THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1861.

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No Convention.—What Then?

It is definitely ascertained that we are *not* to have a Convention now. A despatch from Raleigh last evening says that 79 counties officially heard from give over seven hundred majority *against* Convention. The other counties will hardly vary this result much.

So, for the present, the long agony is over. But circumstances *are* compelling the people to reconsider their action. Any man at all acquainted with the people in this section knows how much stronger Convention and Secession are to-day than they were a week ago; knows that prominent "Union" men a week since are active Secessionists now. Nobody can mix at all with the people, without being able to name changes within his own circle, effected even within the last week. If the election were to take place on Thursday of next week, instead of having taken place on Thursday of last week, few intelligent and candid men but will freely admit that the result would be different from what it is.

The question is asked—what are we going to do *now* that the State has voted against a Convention? Are we to fold our arms, and, spite of all that *has* occurred or may hereafter occur, are we to tamely submit—abandon our principles and disband our organization, if an organization it can be called, where really there was no organization worth naming? We think not. We know that there is a spirit abroad that will submit to no such arrangement.

Who ever heard of people really in earnest abandoning any great cause at the first check—yielding to the first adverse influence? What great measure even would be carried in *that* way? Who supposes that because Convention has been defeated by a nominal majority, the State will remain prostrate at the feet of Lincoln and at the disposal of his partizans and apologists? If there be any who suppose so, *we* are not among them.

Looking at things calmly, we see at once that there is no ground for depression, but on the contrary, everything to inspire confidence in the ultimate course of the State.

North Carolina is proverbially slow to move. *Why* she is so, or whether this very slowness may not be an advantage, we will not now stop to discuss. We content ourselves with stating an admitted fact. The first distinctive secession meeting in the State was held in the Court House in the town of Wilmington, little over three months since. The issue was a new and startling one. In many counties no speech was made—no meetings held—no newspapers read but such as sung peans to the Union and assured the people, as Abe Lincoln does, that nobody is suffering—that nothing is wrong. After the Legislature had passed the Convention Bill there was little or no time for a canvass—none adequate to the requirements of the case, which was a new one. Yet, in view of all these circumstances, and in spite of them, nearly fifty thousand votes were polled for Convention, and this party of only ninety days old, almost equally divided the delegates to Convention.

We say that the rapid growth and amazing strength developed by the secession party of North Carolina, is one of the most surprising political phenomena of the day. It is without a parallel in the history of the State, and its steady growth must soon carry it forward to the realization of such undisputed supremacy as will bring about the holding of a Convention in spite of all obstacles. And all this can be done fairly, legally, constitutionally, and we have no doubt but it *will* be done. If the people rise in their might to demand a Convention or to demand another chance for the expression of their will upon that subject, why should not their demand be complied with? Why, indeed! There is a fair, legal and proper way of making the demand, and of complying with this demand also.

How this is to be done will be hereafter considered.—The first thing to be discussed is the course now to be pursued by the States' Rights party of North Carolina. We need not say that that course is neither one of factious opposition nor of tame and spiritless submission to defeat. The simple fact is that the election was lost for want of a canvass. A fair and full canvass will more than restore it—will carry the State irresistibly, and wipe out the imputation of submissionism which the result of the vote against Convention appears to have cast upon her. We know of no cause that has gained so much by discussion as this. Let it therefore be discussed—truly and candidly discussed—let the facts and the figures, the history and the arguments be placed before the people by the printed page and the spoken word.—It only requires that these things should be brought home to the people and made familiar to them.

Let us waste not time in bandying abuse or retorting the impotent threats of those who stigmatize all who differ from them on this point as traitors and oligarchs, and all that sort of stuff. These threats and abuse are alike idle. Plain, short pamphlets, setting forth plain facts, with the authorities and references that cannot be disputed, will do much. We know that such pamphlets have effected important changes in our own section.—Now that the immediate excitement of the contest is over, the truth will be more attentively examined and allowed to exert a greater influence.

For the sake of the State and every man in it, rich or poor, slaveholder or non-slaveholder, truth and reason must be used to combat and arrest the tendency to array one class against another—the non-slaveholder against the slaveholder, or the reverse, as the case may be. It requires only truth, fairly and rationally presented, to do all this—to show that the interests of all classes are the same—if, indeed, there can be said to be such a thing as classes, where a constant change is going on as it is always doing with us, whereby the non-slaveholder of to-day may be the slaveholder of the next day or the next year. There is nothing more susceptible of demonstration than the close connection of all the interests of our people, nor anything than can be more plainly shown than the fact that in all probability an attack successfully made upon the institution of slavery would be more sensitively felt by the non-slaveholder than by the slaveholder. This having been shown to a demonstration, the history of recent events will easily prove that neither the interest of the South in this institution—the equality of her States in the Union, nor the honor nor safety of her people and her property are any longer safe while the present connection is maintained with the Free Soil North.

