# #FREY 無限学程』 - 現時日

# "aws of the Confederate States.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

(No. I.) AN ACT SUPPLEMENTARY TO AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO ESTABLISH THE WAR DE-PARTMENT" - APPROVED FEBBUARY TWENTY-FIRST, EIGHT IN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-ONE, SECTION 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That if any officer of the army be ap-pointed Secretary of War, and enter upon the duties of that office, he shall not thereby lose his rank in the army. but only the pay and allowance thereof, during the time he is Secretary of War and receiving the salary of that officer.

Approved Feb'y 27, 1862.

(No. 2.) AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE SUSPENSION OF THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS IN CERTAIN CASES.

CASES. SEC. 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That during the present invasion of the Confederate States, the President shall have power to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in such cities, towns and military districts as shall, in his judgment, be in such danger of attack by the enemy as to require the declaration of martial law for their effective defence. Approved Feb'y 27, 1862.

(No. 53.) AN ACT REGULATING THE FEES OF MARSHALS AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

SECTION 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact. That all laws now in force prescribing the fees of Marshals of the Confederate States be, and the same are hereby repealed; and in lieu thereof the said Marshals shall be allowed to have and charge the fees following, to wit:

For service of any warrant, attachment, summons, capias or other writ (except execution, venire, or summons, or subpœna for a witness, two dollars, for each person on whom such service may be made: Provided, that, on petition setting forth the facts on oath, the court may allow such fair compensation for the keeping of personal prop-erty, attached and held on mesne process, as shall, on examination, be found to be reasonable.

For serving a writ of. Subpœna on a witness fifty cents; and no further compensation shall be allowed for

any copy, summons or notice for witness. For travel in going to serve any process, warrant, attachment, or other writ, including writs of subpoena in civil and criminal cases five cents per mile for going and the same for returning, to be computed from the court where the process is issued, to the place where served, by the route usually travelled between such points ; and if more than one person is served therewith, the travel shall be computed from the court to the place of service which shall be most remote, adding thereto the extra travel which shall be necessary to serve it on the other. And in all cases where mileage is allowed to the Marshal by this Act, it shall be at his option to receive the same, or his traveling expenses, to be proved on his oath to the satisfaction of the court.

For each bail bond, fifty cents.

For summoning appraisers, each fifty cents. For every commitment or discharge of a prisoner, fifty cents. For every proclamation in admiralty, thirty cents. For

sales d vessels, or other property, under process in admiralty, or under the order of a court of admiralty, and for receiving and paying the money, one per centum on that amount. For serving an attachment in rem, or a libel in admiralty,

two dollars; and the necessary expenses of keeping boats, vessels or other property attached or libelled in admirality to be ascertained and allowed by the court, or serving a writ of possession, pertition, ex any final process, the same mileage as is herein allowed for the service of any other writ : Provided, that no charge for mileage in any case shall be made, except for the distance actually travelled; and for making the service, seizing or levying on property, advertising and disposing of the same sale by set-off or otherwise, according to law, receiving and paying over the money, the same fees, commissions and poundage, as are or shall be allowed for similar service to the Sheriffs of the several States, respectively, in which the service may rendered.

RESOLUTION PLEDGING THE GOVERNMENT TO MAINTAIN THE TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY OF THE CONFEDERACY.

THE STATE

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the honor of this Government imperatively demands that the existing war be prosecuted until the enemy shall have been expelled from every foot of soil within each and every of the Confederate States ; and no proposition of peace shall be entertained which comtemplates, however remotely, the relinquishment, by this Government, of any portion of any of the States of this 53-2t. Confederacy. Approved March 11, 1862.

(No. 7.) AN ACT TO INCREASE THE CLERICAL FORCE OF

THE WAR DEPARTMENT. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That there be added to the number of clerks now authorized by law in the War Department, twenty additional elerks, to be divided among the several Bureaus, in such proportion as the Secretary of War may deem most advantageous, to receive compensation as follows, to wit : Six at the rate of fifteen hundred dollars per annum ; six at the rate of twelve hundred dollars per annum, and eight at the rate of one thousand dollars per annum. 53-2t. Approved March 14, 1862. .

(No. 8.) AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED AN ACT IN RELATION TO PUBLIC PRINTING, APPROVED FEBRUARY TWENTY-SEVEN, EIGHTEEN HUN-DRED AND SIXTY-ONE.

SECTION 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the eleventh section of the act of the Provisional Congress, entitled "an act in relation to public printing," adopted the twenty-seventh day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, be and the same is hereby so amended as to authorize the Postmaster General when in his opinion sufficient notice will not be given of advertisements for carrying the mail, by inserting such advertisements in three newspapers in each State, to advertise such proposals in such additional number of papers as may be necessary to give them full publicity; provided that, by so doing, no greater expense be incurred than it said advertisements be inserted in but three newspapers. [Approved] March 14, 1862.

