THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JUNE 3, 1861.

The postage on this paper within the State, is 3¼ cts. per quarter, out of the State 6¼ cts. per quarter.

THE NEWS.

THURSDAY, MAY 30TH.

The true men of Maryland have a hard road to travel. We see that Bradley T. Johnson, Esq., of Frederick, Maryland, has joined the Confederate troops for the defence of Harper's Ferry, and has already 160 men under his command and hopes soon to have a regiment. Captain Johnson's men are destitute of every comfort, denounced as traitors by the arch-traitor, Hicks, and a reward of five hundred dollars has been offered for the apprehension of Captain Johnson.

Mrs. Johnson, a daughter of the Hon. R. M. Saunders of this State, has reached Raleigh, and appeals for assistance in equipping and providing for her husband's command. Johnson is a noble and brave man, and no doubt he is accompanied by others like him.

We see that Mr. C. H. Foster, formerly of the *Murfreesboro' Citizen* of this State has been getting into another scrape in Richmond, having been arrested there on Friday night on suspicion of being a spy. He was released next morning, nobody appearing against him. Mr. Foster returned to Murfreesboro' sometime ago, from Washington City, and his return caused a good deal of excitement, and was the occasion of a public meeting. The *pros* or *cons* of his case we never could quite understand, but we suppose he thought it advisable to leave the State. He is a native of Maine, but married not long since in North Carolina. It is proper to state that Mr. Foster is very hard of hearing, and from this and other causes perhaps arises a singularity of manner that looks suspicious, and may sometimes subject him to unjust imputations. Most of us have noticed the eager, listening attitude and expression of persons of defective hearing, and this might readily create suspicion, especially as Mr. Foster, like a good many other partially deaf people, is unwilling to acknowledge his infirmity.

The Ohio Legislature, after a session of twenty-seven days, adjourned at one o'clock on the morning of the 14th howling drunk, especially the members of the House of Representatives. These people met in extra session to take measures for "wiping out" the South.

Wm. L. Saunders Esq, having volunteered his services for the war has been forced to withdraw from his editorial connection with the Salisbury Banner.

In the extreme north western counties of Virginia the vote is against secession, some 19 counties in that section have given 20,000 majority against the ordinance. This was done under a system of terrorism instituted by the infamous Carlile and kept in force by traitors from Pennsylvania and Ohio. The West, however, as a section, goes for the ordinance. But the true men on the Northwestern frontier of Virginia must be sustained and Carlileism crushed out. Carlile is not simply asserting his right of casting his vote as a Virginian. He does not mean to abide by the decision of Virginia. He does not vote nor act as a Virginian. He is a traitor, and as such he no doubt violated his oath as a member of the Convention of Virginia and revealed the secret proceedings of that body to Abraham Lincoln.

SATURDAY, JUNE 1ST.

A border State Convention met at Frankport, Kentucky, on the 27th. This means simply submission.

Commodore Stringham with a few vessels is blockading Charleston and Savannah, but not very effectively.

We see by the Raleigh papers that Bushrod W. Vick, formerly pretty well known in Wilmington, has been getting himself into an ugly scrape in that city, having been arrested on the suspicion of being one of Lincoln's spies. The grounds of suspicion are that he arrived in Raleigh on Tuesday, professedly with dispatches from Governor Letcher to Gov. Ellis. It is rumored that Governor Ellis telegraphed Governor Letcher, and ascertained that the dispatches were spurious. If these things are so, Mr. Vick is in a dangerous fix. He is a native of Nash County, formerly a mail agent on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, but has been out of the State for some years, apparently with little fixedness of location or purpose.

The Greensboro' *Patriot* of the 31st, says that five hundred and fifty volunteers from Wilkes, Surry, Union and perhaps other Western counties, passed through Greensboro' on Thursday for the seat of war.

The Columbus, Ga., Times of the 24th ult., publishes an extract from a letter received by a gentleman in that city from his brother in Virginia. The extract states that Old Abe is losing a thousand men a week by desertion alone. He says that the famous 69th Irish Regiment of New York lost 164 men in three days, and that they nearly all joined the Virginia forces at the Manassas Junction. These reports must be taken with a good many grains of allowance.

The Fayetteville *Observer* learns that Dr. James A. McRae of that place, has been appointed a Surgeon in the North Carolina service, and assigned to duty in the 5th Regiment.

A steamer believed to be the Pawnee, approached within range of the Pucell battery, four miles from Acquia Creek, on the Potomac River, and opened fire on it, which was promptly returned, some fourteen shots being fired. The Steamer then left. It is supposed that she was struck and with some effect. "Nobody hurt" in the battery.

The Raleigh *Register* learns that Dr. Charles E. Johnson of that city, has received the commission of Surgeon General in the army of North Carolina, (State troops, we presume.)

