[REPORTED FOR THE STATE JOURNAL.]

North Carolina State Convention.

Adjourned Session.

Dr. Michael, new delegate from Rutherford and Polk,

The Convention met at 10 o'clock ; the President

Messrs, Michael, of Rutherford; Starbuck, of For-

Mr. Mebane presented a memorial from citizens of

On motion of Mr. Satterthwaite, a select commit-

Mr. Brown introduced an ordinance, proposing to

THE TREASURY NOTE QUESTION.

The unfiished business of last session was called up

During a few remarks by Mr. Satterthwaite it tran-

Mr. Kittrell was in favor of the amendment of Mr.

Mr. Woodfin was for the immediate consideration

SECOND DAY-TUESDAY, Jan. 21.

FIRST DAY, MONDAY. Jan. 20, 1862.

COMPTROLLER'S REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER	OF PUBLIC	
ACCOUNTS FOR THE FISCAL ING SEPTEMBER 30, 1861.	YEAR END.	Wilson County, L. D. Farmer, Chairman,
[CONTINUED—No. 2.]  1860.  Det. P. J. Sinelair, for advertising in	to the '	S. II. Young, Treasurer N. ( Institution for the Deaf an Dumb and the Blind,
Fayetteville Carolinian sprin, distribution, 1860, for Com-		Fulton & Price, for publishin the Wilmington Journa
mon Schools, Graham Daves, Secretary to Lit- erary Board, expenses of meet-	12	Spring and Fall distribution 1860, for Common Schools, P. J. Sinclair, for publishing i
ing of said Board, Oct. 16th, 1861,	41 70	North Carolinian, Fall distr bution, 1860, for Comino
Nov. Paid Sundry Counties, the State's quota for support of Common Schools, fall distribution 1860		John W. Ellis, President ex off cio Literary Board's expense
as follows: Buncombe County, M. Patton		of meeting of said Board 11t
McDowell county, W. A. Mc-	1,480 56	J. W. Alspaugh, for publishin in Western Sentinel, Sprin
Call, Chairman, Burke county, James Avery Chairman,	688 92 830 28	and Fall distribution for Common Schools,  Cole & Albright, for printin
Warren county, Sam'l Bobbitt, Chairman,	1,243 92	done for Superintendent of Common Schools,
Macon county, J. R. Siler, Chair- man, Caswell county, Alvis Lea,	740 28	Jan. Paid sundry Counties the State quota for support of Commo
Chairman, Catawba county, G. P. Shuford,	1,459 32	Schools, Fall distribution 1860, as follows:
Chairman, Pasquotank county W. W. Kennedy, Chairman,	988 08 924 96	Bladen county, Neill Graham
Iredell county, John Davidson, Chairman,		Brunswick .county, John H Brooks, chairman, Carteret county, J. P. C. Davis
Gates county, S. W. Worrell, Chairman,	825 36	Gaston county, Richard Rankir
Haywood county, J. Cathey, Chairman, Jones county, E. F. Sanderson,	828 84	Perquimans county, E. N. Rid dick, chairman,
Chairman, Stanly county, J. W. Smith,	472 20	McDowell county, W. A. McCall, Chairman,
Chairman, Anson county, H. B. Hammond, Chairman,	761 76 1,215 72	Wilkes county, Peter Eller chairman, Watauga county, John C. Blair
Harnett county, D. McCormick, Chairman,	850 70	chairman, S. H. Young, Treasurer N. C
Richmond county, B. B. Mc- Kenzie, Chairman, Cabarrus county, A. J. York,	952 32	Institution for the Deaf an Dumb and the Blind, C. H. Wiley, General Superin
Chairman, Hertford county, H. D. Slaugh-	890 88	tendent Common Schools, hi
ter, Chairman, Cumberland county, A. M.	798 72	W. W. Holden, for printing done for Literary Board,
Campbell, Chairman, Bertie county, J. B. Cherry, Chairman,	1,051 06	W. W. Hotden, for postage or blanks for Common Schools W. J. Yates, for publishing in
Surry county, L. J. Norman, Chairman,	825 84	Western Democrat, Fall dis tribution, 1860, for Common
Orange county, W. H. Brown, Chairman, Mecklenburg county, J. P. Ross,	1,719 84	Schools, Feb. H. Harrill, chairman, the State's
Chairman, Rowan county, D. A. Davis,	1,406 88	Schools in Rutherford county Fall distribution, 1860,
Chairman, Franklin county, W. T. John- son, Chairman,	1,404 48	S. H. Young, Treasurer N. C. Institution for the Deaf and
Wayne county, W. K. Lane, Chairman,	1,141 20	Dumb and the Blind, William Brennan, for publishing in Democatic Pioneer, Spring
Halifax county, J. R. Gary, Chairman,	1,410 84	distribution, 1860, for Com- mon Schools,
Duplin county, H. Bourden, Chairman, Caldwell county, M. A. Bern-	1,333 32	D. W. Courts, for visiting New York, to procure a loan for
hardt, Chairman, Chowan county, J. D. Wynn,	700 32	March. Halstead Bourden, chairman the State's quota for suppor
Chairman, Nash county, J. J. Q. Taylor,		of common Schools in Duplin County, Fall distribution
