

# The Greensborough Patriot.

VOL. XXIII.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1862.

NO. 1,188.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY  
**M. S. SHERWOOD,**  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS, \$2.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

**Rates of Advertising.**

One dollar per square, for the first week, and  
fifty cents for every week thereafter. Twelve  
lines or less make a square. Advertisements made in  
form of standing matter as follows:

3 MONTHS.	6 MONTHS.	1 YEAR.
Per Square, \$2.00.	\$3.50.	\$5.00.
Two Squares, 7.00.	10.00.	14.00.
Three Squares, 10.00.	15.00.	20.00.

For the Patriot.

**Jonathan W. Field.**  
GREENSBORO, Feb. 18, 1862.

On this day, being Tuesday of Court,  
the large number of citizens of Guilford  
present in the Court House were called to  
order by Hon. James T. Morehead, for the  
purpose of passing some appropriate testi-  
monial of respect to the memory of Jonathan  
W. Field, deceased, late a member of the  
Special Court.

Clarkson Tomlinson, Esq., was called to  
the Chair, and William Woodburn, Esq.,  
appointed Secretary.

Hon. J. T. Morehead, in proper and  
affecting terms, introduced the following  
resolutions, which were unanimously adopted  
by the meeting:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God  
to remove from our midst Jonathan W. Field,  
a member of the Special Court, since the  
last term:

Resolved, That we deeply deplore the loss  
of one, so cherished for his many virtues in  
private life, and so much respected for his  
manly firmness and honesty in purpose in  
the discharge of every public duty assigned  
him.

Resolved, That these proceedings be sub-  
mitted to the Court, and that the Court be  
respectfully asked to order the same to be  
spread on their record, and that a copy of  
the same be furnished to the family of the  
deceased.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize  
with the wife and children of the deceased  
in their sad bereavement of him, who, so  
prudently and affectionately discharged  
the duties of husband and father.

On motion, the mover of the resolutions  
was requested to present them to the  
Court: And accordingly on Thursday of  
the Term, Mr. Morehead presented them  
to the Court in session; whereupon, it was  
ordered by the Court that they be spread  
upon the record.

C. TOMLINSON, Ch'm.  
Wm. WOODBURN, Sec.

For the Patriot.

**Captain Watlington.**  
Camp Fisher, Newbern, N. C.,  
February 14th, 1862.

Mr. Editor—Permit me through your  
paper, to say a word in recommendation of  
my friend and fellow soldier, Wm. P. Watlington.  
He is a gentleman, and soldier  
worthy any position. He has been a member  
of my Cavalry Company since last June, and  
his good common sense, and cool  
determination have almost been invaluable to  
me, and the company. He has always,  
under all circumstances, proved himself an  
excellent soldier, and well worthy of promotion,  
and although I regret to give him  
up and lose his valuable services, I rejoice  
to say that his soldierly qualities have been  
noticed, and he has been promoted. He  
will very soon visit our country to enlist  
volunteers, and I hope you will use your  
influence and aid him to enlist men to defend  
our country which is now standing in  
such great need of defenders. No one is  
better qualified either in mind, coolness, de-  
termination or experience. Having been in  
the Mexican war nearly two years, and a  
soldier from the beginning of this war, he  
is well drilled, and experienced in all the  
maneuvers of military evolutions and thor-  
oughly understands camp life and how to  
provide for the soldier. Aid him, and you  
will aid your country. Respectfully, &c.,  
B. L. COLE,  
Capt. Co. F. 19th Reg. N. C. S. T.

diers families tamely stand by and see them  
striped of all the comforts of life, while their  
natural protectors, viz their fathers and  
husbands are braving all the dangers of  
an army life, and that not for pay, but for  
the mere pittance of a soldier's wages say  
\$11 or 12.00 per month which any labouring  
man can obtain from his neighbour or  
the farmer.

Mr. Editor, there is but one of two con-  
clusions to come to from this conflict. And  
that is we must conquer or we of the South  
are a ruined, yes, an irretrievably ruined  
people. And for me, before I will submit  
to subjugation, may I land all that is dear to  
me sink beneath the sods of my mother  
earth.

A. SOLDIER.

## Something for the Confederate Soldiers to Read.

We copy the following gazette from the  
New York Tribune, for the special di-  
gestion of such of our troops Confederate  
and State as are about to withdraw from  
the army when the enemy is uncamped on  
our soil, simply because their term of en-  
listment has expired:

The armies of the Union are on the point  
of advancing from all quarters on the dis-  
courageously armed, shivering, half  
furnished levies of the rebellion, which is  
evidently conscious of its swiftly approach-  
ing doom. Its soldiers are trying to es-  
cape from their manifold miseries on any  
possible terms. Substitutes are eagerly  
sought at exorbitant rates. No new recruits  
are coming in to fill up their decimated  
regiments. The term of enlistment of a  
large portion of their force approaches its  
close, and the frantic appeals of the rebel  
journals prove that few of them can be  
persuaded or bullied into serving further.  
And the boldest of these journals are now  
clamoring for a general conscription  
as the last hope of their exploding treas-  
ure.

Let Unionists everywhere rejoice and  
take courage. A few days will bring us  
tidings of heavy blows struck from all sides  
at the detestable rebellion. They may not  
all be successful—some of them may be  
failures—but the preponderance in men,  
arms and resources on the side of loyalty  
and the nation is so decided, that the gen-  
eral result cannot be doubtful. Within  
two months—unless all signs fail—the  
kingdom of Jeff. Davis will be a thing of  
the past. Let every one do his utmost to  
strengthen the arms and animate the  
hearts of our brave patriots in the field,  
and the gigantic treason of 1861 will soon  
be but a hideous, guilty dream.

## STATE CONVENTION.

ADJOURNED SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, February 19.

The Convention was called to order at  
the usual hour by the President.

The Journal of yesterday was read and  
approved.

Mr. Graham presented a petition from  
officers of 19th regiment, States troops, the  
2nd cavalry, complaining that horses and  
equipments had not been furnished them,  
and such as they had received were of inferior  
quality and useless, and praying a prompt  
remedy for the evil.

Judge Ruffin enquired whether there was  
not a law authorizing the purchase of  
horses and equipments for this regiment.

Mr. Woodfin explained.

Mr. Satterthwaite deemed it incumbent  
on him to state what had occurred in his  
own presence. He did not think any blame  
attached to the Colonel of this regiment.  
He, Mr. S. was present in the Quartermaster's  
office when a Captain of this regiment  
enquired whether the orders had not been  
issued to purchase horses for the regiment.  
The Quartermaster said it was true, he  
had received written instructions to  
purchase the horses, but he had also received  
verbal instructions not to obey.

On motion of Mr. Graham the petition  
was referred to a select committee consisting  
of Messrs. Graham, Schenck, Woodfin,  
Barnes and Cunningham.

Mr. Graham offered an ordinance in relation  
to public printing—provides that it  
be let out on contract to the lowest respon-  
sible bidder—read first time.

Mr. Battle of Nash offered a resolution  
authorizing a loan of \$1,000 from the  
Treasury of the State to Messrs. Tappy  
and Lumsden, lessees of the Blountsville  
Iron works in Nash county, to aid them in  
the construction of a railroad from their  
works to the nearest point on the Wilmington  
and Weldon railroad. Referred to a  
select committee.

The Convention resumed the unfinished  
business of yesterday, being the ordinance  
to prohibit for a limited time the man-  
ufacture of liquor from grain. The  
question recurring on the amendment of  
the gentleman from Guilford, he withdrew  
the amendment offered by him, on yester-  
day, and offered a substitute more carefully  
prepared.

Mr. Gorrell would regard the question  
solely as a measure of revenue. A tax on  
whiskey would greatly aid the Treasury,  
and he saw no reason to cut off one of the  
sources from which such revenue may be  
derived. He had no fears for a scarcity  
of provisions, and was willing to trust in  
Providence for future supplies. This was  
not a mere temporary arrangement—it  
was intended to be incorporated in the  
revenue law for all time to come, unless  
repealed by the Legislature. If they passed  
this ordinance, they would interfere with  
legitimate, private business, and give just  
cause for complaint: He could not vote for  
a prohibitory law.

Mr. Smith, of Macon, was in favor of a  
prohibitory law. The most dangerous  
enemy of the wounded bear, he must be  
killed or let alone. He was opposed to a  
temporary spirit in treating this matter.  
He would either favor a prohibitory law  
or not touch the question at all. The true  
issue before the Convention and the country  
was bread or whiskey, and he was in favor  
of securing a supply of bread.

Mr. Joyce was opposed to the original

ordinance, and also to the amendment of  
the gentleman from Guilford. If the origi-  
nal bill passed and the manufacture of  
liquor was prohibited, his people would be  
cut off from market. There was no more  
necessity for taxing distillers than cotton  
spinners and the manufacturers of cotton  
cloth, tanneries, &c.

