

The State Journal.

JOHN SPELMAN, PRINTER TO THE STATE,

AND AUTHORIZED PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE CONFEDE

RATE STATES OF AMERICA. WEDNESDAY, April 30, 1862.

Terms of the State Journal.

We beg to remind our friends that our paper is conducted on the cash system. The cash must accompany the order in every case.

Semi-Weekly, per annum......\$4 00

Notice to Subscribers.

The STATE JOURNAL is conducted on the Cash principle. No paper will hereafter be sent without the money accompany the order; and in all cases names of subscribers will be stricken off at the date of expiration of their subscriptions—unless renewed previously. We are compelled to enforce this rule in all cases, and no friend can grumble

A cross mark on the wrapper or on the margin of the paper, denotes that the subscriber's time is nearly out Look out for the cross mark and renew.

THE IMMUNITY from fighting in defence of the country, claimed by members of the Society of Friends, familiarly known as Quakers, is a question worthy of serious and dispassionate consideration. "The Declaration of Rights," so far as it goes, is against it. "No man or set of men are entitled to exclusive or separate emoluments, or privileges from the community, but in consideration of public services." This language is absolute. To ascertain whether it is applicable, we have only to enquire : First, can a religious sect be described by a "set of men?" Secondly, is immunity from fighting, in case of invasion or insurrection, "an exclusive privilege?"

We think the affirmative of these questions are axioms. We will not stop to quibble over the difference in signification between sect and set, leaving that to the student and his lexicographer. The simplest mind will readily perceive that, without a "set of men," no sects could exist. Then it would seem very plain that no "sect" of men, as well as no "set of men" are entitled "to exclusive or separate emoluments or privileges from the community, but in consideration of public services," and, if only in consideration of public services, certainly not in consideration of religious tenets. And as some will deny that immunity from fighting, in case of invasion or insurrection, is an "exclusive privilege," surely none will claim that any sect or set of men ought to enjoy it.

But this construction of the "Bill of Rights" is strengthened and confirmed by the 34th section of the constitution which places all denominations of christians on the broadest equality, strictly prohibiting the preference to one over another. Its language is explicit enough. It says:

"There shall be no establishment of any one religious church or denomination, in this State, in preference to any other."

And while it justly provides that "all persons shall be at liberty to exercise his own mode of worship" there is not a word in it which can be construed into a nullification of that divine law, promulged by the Supreme law giver, who never did injustice to any, and who told his countrymen according to the flesh, to "render unto Casar the things that are Casar's, and nato God the things that are God's!"

The Delaration of Rights and the Constitution of the State both denying to Quakers the immunity from bearing arms which they claim, and the divine law enjoining upon them, in common with all other citizens, the duty of defending the State against its enemies, in return for the protection which they rec ive, is it expedient to exempt them by legislative enactment? We hold that it is not only inexpedient, but that it is granting them an "exclusive privilege" contrary to the letter and spirit of the fundamental law of the land, by which all other sects are governed.

We are relieved from examining the subject further, by the announcement, at our table, that the assembled learning and wisdom of the State, known as the Convention, in one of its anomalous freaks, and for want of something useful to do, has just taken action upon the ordinance by engrafting upon it an amendment exempting Quakers from military duty on 'condition that each member, within the military age, shall pay a tribute of one hundred dollars into the State Treasury, or serve in the salt works or the hospitals during the war. The commutation, we suppose, is better than nothing, on the principle that a half loaf is better than no bread; but we can't see into the reason of the thing. The very fact that the Convention subjects them to pay a penalty denies them the right to claim the immunity for which that penalty may be regarded as an equivalent. Then, this immunity is not granted them as of right, nor yet of grace, nor withal of conscience, but as a matter of purchase. Then, if Quakers be allowed to purchase this immunity, why may not Episcopalians, Baptists, Presbyterians, Catholics, Masons, Odd Fellows, Union men and Secessionists? Nay, why may not every poltroon in the land who can fork over his hundred dollars to the Treasurer of the State? The absurdity of such legislation is so palpable as to arrest the attention of every thinking mind. The Quaker i outraged by allowing him the exercise of his conscientious scruples only for a compensation; while, at the same time, he has conferred on him an "exclusive privilege" expressly forbidden by the Constitu-

tion. It is said the ordinance will pass! A FRIEND writing us from "Camp, near Kinston," on the 22nd, gives us an account of the late skirmish at "Gillet's house" which does not differ materially from that which we have already published, except that he puts down the number of the enemy at 350, "including a Colonel, a Lt. Colonel and a Major." Having conversed with the quide and with those who visited Gillet's, the day after the fight, we think the number of the enemy is exaggerated, and we can't well see how anybody could have ascertained with such accuracy the rank of the officers commanding. This may all be so, however, and we therefore make the statement, but we deem it unnecessary to publish the whole account sent us, for the reasons above set

CONFEDERATE MINSTRELS,-These popular favorites are amongst us again, with additional attractions. They appear for the first time, since Burnside made them leave Newbern and their battery in a hurry, on Wednesday, (to-morrow) night, at Phillips' Hall. Of course the Hall will be crowded. See bills and programme.