## (No. 9.)

AN ACT TO REGULATE THE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY UNDER MILITARY NECESSITY, AND TO PROVIDE FOR THE INDEMNITY THEREOF. SECTION 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the military authorities of the Confederate Army are hereby authorized and directed to destroy cotton, tobacco, military and naval stores, or other property of any kind whatever, which may aid the enemy in the prosecution of the war, when necessary to prevent the same, or any part thereof, from falling into the hands of the enemy

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted. That the owners of property destroyed under the operation of this Act, as well as those persons who shall voluntarily destroy their property to prevent the same from falling into the hands of the enemy, are hereby authorized to perpetuate the testimony of such destruction, in the manner prescril ed by an Act of the Provisional Congress, entitled "An Act to perpetuate testimony in cases of slaves abducted or harbored by the enemy, and of other property scized, wasted or destroyed by them," approved thirtieth August, eighteen hundred and sixty-one; and such owners and persons shall be entitled to indemnity out of the proceeds of property sequestered and confiscated under the laws of the Confederate States, in such manner as Congress may hereafter provide. Approved March 17, 1862. 53-2t.

### From the Raldigh Re

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

Third Session.

THUBSDAY, May 8, 1862 Pursuant to adjournment, the Convention assembled at 9.25 A. M.

The Journal of vesterday was read and approved. RESOLUTIONS AND ORDINANCES.

By Mr. Graham, a resolution that the Committee on Military Affairs enquire into the expediency of purchasing and arming a company with a rifle battery, the invention of Mr. Edwards, and recently on exhibition at the Capitol. The resolution passed under a suspension of the rules.

By Mr. Howard, an ordinance explanatory of an ordinance amendatory of an ordinance to raise N. C's quota of Confederate Troops. The ordinance provides more explicitly that persons in the service over 35 years of age, who have not received the State bounty, and who have volunteered for the war, may demand their discharge at any time, and those who have received the bounty, may either adhere to their contracts, or by refunding the bounty be entitled to a dis-

charge. On motion, the rules were suspended. After considerable discussion, Mr. Howard offered a substitute to the ordinance, which was, with the original ordinance, committed to a select committee. Mr. Shipp offered a resolution respecting the claim

of Haywood County, which was read, and on motion, the rules were suspended and the resolution agreed to. "Mr. Smith, ot M., from the committee to whom was referred the ordinance to complete the Western Turnpike road, reported back the ordinance with an amendment.

Mr. Badger introduced a resolution in addition to, and amendatory of the resolution providing for the adjournment of the Convention. Provides that twenty members shall have power to call the Convention together. The resolution was read and the rules suspended, that it might be considered.

Mr. Woodfin offered a resolution introduced by him yesterday, providing for an earlier adjournment of the Convention, as a substitute for the one offered by Mr. Badger.

Mr. Badger withdrew his resolution.

Mr. Batte, of W., offered a resolution that the Governor le requested to give the Convention the official information he has in regard to the battlecf Newbern, and the capture of that town, which was agreed to under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Woodfin then introduced his resolution to adjoura, as an original proposition.

Mr. Badger objected to its reception.

Mr. Ravner thought inasmuch as the rules had been suspended, no one had a right to object to its reception, as it came up as a matter of course. Mr. Badger thought differently.

Judge Howard wished to know if after others had obtained leave for like purposes, the courtesy was to be thus unceremoniously denied to the delegate from Buncombe, and upon the motion to su pend the rules, yeas and nays were demanded, which resulted as fol-

JOURNAL RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1862:

YEAS-Messrs. Bagley, Barnes, Batchelor, Battle of N., Brown, Bunting, Caldwell, Carmon, Cunningham, Darden, Dickson, Durham, Edwards, Holmes, Howard, Jones of R., Leak of A., McDowell of B., McDowell of M., McDuffie, McNeill of C., Michal Moseley, Pettigrew, Rayner, Royster, Smith of H., Strange, Sutherland, Thompson, Thornton, Williams and Wooten-33.

NAYS-Messrs. Allison, Battle of E., Battle of W. Berry, Bryson, Calloway, Christian, Dick, Ellison, Foster of A., Foster of R., Gilmer, Gorrell, Graham. Hamlin, Holden, Jones of C., Joyce, Lindsay, Long, Manning, McNeill of H., Meares, Miller, Mitchell, Osborne, Penland, Phifer, Rhodes, Ruffin, Sanders, Schenck, Setzer, Shipp, Smith of J., Smith of M., Speed, Spruill of B., Starbuck, Thomas of C, Washington, Wilson and Woodfin-43.

The motion was opposed by Messrs, Graham, Gilmer and Speed.

On the motion to suspend, Mr. Speed demanded the yeas and nays, which resulted yeas 33, nays 44. So the motion did not prevail.

The consideration of the report of the Committee was resumed

Pending the consideration of a proposition to restrict the legislature to the creation of a debt of 20.000.000 exclusive of debts contracted for war purposes, the Convention took a recess until 4 o'clock this evening.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled and was called to order at 4 p. m. A communication was received from his Excellency. the Governor, enclosing certain papers transmitted in response to a resolution of enquiry. The papers

were read and laid on the table. The committee to whom was referred the ordinance o pay the officers and soldiers of the Currituck Guards, reported an ordinance which was decided not

in order. Mr. Schenck introduced a resolution in favor of

Robert Towles, Esq., which was adopted under a suspension of the rules. Mr. Houston introduced a resolution legalizing certain acts of the Justices of Union county.

Mr. Barnes, from the select committee on the subject of paying bounty to soldiers, reported an ordinance on that subject, which was read 1st time and passed.

Mr. Christian called up the ordinance concerning the Cheraw and Coal Fields Railroad, which was considered under a suspension of the rules, read the second and third times, passed and was ordered to be enrolled.

The ordinance to enable the Western Railroad Company to complete their road was also taken up under a suspension of the rules and passed its third reading and was ordered to its enrollment.