Mr. Kirtrell did not regard it as a ques-  
tion of revenue. He thought it an ob-  
jection, controlling, paramount necessity to  
pass a prohibitory law. Duty to the country  
and their families dictated the necessity  
of suppressing the evil.

Judge Ruffin argued the question on its  
legal merits. With certain exceptions  
men had always been left to their own  
pursuits, the bent of their own minds and  
the employment of their capital in their  
own way. The price of whiskey had been  
enhanced, but that, like other commodities,  
depended on and was regulated by the sup-  
ply and demand. He was in favor of a tax  
but opposed to any measure which would  
amount to a prohibition.

Mr. Thompson was for the largest liberty  
to the citizen in ordinary times, but these  
times were quite extraordinary. The private  
pursuits of all our citizens had been  
interfered with more or less, and distillers  
had no right to claim any exemption.—  
They were legislating to secure the inde-  
pendence of the country not to regulate or  
interfere with the private pursuits of classes  
or individuals; and if the probability of  
a famine, or a scarcity of corn making it  
equal to a famine, for the families of  
poor men who were fighting for their  
country, rendered it necessary, let a pro-  
hibitory law be passed. There were poor  
men and poor families in his county who  
were not able to pay five dollars a barrel  
for corn, and twenty five cents a pound for  
bacon. If passing a prohibitory law was  
necessary to secure an abundance of corn in  
the future in view of the exigencies of the  
country, present and prospective, he would  
vote for it.

Mr. Headen was utterly opposed to the  
ordinance and to the amendment. The  
tendency of the Government was to enslave  
men.

Mr. Jones, of Rowan, held in his hand  
an amendment, which, at the proper time,  
he would propose as a substitute, if the  
motion to strike out prevailed. He was  
opposed to a prohibitory law, but was in favor  
of taxation.

Mr. Speed was opposed to the ordinance  
for various reasons, but especially for the  
storm which the passage of such an ordi-  
nance would raise in the State. He would  
vote against striking out in order to kill the  
bill.

Mr. Satterthwaite would vote to strike  
out, because he thought a compromise of  
the points of difference might be made.—  
He was willing to impose a tax, but was  
opposed to prohibition.

Mr. Graham was not great zealot in this  
matter, but wished to preserve the grain  
for bread. Allow distillers to go on till  
March, and private distillers who are all  
farmers, will not be effected by this ordi-  
nance. He was in favor of the original  
ordinance.

The question recurring on the motion of  
the gentleman from Guilford to strike out  
all of the ordinance under consideration,  
and insert his amendment as a substitute,  
the ayes and noes were ordered and re-  
sulted—ays 37, noes 47, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allison, Battle of N.,  
Brodnax, Brown, Calloway, Christian,  
Douthitt, Durham, Foster of A., Foster  
of R., Gilmer, Gorrell, Hendon, Holden, Jones  
of R., Joyce, Kelly, Long, McDowell of  
M., McDuffie, McNeill of C., Mebane,  
Michal, Mitchell, Murrill, Osborne, Phifer,  
Reid, Ruffin, Satterthwaite, Setzer, Shipp,  
Sprouse, Starbuck, Williamson, Wilson  
and Woodfin—57.

Noes—Messrs. Badger, Battle of E.,  
Battle of W., Berry, Bogle, Caldwell, Can-  
non, Cunningham, Darden, Dick, Dickson,  
Edwards, Foy, Fuller, Graham, Green,  
Hearne, Hicks, Holmes, Houston, Kirtrell,  
Leak of R., Lyon, Mann, Manning, Mc-  
Neill of H., Meares, Miller, Penland,  
Rhodes, Royster, Sanders, Schenck, Smith  
of J., Smith of M., Speed, Straze, Strong  
of M., Strong of W., Sutherland, Thomas  
of J., Thompson, Thornton, Turner, War-  
ren, Washington and Woodfin—47.

Mr. Sprouse moved to amend by adding  
an additional section regulating the price  
of cotton yarn and cotton and woolen cloth,  
and inhibiting their exportation out of  
the State, which motion was rejected.

The question recurring on the passage  
of the ordinance, on its third read-  
ing.

Mr. Green urged the stern necessity of  
arresting the destruction of grain by dis-  
tillation. He had not formerly been in favor  
of so stringent a measure as this, but it had  
become apparent that some remedy must  
be applied to the evil. A startling change  
had been produced in public sentiment, in  
view of the exigencies of the country and  
the scarcity of bread which impends. Peti-  
tions had poured in upon this body from  
all quarters of the country, praying them  
to arrest the progress of the evil, and secure  
the blessings of plenty of bread, at a reason-  
able price to the army and the people.  
The soldier in the field could  
not live on his children at home. Whis-  
key would not fight our battles. A dead  
key would not fight our battles. A dead  
struggle was going on for all these, and  
it was the part of wisdom to provide against  
all contingencies by which the perils which  
beset us could be enhanced. The farmers  
in the country had every thing at stake,  
and it was peculiarly their interest to make  
bread cheap and keep it so, for the families  
of the poor men, who, in common with  
themselves and their sons, are fighting for  
life, liberty and independence.

Pending Mr. Green's remarks, the hour  
of 2 o'clock arrived and the Convention  
took a recess.

Mr. Meares didn't know how to vote on  
the amendment. If the gentleman would  
also fix the price of bacon, brandy, shoes,  
&c., he might vote for it. But he said  
this to show the utter impracticability of  
regulating these matters. If, let alone, they  
would regulate themselves. The probabi-  
lity of a scarcity of grain had been greatly  
exaggerated. He was opposed to the ordi-  
nance, and believed gentlemen were sent  
here for other higher duties than those  
pertaining to questions of ordinary legisla-  
tion.

Mr. Meares didn't know how to vote on  
the amendment. If the gentleman would  
also fix the price of bacon, brandy, shoes,  
&c., he might vote for it. But he said  
this to show the utter impracticability of  
regulating these matters. If, let alone, they  
would regulate themselves. The probabi-  
lity of a scarcity of grain had been greatly  
exaggerated. He was opposed to the ordi-  
nance, and believed gentlemen were sent  
here for other higher duties than those  
pertaining to questions of ordinary legisla-  
tion.

[Mr. Graham, by consent, offered the following  
resolution:

Resolved, That the Governor be request-  
ed to forthwith dispatch a suitable officer  
or agent to the 19th regiment of N. C. State  
Troops 2d Cavalry, to ascertain the defi-  
ciency of said regiment in horses, and to  
report thereon, without delay, and that he  
furnish what may be required to fit them  
for effective service, if in his power, and if  
not, that he communicate to this Convention  
what deficiencies exist which he is unable  
to supply.]

The question recurring on the motion to  
adopt the amendment of the gentleman from  
Davie, it was rejected.

Mr. Badger moved to amend by striking  
out "rye and oats," and to add the proviso  
that the producer be allowed to distill his  
own surplus grain.

Mr. Ruffin moved to amend the amend-  
ment by allowing any one who has already  
purchased corn to distill it—which was  
rejected.

The question recurring on the amend-  
ment offered by the gentleman from Wake  
it was adopted—yeas 53, noes 30.

Mr. Ruffin moved to amend by striking  
out March (the limit to which distillation  
is proposed to be allowed under the ordi-  
nance) and insert April—rejected.

Mr. Ruffin moved to strike out 15th  
of March, and insert the 1st of April—which  
motion prevailed—yeas 50, noes 35.

The question recurring on the adoption  
of the ordinance.

Mr. Barnes enquired whether a person  
having a surplus of corn but no still, could  
procure his neighbor to still it for him.

Mr. Badger replied that was a question  
of construction. (The impression was,  
that, under the ordinance, he could not.—  
Rep.)

The question recurring on the adoption of  
the ordinance.

Mr. Gorrell moved to strike out all after  
the ordaining clause, and insert the substi-  
tute proposed by him, on yesterday, which  
was ruled out of order. He then moved to  
strike out twenty five cents, the proposed  
tax per gallon on domestic liquors, and in-  
sert twenty; and also fifty cents, the pro-  
posed tax on imported liquors, and insert  
forty; and then to strike out all after the  
ordaining clause, and insert his ordinance  
thus amended.

Mr. Brown considered the argument ex-  
hausted, and hoped gentlemen would allow  
a vote to be taken.

Mr. Gilmer had an amendment which he  
gave notice he would offer, if the amend-  
ment of his colleague was rejected. He  
was opposed to the ordinance. It discrimi-  
nated in favor of the rich man, who has  
a still and can still his corn, and against  
the poor man who had none, and to whom  
the rich man could and would prescribe his  
own terms.

Mr. Badger thought his friend's remarks  
were very good for a strong speech, and he  
ought to have reserved them for Guilford.  
He reminded gentlemen that the gentle-  
man from Guilford was an enemy to the  
bill, and cautioned them to receive his re-  
marks with due allowance.