Chairman, (Spring, 1860.)  Nash county, J. J. Q. Taylor, Chairman, (Fall, 1860.)	943 60	S. H. Young, Treasurer N. C. Institution, for the Deaf and
Moore county, W. D. Dowd, Chairman.	951 26	Dumb and the Blind, T. W. Atkin, for publishing in
Martin county, A. H. Coffield, Chairman, Edgecombe county, David Bar-	835 32	Asheville News, Fall distribu- tion, 1860, for Commo:
Granville county, L. A. Pas-	1,202 12	Schools, C. H. Wiley, General Superintendent of common Schools
chall, Chairman, Columbus county, Haynes Len- non, Chairman,		his 1st quarter's salary for • 1861,
Robeson county, D. C. McIn- tyre, Chairman,	636 96 1,329 60	April. Herod Faison, chairman, the State's quota for support of Common Schools in North-
Randolph county, Jonathan Worth, Chairman, Alamance county, John Trolin-	1,821 12	ampton county, Fall distribu- tion, 1860,
ger, Chairman, Currituck county, Jos. S. Dev.	. 1,219 92	S. H. Young, Treasurer N. C. Institution for the Deaf and
Guilford county, Nathan Hiatt,	750 84	May. S. H. Young, Treasurer N C. Institution for the Deaf and
Chairman, Wake county, W. W. Whitaker, Chairman,	2,217 60	Dumband the Blind, Literary Board, expenses of meet-
Yadkin county, James Sheek, Chairman,	1,141 32	ing of said Board, May 8th, 1861, John Spelman, for paper and
Camden county, Thos. Palmer, Chairman, Chatham county, J. S. Lasater,	545 88	printing returns for Common School committees,
Beaufort county, Joseph Potts.	1,851 60	June. Sundry Counties, the State's quota for support of Common
Chairman, Forsyth county, J. W. Al- spaugh, Chairman,	1,405 92	Schools, Spring distribution, 1861, as follows:
Person county, G. D. Satterfield, Chairman,	1,275 74	Wayne county, W. K. Lane,
Johnston county, D. H. Hol- land, Chairman,	1,837 72	Person county, G. D. Satterfield, chairman, Rowan county, D. A. Davis,
S. H. Young, Treasurer N. C. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.	2,000	Forsyth county, J. W. Al-
W. W. Holden, printing done for C. H. Wiley, General	2,000	spaugh, chairman, Chathain county, J. S. Lasater, chairman,
Superintendent of Common Schools, Paid sundry persons for publish-	452 60	Caswell county, Alvis Lea,
Common School Fund, as fol-		New Hanover county, S. D. Wallace, chairman,
Whitaker & Avent, Democratic Press.		Craven county, J. T. Lane, chairman, Lincoln county, H. W. Aberna-
Syme & Hall, Raleigh Register, W. A. Walsh, Warrenton	24 24	Wake county, Stephen Stephen-
News, John Spelman, Salisbury Ban- ner,	21	Franklin county, W. T. Johnson, chairman,
Muse & Tumbro, Newbern En-	24	Burke county, M. M. Kibler, chairman,
Tuck & Carman, Wilson Ledger, Paid sundry Counties the State's	24	Edgecombé county, David Bar- low, chairman, Granville county, L. A. Pas-
quota for support of Common Schools, I all distribution, 1860, as follows:		Iredell county, John Davidson,
Hyde County, Nathan'l Beck- with, Chairman,	715 20	Alamance county, John Trolin-
Sampson County, A. Monk, Chairman, Davie County, Lemuel Bing-	1,177 82	Richmond county, B. B. Mc- Kenzie, chairman,
Davie County, L. Bingham.	789 76	Anson county, H. B. Hammond, chairman,
Cherokee County, George W	839 76	Yadkin county, James Sheek, chairman, Cumberland, county
Hayes, Chairman, Montgomery County, Jos. Ew- ing, Chairman,	804 86	Cumberland county, A. M. Campbell, chairman, Mecklenburg county, J. P.
Union County, M. W. Cuthbert-	739 56 1,035 96	Guilford county, Nathan Hiatt
ville, Chairman, Ashe County, John Reaves	844 80	Currituck county, J. S. Dey,
Stokes County, W. A. Mitchell	1,024 68	Buncombe county, M. Patton,
Rockingham County, J. W. Bur- ton, Chairman,	1,018 80	Beaufert county, Joseph Potts, chairman, Warren county Sam'l Bubbit
Henderson County, Joseph Max- well, Chaiman	1,483 56	Warren county, Sam'l Bobbitt, chairman, S. H. Young, Treasurer of the
Washington County, Jos. Ram- say, acting Chairman	825 96 573 60	and Dumb and the Blind
Lenoir County, James W. Cox, Chairman, Craven County, John T. Lane,	516 78	Common Schools and adver- tising in State Journal Spring
Yancey County, C. R. Burd	1,479 48	Find.
Greene County, Edward Pat-	893 16	C. H. Wiley, for expenses of distribution of Common School blanks and registers,
Chairman.	638 52	ing in Newbern Weekly Pro-
Cleaveland County, J. R. Logan, Chairman, Davids in County, John Haines,	1,163 46	Common School Fund Thomas Loring for advertis
Chairman, Pitt Coonty, Alfred Moye, Chair-	1,694 76	in Goldsboro' Tribune, Spring distribution Common School Fund,
	1,289 40	for any little