Circulate the documents. Let the people hear and read both sides for themselves, and the result will soon be apparent in a simultaneous and nearly unanimous uprising of the people. Abe Lincoln will be very apt, in carrying out his own programme and that of Salmon P. Chase, the man of most character and nerve in his cabinet, to make this demand imperative on the part of the people of North Carolina at an early day.

What course the Governor would take was neither stated nor indicated in his speech made a few days ago in Wilmington, but we presume that while no Governor could be expected to convene the Legislature for light or trivial causes, certainly the circumstances might be so urgent, or the demand so general, as hardly to leave him any option in the case, and the same causes might press so strongly on the General Assembly as to cause it to again call a Convention. We feel assured that the current of events will bring all this about before any of us are much older.

All that is necessary is to inform the people and keep them informed upon the topics of the day and upon the history of events.

Don't give up the ship. Stand to your guns. Recruits are coming daily. The very flower of the opposition are with us now. One more effort against Black Republican rule and the day is ours. What!—give up after one defeat, and *such* a defeat! Who thinks of such a thing! Who ever *did* think of such a thing.

VIRGINIA.—All the Virginia papers represent the impetus given to the secession feeling in that State by the inaugural of Abraham Lincoln as something remarkable and unprecedented. A Richmond correspondent of the Petersburg *Express* says:—

The excitement here is still on the increase, and the rage for secession beyond all expectation. The Inaugural of Lincoln has crushed completely the Union sentiment.—Every man you meet now is for immediate secession. I understand too, from reliable authority, that the cause of the South is rapidly gaining ground in the Convention. Many entertain strong hopes that a Secession Ordinance will pass early next week.

A gentleman of this town recently from Richmond confirms this statement, and says that *everybody* in Richmond seems to be for secession. The ordinance of secession may possibly be passed early next week as stated.

☞ County Court meets next week. About 165 writs have been issued, returnable thereto, we believe. This is an increase of something like forty over the return to last term, but not more than half of the number returnable to some terms during the "crisis" of 1857. We are now only at the beginning, however. Mutual forbearance has been the rule, and we suppose will be so as far as possible, but the power and disposition may have limits, and, as time passes on, these limits will be reached.

There is this, however, to be said—that if money is harder to get, there are fewer debts made—fewer goods sold, and, therefore, fewer to be paid for, so that, perhaps, thus far the operation of the crisis has been rather salutory than otherwise.

But there ought to be a limit to retrenchment, and a method. As thus: It is right to curtail, as far as possible, the consumption of expensive goods or articles of any kind, manufactured either at the North or in Europe; but may it not be a mistaken policy to cut off all those expenditures which give employment at home, while, at the same time, they add to the value, the beauty and the convenience of property. Save so many thousands, or hundreds of thousands a year—save it from going out of the State, but spend it *in* the State. Get up factories at home—build all houses necessary—repair all requiring repair—paint all requiring paint—keep the wheels of life in motion and there will be so much gained.

We need not utter any warning against too sudden a curtailment of the ornamental and more expensive departments—the fancy goods—for even *there*, there *could* be too "precipitate" a movement; but we take it that the ladies may be fairly trusted to see that there *won't*. The fact is, that the *luxuries* of life, in their demand by large numbers, enable the smaller number who supply them, to obtain the *necessaries*, and some portions of the luxuries for themselves. The panic of over-retrenchment entails suffering, where a more liberal policy generally pursued might have averted it, while by this liberal policy the community would have been the richer for the labor of those whom a different course would have left unemployed consumers without being producers.

AN ERRONEOUS REPORT.—We were surprised this morning to find in the New York and Philadelphia papers a telegraphic dispatch, dated Wilmington, N. C., March 5th, stating that most of the contents of Lincoln's message were satisfactorily received—especially the part relating to forts and collection of revenues, because supposed to favor coercion. This, of course, we knew to be the very opposite of the truth, and evidently a mistake. *What* that mistake is, and how it changed the whole thing, will be seen by the annexed note from Mr. FANNING, Chief operator here. *How* or *where* the mistake occurred we cannot say:

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 7th, 1861.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Under the head of telegraphic reports, relative to the general feeling on reception of Mr. Lincoln's Inaugural, the N. Y. Herald, March 6th, contains a report dated Wilmington, N. C., March 5th, saying the contents are satisfactorily received. I therefore deem it due to yourselves, and to the public, to correct this mistake, and append a correct copy of report as sent to the Associated Press on the evening of March 5th.

W. H. FANNING,
Manager American Telegraph Co.

WILMINGTON, March 5th, 1861—7 P. M.