Also an ordinance to secure the completion of the Cape Fear and Deep River Improvement. Pending its consideration, the Convention adjourne.]

### Correspondence of the Richmon 1 Enquirer. Letter from London. LONDON, March 19th, 1862.

To the Editors of the Enquirer : The news of our recent disasters in the West has demonstrated the fact, which each successive Federal victory, from the battle at Somerset to the occupation of Nashville, has only served to place in a clearer light, that no considerable portion of the British people desire or contemplate our subjugation by the North. These Federal successes, have, indeed, produced an effect here which surprises many. The journals vie with each other to demonstrate that these successes bring the North no nearer to its object than it was after the disgraceful rout at Manassas, and that the real difficulties of the campaign are only just beginning. All show a more already predict a decisive overthrow of the Northern forces so soon as, allured by delusive successes, they shall have a hostile territory in their rear. Such an overthrow, they argue, must be far more disastrous than was the Bull Run route where their own Capitol lay within an easy distance of the fugitives. Not one respectable English paper has made our calamities a theme for rejoicing or for taunts. Even papers supposed to be in the Northern interest, such as the "Daily Telegraph," have contented themselves with the hope that the North would seize the opportune moment to proffer an honorable peace. At first this hope was very generally entertained, but further advices from the deluded section have dissipated it from

most minds. But the most remarkable effect of the bad news from home is the prediction made a few days since by Earl Russell in the House of Lords, that peace would be made within three months, perhaps sooner-in a

manner consistent with the happiness and freedom of both continents; that the North-here are Earl Russell's own words-"whatever may be their military successes, whatever may be their naval victories. whatever positions they may occupy, will at last consent to a peaceable separation of two States which might both be mighty." Considering that the foreign Secretary has been the open apologist of all the outrages of the Washington Government, that he dealt the heaviest blow he could deal by declaring the Blockade effective when the concurrent testimony of British consuls and naval commanders had declared it a sham in contravention of international law, thus forcing the opponents of the blockade to the alternative of silence or of an open war against the Ministry for which they were not ready-considering that Earl Russell is believed to be almost the only serious obstacle to our recognition, this is surely a most remarkable and significant declaration. It is not less significant that the Ministerial organ, the "Morning Post," publishes a series of letters, with Earl Russell's prediction for their text, intended to prove that this prediction can only be fulfilled by the immediate recognition of the Confederate States.

This morning the Post comes out "flat-footed," as we say at home, and editorially declares-"the fact is, the ultimate and final separation between North and South has been incontestably accomplished. Each new phase of the campaign makes this fact only more and more apparent. The successes of the Federal arms, few though they have been, have, more than any thing else, tended to render the fusion of the belligerents into a single nation impossible. How long it will be before this truth is acknowledged in the Northern States, it is not easy to foretell ; but in the interests of the world at large, in the interests of humanity, and especially in the interest of the now irrevocably divided portions of a great and industrions people, we sincerely pray that that time may not

# [For the State Journal The Convention.

The Convention was elected in May last for the sole purpose of passing an ordinance of secession and annexation It assembled on the 20th of May, 1861. and passed by an unanimous vote the ordinance of secession that very day. Very soon thereafter it passed the ordinance of annexation to the Southern Union and the ad valorem ordinance. Farther than this no voter expected the Convention to go. We expected then it expected the Convention to go. We expected then it would adjourn—go home to their constituents and be as other men. How sadly have the good people of North Carolina been deceived—betrayed! Nearly one long weary year has passed away, and yet this sole ler. islative body, with unlimited and untrammoled power sits brooding over the people in this their time of dark. ness, adding to their wretchedness and woel. We have intelligent comprehension of our resources, and many cause to fear that it will give to itself an elernal existence. It claims to itself almighty power over the lives. liberty and fortunes of the people of North Carolina It has assumed to pass laws purely legislative, and has even repealed laws passed by the Legislature. This it has done in the face of that part of the Constitution which savs "That the legislative authority shall be vested in two distinct branches, both dependent on the people, to wit: a Senate and House of Commons." Bound by no oath to support the Constitution, it claims tola above that instrument, hallowed in the eyes of all good Carolinians. They are "higher law" men, raised by their own constructions to that dangerous height that Seward reached when he destroyed the old government of the United States.

The section of the Constitution just cired is full of wisdom. The experience of other nations taught our forefathers that no Legislature was good and safe, uniless it consisted of two distinct branches, and each branch resting on a different basis. Of what avail is that section, if the Convention can repeal the laws passed by the Legislature ?

Though the Convention has been in session one year. there is not as much probability now of its speedy adjournment sine die as when it assembled for the first time. What patriotic and useful purpose is to be accomplished by this Convention ? Should the attempt to fasten on the people a new Constitution, at a time when half the voters are in the field, and the other half too busied and perplexed by the war and the enemy to consider constitutional reforms, it would be a sin too black and damning ever to be forgotten by an outraged people. If we need more laws, let the present Legislature, or the one to be elected in August next, assemble and pass them. The present Legislature has shown that it is better able to cope with our diff. culties than the Convention. The Legislature to be selected in August next, fresh from the people that are now aroused, will be still better I reckon, People of North Carolina, we must free ourselves of this Convention before we are seriously hurt. How can we do it ? On the first Thursday in August, vota "No Convention." Woe be to the delegates that would re-assemble if a majority of their constituents said "No Convention." CAIUS.

[For the State Journal.

