COMPTROLLER'S REPORT. REPORT-OF THE COMPTROLLER OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR END-ING SEPTEMBER 80, 1861. [PUBLIC FUND-DISBURSEMENTS,-No. 6.] Feb. J. R. Stubbs, Senate, Martin \$ 163 A. J. Taylor, Senate, Nash 252 C. H. K. Taylor, Senate, Gran-John D. Taylor, Senate, Bruns-231 wick county, 249 20 W. H. Thomas, Senate, Jackson J. W. Thomas, Senate, David-363 281 80 son county, Josiah Turner, Jr., Senate, Orange county, John Walker, Senate, Mecklen-283 20 J. W. B. Watson, Senate, John-299 263 40 ston county. J. A. Waugh, Senate, Forsyth 321 80 M. C. Whitaker, Senate, Halifax county. C. S. Winstead, Senate, Person 261 S. H. Walkup, Senate, Union J. M. Whedbee, Senate, Pasquotank county. Jonathan Worth, Senate, Ban-279 dolph county, Wm. T. Dortch, Speaker, Com-350 mons, Wayne county, B. G. Albritton, Commons, Pitt Co. 277 F. E. Alfred, Craven. 319 50 319 40 G. W. Antry, Sampson, 317 B. M. Baxter, Currituck. J. G. Blue, J. B. Batchelor, Richmond, 302 238 Warren, Edgecombe, 276 60 R. R. Bridgers, John Boothe, Gates, J. M. Bullock, Granville, Phillip Barrow, E. G. L. Barringer, 285 80 Forsyth, Montgom'y, 332 10 McDowell, 312 C. H. Burgin, Yancey, J. W. Bowman, Chatham, Turner Bynum, 303 Duplin, 313 J. G. Branch, Catawba, 332 Jonas Cline, 270 60 C. C. Clark. Craven, Davidson, 306 E. B. Clark, 343 T. N. Crumpler. Ashe, 265 Wayne, M. K. Crawford 268 Wm. H. Cheek, Warren, 331 60 Yadkin. A. C. Cowles, 832 60 J. M. Carson, Alexander, Granville, 265 40 S. H. Cannady Rutherford, 333 60 C. T. N. Davis, 340 C. T. Davis, Bladen, Halifax, 277 A. H. Davis, Meckl'nbg, 280 40 S. W. Davis, Caldwell, 339 50 W. W. Dickson, J L Ewell Sampson, N. C. Faison, Camden, 312 D. D. Ferebee, Randolph, 311 J. H. Foust, N. N. Fleming, Rowan, Tilman Farrow G. N. Folk, Watanga, 347 Onslow, 321 J. H. Foy, Madison, J. A. Fagg, J. R. Ferguson, Bertie, Rock'gham, 318 60 Rawley Galloway, L. Greene, Stanly, H. B. Guthrie, 304 60 Orange, 305 R. N. Green, Chatham, Franklin, 259 40 Wm. F. Green. Guilford, 274 J. L. Gorrell, Iredell, 311 40 A. B. F. Gaither Cabarrus, 290 60 Wm. S. Harris, Harnett, 305 60 J. S. Harrington, 262Caswell, S. P. Hill, Davidson, Lewis Hanes, 302 10 Davie, H. B. Howard, Cherokee, Geo. W. Hayes, 378 20 338 60 Phineas Horton, Wilkes, 343 80 P. T. Henry, Bertie, N. F. Hall, Rowan, Lincoln, 310 60 J. F. Hoke, Henderson J. P. Jordan. 342 Granville, 304 W. H. P. Jenkins, 271 10 Moore, Alex. Kelly, Stokes. H. P. Kallum 363 Haywood, S. L. Love, C. Q. Lemmonds, Union, 293 302 E. R. Liles, Anson, Cleaveland, 333 60 J. R. Logan, Charles Latham Wash'gton, 346 Jackson, Jas. R. Love, jr., Thos. D. Meares, Brunswick, 287 80 Wm. T. March, Beaufort, 320 356 80 Tyrrel, Charles McCieese, Buncombe, 333 40 A. S. Merrimon, 267 80 Alex. McMillan, Robeson, Wilkes, 314 20 A. H. Martin, Guilford, 268 C. P. Mendenhall, James Mitchiner. Johnston, 257 Perquimans, 347 Nathan Newby, W. W. Poebles, North'pton, 267 40 New H'nver, 324 80 S. J. Person, Churchill Perkins, W. N. Patterson, 303 80 J. P. Poindexter, Forsyth, 286 40 Burke, 280 60 J. H. Pearson, Mecklen'bg, 298 40 J. M. Potts, L. L. Polk, Anson, 290 80 W. B. Pope, Halifax. B. H. Padgett, Rutherford, 377 Wake, J. H. H. Russ, 301 North'pton, 219 20 M. W. Ransom Wake, S. H. Rogers, C. E. Shober, Guilford. 271 New Hn'ver, 322 Daniel Shaw, Iredell, A. K. Simonton Rock'gham, 283 T. T. Slade, Duplin. J. D. Stanford 288R. H. Small, Chowan, 347 Macon, D. W. Siler, 292 Chatham, W. P. Taylor, 304 John Tapscott, 311 40 Alamance, Wm. H. Watson, Johnston, 261H. M. Waugh, Surry, 317 James H. White, Gaston, 338 H. G. Williams, Nash. 280 40 Randolph, T. L. Winslow, 314 E. K. Withers, Caswell. 213 A. G. Waters, Cleaveland, 343 D. W. Whitchurst. Carteret. 332 80 J. C. Williams Cumberl'nd, 266 60 J. S. Woodard. Edgecombe, 311 80 J. C. Wooten, Lenoir, 314 324J. D. Wilkerson, Person, 311 J. T. Williams, Pasquotank, 341 Eli Wishart, Robeson. 334 N. L. Williamson. Columbus, 337 60 J. J. Yeates. Hertford, 289 80 J. W. Alspaugh, Principal Clerk of the Senate, W. L. Saunders, Assistant Clerk of the 720 40 Senate. Edward Cantwell, Principal Clerk House of Commons, W. M. Hardie, Assistant Clerk House of Commons L. W. Joyner, Engrossing Clerk, Edward Vail. M. H. Pinnix. 364 James Page, Principal Donkeeper of the Senate. C. C. Tally, Assistant Doorkeeper of the Senate. W. S. Webster, Principal Doorkeeper House of Commons. W. R. Lovell, Assistant Doorkeeper House of Commons, Sundry temporary Engrossing Clerks, as follows: S. E. Phillips, T. H. Hill, 56 A. S. Joyner, D. H. Stephenson, 61 40 24 C. Austin, Sheriff Union county, for C. J. Iredell. 20 J. H Avent, 12 C. P. Bryson, Miss Mary G. Mason. Caleb Evans and Ben Smith, under resoletions of General Assembly, 1860-'61, 400 John Spelman, printing for Adjutant Jos. B. Slaughter, for James Riff, reward for arrest of Henry Reynolds, a John Spelman, printing for State Defugitive from justice.