So far as known most of the contents are unfavourably received, especially relating to forts and collection of revenues. They are supposed to favor coercion. F.& P.

For the Journal.

FORT ALSTON, NORTH ISLAND, March 4th, 1861.

The detachment of the Brooks Guards now occupying Fort Alston, Capt. J. H. Norman commanding, in accordance with the invitation of the Captain, extended at the close of dress parade, having assembled at headquarters at 7½ o'clock, P. M.,

On motion of Lieut. Toler, Capt. Norman took the Chair, and Serg't William J. Taylor was requested to act as Secretary.

The Captain, upon taking the chair, explained the object of the meeting of the corps. They were this day the recipients of a most liberal donation, the free offering of a lady of South Carolina to the occupants of the defences erected on this part of South Carolina's coasts; that while he had no doubt the hearts of his command now before him, like his own, quickened their throbbings at the thoughts of "Home and Home's Idols," yet, like himself, this generous donation, from one of the noblest daughters of the land, but taught to man the truthful lesson, that woman, with the enthusiasm of her sex, watches over us, our country, and its fortunes, and that, like himself, they were willing to trust home and its ties to Heaven, and, appealing to the same high source with confident trust, to strike for the altars of our sleeping sires, for the homes of our own times and the hopes of the future.

On motion of Lieut. J. R. Beaty, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this detachment of the Brooks Guards are due, and are hereby most heartily tendered, to Mrs. Plowden C. J. Weston, of Haigly, Waccamaw, for the rich and elegant supply of edibles this day received through her bounty.

Resolved, That her name and memory will ever be endeared to us by this liberal manifestation of her kindly feeling for our corps, and that while we cherish her name, we will teach our children's children to revere her memory.

Resolved, That the Captain be requested to forward to Mrs. Weston a copy of these resolutions.

On motion of Sergeant Congdon, it was

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Charleston Courier, Wilmington Journal, Horry Dispatch, and Pee Dee Times.

After the passage of the foregoing resolutions, by the unanimous voice of the corps, and three times three cheers, in which the names of Plowden C. J. Weston and his noble wife were linked together, the corps retired to their quarters.

J. H. NORMAN, Chairman.
W. J. TAYLOR, Secretary.

MESSAGE OF THE PRINCIPAL CHIEF OF THE CHOCTAW NATION.—The Memphis *Enquirer* publishes the message of Principal chief of the Choctaw nation to the Legislature, convened in extraordinary session to consider what course the nation should persue in view of the probable dissolution of the Union. In an editorial notice the *Enquirer* remarks:

The document is a well-prepared State paper, decided, but temperate in its general tone, and does infinite credit to its author. While counseling the several Indian nations to cast their lot with the Southern States, in the event of their secession, and to send delegates to a Southern Congress, he also advises the sending of commissioners to Washington to confer with the President of the United States, and to look after the security of their monied investments. In conclusion, he calls upon his countrymen to stand by their rights, and never to surrender them, even though national annihilation should be the consequence of refusal to submit. The General Council responded to the message of their chief by passing a series of resolution recognizing it to be the duty and interest of the Choctaw nation to unite their destinies with the Southern Confederacy.

Later from Havana.

NEW ORLEANS, March 5.—The steamship Havana, from Havana on the 2d, arrived at this port to-day.—The weather was cool and the island healthy. Business was lively. The grandest preparations continue to be made for the reception of Prince Alfred. The Spanish Bank had made a new issue of two millions.

Sugars were more active; Nos. 12 to 14, 6 1-2 a 7 reals. Stock in port 190,000 boxes. Exchange on London, 10 a 11 per cent. premium; on New York 2 a 2¼ per cent. premium.

MILITIA LAW.

