

THURSDAY, JUNE 20TH. The National Intelligencer says that unless it receives assistance from its Northern subscribers the paper must be discontinued.

The Philadelphia druggists won't sell any more quinine to the South, not even to Kentucky. Dogwood bark is just as good. At any rate their men will suffer far more than the acclimated.

The "Scotch Boys," a fine Company from Richmond, arrived here yesterday. They are twelve months volunteers, and the Company numbers ninety-six men all told, including officers. They are under the command of Captain Charles Malloy.

They expect to shoot from the Rip Raps to Sewell's Point, some four miles! The Lincolites are used to shooting with the long bow, but this is rather too long. They have not shot so well at shorter distances, as to make their fire at four miles very much to be dreaded.

There are twelve thousand Federal troops in Missouri. FRIDAY, JUNE 21st.

We see in the papers a report that Gen. Lyon and the whole force of Federal troops under his command, had been taken prisoners by the Missouri troops at Booneville. As this comes associated with the report of a fight at Harper's Ferry, which we know to be unfounded, we must take it to be, at least, very doubtful. It is not impossible.

The gun-boat "Union" captured last week, off Savannah, the brig Hattie Jackson, bound from Matanzas to Savannah, with Molasses.

SATURDAY, JUNE 22d.

There has been a collision between the Federal and the State troops in Missouri, but the particulars are not yet known. The telegraph is in the hands of Lincoln's agents, and therefore cannot be relied upon. Apparently our people out in Missouri are badly off for military leaders upon whose skill and courage they can rely.

The Tories who met at Wheeling and called themselves a convention of the people of Virginia passed a resolution repudiating the Richmond Convention and providing for a complete reorganization of the State. They now propose to elect a new Governor. A new State seal and other emblems of authority have been ordered. When things come straight, these men will be hung, if they do not first make their escape.

It is supposed that the big Sawyer rifle cannon that was fired on Sewall's Point from the Rip Raps, (only four miles,) has burst. On the occasion of its throwing its last shell, which was on the 19th, there was a strange report, and much commotion among the Lincolites at the Rip Raps. Hence the supposition of its bursting. It has been silent ever since.

Missouri Senators will not take their seats in Lincoln's Congress. One reason of their keeping away is that they fear an arrest for treason.

The Tories at Wheeling have nominated FRANK PIERPONT for Governor of Virginia. Who is FRANK PIERPONT?

It is said that the steamship Bavaria, from Southampton, arrived at New York on the 20th inst., with fifty thousand rifles for the Federal Government.

The accounts from the Valley of Virginia and the West are conflicting, but it appears to be nearly certain that the Confederates, at first taken by surprise, are now rallying at every point, and that the Confederate cause is rapidly advancing. General Johnson's movements around Harper's Ferry have had the happiest effect in clearing the Valley of marauders and relieving his own communications from any danger of being cut off at present. No doubt Caldwell is preparing to advance with a large force, but we presume that General Johnston is now "master of the situation," and will be ready to accommodate all comers, in fact to give them a warm reception. His lines are dotted between Martinsburg, North of Harper's Ferry, and Winchester, South of it, the Ferry being the key of the position.

The reports from Missouri are too vague and unauthentic to be given in detail. One of these reports is that General Lyon, the Federal commander, had been forced to surrender, with a large body of troops.—Another report is that he engaged the State troops, completely routing them, and that Gov. Jackson fled ignominiously. It would appear, however, that the Southerners in Western Missouri have been largely reinforced, and are beginning to make good headway against the invaders. We hear it said, but with how much foundation in fact we do not know, that some of our North Carolina Regiments now being organized are intended for Missouri. We take it that Missouri may at last be regarded as "one of us." Kentucky must follow, and poor Maryland will yet rise, spite of the traitors by whom she has been betrayed.

The fight at Vienna Station, on the Alexandria and Loudon Railroad, appears to have been more important than had been supposed. The Washington Intelligence reports two hundred missing on the side of the Lincolites. The Confederate troops captured seven cars, a number of arms, a quantity of ammunition, mechanical instruments and medicines.