Sundry persons, interest on State Regis-tered Bonds, Sundry persons, interest on State Coupon Parker Rand, interest on Bonds of Fayetteville and Western Plankroad Company, R. Cotton, interest on Bonds of Fayetteville and Western Plankroad Company, E. B. Freeman, Clerk of Supreme Court, as follows: For his half years salary, ending December 31st, 1860, For recording 2,389 pages at 30 cents per James Litchford, Marshal to Supreme Court in Raleigh, for 68 days attendance, December Term, 1860 at \$2 per, R. M. Saunders, Judge Superior Courts, for attending as Judge Court of Oyer and Terminer, Caswell county. David Coleman, Selicitor, for 3 certificates. (1 double) from 7th Circuit, W. J. Houston, Solicitor, for 1 certificate from 2d Circuit, Thomas Settle, Solicitor, for 2 certificates from 4th Circuit, Adams' Express Company, Raleigh, freight on box of arms. Gov. Ellis, for check and premium on \$8.631.95 New York Funds, as payment for Military Stores. Jas. E. Morriss, his annual salary for 1860, as Keeper of the Public Arms at Newbern, John Spelman, State Printer, for printing for General Assembly, Martha Speares, a pension for 1860, Sundry persons, public taxes refunded by Resolutions of General Assembly, J. H. Moore, per Resolution of General Assembly, 1860-'61, Wm. Peace, per Resolution of General Assembly, 1860-'61, 1,500 Forest Manufacturing Company, for paper furnished the State. John W. Syme, for advertising in Raleigh Register, Governor's Proclamation concerning Convention, and proposals for fire wood for Capitol, Adams Express Company, Raleigh, freight on package from New York to Public Treasurer, T. H. Snow, for lumber furnished the State in 1858, Drury King, for payment of servants wages at Capital for January, 1861, Magnetic Telegraph for sundry dispatches for Public Treasurer. Mar.S. H Young, Treasurer N. C. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind. as part of the appropriation of General Assembly, 1860-'61, for the improvement of the buildings of said Institution, Commercial Bank of Wilmington, as tax refunded under Resolution of last General Assembly Bank of Wadesboro', as tax refunded under Resolution of General Assem-C. H. Brogden, Comptroller, his 1st quarter's salary for 1861, Sundry persons, for advertising Governor's Proclamation Convention, as fol-S. D. Poole, Union Banner, W. J. Yates, Western Democrat, 13 Syme & Hall, Raleigh Register, 24 12 F. I. Wilson, Ad Valorem Banner, 12 C. R. P. Byers, Asheville Spectator, T. Loring, Goldsboro' Tribune, 12 W. W. Holden, N. C. Standard, R. T. Heflin, N. C. Christian Advocate, L. V. Blum, People's Press, E. J. Hale & Sons, Fayetteville Obser-T. W. Atkin, Asheville News, Sundry Sheriffs, for holding and making returns of Convention election, as fol W. H. Cullom, Johnston county, A. McD. Martin, Dep. Sh'ff, Richmond D. Loftin, Davidson county, 22 50 J. W. Steed, Randolph county, 19 16 L. H. Lowrance, Lincoln county, 38 W. E. Mann, Pasquotank county, 39 50 E. J. Barco, Camden county, 39 16 J. B. Lee, Currituck county, 39 16 M. Masten, Forsyth county, 20 83 C. Austin, Union county, Rufus H. Page, Secretary of State, for certified copies of Laws furnished State Printer, Graham Daves, Private Secretary to Gov. Ellis, his 1st quarter's salary for 1861, 75 Sundry members of the General Assembly, session of 1860-'61, as follows: J. M. Morehead, Senate, Guilford county, 208 C. G. Wright, Commons, Cumberland R. S. Donnell, Commons, Beaufort A. D. Speight, Commons, Greene county, 315 Henry Mordecai, Commons, Wake Mary G. Mason, for 6 days service as Engrossing Clerk, E. Emmons, State Geologist, his 4th quarter's salary for 1860. W. E. Anderson, Treasurer Insane Asylum, on account of said Asylum. Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company, as interest on Coupon Bonds of the State of North Car-A. E. Smallwood, as interest on State Registered Bonds, John L. Bailey, Judge Superior Courts, for 2 certificates from 3rd Circuit, R. R. Heath, Judge Superior Courts, for 4 certificates from 1st Circuit. Will. A. Jenkins, Attorney General, for 4 certificates from 3d Ciocuit, Thomas Settle, Solicitor, for 1 certificate