It is said that troops from Ohio and other North Western States have crossed over into Western Virginia, taken possession of the line of the North Western Railroad which runs from Grafton to Parkersburg. Troops have also crossed near Wheeling. These movements indicate an advance upon Harper's Ferry from the West.

Col. Ellsworth was the man who drilled the famous Chicago Zouaves, whose performances attracted so much attention last year in New York and elsewhere. He was not more than twenty-four or twenty-five.

The Wilmington Light Infantry.

The following letter will explain itself, and put finally to rest the report to which it alludes. We are glad to hear of the prosperity of the Company:—

HEAD QUARTERS W. L. I.,
BOLLES' BATTERY, CONFEDERATE POINT, N. C.

MESSRS. FULTON & PRICE—*Gentlemen*: I have just heard with astonishment, of a report said to be common about Wilmington, that the W. L. I. had already disbanded, or were about to disband. This is entirely false, and I cannot imagine what could have given rise to such a report. The Company is to-day, numerically, stronger than it ever has before been since its organization.

Please correct through your colums this erroneous impression.

Your's truly,
R. B. McRAE,
Lieutenant-Commanding.

THE TARIFF.—We publish elsewhere the Tariff adopted by the Congress of the Confederate States. It will go into operation on the 31st day of August next. Until that time the United States Tariff of 1857 has been provisionally adopted by the Confederacy, and will be in operation in the Confederated States.

In addition to the troops who came on with General Beauregard still other companies come along and the cry is "still they come."

☞ We learn that Captain Savage's Company of State troops enlisted here, and Captain Sykes' Company enlisted in Bladen, left this morning for Garysburg, where their Regiment (Col. Meares') will rendezvous and be organized. Both Companies are full. Captain Savage's Company is fully uniformed and equipped.—It is probable that the regiment or such portion of it as may be ready will be sent to Virginia at an early day. We have little doubt of the fact that a different course of policy will soon be entered upon by the Confederate authorities. The game of invasion and attack is one that two sides can play at. Messrs. Scott and Lincoln will not be allowed to threaten Virginians, and occupy Virginia soil without having practical and convincing proof that they, too, are mortal, and vulnerable.

Captain Savage desires to acknowledge the liberal manner in which the County Committee came forward and refunded to him the amount disbursed by him in furnishing necessary outfits and provisions for the Company.

This company has room for ten or twelve more good men. Any such desiring to enlist, can do so by applying to A. H. VanBokkelen, who will have them forwarded to the company headquarters.

Yesterday afternoon a flag was presented to the company by Wm. A. Williams, Esq, on behalf of himself and others, and received in fitting terms by Captain Savage.

We will give a list of the names of officers and members of the Company on Monday.

Daily Journal, 1st inst.

☞ An Irishman named Owen Murray, a comparative stranger here, fell into the Cape Fear River near Market Dock, on Wednesday afternoon, about 6 o'clock and got drowned. The deceased, who was about thirty-five years of age, had been drinking freely, and to his state at the time may be attributed the accident which resulted in his death. Coroner Jones held an inquest this morning over the body. Verdict of the Jury "Accidental Drowning."

SHARPEN YOUR BLADES.—We needly hardly inform anybody that it is easier to cut with a sharp instrument than with a blunt one. We suppose everybody has noticed that the usual sabres, sabre-bayonets, and other weapons of the kind are, as delivered to the soldier, about as innocent of edge as a common bar of iron or steel. You might *break* a man's head with one of them, but you could not *cut* it, you could hardly *haggle* his throat. The French soldiers keep their blades as keen as they can be kept.

Robeson County.

The Magistrates of Robeson county met at Lumberton on the 27th instant, and on motion of Thos. A. Norment, Esq., the Magistrates unanimously made an appropriation of $25,000 to equip the volunteers of said county, and provisions for the wives and families of the citizens of the county serving their country in the army.

The court appointed a central committee to dispose of the bonds of the county and to make suitable arrangements for the volunteers and their families. The following gentlemen constitute said committee:—Thos. A. Norment, John P. Fuller, Condary Godwin, John A. Rowland and James Blount. Captain Wm. S. Norment had his Company out getting volunteers, accompanied by a fine band from Wilmington, which discoursed delightful music.

A friend (formerly a strong Union man) writing us from Robeson says, "Robeson is doing her part well, and will fight Lincoln and his minions until our independence is acknowledged. Lincoln's proclamation has united the South, and our motto now is Southern Independence or Death! and with the aid and blessing of the Great Ruler of Nations, we will succeed."

We agree fully with our friend, Robeson is doing her part well. Captain Norment's company numbering some seventy-five men exclusive of officers, arrived here yesterday over the Charlotte Road. The committee from their county are actively engaged in making arrangements for their full equipment. They will probably go for the war.

The officers of the company are:—Captain, Wm. S. Norment, First Lieut., W. R. French; Second Lieut's., O. C. Norment, Alfred Rowland.

