THE LEGISLATURE AND THE CON. VENTION.

We have been happy to hear the opin-ion expressed by several members of the Legislature, that if the bill to take the vote of the people on the proposition to abolish the Convention shall pass the Commons, it will be defeated in the Senate. A more mischierous measure than the one proposed in the Common cannot well be conod in the control retrospect of the events coived. A brief retrospect of the events any the last five months will show that any of the last five months will show that any issues between the Legislature, and the Convention, or any attempt by the former, to excite the people to give a vote of consure upon the latter, must do mischief and mischief alone. The people of North Carolina showed their devotion to the old Union by soting down in February the proposition to call a State Convention. Soon thereafter Lincoln's proclamation and call for troops, wherewith to invade, and subjugate the South, produced an entire change of opinion, and a conviction on the minds of ninety-nine out of every hundred of the voters of North Carolina, that the of the voters of North Carolina, that the time had arrived when every consideration of honor, of liberty and of interest required that the State should dissolve her connection with the Government of the United States. The Preclamation therefore of Gov. Ellis convening the Legislature for the purpose of having a Convention called, was received every where through the State with unmingied satisfaction, and the subsequent prempt action of the Legislature in calling the Convention was heartily andorsed by every voter in the State. endorsed by every voter in the State Under these circumstances a Convention was elected, and met. It was a body composed, with a very few exceptions, of the ablest and best men in the State, and what did it do ! Why, on the very first day of the session -the ever to be remembered 20th of May, 1861, it pronounced by a unanimous vote the disservance of the connection of North Carolina with the connection of North Carolina with the Federal Union, and this act was received with acclamations of joy throughout the State. Here was presented a spectacle calculated to produce the finest moral effect through the country, and particularly on the North, whose people had been taught to believe, that there was a strong Union element in the South, and especially in North Carolina. North Carolina's pre vious history, character, and geographical position added much to the weight of this moral effect. She has been known always as an exceedingly sober, steady and con-siderate State. In loyalty to the govern-ment of the old Union, while it was administered in the spirit of those who framed it, she was surpassed by no other State in the Union, and equalled only by few. Her position as a large slaveholding State is the very heart of the South, lent additional influence to her action, inasmuch as it showed that while North Carolina had not done as much talking as some of her emergency came as the most belligerent of them to stake all her immense interests in defence of her honor, rights, and liber-

All these considerations, we repeat were calculated to have, and we believe did have, a fine effect on the country and especially on the North. Shall we then now impair the benefits of that effect by engaging in a furious personal and politi-cal wrangle among ourselves, and give our Northern for a pretext for saying that the State Convention in its action above referred to, misrepresented the people of North Carolina! It is hard enough under any circumstances, to relieve the North of its delusion that the esuse of the Union has still advocates in the South. Shall we go to work and strengthen a delusion so in-jurious to us? And for what? Why because, forecoth, certain members of the State Convention did not speak and act with due respect in reference to certain proceedings of the Legislature!! Yes, the entire Convention is to be arraigned at the bar of public opinion, and an angry and embittered contest excited when all should be the heartiest and most cordial should be the heartiest and most cordinated in the most productive country union and harmony, because the delicate and refined feelings of this sensitive Legis lature, have been jarred, and hurt by some language or act of a Convention which had the impadence and audacity to think and say that a Legislature, elected with no earthly reference to the existing emergency, was not too well qualified to deal with it. We lack language to convey fully our idea of the preposterousness and folly of such a course and will therefore come to a guished st.en.

Col. Hen. B. Elliott, lately of Randolph county, N. C., has resided there for some

Free Negroes Choosing Masters .- Du ring the session of our County Court last work, two hale hearty looking free negroes came voluntarily into Court praying to have masters appointed for them, that they might become slaves in accordance with late act of the Legislature; and the gen-lemen named in their petitions were ap-pointed as their masters.

Greensborough Patriot.

