, however, he had tacitly accepted an intation from us. Then Wm. A. Eaton Jr., of Ware. received his walking papers, simply that our desguished friend, Gov. Bragg, whose name, in page hands, is always a legion and tower of strength up the people, might be made to contribute his influent to the anticipated Holden victory. Then, to che plete things and make victory sure, William? Taylor of Chatham and G. W. Candler of Busicons were politely bowed aside, and Alfred G. Foster, Randolph, and A. S. Merrimon, of Buncombe, were rudely handed before the public gaze. But all tal tinkering availed nothing, and strange to tell, the ple killed the "people's ticket."

At this mortifying result, the machinery of the Rolling machine has become wonderfully dented Oil is scarce, the friction wheels are all smashed atoms and all the gudgeons are on fire. Such of the wheels as do revolve squeal like a Duplin cart, tweety years ago, when the use of grease was unknown and which hadn't passed through a creek for the id ten miles-and h-s to pay generally, Grain beaten and Holden's beaten, and Dick's beaten, Turner's beaten, and every man whose election if Rolling Machine openly advocated is beaten, and ry man whose election the Rolling Machine oppose is elected; and the people did all this and, wonderful to tell! defeated the PEOPLE'S TICKET.

And now a word seriously may not be out of plat

It is simply wicked and base to assert that "a line" man was denied the empty honor of a vete for each tor." The ticket elected was composed equally original secessionists and old Union men, so far as at know; and while it cannot be claimed, and we be not claim it, as a triumph by the original second ists, we do claim it as a triumph over decepted. fraud, hypocrisy and demagoguism, and a device victory for the principles set forth at the head of the ticket-"An Unremitting Prosecution of the War-The War to the Last Extremity. Complete Inde pendance—Eternal Separation from the North." Is fine, we consider it a great and decisive victory over a man who once proclaimed through his paper, that he "could kill and make alive." Let the sous d North Carolina stand to their arms, and never forget the principles represented by the members elect of the first Electoral College of the Old North State, under the New Confederacy.

The Maryland Legislature stands 58 for the Union to six for Secession. A special session of the Legistr ture has been called by Governor Hicks to undo the legislation of last spring and place the State full and square upon the Union platform.

The news from Kentucky and Missouri is by to means discouraging. The present position of an army in both States promises favorable results at all early day.

The news of the bombardment of Port Royal was first received in Washington on the 10th inst., and created the utmost enthusiasm.

ELECTION .- Ashe's majority in the SEVENTH district is 81. Davidson elected in the TENTH.