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE	STA'
New Hanover County, S. D. Wallace, Chairman,	1,638
Lincoln County, H. W. Aberna- thy, Chairman, Wilson County, L. D. Farmer,	830
Chairman, S. H. Young, Treasurer N. C. Institution for the Deaf and	810
Dumb and the Blind, Fulton & Price, for publishing	1,000
Spring and Fall distribution, 1860, for Common Schools,	48
P. J. Sinclair, for publishing in North Carolinian, Fall distri- bution, 1860, for Common	
John W. Ellis, President ex offi- cio Literary Board's expenses	24
of meeting of said Board 11th and 12th December, J. W. Alspaugh, for publishing	42
in Western Sentinel, Spring and Fall distribution for Com- mon Schools,	24
Cole & Albright, for printing done for Superintendent of Common Schools,	9
Paid sundry Counties the State's quota for support of Common	
Schools, Fall distribution, 1860, as follows: Bladen county, Neill Graham,	re in regal re i lan recent
Brunswick county, John H. Brooks, chairman,	714
Carteret county, J. P. C. Davis, chairman, Gaston county, Richard Rankin,	669
Perquimans county, E. N. Rid-	867 648
dick, chairman, McDowell county, W. A. Mc- Call, Chairman,	538
Wilkes county, Peter Eller, chairman, Watanga county, John C. Blair,	1,397
S. H. Young, Treasurer N. C. Institution for the Deaf and	401
Dumb and the Blind, C. H. Wiley, General Superintendent Common Schools, his	3,000
4th quarter's salary for 1860, W. W. Holden, for printing done for Literary Board,	375 768
W. W. Holden, for postage on blanks for Common Schools,	77
W. J. Yates, for publishing in Western Democrat, Fall dis- tribution, 1860, for Common	
Schools, H. Harrill, chairman, the State's quota for support of Common	24
Schools in Rutherford county, Fall distribution, 1860, S. H. Young, Treasurer N. C.	1,486
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, William Brennan, for publishing	1,000
in Democatic Pioneer, Spring distribution, 1860, for Com- mon Schools,	. 15
D. W. Courts, for visiting New York, to procure a loan for	600
ch. Halstead Bourden, chairman, the State's quota for support	
of common Schools in Duplin County, Fall distribution, 1860.	1,258
S. H. Young, Treasurer N. C. Institution, for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,	1,000
T. W. Atkin, for publishing in Asheville News, Fall distribu- tion, 1860, for Common	
Schools, C. H. Wiley, General Superintendent of common Schools,	34
his 1st quarter's salary for 1861, il. Herod Faison, chairman, the	375
State's quota for support of Common Schools in North- ampton county, Fall distribu-	
S. H. Young, Treasurer N. C. Institution for the Deaf and	1,287
Dumb and the Blind, S. H. Young, Treasurer N C. Institution for the Deaf and	2,000
Dumband the Blind, Literary Board, expenses of meet- ing of said Board, May 8th,	2,000
John Spelman, for paper and printing returns for Common	71
Sundry Counties, the State's	177
quota for support of Common Schools, Spring distribution, 1861, as follows:	
Wayne county, W. K. Lane, chairman, Person county, G. D. Satterfield,	619
Chairman, Rowan county, D. A. Davis, schairman,	529 ( 789 7
Forsyth county, J. W. Alspaugh, chairman, Chatham county, J. S. Lasater,	637 8
Caswell county, Alvis Lea,	963 8
Chairman, New Hanover county, S. D. Wallace chairman,	729 6 854 1
Craven county, J. T. Lane, chairman; Lincoln county, H. W. Aberna-	789 7
thy, chairman, Wake county, Stephen Stephen- son, chairman,	415 4 1,267 3
Franklin county, W. T. John- son, chairman, Burke county, M. M. Kibler,	570 1
chairman, Edgecombé county, David Bar- low, chairman,	415 1
Granville county, L. A. Pas- chall, chairman, Iredell county, John Davidson,	1,038 1
chairman, Alamance county, John Trolin- ger, chairman,	783 7
Richmond county, B. B. Mc- Kenzie, chairman	609 96 476 16
Auson county, H. B. Hammond, chairman, Yadkin county, James Sheek,	645 86
Cumberland county, A. M. Campbell, chairman	570 66 638 03
Ross, chairman, Guilford county, Nathan Hiatt	703 44
Currituck county, J. S. Dey,	1,108 80
Buncombe county, M. Patton, chairman, Beaufert county, Joseph Potts,	375 42 740 28
Warren county, Sam'l Bobbitt,	702 96
S. H. Young, Treasurer of the N C. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind	621 96
John Spelman, printing for Common Schools and adver- tising in State Lawrence	1,000

8 32 M., by the President, Hon. Weldon N. Edwards. were found in their seats, viz: Messrs. Allison, Battle of Wake, Berry, Brown, Bryson, Caldwell of Rowan, Darden, Dick, Dickson, Douthit, Durham, Edwards, Fester of Randolph, Gilmer, Gorrell, Graham, Hargrove, Headen, Hicks, Holden, Jones of Currituck, Jones of Rowan, Kittrell, Leak of Richmond, Long, Manning, McNeill of Cumberland, Meares, Mitchell, Pettigrew, Phifer, Rayner, Rhodes, Satterthwaite, Schenck, Smith of Johnston, Smith of Macon, Speed, Strange, Thornton, Warren, Williamson, Wilson, Woodfin, Wooten and Mr. Starbuck, from Forsythe, were present, but could not qualify in the absence of a quorum.