For serving venires, and summoning jurors, fifty cents each : Provided, that, in no case shall the fees for dis tributing and serving venires, and summoning jurors, including mileage chargeable by the Marshal for each service, at any court; exceed fifty dollars.

For traveling from his residence to the place of holding court, to attend a term thereof, ten cents per mile for going and the same for returning, and five dollars per day for attending the court, and for bringing in and committing prisoners and witnesses during the term.

For executing a deed prepared by a party or his attorney, one dollar. For drawing and executing a deed, five dollars.

For transporting criminals to the Penitentiary, or other place of continement, ten cents per mile for each necessary guard and each prisoner, for going only, and ten cents per mile for himself for going and returning.

For conveying prisoners under arrest from the place of arrest to the court where the prisoners are to be tried, ten cents per mile for himself and each necessary guard, and each prisoner.

For copies of writs or papers furnished at the request of any part, ten cents per folio. For holding a Court of Enquiry, or other argury, five

For attending examinations before a commissioner and bringing in, guarding and returning persons charged with crime, five dollars per day for himself, and three dollars per day for each deputy necessarily attending, not exceed-

ing two. The respective courts of the Confederate States shall apgoint briers for their courts, to be allowed the sum of two dollars per day; and the Marshals are hereby authorized to appoint such a number of persons, not exceeding five. as the Judges of their respective Courts shall determine, to attend upon the Grand and other Juries, and for other necessary purposes, who shall be allowed for their services the sum of two dollars per day, to be paid by, and included in the accounts of the Marshal, out of any money in the Confederate States in his hands; the compensation to be given only for actual attendance.

For expenses while employed in endeavoring to arrest, under process, any person charged with or convicted of a crime, the sum actually expended, not to exceed two dollars per day, in addition to his compensation for service and travel.

For disbursing money to jurors and witnesses and for other expenses, two per centum.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That there shall be paid to the Marshal his fees for services rendered for the Confederate States for summoning jurors and witnesses in behalf of the Confederate States, and in behalf of any prisoner to be tried for any capital offence ; for the maintenance of prisoners of the Confederate States, confined in jail for any criminal offence; for the commitment or discharge of such prisoners; for the expenses necessarily incurred for fuel, lights and other contingencies, that may accrue in holding the Courts within the District, and providing the books necessary to record the proceedings thereof : Provided, that the Marshal shall not incur an .xpense of more than twenty dollars in any one year for furniture, or fifty dollars for rent of buildings and making improvements, thereon, without first submitting a statement and estimates to the Department of Justice and getting instructions in the premises.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That in lieu of the compensation now allowed to jurors in the Confederate Courts, by virtue of the twenty-fifth section of the Act to establish the Judicial Courts of the Confederate States of America, passed march sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, there be hereafter allowed to such jurors two dollars per day while in actual attendance on any of such courts, and for travelling from their residence to said courts. five cents per mile for going and the same for returning.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That in lieu of the compensation now allowed by law to witnesses summoned in behalf of the Confederate States, they shall be allowed one dollar and fifty cents for each day's attendance in court, or before any officer pursuant to law, and five cents per mile for travelling from their places of residence to said place of trial or hearing, and five cents per mile for returning.

Approved April 19, 1862. (No. 3 )

100

Governor's Election --- A Game Exposed. We think we have good reasons for b-lieving that

a party is being organized here to bring out a candidate for the office of Governor, who will go before the people as an opponent of the present Administration of the Confederate States and endcavor to rally a party in opposition to it. Should we be right in our conjecture, it is easy to see that a more mischievous course cannot be pursued While we do not mean to deny that the Administration has made mistakes, it is most obvious to us that this is not, the time to make war upon it. The enemy has his haud almost upon the very throat of our Confederacy, and he must he driven back before we consider issues, the discusion of that which will create bad blood among a people who should be united as one man to avert from themselves the most terrible fate which the imagination can conceive. When we know so well the treatment which we will receive in the event of our country being conquered by our Yaukee enemies, it is impossible for us to comprehend the feelings which would at this time set men to work to divide and distract people who, if not thoroughly united against the common foe, will become the variest slaves that ever worked for a master. But yet we fear, and have reason to believe that such men are in our midst, and

at their mischievous work. When these mon shall have thoroughly developed hemse'ves and their plans, we shall, for one, hold liberties they would at least imperil, if not sacrifice. and at the same time show the gross stupidity of their conduct, for if they succeed in distracting and dividing the people, and thus insure their conquest by the enemy, they will not enjoy the offices which they now so foolishly seek.

When this war shall have been successfully concluled and our liberties secured, it will then be time enough to overhaul the Administration of the Confedcrate Government and organize parties; and, until his blessed period arrives, the man who sets to work to divide the people into bitter and hostile parties, is an enemy to his country, and if he succeeds in doing so, will be the double-damned author of the most dire calamities that ever befel any country.

> [For the State Journal. A Card. SMITHFIELD, N. C.,

May 10th, 1862. Messrs. Editors : I noticed an article in the Standard of the 7th instant, under the signature of "A Conscript of the 41st Regiment of N. C. Militia," which I denounce a fabrication of lies from beginning to the end, and the anthor a coward.

In justice to myself and the other field officers of this Regiment, I will state the facts :

Being solicited to recommend a military patrol for this regiment, inasmuch as the Colonels of the counties east of this had done so, I declined-stating that I would consult the most influential citizens (aver thirty-five years of age.) and if they deemed it necessary nd expedient, I would recommend it. It met with with universal approbation, but for prudential reasons I did not recommend it to the Commanding General; and had I have done so, I would have done nothing more than my duty as their Colonel.