SPEAKING OF STEALING, the Northern papers howl over the fact that the authorities of the Southern States have generally taken possession of the forts and arsenals within their borders. If the South took possession of a little share of the general fund—the share within her own borders, the abolitionists have all within *their* borders, and they have grabbed the navy too. We ought to have our share of that. Southern products form the basis of American commerce, American commerce pays all the duties to the Federal Government. Out of these duties have been built the Navy, the Capitol, Fortress Monroe, Fort Pickens, Brooklyn Navy Yard, yea and Gosport too, which the Vandals destroyed. We want half the public buildings, half the regular army, half the navy, half the public lands, and half of sundry other things. It is hard to be blockaded by a confounded Yankee ship that you more than half paid for.

THE COMMUNITY OF NEW YORK is said to be greatly excited over the death of Ellsworth, who, at the head of his disorderly rowdies, who are the plague and terror even of his Lincolnite friends, was shot by a man with whose property he was interfering and whose flag he was insulting. What do these mild Gothamites, who preach fire and sword, subjugation and confiscation expect? Do they think that their myrmidons are not to take their chances of being killed, or that the Virginians and Carolinians, and Alabamians and Georgians are going to untie their cravats, open their shirt-collars, and present their throats to be cut? Do they expect them to come in committees, with their watches and other "booty" in their hands, and hemp ropes round their necks? Do they suppose by threatening us with the vengeance of the *whole North*, that the *whole South* has not made up its mind? Are they fools, or do they think the Southern people are?

Messrs. Leob & Swarzman have shown us some buttons made by them in this place. They are of brass round topped, polished and about three-fourths of an inch in diameter. They look serviceable and would no doubt show very well on military uniform.

These are the largest size and cost eight dollars a gross, sixty-six and two-third cents a dozen. They make a smaller size for vests and other garments.

These buttons are perfectly plain, as Messrs. L. & S. inform us that they have not been able to get the dies made as yet so as to impress them with the State arms.

REPORTS.—All manner of reports will be heard about the streets. We again request our readers to believe that the telegraphic reports we publish from Richmond are, if not official, certainly authorized. The truth is that none others (we mean none not authorized) are genuine. It is necessary to be plain about this in these sensation days, when we are told that we do not have the news that is in other papers published elsewhere.—We say this:—Our request to our Reporters at Richmond and Manassas Gap, is to send us every fact, or everything believed to be fact. We don't make telegraphs or sensations.

NO COTTON.—The Southern Congress has made it penal for any Cotton to be exported from the Confederacy, except through their own ports. No Cotton will be allowed to leave any point in the Confederated States for any point North. Cotton is contrabrand of war, so far as the North goes. They will find that stopping supplies is a game that more than one can play at.

THE TRAIN WHICH was due yesterday morning, but arrived here at 1 o'clock p. m., brought among others, General Beauregard, Hon. Judah P. Benjamin, and Ex-Governor Manning, of South Carolina. On the regular Southern train, and an extra train which arrived at or about the same time, there arrived a number of military Companies from Georgia, to wit: the Independent Blues, of Augusta, Captain Richards, 60 men; the Oglethorpe Rifles, of Oglethorpe County, Ga., Captain Lumpkin, 86 men; the Beauregard Volunteers, of Houston County, Ga., Captain Anderson, 90 men; the Macon Guards, of Bibb County, Ga., Captain Lamar; the Butts Volunteers, Captain Du-Pre. Also, squads of the Macon Volunteers, the Spaulding Greys, and the Governor's Guards—all of Georgia.

General Beauregard was, as a matter of course, "the observed of all observers," and certainly a more modest or unpretending gentleman never had conspicuosity forced upon him. The General is between forty and forty-five, perhaps nearer the latter age, but does not show it at all. Not a line of silver could we see in his close-cut black hair, for in his military-looking moustache. That it *was* the veritable Beauregard we had the testimony of Wentworth Pierce, Esq., who roomed with him at West Point, and also of Captain (now Lieut. Col.) Jones who served under him at Charleston, and who introduced us to him. *We* can bear testimony to the fact that the grasp of his hand is that of a true live man and a soldier. The New York and Boston betting men will lose their wagers staked upon Beauregard's being dead. He is very much alive and looks well. From the demonstration yesterday it is certain that he has the prayers and best wishes of this community for his safety and success.

The General is what might be called middle-sized, but rather of the lightest weight for that, although firmly knit and evidently in the habitual enjoyment of good health. He made no talk, although called upon. That is not his profession. Gov. Manning remarked playfully, that the General had made his speech at Fort Sumter.

Gov. Manning made some remarks, and finally Mr. Benjamin was forced to yield to the calls made upon him. Mr. Benjamin's manner, his perfectly distinct utterance, the logical method in which his ideas are arranged, are all known to the public, and we think that the impression created on his audience yesterday was that he was the best speaker that had come through Wilmington during this excitement. Jefferson Davis was the most impressive man—had the most indications of character. He was *facile princeps*.