If it be liberal for an institution to what is it for individuals to borrow | ment for 60 days and then to be drus many are doing here!—Observer. out of camp. Whiskey was said to be at the bottom of their offences.

Class Journ, wear Manager, Va. }
Aug. 21, 1881.
At a meeting of the Officers of the Sixth
Regiment, N. C. State Troops, this day, on
motion of Capt. Freeland, Major Webb was
called to the chair, who explained the object of the meeting in a feeling manner.

On motion of Lieut. Price, Capt. Tate was

On motion of Lieut. Price, Capt. Tate was requested to act as Secretary.

On motion of Capt. Avery, a committee was appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. Committee, Capt's Tate, Parish and Scales, and Lieut's. Carter, Vincent and Smith.

On motion of Lt. Turner, Capt. Avery, and on motion of Capt. York, Capt. Freeland were added to the committee.

Subsequently, the committee through their chairman, Capt. Parish, reported the following:

Williams at that pleased Almirbty God in

WHEREAS, it hath pleased Almighty God in the dispensation of His providence to remove from us Charles F. Fisher, our beloved Colo-nel and friend, while bowing in submission to His will, we meet to pay a tribute of respect to one who was endeared to us by ties of af-

otion, therefore,
1. Resolved, That in the death of our heroic leader upon the bloody plains of Manassas, on the very bulwarks of the enemy, we have lost a commander at once bold, fearless and prudent—a friend just, kind and generous. Untiring in his efforts to relieve suffering, he was ever anxious to add to the comforts and happiness of his men.— Requiring discipline as soldiers, he was unre-served and courteout to all—none so humble as not to approach him with confidence in

2. Resolved, That this Regiment, not only officers but men, have lost a kind and thought-ful friend—the State and Nation a chivalrous citizen and soldier,

a. Resolved, That he fell in the midst of glory, his brilliant valor has shed a lustre up-on his native State which History will hand down to future generations.
4. Resolved, That we deeply sympathize

with the bereaved family of our deceased friend and commander, and tender them our

5. Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and that a copy be furnished the Raleigh and Salisbury papers for publication.

On motion Capt. York, the report was received and adopted.
On motion Capt. Freeland, the meeting ad-

ourned. Note.-Lt. Col. Lightfoot was absent, anaroidably, and expressed regret at not being able to attend.

ROBT. F. WEBB. SAML MeD TATE, Sec.

Dissentions in Washington.-Letters to the Northern papers speak of the most serious dissentions in the Cabinet and among the military. A list of politicians sanctioned by Lincoln, was hunded to Mc Clellan for appointment by him to military offices. He refused and handed in his resignation. After a stormy session, the Cabinet refused to receive his resignation, or to insist on the appointments. One letter says,-

"The complications and embarrassments experienced by the Federal authorities in this city, are almost beyond conception. There is trouble in the Cabinet, trouble in the War Department, trouble in the Navy Department, trouble among the volunteers on both sides of the river. The appointment of General McClellan over the heads of so many older officers, has caused an immense deal of heart burning."

Besides these troubles, extensive mutinies have broken out in seven regiments at Washington-five from New York, one from Maine and one from Connecticut,-In addition to the other causes of com-plaint, the men say they enlisted for three months, but are held for two years—a Lincoln swindle .- Fay. Observer.

LEAD AND ZINC.

Springfield, Missouri, which fell into the hands of Gen. McCulloch after his late important victory, is the business centre of what is termed by the State Geologist of Missouri as the most productive country of lead and zinc in the world. It is with-

county, N. C., has resided there for so time past. He warmly esponsed the cause of the South, we learn. Fay. Observer.