THE CONVENTION .- This body is getting along pretty smoothly if not very wisely. Their proceedings are recorded pretty fully up to Monday evening, to the exclusion of more interesting matter, but their constituents want to know what they are doing, and

must be gratified. It will be seen by a memorial from the citizens of Rutherford that the good people of that county are tired of the Convention and wish it to resolve itself as speedily as possible into its primitive elements and each member return to his plow or his gun. Rutherford county is not alone in this matter, since almost every member we talk with says that himself and his people are imbued with the same sentiment.

The Quaker exemption ordinance has not yet passed and is elsewhere alluded to as one of the most bungling and inconsistent acts of legislation ever attempted to be put upon the Statute book of any State.

Since the Convention refused to Gov. Clark his constitutional right to continue in office until the first day of January, we are glad to see that they have adopted the plan of filling that important office, recommended by this paper, and allowed the people to elect one in his stead. The election will take place at the usual time and the Governor elect will qualify and enter on the duties of his office on the second Monday of September proximo, and continue in office until his successor be qualified.

The time for receiving the returns from camp has been extended to two weeks from the day of election which is a wise provision; but it might be well also to provide that, in case the soldiers be deprived of the opportunity to vote on the day indicated, they be allowed to vote on the next convenient day thereafter. The reasons for this are obvious and need not be stated. Every contingency by which our gallant men in the field might be deprived of their vote ought to be provided against.

Judge Howard's resolution to adjourn sine die next Saturday has been tabled by a vote of 42 to 40-we call attention to the ayes and noes on this question.

Mr. Green seems to think that Gov. Clark has efused and neglected to defend the State and its inerests; but, we regard the words as spoken in the heat of debate. Mr. Green will find it difficult to prove this. Gov. Clark, like other men, may have been guilty of blunders and may have done some things that had better remained undone, and refused to do others which perhaps ought to hove been done, but that he wilfully refused and neglected to defend the State and its interests, to the best of his ability, no sane man will believe. Does Mr. Green forget that the beople of Newbern refused and neglected to furnish negroes to construct defences for that town and its interests? It is easier to prefer charges than to refute thein. Judge Howard's ordinance proposing to pay \$50 bounty to 12 months' volunteers continued in service under the Conscription act, is a salutary and beneficent measure; and, with the lights before us, ought to pass. For further details we must refer the reader to the record itself.

Effect of the Conscription Law on Volunteers.

To Correspondents .- In answer to several correspondents writing to us for information as to the effect of the new Army Law on the companies not yet offered to or received by the Governor, and in reference to its effect upon the bounty authorized by this State in addition to that offered by the Confederate

1st. Every company received by the State will receive the \$50 State bounty. The bounty from the Confederate States will be paid as soon as the compaby or regiment is transferred to their service.

2d. All companies authorized by the Governor to be recruited, prior to the passage of the Conscription Law, will be received by the Governor. The Conscription law was ratified on Monday the 14th and signed by the President on the 16th inst.-we think.

For further particulars we refer to the Instructions issued by the Secretary of War, to be found in our pa-

We will take pleasure in answering questions on this or other subjects at any time. Since the foregoing was written a General Order has been issued on the subject, which will be found

in another column.

More Caucusing.

We are good hands at guessing, generally. We now 'gness" that Holden's foul breath has sickened unto death, gubernatorially, Mr. Graham, and that he won't run. What then? Are the "destructives" going to give up the contest they had resolved upon, and like patriots, sink personal and party considerations, and join their brethren in the election of a Governor without a contest? We are sorry to say for them, They will not! We "guess," John Pool has been selected by the caucus, and will be the party hack. "Mark what we say !"

One more "guess." Should John Pool permit himself to be thus used, he will be defeated by 13,000 majority. Mr. Pool knows our ability at guessing.

Rev Mr. Burwell Temple desires us to state that if ten companies of artillery can be raised, one for each district in the State, that he will subscribe \$100 each to three companies, \$300 in all, for their equipment. Mr. Temple heretofore subscribed \$100 to the Raleigh artillery, and his purse has ever been open when called upon to assist in furnishing the sinews of war.