Mr. Benjamin is a good looking gentleman, who seems as though he enjoyed life. His features, as well as his name, indicate his Hebrew descent unmistakeably, but far from unpleasantly. He is a man who, when once seen, will not soon be forgotton.

Alluding to President Davis, Mr. Benjamin remarked that the North had a man who *reigned* over them. We had a plain citizen and an honest soldier for our President, who did not run from danger or sneak into the seat of government in disguse. Why did the President and the other Executive officers of the Confederate Government go to Richmond? They went there because Virginia was threatened. They went there because there was danger, and they would meet it.

Before leaving the Railroad Depot yesterday, we were somewhat amused by an operation we saw going on. The Associate Editor of the *Journal*, Mr. Price, happening to have business up the road, was, we suppose, introduced to General Beauregard in the special car appropriated for the officials going on to Richmond. In the exuberance of his heart he took a seat at a window next to that which had been occupied a moment before by the General, who went towards the door on some account. We don't wish to create any disturbance with our "Worthy," but it rather strikes us that the last we saw of him, he was leaning out of the window, the best pleased looking person on the ground, shaking hands with a bevy of very handsome young ladies from the country, who took him for Beauregard.

We would not tell tales out of school, but we suppose there is no harm in our doing so now, as we understand his better half was in sight. By the way, our friend Captain (now Col. Jones,) introduced us to the General, and just as we thought ourselves all right for a few words, the word was passed to him that a squad of young ladies wanted to shake hands with him. The General came to a "present arms" at once, and we left, knowing that *our* chance of a talk was broken up, and at an end. We don't blame the man. It was human nature.—*Daily Journal, 31st ult.*

ANOTHER GONE.—The Goldsboro' *Rough Notes* has been forced to suspend. The times are hard on newspapers, and the list of dailies in our State is becoming (pardon the pun) very weakly.

We will miss our sprightly Goldsboro' cotemporary, and trust that its notes may soon be issued again. Our exchange list is getting "small by degrees and beautifully less," and of those papers that we still receive, more than half are printed on a half sheet and very meagerly filled at that.

We question whether any but the older and more firmly established papers in the principal towns will be able to weather the storm, and they will be very much like soldiers marking time. They will make little headway, if they do not drift backward.

Without vanity or self-praise we think we may safely say that we have given more matter since the commencement of hostilities than before it, and we know that we have worked harder to collect and collate the news from all quarters. That our efforts have not been wholly unappreciated is shown by the large increase of our subscription, and is rather doubtfully shown in the wholesale appropriation of our news paragraphs and editorials by sundry of our State exchanges. However, these are times when we must all give and take. Unfortunately it is *reciprocity* nearly all on one side.

WILMINGTON LIGHT INFANTRY.—At an election held yesterday to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Captain DeRosset, Lieut. R. B. McRae was unanimously chosen to fill that position.

The Company could not have chosen a braver or truer man.—*Daily Journal, 31st ult.*

WE HAVE received notice from the Post Master here, to stop sending to the post office all papers intended to go out of the Confederate States. The law of the Confederate States requires all such postal matter to be prepaid. There is no postal arrangement between the old and the Confederate Government. We have accordingly struck from our list all names, including exchanges, beyond Virginia.

Whiskey is selling in Cincinnati at ten cents a gallon. The blockade of the South is rather unprofitable to the porkers. (Query, if a man who makes hats is a hatter, why is not a man who makes pork a porker?)

OLD MARYLAND.—We observe that one of the Northern journals refers with apparent surprise to the fact of Marylanders volunteering in the service of Virginia, and declares that "the disaffection is not yet crushed out."

What a simpleton the man must be, to suppose that thirty days, or thirty years, will teach Maryland to love and be loyal to her Yankee tyrants! As well attempt to "crush out" a volcano as any State of the South which has once been free and independent. The fires may appear to be extinct, and upon their sides may grow for a time the olive and the vine, but one day the crater will open its jaws, and then look out for Pompeii and Herculanæum.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

"Ah!" said a pious Sunday-school teacher, "oh, Caroline Jones, what do you think you would have been without your good father and pious mother?" "I suppose, mum," said Caroline, who was very much struck with the soft appeal. "I suppose, mum, as I should ha' been a horphant."

For the Journal.

MR. EDITOR: Please publish the accompanying letter and resolution, and oblige,

S. D. WALLACE,
Sec'y Committee of Safety.

June 1st.

BLADEN COUNTY, N. C., May 28th, 1861.

JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Mayor of Wilmington—

Dear Sir:—I herewith enclose a check on the Bank of Wilmington for four hundred dollars, to aid in the prosecution of a war which, in my judgment, is scarely more righteous than the issue will be glorious. With me, bending under the weight of eighty winters, no government will be long oppressive or tyranical—but with the rising generation it is far different—thus is the rising between the setting sun.