Mr. Fuller was a friend to the original  
bill, because it proposed to suppress the  
evil complained of, but the amendment just  
adopted, had destroyed that feature and he  
should therefore vote against it.

Mr. Strong moved to reconsider the  
vote by which the amendment of the dele-  
gate from Wake had been adopted. By  
the adoption of the amendment, the object  
of the bill had been totally defeated. The  
object of the bill to prevent the destruction  
of corn and secure if possible a supply  
of bread, on moderate, living terms, for the  
poor at home, and the army in the field.—  
There was great danger that there would  
be a scarcity of bread in the country. His  
friend from Alamance had said that the  
demand would follow the supply, but it  
was idle and worse than idle to talk of  
supply and demand on the ordinary principles  
of political economy as we were. Nobody  
would think of allowing a man to set up a  
distillery in a city besieged by the enemy,  
and to which there is neither ingress or  
egress. No supply could go there, be the  
demand ever so great. Our whole country  
was besieged and blockaded, and it was  
the part of wisdom and prudence, to pro-  
vide beforehand for any emergency. The  
distilleries ought to be suppressed. He  
learned there was 150 in Forsyth, 200 in  
Davie, and they had sprung up in hun-  
dreds all over the country, and their contin-  
ued operations tended only to a famine  
and the subjugation of the country.

The motion to reconsider was rejected—  
yeas 40, noes 41.

Judge Howard moved to amend the ordi-  
nance by striking out twenty cents, the  
proposed tax per gallon on domestic li-  
quors, and inserting forty, and on this motion  
demanded the yeas and noes—  
which motion prevailed—yeas 43, noes  
39.

Mr. Badger moved to amend further  
by striking out forty cents, the proposed  
tax on imported liquors, and insert one  
dollar.

Pending the question, Mr. Speed moved  
to adjourn, which motion did not prevail—  
yeas 32, noes 50.

Judge Howard wished to amend by mak-  
ing the tax imposed by this ordinance,  
payable monthly, but while engaged in  
drawing it up formally.

On motion of Mr. Barnes the Convention  
adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

THURSDAY, Feb. 20.

The Convention was called to order by  
the President.

Journal of yesterday was read.

Mr. Satterthwaite offered a resolution au-  
thorizing the President to employ an ad-  
ditional Engraving Clerk during the remain-  
der of the session, which was adopted under  
a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Gorrell offered a resolution exempt-  
ing from military duty all persons engaged  
in the manufacture of fire arms. After some  
debate it appeared that the Governor and  
Adjutant General had the power to detach  
men, and that the Confederate government  
always did it, to manufacture arms. Mr.  
Gorrell withdrew his resolution.

The Convention took up the unfinished  
business of yesterday, being the ordinance  
to suppress for a limited time, the man-  
ufacture of liquors from grain.

The question recurring on the substitute  
proposed by Mr. Gorrell, on motion of Mr.  
Hendon the 2nd section of the amendment  
was struck out and the following insert-  
ed:

Be it further ordained: That every per-  
son liable to the provisions of this ordi-  
nance, shall, on the 1st day of May, 1862,  
and on the 1st day of each alternate month  
thereafter, return to the Sheriff, under  
oath, a statement of all the spirituous li-  
quors which said person has made during  
the two preceding months, and pay the tax  
imposed thereon. And should any person  
fail to make said return, it shall be the duty  
of the Sheriff to call upon said person for  
the same, and for said service he shall be  
entitled to collect from the delinquent, the  
sum of two dollars in addition to the tax  
hereby imposed. Provided, however, that  
should any person refuse to give in said  
return, the person so refusing shall be liable to  
pay five hundred dollars, and it shall be  
the duty of the Sheriff to proceed forthwith  
to collect the same by distress.

Mr. Graham moved to commit the bill to  
a select committee, but after the same de-  
bated withdrew his motion.

Mr. Battle, of Wake, showed by statistics  
drawn from the census of 1850 that there  
was great danger of a scarcity of corn. If  
a plan could be devised to check the evils  
of distillation, without touching the friends  
of the gentleman from Davie (Mr. Sprouse)  
he would cheerfully vote for it. He knew  
if farmers could be allowed to distill their  
surplus grain and the large establishments  
be checked, the production of whiskey and  
the destruction of corn would be greatly  
diminished; but he did not see how such  
partial legislation could be effected.

Mr. Schenck was at first in favor of total  
prohibition, but he was now willing to allow  
producers to distill their own surplus  
grain. He therefore moved to add: "Pro-  
vided that no person shall be allowed to distill  
for another."

Messrs. Woodfin, Osborne and Jones,  
of Rowan, were opposed to the amendment;  
and Messrs. Graham and Ruffin supported  
it. It finally prevailed—yeas 52, noes 35.

Mr. Battle, of Wake, moved to strike  
out "rye" from the enumeration of grains  
—which was rejected.

Mr. Barnes moved to amend by striking  
out so much of the ordinance as imposes a  
tax on liquors distilled from fruit.

Messrs. Osborne and Ruffin opposed the  
amendment. The yeas and noes were ordered  
and the amendment was adopted—  
yeas 45, noes 44.

Mr. Michal moved an amendment, as ad-  
ditional sections to the bill, (the purport  
of which the reporter could not learn) which  
was rejected.

Mr. Badger moved to amend the section  
under which imported liquors are taxed,  
by striking out forty cents and inserting  
one dollar, which motion prevailed—yeas  
40, noes 33.

On motion of Mr. Badger the 6th section  
of the substitute was further amended by  
adding and if the said tax shall not be  
paid by the person bringing or sending the  
same into the State, the buyer or receiver  
shall be liable for the same" to be collected  
in the manner specified by the 2nd section  
of this ordinance.

Mr. Ruffin moved to strike out the whole  
of this section on the ground that it con-  
flicted with the constitution of the Confed-  
erate States; which motion did not prevail  
—yeas 38, noes 46.

Messrs. Meares and Gorrell, severally,  
offered substitutes for the 6th section, which  
were rejected.

Mr. Holmes moved to amend by striking  
out all after the ordaining clause and in-  
serting the following as a substitute: That  
from the 1st day of April next in the pres-  
ent year, the manufacture of spirituous li-  
quors from grain by distilling or other pro-  
cess is absolutely prohibited, and any per-  
son offending against the provisions of this  
ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor,  
and on conviction shall be punished by fine  
or imprisonment, the fine to be not less  
than \$100, and the imprisonment not less  
than 30 days.

Mr. Holmes advocated, strenuously, the  
necessity of adopting this amendment and  
its better adaptation to the end in view  
than the ordinance under consideration;  
but our limited space and the extent to  
which the proceedings of to-day have al-  
ready drawn upon our columns, compel us  
to exclude the Reporter's synopsis of his  
arguments—as, indeed, had been the case  
with respect to all the gentlemen who ad-  
dressed the Convention on this important  
question. At the close of Mr. Holmes' re-  
solutions the yeas and noes were ordered  
on the amendment and it was rejected, yeas  
37, noes 48.

The question being on the amendment  
offered by the gentleman from Guilford  
(Mr. Gorrell) as a substitute for the bill  
under consideration.

Mr. Thompson addressed the Convention  
in favor of prohibition.

The yeas and noes were then ordered  
and resulted, yeas 38, noes 50.

Mr. Gilmer gave notice that he would  
offer an amendment as a substitute for the  
bill under consideration—the amendment  
proposes to impose a tax of 30 cents a gal-  
lon on all liquors distilled in the State from  
and after the passage of this ordinance and  
up to the 15th of April next, and then to  
make distilling unlawful under a penalty of  
not less than one hundred dollars or im-  
prisonment for not less than 30 days, (for

every violation of the ordinance) and fur-  
ther to impose a tax of one dollar a gallon  
on all liquor sold, not the manufacture of  
this State; to be paid by the seller if a res-  
ident, and if not by the purchaser.

Two o'clock having arrived, the Conven-  
tion took a recess till 4 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention was called to order at  
4 o'clock, by the President.

Mr. Badger introduced an ordinance to  
exempt members of the Society of Friends  
from military duty.

The question being on the substitute pro-  
posed by Mr. Gilmer, for the ordinance  
under consideration, to prevent for a limited  
time the distillation of ardent spirits. This  
substitute allows distillation until April  
15th, by paying a tax of 30 cents a gallon,  
and prohibits distillation from April 15th  
until January 1, 1863.

Mr. Graham advocated the justice and  
propriety of this measure as a compromise  
between absolute prohibition and simple  
taxation.

Mr. Graham was opposed to extending  
the time to the 15th of April—he thought  
it better to adhere to the original proposi-  
tion.

Judge Osborne regarded the original bill  
as the very worst measure which could be  
proposed. It operated unequally and un-  
justly, and was a positive reward, under  
the operation of the statute, to those who  
distilled their own corn, while it prohibited  
those who had invested all their capital in  
the business.