WHERE IS FORT PILLOW?-This fort, which the telegraph advises us, the Federals have commenced bombarding, is thus described by a camp correspond-

Fort Pillow is on the Tennessee side of the Mississippi, about twenty miles from Randolph, and about eighty-five miles above Memphis. It is an immense entrenched camp, situated in the midst of the hilliest of the Tennessee hills. The fortifications on the river consist of a rifle battery (six 32-pounders) on the bluff and the water battery below, thirteen 32-pounders, smooth bore, and one 11-inch columbiad, now being mounted. A deep-ditch, rampart and military road extend from the river front on the right to the river front on the left, in the form of a horse shoe. The Memphis Acalanch, referring to the attack on

Fort Pillow, says: We feel not much alarmed for the safety of Memphis. Our works at Fort Pillow are such as to satisfy our people that the flotilla of gunboats, etc., of the gnemy cannot pass it. We give this as the intelli-

gent conviction of our citizens. "A Little More Grape.".

We want lead-lead for bullets; bullets for enemies. Accordingly General Beauregard has made to our citizens/the following appeal (as he did when he wanted bells for cannon) for all the lead they can possibly

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,

Corinth, Mississippi, March 31, 1862. Sin: General Beauregard justructs me, in reply to your letter of the 25th inst., to say that our countrymen of the Valley of the Mississippi may indeed render material aid by converting all the lead piping and house roofing they can possibly spare into bullets, to be aimed at our wickedly impelled invaders. Only by lead and stee, wielded by men resolute and bent on independence, can our homes and warehouses be now defended from the agrarian hordes mustering for, and incited by, the rich spoils these homes and warehouses promise if we are defeated.

Respectfully, your obedient servant. THOMAS JORDAN. Acting Adjutant-General.

To Mr. J. T. TREZEANT, Memphis, Acting Ord-

The Conscription Act. The following regulations of the War Departme in relation to the act of Congress known as the Conscription Act, are published by authority, for the information of the public:

1-ENBOLLMENT AND DISPOSITION OF RECRUITS. 1. An officer not below the rank of Major will be detailed for each State to take charge of the enrollment, mustering in, subsistence, transportation, and disposition of the recruits raised under this act.

2. Application will be made immediately to the Governors of the several States for permission to employ State officers for said enrollments, and in case such permission be not granted, officers of the army will be selected by the Department to perform that duty, under such regulations as may be prescribed .-Where State officers are employed, the regulations of the respective States in regard to military enrollment will be observed, as far as applicable,

3. The enrolled men in each State will be collected in camps of instruction by the officers in command of the reciuits, the said camps to be selected with reference to health, and the facilities for obtaining subsistence and transportation. The number of these camps shall not exceed two in each State, without authority from the department, and to each will be

allowed a quartermaster and a commissary.

4. The commandants of the camps of instruction in the several States will call upon the Generals commanding the military departments in which their camps may be situated, for competent drill officers to instruct the recruits, and will prepare them for the field as rapidly as possible. They will cause them to be promptly vaccinated, and in ordering them to the field will, as far as practicable, prefer those who have passed through the usual camp diseases. They will establish hospitals in connection with their camps, and make requisiton for such medical atttendance and

stores as may be required.
5. The commandants of regiments battalions, squadrons and unattached companies, in service on the 16th inst., will send copies of their muster rolls to the commandant of the proper camp of instruction in their respective States, with officers to take charge of such recruits as may be furnished to said corps.-The said commandants will apportion the recruits among such corps in proportion to the deficiency of each, except when otherwise specially directed by the department, alloting, as far as practicable, to each such corps the men from the regions of country in which it has been raised. They will, from time to time, send off such bodies of recruits as are ready for the field, and will report on the first Monday of every mouth the number of recruits in camp, their condition. the number sent off during the month, and the regiments and corps to which they were sent. . .

6. The commandants of regiments and corps wil listribute the recruits among their several companies, and in such as have not the number of companies allowed by law to a regiment, the said commandants may organize the required number of new companies. after first filling up the existing companies to the minimum numbers required by law-that is to say. for each company of infantry, 64 privates; of caval ry, 60 privates; of artillery, 70 privates.

3. The recruits will be apportioned among the several arms of service, according to their respective wants, consulting as far as practicable the preference of the men. Where a greater number offer for a particular arm than can be assigned to it, the distribution will be determined by lot; but recruits for the cavalry will only be taken from those who furnish their

II .- Volunteers for enlisting corps. . . 8. Persons liable to minitary service under the above Act, not in service on the 16th of April, and wishing to volunteer in any particular company in the Confederate service on the 16th day of April, may report themselves prior to their enrolment at a camp of instruction within their respective States, where they will be enrolled, prepared for the field, and sent to the said company until the same shall be filled up.
9. Recruiting officers may be detailed, with the the permission of the Genera's commanding military depactments, by the commandants of regiments and corps, and sent to their respective States for the purpose of receiving for such regiments and corps, in conformity with recruiting regulations heretofore adopted (General Order No. 6,) volunteers desiring to join them. Such volunteers may be assembled at the camps of instruction in their respective States, prepared for the field, and sent to their respective regi-ments and corps until the same shall be filled up; or, if ready for the field, may be ordered directly to their corps by the officer so recruiting them.