AN ACT *to amend the Seventieth Chapter of the Revised Code, "Militia"*

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That all free white males and apprentices who are of the age of eighteen years, and under the age of forty-five years, and who reside in the State of North Carolina, except ministers of the gospel, shall be enrolled in the militia of this State by the captain or commanding officer of the infantry company within whose districts such persons shall reside, and the said officer shall notify such free white males and apprentices of their enrollments by a non-commissioned officer of his company, and by whom said notice shall be proved.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of major-general, the same shall be filled by the plurality of the written votes of the field, staff, and commissioned officers of the division, the election to be held at a time and place to be designated by the adjutant-general; and whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of brigadier-general, the same shall be filled by the field, staff, and commissioned officers of the brigade, under the same rules and regulations as are herein prescribed for the election of a major-general, and the governor shall commission said officers when notified of their election.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That whenever there shall be a vacancy in any company of the commissioned officers to command the said company, and upon an election having been ordered in said company, there shall be a failure to elect a captain and other commissioned officers for the company, from either the failure of any candidate for said office or from the neglect or refusal of the company to elect, and where there are no suitable persons in said company who are willing to accept the appointment of commissions in the company after being elected or appointed to the same, it shall be the duty of the colonel or other commanding officer in the regiment to which said company is attached, or if there is no commander of said regiment, then it shall be the duty of the brigadier-general in whose brigade said regiment belongs, within thirty days after said election shall have been ordered by him, and the neglect or refusal of said company to elect company officers, either from the want of a candidate or for any other cause, and he is hereby authorized and required to appoint some fit and suitable person to act as captain or other commissioned officers to supply said vacancies in said company for the space of two years from the date of said appointment, whose duty it shall be to accept said appointment, and to act as captain or other commissioned officer in said company for two years from the date thereof, who shall be commissioned and have all the powers and authorities, and liable to all the penalties as captains and other commissioned company officers now have and are liable for by law; and if any person so appointed shall neglect or refuse to accept said appointment, or shall fail to receive said commission when tendered to him, and qualify as said officer within the space of thirty days from the time of his appointment and commission tendered, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifteen dollars if appointed to the office of captain, and ten dollars if appointed to any other place as commissioned officer in the company, for such neglect or refusal, which penalty shall be recovered by warrant before any justice of the peace, in the name of the State, by the officer making the appointment, one-fifth to the use of the officer suing, and the other four-fifths to the use of the State; and it shall be the duty of the said commanding officer of the regiment, or in case there is none, then it shall be the duty of the brigadier-general in whose regiment said company belongs, within thirty days thereafter to make new appointments of other persons in said company liable to do military duty to said officers; and so on under like penalties until suitable officers can be found who shall accept said offices: *Provided*, That no person shall be appointed who is not liable to do military duty, and no person who has been once appointed and refused to accept, and who has paid the forfeiture, or who has served two years, shall be compelled to serve or be liable to be appointed again within five years from said refusal or appointment: *Provided*, That no person who is a member of any organized volunteer or fire company in this State shall be compelled to serve whilst he is a member of said company: *Provided further*, That any person appointed as above shall not be compelled to equip himself with any of the equipment required by law for his said office except a sword and belt, cap and plumage, epauletts, and blue frock coat and pants of homespun or any other texture, with white metal buttons: and *Provided further*, That he shall be released from the payment of poll tax, from working on the road, and from serving on juries during his continuance in said office.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That any field officer other than major or brigadier-general, who shall fail or refuse to accept such office to which he may be elected or appointed, shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That hereafter whenever any vacancy shall occur in any regiment of colonel, lieutenant-colonel or major, the same shall be filled by an election held by the rank and file of the regiment, at the usual place of meeting for regimental muster, in their respective counties, on a day designated by the adjutant-general, under the superintendence of the captain and first lieutenant of each company, who shall inform the governor of the result of said election, and he shall issue a commission to the officer receiving a plurality of the votes cast.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That the commandant of each regiment shall assemble his regiment once in each year for drill and review, and for failure of this duty shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars; and each captain or commandant of a company shall assemble his company four times in each year for drill, and for a failure of this shall forfeit the sum of fifty dollars, and at said drills all persons required to perform military duty shall appear in person and not be allowed to hire a substitute.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That every commandant of a regiment shall, on or before the 25th day of October, in each year, make a return of the strength of his regiment to the brigadier general of the brigade to which such regiment belongs, and shall make a duplicate return to the adjutant-general, on or before the 25th day of November, in each year, and he shall note in said return whether his regiment has been reviewed by the major and brigadier-general, and at what time; and in default of such return he shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That the tax list shall have a column headed military roll, to be prepared by the comptroller, and that the tax list takers shall annually include in their list the names of the persons in their districts between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, liable to be enrolled for military duty; and it shall be the duty of every white person who shall give in his taxables to report himself on oath for enlistment, who is liable for military duty; and every white person who shall return his taxes shall also, on oath, report (on oath) every person residing in his family who shall be liable for military duty.

SEC. 9. *Be it further enacted*, That the tax list takers shall return the lists to the clerks of the county courts, and by them the names of such persons liable to military duty shall be drawn off, the district in which they live specified, and a copy of such list shall be given to the colonel of the regiment, and also to the captain of the company in each district, and the clerks shall receive the sum of five dollars for their services, to be paid by the county treasurer.