The question recurring on the passage of  
the ordinance, as amended by Mr. Gilmer,  
Mr. Leake offered an amendment provid-  
ing that it shall not be lawful for any per-  
son to purchase grain for distillation or  
distill his own grain for the space of nine  
months from the 1st of April next—re-  
jected.

Mr. Barnes moved to amend so as to allow  
persons having grain of their own to distill  
the same; and on this motion the yeas and  
noes were ordered—yeas 28, noes 54—re-  
jected.

Mr. Barnes moved to amend by adding  
an additional section limiting distilleries to  
sell their liquor at one dollar a gallon, and  
on this motion the yeas and noes were or-  
dered—yeas 19, noes 63—rejected.

Mr. Sprouse moved to amend by adding  
an additional clause, making it penal for  
manufacturers of cotton yarn or cotton and  
woolen cloth to sell the same to non-res-  
idents of this State—which amendment was  
modified by Mr. Badger by adding, "or  
cloth made of flax, tow, wool or other tex-  
tiles fibre or any mixture of the same, or  
of leather or raw-hide. The question being  
on the adoption of the amendment, Mr.  
Badger thought an article had been omit-  
ted, and called for the reading of the amend-  
ment, which was agreed to.

Mr. Badger then moved to insert the  
word "silk" immediately before the word  
"hair," which motion did not prevail.

Mr. Sprouse said if the bill passed in its  
present shape it would ruin the people of  
his country. It was out of the question for  
his people to get a market for their grain,  
unless allowed to distill it; he thought  
there was more danger of being destitute  
of clothing than food.

Mr. Calloway concurred in the senti-  
ments of Mr. Sprouse, and urged the adop-  
tion of the amendment. The question re-  
curring on the amendment offered by Mr.  
Sprouse—it was rejected—yeas 26, noes  
47.

Mr. Meares inquired of his friend from  
Guilford, (Mr. Gilmer) whether the in-  
hibition in the ordinance proposed by him  
applied to the manufacture of alcohol. If  
it did not, it was virtually inoperative and  
delegates might as well have been at home  
all the time they have spent upon it.

Mr. Strange moved to amend by an ad-  
ditional section providing that the tax of  
\$1 a gallon imposed, by the ordinance,  
on imported liquors, shall not be enforced  
before the 1st of March, which motion pre-  
vailed.

Mr. Ellison moved to amend so as to  
make the distiller liable to indictment for  
every act of distillation; which was agreed  
to.

Mr. Battle, of Nash, moved to amend so  
as to make the distiller's tax list returnable  
to the Sheriff on the 15th of April, which  
motion did not prevail.

The question recurring on the passage of  
the ordinance as amended, the yeas and  
noes were ordered, yeas 56, noes 30, as  
follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allison, Atkinson, Bat-  
tle of E., Brodnax, Bunting, Cannon,  
Christian, Cunningham, Darden, Dick,  
Dickson, Douthitt, Edwards, Eliason,  
Foster of A., Foy, Fuller, Gilmer, Gorrell,  
Green, Hicks, Holmes, Houston, Jones  
of C., Kelly, Leak of R., Lyon, McDuffie,  
McNeill of C., McNeill of H., Miller, Mit-  
chell, Myers, Osborne, Phifer, Rhodes,  
Royster, Satterthwaite, Schenck, Shipp,  
Smith of J., Smith of M., Speed, Straze,  
Strong of M., Strong of W., Thompson,  
Thornton, Turner, Warren, Washington,  
Williamson, Wilson, Woodfin, Wooten—56.

NAYS—Messrs. Badger, Battle of N.,  
Battle of W., Berry, Caldwell, Calloway,  
Cannon, Durham, Foster of R., Graham,  
Hearne, Hendon, Holden, Jones of R.,  
Joyce, Long, Manning, Meares, Mebane,  
Michal, Murrill, Reid, Ruffin, Sanders,  
Setzer, Smith of J., Speed, Sprouse, Thom-  
as of C.—30.

FEBRUARY, February 21, 1862.

The Convention was called to order at  
ten o'clock.

Prayer by the Rev. Henry Hardie of the  
Presbyterian Church.

The journal of yesterday was read and  
approved.

Mr. Manning introduced an ordinance  
supplemental to, and amendatory of, an  
ordinance providing for the assumption of the  
Confederate tax. Passed first reading  
and referred to the committee on finan-  
ce.

Mr. Wilson, an ordinance to provide for  
the payment of bounty due to deceased  
soldiers.

The rule was suspended; and dry amend-  
ments were offered, and the ordinance  
was finally referred to the judiciary com-  
mittee.

Mr. Gilmer, a petition from clerks in  
the military departments, asking an in-  
crease of salary. Referred to a select com-  
mittee.

Mr. Kirtrell, (who was absent when the

vote was taken,) was allowed to record his  
vote in favor of the ordinance to prohibit  
the distillation of ardent spirits for a limited  
time.

Mr. Reid, from the committee to which  
was referred the memorial and ordinance in  
relation to the Wilmington, Charlotte and  
Rutherford Railroad, asked that the com-  
mittee be discharged from its further con-  
sideration.

The Committee was discharged.

Mr. Starbuck from a special committee,  
reported an ordinance to exempt persons  
over 45 years of age from ordinary military  
duty.

The rule was suspended and the ordi-  
nance passed its second reading.

It was then ordered to the printer.  
Messrs. Osborne and Fuller opposing its  
passage, and on motion of the former the  
yeas and noes were ordered, and the ordi-  
nance was rejected. Yeas 32, noes 49.

Those who voted in the affirmative were  
Messrs. Allison, Atkinson, Battle of Wake,  
Berry, Bogle, Calloway, Cannon, Chris-  
tian, Cunningham, Dick, Dickson, Eliason,  
Foster of Ashe, Foy, Gilmer, Gorrell,  
Graham, Hendon, Holden, Joyce, Kelly,  
Long, Mann, Manning, McNeill of H.,  
Murrill, Setzer, Shipp, Smith of Johnston,  
Sprouse, Starbuck, Williamson and Wilson  
—38.

Those who voted in the negative were  
Messrs. Battle of Edgecombe, Battle of  
Nash, Brodnax, Bunting, Caldwell, Can-  
non, Darden, Douthitt, Durham, Edwards,  
Foster of Randolph, Fuller, Green, Hearne,  
Hicks, Holmes, Houston, Howard, Jones  
of Caldwell, Jones of Rowan, Kirtrell,  
Leak of Richmond, McDuffie, McNeill of  
Cumberland, Meares, Mebane, Michal, Mil-  
ler, Mitchell, Myers, Osborne, Phifer,  
Reid, Rhodes, Royster, Ruffin, Sanders,  
Schenck, Spruill of Tyrrell, Straze, Strong  
of Mecklenburg, Strong of Wayne, Thomas  
of Carteret, Thompson, Thornton, Warren,  
Washington, Woodfin and Wooten—49.

Mr. Mitchell introduced an ordinance to  
tax money. Passed first reading and lies  
over.

Mr. Meares, a resolution in favor of Wm.  
H. Lovell. [To reimburse him for expen-  
ses incurred by him in relieving the wants  
of the sick soldiers of the 10th regiment at  
N. C. T. at Manassas.]

Mr. Christian moved to amend by includ-  
ing fifty dollars expended by Mrs. Lovell  
for the relief of invalid soldiers at Wilming-  
ton.

Messrs. Osborne and Gilmer the gift  
that inquiry should be made concerning  
these claims before they should be allowed  
by the Convention.

Mr. Christian withdrew the amendment  
and the resolution was referred to a select  
committee.

Mr. Warren, a resolution proposing to  
raise a select committee to inquire as to the  
expediency of a re-organization of the pay-  
master's department. Adopted under a  
suspension of the rules.

Mr. Cannon a resolution for the protec-  
tion of private property. [Instructs the  
Governor to issue a proclamation, "sum-  
moning all militia and military officers to  
abstain from the destruction of private  
property and to do all in their power to pre-  
serve the same." Lies over one day.]

Mr. Graham moved to take up an ordi-  
nance in relation to the Board of Claims,  
heretofore introduced by him. [Provides  
that the Board may draw on the treasury  
for an amount not exceeding five hundred  
dollars to defray incidental expenses attend-  
ing the authentication of claims.] This ordi-  
nance passed its several readings under a  
suspension of the rules.

Mr. Rayner moved to take up an ordi-  
nance to define and punish sedition, which  
he had introduced at the last session.

Mr. Graham opposed the motion deem-  
ing it unnecessary to pass any ordinance  
on the subject.

[Mr. Holden (by leave) read to the Con-  
vention a telegram he had just received  
from Petersburg announcing the repulse of  
the Federal gun-boats at Winton, yester-  
day. This intelligence was greeted with  
great applause.]