The author dared not sign his name for fear of Rebel bullets, for the manuer in which he avoided the draft, showed full well, he never intended to put himself in. the way of Yankee bullets.

I have always regarded him as an enemy, but treated him as a gentleman, and would not have entertained the idea that a man in his position would have stooped to so debased and low-lived a measure to accomplish his wicked designs.

ADAM J. HEATH,

he demanded the yeas and nays, which were given with the following result :

YEAS-Messrs. Eatchelor, Battle of N., Berry, Brown, Bunting, Darden, Dickson, Dillard, Durham, Green, Holmes, Houston, Howard, Jones of R., Leak of A., McDowell of B., Michal, Miller, Mitchell, Mosely, Penland, Rayner, Royster, Sanders, Schenck, Shipp, Strange, Sutherland, Thompson, Thornton, Williams, Williamson and Woodfin-33. \*

NAYS-Messrs, Allison, Badger, Barnes, Battle of E., Battle of W., Bogle, Bryson, Calloway, Cannon, Dick, Eller, Foster of A., Foster of R., Gilmer, Graham, Headen, Holden, Jones of C., Joyce Kittrell. Lindsay, Long, Mann, Manning, Meares, Merritt, Myers, Osborne, Rhodes, Smith of H., Smith of M., Speed, Spruill of B., Spruill of T., Starbuck, Thomas of C., Washington and Wisson-38. So the motion did not prevail.

Mr. Schenck introduced a resolution providing for the printing of the Journals of the Convention, which was read and passed under a suspension of the rules Mr. Osborne, from the Committee to whom was referred a memorial from certain citizens of Mecklenburg county, in regard to the establishment of a gunfactory, reported a resolution advancing to the memorialists \$12,000, to be secured by sufficient security, which was read and lays over one day under the

rules. The Convention resumed the consideration of the order of the day, it being the ordinance in regard to

Mr. Badger thought there was not sufficient time to consider justly, sufficiently and carefully that order. Mr. Graham thought that in no event should the Convention adjourn finally, without making some amendments to the Constitution. He cited the qualification for State Senator, which body could contain no member who was an enemy to the U. S. He said the Constitution should also ordain that the public printing should no longer be permitted to be a bone if contention between parties, and suffered to support i party presses, but should be put out to the lowest bidder. These things above all, should be attended to. Pending its consideration, Mr. Badger moved to take a recess until this afternoon at 4 o'clock, which motion prevailed.

AFTERNOON SESSION. The Convention assembled at 4.15. The miscellaneous caledar was taken up. The pending order being a resolution exempting justices of the peace from militia drill, which on motion, was laid on

The following orders were then considered. An ordinance restoring the Courts. Mr. Thompson moved to lay the ordinance on the table, which motion prevailed.

An ordinance providing for an increase of the salaries of the Treasurer, Comptroller and Secretary of State. 'Gives additional salary for the present year. Passed its second and third readings.

Resolution in favor of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company. Rejected.

By request of Mr. Badger, an ordinance for the better regulation of the City of Raleigh, was taken up, amended by extending its provisions, and allowing an appeal from the decision of the Mayor to the County-Court, and passed its second and third readings. The Convention then adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

FRIDAY, May 9. The Convention was called to order at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Prayer by Rev. J. M. Atkinson, of the Presbyterian Church.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved. Leave of absence was granted for the remainder of the session to Mr. Calloway, the delegate from Wilkes county.

until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

SATURDAY, May 10. The Convention was called to order at 9 a m. The President laid before the Convention a communication from the Governor, recommending some speedy action of the Convention in regard to specula.

Mr. Long, from the Committee to whom was referred the potition of clerks in the military departments. asking for an increase of salary, reported an ordinance increasing the salary of the principal clerk in each department \$200.

RESOLUTIONS AND ORDINANCES.

By Mr. Speed, an ordinance in regard to the printug of the Journal of the Convention. The ordinance authorizes the principal Secretary to advertise in the Standard, Register and State Journal, for thirty days or sealed proposals for executing the printing of the Journals of the Convention, the work to be let to the lowest bidder. 'Read and lays over.

By Mr. Green, an ordinance extending the privilege of a person entitled to vote for Governor to the exercise of the right in any county in the State. Read 1st time and passed.

By Mr. Graham, an ordinance in relation to electors of the Senate. Prescribes qualifications. The ordinance was read 1st time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Graham, the rules were suspen-

Mr. Smith, of J., moved to amend by inserting a provision requiring a residence of six months preceing the day of election in the district where the person proposes to vote, to entitle him to the elective franchise. The amendment was adopted, and the ordinance passed its second and third readings.

By the same, an ordinance declaring what ordinances shall have permanent force. Read 1st time and

By the same, a resolution that 500 copies of the orlinances of the Convention be published.

By Mr. Rayner, an ordinance for the relief of perons who have suffered by reason of the destruction of the Courthouse and the public records of the county of Hertford. The ordinance passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

By Mr. Woodfin, an ordinance to extend the time for collecting the faxes and setfling with the public Treasurer. The ordinance was read 1st time and passed.