III-VOLUNTEER CORPS HERETOFORE AUTHORIZED. 10. Persons liable to military service under this act, and not in service on the 16th day of April, may, until the 17th day of May next, volunteer in corps heretofore authorized to be raised by the Secretary of War, or by the Executive of any State, as part of the quota thereof, in pursuance of a call made upon such State by the President. Persons authorized to raise such corps, who may not on that day have the necessary number of men enrolled and mustered into service according to the terms of their authority, will proceed with their men to a camp of instruction in their respective States, and will deliver their muster rolls to the commandant thereof.

11. The commandants of such corps as are completed on or before the 17th day of May, and not otherwise ordered, will report to the commandants of the recruits of their respective States, and with their corps will be placed by him in a camp of instruction, and reported immediately to the department. Such corps will be under the command of the commandants of recruits, in their respective States, and will be prepared for the field in like manner with the recru ts, until removed from the camp. They will only be moved under orders from the department, from the Commanding General of the army, or in urgent cases, from the Commanding General of the military department in which the camps may be situated; and in such cases report will immediately be made to the department by the golden calf. The success of our struggle may depend

officer in command of the camp.

IV.—ADDITIONAL CORPS—GUERRILLA SERVICE. 12. Under the prohibition of this act against the organization of new corps, no further authority for that purposee can be given, except that specially provided for in the act of Congress, entitled "An Act o organize bands of Partisan Rangers." For this latter purpose, application must be made through the Commanding Generals of the military departments in which the said corps are to be employed.

V .- REORGANIZATION OF TWELVE MONTHS CORPS. 13. All regiments, oattalions, squadrons, and companies of twelve months volunteers, will reorganize within forty days from the 16th of April, by electing all their officers which they had a right heretofore toelect, and on such days as the brigade commander may prescribe, and the said brigade commanders are hereov ordered to fix and announce the day for such reorganization as soon as practicable. No person who is tobe discharged, under the provisions of the act, will

take part in such election. 14. The form of holding and certifying the elections will be in conformity with the laws of the State from which the men, or the major part thereof, may tle, says: come; and when the election of field officers is to be made by company officers, the latter will be first elected. All certificates of election will be returned to the Adjutant-General's office, and the officers will be commissioned by the President. They will however, on receiving a copy of the certificate of election immediately enter upon duty. Officers not reelected will be relieved from duty, and the brigade commander will return their names to the Depart-

VI -CORPS BAISED FOR LOCAL DEFENCE. 15. Corps raised for local defence will retain their organization during the term of such enlistment, unless previously disbanded; but members of such corps may voiunteer into corps for general service as hereinabove provided.

VII. - DISCHARGES. 16. When any company now in service for twelve months shall before the 16th day of July next, attain the maximum numbers prescribed by this act, without including the men under 18, and over 35 years of age, all such men may be discharged, and such of them as remain in service on the said day, will, upon their application, be then discharged, whether such maximum be attained or not.

VIII .- TRANSFERS. 17. The right to change company or corps in virtue of re-enlistment ceases to exist by the repeal of all laws in regard to re-enlistment; but transfers of individuals or of companies may be made as heretofore, within the discretion of the department.

IX. SUBSTITUTES. 18. When any person liable to military duty under this act, bu toot yet mustered into service in any company, desires to furnish a substitute, he shall report himself, with the substitute, to the commandant of a camp of instrustion, and if the substitute be lawfully exempt from military duty, and on examination | Major. Well done, 37th.

by a surgeon or assistant surgeon be pronounced sound, and in all respects fit for military service, he may be accepted and enrolled, and the person furnishing such substitutes may be discharged by the commandant of the camp. But no substitute shall be entitled to transportation or other allowance at the expense of the Government until so accepted and en-

19. Persons claiming exemption from military duty under this act, shall be required by the enrolling offi cer to make oath that they are lawfully exempt under the act of Congress, and shall be furnished by him with a certificate of such exemption.