When Col. Benedict's German regiment from Albany fired into Col. Townsend's American regiment from some other part of the State of New York, and the latter, Ben. thought they had conquered the Southern "rebels."

We saw a musket this morning from the fight at Vienna, on the Loudon and Hampshire road in Virginia. It had been hit by a cannon ball, and bent like a hoop.

Wilmington Light Infantry.

At a meeting of the above Company on yesterday, the following members were elected officers: Henry Savage, Captain. Chas. D. Myers, 1st Lieutenant. John J. Polson, 2d do. E. B. Dudley, Ensign.

Several of the members of this Company having received appointments in the State Troops, their ranks have become somewhat reduced, and a few new members would be received. The Company is a good one, and good men, who want to do service, had better avail themselves of the opportunity thus offered.

Daily Journal, 22d, inst.

Mr. RUSSELL, in one of his letters to the London Times, falls into a mistake which it is natural enough to be made, but which is no less a mistake.—He seems to think that because the South Carolinians hate the Government of Abe Lincoln, they would be willing and pleased to accept the monarchy of Queen Victoria. Perhaps they have said, as we all may have said, that we would rather live under a European monarchy, than be subjected to the abolition fanaticism of the North. But all that only indicated a choice of evils. The Southern States have no idea of submitting either to Mr. Lincoln or to the wife of Mr. Albert So, nobody, formerly of Saxo-Coburg. The people of South Carolina are not monarchists, although they have some queer notions.

WE LEARN that last night about 11 o'clock, the residence of Captain R. S. Mecombe, situated on the Eastern border of town, accidentally took fire and was burned down. Mr. Mecombe saved most of his furniture and other property. We do not know the exact amount of loss. The house was comparatively new, and probably cost somewhere in the neighborhood of two thousand dollars.

The Machinery From Harper's Ferry. Mr. James F. Green, who is in charge of the machinery from Harper's Ferry on its way to Fayetteville, has kindly called upon us this morning, and from him we have learned several facts in regard to it, which may be of interest to our readers. The machinery for Fayetteville is that for making the Minnie Rifle and all its attachments, including bayonets, bullet-moulds, &c.—The machinery for making the Minnie Mousket is still at Richmond, and its final destination has not yet been settled.

Yesterday the A. P. Huer went up to Fayetteville towing a large flat loaded with machinery, and having on board some seventy persons, mostly ladies and children, as passengers, being mechanics from Harper's Ferry with their families.

We learn that of the four hundred who had been employed at Harper's Ferry, the Government has succeeded in securing the services of one hundred and one for the Army at Fayetteville; including among the number so secured, the most important workmen necessary for the carrying on of each branch of the manufacture of arms.

We learn that Mr. Philip Burkart, a German by birth, but for thirty years a citizen of Virginia, during all which time he was connected with the Army, has received the appointment of Master Armorer at Fayetteville. He is spoken of in very high terms as a skillful mechanic, and a most worthy citizen. Indeed, we are gratified to learn that the men secured for Fayetteville are of the right stripe in politics, skillful workmen, and steady, respectable citizens, who will be a valuable accession to the community among which they will hereafter reside.

The buildings and machinery at Harper's Ferry cost the United States something like four millions of dollars, of which at least three millions may be put down to the score of machinery. The rifle machinery is about one-fourth of the whole, the armory having been capable of turning out one thousand muskets per month, and only two hundred and fifty rifles. We presume that Fayetteville will be made a general arsenal of construction for all kinds of small arms. At Harper's Ferry only muskets and rifles were made—no pistols. Mr. Green is a very quiet, intelligent, and gentlemanly man, and no doubt skillful in his department.

Daily Journal, 20th inst.