from 4th Circuit,

ed the State,

ern Funds,

ern Funds.

North Carolina.

Presidential Election.

General's Department,

partment.

on Northern Funds.

M. E. Manley, Judge Supreme Court, his

W. H. Battle, Judge Supreme Court, his

Gov. Ellis, for payment of Commission-

Gov. Ellis, for payment of Dupout & Co..

Gov. Ellis, for payment of David

Col. Jno. L. Cantwell, under Resolution

Gov. Ellis, for payment of Schuyler,

Gov. Ellis, as payment for 500 Colt's

Bank of North Carolina, for premium

R. H. Page, premium on Northern

Bank of Wadesboro', premium on North-

Bank of Clarendon, premium on North-

Bank of the Republic, New York, for in-

Bank of the Republic, New York, for

interest on Coupon Bonds of Cape

Fear and Deep River Navigation Com-

Standard, proclamation concerning

making returns of election for Electors

for President and Vice President of the

United States, in November, 1860.

ing for Executive Department,

John Spelman, State Printer, for print-

W. W. Holden, for advertising N. C.

terest on State Coupon Bonds of

Hartley & Graham, for Arms furnish-

of General Assembly, 1860-'61.

Smith, for ammunition furnished the

ers of Watson & Meares, for purchas-

1st quarter's salary for 1861,

1st quarter's salary for 1861,

ing Arms for North Carolina,

for powder furnished the State.

From the Register. Governor Holden. We fully expected when the other day we showed how unworthy the Editor of the Ralegh Standard was of the gubernatorial honours which he is so assiduously, and at the same time so sneakingly seeking, to be made the mark of one of his peculiar diatribes. We knew his utter and proclaimed destitution of all the responsibilities which gentlemen recognize, and were well aware that between truth and falsehood his moral eye can no more make a distinction than the physical eye of a blind man can detect the difference between colours. Dr. Rush says that some persons are born without the moral sense, and his theory is abundantly proved in the case of the Editor of the Raleigh Standard. If we were called upon to point out an individual who combined within himself more pauscating traits of character than any man we ever knew. we should cite the aforesaid Editor. Bolder bad men we have known; but bold bad men command a quasi respect, just as a highwayman takes rank in the scale of manhood above the sheep stealer or the robber of a hen-roost. The man in whose dharacter are combined the traits of low cunning, intense avarice and selfishness, an utter disregard of truth, a tuckling, toadying and subservient spirit to those whose recognition he meanly thinks will make him respectable and cause others to forget what he is ashamed of, certainly holds up to the gaze of the world one of those moral exceptions by which the general rule of humanity is proved. And yet such a man as this has the audacity not only to aspire to the Executive Chair of North Carolina, but to vituperate and endeavor to hunt down all who resist his insolent pretentions, claiming the power to "kill and make alive," as his omnipotent will may determine. Look at his fiendish pursuit of Governor Ellis to the very verge of the grave itself. Look at his denunciation of him in the streets of Raleigh as "one of the damnedest rascals in North Carolina." Look, too, at the fact that there is hardly a prominent man in the State who has not been, at some time or other, the mark of his malicious and calumnious saults, and then measure, if you can, the amount of his audacious pretensions. Were it worth the trouble of doing so, we might show that while the Editor of the Standard has been one of the most calumnious of men, he has been one of the most inconsistent of politicians, if such a trickster as he is can be called a politician. We might show that while in April last he held up Jefferson Davis and the Confederate States as the authors of a civil war in which our liberties would be destroyed and the blood of brethren be shed by a brother's hand. he in 1856 contended that the election of Fremont would and should cause a dissolution of the Union. and berated Kenneth Rayner and "the Know Nothings" for taking the ground that the mere election of Fremont would not be a justifiable cause for breaking up the Union. We might, too, assign the reason for this change of opinion, and show that in 1856 the Editor of the Standard was in favor with the party to which he had sold himself for the equivalent of a newspaper office, and that in 1861. having been thrown overboard by the Democracy on account of his insolent pretentions and aspirations, he was anxious to curry favor with those whom he had spent a when any purpose of his can be served by so doing .- to be done. In taking leave of the Editor of the Standard for today, we again tell him he cannot be elected Governor -that the Convention dare not make him Governorthat his ears will never be greeted with the sonorous appellation of "Governor Holden," except in the way of derision. " Governor Holden! !" " A little civit, good apothecary." Recognition of the South. The London Herald, of the 7th January, contains the following unanswerable arguments in favor of Southern recognition: it should not be done at once? We are left to our free choice in the matter. Whea-