The Troubles in Madison. Things in the adjoining county of Madison grow no better fast. Since President Davis declared martial law over East Tennessee, the disaffected men of that region have been flocking by hundreds into the Laurel mountains, and it is now positively asserted that not less than from six hundred to a thousand of these renegades have crowded into Madison county. A foray from the region occupied by them was made some nights since into a settlement known as "Wallen Laurel," where the people are generally true and loyal, and one citizen named Davis brutally murdered for refusing to give up his gun, and all the inhabi-tants robbed of whatever valuables they possessed.— Two volunteers belonging to Col. Caleman's battalion were overtaken in the road and shamefully treated having their heads shaved. &c.

The greatest excitement and indignation prevails throughout this whole country, not only on account of outrages already committeed, but also in view of the threats of these desperadoes to burn and lay waste the whole country.

In response to an appeal from Capt. Lawrence Al-len, of Madison, for help, Capt. W. W. McDowell promptly raised a company here on Sunday last, and moved off on Monday morning. Capt. Hardy's Artillery company, under the command of Lieut. Deave:, (Capt. Hardy being sick,) left on Tuesday; and the Reems' Creek company, Capt. J. T. Weaver, and Flat Creek Company, Capt. W. M. Weaver, promptly repaired to Marshall. The entire militia of Madison was ordered to assemble at Marshall on Tuesday last, and the militia of Buncombe have been ordered to meet here to-day. Several companies from Yancey will also, we learn, be on hand, if the affair continues to wear its present serious aspect. Maj. Mark Erwin is at Marshall. Col. W. R. West is in com-

We alluded last week to a fight on Laural between the tories and some Tennessee troops. We regret to learn that several of our men were killed, and the rest compelled to retreat, being largely outnumbered. From the formidable preparations being made, we are inclined to think that if the invaders can be

mand of the nilitia of this county.

brought to "the scratch" they will receive such a ohastisement as they are not likely soon to forget. Should we receive any intelligence of an important character in a day or two, we will communicate it to our readers in an Extra. - Asheville Nows.

We learn that the foregoing is based upon a state of things more imaginary than real. On the appearance of our troops at one of the points it was found that the Union men had fled, and on being scut after and their arms demanded, they were promptly given up. There are no tories from Tennessee in that neighborhood, as reported, and the killing of Davis and the shaving of the heads of Colonel Coleman's men, seem to be the result of drunkenness rather than of disloyalty. Matters are represented to us as being all quiet in the region of Laurel .- EDS. STATE

Our Enemies.

The Confederates States have four distinct classes of

1. The government and people of the United States are our enemies. But they are open enemies. They meet us upon the field with arms in their hands, and make war upon us. They shoot down our soldiers, burn our houses, destroy our property, and steal our negroes. We know where to find, and how to deal with such an enemy. 2. The second class of enemies are the croakers-

the long-faced men of faint hearts and weak nerves. who go up and down the country, seeking to impart their own despondency and cowardice to all with whom they come in contact. Weak of purpose, faint of heart, and cowardly in spirit, they would destroy the confidence of everybody else, and abandon everything to the Federals. We would suggest to have petticoats put upon those miserable creatures, and curls hung about their craven foreheads, but for the insult we should thereby offer to our brave women. 3. The speculators and extortioners constitute the third class of enemies. These characters operate upon the necessities of the country. They are interested in the war, inasmuch as it enables them to make money. Beyond this they care but little who wins or who loses. They set no fixed price upon what they have to sell. Their price is all they can get. The purchaser may be a poor man, a needy woman, a destitute soldier or the widow of some brave fellow who has fallen in battle with his feet to the foe. Still, if the extortioner can grind out of her five dollars pe bushel for salt, he takes it; if ten dollars, he takes it; if a thousand dollars, still he would take it. As between him aud a Lincolnite, we have infinitely more respect for the latter. The one is an open enemy, and meets you on the field; the other is a secret for who takes advantage of your necessities, and seeks to undermine the cause by oppressing the people and sapping the foundations of our strength.

4. The fourth and last class of enemies to the Con-

federate cause are those pimps and operators in money who seek to depreciate the currency of the government. These people worship at the shrine of the upon the confidence of our people in the currency provided by the government; yet, if they can gain anything by destroying that confidence they do not hesitate to do it. They are as ready to speculate on the faith of the people and the patriotism of the country as an honest man would be upon the products of the land. Place the success of our cause in one scale and greed and gain in the other, and they would not be long in deciding which they would take. The man who tears up a railway track is no greater enemy to the public than the one who destroys the oil by which the machinery is lubricated, and without which it cannot be operated. So, too, the man who destroys the confidence of the public in the currency of the government is as much an enemy as the spy who carries intelligence to the adversasy.

Such are the enemies of the Confederate cause. Let them be watched everywhere. They are the aiders and abettors of the North, and should be so regarded and treated .- Memphis Appeal.