Closing Up

At Manassas Junction, at Winchester, in the Kanawha Valley, on the Potomac between the York and the James Rivers, things are rapidly drawing to a focus. If, as our telegram says, McClelland's column is now within three miles of Winchester, General Johnson did not leave Harper's Ferry an hour too soon for the defence of the Valley and its most vital communications. If the North Western and the Virginia forces are within three miles of each other at Winchester, then the fight is inevitable, and that at an early day—very soon, we may be sure. Beauregard at Manassas Junction is gradually pushing forward his masses towards Alexandria, compelling the enemy to withdraw or fight a desperate battle, while his reconnoitering parties are pushed forward all around Washington as it were, making the country exceedingly uncomfortable for the invaders. In the lower peninsula blood has already been shed, at Bethel and elsewhere, and the valiant General Butler, shut up in Fortress Monroe, wants fifteen thousand more men before he can start on his triumphant march to Richmond.

The troops adverse to us in or on the borders of Virginia, within striking distance, probably outnumber the troops defending her in the proportion of 5 to 4. But this ought surely to be made up by the spirit of a people defending their homes and firesides, and we have no doubt it will. The disproportion may perhaps be even greater or it may be less, but it is not sufficient to render us doubtful of the result of any fair contest between the parties. Norfolk will not probably be attacked at present, although possibly Gen. Butler's ostensible design of advancing, when reinforced, upon Richmond, may be only a feint for the purpose of putting the Virginians off their guard.

We may expect exciting news at any moment.

At the North.

We must make up our minds to fight this contest in which we are now engaged without reference to outside influences. We must be prepared to meet any force that the North may be able to bring against us, taking it for granted that what she can bring against us she will. This is certainly what prudence would dictate and the only course upon which we can rely with any assurance of safety.

Still, while preparing for the worst it is almost impossible to avoid some speculations founded upon what we know to be going on at the North. It is evident, it may be placed any reliance upon human testimony, that the effects of the war are even more disastrous at the North than at the South. Business houses are failing, men are out of employment, property is without value. The natural result of this is that men begin to think a little, because they have been made to feel. In Pennsylvania and New York, there is said to be a rapidly growing desire for peace, because a continued war is ruin to all their interests there, both manufacturing and commercial. They have cooled off a little, if not more, since they held their big meeting at Cooper Institute and promised to "wipe out" the whole South.

PLEASED.—One of the Harper's Ferry mechanics coming on to Fayetteville, asked us yesterday if the Pierce spoken of in connection with the Bethel fight, as General Pierce, was Frank Pierce of New Hampshire, Ex-President of the United States. On learning that he was a very different man, he was much pleased. He (the gentleman with whom we spoke) was a northern man—a New England man at that—but he could not bear the idea that "Old Frank" should join Lincoln. Neither could we.—Daily Journal, 21st inst.

THE NORTHERN pirates on board vessels paid for equally by the people of the South, many of them Southern citizens of Northern birth, are capturing our vessels and threatening to hang our people. There are now, in the hands of the Confederate troops a sufficient number of northern troops to answer all demands. If the thirty-six men of the privateer Savannah are to be hung, let at least seventy-two of the enemy be hung at once. Let there be no hesitation about that. Such outrages must be stopped at once and at all hazards.

We see here to-day Col. Gatlin, or General Gatlin, we are not certain which, but certainly Major Gatlin, formerly of the U. S. Army. Mr. Gatlin is a native of North Carolina, graduated at West Point, with Gen. Holmes, served with him in the Federal Army, and, like his friend, has resigned from that Army and offered his services to his native section. Need we add that his offer was accepted?

Mr. Gatlin is in charge of our coast defences, and will probably, as usual with such officers, be ordered off in a week or two. If he were allowed to stay long enough to know our people, and be known by them, no doubt he would be liked and esteemed as he deserves, and he would learn how much foundation there is for the official declaration that the people of this section are all "scarcas."

Assistant Adjutant General Riddick is also here, as we learn. We have not yet had the pleasure of seeing him.—Daily Journal, 21st inst.

The Raleigh Standard says that the N. C. State Convention, on Wednesday last, resolved to adjourn on Wednesday next at 7 o'clock, P. M., to meet again on the third Monday in November next.