By Mr. Battle, of W., a res lution that a committee of three be appointed to consolidate the various amendments to the Constitution and the old and present Constitution into an instrument, and submit it for the action of the Convention, which was read, and

Mr. Eattle, of W., moved to suspend the rules and put the resolution on its passage, which being adopted the resolution was considered.

Mr. Speed moved to amend by substituting after the word "resolved" words in effect that the Convention rescind the resolution to adjourn on Tuesday next and adjourn on Saturday, the 17th instant, instead.

Pending its consideration, a communication was received from the Public Treasurer asking authority to borrow money from the banks to meet the demand upon the Treasury, in the contingency that treasury notes cannot be secured fast enough for such purposes which was read and referred to the Committee on Finance.

The consideration of the amendment offered by Mr. Speed was resumed, and

On motion of Mr. Badger, the whole matter was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Barnes the rules were suspended and the substitute reported by the committee for the

be far distant." To enforce the impossibility of re-conquest upon the British mind, papers of all shades of opinion have borrowed comparisons near home. The attempt of the North is compared to an attempt of France to subjugate England, and of the two impossibilities the latter is declared the less. Another rather striking compariso i which occurs in the mercantile circular of Neill Bros., a New York firm located at Manchester, is now going the rounds of the press. It is wor-

thy of republishing at home: "A COMPARISON .- Let us imagine the Scotch rebellion against the English government, and hating that government and the whole English people withs the bitterness which prevails in America. Let us suppose them numbering six or eight millions ; placing an army of 300,000 men in the field, occupying Northumberland and Cumberland, and holding them successfully for eight or nine months, in spite of every effort to dislodge them. Let us next suppose some of their forts in these border counties, with garrisons amounting to 15,000 men, captured, but with their own country still untouched; would they lay down their arms without the remaining hundreds of thousands of men under arms striking a blow? Would they not fall back upon their ownsoil, lead the enemy on from his base of operations and his supplies, choose favorable positions for giving battle upon more equal terms than those of contending for detached positions by isolated garrisons; and finally, if beaten there and followed to their mountains and lakes, fight the country inch by inch ? And if they would do so in an old settled and limited country like Scotland, possessing good roads, how much more certainly would they hold out if their country were half as large as Europe, covered with woods and swamps, and almost impassable for artillery ? But is the comparison a fair one? There is certainly not the same moral or physical stamina in the Southern population as in the Scotch, but there is enough to ensure a long contest; and perhaps never in any struggle on record was there a fiercer determination to endure all things rather than submit, or such bitter haired and contempt for an enemy as pervades the Southern people."-Circular of Neill Bros. In all this, thoughtful men see a direction given from above to compare the public mind for a recog-

nition of the Confederate States. I am able on this point to give something more than mere conjecture, and to state, on indisputable authority, that a concentrated effort will be made, with every prospect of success, immediately after the Easter holiday, to press a resolution through Parliament "to open diplomatic relations with the Government of the Confederate States of America." There is yet some difference of opinion whether the more opportune moment of a great victory achieved on our part, should not be awaited. As such a victory is expected here by almost every body, this difference of opinion can scarcely affect the long deferred result.

The question will doubtless arise in the mind of your readers, why has recognition been thus far delayed, and why does Great Britain recognize a blockade declared inefficient by her Consular and Naval authorities. The extreme haste with which I am compelled to write to save the opportunity of sending this, prevents my entering as fully as I should like into this subject. I can only say, first, that Earl Russell, the foreign Secretary, scarcely conceals his hostility to us, and his influence has gone far towards preventing earlier recognition. The Ministry, of which he forms part, would have died a natural death two months ago and given place to one friendly to us, but the promptness with which they acted in the Trent affaindnas made them political capital on the interest of which they continue to live, and which renders it hopeless for the opposition to attack them on their management of foreigh relations. Next the blockade, instead of ruining the cotton manufactures, has been thus far a godsend to them; and while starving the operatives, has made the fortunes of the employers by enabling them to dispose of, at high prices, a surplus stock of goods. As for the Convention at Paris, it had never been debated in Parliament, and was, by a large portion of both great political parties, regarded as injurious to the naval interests of England. A loose construction of that Convention pleases even those who would like to see the American blockade raised. The universal belief, also, that India needs but a close market for a year or so, to supply the greater part of the staple consumed, has tended to our disadvantage.

GOLDSBORO', May 10th, 1862.

Ladies Gunboat --- Old North State. Messrs. Editors : On the evenings of Tuesday and Wednesday, the 6th and 7th inst., the ladies of Goldsboro' gave a concert at the Courthouse in aid of the Ladies Gunboat fund, which was a most successful affair.

They were assisted by the Brass Band of the 39th Virginia Infantry, Col. Harrison, to whom the ladies desire to return their special thanks for his very courteous and efficient aid. By the by, I know not how Col. H. stands hymenially but he has made a favorable impression on the fair daughters than whom

no purer hearts or fairer faces dwell beneath the sun. The Concert was got up under the special superintendence of Mrs. Annie Davis, the patriotic and accomplished lady whom Dr. J. W. Davis has the honor and happiness to claim as a wife. Mrs. Davis had been appointed, by Mrs. Collins, collector for this point and a better could not have been made. She was ably and efficiently assisted by all the ladies of the town, whom it would be impossible to name individually. But the ladies of Goldsboro' are distin-

guished here for their industry and patriotism, none, in any section having hitherto surpassed them in their labors of love for their country and defenders. Not a title of their deeds of benevclence, benchelence and patriotism has met the public eye, but it is all engraven on the hearts of the soldiers who have been in camp or hospital here and elsewhere.