Within the bounds of this new Confederacy we have every element of national greatness—every promise of social elevation and moral grandeur.

In the present uprising of patriotic men, at the first call to arms, I recognize the devotion, self-denial, and self-sacrifice of a revolutionary war; and I have only to add, that whatever of means or credit my name can secure, if needed, will be placed at the service of our State—not grudgingly, but with all the alacrity and devotion becoming so righteous a cause. With great respect,

I am your obedient servant,
I. WRIGHT.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Committee are tendered to Isaac Wright, Esq., of the County of Bladen, for his liberal donation of $400, for disbursement by this committee, for the purposes indicated in his letter to the Chairman; and, approving most thoroughly the patriotic sentiments embodied in the communication of Mr. Wright, the Secretary is directed to cause the same to be published in the newspapers of Wilmington.

HEAD QUARTERS C. F. R.,
May 29, 1861.

Editors Journal:—Appreciating the value of your indispensable sheet to such an enlightened community as the one before which it appears, the writer feels convinced that you, with the public, will pardon him when you are acquainted with the fact that these lines are the spontaneous outpourings of the moment, without any amount of literary ability, only as an illiterate mechanic, and member of the "Cape Fear Riflemen," and would feel proud if you deem it worthy a place in your columns. Should you do so, it will confer a great favor upon the writer, as also to the whole company, as it generally embraces their sentiments.

Yours, G. F. A.

"The Cape Fear Riflemen."

BY G. F. A——, A MEMBER.

We leave our "hives of industry,"
And rally forth to arms,
To stand "*pickets*" or on "*sentry*,"
And give the first alarms.
Honor to our little band—
Our numbers very small;
Firmly does each member stand,
When rallied to the call.

No matter where the post may be,
We'll defend it with our lives—
Our country and blessed liberty—
Our children and our wives.
Honor, &c.

Freedom's battle must be won,
And destroyed, the tyrant foe!
With hearts united all as one,
With firm resolve we'll go.
Honor, &c.

The mechanics of old Wilmington
Are freemen, born and bred,
And Freedom's song will lead us on,
'Till the last arm'd foe has fled
Honor, &c.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
Quarter Master General's Department,
MONTGOMERY, May 10th, 1861.

Sir:—To prevent, as far as possible, further misapprehension in regard to clothing for Volunteers called into the service of the Confederate States, I send you a notice cut from a newspaper, and which, if you will have published in some of the papers in your State, will give all necessary information on the subject.

I am sir, very respectfully,
your ob't. serv't.
A. C. MYERS,
Acting Quarter Master General.

Col. T. H. HOLMES,
C. S. Army, Com. Smithville, N. C.

The Law of Clothing in Regard to Volunteers received into the Confederate Service.

Much misunderstanding seems to exist among the volunteer forces called into the Confederate service, in relation to the subject of clothes and clothing; and yet the law of Congress controlling the question is quite clear, and admits of no two constructions. Many Volunteer Companies, and Battalions and Regiments, entered the Confederate service with the idea that the War Department would supply all deficiencies of clothing among them, and would moreover be prepared with future supplies to meet the accruing wants of the soldiers; and, consequently, are now suffering in this respect, because of the want of proper information in the beginning, which their officers and the State authorities should have given. The law of Congress, as set forth in the act "to provide for the public defence," reads as follows, to wit:

"Said volunteers shall furnish their own clothes. When "called into actual service and while remaining therein, in-"stead of clothing, every non-commissioned officer and pri-"vate in any company shall be entitled to money, in a sum "equal to the cost of clothing of a non-commissioned officer "or private in the regular army of the Confederate States."

By this law volunteers provide, at all times, their own clothing, and receive therefor commutation in money, and in the passage of the law, Congress evidently had in view those public exigencies that required large forces to be thrown into the field while yet the Government was in its infancy and stood provided with no regular Quarter Master organization.

We have been thus explicit because it is highly desirable the matter should be thoroughly understood, as well among those troops already in service, as among those who are daily expecting to be called into service. And we think it would be well for the newspaper press generally, to set forth, as we have done, the subject in the light of the law, and the reason of the law.

GONE TO MEET THEM.—A dispatch having been received here on Tuesday night, to the effect that a fleet, among which is the steamer Crusader, was preparing for a cruise around the Florida coast, for the purpose of recapturing the schooner Atwater, and committing as many other depredations in a spirit of false retaliation as they could, and that an attack might be made at St. Marks, a signal was given on yesterday morning about 7 o'clock, and in less than two hours some two hundred and fifty of our organized volunteers appeared on parade all ready armed and equipped for any emergency, and by 12 M. the Tallahassee Guards, Capt. Brokaw (Cavalry); the Artillery wing of the home Guard, under command of Mr. Cross, of the Seminary; a detachment from the Infantry wing of the Home Guard, under command of Lieut. Shine, and a detachment from the Young Guard, Capt. Bannerman, the whole under command of Col. R. H. Gamble, were on their way to St. Marks, where they are before now fully prepared and over willing to welcome any force which Mr. Lincoln may order there, "with bloody hands to hospitable graves." Then "come on McDuff, and you will soon find us devilish tough."