IT WOULD appear to be one of the unfortunate conditions attaching to journalism at any seat of government, that nothing can be judged of on its own merits, or referred to apart from partisan considerations. No sooner does one side say a thing is or ought to be right, than the other inevitably says it is wrong. What peculiar benefit the public interest is expected to derive from such course might perhaps puzzle the wisest heads to determine. It certainly goes far beyond our discrimination.

Now, without wishing to take part in any discussion going on between the Standard and the State Journal at Raleigh, we feel compelled to offer some few remarks on the fact that we every now and then see that the Wilmington Journal is brought in, how, hardly know half the time. It certainly is, however, in connection with our coast defences. It is plain that the State Journal regards our honest expressions of concern as the evidence of unfriendly feelings towards the authorities, and indeed considers them as amounting to an attack upon Governor Ellis. So we understand, do some prominent official gentlemen now in Raleigh regards them as unfriendly to them. To this it might be sufficient to say, that it is hardly supposable that a personal and political friend of Gov. Ellis, who had always supported him disinterestedly and in good faith, would, without cause, select this as a time for the display of unfriendliness.—Now, when Governor Ellis is prostrated, sinking under exertions for which his feeble strength is inadequate!—The thing is impossible. It carries the mark of absurdity on its very face. If others regard our remarks as attacks upon them, we cannot help their doing so. That is not our fault. If they regard all these matters as simply affecting individuals or their interests or advantage, we do not. That is the difference between our ways of viewing things.

The Standard quotes our language to sustain an attack upon the powers that be—the State Journal replies, accepting the construction thus given. We simply go on. We are not military men, but we can count. In this controversy, or whatever else it may be turned into by others, we can only say there are advantages on the side of the paper that challenges proof of any assertion with reference to the inadequacy of the defences of our important point, for the simple reason that no paper having the interests of the community in view would answer the question publicly. The object is not to point out and advertise our weak or assailable points to the world at large, including the enemy. It is to call the attention of the authorities to the subject.—It is no ground for dissatisfaction or the exhibition of spleen on any side. We can survive any displeasure of particular persons, and so can our immediate section.—We have done it before.

We repeat that we should be happy to know that all the main approaches to the harbor of Wilmington were secure. As we remarked before, we are not military men, but we can count. We know the depth of water, the number of guns and the number of men, and we can form our own conclusions. It is true we may not be attacked, but then again we may.

Count Cavour.

Before the death of Count Cavour, the European world contained three men who represented more than all others its prevailing ideas. They were the men of the time—the actual, practical, authoritative men.—These three were Count Cavour, Louis Napoleon, and Viscount Palmerston. In this country we would probably call the latter personage, the Hon. Mr. Temple of Palmerston, County Sligo, Ireland, for he was simply a member of the House of Commons, and although a Viscount in the Peerage of Ireland, was not a hereditary legislator of Great Britain—not, in fact, a peer of the realm.

These men were all simply politicians. Louis Napoleon went to Magenta, to Solferino, and would have gone farther, for he was and is brave as well as politic, but he went there, not with the ardor of a soldier, but with the policy of a statesman. It was necessary that he should go. He left that necessity and he went, but he did not go a foot farther than that necessity required; so with Cavour and Palmerston. Cavour was intensely devoted to the unity of Italy. Palmerston was and we suppose is intensely English. (Why is it that Irishmen will make the most excited Englishmen, and sometimes even Know-Nothings?) Palmerston's intense Anglicism—his determination, right or wrong, to maintain the honor of the Empire, has given him a power and position which no man has had in the English Government since the death of Pitt. Cavour was for the unity of Italy, and we have good reason to believe that the division, the disunity in this the great model country of free institutions, did much to hasten the death of a statesman who had been referring to this country as an evidence that even discordant elements could work together under one government, where local and state rights were respected.