MILITARY LAW,-Two soldiers hav been tried at Pensacola, for sleeping on their posts. By military law this offene is punishable with death in time of war. and necessarily so, barsh as it is, since the lives of thousands may depend upon their faithful discharge of duty. In this case one, a Mississippian named Robinson, was sentenced to be shot on the 30th inst., and end only its surplus profits, (which the other, on account of extreme youth that no other use for than to lend,), and inexperience, was sentenced to punish-

roes in Missouri fills the war party in the North (not yet recovered from the stun-ning buffet of Mannassas) with counterpation. The New York Herald, of the 14th. thus speculates as to what may follow:

Where the next blow may be struck—whether in the neighborhood of Fortress Monroe or of the Upper Potomae against Banks, or against the force of Rosencraus, in Western Virginia, or at Washington—itself is impossible to say. Many sagacious, well-informed mittary men hold that the latter will be the object of the rebels' attention because of the great moral effect which its capture would produce throughout the New World and the Old,—That they will make an opward movement. That they will make an onward movement in some direction within two or three weeks there is every reason to believe. In addition to the reason assigned above, we may mention the significant fact that Beau-regard, notwithstanding the wagons captur-ed from our army, has issued an order to collect all the wagons which can be ob-tained—the sure sign of marching in force. And these indications are strengthend by the closing words of the brief address of Johnston and Beauregard to the rebel army on the 28th of July, one week after the fight near Manassas. They say, in allusion to those who fell: "We will hold the soil to which the dust of Washington is mingled with the dust of our brothers. We drop one tear on their laurels, and move inward to avenge them."

Our readers know that hitherto General Scott's plan has been to collect an overwhelming, well desciplined force, and more forward with that in the fall, bearing down all oppositions. But the defeat at Bull Rnn has altered the circumstances, and it is likely that the enemy is now so emboldened that he will not await Gen. Scott's leisure to attack him, but become the as sailing party himself. It is understood that a vigorous and rapid campaign is the policy of the Young Generals, McClellan, Banks, Fremont and others, and that the rebels ought not to be allowed to choose their own battle ground. It is probable that General Scott will therefore, change his programme to suit the altered condition of things, The news from Missouri which we publish this morning, giving an account of the defeat of Gen. Lyon's army, and the death of the General himself, in an additional reason for the prompt exertion of the utmost vigor. If to two such reverses a third should soon be added, from want of energy and skill, the cause of the Union would be damaged almost beyond the power of recovery. The country will, not tolerate a long war. The conflict must be short, sharp and decisive, or fail alto-

GEN. BEN. McCulloch.-The bere of the late victorious battle in Missouri, Gen. McCulloch, is not unknoun to fame. He has but done what the public confidently expected from him, and has only confirmed the already well established popular estimate put on his merits and peculiar qualifications for generalship. A native of Ten-nessee, Gen. McCulloch started on foot when a stripling of eighteen, to nid Texas in her struggle for independence, and arrived there just in time to participate in the glorious battle of San Jacinto, where he commanded gallantly through the day a piece of artillery. The night before the engagement he reported himself at the headquarters of Gen. Houston, who was struck with his manners and bearing, and assigned him a gun, which he served with tearful efficiency through that bloody fight. Some few years after, he was chosen a member of the Texan Congress, in which

he served several sessions.

At the outbreak of the Mexican war, he raised his famous company of Rangers with which he wou immense reputation as an intrepid soldier and a daring scout. In the latter capacity he rend-red most signal service throughout the war, one was fre-quently mentioned in the official reports of Gen. Taylor. In one of his scouting expeditions, a day or two prior to the bat tle of Buena Vista, he penetrated into the Mexican lines in diaguise, counted their exact numbers, and effected his escape, communicating to Gen. Taylor, then at Ague Nueva, the first intelligence he had received of Santa Anna's approach. Gen. Ague Nueva, the first intelligence he had received of Santa Anna's approach. Gen. Taylor on learning this valuable information at once retreated from his exposed position to the hills of Buena Vista. But so rapid had been the advance of Santa Anna, that as Taylor's rear guard reached Buena Vista, the advanced forces of the enemy hove in sight. It is believed by many that the information furnished by McCulloch saved our army from destruction. During the battle he distinguished himself by gallant conduct on the field.