Taking into consideration the size of this expedition, the short time in which it was gotten up, and the character of the gentlemen composing it, it would reflect credit on a community of much larger pretensions. Unlike the troops of Mr. Lincoln, who have to be first paid and then forced to enter his army, our men rush to the call with an eagerness unsurpassed in the history of war. The question is not, "who will go in my place?" but "who will remain that I may go?"

Yesterday afternoon a large company of volunteers passed down from Jefferson county, and we learn more will go through from the same county to-day.

The Florida Rangers, Capt. Brevard, proceeded East on Saturday last.

We learn that other companies, from this and adjoining counties, will present themselves at the capital today to tender their services, and ready and equipped to receive orders to march forthwith.—*Tallahassee (Fla.) News, May 23.*

A POWERFULL ADVANTAGE—STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH EUROPE.—The fact that all communication between this continent and Europe, at the present time, is through Northern ports, gives the Abolitionists great advantage over us, so far as the sentiments of foreign nations are concerned. The travel abroad is from the North, and all the newspapers they get are the lying organs of Lincoln, published in the Northern States.—The South, it will thus be seen, has no showing, no opportunity, for correcting abolition slanders and lies, and of vindicating herself in the eyes of Europe. Throughout the war an *ex part* statement of affairs is all they will get, and the columns of the Northern press at the present time serve to show upon what sort of hasis the public sentiment of the world in the struggle is to be founded.

If possible, the Confederate States should take steps to change this unfortunate condition of affairs. It would pay well in a political point of view to guarantee a bonus to any line of English steamers that would consent to run regularly between Liverpool and Savannah or Charleston.

The lines to New York and Boston are now doing next to nothing, as importations have pretty well ceased; and we have no doubt if our Government would direct its attention to the subject, that success would follow its efforts. Without inducements from the Government, the owners of those lines would find a semi-monthly steam communication with the South far more profitable than with the North for some time to come, as all our imports will be drawn from the manufacturers of England and France. To them also, this question addresses itself with peculiar force, and it is reasonable to suppose that they will promptly respond to any movement in that direction on our part.

Our Commissioners in Europe should be instructed to give their immediate attention to this subject. If properly managed, we have no doubt of its entire success.

Savannah Republican.

NORTH CAROLINA CONVENTION.

SEVENTH DAY.

MONDAY, May 27, 1861.

The Convention was called to order by the President, at 10 o'clock.

Journal of Saturday read and confirmed.

Mr. Ward introduced the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, The present Military Board of the State is understood to be organized without the aid or co-operation of experienced medical advisers, and the selection and appointment of competent and experienced men as surgeons and assistant surgeons of the several regiments of North Carolina volunteers and State troops being highly necessary and important, therefore,

Resolved, That the committee on Military Affairs be instructed to enquire into and report some practicable mode of examination of applicants for the office of Surgeon and Assistant Surgeons of the Military regiments of the State, and report the same to this Convention, by resolution or otherwise. Adopted.

Mr. Speed the following resolution:

WHEREAS, This Convention has been invested with supreme power to meet an extraordinary and dangerous emergency, and to exert its best energy to secure the safety and promote the welfare of the Commonwealth, unbiased by any influence that *might* arise from the proposed political advancement of any of its members, therefore.

Resolved, That this Convention will not confer any appointment of political trust or profit upon any of its members.

Mr. Osborne moved to lay the resolution on the table, but afterwards, at the suggestion of several, withdrew the motion for the purpose of enabling Mr. Speed to explain the reason why he offered it.

After the explanation of Mr. Speed, a lengthy discussion arose concerning the resolution, in which several gentlemen participated.

Mr. Kittrell offered an amendment, including in the resolution, "Members of the last General Assembly, and Congress of the late United States."

After further discussion upon the resolution and amendment, Mr. Osborne moved that the same be postponed indefinitely.

Mr. Barnes moved to lay them on the table, which motion took precedence.

Mr. Speed demanded the yeas and nays. The motion prevailed. Yeas 59. Nays 36.

Mr. Wilson introduced a resolution requiring the President of this Convention to issue a writ to the Sheriff of Stokes county, authorizing him to hold an election on Thursday, the 6th day of June next, for a delegate to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. John Hill. Passed.

Mr. Biggs, a resolution to instruct the Committee of Finance to inquire into the expediency of reporting an Ordinance to appoint an Auditor for all the Military Departments of the State, which was read and adopted.