Local and State Rights have not been respected, and the present unfortunate state of affairs is the result. What will be the result in Italy? Does any man who knows the people, or the country suppose that the same interests unite the peasants of Calabria or of Sicily, or of any other portion of the Neapolitan Kingdom, as would apply to the people of Upper Italy—of Turin or Milan, or even of Venetia?

We think no intelligent man who now looks at the position of Italian affairs can be very confident of a satisfactory result.

With Cavour dies Italian statesmanship of a class fitted to the present exigencies of the world. Victor Emmanuel is a mere soldier. Garibaldi is a capital partisan leader, perhaps a Marion, certainly not a Washington nor a Jefferson Davis. Without Cavour's head they will both fail, and fall—heavily. The head, the brain is what they want—it is what impresses itself upon all operations of the kind. To the man who has watched Italy calmly, it is perfectly apparent that without the politic head of Cavour, Victor Emmanuel would have got himself into as big and as disastrous a scrape as did his father, Charles Albert. Italy could at this time (the Kingdom of Italy, we mean) better afford to lose an army, than to lose the active and scheming brain of Count Cavour.

Count Cavour was, as nearly as might be, the same age with a remarkably able, ambitious, and energetic American Statesman, Stephen A. Douglas. Both were in their forty-ninth year. Strangely enough, too, the humble writer, as we suppose all our friends familiarly know and have joked us about it, besides being short and somewhat chunky, therein resembling Mr. Douglas, would from the nose up make as nearly as possible a counterpart of the cranial region of a man, whose later course we opposed as strongly as we could and whose reputation we could rival in no other way. Still more strangely, Count Cavour, in his eyes and frontal region was the nearest resemblance to Mr. Douglas that possibly could be got. We have taken the two pictures, and, covering the lower part of Cavour's face, have asked to whom the forehead and eyes belonged, and been invariably answered, Stephen A. Douglas. Count Cavour had a great deal of Mr. Douglas' practical sense. In his politics there may, at first, and as an initial motive, have been something like sentiment.—Latterly he simply wished to accomplish certain ends, and means were comparatively of little importance, unless as means. In their use he was not very scrupulous. Count Cavour is said to have been a Catholic, but, like most statesmen, and men of the world, he was too neglectful of his christian duties in any communion. What the ambitious man of Victor Emmanuel will do now that it has lost his brains, is more than we can say. There must be war and confusion in Italy.

STRANGELY ENOUGH the Illinois papers, especially those of Chicago come out in advocacy of a Douglas Fund. They want a fund for the widow and children of Mr. Douglas. Now Mr. Douglas' first wife was a Miss Martin of North Carolina, and his children by her are well provided for, in the section against which he had nerved himself to fight. By his second wife he had no children. Of course every body knows that she married Senator Douglas. When Stephen A. Douglas died, of course the Senator ceased, and Mr. Douglas died leaving no family to be provided for. All his children are provided for in the section, which he, in his ambition tried so much to injure. All the fuss in Chicago and other portions of Illinois is just so much humbug. Who is to get the stealing is another question. Mr. Douglas' family is well provided for in the Confederate States.

Proceedings of the North Carolina State Convention. TWENTY-FIRST DAY. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12th, 1861.

The Convention was called to order by the President at 10 o'clock. Prayer by Rev. T. E. Skinner, of the Baptist church. Journal of yesterday read and confirmed. Committee announced by the President. Committee on Contingent Expenses—Messrs. Battle, of Wake, Rayner and Smith, of Halifax.

The President laid before the Convention a copy of an ordinance passed by the convention of North Carolina vesting in the Confederate States of America, jurisdiction over certain tracts of land in the town of Fayetteville and county of Cumberland, looking hopefully forward to the day when in arms and all things necessary to maintain our rights, we may be independent.

Mr. Battle, of Wake, introduced a resolution to appoint a committee to enquire into the propriety of passing an ordinance allowing Elizabeth Chavers and her infant child, of Wake county, to become the slaves of Dr. B. F. Graham of said county.