SEC. 10. *Be it further enacted*, That whenever any company shall be so disorganized, that there is no commissioned company officers to command the same, and no regular roll of said company, or if the muster roll is not produced within twenty days after the same is required by the commandant of the regiment, the brigadier-general or the sheriff of the county, after public notice shall have been given in a newspaper circulating in said company, or notice given at the court-house door and three other places in said company, then it shall be the duty of the commandant of the regiment, or if there be none such, then it shall be the duty of the brigadier-general of that brigade, and if that too is vacant, it shall then be the duty of the sheriff of the county, between the first day of April and the first day of July in each and every year, upon the order of the adjutant-general, (if to the sheriff,) to employ some fit and suitable person living in said company or regiment, to enroll all the white males within the bounds of said company, between the ages of eighteen years and forty-five years, liable to do military duty, and order the persons so enrolled, to appear within thirty days at the place where the said company had last usually held their company musters, for the purpose of holding an election for officers for said company; and the person so employed and detailed, shall have power and authority, and it shall be his duty to appoint all proper officers and a clerk for that day to assist him, who shall each forfeit and pay the sum of two dollars, to be recovered before any justice of the peace by the person detailed, one-half to the use of said person, and the other half to the use of the State, for every neglect or refusal; and it shall be the duty of the person employed to call the roll and note all delinquents; and he shall hold an election and report, and return the result of the same to the commanding officers of the regiment or the brigadier-general, or the sheriff as the case may be, who shall proceed as hereinbefore in this act ordered, in section 5th of this chapter. In case of no election the officer or person to whom the return is made, shall return the same to his superior officer, or in case of the sheriff to the adjutant-general, and in case any of the parties enrolled and notified to attend at all neglect or refuse to attend on the day appointed for said election, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of two dollars, to be recovered by the person detailed, by warrant, in the name of the State, before any justice of the peace of said county, one-half to the use of the person detailed or employed to make such enrollment and election, and the other half to the use of the company for military purposes.

SEC. 11. *Be it further enacted*, that there shall be formed a volunteer corps in the State to consist of not exceeding ten thousand men, who shall be subject to the call of the commander-in-chief in case of emergency: *Provided, however*, That the governor shall be authorized to enroll twenty thousand additional men, under the same rules and restrictions as hereafter are provided for the volunteer corps in case of actual war.

SEC. 12. *Be it further enacted*, That the said corps of volunteers shall be composed of two divisions and four brigades; that each brigade shall be composed of not less than two regiments; that each regiment shall be composed of not less than six companies; that each company shall be composed of not less than thirty-two privates, nor more than one hundred.

SEC. 13. *Be it further enacted*, That the said corps shall be officered by two major-generals, to be elected by the rank and file of the division, under the same rules and regulations as shall be provided for the election of colonels, lieutenant-colonels and majors.

SEC. 14. *Be it further enacted*, That each brigade shall be officered by one brigadier-general, to be elected in the same manner, and at the same time and places as prescribed for the election of major-general in the preceding sections; and the said brigadier-generals shall each have the power to appoint the following staff officers; one brigade-major, one brigade-inspector, one brigade-commissary, one brigade-quarter-master, one brigade-surgeon, each with the rank of surgeon, and the *aids-de-camp* with the rank of captain; the said staff officers, with the exception of the surgeons, to be selected from the volunteer corps, and to hold no higher command than they held in the corps from which they are taken, and such officers to be commissioned by the governor.

SEC. 15. *Be it further enacted*, That each regiment shall be officered by one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, and one major, to be selected from the regiment; and such officers shall be chosen by the rank and file of the regiment, and the colonel of each regiment shall have the power to appoint the following officers: one adjutant, one quarter-master, one commissary and one surgeon: the officers, except the surgeon, shall be taken from the commissioned officers of the regiment below the rank of captain; and the colonels of regiments shall have power to appoint musicians, not exceeding ten in number.

SEC. 16. *Be it further enacted*, That each company shall be officered: one captain, one first and one second lieutenant, one third lieutenant, four sergeants and four corporals. The commissioned officers of each company shall be elected by the written vote of the men of each company, and the non-commissioned officers to be appointed by the captains; such commissioned officers to be commissioned by the governor.

SEC. 17. *Be it further enacted*, That as soon as one or more companies shall have been organized as hereinbefore prescribed, it shall be the duty of the captain of said companies to tender the services of said companies to the governor, all the members of the company signing the same; and the governor is hereby authorized to receive, arm and equip the same, at the expense of the State, to the extent of the appropriation made for that purpose; and when six or more companies shall have been organized, and shall have tendered their services to the governor, in the manner hereinbefore prescribed, the governor shall organize the same into a regiment, and the rank and file shall meet at the usual parade ground of their respective counties, on a certain day, designated by a majority of the officers of said company, and elect by ballot, a colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major, under the direction of the captains, and the result of such ballot shall be returned, by the captains thereof, to the governor, who shall declare the election [of] officers and commission the same; and in default of such election, the governor shall appoint said officers.

SEC. 18. *Be it further enacted*, That as soon as the regiment shall have been formed and organized in the manner as herein prescribed, the governor shall organize the same into a brigade, and so in like manner, until the whole ten thousand volunteers are organized into regiments, brigades and divisions.