We do not desire, by any attempt at persuasion on our part, to hurry this Government and people into a precipitate resolution on so momentous a matter .-But the question that lies before us, and one that presses for a speedy answer, is, whether it be right er not that we should, without delay, recognize the independence of the Southern Confederacy! We say without delay. That sooner or later it will have to be recognized is inevitable. The question is, whether ton, Crooke, Vattel, and all international jurists, have clearly laid this down. Wheaton affirms that, in the case of the revolt of a province, of an empire or State the first thing for foreign States to do is to allow beligerent rights to both parties in the conflict. In the next place, a foreign Government may, if it pleases, recognize the independence of the revolted people, or enter into treaties of commerce or amicable relations with it. The mere recognition cannot justly be regarded by the other belligerent party as an occasion of war. The period of recognition is left to the option of the foreign States. But repeated precedents-such cases as the revolt of the Belgians, the South Americans, the Greeks, the Swiss Cantons-have established the practice of recognizing de facto Governments, even before the parent State has chosen to admit their independence. This fact, that other such Governments have been recognized, without delay, establishes a sort of right to recognition, which may very fairly be pressed upon us by the Confederate States. That is, a de facto Government, which possesses all the machinery of State and manages its own concerns. and which its enemies have no reasonable expectation of subduing by means of lawful war. Who can suppose that by such means the North will ever subdue the South? Seven millions of men, united by their hopes, their animosities, and their fears, have stood up successfully for nine months against all the armaments that have so furiously been hurled against them by the twenty-one millions of the North. Inch by inch they have contested their ground, and inch by inch they have gained it; they have won every battle, and put to flight every army that has taken the field. They are in a better position now than they were when they commenced the contest. Every day adds to their determination to accept no terms, to agree to no compromise with the enemy. They feel themselves a separate nation, and as separate nation they have resolved to be henceforth. We do not speak of the merits of the quarrel, but only of the attitude of the combatants and the prospects of the strife. The North may lay waste, with its fleets, the flourishing coast towns of the South; it may tilt out its cargoes of stones to choke up the inlets provided for the interchange of amicable relations between peoples by a bounteous Providence, more merciful than man to man; it may land its armies in the swamps to hurry the planters and do battle with the yellow fever; it may send its steam squadrons down the broad river, and burn Mobile and New Orleans: but all this will not bring it one jot nearer to the end; all this will but add to the fierce intensity of hate which the injured Southerns bequeath to the yet unborn .-Secure in their stubborn patriotism, in their firm resolution to conquer their liberty or die, the men of the Confederate States will maintain the struggle till their enemies are exhausted by their efforts and desist from their utter powerlessness to protract it further. If it causes such losses in the North, and necessitates such tremendous sacrifices as the world has never dreamed 2,239 76 of before, what must be the silent pain, the untold agony of the smaller and weaker people that is too proud to let us hear its cry? Before they ask for foreign aid, the people of the South will waste with famine and sickness-will die and make a desert of the seven fair States that but recently were peopled Navy Pistols, purchased for the State, 8,545 50 with a happy and contented race. And is there nothing poetical or romantic in all this? Is it because our brothren beyond the seas are for the most part men of the same race as ourselves, that their heroism causes us no thrill, their sufferings bring no tears ?-Had the same spectacle of constancy been exhibited by Poles and Hungarians-had some exotic race, some tribe of Hindoos, Chinamen, red Indians, or South Sea Islanders been the heroes of such a strife, how loud had een the voice of sympathy from this generous country! what fervid orations and Io parans, what odes and sonnets, what appeals from the platform, what passionate emotions in the closet, would then have pleaded the cause of the patriot and the oppressed? If it be argued that by recognizing the Southern

States we shall weaken the hands of the North, and assist to bring to an end this war of sections, we answer that this is the very reason why we most wish that the step should be taken. It is in the interest of humanity that we desire that this war, which is only kept up by the blind obstinacy of, the North, should be brought to as speedy a close as may be.