The President having announced that the number of members did not constitute a quorum, on motion of Mr. Brown, the Convention adjourned until to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock. Hon, Weldon N. Edwards, in the chair, syth; Strong, of Mecklenburg; Hassell, of Martin, recently elected to fill the places vacated by the resignation of Messrs. Carson, Patterson, Caldwell, and Biggs, were duly qualified and took their seats. Alamance urging the Company's Shops as the point at which the proposed railroad to the Danville road should tap the North Carolina road. Referred. tee of five was appointed to inquire into the purchase of clothes, boots, &c., proposed to be sold by Quartermaster Devereux. add, from the Public Treasury of the State, twentyfive dollars to the bounty of fifty dollars already offered by the Confederate Government, to such of the twelve months volunteers as may re-enlist for a term of two years or for the war, on the expiration of their present term of service. Referred. -the ordinance of Mr. Woodfin to amend the ordinance previously passed providing for the issue of treasury notes, the question being on its reference to a select committee. This ordinance proposed to repeal the clause making treasury notes bear interest. spired that the Presidents of the Banks of the State were holding a meeting to-day in Raleigh, "to express an opinion" on the question now before the Con-Woodfin. The people were tired of these treasury notes with interest. The effect of the issue of three millions with interest, was to depreciate the value of the million prevously authorized without interest .-In this convention, he alluded to the condition of the banks with the specie in their vaults they were not called upon to use; and showed that the banks with charters, but which had not complied with the terms of their charters, could borrow the specie at exorbitant rates, if necessary, and issue upon those loans, and accumulate large amounts of these interest-bearing treasury notes, upon-which considerable profits would ultimately accrue, without one dollar of a specie basis. He was of opinion that the State should now take a position and proclaim her currency equal to that of any other in the Confederate States. of the question before the Convention. He was opposed to waiting for the opinion of the bank presidents alluded to. It might turn out that the interest of the banks might not subserve those of the State treasury. He would not, however, disregard the opinions of bank presidents. The issue of these interest-bearing treasury notes had been authorised by an ordinance which had been forced through its several readings in a single day without giving delegates an opportunity of examining its provisions. He regarded the interest on these three millions of dollars as worse than lost to the treasury. The notes bearing it would not circulate, but would be buried in vaults of the banks, or in the pockets of holders; while notes of these very same banks, without interest, would be circulated in their stead, with no better securitythey, too, being in state of suspension. He made no war upon the banks. He viewed this as a practical question. He pointed to the fact that the treasury motes bearing no interest were sought after with avidfity. He asked if the State security was not equal to that of any banking corporation within her borders or out of them? He was anxious that his amendment should be acted upon before any considerable amount of the interest-bearing treasury notes got into circula-Judge Ruffin sustained the original ordinance or a principle of finance. Money had to be raised,-How? The small notes might pass without interest but there never was a Government that issued paper money without depreciation, where the amount exceeded that which could be absorbed by the Government in a year or a year and a half. He contended these notes must bear interest to prevent their depreciation; and said that instead of the State losing \$50,000 she would save largely. He moved the whole matter be referred to the committee on finance. Mr. Kittrell'urged immediate action, particularly as the bank officers were assembled in the city, and might influence the action of the Convention. He thought the Convention quite competent to deal with this question-quite as much so as any body of bank officers. There was another objection he lead to the ordinance-it required the whole sum of three millions and the interest, when paid at the treasury on the same day. Loans would have to be resorted to of coursy-fresh lows, with interest-and this would beget à system of finance destructive a el pe p ua'. Mr. Badger a n led that these interes - earing treasury notes were neither fit for circulation, on account of the endless computation of interest, as they passed from hand to hand; or for hoarding by the banks for the reason that neither interest nor principal could be collected till the expiration of three years, The only course was the issue of bonds bearing-interest payable periodically and authorizing the Treasurer to sell them for what they will bring Mr. Battle, of Wake, was in favor of the ordinance as it stood, and showed the necessity of paying interest from the fact that during the Revolutionary war, paper money became much depreciated. Mr Gilmer was against the notes bearing interest, and preferred those now enjoying an interrupted currency without interest. Computing interest in the daily affairs of life was what the people did not understand. He opposed Mr. Badger's scheme of issuing coupon bonds, also. The debate was here interrupted by a motion of Mr. Speed, asking from the Governor such information as he possessed relative to the fleet reported to be on our coast. ] Mr. Graham, resuming the debate, supported the position taken by Judge Ruffin. He raised the constitutional objection to the issue of bills of credit, under the Provisional Constitution. He favored the option of the Government. When times were easy and money was plentiful, the government could call in its loans and contract new ones at a less, te Judge Ruffin again addressed the Convention, warr ly urging his views upon that body. Mr. Rayner opposed the reference to the committee on finance, of which he was a member. That committe had exhausted the subject-had heard all that could be possibly urged by its several members, and were committed to the present plan. He preferred that the Convention should take hold of the matter and decide it at once. It was admitted on all hands that the bills bearing interest are a failure. He be- give. lieved Judge Ruffin was not, prepared to deny that, But a little practical common sense was required to see that this kind of money would not do. The farmer or the merchant was not going to enter upon a paid in purchases in the ordinary trivial affairs of life.