SEC. 19. *Be it further enacted*, That for the government and drilling of the volunteers under this organization, each company and regiment shall be governed by the rules and regulations that are now prescribed for the government of the army of the United States; and the crops shall be drilled according to Hardie's tactics, and such other tactics as shall be prescribed by the commander-in-chief; and a copy of such tactics shall be furnished to each commissioned officer in said corps

SEC. 20. *Be it further enacted*, That the time of service of such volunteer corps shall be ten years; and they shall be exempt, after the expiration of ten years, from active military duty, unless in case of invasion or insurrection, and such corps, when called into active service, shall serve during the pleasure of the commander-in-chief, unless sooner disbanded by law.

SEC. 21. *Be it further enacted*, That the same pay and rations now allowed by the army regulations to the commissioned and non-commissioned officers, privates, and musicians of the army of the United States, shall be allowed to the volunteer corps, or any part of them, when ordered by the governor into active service.

SEC. 22. *Be it further enacted*, That in the distribution of the arms of the State to the volunteer corps, the governor shall take a bond, payable to the State of North Carolina, with sufficient security, from the captain of each company to whom such arms shall be distributed, for the safe keeping and return of such arms; and the captains of the volunteer companies shall each make an annual return of the number of men in his company, on or before the 15th day of July, to the adjutant general's office, and a duplicate to the colonel of the regiment; such return to be on oath: and whenever any company shall be less in number than is now prescribed by the 51st section of the 70th chapter Revised Code, and who are equipped, it shall be the duty of the governor to declare the company disbanded, and to call in the arms: *Provided*, That when any company not having sixty-four privates shall be called into actual service, the governor may draw from the militia a sufficient number to increase such company to sixty four.

SEC. 23. *Be it further enacted*, That the governor shall have the power once in each year to call together the officers of brigades and divisions for the purpose of drill, and shall continue such drill not exceeding six days in each year.

SEC. 24. *Be it further enacted*, That in the distribution of arms to the volunteer corps, each county in the State that shall raise and report to the governor one company of thirty-two privates, under the regulations required by this act, shall be entitled to draw such arms: *Provided*, Such company shall be organized and reported within six months after the ratification of this act.

SEC. 25. *Be it further enacted*, That the uniform for the volunteer corps, and for officers of the militia, shall be of cadet gray, manufactured in the State of North Carolina: *Provided*, That military officers now uniformed shall not be compelled to change the same until called into actual service, and the different corps and ranks shall be distinguished as the same corps and ranks are now distinguished in the service of the United States.

SEC. 26. *Be it further enacted*, That the military volunteer companies now in the State, as soon as they report themselves with the full compliment of men, shall be received by the governor, and they may retain the uniform which the company have adopted, until called into actual service.

SEC. 27. *Be it further enacted*, That the governor shall have the power to hold, or cause to be held, a court-martial each year, in the city of Raleigh, to try delinquent general officers of militia, and field officers of the volunteer corps, such court to consist of not more than five nor less than three officers, and the expenses of said court shall be paid by the State.

SEC. 28. *Be it further enacted*, That the governor shall have the power to collect and repair the arms of the State, and shall be authorized to draw on the treasurer of the State for the expenses of the said collection and repairing, and such arms as cannot be repaired to advantage he shall have power to sell.

SEC. 29. *Be it further enacted*, That the clerks of the county courts in the State shall return to the comptroller the sums of money paid for exemption from military duty under this act.

SEC. 30. *Be it further enacted*, That the adjutant-general be elected by joint ballot of both houses of the General Assembly, and shall keep a roster of the militia of the State containing dates of commissions, rank, the corps, divisions, brigades and regiments, and the places of residence of officers, which roster shall be corrected every year. He shall enter into a book kept for that purpose a local description of the regimental brigade and division districts; the books to be furnished by the State and belong to the office. He shall adopt a seal of office, and all copies of records and papers in his office duly certified under such seal shall be evidence in all causes as if the original were produced. He shall cause the military laws of the State to be printed from time to time, and distribute to the commissioned field officers of the State; he shall prepare and distribute, at the expense of the State, proper blank books, forms, and notices; he shall prepare general regulations prescribing the duties of the different military departments, which, when approved by the commander-in-chief, shall be obeyed and respected. He shall report to the Legislature, through the commander-in-chief, the strength and condition of the military of the State, of the public arms, equipments, ordnance, books, and military stores; and he shall render a statement of all that may be necessary to keep up an ample supply of every article that may be required in the public service; he shall execute all orders of the commander-in-chief, and keep a record thereof; he shall attend reviews with the commander-in-chief, and as quartermaster-general he shall give a bond in the sum of five thousand dollars for the faithful discharge of his duties, with two good securities, to be approved by the commander-in-chief; he shall receive a salary of eighteen hundred dollars per annum, in full payment for services rendered as adjutant-general, acting quartermaster general, inspector-general, and keeper of public stores and munitions of war. He shall attend all encampments, and while the troops are under arms he shall inspect their arms, ammunition and accoutrements, superintend the exercises and enforce the discipline and tactics required by law. He shall, in time of war, have the command and rank of brigadier-general; he shall cause suit to be brought in the name of the State of North Carolina, and he is hereby empowered so to do in any court in this State, or before any justice of the peace, when the amount sued for is within the jurisdiction of justice of the peace by the laws of this State, for any penalty incurred or any fine imposed by reason of the military laws of the State. He shall hold his office for the space of two years, unless the same is made vacant by resignation or promotion; and should the office become vacant by reason of death, resignation, refusal to accept, or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature, then the governor may fill said office by appointment until the next meeting of the General Assembly.