Mr. Smith, of Halifax, moved to consider the ordinance which was read and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Arrington moved to take up for consideration, the resolution introduced by himself on yesterday to increase the pay of privates in volunteer companies, &c., which was agreed to.

Mr. Osborne remarked that he did not object to raising the pay, as proposed in the resolution, but the Confederate Government has fixed the amount and will of course have to pay it.

Mr. Arrington said he was aware that the Confederate Government paid only \$11 per month to privates, but the State ought to pay the balance.

Mr. Spruill, of Bertie, was in favor of increasing the pay of privates and decreasing that of the Officers.

Mr. Biggs moved the reference of the resolution to the committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Satterthwaite, to amend, "and that they be instructed to enquire what increase and decrease should be made. The motion, as amended, prevailed.

Mr. Badger moved to take up for consideration, the resolution introduced by himself concerning the incompetency of a seat in the Confederate Congress and a seat in the Confederate Government.

The same being read and the question recurring upon its passage, the yeas and nays were demanded by Mr. Badger, and resulted yeas 93, nays 18.

Mr. Pettizew moved to take up his resolution calling on the Governor for information, relative to the number of Volunteer companies received, and the organization of the militia, &c. Agreed to. Read and passed.

Mr. Ashe's ordinance concerning the right of this State to secede from the Confederate Government, &c., was taken from the Calendar.

Mr. Satterthwaite moved that it be laid upon the table.

Mr. Ashe demanded the yeas, and nays. Resulted—yeas 55, nays 55. A majority not voting for the motion, it was lost.

Mr. Feebe rose to a point of order, and read the following (22d) rule of the Convention: "After a proposition or ordinance has been once rejected, or postponed indefinitely, another of like provisions shall not be introduced during the session of this Convention."

He was therefore of the opinion that the consideration of the ordinance now before the Convention would be out of order, as other propositions of similar provisions had been offered and rejected.

The Chair decided the ordinance to be in order. The question recurring upon its passage, Mr. Ashe demanded the yeas and nays. Pending vote, Mr. Headen called for the special order for 11 o'clock, being the ordinance concerning the "expediency and necessity" of the General Assembly convening on the 25th inst.

Mr. Batchelor moved to postpone the special order for half an hour.

Mr. Badger demanded the yeas and nays. Motion postponed not agreed to—Yeas 34, nays 76.

The special order taken up; each of the ordinances read. A telegram concerning the battle at "Bethel Church" in Virginia, similar to the one received and read yesterday, was read, which elicited prolonged applause in the Hall.

The consideration of the special order was resumed. Mr. Battle, of Wake, spoke at length in opposition to the ordinance reported by the majority, and advocated the passage of the ordinance of the minority.

Mr. Biggs, to strike out all after Resolved, and insert the resolution of the General Assembly adjourning the special session thereof, until the 25th inst., be and the same is hereby repealed, and the said General Assembly shall meet in regular session at such time, after the 20th of July, as may be appointed by the Governor, of which he shall make proclamation.

Mr. Howard moved that the further consideration of the subject be postponed and made the special order for Saturday next, at 11 o'clock. Not agreed to.

The President laid before the Convention the following letter from President Davis, which being read, was on motion of Mr. Reid, ordered to be spread upon the Journals and placed on the table.

RICHMOND, June 11th, 1861.

HON. WELDON N. EDWARDS, President of the Convention of North Carolina. Sir: I have received through His Excellency, John W. Ellis, Governor of North Carolina, a copy of an ordinance passed by the convention of North Carolina vesting in the Confederate States of America, jurisdiction over certain tracts of land in the town of Fayetteville and county of Cumberland, looking hopefully forward to the day when in arms and all things necessary to maintain our rights, we may be independent.

I am very respectfully and truly yours, J. P. FLETCHER, DAVIS.

Mr. Ruffin moved the appointment of a committee to whom shall be referred the letter of President Davis, to enquire into the propriety of ceding the Forts, Arsenal and their public property belonging to the State to the Confederate Government. Agreed to, and Messrs. Ruffin, Graham, Rayner, Gorrell and Shaw appointed as said committee.