and that it we go down, they must come down with us. Of this there could be no doubt; we must all sink or swim together. It might be regarded as strong expression, but he ventured his existence that the banks to-day could not redeem one-fourth of their issues—issuing as they do, not merely on a specie but on specie funds. How, then, was it with The Convention was called to order at 12 o'clock, the State? Can she not get credit for her ability to The roll was called and only forty-five delegates redeem three millions of dollars in notes? The whole distrust thrown over these State issues arose in the fact that the merchants refuse to take the notes, simply because the banks wont take them. He would not say the banks ought to take them; but he knew they would not, and hence the difficulty. The mere fact that the holders of bank notes had a legal remedy to compel their redemption, was not the cause of those notes being taken with avidity. Certainly not. It was because the merchant takes them, and he takes them because they will be taken from him by the banks. In allusion to the cry that without interest our State paper would be depreciated, Mr. R. said that the criterion used to be what would pass as money in New York? Whatever that was would pass as such elsewhere. It had been alluded to that Secretary Chase's money was below par in New York : but the question in that case now is, not what will pass in New York, but what will be regarded as money by the merchants of Liverpool, from whom the New York merchant obtains his semi-annual supplies of goods. That must be the test of Chase's money. Mr. Graham suggested that as the bank officers were in consultation, the matter had better be postponed for one day. Mr. Rayner would give way if the delegate from Buncombe (Mr. Woodfin) was willing. But if he insisted upon immediate action, then he, Mr. Rayner, would stand by him. Mr. Woodfin insisted upon immediate action, Mr. Rayner continued. He believed the treasury notes would circulate without interest. There was no New York now to regulate their value-no place

to decide their solvency; and being placed upon the credit of the Old North State, they would be taken for what they professed to be worth. He denied the act of issuing them to be unconstitutional, having fully and thoroughly examined the authorities on the subject. The interest notes won't do. That was fixed. They had to be put a stop to-do what afterwards might be needed for the State's resources. A message was now received from Gov. Clark, in reference to the coast defence, and was considered in secret session. At half-past three o'clock the Convention adjourned.

THIRD DAY, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22. Mr. Strange introduced an ordinance to provide for the defence of the State. [Proposes to raise a force of 10,000 volunteers, to consist of all arms of the service, to be armed and equipped by the State, and to be paid by the State, at the rates of the Confederate service, and not to be required to serve beyond the limits of the State, &c.] Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE TREASURY NOTE QUESTION. The unfinished business of yesterday was resumed the ordinance of Mr. Woodfin to amend the ordi nance of last session authorizing the issue of Treasury notes, bearing interest-the question being on its reference to a select Committee.

Mr. Thompson addressed the Convention. He was not, he said, a financier, and would not therefore, discuss the main question. He rose merely to point our an inconsistency in the action of the Convention, which, as a member of that body, he desired to free himself of. The Convention had, last session, opened a correspondence with a distinguished military officer of the State, on matters upon which they desired to be informed, because of that gentleman's superior knowledge of them. Several communications were recived from him by the Convention in response to their application." Ultimately that gentleman addressed a respectful communication to the Convention, through its President, and upon a highly important matter.-What was the result? Why, gentlemen rose in their seats and denounced that respectful communication, as "military dictation," and heaped an abundance of all sorts of abuse upon its auther. And now, continued Mr. Thompson, what do we see? This same Convention, engaged in the consideration of a most important measure of fine n e, involving the credit and character of the State, told by some of the same gentlemen to suspend their deliberations and wait for what? To see what course should be pursued by a body of men now meeting in this city, uninvited and without any pretext from that body, whose deliberations might influence the Convention in deciding the question now before them. He aliuded to the Bank officers who were to meet in this city, yesterday, and asked if it was not strange that the cry of "monied dietation" did not ascend from this outraged body ?-In the former case, the Adjutant General, an officer of the State, with no personal ends to serve, with nothing to promote but the welfare and the safety of the State, had been roughly assailed on a charge of "military dictation" for a respectful communication in reference to the miltary affairs of the State, and after having been invited to make it. While in the latter, an uninvited, outside body, with every incentive to personal interest, held a meeting within sound of delegates' voices, to influence the action of this sovereign Convention, and instead of denotacing this as "monied dictation" gentlemen coolly advise the suspension of the important matter under consideration till that body be heard from. There was a strange inconsistecy in this. For himself, Mr. T. said, he was always willing to receive information on every subject, and was not finding fault with the desire to wait upon the bank officers. But from those who had so violently assailed the Adjutant General for his "military dictation," he surely could not but expect the most vehement denunciations to be heaped upon the bank officers for their "monied dictation." He protested against the flutter raised over the head of one man, whilst a whole bevy f others created not a stir. If the object of the present move was to get the opinion of these banking corporations, as to the manner in which the State's finances were to be conducted, it would be the more appropriate course to submit the entire question to them at once. And it really did appear, from the course of some gentlemen, that no question of finance can now be touched by the General Assembly or by the Convention without their sanction. He had no quarrel with the banks, but their liberality had been paraded before the Convention. Well might they be liberal and indulgent to the State, when by the State's license and her chartered privileges, they were enabled to hold up

of the people. Mr. Woodfin opposed the reference of the ordinance to a committee. The question simply was will the treasury notes pass as well without as with interest. The attempt to make them pass current with interest ad been shown to be impracticable, by experience, Why, then, delay to strike the interest off? The State was evidently suffering by the delay. Since vesterday \$200,000 had been issued, and whilst the discussion was progressing the Treasurer was issuing more. The opinion of bank officers had satisfied him that the interest attached to the notes, and their high denominations, were the causes operating againt their circulation. He was, therefore, for striking off the interest and confining the issues to \$5, \$10 and \$20. In reference to Mr. Badger's plan of issuing State bonds and selling them to the highest bidder, he asked what the bonds were to be sold for. Gold? Not the English plan of making their loans redeemable at | at all-for bank notes, and at a discount of 25 per cent., whilst the bank notes themselves were at a discount of 40 per cent,-entailing a loss of 65 per cent. at once-for motes, too, redeemable at the option of the banks. Mr. Battle, of Wake, had talked of sning the banks for specie. Was the gentleman in earnest? Public opinion was against that, and few men were prepared to sue for a \$5 or a \$10 bill, with a three year's suit before them. The credit of the banks susained them and gave the people confidence. Did any one doubt the ability of the State to meet her engagements? The taxes of the State would in four years absorb the entire fair millions proposed to be issued. That was as good security as any bank could