SEC. 31. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification, and all laws coming in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

[Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, this 20th day of February, 1861.]

W. T. DORTCH, S. H. C.
HENRY T. CLARK, S. S.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Office of Secretary of State.

I, Rufus H. Page, Secretary of State in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

Given under my hand, this 27th day of February, 1861.

RUFUS H. PAGE,
Secretary of State.

AN ACT *to create the Artillery Corps of North Carolina.*

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That there shall be organized a corps of artillery, to consist of such troops and companies as may now and hereafter be raised in the several counties of the State, not to exceed ten in number, to include both horse and foot artillery.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That whenever a company, not less than sixty-four nor more than one hundred, shall be reported to the chief of artillery, the chief shall direct said company to proceed to the election of the following officers, viz: One captain; 2 first lieutenants; 2 second lieutenants, to be commissioned by the governor; and by the captain so elected shall [be] appointed from the ranks, 1 first sergeat; 4 sergeants; 4 corporals; 2 artificers; 2 buglers, and (one farrier and one saddler, if the company be mounted,) and make report of the same, together with the number of privates, to the chief of artillery, who shall issue warrants to the non-commissioned officers aforesaid; and the chief of artillery shall thereupon make his report to the commander-in-chief of the State, together with a requisition for the necessary arms and equipments for the company.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the arms to be furnished to said companies shall be prescribed and shall be recommended by the chief of artillery, and approved by the commander-in-chief of the State; and said arms and equipments shall be furnished by the Governor, if such are in possession of the State or can be procured out of any funds appropriated for arming the State.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act, the governor shall appoint some suitable person, a citizen of the State, to the office of the chief of artillery, with the rank of colonel, who shall have the supervision of the forming, equipping, arming and instructing in their proper duties, the several troops and companies that may constitute this corps; and he shall be a staff officer of the commander-in-chief. Once a year, at least, he shall inspect the several troops and companies, constituting the corps, and see that all the equipments, arms and ammunition are properly cleaned, cared for and preserved, and make his report in full of all matters to the commander-in-chief. All said troops and companies shall be subordinate to the chief of artillery, and receive their orders from and through him, and make annual returns, and oftener if necessary or required, of all ordnance and ordnance stores and other property belonging to the State in their possession, and also report the state and condition of such troops and companies as shall be prescribed, from time to time, by the chief of artillery.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That the chief of artillery, shall also be chief of ordnance and military engineers, and perform the duties in these several departments, as the commander-in-chief, may prescribe.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force from and after its passage.

[Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, this 25th day of February, 1861.]

WM. T. DORTCH, S. H. C.
HENRY T. CLARK, S. S.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Office of Secretary of State.

I, Rufus H. Page, Secretary of State in and for the State of North-Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

Given under my hand this 27th day of February, 1861.

RUFUS H. PAGE,
Secretary of State.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Resignation of Army Officers, &c.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The President has accepted the resignation of Adjutant General Cooper, and Assistant Adjutant General Withers. Gen. Cooper is a connection of Senator Mason, and his resignation is attributed more to family than political influence.—Adjutant Withers is a Tennessean.

A report is prevalent that Quartermaster General Johnson, of Virginia, is about to resign, but he said this morning that the occasion for such a course had not yet arrived. The resignation of Col. Cooper has occasioned general regret. He was appointed from and is a native of New York.

Charles Jones, late of the register's office in the Treasury Department, left here for Montgomery this morning to take a place under that government.

The United States Supreme Court has adjourned over till Thursday, when various decisions will be delivered.

Messrs. Crawford and Forsyth, two of the representatives of the Southern Confederacy, are daily expecting their colleague, Mr. Roman. Much solicitude is expressed as to their business with the government.

No nominations were sent to the Senate to-day.—Among the prominent candidates for consul to London is Col. Schouler, of Mass.