THE PLAN OF THE BATTLE OF CORINTH,-A COTrespondent, writing from Corinth about the great bat-

The plan of the battle, which we understand is due to the genius of General Beauregard, is the strongest one known in military science. It was composed of three parallel lines-the front, centre and rear; each line having its centre and two flanks. The reserve was attached to the rear line, and the artillery placed n position between the front and centre. General Hardee commanded the front line, General Bragg the second, and General Polk the third; Generals Johnston and Beauregard remaining with the reserve .-General Bragg also had command of the artillery, Gen. Trudeau acting under him.

The writer also gives the annexed brief outline of the ground upon which the fighting took place, and ts location as regards the Tennnessee river and

The position occupied by the enemy was at a point called Shiloh, which is composed of an old church and a frame house, distant three and a half miles from the river at Pittsburg Landing. Pittsburg Landing is the place where most all the Federals landed and where they kept their reserve in men, guns and stores of all descriptions under protection of their gunboats and in sight of their transports. Their camps extended from the river out to Shiloh and two miles beyond, being almost an uninterrupted line of camps for a distance of five miles.

WELL DONE, 37TH .- We learn that the 37th N C. Troops re-organized for the war, with only 35 exceptions, and before their twelve month's time was more than half expired, and before the passage of the conscription law. The officers are C. C. Lee, Colonel; W. M. Barber, Lieut. Colonel; C. R. Hickerson,

EXACTLY RIGHT.—The Statesville Express administers the following timely rebuke to those papers

who are always finding fault with the Government and the action of Government officers. We commend it to the especial attention of the Raleigh Standard:

It is evident to every reflecting mind that the course which a few papers in the Confederacy, are pursuing is calculated to injure seriously, if not ruin, the success of tae Southern cause. By their injudi-cious course they are doing more to aid Lincoln than they are to aid the South. We do not expect President Davis, or any other man, to be free from faults and perfect in judgment. We never believed that secession was the proper remedy for Southern grie-vance, but inasmuch as it has been resorted to, we are for doing everything that will strengthen, and not weaken, the success of the revolution. But how is it with those who are continually endeavoring to create distress in the minds of the people of the Govern-men which alone can afford them protection? Jour-nals published in New York and Boston can do nothing worse, or more injurious to the cause of the South. President Davis may have recommended measures which, upon examination might not appear free from objections, and his agents assume authority which he never delegated to them. But do these afford sufficient reason to tear down and destroy the only fabric under whose roof our liberties and future welfare may hope to find protection. Distrust the Government and what becomes of its currency? millions o which have gone and is daily going into the pockets of the people, who have sold their property for it, to prosecute the war. Destroy the Government, and where do we land? And yet there are men engaged daily in doing all this, who make loud professions of loyalty to the South.

The success of the Southern cause depends upon the friendship and support of the whole people to the Government. This is the foundation upon which to rest the fabric which Southern men are now engaged in building, for the protection of their property, their lives, and their liberties. Let it be finished and tried, and then, if it does not answer the purpose, alter or abolish it. After that, it will be quite time enough to look out for other quarters. If Jeff Davis grows into a Dictator, we can emigrate to Abraham's dominions, and at least choose between two evils.

Domestic enemies are more to be dreaded than foreign foes. There are men who would ship-wreck their country to punish a single individual who had done them an imaginary or real injury, or stepped between their ambition and the object of their desires, or withheld patronage which would fill their coffers.

DIED.

"At Spring Hill, Lenoir County, on the 15th inst., Dr. Thomas Lassiter, aged twenty four years and nine

months." Seldom has Death carried off a more estimable young man in the bloom of life. Knowing him intimately from boyhood, we are enabled to say that he was a gentleman by taste and education, and was destined to be an ornament to his profession had Death spared him. As modest and retiring as he was talented and brave, he returned from New York ere our national difficulties had reached their climax, and, having spent a few weeks at the Springs of his native State, to restore a constitution enervated by study, he volunteered as a private and as a private served his country until the constant decay of his mortal structure foretold its final ruin and permonished him to retire to the old paternal home, which had lavished upon him the choicest luxuries, mental and physical. which unstinted wealth could bestow, wherein to breathe his last. The nature or duration of his disease we have not learned, his death having been announced to us in the few simple words which we have quoted above. The sad announcement will carry a pang of sorrow to many a youthful heart, and will, we hope, influence many of them to prepare to meet him in that happy country, "where the rose is with-out a thorn and the lilly without a bramble."

PHILLIPS' HALL.

Wednesday Evening, April 30.

RETURN OF THE OLD FAVORITES. CONFEDERATE MINSTRELS,



Late of the Richmond Opera House. Also, M'lle AME-LIA WALLACE, the celebrated Tight Rope Performer

THE CONFDEERATE MINSTRELS M'LLE WALLACE

GRAND BILL TO-NIGHT. JIM WOOD AND HARRY MUNTER, THE GREAT SOUTHERN FAVORITES, IN THEIR SIDE-

SPLITTING COMICALITIES.