the money, the claims upon which were in the hands

Mr. Mebane was for immediate action. He had voted against the original ordinance and had seen, no reason since to induce him to change his mind. Mr. M. proceeded to meet the arguments of Judge Ruffin, sysfem of calculating a few cents of interest on notes on the depreciation of the treasury notes, and argued to show that the act of the Assembly, amended by the Nor could the butcher or the baker be brought to un- Convention, was better without the amendments,derstand such practice. Experience was worth all | He roughly handled Mr. Badger's coupon-bond-scheme, the argument in the world, and experience had which he said was putting out paper to be shaved, shown that this species of money would not answer. like a poor fellow about to break. He regretted the The banks will not take these notes, continued Mr. plan adopted by the Legislature had ever been chang-R. He had no unkind words to say of the banks .- ed. Credit was generally regulated by a man's in-They had acted with patriotic liberality heretofore.— debtedness or his ability to pay. He could not see But, he continued, the banks might as well under- how a sum of \$180,000 per year interest on the notes stand at once, that they, like ourselves, must rely up-on the stout licarts of our soldiers in this hour of tri He was in favor of Mr. Woodfin's ordinance.

Mr. Leak, of Richmond, had voted for the original Phifer, Rayner, Reid, Royster, Sanders, ordinance, but he had changed his mind since. He was now for striking off the interest, but desired a reference to committee in order that some substitute for the interest might be made. He regarded it as necessary that something should be done to retire the notes or they would depreciate. [The special order, the consideration of the Piedmont Railroad ordinance now having been reached, it was postponed till 11 o'clock to-morrow. The Coalfields Railroad ordinance was also postponed till 12

o'clock to-morrow.] Mr. Rayner next addressed the Convention. He hoped no reference would be made. There was no object for it, on God's earth, but delay. If the intention was to act, why not act at once. Since yesterday the Treasurer had issued \$150,000 of these notes. If mischief was growing out of these issues, why not at once stop them, and afterwards the Convention address themselves to such other amendments in the charter as might be suggested. All the testimony led to the conclusion that the present system won't work. No one denied this. As to the notes now out, let them, said Mr. R., take their chance. If persons did nity offers. The 38th Regiment has a gall not desire to hold them they could at least pass them

against the delay involved in any reference. Mr. Badger was still in favor of the reference. He wanted to see what method could be substituted for that of the interest. But if mischief was flowing from the issues now, he would go for an immediate resolution to suspend any further issues till the further

order of the Convention. Mr. Smith, of Halifax, was opposed to the reference. The interest attached to the treasury notes, so far from giving enrrency to them, had retarded their circulation. He had no fear of a depreciation, with a currency of four millions of dollars. Confidence was all that was necessary, and he had full confidence in the State's ability to meet her obligations. The matter of these notes should be put just where the Legis-

lature had left. Mr. Rayner said that the suggestion of Mr. Badger, to instruct the treasurer to issue no further treasury notes till the further order of the Convention, would place the State in a position she had never before occupied-one in which she would be unable to meet the demands upon her. This question might consume a week yet, and the daily demands upon the treasury were many thousands of dollars. If that would not be knocking down the credit of the State

Mr. Badger,-Then let the issues go on. Mr. Rayner.-Let them go on! Why, since yesterday sums had been issued involving a loss of inter-

est amounting to \$9,000.

Considerable sparring here took place between Messrs, Rayner and Badger. Mr. R. complaining of the manner in which Mr. Badger had misstated him. He was sorry to see, he said, a man of Mr. Badger's great mind continually setting up men of straw for the purpose of knocking them down, Besides, this Yankee Hessians left Romney, on the preceding was the wrong subject (the subject before the Con- Friday night, about 6 o'clock, in considerable of Mr. Badger retorted by saying that he was deter-

mined Mr. Rayner should not monopolize all the Mr. Graham would vote for the reference, that some

other plan might be adopted. He was for letting the notes of \$100 and upwards stay out and continue their issues; but was willing that the interest should be struck off the smaller notes.

Judge Ruffin concurred with Mr. Graham. He maintained, however, that beyond the amounts that would be taken up to be held, and those which would be absorbed by the State, no Government could continue a paper currency without depreciation. It was not a question of the credit of a State, the issue of paper without interest, except as before stated, was contrary to all principles of government and finance. He opposed the issue of coupon bonds, advocated by Mr. Badger, as a premature measure.