FORT HENRY, KY .- A gentleman at Memphis, June, direct from Fort Donels on the 6th, reports that four gualouts attacked Fort Henry on Tuesday, and that I whomehad been referred the question of distillenes. three Confederates were killed. One of the gunboats | reported back the subject, and proposed a tax of

[REPORTED FOR THE STATE JOURNAL.] North Carolina State Convention.

Adjourned Session. SEVENTEENTH DAY, FRIDAY, Feb. 7, 1862. The Convention was called to order, by the Presilent, at the usual hour Prayer by the Rev. Henry Hardy, of the Presbyteian Church. The Journal of yesterday was read and approved. Mr. Schenk presented a memorial from citizens of

Lincoln in relation to distilleries. Referred. Mr. Battle from the Committee on Enrollments reported sundry resolutions and ordinances \*for ratifi-Mr. Jones, of Rowan, a resolution that from and

after Wednesday next, no new business shall be in-Mr. Graham opposed Mr. Leak moved that his resolution fixing the time

for adjournment be taken up. Mr. Graham opposed the motion. Mr. Leak replied in support of it. He regarded it test question.

Mr. Graham rejoined discussing the impropriety of the motion, and urging the necessity of protracting the session till the business for which it convened should be perfected. Mr. Leak sur-rejoined. His friend went for re-

writing the constitution. He (Mr. L.) did no such Mr. Smith would vote for taking up the resolution of the gentleman from Richmond. This was the eighty first day of the session, at an expense of \$40,000, and but three amendments had been made to the Constitution.

The question recurring on the adoption of the motion, the yeas and nays were demanded, and it was carried in the affirmative, yeas, 56; nays, 43, as fol-

YEAS-Messrs. Arrington, Atkinson, Bagley, Battle, of E., Bunting, Caldwell, Cunningham, Darden, Dickson, Durham, Edwards, Ellison, Fuller, Green, Greenlee, Hargrove, Headen, Hicks, Holmes, Houston, Howard, Johnston, Jones, of C., Kelly. Leak, of A., Leak, of R., Lyon, Mann, McDowell, of B., McDowell, of M. McDuffie, McNeill, of C., McNeill, of H., Michal, Miller, Mosley, Rayner, Reid, Rhodes, Royster, Sanders, Schenck, Setzer, Smith, of H., Smith, of J., Strange, Strong, of M., Strong, of W. Sutherland, Thompson, Thornton, Walton, Washington, Williams, Williamson, and Wooten—56.

NAYS-Messrs. Allison, Armfield, Badger, Barnes, Batchelor, Battle, of W., Berry, Bond, Brodnax, Bryson, Calloway, Cannon, Christian, Dick, Douthitt. Eller, Ferebee, Foster, of A., Foster, of R., Gilmer, Graham, Hamlin, Hearne, Holden, Jones, of R., Kittrell, Long, Meares, Merritt, Mitchell, Osborne, Penland, Ruffin, Shipp, Smith, of M., Speed, Starbuck, Thomas, of C., Thomas, of J., Turner, Warren, Wil-

son, and Woodfin .- 43. Mr. Leak's resolution to adjourn over on the 17th. and containing a provision for re-assembling at a day subsequent thereto, being now under consideration Mr. Smith, of Halifax, offered an amendment, as a substitute, referring the matter to a select Committee lifetime in maligning, and whom he will again malign | of five, who should report what business was necessary

Dr. Michal offered an amendment as a substitute for both propositions, fixing the day for adjournment sine die on or before Friday the 21st inst.

Mr. Barnes was opposed to all the propositions. He was surprised that his friend from Halifax, should propose any measure whereby five men might be allowed to dictate to the Convention. He was opposed to fixing any day for the adjournment of the Con-

Mr. Badger agreed with his friend from Northampton. He was also opposed to fixing a day. There was no dictation, however, in the proposition to refer, as it was usual to refer such matters to a Committee. Mr. Smith was surprised to find his friend from Northampton in such a fog this morting. Mr. Leak insisted on the adoption of his original

Mr. Barnes thought his friend from Halifax regarded him (Mr. B.) in a fog, only because he was himself looking at things through a hazy atmosphere. He moved to lay the motion and the amendments on the table-but, the yeas and nays being called, Mr. B., by consent, withdrew the motion.

The question recurring on the amendment of Mr.