Mr. Rayner made some interesting state-  
ments concerning the condition of our  
defences at Winton, and the skirmish which  
took place day before yesterday.

The question recurring on Mr. Rayner's  
motion, was withdrawn by him.

Mr. Badger moved to take up an ordi-  
nance introduced on yesterday, appointing  
Quakers from military duties. No agreed  
to.

The President announced that he  
had received a communication from Pres-  
ident Davis, whereupon the Convention  
went into secret session.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention was called to order at  
ten o'clock.

Prayer by the Rev. Henry Hardie of the  
Presbyterian Church.

The journal of yesterday was read and  
approved.

Mr. Manning introduced an ordinance  
supplemental to, and amendatory of, an  
ordinance providing for the assumption of the  
Confederate tax. Passed first reading  
and referred to the committee on finan-  
ce.

Mr. Wilson, an ordinance to provide for  
the payment of bounty due to deceased  
soldiers.

The rule was suspended; and dry amend-  
ments were offered, and the ordinance  
was finally referred to the judiciary com-  
mittee.

Mr. Gilmer, a petition from clerks in  
the military departments, asking an in-  
crease of salary. Referred to a select com-  
mittee.

Mr. Kirtrell, (who was absent when the

vote was taken,) was allowed to record his  
vote in favor of the ordinance to prohibit  
the distillation of ardent spirits for a limited  
time.

Mr. Reid, from the committee to which  
was referred the memorial and ordinance in  
relation to the Wilmington, Charlotte and  
Rutherford Railroad, asked that the com-  
mittee be discharged from its further con-  
sideration.

The Committee was discharged.

Mr. Starbuck from a special committee,  
reported an ordinance to exempt persons  
over 45 years of age from ordinary military  
duty.

The rule was suspended and the ordi-  
nance passed its second reading.

It was then ordered to the printer.  
Messrs. Osborne and Fuller opposing its  
passage, and on motion of the former the  
yeas and noes were

ordered, and it was decided in the negative. Yeas 37, nays 11.

On motion of Mr. Thomson, the Convention proceeded to consider on its second reading, "an ordinance to regulate the appointment of company officers."

Mr. Thompson offered a substitute for the ordinance.

Mr. Manning offered an amendment as a substitute for this, which was adopted. Sundry other amendments were offered and after a protracted discussion, the ordinance was referred, on motion of Mr. Thompson to the committee on Military affairs.

Mr. Howard introduced an ordinance to provide for the collection of arms belonging to the State; and Mr. Speed an ordinance in favor of Rev. M. H. Vaughan.

The Convention then adjourned.

SATURDAY, Feb. 22, 1862.

The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Prayer by the Rev. Frederick Fitzgerald, of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. Battle of Wake, introduced a resolution proposing that a committee be raised to inquire into the propriety of encouraging by State aid the establishment of a manufactory of cotton and woolen cards. Referred to a select committee.

Mr. Strong of Mecklenburg presented a memorial against the distillation of grain, numerously signed by citizens of his county. Laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Pettigrew, the Convention went into secret session—he having intelligence to communicate to which publicity could not be given.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Ellison, from the committee to which was referred an ordinance concerning the Paymaster's Department, reported a substitute therefor, which provides for the appointment of an assistant Paymaster, with the rank and pay of a First Lieutenant.—Passed its several readings under a suspension of the rule.

Mr. Strange introduced an ordinance to raise volunteers for the defence of the State. Having passed its first reading the rules were suspended, and after some discussion it was made, on motion of Mr. Rayner, the special order for eleven o'clock on Monday next.

Mr. Jones of Rowan introduced a resolution to rescind the order for a recess on Tuesday next. Laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Badger.

Mr. Woodfin called up an ordinance supplemental to the ordinance authorizing an issue of Treasury notes.

Communications from the late Bank Convention were read, setting forth the reasons which had hitherto impelled the banks to refuse to receive and pay out the Treasury notes, and suggesting modifications of the ordinances under which they were issued.

On motion of Mr. Badger, the Convention adjourned.

MONDAY, Feb. 24th, 1862.

The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock, A. M.

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

The Journal of Saturday was read and approved.

Mr. Miller presented a petition from company D, fourteenth Regiment N. C. T., against the distillation of grain, which was read and laid on the table.

Mr. Gilmer from the committee to which was referred a resolution in favor of Wm. R. Lovell reported back the resolution recommending its passage. They also reported a resolution to reimburse Mrs. Eliza G. Lovell, for expenses incurred by her for the relief of invalid soldiers at Wilmington, N. C.

Mr. Graham said it was a disagreeable duty and one which he assumed with great reluctance but he was compelled to oppose the adoption of the last resolution, as it would lead to innumerable applications of like character and fully as worthy of consideration as the present.

Mr. Gilmer, then withdrew the last resolution and the original in favor of Mr. Lovell was adopted.

Mr. Mebane from a special committee reported an ordinance for the payment of claims against and allowed by the Board of Claims which passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Reid moved that the Convention concur in the report of the committee which accompanied the ordinance.

Mr. Graham opposed this motion, which after some discussion was laid on the table on motion of Mr. Badger.

Mr. Howard moved to take up an ordinance to provide for collecting arms belonging to the State. This motion being opposed by Mr. Satterthwaite and others, was at length withdrawn.

On motion of Mr. Satterthwaite the Convention proceeded to consider the ordinance supplemental to an ordinance authorizing the issue of Treasury notes, which is as follows:

An Ordinance supplemental to an Ordinance passed at the last Session, to the effect that the Treasurer should be authorized to provide for the raising of money for the support of Government, and for the issue of Treasury notes for the purpose of paying the public debt, and purchasing supplies for the Military forces employed for the defence of the State, War, and for other purposes.

Be it ordained, That the bonds of this State directed to be prepared for funding the Treasury notes authorized to be issued by an ordinance of the last Session of this Convention, ratified last day of Dec. 1861, entitled "An Ordinance to provide for the raising of money for the support of Government, and for the issue of Treasury notes for the purpose of paying the public debt and purchasing supplies for the military forces employed for defence in the present war, and for other purposes," be made exchangeable for Treasury notes at the pleasure of the holder; so that the Treasury notes may be funded in such bonds, and the bonds at any time exchanged for Treasury notes upon application at the Treasury at any time before the Treasury notes are due and payable.

Be it further ordained, That any of the Treasury notes received in exchange for bonds or in payment of public dues may be issued by the Treasurer in payment of debts or liabilities of the State, or to be exchanged for the bonds of the State as here-

in provided for until the Treasury notes fall due.

Mr. Woodfin addressed the Convention at length, explaining the ordinance and defending its provisions. Pending the discussion the hour of recess arrived.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Howard from the committee on Military affairs, reported back an ordinance for the more thorough organization of the Militia, and asked that the committee be discharged from its further consideration.

The committee was discharged and the consideration of the ordinance supplemental to an ordinance authorizing the issue of Treasury notes etc.

Mr. Ruffin moved to strike out in the third section from the ordinance clause to the word "and" in the fourth line and insert as follows: "The said Treasury notes shall at any time or times hereafter, be receivable at the Treasury in payment for land entered and for taxes, and any debt to the State at the Treasury, and for county, poor and school taxes." Adopted. Yeas 47, nays 30.

Mr. Battle of Wake, offered an amendment as an additional section which was adopted. [Provides that the Treasurer may redeem the larger Treasury notes, those of the denomination of \$50 and upwards, by issuing in their stead notes of smaller denominations.]

Pending the question on this amendment the ordinance was recommitted on motion of Mr. Badger.

On motion of Mr. Rayner the Convention proceeded to consider the ordinance to tax money on its second reading. [Lays a tax of one fifth of one per cent upon all moneys in hand or on deposit on the first day of April in each and every year.]

Mr. Gorell moved to amend by adding a proviso to the effect that Bank and State Treasury notes shall be deemed money and subjected to taxation.

Mr. Graham was opposed both to the amendment and to the ordinance; he thought the search into men's private affairs had gone far enough. No government had ever taxed money but the Confederate States. It was a new experiment, and he doubted its policy.

Mr. Ruffin was opposed to subjecting the State Treasury notes to taxation. He did not wish their credit to be impaired.—They were liable to depreciation anyhow, and would necessarily depreciate to the extent of the tax imposed. After further discussion the amendment was modified by striking out Treasury notes and was then adopted.

The ordinance passed its second reading and on motion of Mr. Badger the Convention adjourned.

TUESDAY, February 26th, 1862.

The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Mason of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. Battle of Wake, from a select committee reported "an ordinance to encourage the manufacture of cotton and wool cards."

On motion of Mr. Battle the rules were suspended. Yeas 50, nays 9.

Mr. Reid moved to amend the ordinance by providing that the cards manufactured shall not be sold for more than \$2 per pair.