Mr. Reid had voted for the original ordinance, knowing it to be defective, because he did not like to occupy a 10 sition of seeming opposition to appropriations for the purposes of the war. He had no scruples on the constitutional right of the State to borrow mobely in such manner as she thought proper. The Constitution never contemplated any such restrictions .-Whether the State gave interest or not, she clearly had the right to borrow. In reference to the present question, his plan was that the interest should be stricken off the notes, and notes without interest issued, redeemable at the Treasury on presentation in a given amount, in bonds of the State, bearing interest, payable periodically, and redeemable in, say, five, ten or Mr. Cardinal, was discovered to be burning; but the twenty years. If the Treasury notes should depreciate, here was a remedy which holders could avail themselves of, while at the same time, a market was opened for State bonds, in which they could command fair prices. In reference to the cry that the Treasury notes would depreciate, he said that facts proved the contrary. A twenty-cent Treasury note would purchase twenty cents worth in market; whereas your five hundred dollar State bond would not bring 75 cents in the dollar; and this, too, while the note bore no interest and the bond did. Gentlemen talked of the danger of a paper currency! There was a greater danger than that which paper must be made to meet -the danger of war, of invasion, subjugation, confiscation and ruin. This danger stared us in the face, and it was a greater danger than your paper depreciation. We must, he said in conclusion, have a paper currency, and the plan he had pointed out, seemed to him to

be the true one. Mr. Gerrell said the facts did not bear out the aruments of gentlemen opposed to striking out the inrest. That feature of the treasury notes had injured their credit and had sunk them as a circulating medium. He cited an instance to prove this. He did not anticipate the depreciation so much dreaded. At all events we should wait and see whether it comes or not. The reverse of Governor Graham's plan with regard to the notes of large denominations, he believed to be true. The smaller the issues the more certain the circulation. He did not believe in the expectations of those who thought these large notes would | himself to his patriotic duties with his accustomed be hoaded. He thought the course suggested by Governor Reid would be the course the notes would take, in the hands of those who had no need to extend thier circulation. Mr. Gorrell believed it the duty of every nation at war to conduct that war upon its credit, and never resort to war taxes but as a last re- at last accounts, 49 had stopped, 118 running three sort; and that no nation should fear for its credit till there were evidences it was about to suffer. Other objection having been urged against the or-

dinance originally passed .-Mr. Kittrell, suggested that the interest clause be at once amended, and time could then be taken to mature the other parts.

The Convention now took a recess AFTERNOON SESSION

On the re-assembling of the Convention-Mr. Smith, of Halifax, addressed that body. We were not present to hear him; but we know he took ground in favor of Mr. Woodfin's ordinance, striking out the interest.

The question (a test question) was then taken on

referring the ordinance to a select committee, and resulted in the negative-ayes 53, noes 19, as follows: Ayes-Messrs, Allison, Catcheior, Bogle, Broadnax, Brown, Bryson, Cannon, Dillard, Douthit, Durham, Edwards, Eller, Foller, Gilmer, Gorrell, Hamlin, Hargrove, Hearne, Hicks, Howard, Jones, of R., J. yce, Kelly, Kittrell, Long, Lyon, Manning, McDowell, of B., McNeill, of C., Mebane, Michael, Miller, Mitchell, Myers, Rayner, Reid, Royster, Sanders, Schenck, Setzer, Shipp, Smith, of H. Smith, of J. Smith, of M., Sprudlof T., Slrong, Sutherland, Thompson, Thornton, Williamson, Wilson, Woodfin, and Wooten-53.

NAYS-Messrs. Barnes, Battle, of E., Battle, of W. Cunting, Caldwell, of R. Calloway, Cunningham, Berry. lickson, Foster, of A., Headen, Holden, Holmes, eak, of K., Rhodes Ruffin, Sprouse, Starbuck, and

trange-19. The ordinance wrs then amended so as to make the sues of the million of dollar notes of the following enomications: one half of \$5, one quarter \$10, and e remaining quarter \$20. The debate upon the passagee of Mr. Woodfin's or-

nance as thus amended, was then resumed, opposed v Mr. Barnes, who was in favor of the in crest, and apported by Messrs Gilmer and Woodfin. The ordinance then passed its third reading by a te of 58 to 13, as follows:

AYES-Messrs. Allison, Bagley, Batchelor, Bogle, rodnax, Brown, Bryson, Cannon, Dick, Donthit urham, Edwards, Eller, Foster, of A., Foster, of R., ller, Gilmer, Gurrell, Hamlin, Hargreve, Hearne, aden, Hicks, Holden, Howard, Jones, of R. Joyce, ttrell, Long, Lyon, Manning, McDowell, of B., Mcsill, of C., Meares, Mebane, Michael, Miller, Myers Setzer, Shipp, Smith, of H., Smith, of J. M., Sprouse, Spruill, of T., Sutherland Williams m, Wilson, Woodfin, and Wooten 58 NAYS—Barnes, Battle, of Edgecomb, Bar Wake, Bunting, Calloway, Dickson, Graham Leak of R., Rhodes, Ruffin, Starbuck, and Str.

The Convention then adjourned.

THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT .- An election was last Friday, at Camp Mangum, near this city, Tor officers of the 38th Regiment, North Carolina t with the following result : Colonel-Wm. J. Hoke, of Lincoln. Lieut. Colonel-O. Dockery, of Richmond

Major-L. J. Sharp, of Alexander, We congratulate Col. Hoke on his promoti he has highly merited as Captain of the Stars, 1st Regiment, of Bethel memory and It is creditable to the Southern heart, that those who love their country, and manifests in tude by a requital of their services wherever nel, who will never desert them, nor the fl without interest, and that disposed of the objection on they defend, in the hour of danger; and we that point. He understood that the Bank of North sured that his brother officers, Messis, Docker Carolina and other banks will receive and use the Sharp, with whom we are unacquainted are treasury notes issued without interest. He protested the right temper and spirit for their respective

The following are the companies composiregiment, Lieut. Col. Dockery and Major Sha pearing as captains of their late companies, is sake of uniformity:

Spartan Band, Captain A. G. Moseley, Durdin coup-Men of Yadkin, Captain C. L. Cook, Yalkin on Sampson Farmers, Captain P. B. Troublefield S. Sampson Plowboys, Captain John Ashford, Same

Richmond Boys, (O. H. Dockery,) Richmond county, Sulphur Wild Cats, Captain J. B. Little, Catago Rocky Face Rangers, (Captain G. W. Sharpe,) Alex der county.
Uwharrie Boys, Captain Noah Rush, Randolph cou-Cleveland Marksmen, Captain O. P. Gardner, Clevel.