The Cabinet and the South.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The subject of the collection of the revenue at Southern ports and the reforcement of Fort Sumter have not engaged the attention of the Cabinet. Great efforts are being made to effect a peaceful solution of the question of the forts and the revenue.

LOUISIANA CONVENTION.—*New Orleans*, March 7.—The convention in secret session to-day passed an ordinance, transferring to the government of the Confederate States five hundred and thirty six thousand dollars, being the amount of bullion found and customs seized by the State. There was a highly exciting and patriotic debate.

Let Seward chain his Rail-Splitter in the White House, or he will run away the first time Virginia whispers "State Rights."

Mahomet fled from Mecca, and Lincoln from Baltimore, both in the night time, and both meditating deeds of darkness.

MILITARY ORDERS.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Feb. 28th, 1861.

The officers commanding Regiments of the North Carolina Militia, are requested to forward to the Adjutant General's office, at Raleigh, their address and their usual Post Offices.

J. F. HOKE, Adjt. Gen'l.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Feb. 28th, 1861.

ORDERS No. 5.

To the Commanding Officers of the Regiments composing the 3d Brigade of the North Carolina Militia:

You are commanded to assemble the Commissioned Officers of your Regiments at their usual places of parade, on Saturday, the 27th day of April, to elect a Brigadier General for the 3d Brigade, and at the same time to vote for a Major General of the 6th Division of the North Carolina Militia. The result of the election to be returned to the Adjutant General's office, at Raleigh.

By order of the Commander-in-chief.

J. F. HOKE, Adjutant General.

The 3d Brigade is composed of the counties of Onslow, New Hanover, Duplin and Brunswick.

Headquarters 30th Reg't N. C. M.
WILMINGTON, N. C., 7th March, 1861.

ORDERS No. 1.

In obedience to Division and Brigade orders, the commissioned officers of this Regiment are ordered to meet at the Court House in Wilmington, on Saturday, the 27th day of April next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to vote for Major and Brigadier General of the 6th Division and 3d Brigade.

By order of Col. JNO. L. CANTWELL.

JAS. D. RADCLIFFE, Adjutant.

Head-Quarters 30th Reg't, N. C. M.,
WILMINGTON, N. C., 7th March, 1861.

ORDER NO. 2.

AN ELECTION (by the officers, rank and file) to fill vacancies in the offices of Lieutenant Colonel and Major of this Regiment, will be held at the Court House in Wilmington, on Saturday, the 27th day of April next; and in accordance with section 5 of "An Act to amend the 70th Chapter of the Revised Code; Militia," the Captain and 1st Lieutenant of each Company, is hereby detailed to superintend the said election.

By order Col. JNO. L. CANTWELL.

JAS. D. RADCLIFFE, Adj't.

Head-Quarters 30th Regiment N. C. M.
WILMINGTON, N. C., 7th March, 1861.

ORDER NO. 3.

THE COMMANDING OFFICERS of Companies attached to this Regiment, are hereby required to furnish the Colonel with a full and correct roll of their respective Companies, on or before the 27th day of April next.

By order Col. JNO. L. CANTWELL.

JAS. D. RADCLIFFE, Adj't.

Head-Quarters 30th Regiment N. C. M.
WILMINGTON, N. C., 7th March, 1861.

ORDER NO. 4.

AN ELECTION for 1 Captain, 1 1st Lieutenant, 1 2d Lieutenant, and 1 3d Lieutenant, to command the *Upper Division of Wilmington Militia*, is hereby ordered to be held at the Court House in Wilmington, on Wednesday, the 20th day of March, inst., under the superintendence of Captain J. E. Pierce. W. H. Browning, Thomas Devane, and Henry McKeithan, are detailed to hold said election.

By order Col. JNO. L. CANTWELL.

JAS. D. RADCLIFFE, Adj't.

March 8, 1861. 154&29

THE

ONLY DISCOVERY

WORTHY OF ANY CONFIDENCE FOR

RESTORING THE BALD AND GRAY

Many, since the great discovery of Prof. Wood, have attempted not only to imitate his restorative, but profess to have discovered something that would produce results identical; but they have all come and gone, being carried away by the wonderful results of Prof. Wood's preparation, and have been forced to leave the field to its resistless sway.—Read the following:—

BATH, Maine, April 18th, 1859.

Prof. O. J. WOOD & Co.: Gents:—The letter I wrote you in 1-56 concerning your valuable Hair Restorative, and which you have published in this vicinity and elsewhere, has given rise to numerous enquiries touching the facts in the case. The enquiries are, first, is it a fact of my habitation and name, as stated in the communication; second is it true of all therein contained; third, does my hair continue to be in good order and of natural color? To all I can and do answer invariably yes. My