Mr. Battle of Edgecombe demanded the yeas and Mr. Woodfin thought if it was the purpose of delegates not to touch the Constitution, the Convention might adjourn earlier than the 21st inst. If eastern en thought they were needed at home, in consequence of the invasion on our coast, he for one would stay here and amend the Constitution in their sence. He thought, however, there was much important business to be done, and the time had not ye arrived when they could act understandingly in fixing a day for the final adjournment. The last five days had been spent in effecting a single measure (the Danville connection) and there were other measures, yet to be perfected, equally important. The credit of the State had to be maintained, and if the Banks could not or would not aid the State, the duty of devising ways and means to carry us through the present emergency would devolve upon the Convention. He

oped the amendment would not prevail. Mr. Speed had an amendment which we would offer as a substitute for all the others. Gentlemen said the Convention ought to adjourn because it had sat eighty-one days and spent forty thousand dollars. That amount and more was daily spent elsewhere in seless extravagance-it was even nothing when meat was to be bought. If gentlemen need to go home, in God's name let them go. The State or the Convention would not miss them. He had gone home and stayed at home several days and had returned, but he did not suppose the business of the Convention was retarded by his absence. He concluded by offering his amendment limiting the introduction of new business to certain objects which aid

not reach the ear of the Reporter. Mr. Bond said if the forces at Roanoke Island could not defend that section, he didn't see how the matter could be remedied by members going home. For his part, he was prepared to sit here and vote as calmly as if there was no fleet in our waters. If all the wind spent here in debating questions of adjournment had been applied properly to a mill, it would have ground flour enough to supply the army or drive the Yankee fleet from our coast. He moved to lay the resolution and amendment on the table. Motion rejected-yeas

Mr. Badger moved to refer to a select committee of five, and on that motion, Mr. Holmes called for the yeas and nays, and the

motion to refer prevailed-yeas, 56; nays, 40. Mr. Ferebee, from the Committee on military affairs, to whom had been referred certain special matters connected with the bounty of volunteers, reported a general ordinance theren

Mr. Armfield, from the Committee on distilleries, made a report requesting to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Mr. Rayner, by consent, offered a resolution concerning the financial condition of the State. The resolution directs the State Treasurer to invite the Presidents of the several Banks to meet in Raleigh for a conference, in order to ascertain what the Banks will do in relation to the Treasury notes, or what they can do to aid the State. On motion, the votes were suspended, and the res-

olution was adopted. The President anaounced the order of the day.

Judge Howard moved to postpone, in order to take up the report of the Committee on military affairs-Judge Osborne thought the matter ought to be

considered in secret session. Judge Howard thought otherwise. Judge Badger agreed with Judge Osborne.

A motion to go into secret session prevailed, and the doors were closed.

EIGHTEENTH DAY, SATURDAY, Feb. 8, 1862. The only business worth recording transacted by the Convention was the passage of an ordinance authorizing and requiring the Magistrates of the several counties to call a special session of the County courts on the first Monday in May next, for the purpose of levying the County tax, in conformity with the charges made in the revenue law by the Convention .-This ordinance does not apply to the counties in which the regular sessions of the county courts are held during the month of May or the first Monday of

Mr. Rayner, from the Committee on Firstice of was damaged and so crippled that she had to be haul- twenty cents per gallon on all spirituous liquors dis-

An ordinance was also passed authorizing the Adjutant General to pay the troops composing the 38th regiment from the time of their enrolment. The consideration of the Military ordinance was postponed till Monday next.

North Carolina's Quota of Confederate

The following is a copy of the "ordinance to raise North Carolina's Quota of Confederate troops," reported by the Committee on military affairs, Geo. Howard, Jr., Chairman.

AN ORDINANCE TO RAISE AND ORGANIZE NORTH CAROLINA'S QUOTA OF CONFEDERATE TROOPS. Be it ordained &c., That during the existing war with the United States, the Governor be, and hereby authorized to keep in the service of the Con-

federate States a force of not less than thirty-five nor

more than sixty regiments of soldiers. The said

force to be enlisted under the following rules and reg-

1. Each regiment which has not been already crganized shall conform in its organization in all respects to the rules and regulations of the Confederate States, as to the number and kind of officers, noncommissioned officers and privates which it may contain. The said regiments shall be infantry, cavalry, riflemen or artillerists, as the Governor may determine, and he shall have power to cause the same to be armed and equipped, and also supplied until he shall deem them prepared to enter the Confederate service, and shall then tender them for such service; and all sums of money necessary that for purpose, he shall have power to draw from the Public Treasury: provided it shall be the duty of the Governor to make arrangements at the earliest practicable day, with the Confederate States to arm, equip and subsist such troops as many be raised for the service of the said Confederate States while being organized for such service, at the

ment of the Confederate Army. 2. The troops now in service for three years or the war shall be deemed a portion of said force, and in raising the remainder, the counties of their residence, at the time of their enlistment, shall have cridit for

expense of said Confederate States, under such rules

and regulations as may be prescribed for the govern-

3. All enlistments shall be for two years: Provided however. That persons heretofore in service shall have credit for the time they have actually served.

4. The Governor shall require each Captain in the service, on or before the \_\_\_\_ day of\_\_\_\_, to return to the Adjutant General a list of all the officers and men under his command, with the county of the residence of each at the time of his entry into service.