By the same, an ordinance to authorize the Governor, with the advice of the Military Board, to appoint a Board of Claims to audit and certify, upon principles of equity and justice, all claims that may be presented for the military equipment and subsistence of, and for bounty paid to volunteers, and for the defence of the State prior to the 20th of May, 1861. Read and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Arrington, a resolution to appoint a Secretary of War, whose duty it shall be to take charge of the military affairs of the State.

After a long discussion upon the resolution, it was laid upon the table.

The hour of 12 o'clock having arrived, the President announced the special order, viz: the Ordinance to ratify the Permanent Constitution of the Confederate States.

Before it was taken up the President announced a communication from the Governor, which was not read.

The President laid before the Convention the resignation of R. H. Cowan, Esq., one of the delegates from the County of New Hanover, to take effect on Saturday next, which was read and accepted.

Mr. Ashe offered a resolution requesting the President of the Convention to issue a writ to the Sheriff of New Hanover county authorizing him to hold an election on Saturday, the first day of June next, for a delegate to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Cowan.—Adopted.

Mr. Graham, a resolution to direct the Secretary of State to furnish to this Convention a copy of the census statistics of North Carolina as taken under the Government of the United States in the year 1860, which was adopted.

Mr. Smith, of Halifax, moved to postpone the special order and go into secret session.

Mr. Badger demanded the yeas and nays. The motion prevailed—Yeas 58; nays 42.

The Convention then went into secret session.

EIGHTH DAY.

TUESDAY, May 27th, 1861.

The President called the Convention to order at 10 o'clock.

Prayer by the Rev. J. W. Tucker, of the Methodist church.

Journal of yesterday read and confirmed.

Mr. Ashe gave notice of his intention on to-morrow to move a consideration of the vote requiring the Convention to meet at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Holden introduced resolutions calling upon the Governor for information concerning the defences at Fort Macon and other points in Eastern Carolina, &c., and pending reading thereof, at the suggestion of Mr. Biggs, were withdrawn to be introduced and considered in secret session.

Mr. Battle of Wake, the following resolution which was read and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, the Constitution ought to be so amended that all laws or resolutions, having the force of laws, whereby appropriations of money shall be made, either for internal improvements or for any other purpose, or whereby the debt of the State, actual or contingent, may be increased, shall be passed by separate and distinct enactments for each and every appropriation so made, or liability so incurred, and that no appropriation, and no increase of the State debt, actual or contingent, shall be made, except by a vote of a majority of the whole number of members elected to each branch of the General Assembly.

Mr. Battle, of Edgecombe, the following resolution, which was read and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, the Constitution of this State should be so amended as to require the Governor to set forth, in writing, fully, the grounds of all reprieves, pardons, and remissions, to be entered in the register of his official acts, and laid before the General Assembly at their next session.

Mr. Thomas, of Jackson, a resolution to appoint a committee of seven to enquire into and report resolutions to amend 33d section of the Constitution of North Carolina relative to changing the mode of appointing the Justices of the Peace. Adopted.

Mr. Thomas of Carteret, a resolution instracting the Committee on Military affairs to enquire and report what is the extent of the defence of Beaufort Harbor, and if any more is needed, &c. Carried.

Mr. Smith of Halifax, an ordinance to provide for the sea coast of this State. Authorizes the Governor to raise six regiments of infantry and one of cavalry (to be armed by the State,) in the counties east of the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road. Passed first reading and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Battle, of Wake, asked to have his resolution, just now introduced, referred to the committee on Finance. Agreed to.

Mr. Manning offered a resolution to appoint a committee to take into consideration the propriety of connecting the Coal Fields and Iron Mines, on Deep River, with the rail road system of the State. Adopted.

Mr. Batchelor, a resolution to appoint a committee on Constitutional amendments. On motion of Mr. Rayner, laid on the table.

Mr. Ellison a resolution that on and after Thursday next, the Daily Sessions of the Convention shall commence at 9 o'clock and continue in session during each week day, except during a recess from 1½ to 3½ o'clock, P. M. Laid over one day under the rules.

On motion of Mr. Howard the Convention at 11½ o'clock, went into secret session.

After some time spent in secret session the doors were opened and the ordinance for the adoption of the Permanent Constitution of the Confederate States was taken up.

Mr. Dick addressed the Convention in favor of his amendment for submitting the ordinance to a vote of the people.

The Convention then adjourned until to-morrow morning 11 o'clock.

NINTH DAY.

WEDNESDAY, May 29th, 1861.

The Convention was called to order by the President, at 11 o'clock.

Journal of Saturday read and confirmed.

The Chair announced the following Committees:

Committee on resolution of Mr. Thomas, of Jackson to amend the 33d section of the State Constitution concerning the appointment of Justices of the Peace: Messrs. Thomas, of Jackson, Leake, of Anson, Dick, Grimes, Thornton, Moody and Davidson.

Committee on resolution connecting the coal fields, &c., with rail road system of the State: Messrs. Manning, Meares, Brodnax, Battle, of Wake, and Dillard.