For the last eight years he has been the

For the last eight years he has been the United States Marshal of Texas. His late appointment as General was one eminently fit to be made.

Va., have built a large house, 40 by 150 feet, in the vicinity of the city for the accommodation of soldiers passing through. All honor to the citizens of Petersburg and Virginia for their liberality and kindness.

J. McLoso Transum, Capitala.
Wn. H. Chawrone, let Lieuten.
T. G. Whilliamen, 2d ...
E. G. Brackers, 2d ...
Jos. H. Curren, let Serguent
J. P. Smith, 2d ...
John Stori, 4th
H. Jones Pundiston, 5th Serg's.
G. Johnston, ...
J. Barriet Hughes 2d ...
L. D. Shamerell, 2d
W. C. Fesperman, 6th

PRIVATES:

W. D. Mille, J. H. M yers, C. A. Neel, Wm. Negrom, Jiles Owen, ti. B. Peningto John Peningto T. R. Pinketon H. Brown, Christonberry. Wm. W. Price, D. V. Philips, Geo. Quillman, W. A. Redwine, Ibora Cras Wn. Redwine, G. D. Redwine, W. R. Redwine, J. M. Redwine, C. H. Reid, J. H. Reid, A. H. Rides S. W. Robinso S. W. Robinson,
J. M. Rough,
Peter Rowe,
Rufue Rufty,
H. F. Rimer,
L. T. Sille,
J. T. Sille,
W. C. Stobes, Wiley Hedinger, George Hooks, C. Hagter, H. G. Hill, ward Swink, J. G. Burrat, Alf. Townsond, C. W. Kennely W. L. Turner, Daniel Kinney. L. Wathing, A. R. Kinney,

SOCKS FOR THE SOLDIERS.

James G. Kuox

James Loftin,

Albert Watson,

E. Williamson,

E. Whorley.

We learn that a young lady of this coun ty, a few days since, took a horse and rode a half day, soliciting socks for the soldie and succeeded in procuring twenty-five not authorized to give the name of the young lady. There are, we doubt not hundreds of other ladies in the county willing to engage in the same petriotic work, and who would meet with equal success .- Greensborough Patriot.

Trouble Brewing .- The Charleston Courier gives an account of the capture of an English vessel (Sarah Star) off the co of North Carolina, by a Lincoln sessel, no der circumstances that will rouse John Bull to a certainty. There is no doubt the verse is owned by an Englishman; that it cleared within the fifteen day's of grace, and was engaged in no unlawful trade.

THE FIRST BALR OF COTTON .- On venter. day the first bale of New Cotton received here this season was bought by the Beaver Creek company, at 124 cents from Daniel McKinnon, Esq. of Richmond county. We do not keep the run of such things, but are inclined to think this ususually early,—Fayetteville Observer

A NEW MANUPACTURE.-Roderick Mo Rae, Eaq., of this place, has left at this of-fice a specimen of "Lace Leather," which he manufactures for bands, and "Picker Leather," It is said by proprietors of Fac-tories to be the best article of the kind made; and he can fill orders to any extent .- Fayetteville Observer.

A Yanker Swindle.-The Chicago Times is complaining that in laying the direct tax the yankers managed to put the heariest burdens on the farming States of the Northwest, which are least able to bear them. It says that Illinois will have to pay \$1,146,551, whilst Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, with all their wealth, will together pay but \$1,-249,758. Serves them right, for being leagued with the yankee sharpers.—Fay.

Liberal .- The Wilmington Sav ings Bank has taken five thousand dollars of the Confederate loan advertised for recently. This, we think is a liberal subscription, when it is taken into consideration that it is only the surplus profits of the bank, after paying the depositors their promiums.— Wilmington Journal.