Facts and Rumors. The nomination of Edwin M. Stanton as Secretary of War has been confirmed by the Senate

At a sale of Sea Island cotton in New York bales of " confiscate ! " property, the prices were a average of 60 cents per pound. JOHN M. DANIEL, Esq., of the Richmond Examine

is proposed, by a correspondent of the Disputch the successor of the late Hon. John Tyler in the State Senate of Virginia. We hope he will be elected by acclamation. LEFT IN A HURRY .- The Wheeling (Va.) Intellia gencer, (Union sheet) of the 4th inst., learns that the

hurry, and reached Patterson's creek on Saturday morning about 5. Jackson was after them! OIL MILLS are going into operation all over the coun-

try. The Western Democrat announces that De E. N. Hutchinson and J. H. Welson are creeting a mill, near Charlotte, for the manufacture of Linseal and cotton-seed oil. And that Messrs, Whisman and Stephens, a mill for cotton-seed oil, both of which will be in operation " in a few days." In addition to these there are mills of the same sort in operation in News bern, Wilm ington, and other points in the State

The St. Louis Democrat says that a few days ag the flag raised by Colonel Morgan, at Platte Cay Missouri, was torn down, against the remonstrances of the few remaining citizens of that place. Indigrent at the outrage, and aware of the consequences should the perpetrators escape, the men engaged in the desccration were arrested, and, as we are informed, delivered to Col. Morgan. He immediately ordered a court-martial; the men were found guilty, and sentenced to be shot, which sentence was forthwith carried into effect.

More Incendiaries .- The Montgomery Mail of last Saturday says:

Another villanous attempt was made this morning at about five o'clock to burn down the city. The stairway of the house on Court strest, occupied by alarm being given ir-mediately, the firemen surved in time to prevent a vast destruction of property.-This fire was kindled near the centre of the most densly built portion of the city. Nothing but the watchfulness of the police and citizens generally has preventedour city being destroyed by fire within a month past.

FIRES IN LOUISIANA - The Opelousas (La.) Consier of the 4th instant has the following : About three weeks ago the hay press of Mr. K. W.

McKinney, near our town, was reduced to ashes, together with several hundred bales of bay. Some day last week the dwelling-house of Dr. Goen,of Villa Platte, now in the Confederate States service, was also reduced to ashes as well as all the for-

Last week the kitchen of a poor lady residing in Washington whose name we have not heard, was also burnt down, with her winter provisions, On Monday night last the kitchen of Mr. Rawles of our town, was also burnt. Mr. R. is absent from

Gen. Wise, who has been assigned to duty at Roanoke Is'and, department of Gen. Huger, is at present in this cicy in connection with the interests of this post. It will gratify his follow-citizens to learn, as it gratifies us to state, that not only has he recovered from his late illness, but his health is better than it has been for twenty years. He is devoting in domitable energy.—Richmond Enquirer, 21st.

THE ENGLISH COTTON MILLS. - A New York paper

of the 10th inst., says: There are 842 cotton mills in England, of which, days in the week. 305 unning four days, 72 live days, and 295 on full time. The number of working people involved is 17,257. The mills are constant'y shortening up, and the greatest alarm is felt in the manufacturing districts for the winter.

IMPORTANT ARREST .- A man named Price was a rested in Fredericksburg on Thursday last, and arriv ed in this city on Sunday. Price had on his preson about three hundred letters, and was making his way North. He had been to Richmond to make inquiries about some property with had been sequestraed. · Richmond Edguirer.

A Havana circular says it has a list of the vessels of the several nations which have passed to and from the ports of Cuba and the Confederate ports, including those which have been captured upon the coast or upon the high seas, from which it appears that ninety-six vessels have attempted to run the blockade, of which seven were captured.

HIGHEST RANK .- The Richmond Dispatch returning an old answer to a new question says:

The highest rank in the regular army is that of "General.". The act of Con ress provides for five Generals, who have, we believe, been appointed, to take rank in the order in which they are named, viz: General's Cooper, Albert Sidney Johnston, Lee, Joseph E. Johnson, and Beauregard. There can, therefore, be no further appointments except through an amendment of the law by Congress.

THE LINCOLN ARMY .- A correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer, writing from Washington,

"The health of the army here is exceedingly good, and but few deaths are occurring, compared with the immense number of soldiers in the field. By returns in the War Department up to the 22d of December. I learn that the mortality in our army since the war broke out will reach 22,000 men. The number killed in battle, skirmishes, &c., is about 11,000, and the number wounded 17,000. There figures may appear startling to a great many, but they are reliable. The number of prisoners South, and soldiers deserted and misring is about 6,000. The entire strength of our army, as by returns in the Adjutant-General's Office, foots up 521,000 about 480,000 now reported as fit for

It is reported that rhe Charlotte gas works were burnt down on Wednesday night .- Columbia Carolin.