Mr. Washington moved to amend the amendment by striking out "\$2" and insert "ing \$1.25," instead. Not agreed to.

The question recurring on the amendment was withdrawn.

On motion of Mr. Reid the ordinance was amended by inserting the proviso, "that the cards manufactured shall in the first place be offered for sale in this State."

The ordinance then passed its several readings.

Mr. Badger moved that the Convention proceed to consider an ordinance to exempt members of the Society of Friends from military duty. Not agreed to.

Mr. Rayner called up a resolution, he had introduced, to rescind the order for adjournment to day at 6 o'clock, P. M., and substitute as the time for taking the recess, the hour of 4 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday the 26th of February.

Mr. Badger moved to strike out that part of the resolution which fixes the time for adjournment. Not agreed to.

Mr. Mebane moved that the resolution lie on the table. Rejected. Yeas 33, nays 42.

Mr. Badger moved to amend by striking out the words February 26th "and" inserting "Feb. 27th."

Mr. Green moved to amend the amendment so as to provide for a sine die adjournment at the time indicated.

On motion of Mr. Graham the resolution was laid on the table. Yeas 40, nays 6.

Mr. Strong of Wayne, introduced a resolution in favor of the doorkeepers—allowing them \$50 each extra compensation, for servant hire, etc.

Mr. Rayner moved a reference to a select committee. Not agreed to.

Mr. Strong modified the resolution by striking out "\$50" and inserting "\$25."

Then passed its several readings.

The Convention proceeded to consider the ordinance to raise 20,000 troops for the defence of the State.

Mr. Rayner moved to amend by providing that the troops be transferred as soon as raised to the Confederate Government, on the condition that they shall be retained for the defence of the State.

This was modified at Mr. Badger's suggestion by providing that the Governor shall confer with the Confederate Government with a view of obtaining the requisite arms and equipments.

Mr. Ruffin moved to postpone the ordinance indefinitely, but subsequently withdrew the motion and the question recurring on the amendment proposed by Mr. Rayner.

Messrs. Speed, Strange and Pettigrew addressed the Convention at length urging the passage of the ordinance.

Mr. Graham said that in his opinion the measure was neither proper nor necessary. The Governor already possessed the authority to raise eleven hundred troops. Have these been raised and rendered effective? He entertained the warmest sympathies for those eastern counties now threatened with invasion, but did not see how it would help them to raise a force of 20,000 men, which the State was wholly unable to arm, equip and render effective. Too many men had already been raised and stationed at exposed points to be sent in the end to Fort Warren or Governor's Island. The Governor he said had not applied to the Convention for power to raise additional troops—he had only asked for more and better arms. He deemed this measure as worse than impolitic, as its passage would inevitably lead to a conflict be-

tween the State and Confederate authorities. He did not doubt for a moment the willingness of the Confederate Government to detail from the State's quota of troops a force adequate to our defence. He was utterly opposed to forming a military organization independent of that of the Confederate Government, and deeming all measures of minor importance compared with the ordinance reported by the Finance committee, he thought that this should be laid on the table or summarily rejected.—After further discussion the ordinance was laid on the table on motion of Mr. Badger.

The Convention proceeded to consider Mr. Badger's resolution that the Convention adjourn at 4 o'clock, P. M., on the 26th inst., and the question recurring on the amendment offered by Mr. Green proposing that the adjournment be sine die. It was rejected. Yeas 17, nays 52.

The question then recurring on the amendment offered by Mr. Badger viz: to strike out "26th" and insert "27th," it was rejected. Yeas 33, nays 57.

On motion of Mr. Graham "4 o'clock" was stricken out, and the hour of "3" inserted. Yeas 56, nays 29.

The resolution was then adopted. The Convention then adjourned until 4 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Woodfin moved a call of the House, and the doorkeepers were sent in quest of absentees.

A quorum at length appearing, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

Mr. Fuller asked a leave of absence from and after to-day, for Mr. Steele, Principal Secretary of the Convention, which the Convention refused.

On motion of Mr. Badger the Convention resumed the consideration of the ordinance to raise 20,000 volunteers for the defence of the State.

The question recurring on an amendment proposed by Mr. Ruffin, appropriating \$15,000,000 to carry out the provisions of this ordinance.

Mr. Strange moved to amend the amendment, by striking out "15," and inserting "3."

Much discussion ensued.

The ordinance was finally laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Michael—yeas 32, nays 80.

Mr. Woodfin reported from the finance committee, "an ordinance to provide for funding the treasury notes of the State and for other purposes," as a substitute for the ordinance referred on yesterday.

This ordinance, after some discussion, passed its 2nd reading. Its further consideration was then postponed until tomorrow, a quorum of the Convention having pledged themselves to remain by answering to their names at roll-call.

On motion of Mr. Rayner, the Convention proceeded to consider on its third reading, an ordinance to tax money.

The ordinance was amended on motion of Mr. Rayner, by providing that it shall not apply to persons having less than \$100 in hand or on deposit.

It was also amended, on motion of Mr. Dick, by inserting after the words "bank notes," the words "Confederate States' Treasury notes"—[making them also taxable.]

Mr. Wilson moved to amend by inserting "State Treasury notes." Not agreed to.

The ordinance was further amended, on motion of Mr. Ruffin, by subjecting it to amendment, modification or repeal, by the General Assembly. It then passed its third reading.

Mr. Thompson, from a select committee, reported a substitute for "an ordinance regulating the appointment of company officers of the town of Wilmington for its defence." The substitute was adopted, and passed its several readings, under a suspension of the rules.

On motion of Mr. Battle of Wake, the Convention proceeded to consider "an ordinance for the organization of drafted militia." [Provides that they may elect their own officers.]

Sundry amendments were offered, and pending the discussion, the Convention adjourned, Mr. Strong of Wayne having first introduced (by leave) a resolution for sine die adjournment, which lies over, under the rule.

WEDNESDAY, February 26, 1862.

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

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. Strange introduced "an ordinance concerning certain powers on the Commissioners of the town of Wilmington for its defence." [Authorizes them to place obstructions in the Cape Fear, to purchase cannon, etc., and to lay taxes for these purposes.]

The ordinance was amended, on motion of Mr. Graham, by providing that the measures taken by the Commissioners for the defence of the town, should first receive the sanction of the Confederate States' officer commanding the Department.

The ordinance then passed its second reading under a suspension of the rules, and was put upon its third reading, when Mr. Howard offered the following amendment:

"Be it further ordained, That whenever the commanding officer shall certify that the expenses incurred by the Commissioners, under this ordinance, were necessary for the State defence, the same shall be a charge upon the public Treasury." Provided, That application shall have first been made to the Confederate government, and they shall have failed to assume the payment of the same six months after said application.

Be it further ordained, That the provisions of this ordinance be extended to the Commissioners of the town of Newbern and Washington, or any other town that may make the same application under similar circumstances." Adopted, after much discussion.

The question recurring on the passage of the ordinance as amended, the yeas and nays were ordered, and it passed its third reading.

Those who voted in the affirmative were Messrs. Battle of Edgecombe, Battle of Nash, Brodnax, Bunting, Caldwell, Cannon, Christian, Darden, Dickson, Durham, Edwards, Ellison, Foy, Fuller, Green, Holden, Holmes, Howard, Joyce, McDuffie, Meares, Mebane, Michael, Osborne, Pettigrew, Phifer, Strange, Strong of Mecklenburg, Strong of Wayne, Thomas of Jackson, Thompson, Thornton, Turner, Washington and Woodfin—40.

Those who voted in the negative were Messrs. Allison, Badger, Battle of Wake, Berry, Brown, Bryson, Council, Cunningham, Dick, Gilmer, Gorell, Graham, Hoane, Headen, Jones of Rowan, Kittrell, Long, Manning, Rayner, Ruffin Starbuck, Thomas of Carteret, and Wilson—23.

On motion of Mr. Woodfin, the Convention proceeded to the consideration of the ordinance reported for the funding of Treasury notes and for other purposes, on its third reading.

During a lengthy discussion, sundry amendments were adopted and the ordinance finally passed.

Mr. Rayner introduced "an ordinance authorizing the organization of an armed mounted patrol, in Eastern counties liable to invasion," which the Convention proceeded to consider in secret session.

When the doors were again opened, on motion of Mr. Brown, the unfinished business of yesterday, viz: an ordinance empowering the organization of drafted militia—was taken up for consideration.

Mr. Brown offered an amendment to the ordinance which was lost—no quorum voting. For the same reason, the ordinance was passed over for the present.

A resolution was passed authorizing the Secretary of State to have the resolutions and ordinances of this session published in three newspapers in the city of Raleigh, and also in pamphlet form.

A resolution of thanks to the President of the Convention for the urbane and faithful and impartial discharge of his duty as presiding officer, was unanimously adopted. Mr. Reid in the Chair.