Pea-Nut Oil.—Important.—This oil has been tried at Rockfish Factory, near this town, on the machine ry which requires the very best oil, and the superintendent reports: "I cannot discover any difference between the Pes-Nut Oil and the

Sperm. Have tried it side by side with the Sperm and it works fully as well—Should call it good Oil." Fayetteville Observer

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—Arrests are now made of individuals for uttering opinions hostile to the Government. Several persons have hurried from the city for fear of arrest.

of the cavalry, or artiflary, or in the reserve. As for leaving military service altogether, the ternative is not presented to a Such is the progress of the mandespotism in Missouri.

It is said that the portly member of Congress, described by Me Raymond as falling from his horse, turning pale, &c., was no other than the redoubtable Senator, Gen. Wilson of Massachusetts. He went to see battle in Gen. Scott's errriage, but gut seared, abandoned it and took to horse. This explains the despatch saying that the Confederates took a carriage bearing the creat despatch. Gen. Scott.—Albany Argus.

MARSHALE SALE - The sale of a prise cargoes of sugar and moisses yesterday by the Marshal of the State was very well attended and the goods sold well. Moisses brought from 26 to 26 cents per gallon and Sugar from 2 to 10 cents per lib. lb .- Nowbern Progress.

York papers are not at all pleased. THE FRENCH PRINCE.—The New with the visit of Prince Napoleon to the Coufederate army's head quar-

> WANTED POR THE

Rowan Light Artillary 25 ABLE BODIED MEN TO SERV 25 ABLE BODIED MEN TO SERV during the War, among which are was at one good Bluebamithe, our Sadier, one Heave-maker and one Wagon-maker, who addition to their pay as soldiers get enter p for their nervices at their respective took amounting to from \$15 to \$25 per most Also, wasted several good Sirves who has been accustemed to management of their For further information apply to Mr. John J Engles of Capt. Restary.

By order of Capt. Restary.

JOHN A. RABSAY, See, he Elever.

Englesies Artillary and Ordinane Sept. 3, 1961.

WANTED 20,000 lbs. Ho Por which the bijbest market will be juid in cash by negist and Apathonery, Nos. 186 and 188 Mah

Leather ! Leather ! ! A fine lot of SOLE, UPPER and HAR-

NESS LEATHER for cale. Alm. Blue Skins and Lining Leather. Prices her, an terms cost or acceptable barter. T. J. & P. P. MEBOWEY.

CAVALRY

I am authorized to raice a
I Troop of 100 picked Man
and Horsen to carre in the Army of the Confederate States
during the war. I will take
men from any county, and
shalf require the trooper to be a man of gen
size, good appearance, good moral character
and of intelligence.

Each trooper in desired to famich his com
borse if possible, for which he will be puid famcents per day, and the borne will be justed famcents per day, and the borne will be justed famcents per day, and the borne will be justed famcents per day, and the borne will be justed famcents per day, and the borne will be justed famcents per day, and the borne will be justed famcents per day, and the borne will be justed famcents per day, and the borne will be justed famcents per day, and the borne will be justed famgainst casualties from discuss.

If a trooper caused families his corn home,
he will have one given to him, together with
everything one that is measurery.

The trooper is intended for "Special Burden,"
and will be attracted to no organized of carvelry
or Infantry.

W. J. Mills is in charge of the Eccepting

W. J. Mills is in charge of the Recent

Office in Salisbury. Salisbury, Aug. 19, 1861.

50.000 Pair Woolen Socks Want For the North Carolina Soldie

OPPICE OF ASSURANT QUARTERMANTS AND PAYMATTER OF THE N. C. An Salisbury, Aug. 13, 1962.

THE highest price in Cash will be puilt in WOOLEN SOCKS. I appeal to a patriotic Ledies of Forth Caroline to finestition, and am satisfied the call will not be

ald profer them thick and made long in A. MYERG, Assistant Q. M. & P. M.

Attention! Military Con

THE subscriber is propored to fundable THE advertor Tollitary Poligna Co.
Home Manufacture and material, well a
and of latest military style at low price.
JAS. H. EVERSE.

belouvy, N. S.

200,000 CYPRUS SHINGLES. & wal Newbern, Aug. 19, 1861.

May 17, 1861