M'LLE WALKACE IN A FANCY DANCE TO-NIGHT.

April 30. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NORTH CAROLINA, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Raleigh, April 28th, 1862.

General Order, ALL companies authorized by the Governor to be raised prior to the passage of the law known as the "Conscription Bil," must come to Camp Mangum near this city, be-fore the 17th day of May; otherwise they will not be

All those not in by that time will be subject to the War Department under that law, and had better remain at home till ordered by that Department.

By order of Governor Clark, J. G. MARTIN,

Adjutant General. All papers in the State copy twice. April 30, 1862.

Confederate Court for Albemarle District. THE Court for Albemarle District, ordered to be held at Edenton on the Tuesday next after 3rd Monday in May next, will be held at Rocky Mount, Edgecombe county, instead of Edenton; of which all persons interested will take notice.

ASA BIGGS, Judge.

ASA BIGGS, Judge. April 25, 1862

The Standard and Register will publish the above until Court and send their accounts to the Marshal at Court.

Important Notice. OFFICE N. C. RAILBOAD COMPANY,

COMPANY SHOPS, April 4, 1862.

A LL PERSONS OWNING STOCK IN THIS COMpany who have not received their certificates, are requested to apply immediately at this office.

All these holding All those holding scrip which has not been regularly transferred to them on the books, are requested to send in their certificates and have them transferred as required by It is very important to have the list exactly correct before the next annual meeting.

JOHN H. BRYAN, Jr., Sec.

April 9, 1862. BANK CAPE FEAR,

WILMINGTON, APRIL 16, 1862. DIVIDEND NO. 105. A Dividend of 5 per cent. has been declared by this Bank, payable to the Stockholders on the 1st of J. G. BURR, Cash'r.

MRS. DUPRE, will be prepared to entertain a few members of the State Convention. Also, persons by the day or week, visiting the city. The Omnibus passes by her residence, just opposite the Cape Fear Bank. Raleigh, April 9, 1862.

LAND! LAND!!

WE WISH TO SELL A VALUABLE FARM lying within one mile of the Courthouse in the town of Salisbury, containing TWO HUNDRED ACRES, with a large two story DWELLING, negro kitchens, and all necessary out houses, all new, the cleared land is fresh and in good cuttivation, one half the farm is good Creek bottom, SEVENTY-FIVE ACRES OF WOOD LAND. Mr. Reniar, west of Salisbury will shew the place to any person Renier, west of Salisbury will shew the place to any person wishing to see it. For further particulars address either Y. D. DEAN, Statesville, N. C. or R. F. Johnston, Mocksville.

April 16,

NOTICE!

I HAVE on hand from 1000 to 1500 tons of the celebrated Egypt COAL, and 500 bushels of hard COKE, fit for foundry purposes; for sale, at the pit, or can be delivered at Lockville, or at the depot of the Payettville and Western Railroad, or on the N. C. Central Railroad at J. N. CLEGG.

LATEST NEWS.

LATEST.

FORT MACON FALLER! A dispatch to the Governor, after we had gone to press, announces that Fort Macon, after a terrific bombardment of eleven hours, surrendered, with a loss of seven killed and thirty wounded. The garrison were permitted to retire with their side arms .-No statement of the enemy's loss.

NEW ORLEANS has fallen. When or how we can scarcely tell. We need scarcely say we expected and predicted it. Our opinion of the tenability of our coast and river towns was put in print long ago; and therefore, though grieved, we are not greatly disappointed. The narrative of its fall is short. The enemy's vessels appeared before the town and a surrender was demanded. Gen Lovell declined to surrender, and retired with his troops towards Jackson, Mississipp when the town fell into the hands of the enemy.

This is a crushing blow to the cause of the Confederacy, but by no means irreparable. It will open the eyes of the goverment and people to the magnitude of the work which must speedily be accomplished. The Almighty has better times and better news in store for us. Buell or Grant's forces are retiring from their position in front of Beauregard, at Corinth; and McClellan refuses to meet our forces on the Peninsula. Stonewall Jackson is taking care of Banks, and Gen. Price will give a good account of himself before long. Fresh supplies of arms and clothing are arrriving from time to time in our ports, and our army is swelling its numbers every day. We have sustained great losses and many reverses, but our dearest interests, our lives and honor are still at stake and must be vindicated at whatever cost. Let us never despair of the Confederacy. With seven handred and fiftythousand soldiers in the field or ready to enter it, the Southern people can never be subjugated.