5. The Governor shall require each commanding officer of a regiment, battalion or independent company of volunteers for 12 months, to have distributed to his command, the terms proposed by the Confederate States and this State for voluntary re-enlistment (the same having been printed and furnished to said commandants by order of the Governor,) and five days after said distribution, to take a list of all such officers and privates as are willing to re-enlist, and return the same to the Adjutant General's office, and the signatures of the persons re-enlisting shall be as binding as if they had been re-mustered into service.

6. Volunteer companies now in service, re-enlisting, may retain their present organization or re-organize, 7. Volunteers re-enlisting not by companies, shall be thrown into companies, and proceed to elect their

company commissioned officers, who shall be com-

missioned by the Governor. 8. Should a sufficient number of troops not be tendered under the foregoing provisions, the Governor shall call upon the counties to furning either by volunteering or drafting the necessary number of troops, according to white population, (after crediting them with their troops already in service for three years or the war, and their volunteers under this ordinance) to

complete their respective quotas. 9. The drafts shall be made from the entire militay population of the several counties, between the ages of 18 and 45, (with the exception of the exemptions hereinafter specified,) and each captain's district shall be credited with the number it has furnished previous thereto: Provided, however, That in each county drafted the unmarried men shall be first exhausted before the married men shall be made liable to the same: And Provided further, That it may be lawful for any one so drafted to tender to the commander of the regiment a substitute for himself, if he desires so to do, and if said substitute is received by said commander, the person drafted shall be excused from going into actual service, and shall return to the body of the

10. The Adjutant General shall accompany each call upon a county for its quota, with a list of all the volnteers from said county, officers and who have failed to re-enlist, and the same shall embodied with the militia and be subject to draft as other citizens of the State: Porcubal, honoscer, That when drafted, they shall only be required to serve for two years, including the time they have been in actu-

11. The Governor shall throw into companies all persons drafted under the provisions of this ordinance. and appoint over them the necessary commissioned

12. All field officers shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the consent of a board of one from each judicial district in the State, to be chosen by this

13. After the original organization, all vacancies shall be filled by promotion, according to grade and seniority, except in case of disability or incompetency : Provided however, That the Governor be authorized to depart from the prescibed rule, where any person may be especially distinguished by his commanding general for great merit or some signal act of milltary skill or prowess.

14. The following persons shall be exempt from draft: All ministers of the gospel, the officers, judicial and executive, of the Confederate States, the foregoing resolutions, and pledge himself to abide by Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, the Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, High Sheriffs, all the necessary employees of Railroad companies, all telegraph operators, all stage drivers and mail carriers employed in carrying the Confederate States' mail, one experiened practicing physician for every thousand of the aggregate population, (to be decided by lot,) the superintendent, assistant physic an, and necessary attendants of the Insane Asylum.

THE HOUR OF TRIAL .- As the Louisville Courier truly remarks, the hour of trial has come. In a few days-perhaps sooner-the gathered hosts of the usurper and despot are moving forward from the Atlantic to the Mississippi. Nothing but the special interposition of Almighty God can avert the horrible consequences of great battles fought Soon the boom of cannon will pass from hill-top to hill-top, along the vast line of military operations; and the rattle of musketry, the clash of bayonets, the shricks of the ounded and the groans of the dying, the shouts of victors and the curses of the vanquished, and high above all the wail of the wislows and the cry of orphans, will fill the intervening valleys; and be the result what it may, the land will be clothed in gloom, covered with desolate homes, and filled with suffering.

being pressed forward by the enemy be beaten, the war will be at an end-another effort to crush out the South will not be made. If one or more of them shall be successful, the contest will be renewed with redoubled fury everywhere, new life will be given to the war, and new scenes of blood will burst upon the startled vision. The disaster at Drainsville, and the repulse of Crittenden, admonish us that the conflict must be bloody and desperate, that at many places it will be doubtful, and that we should be prepared for reverses and at least partial defeats.

The great strategic positions occupied by the Confederate generals can never be taken by the enemy, Bowling Green, Columbus and Manassas, we believe, can defy the numbers, skill and resources of the North now and forever. But there are intervening points. important, but not vital, where our defences are weak. and our means of resistance inadequate; and at these the Federals may achieve such successes aswill give encouragement to the people of their section, sustain the Administration for a time, and stimulate their Generals to renewed efforts to bind upon their laws the laurels of victory.

There is bloody work to be done.' Let none underheart be steeled and every muscle set; for the danger is at hand, the day of trial is upon us we must be worthy of the cause we have espoused, or pay the penalty in the harrors of a prolonged contest brought ar homes, -- Men

N. C. RAHLBOAD, -Mr. Casasers having resigned Mr. Thomas Webb, of Hillsbord, has been elected President of the N. C. Railroad.



WEDNESDAY, February 12, 1869

JOHN SPELMAN, PRINTER TO THE STATE

AND AUTHORIZED PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE CON-

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

Semi-Weekly, per annum..... Weekly.....