Mr. Howard moved that three additional members be added to the Committee on military affairs. Agreed to, and the Chair appointed Messrs. Ferebee, Pettigrew and Meares.

Mr. Christian introduced a resolution to appoint a committee whose duty it shall be to report an amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of Justices of the Peace by the people.—Read, and on motion of Mr. Biggs, referred to the Committee appointed to consider such matters.

Mr. Houston, of Duplin, the following resolution:

Resolved, That His Excellency, the Governor, be required to arm and equip all such companies of Volunteers as have been tendered, quartered, accepted and sworn for the term of six months service, and have the same mustered and offered for immediate service, whenever required, in or out of the State. Read and referred to Military Committee.

Mr. Calloway, the following resolutions, which were read and referred to a committee of seven.

Mr. Headen, a resolution instructing the committee appointed on yesterday to take into consideration the propriety of connecting the coal fields and iron mines on Deep River, with the rail road system of the State, also, to consider the propriety of establishing a manufactory of arms and munitions of war on Deep River.—Adopted.

Mr. Smith, of Halifax moved to take up the ordinance introduced by himself on yesterday to provide for the defence of the Sea coast of this State. Agreed to. Ordinance read second time, and pending its consideration, the order of the day for 12 o'clock was announced, viz: the ordinance to ratify the permanent Constitution of the Confederate States.

The question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Dick, submitting the action of the Convention in the passage of said ordinance, to the people for ratification.

The amendment was discussed at length by Messrs. Badger, Graham, Ruffin and Saunders.

Mr. Rayner obtained the floor, but gave way for a motion to adjourn.

The Convention then adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

TENTH DAY.

THURSDAY, May 30th, 1861.

The President called the Convention to order at 11 o'clock.

Prayer by the Rev. R. S. Mason, D. D., of the Episcopal Church.

Journal of yesterday read, amended and confirmed.

The President laid before the Convention the following correspondence and proclamation by President Davis:

RALEIGH, N. C., May, 1861.

His Excellency, Jefferson Davis.

President of the Confederate States of America:

SIR:—It is made my pleasing duty, as President of the North Carolina State Convention, to transmit to you two Ordinances unanimonsly passed by that Body, and I have charged T. B. Venable, Esq., (special messenger) with the delivery of the same. I avail myself of this occasion to express the very high gratification I feel in being able to announce to you the secession of this ancient State to the Confederate States of America. And most devoutly do I pray that this Union, strengthened by all the kindred ties of climate, pursuits and institutions, may perpetually "promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty" to our posterity.

To which, I beg leave to add assurances of the very high consideration, with which,

I am, very respectfully,
Your ob't servant,
W. N. EDWARDS.
Pres. of Convention.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
MONTGOMERY, May 27, 1861.

To the Hon. W. N. Edwards, President of the Convention of the people of North Carolina:

SIR:—The President of the Confederate States of America has received with great pleasure your letter of the 25th instant, communicating the action of your Convention, in relation to the existing difficulties between the States and the government of the United States of America. He directs me to say, that the people and government of the Confederate States have received this action with great pleasure, and place a very high estimate upon the wisdom and virtue of that ancient commonwealth, in shaping the policy of the new Confederacy in efforts to maintain stability, progress and constitutional government. We accept with great pleasure as a member of our Confederation your honored State, and in accordance with the action of the late Congress of the Confederate States, will immediately consummate it by executive proclamation, a copy of which is herewith forwarded to you.

I have only to add, that your action has filled with joy the hearts of thousands of your sons, who have heretofore cast their lot amongst us, and gives new confidence to the cause of constitutional liberty.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
R. TOOMBS,
Secretary of State.

PROCLAMATION

By the President of the Confederate States of America.

WHEREAS, on the 17th of May, 1861, the Congress of the Confederate States passed an act, approved by me, which provides that the State of North Carolina shall be admitted a member of the Confederate States of America, upon an equal footing with the other States, under the Constitution for the Provisional Government of the same, upon the condition that the Convention of said State, shall adopt and ratify said Constitution for the Provisional Government of the Confederate States, and shall transmit to the President of the Confederate States, before the re-assembling of Congress, through the Governor of said State, or some other proper organ, an authentic copy of the act or ordinance of said Convention so adopting and ratifying said Provisional Constitution, and that upon the receipt thereof, the President shall, by proclamation annouce the fact:

And whereas, the Governor of the State of North Carolina has transmitted to me an authentic copy of the ordinance of the Convention of said State, *adopting* and ratifying the Constitution of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States:

Now, therefore I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, in virtue of the authority vested in me by the act of the Congress above recited, do issue this my proclamation, announcing to all whom it may concern, that the State of North Carolina is hereby admitted a member of the Confederate States of America, and that the laws of said Confederate States are hereby extended over the other States composing the same.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Confederate States, at Montgomery, this 27th day of May, A. D. 1861.