NEGROES.-A few hights ago a gang of seventeen negroes, were overhauled and captured by our scouts, below Trenton. They were making their way over the lines. On being halted, they broke and ran, but were brought up standing by a few rounds of buckshot. Lieutenant Nethercutt is doing good service in that

SHOT .- We regret to learn that Mr. McDougal, a lawyer, of Green county, in an altercation with Messrs. Kerr and Rasherry, received a couple of bullet the unfortunate man died early Sunday morning. The particulars we have not learned.

FROM BURNSIDE's fleet and army, we have but little to record. Rumor says that a few nights ago, seventy of Capt. Booth's an in, 2nd Cavalry, Lt. Roberts commanding, were captured by the enemy. We don't believe that such a wholesale capture could have been

AT KINSTON AN ENGINE belonging to the Atlantic and N. C. Rulroud company was discovered about 2 o'clock, last Sunday morning, fire l up, a frush supply of wood and water having been laid in and an extraordinary heat of steam on, ready for starting. The object is apparent and the lesson important.

The telegraphic columns of our exchanges contain but little of interest. We make a few extracts from the Richmond papers, copied from Northern sources :

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY. KNOXVILLE, April 26.—A prisoner who escaped from Lexington, Ky., says that 10,000 Federals are concentrated at Lexington, Kentucky, to make a de-

scent on Cumberland Gap. The Federals are fortifying Huntsville, Ala. The cause of the South is gaining daily in Kentucky in consequence of the war tax and emancipa-

FROM MEXICO. The Spanish and English plenipotentaries, resolved to withdraw their forces and march back to Vera Cruz. The French division had commenced the

march upon the city of Mexico.

FROM THE WEST. Carro, April 24.—The country between here and Mound City is inundated. A large portion of the Cairo and Fulton railroad was washed away. PITTSBURG, April 24.—General Granger, with 500 cavalry, has had a fight with the rebels, lasting an

hour. Both sides retired-loss small. The general aspect of affairs is unchanged. CHICAGO, April 24.—A special dispatch to the Times says that General Mithell's division has arrived at Tuscumbia and has possession of two hundred miles of the Memphis and Charleston railroad. Large re-inforcements arrived at Pittsburg on the 22d. The latest accounts from Pittsburg Landing state that preparations are making for another great battle

near Corinth. THE NASHVILLE. NEW YORK, April 24 .- Advices from Newbern, New Providence, state that the Nashville returned to that place after an unsuccessful attempt to run the blockade at Charleston. One of her paddle-boxes was badly injured. She had a full cargo of guns and ammunition, brought by the Gladiator from England.

(The Nashville has arrived safe, with her cargo in Southern port. Eds. State Journal.) THE SLAVE TRADE. Washington, April 24.—The ratification of the Seward and Lyons treaty for the suppression of the slave trade will soon be exchanged. The main features are the mutual right of search, and the summary

punishment of those engaged. FROM THE PENINSULA. BALTIMORE, April 25 .- Our despatches from Yorktown state that preparations were rapidly making for an attack. The armed steam gunboat Galeua

arrived in Hampton Roads Wednesd WASHINGTON ITEMS. Sherman's amendment to the confiscation bill, naming certain classes subject to the penalties of the bill,

was adopted. The French Minister after his return from Bichmond, had a long interview with Seward. GOOD NEWS, IF TRUE.

A telegraphic dispatch is said to have been received here by a gentleman in the Navy, from a friend in Charleston, which states that the Confederate iron-clad steamer Louisiana went down to Bayon Sayra, and had captured a federal frigate and three gunboats that were blockading at that point .- Norfolk Day Book; 29th.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT NORTH CAROLINA, ADJUTANT-GENERALS OFFICE, RALEIGH, March 22nd, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER, 1

A LL new Companies of North Carolina VolunA LL new Companies of North Carolina Volunteers must be tendered directly to the State, otherwise the bounty authorized by the ordinance of the Convention to raise North Carolina's quota of Troops will not
be paid to them, as the law does not allow it. The Companies so tendered will be organized into Regiments by the
State, the commissioned officers of which elect their field
officers. The bounty will be paid each Company as toon
as possible after their arrival in Camp.

II. No organization of Regiments or Rattalions will be
recognized unless the same is done by authority of the
State and in compliance with its laws.

III. These Troops being raised for immediate field service
should have no more baggage than each man can carry in
his knapsack. It is desirable that each man bring a blanket
(if he can furnish it,) any additional articles must necessarily be lost if brought.

sarily be lost if brought.

IV. All communications on Military matters must be sent to this office. In no other way will they receive im-

diate attention.

By order of Governor Clark:

By order of Governor Clark:

J. G. MARTIN, Adjutant General

All papers in the State copy four times.