Mr. Strong, from the committee on enrollment, reported back an ordinance touching the authentication of ordinances and other acts of the Convention, stating that it had been properly enrolled; whereupon the President affixed his signature thereto in the presence of the Convention.

Mr. Battle, of Wake, introduced a resolution to appoint a committee to enquire into the propriety of passing an ordinance allowing Elizabeth Chavers and her infant child, of Wake county, to become the slaves of Dr. B. F. Graham of said county.

Mr. Miller, a resolution to the effect that no Delegate shall speak more than thirty minutes on any one subject except by unanimous consent of the Convention.

Said resolutions laid over one day under the rule.

Mr. Smith, of Halifax, moved to consider the motion made a few days since to reconsider the vote by which was passed on Friday the 7th inst., the ordinance concerning the defence of the Sea Coast. Agreed to.

Mr. Fuller moved to make his motion to reconsider the special order for 11 o'clock on Tuesday next.

Messrs. Smith, of Halifax, Speed, and Badger spoke in opposition to the motion to postpone, as it was highly important that this subject should be finally disposed of to-day.

Mr. Badger moved that the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

Mr. Speed demanded the yeas and nays. The motion did not prevail. Yeas 48; Nays 55.

Mr. Fuller now withdrew his motion to postpone, and the question recurring upon the motion to reconsider, it was decided in the affirmative. Yeas 53; Nays 48.

Mr. Satterthwaite said.

Mr. President, I am very much obliged to my friend from Northampton for his courtesy in yielding the floor to afford me an opportunity of explaining what my opinion seems to be a very inconsistent course upon this ordinance. On the original passage of the ordinance, I voted for it. I confess I did so. Mr. President, not so much from a conviction of its importance and necessity, as from a desire to co-operate with my friends in all questions where my judgment does not condemn their policy.

But, Mr. President, I am one of those who believe that it is the duty of the representative to represent the will and reflect the wishes of his constituents upon questions of legislation, whenever he can do so without any violation of his own conscience, and especially so when his own mind is in doubt as to the propriety of the measure.

Since the passage of this ordinance and its publication among the people of my county, they have furnished me with what I consider unmistakable evidence of their opposition to it. Whether their present opinion is the result of wise reflection, or hasty and inconsistent, I shall not stop to enquire, but shall feel bound to vote against the ordinance, without entering into any protracted discussion as to the merits or demerits of the ordinance.

The hour of 12 o'clock arrived and the unfinished business of yesterday, being the ordinances concerning the re-assembling of the Legislature, was announced.

Mr. Barnes moved the postponement thereof, for the purpose of continuing the consideration of the matter to be before the Convention.

A discussion ensued upon the general merits of the Ordinance, and was continued to the hour for recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Spruill, of Bertie, from the committee to make preparation for the illumination of the Capitol to-night, reported that it was inconvenient for it to be done to-night, and recommended the postponement of the matter for a convenient day.

The Convention resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of the morning, being the ordinance concerning the defence of the Sea Coast. The pending question was upon the motion of Mr. Barnes, to postpone the special order until the consideration of the ordinance now under discussion is disposed of.

A very protracted discussion was had upon the general merits of the ordinance, in which several gentlemen participated, and which assumed quite a latitudinarian range, but the reporter refrains from giving publicity to it, with the sanction of the Editors of the Register.

The question was now put upon the motion of Mr. Barnes to postpone the special order, and decided in the affirmative.

The question then recurring upon the passage of the ordinance, (Mr. Barnes demanding the yeas and nays) it was decided in the negative—Yeas 50, nays 55.