The amount collected on this occasion was upwards of four hundred dollars; and will be appropriated to the gunboat, or any other fund, intended to advance the defences of our country. May God bless the ladies of the South and curse their enemies. P. S. The music of the band is said to have been enchanting. AMICUS.

[For the State Journal."

The Governorship.

Messre. Elitors :- Every just and patriotic man must depricate a political controversy in this State, during the ensuing summer. To avoid that I beg leave to suggest as a compromise Candidate, one whom all our people can support without yielding their principles. When times become calm, we can then differ without detriment to the. State or hazard to the public liberties. I suggest Hon, JNO, M. MOREHEAD, of Guliford.

A STATES RIGHTS MAN. Register and other papers desiring please copy.

### The Governorship.

Under the above heading the Iredell Express gives expression to its opinions as annexed, which are as appropriate as timely and worthy the consideration of all who are opposed to a bitter partizan strife. There ought not to be any strife at this time :

Several months ago, it may be recollected by some of our readers, the Ecpress endorsed the name of Col. Wm Johnston, of Mecklenburg, for Governor. We did so then in our individual capacity, without knowing the sentiments of more than one person upon the subject, and without a knowledge of his name to this

Our opinion of Col. Johnston's fitness for the office, was founded upon the basis of his superior business qualifications and the administrative abilities which we believe him to possess, backed by a sound judgment and indomitable energy of character; the very best points which a statesman can possess. Since then, we have had no reason and seen no argument advanced, to cause us to change the individual opinion we then formed of Col. Johnston's abilities and remarkable fitness to fill the Executive Chair with bonor and usefulness to his State and country. We therefore, in our individual capacity, present his name in the Express for the consideration or his fellow-citizens to be voted for, if they shall deem proper, in August next. We know that there are residing in the State, other gentlemen of remarkable fitness for the Gubernatorial Chair-gentlemen whom we have delighted to support in days past, but they could not be elected then, and we do not know that one of them could be elected now, even were Mr. Johnston to retire. But if others think differently, place their choice before the public, and let the people decide for themselves at the ballot box, and our desire will be that they will choose the best man. Col. Johnston was a life-long Whig so long as that party had an existence, and he was a staunch Union man down to the disruption of the "Peace Conference," so called, which broke up because the North would not concede the Rights of the South, and when all hope of obtaining Equality in the Union, was at an end. He never was a secessionis), but like the balance of us was forced into revolution by the madness of the North."

he table.

JOINT RESOLUTION APPROVING THE RESOLU-TION PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF VIR-GINIA EXPRESSING HER DETERMINATION TO VINDICATE HER ANCIENT BOUNDARIES.

53-2t

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States of America. That they heartily approved of the resolution passed by the Legislature of Virginia, expressing her determination to vindicate the integrity of her ancient boundaries, and pledge all the resources of the Confederacy to uphold her determination. Approved Feb. 27, 1862. 53-21.

A RESOLUTION DECLARING THE SENSE OF CON-GRESS IN REGARD TO UNITING WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Whereas, the United States are waging war against the Confederate States, with the avowed purpose of compelling the latter to reunite with them under the same Constitution and Government; and whereas the waging of war with such an object is in direct opposition to the sound republican maxim, that "all government rests upon the consent of the governed," and can only tend to consolidation in the General Government, and the consequent destruction of the rights of the States. And whereas, this result being attained the two sections can only exist together in the relation of the oppressor and the oppressed, because of the great preponderance of power in the Northern tection, coupled with dissimilarity of interest; and whereas, we, the representatives of the people of the Con-federate States in Congress assembled, may be presumed to know the sentiments of said people, having just been

to know the sentiments of said people, having just been cleeted by them. Therefore, Be it resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That this Congress do solemnly declare and publish to the world, that it is the unalterable determina-tion of the people of the Confederate States, in humble re-liance upon Almighty God, to suffer all the calamities of the most protracted was but their the will active the set of the set of the set of the confederate the set of the calamities of the most protracted war, but that they will never, on any terms, politically affiliate with a people who are guilty of an invasion of their soil and the butchery of their citizens. Approved March 11, 1862. 53-2t.

RESOLUTION OF THANKS TO CAPT. BUCHANAN AND THE OFFICERS AND MEN UNDER HIS COM-

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the thanks of Congress are due and are hereby cordially tendered to Capt. Buchanan, and all un-der his command, for their unsurpassed gallantry, as dis-played in the recent successful attack upon the naval force of the enemy in Hampton Roads. Approved March 12, 1862. 53-2t.

Col. 41st Reg. N. C. Militia

THE FIGHT AT CUMBERLAND GAP.-Our information from Cumberland Gap is that the Federals, inlarge force, commenced an attack about noon on Tuesday. They were gallantly received by our forces and three times repulsed. In the last attack we learn they harged up to the breast works of the fortifications. The enemy's loss was 130 killed, about 400 wounded. Our loss w s was 17 killed, and about 30 wounded. The last repulse was an effectual one, and sent the Federals, to use one of their own expressions "skedadling." They had not, at our last account, renewed the attack.