Mr. Edwards then addressed the Convention as follows:

DELEGATES: I have not language to adequately express my gratitude, for the flattering compliment with which you have honored me by the resolution just read. The heart alone could tell its emotions, had it the power of speech. I am able, however, to say—as I do in all sincerity, that I shall ever cherish in fond recollection the honor done me, as a kind offering by generous hearts to my humble efforts in the chair.—It is a source of great gratification to me, to believe, that you accord to me, at least, the merit of having tried to discharge impartially and acceptably to you the responsible duties of the position in which your kindness placed me. Beyond such a measure of approval, I had not the vanity to aspire—sensible, as I am, of the imperfections which belong to poor humanity.

In all deliberative assemblies, the task of the presiding officer is always arduous—often embarrassing—and I but obey my feelings when I say, that whatever of success I may have achieved in the administration confided to me, is due to your indulgent forbearance and generous support, and especially to the courteous intercourse among yourselves, and the decorum and respect for order exhibited in all your deliberations.

Gentlemen, we are about to part—some of us, perhaps—may not be too many for the last time. May I not be permitted, at such a moment, to express the opinion—I hope I violate no rule of propriety in doing so—that the large powers intrusted to us, have been exercised with due care, and with a commendable regard to all the high interests within the scope of our duties; and I verily believe, that results will show a just and proper response to the grave exigencies of the momentous crisis through which we are passing.

When I reflect upon the extent of the powers with which this body is endowed, I feel fully persuaded, that it became our imperative duty to survey the whole chart of the public interest and to make provision for whatever needs patriotic and dutiful minds might discover. To have done otherwise would have been to shirk responsibility, and would have justly subjected us to the censure of our constituents—nay more—would have given just cause for visiting upon ourselves the worst of all reproaches—self reproach. I, therefore feel a pride in the conviction, that when it shall appear—as I am sure it must, to every considerate mind—that our conduct has been regulated by a sincere desire to administer to the necessities of the public service, and to impart vigor to the prosecution of the glorious struggle in which we are engaged, and to provide in other respects, for the general welfare—our acts will commend themselves to public faith, and receive the hearty sanction of the public voice. To suppose otherwise, would be to greatly underrate the soundness of the popular heart and the strength of the popular mind.—Others may, but I cannot and will not so impeach either.

But gentlemen, this is no time for talking. The time for action is upon us; there are three great essentials to success. We want action—action—constant action. There is no heart, I am sure, in this hall that does not cheerfully respond to this demand. Let us not occupy ourselves about the past; let us not repine at what is done. Where there is no remedy there should be no complaint; there cannot be war without its calamities—they are but mere incidents and it becomes as to meet them like men, yielding nothing to despondency. Hopeful anticipation should be our staff. It will cheer us on, on—it will nerve us for the trials ahead. Let us go forward, then boldly—let us fearlessly march up to our duties—here and at home—and my word for it, we will wash out with the blood of the enemy's foot footsteps upon our soil.

With this, and all will yet be well, and North Carolina will stand redeemed, regenerated, and disenthralled, by the irresistible power and indomitable daring of her own noble and gallant sons.

My fervent prayer is, that when we meet again, it may be under more propitious circumstances, and that every heart in our broad land may be gladdened by the pleasurable influences of a smiling prosperity. May each and all of you safely return to your families and friends, and be welcomed, by your respective constituencies, with the cheering reward of the good and faithful servant. Again I thank you for all your goodness to me. It remains for me only to declare that this Convention stands adjourned to the 3rd Monday in April next, unless sooner convened in the manner provided for in your own ordinance.

Battle of Fort Donelson

A correspondent of the Lynchburg Republican gives the following short, but graphic account of the battle of Fort Donelson. It is by far the best account we have seen:

"You have, ere this, heard of the bloodiest contest ever witnessed on this continent—the fight at Fort Donelson. It commenced on the 12th, but did not rage fiercely until the 13th. On the morning of the 13th the enemy opened fire on the Fort with their gunboats and attacked us on our right by land. In the course of two hours, the fight became general and terrific. They made gallant charges on our right and left, we being in our rifle pits. They came again and again. Early in the evening they drew off their men, rallied them, and made another desperate effort, but were re-

pulsed with heavy loss about night. On the morning of the 14th they again attacked us, and were again repulsed about 12 o'clock. In the meantime, their gunboats were doing all they could to reduce the Fort, without success. They were disappointed, and sadly so, for their boats were disabled. About night they again made a desperate effort with their boats and by land, but were literally torn to pieces. At this stage of the game, we got the news of transports coming up the river, fifteen in number. They landed 15,000. We had about 14,000.

Our generals determined to go out of the entrenchments and drive them away, or sacrifice the life of all in their armies in the attempt. So, early on the morning of the 15th, we left our rifle pits and attacked the enemy in his strong position, and after seven hours of the most terrific fighting, put them to flight. We took at our charge 200 prisoners.

I must not fail to call particular attention to Col. Wharton, who commanded the 1st Brigade (Floyd's). He charged the enemy in their position, and lost 44 men out of 600 in doing so. Col. Forrest's Cavalry, of Tennessee, took one battery. It was nobly done. I was an eye witness! With a sight it was to see the 2d Kentucky Regiment charged over the breastworks after the Lincolnies! I was in ten feet of them when the order was given by General Floyd to charge! What a grand sight! Then we chased the Yankees about two miles! I never saw the like!

But our soldiers had now been fighting for four days! They were exhausted, they could pursue them no farther, and we were compelled to go to our breastworks again. In the course of some hours, the enemy having received the 15,000 reinforcements above mentioned, attacked us on our right, and such an attack as they made, I reckon was scarcely ever before known.—They came up and took a portion of the breastworks on the right and held them— took one battery, but were immediately repulsed and driven beyond the reach of Buck and Ball. But on the extreme right they fought so very desperately that at one time I thought we would not repulse them. We got out of ammunition on the right, and then it was I was apprehensive of the result. But our boys took fire without any ammunition, eagerly awaiting their nearer approach that they might "stick 'em," as they call it! But they didn't give them a chance. The Yankees fell back, and it was not long before plenty of ammunition was at hand, and now they peppered them. But we were too much exhausted. We fought four days, and were up four nights, and under such circumstances a man might fall asleep while firing a gun! and our Generals (Pillow, Buckner and Johnston) knew that a surrender was almost inevitable.

Gen. Floyd said he wouldn't surrender, and took his original Division, Col. Wharton, and Col. McCausland, and started for Nashville. I fear that one of his regiments, the 20th Mississippi, was taken.

I rode over the battle field. There were over 1000 Yankees left dead. To give a correct list of the number killed, I ought to say 5000.

I rode over the field on which the battle, outside the breastworks was fought, and really I would have supposed there were 3000 killed there; but Gen. Pillow and Floyd supposed there were 1000 killed outside the breastworks. Our loss must be fully 600, but I have not ascertained accurately what it is. We have a great many wounded. It seems strange, but every Yankee I saw on the battle field was shot through the head. It was remarkable!

Gen. Pillow's, Buckner's and Johnston's commands were taken, and probably one regiment of Gen. Floyd's was also taken.— Gen. Pillow himself escaped.

That the resistance of our brave troops at Fort Donelson, fighting against overwhelming odds, was worthy of the glorious cause which inspired them is evident from the following account of Saturday's battle given by our enemies:

On Saturday morning the battle was resumed, with unusual vigor and determination.

The 1st, 18th, 20th and 31st Illinois Regiments occupied positions above the fort.— They were about preparing a little food for the day's sustenance when the rebels opened on them a fire of musketry.

A line of battle was at once formed, and a storm of leaden hail returned, perceptibly thinning the rebel ranks.

The rebels, from their advantageous positions showed upon our ranks most murderous volleys of musketry, grape and canister, killing and wounding our men, almost by companies, at every round. Yet every man stood bravely. These four regiments held their ground, dealing death, and dying and fighting against appalling odds, and in the face of every disadvantage. The 18th Illinois Regiment seems to have resisted the severest storm. Against their ranks the rebels directed their heaviest fire, but instead of falling back they advanced to the face of the enemy, and there stood in the very jaws of death, with scarcely a prospect that a single one would escape.

For three hours these regiments, numbering scarcely three thousand men, held their ground against the whole rebel garrison.

At one time the Eighteenth, being partially unflanked, was exposed to a cross fire of both musketry and artillery, but our right wing soon relieved them. At this critical moment, Colonel Lawyer fell. Capt. Bush, acting Lieutenant Colonel, then assumed the command, but was soon wounded; Captain Cruise was shot dead; Capt. Lawyer was mortally wounded; Lieutenant Munford and Thompson were killed; Captains Dillon and Wilson, Lieutenants Kelly and Scanlan, wounded; so that the daring "Egyptian Regiment" stood before the almost overwhelming force without officers.