Those who voted in the affirmative are, Messrs. Allison, Armfield, Arrington, Badger, Barnes, Battle, of Wake, Berry, Bond, Broadax, Brown, Cullaway, Gosson, Christian, Davidson, Dick, Dilard, Douthett, Eller, Ellison, Feebe, Foster, of Ashe, Foster, Randolph, Fox, Gilmer, Gorrell, Graham, Green, Healden, Holden, Jones, of Caldwell, Kittrell, Leak, of Anson, Long, Mann, Meares, Mitchell, Myers, Pettizew, Sanders, Smith, of Halifax, Smith of Johnson, Smith of Macon, Speed, Spruill, of Bertie, Spruill, of Tyrrell, Thomas, of Carteret, Walton, Ward, Warren, Wilson.

Those who voted in the negative are, Mr. President, Messrs. Ashe, Batchelor, Battle, of Edgecombe, Biggs, Bunting, Carver, Council, Girard, Cannon, Ham, Hendrix, Durbine, Greenlee, Grimes, Harzore, Hearn, Henkel, Hicks, Holmes, Houston, of Union, Howard, Johnston, of Gaston, Jones, of Rowan, Joyce, Lander, Leake, of Richmond, McDaniel, of Bath, McDaniel, of Johnston, McDowell, of Madison, McNeill, of Cumberland, McNeill, of Harnett, Miller, Mossy, Penland, Plier, Edie, Rhoads, Royter, Ruffin, of Johnston, Satterthwaite, Satterthwaite, Stewart, Strong, Thomas, of Jackson, Thompson, of Johnston, Tracy, Turner, Venable, Williams, Williamson, Woodfin, Wooten.

On motion of Mr. Badger, the Convention at 25 minutes to 7 o'clock adjourned.

TWENTY-THIRD DAY. SATURDAY, JUNE 15th, 1861.

The President called the Convention to order at 10 o'clock. The Journal of yesterday read and approved.

Mr. Venable, from the committee on Military Affairs submitted a report on the militia law, recommending amendments thereto. Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

[This ordinance will appear hereafter.] Mr. Ruffin, from the committee to whom was referred certain resolutions concerning taxation and the revenue, presented the following report, which was read, ordered to be printed, and on motion of Mr. Graham, made the special order for 11 o'clock on Tuesday next.

Mr. Sanders introduced the following ordinance, which being read, was ordered to be printed: [This ordinance will be published if passed.]

Mr. Howard, from the committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the resolution to increase the pay of privates, reported that it was a matter peculiarly belonging to the Confederate Government, and therefore asked to be discharged from its further consideration. Laid over under the rule.

Mr. Woodfin, from the committee on finance, to whom was referred the resolution instructing them to enquire into the expediency of modifying or repealing the resolution of the late session of the General Assembly, authorizing the issue of Treasury Notes, reported the same back to the Convention, and asked to be discharged from its further consideration. Report laid on the table one day under the rule.

Mr. Rayner stated that all of the committee did not agree, and would on Monday next submit a minority report on this subject.

Mr. Rayner, from the committee on finance, to whom was referred the resolution concerning the claims of Sheriff of the county of Johnston, for the expenses of the Convention, reported an ordinance providing for the payment of Sheriffs the same as for holding other elections. Laid over under the rule.

Mr. Rayner, from the same committee, to whom was referred the letter of the Comptroller of State, in response to a resolution, calling upon that officer for statistical information concerning the public taxes, reported the same back to the Convention, and asked to be discharged from its further consideration. Report laid on the table one day under the rule.

Mr. Rayner presented the proceedings of a public meeting held in the town of Wilmington, on the 12th inst., on a report of the committee on the subject of Town Officers in regard to the propriety of permitting persons who have heretofore resided there but have recently gone to the "enemy's country," to return, unless by authority of the citizens.

Mr. Ashe stated the reasons which prompted the action on the part of the citizens of Wilmington. The papers were read and referred to a committee of five. Mr. Howard introduced a resolution authorizing the Treasurer to pay L. W. Joyner, \$85 for services as Clerk to Military Committee.

On motion of Mr. Ruffin, the rules were suspended, and the resolution passed in the affirmative.

The hour of 12 o'clock arrived and the President announced the unfinished business of the morning, being the ordinance concerning the property of the Legislature assembling on the 25th inst.

Mr. Head