Gen. Stevenson, who has command of the forces at the Gap, has proved himself the man for the place; and, we learn, possesses the entire confidence of our troops. The fortifications have been approved by all experienced military men who have examined them ; and as the enemy's gunboats are not likely to ascend the Cumberland mountains, we may hope that this victory-by no means an unimportant one-is not the last that will be achieved by the heroic band who have so long and gallantly defended that post; barring the door of East Tennessee and Southwestern Virginia against the hosts of Lincoln invallers .- Knozville Register, May 2.

The Richmond correspondent of the Norfolk Day Book says:

"The delegations from South Carolina and Georgia waited on the President, before Congress adjourned, and urged him to withdraw the troops from those States and at all hazards defend Richmond and Norfolk, and I think they are coming. You have noticed in the papers a short account of President Davis' speech to the soldiers passing to Yorktown. He said so far as he was concerned, he would continue this war for twenty years, rather than one inch of Virginia soil should be surrendered. So let us hear no more about surrendering Virginia."

The Corinth correspondent of the Mobile Advertiser and Register says that Reverdy Johnson has written a letter proving the unconstitutionality of the act abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Caldwell presented a petition from the citizens of Rowan county, asking that some remedy be adopted to provide against the evils endured at present by speculation.

RESOLUTIONS AND ORDINANCES.

By Mr. Michal, a resolution concerning the payment of claims against the State. By Mr. Calloway, an ordinance to retain in service

volunteers under the age of 18 years. Read and referred to a select committee. By Mr. Lindsay, an ordinance to pay the officers

and privates of the Currituck Guards. Read and referred to a select committee.

By Mr. Starbuck, an ordinance to modify Chap. III, Sec. 13, of the Revised Code Gives to incorporate towns and cities power to tax slaves, as they are now taxed for State purposes.

Mr. Rayner presented a communication from the Board of Claims in response ts a resolution of enquiry, adopted by the Convention, which was read for information.

Mr. McDowell, of M., introduced a resolution in favor of Madison county.

Mr. Shipp presented an ordinance relative to the Greenville and French Broad Railroad, which was read and passed 1st reading. The ordinance repeals parts of the act of Assembly regulating the guage of said road.

The special order was next called for, it being the ordinance relative the legislative department.

Mr. Brown moved to lay the order on the table, and on that motion Mr. Gorrell demanded the yeas and pays, which resulted yeas 57, nays 41. So the motion did not prevail.

The consideration of the order was resumed, the pending question being sec. 3.

After numerous amendments, which the Reporter deems it unnecessary to give, inasmuch as they could not be understood by the general reader without a copy of the report of the Committee at hand for instant and constant reference, Mr. Badger moved to postpone its further consideration until the next session of the Convention; and upon this motion the

ordinance to amend an ordinance to raise N. C's. quota of Confederate Troops was taken up for consideration read the third, time and

Mr. Rayner offered the amendment he offered to the original bill, which was in effect that only those men over thirty-five years of age who had received the State bounty, and who were exempted unber the conscript act, who returned said bounty should be released from the contract entered into by them, and the remainder shall be required to hold themselves in readiness to meet any call that might be made upon them.

Mr. Starbuck offered an amendment which the reporter understood to be identically the same as the amendment offered by Mr. Rayner.

The question was first taken on the amendment to the amendment, and it was not adopted. It then recurred on the amendment and it was not

adopted. The question recurring on the substitute offered by the committee.

Pending its consideration, Mr. Thompson moved to adjourn until Monday morning at 9 o'clocek, which motion did not prevail.

The hour of 2 having arrived, the Convention took a recess until this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention met and adjourned for want of a quorum.

From Pittsburg Landing .- The Pittsburg correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, writing under date of the 17th ult., states that Gen Halleck's preparations go steadily forward. Their troops are daily advancing. An immediate advance was expected to be made on Corinth, but their operations had been delayed on account of the heavy rains and bad roads.

Only ninety-three arrests are noted on the books of the first station house for the month of April. The number usually exceeds two hundred. The altered state of affairs may be traced to martial law, which interdicted, except on the sly, the use of liquor. None of the arrests made during April are for very serious offences .- Rich. Dispatch, May 5.

Few of these reasons now exist in the same force as heretofore, and hence the political signs begin to augur favorably for us.

In haste, yours, TRAVELLER.

FIFTY-THIRD REGIMENT .- The fifty-third Regiment N. C. Troops was organized at Camp Mangum a few days ago. The following are the field officers elected :

William A. Owens, Golonel. James. T. Morehead, jr., Lieut. Colonel. James J. Iredell, Major. We learn that Capt. William J. Martin, of the 28th Regiment, formerly Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology in the North Carolina Uni-versity has been elected Major of the 11th (Bethel) Regiment.

The Engine Thickes .- These notorious individuals arrived here yesterday morning on the train from Chattanooga. The leader, Angrews, has often been in our reading room during his peregrinations in the Confederate States since the fall of Nashville.

Before that time he was engaged in "running the blockade"-bringing articles of necessity for merchats, manufacturers, &c., from Cincinnati, Louisville, and other points in the enemy's domains. He made it a business and was quite successful in it; and heretained the confidence of our people in Nashville, where he resided, while so engaged.

The other prisoners-his compeers in the attempt to burn the bridges-are all sharp, intelligent looking men-no hard looking cases, like Yankee prisoners and East Tennessee tories usually are. We learn they will be sent to Milledgeville for con-

finement .- Southern Confederacy 3d instant.

COTTON CARDS .- R. S. Shevenell, of Athens, Ga., has invented and applied a machine for drawing wire and pricking leather for cards, and will soon be ready to supply them.