They fell in heaps, dead and wounded.— Companies were bereft of captains and lieutenants, and captains were almost bereft of companies; the other three regiments d'd their duty nobly. Colonels Oglesby, Marsh and Logan dashed along the ranks, waving their hats and cheering their men on to the conflict. "Suffer Death," cried Logan, "but disgrace, never! Stand firm!" and they heeded him. Many fell dead and wounded. Among the latter were Col. Logan, and Lieut. Colonel White.

Col. Oglesby and Marsh's Regiments fought desperately, losing, like the other regiments, an undue proportion of officers. Col. Oglesby displayed a coolness and courage that has elicited the highest praise, and served well in stimulating his men.

Never, perhaps, on the American continent, has a more bloody battle been fought. An officer who participated, and was

wounded in the fight says the scene beggars description. So thickly was the battle-field strewn with the dead and wounded that he could have traversed acres of it by stepping almost every step upon a prostrate body.

The Rebels fought with desperation, their artillerymen using their pieces with the most fearful effect.

On either side could be heard scores of those in command cheering on their men. The four Illinois regiments held their ground full three hours. Nearly one third had been killed or wounded, and yet the balance stood firm. Finally reinforcements arrived, and for an hour the slaughter was continued.

About four o'clock our right wing turned the enemy's left, and the rebels fell back into their fortifications, and our flag was planted upon the position occupied by their left wing—for a time the slaughter then ceased.

Drossor's and Schwartz's Batteries were captured during the action, but the Eighteenth Illinois, with clubbed muskets, recovered Drossor's Battery, while the Tairty first recovered that of Captain Schwartz.

The President's Message.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States:

In obedience to the constitutional provision requiring the President, from time to time to give to the Congress information of the state of the Confederacy, and to recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient, I have the honor to communicate, in my message at the last session of the Provisional Congress, events have demonstrated that the Government had attempted more than it had power successfully to achieve. Hence, in the effort to protect, by our arms, the whole of the territory of the Confederate States, seaboard and inland, we have been so exposed as recently to encounter serious disasters. When the Confederacy was formed the States composing it were by the peculiar character of their pursuits, and a misplaced confidence in their former associates, to a great extent destitute of the means for the prosecution of the war.

It was in vain that we sought to which it had so gigantic a scale as that which it has attained. The work-shops and artisans were, nearly to be found in the Northern States, and one of the first duties which devolved upon the Government was to establish the necessary manufacturing establishments, and in meantime to obtain, by purchase from abroad, as far as practicable, what ever was required for the public defence. No effort has been spared to effect both these ends, and though the results have not equalled our hopes it is believed that an impartial judgment will, upon full investigation, award to the various departments of the Government credit for having done all which human power and foresight enabled them to accomplish.



THE SOLDIER'S REQUIEM.

From the Iredell Express. In Fancy's land, I saw at eve Their sylvan haunts the fairest leave...

Select Miscellany.

An Appeal to Our Soldiers.

GENTLEMEN:—I almost said heroes. I will call you martial heroes. I cannot call you all moral heroes...

SOLDIER'S FRIEND.

P. S.—As the writer is an old Professor, has many old pupils in the Army, has read much on the subject...

field, Carthage, Greenbrier, Belmont, Leasburg and other stricken fields—how Christians of all denominations are forming themselves into union prayer meetings...

Then Men, Freeman, Fellow, Brother Countrymen, Soldiers of Freedom, dash the lying beverage of Satan from your lips...

Now one word to those noble Editors who, during this war, have by their judicious counsel and disinterested patriotism atoned for many past errors...

SOLDIER'S FRIEND.

The five races are distributed as follows: 1. The Caucasian.—(28.85 per cent.) In Europe the entire population with the exception of the Finns and Laplanders...

Manufacture of Salt from Sea Water.

BY PROF. EMMONS.

It is established from experience that salt cannot be profitably made, under ordinary circumstances, from sea water, by boiling from the start...

1st. Those which subside when the boiling of the water begins.

2d. Those which do not subside till after the salt crystallizes out from the water.

3d. Those which do not subside till after the salt crystallizes out from the water.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ALABAMA. 1 Thomas J. Foster, 6 W. Clifton, 2 Wm. R. Smith, 7 David Clayton, 3 John P. Ball, 8 James L. Pugh, 4 J. L. M. Curry, 9 E. N. Dargan, 5 Francis S. Lyon.

Officers and Members of the State Convention.

Weldon N. Edwards, of Warren, President. Walter L. Steele, of Richmond, Principal Secretary. L. C. Edwards, of Granville, Assistant Secretary.

DELEGATES. Almon... Giles Mebane, Thomas Ruffin. Alexander... A. H. Bogie. Ashe... J. D. Foster.

MEMORIALS.—"Once on a time," says history a Scotch pedagogue was attacked by three thieves...

Consensus of North Carolina.

As Reported by the Secretary of the State Convention. COUNTIES. WHITE. FREE. SLAVES. TOTAL.

Members of the First Permanent Confederate Congress.

ALABAMA. Wm. L. Yancy, Clement C. Clay. ARKANSAS. Robert W. Johnson, Charles B. Mitchell.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ALABAMA. 1 Thomas J. Foster, 6 W. Clifton, 2 Wm. R. Smith, 7 David Clayton, 3 John P. Ball, 8 James L. Pugh, 4 J. L. M. Curry, 9 E. N. Dargan, 5 Francis S. Lyon.

Officers and Members of the State Convention.

Weldon N. Edwards, of Warren, President. Walter L. Steele, of Richmond, Principal Secretary.

DELEGATES. Almon... Giles Mebane, Thomas Ruffin. Alexander... A. H. Bogie. Ashe... J. D. Foster.

MEMORIALS.—"Once on a time," says history a Scotch pedagogue was attacked by three thieves...

Consensus of North Carolina.

As Reported by the Secretary of the State Convention. COUNTIES. WHITE. FREE. SLAVES. TOTAL.

Members of the First Permanent Confederate Congress.

ALABAMA. Wm. L. Yancy, Clement C. Clay. ARKANSAS. Robert W. Johnson, Charles B. Mitchell.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ALABAMA. 1 Thomas J. Foster, 6 W. Clifton, 2 Wm. R. Smith, 7 David Clayton, 3 John P. Ball, 8 James L. Pugh, 4 J. L. M. Curry, 9 E. N. Dargan, 5 Francis S. Lyon.

NORTH CAROLINA.

TIME OF HOLDING THE COURTS.

The Supreme Court of North Carolina is held at Raleigh semi-annually, on the second Monday in June, and the 30th day of December.

SUPERIOR COURTS.

The Superior Courts are held in seven Circuits, by the following officers: Judges—B. B. Heath, of Chowan; George Howard Jr. of Wilson; John M. Dick, of Guilford; J. W. Osborne, of Mecklenburg;

FIRST CIRCUIT.

Tyrrell, first Monday in March and September. Washington, second " " " " Bertie, third " " " " Hertford, fourth " " " " Gates, first Monday after the fourth Monday in March and Sept.

SECOND CIRCUIT.

Duplin, fourth Monday in March and September. Wayne, first Monday after the fourth Monday in March and Sept.

THIRD CIRCUIT.

Martin, on the Monday before the first Monday in March and September.

FOURTH CIRCUIT.

Franklin, second " " " " Warren, third " " " " Halifax, fourth " " " " Northampton, fifth " " " "

FIFTH CIRCUIT.

Moore, Monday before the last in February and August.

SIXTH CIRCUIT.

Yadkin, first Monday in February and August. Surry, first Monday after the fourth Monday in March, June, September, and October.

SEVENTH CIRCUIT.

Cherokee, first Monday in March and September. Johnston, third " " " " Wayne, fourth " " " " Bladen, first Monday after the fourth Monday in March and Sept.

EIGHTH CIRCUIT.

Albemarle, second " " " " Jones, third " " " " Davidson, fourth " " " " Henderson, first Monday after the 4th Monday in March and Sept.

NINTH CIRCUIT.

Buncombe, second " " " " Madison, third " " " " McDowell, fourth " " " " Stokes, fifth " " " " Swain, sixth " " " " Wilkes, seventh " " " " Graham, eighth " " " " Polk, ninth " " " " Cleveland, 11th " " " "

TENTH CIRCUIT.

Currituck, first Monday in February and August. Currituck, last Monday in February, May, August and November.

ELEVENTH CIRCUIT.

Cumberland, first Monday in March, June, September and December.

TWELFTH CIRCUIT.

Edgecombe, fourth Monday in February, May, August and November.

THIRTEENTH CIRCUIT.

Johnston, first Monday in February, May, August and November.

CALENDAR FOR 1862. Table showing days of the week for each month from January to December.

CALENDAR FOR 1862. Table showing days of the week for each month from January to December.

LEXINGTON JEWELRY STORE. The subscriber has on hand the fine GOLD LEVER WATCHES manufactured by Johnson of Liverpool, and Dixon of London.