Notice to Subscribers.

The STATE JOURNAL is conducted on the Cash principal

No paper will hereafter be sent without the money and pany the order; and in all cases names of subscribers be stricken off at the date of expiration of their sub-

tions—unless renewed previously. We are compelled enforce this rule in all cases, and no friend can gran A cross mark on the wrapper or on the margins the paper, denotes that the subscriber's time is nearing Look out for the cross mark and renew.

Our Mext Governor.

Who shall be the next Governor of North Cars. ina, from the 1st of January, 1863? Are way have a contest to give the answer to this question Have we parties in the State ?- and if not, shall " pursue a course in the selection of our Governor will will end in the establishment of parties and part lines? These questions demand the most serious

consideration in the present crisis of the country. We take it that the successful prosecution of the war is the end and aim of every man in the State. and to this end nothing is so essential as a unity of feeling and of purpose among the people of the State This taken as true, it would be the height of fully and wickedness to enter upon a contest for the office w Governor with a certainty of arraying the people against each other, and begetting a spirit of buter contention and strife.

The question then is, how can a G werner be elected without a contest? From the best consileration we have been able to give the subject the following plan is suggested, and it is respectfully submitted

to the press and the people for their considerations We think the following resolutions, introduced into the Convention, by Mr. Jones, of Rowan, on the 221 of last November, and unanimously adapted by that

body, would constitute a platform upon which is friend of the South can object to stand: Resolved, That we, the Delegates of the people of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, entertain an andin shed confidence in the justice of the cause for which have taken up arms, and we hold it to be the duty of cople of these Southern States to maintain and whole that cause with all the means they can command; that it

behalf of the people of North Carolina we declare to a sister States of this Confederace and to the most in measure of less no sacrifice of life of property privation, or want, or suffering, shall cause us to shrin from the performance of our whole duty in the achieve ment of our Independence. Resolved. That from the cruel and barbarous manner in which our enemies have carried on this war-a war in which aged and dignified men and helpless women have

been seized, and without accusation or warrant of author cast into prison-in which private property has been wan tonly destroyed-in which robbery and arson are the propal means of aggression, and in which servile insurn has been proclaimed, we are convinced that there is a atibility" between such a people and our at that for the independence we have asserted we will

Resolved, That we have full confidence, in the wisdom, ntegrity and patriotism of the President of the Confederation ate States, and we congratulate him and our whole comtry upon the success with which he has administered the

Resolved. That to the officers and soldiers who have gone forth to meet the dangers of this war, we are under a deep debt of gratitude for the valor and fortitude with which they have defended us from the assaults of our enemies and illustrated the glory of our arms.

Then let a Convention of the people be called at such time and place as may be designated, to be composed of delegates selected by the people of the several counties on, say, the basis of representation in the House of Commons—each county selecting a number of delegates equal to the number of members sho sends to the Commons-with one alternate for each, and no more. These delegates, when assembled, can then select a candidate for Governor, requiring only that he unequivocally endorse the sentiments of the them, in letter and spirit, in administering the duties of the office to which it is proposed to elevate him -This done, let the delegates go home, and let the candidate selected stay at home and make no canvass, and when election day comes the people will cast that suffrages for him in a body, and shake hands over the act like a band of brothers, for the first time in

the history of the State. This, then, is our plan, plainly state l, in as few words as we could employ. Without a word of c.m. ment we submit it to the press and the people and we will cheerfully submit to their decision.

We learn from various sources, that Hon. A. H. Arrington is endeavoring to injure the State Journal by whispering into the ear of the mastispecting. insinuations intended to prejudice us. If Mr. Arrington has any complaints to make against the State Journal, or its editors, the more manly and honorable course would be to make them publishy or to us in person. instead of whispering them into the ear of our friends. This is the day of trial. If the grand armies now | We prefer an open enemy, and so, too, do the people. Mr. Arrington can have the use of our columns to make public his complaints;

The communication of "A. M. J." from Mar nassas, has been received. It is well written, abounds in most excellent reflections; but it is such as we cannot find space for in the present crowded State of our columns. Our correspondent can write a very good letter, and if he will confine houseif to items of news, which are so eagerly sought after, by the general reader, he can be of essential service to us and can always command a space for his letters. We shall look forward to the receipt of a news-letter.

TARBORO'.- The Southerner publishes the statistics of the town of Tarboro,' Edgecombe county, from which it appears to be quite a place. The populationof the town and immediate vicinity is given at about 1000. All the usual professions appear to be tepret sented there, and the stores include almost every branch estimate its importance or its difficulties. Let every of trade. It has a stram grist and saw mill, and representatives of all the usual handicrafts; a water proof cloth manufactory; an oil cloth manufactory; a Confederate cap manufactory; a cotton-seed oil, mill; and, strange to relate, it has one of those rare institutions, a whichen make. But besides all these, Tarboro contams as much intelligence, refinement and wealth as most places of its dimensions.