President Davis, accompanied by his Aid, Col. Wigfall, and lady, and by Hon. Robert Toombs, of Geor- days. She elected a Convention unanimous for Segia, left Montgomery by cars on Sunday evening last. cession about the time Virginia submitted her own tar-They made no special stoppage on the route, and dy Ordinance for popular ratification. Her Convenowing to previous severe indisposition of the Presi- tion metand unanimously seceded on the 20th instant; dent, it was desirable that his trip to Richmond should Virginia voted herself out on the 23d. It was a fair be as private as practicable. At arch station, his race in which Virgin'a came out second, North-Carofriends endeavored to convey this information to the lina first. The latter State has another claim to the where the cars stopped, even though it was only for sented nowhere any front of defection. wood or for water, throngs of men, women and children, would gather around the cars, asking in loud shouts, "Where is President Davis?" "Jeff. Davis !" "the old hero!" and he was forced to make his ap-

When the flute like voice of Davis arose upon the air, hushed to stillness by the profound respect of his auditors, it was not long before there was an outburst of feeling which gave vent in a tornado of voices; these would break forth in constant succession to the end of his address. Every sentiment he uttered seemed to wildest enthusiasm. When he concluded, three hearty cheers always went up from the multitude. The crowd then shouted for Wigfall, and no excuse was toierated. In vain he would seek some remote part of the cars; the crowd hunted him up, and the welkin rang with rejoicings, as he addressed them in his emphatic and fervent style of oratory. Next would be beard a cry for "Toombs!" He, too, sought to avoid the call, but the echo would ring with the rame of ner came home to the hearts of all. Whet er in his which does not embrace her citizens and their descendent own State, in South-Carolina, in Alabams or North-dants among its population. Carolina, "Bob Toombs," as they familia g called him

In Atlanta, Augusta, Wilmingen and Goldsboro, the crowds assembled were very large, and the enthusiasm unbounded.

At Goldsboro', white partaking of his supper in the half of the hotel, the table was thronged with beautiful girls, and many were bedecking bim with gar- at Saratoga, so was the campaign of the South virtulands of flowers, while others fanned bim. It was a lally settled at King's Mountain. Here two North-Carmost interesting occasion. The military had formed olina regiments, one from Virginia and another from into squares to receive him trom the cars; guns were | South-Carolna, met the flower of the army of Cornduring the interval of supper.

nessed it. The eagerness of young and lold and of all classes to catch a glimpse of him, or take him by the both.

war on the borders of Virginia. by a deputation of the Governor of the State and the this noble old Roman and our own eccentric John party at Petersburg and accompanied them to the

The President at the New Fair Grounds.

At about half-past five o'clock; President Davis, accompanied by a correge on horseback, left his quarters at the Spotswood House, and proceeded to the New Fair Grounds. Here a large number of ladies and gentlemen had assembled, and on his arrival greeted him with the heartiest demonstrations of pleasure, On leaving his saddle, the President was surrounded by an eager crowd of soldiers and civilians whom he indulged to a hand shaking performance until the pressure became so great that he was compelled to retire to the balcony of the Executive Department. where, in response to the demands of the assemblage, he delivered the following brief and pertinent

My friends and fellow-citizens;-I am deeply impressed with the kindness of your manifestation. I look upon you as the last best hope of liberty; and in our liberty alone is our Constitutional Government to be preserved. Upon your strong right arms depends the success of your country, and, in asserting the birthright to which you were born, you and to remember that life and blood are nothing as compared with the immense interests you have at stake. [Cheers.]

It may be that you have not long been trained, and that you have much to learn of the art of war, but I know that there beats in the breasts of Southern sons. life, I am wholly your own. (Tremendous Cheers.) Preident Davis then retired from the balcony

Ex-Senator Wigfall, Governor Letcher and Mayor Mayo followed with brief speeches, in response to the view of the troops took place.

## Davidson County.

At the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1861, a majority of the magistrates being present. Dr. William R. Holt offered the following preamble and resolutions, to-wit :

WHEREAS, A call has been made by the Governor of the State of North-Carolina, for a volunteer force of 30,000 men, to repel a hostile invasion now in the State to unconditional submission to Black Republican rule, and the people of Davidson county, desiring patriotically to rusist, to the last extremity, any such movement, and to afford such aid and encouragement to volunteers who may enroll their names in favor of serving in the emergency, the justices of the peace of Davidson county, a majority assembled at this, the May Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for 1861, do hereby

Resolve, That the sum of twenty thousand dollars be hereby appropriated, to aid in equipping, furnishing material for necessary use and subsistence. and making an outfit for all volunteers that have, or may hereafter volunteer from our county and enrol themselves in the defence of the State or the Confederate States South; and also to aid in the subsistence, when necessary, of their families left behind

Resolved. That five commissioners be appointed, who shall elect a chairman, secretary and treasurer, the last of whom may be the same individual, who can both parties, and the same which the law of nathe above limitations, and in pursuance of the act of State and State." Assembly, for the payment of which, the faith of the county is hereby pledged to redeem, at suitable definite periods, and that a tax will be laid for that pur-

\*Resolved, That certificates shall be given to all those persons who have advanced funds to aid and assist in furnishing and equipping the volunteers last one to them, and probably the last written comheretefore, the money refunded or taken in lieu of munication to any one: their county taxes.

Resolved. That the commissioners aforesaid shall. from time to time, report their proceedings to the County Court, and shall make a full record of them. and that they be paid a reasonable sum for their services.

commissioners, viz : Alfred Hargrave, C. F. Lowe. Stinson. The above resolutions were unanimously adopted,

and confirmed by order of this Court.

On motion of Dr. C. L. Payne, it is ordered by the Court, that the Clerk send copies of the above proceedings to three or more newspapers in this State. for publication.

C. F. LOWE, C. C. C. By L. C. HANES, D. C. C. C.

The race in Secession between Virginia and North-Carolina has been spirited. The Old North State took a short cut, and beat the old Dominion by three

North-Carolina is doing nobly, too, in her contributions of soldiers for this war. She has endeared herself to Virginia for all time, by the alacrity with which she is now rallying to her aid and to her side. The pearance and frequently to address them. Then we world has not furnished two such instances of popucould see handkerchiefs waving, and gay flags and lar unanimity and zeal as the people of North-Carolina and Virginia are presenting in this crisis of the South; not only in their voting upon the question of Secession, but in their enlistments and preparations for the war. North-Carolina is called the State of Rip-Van-Winkle; and it charged that Virginia "never tires," because her movements are habitnally so very sluggish; but in the last six weeks the first of these great well up from his heart; and was received with the States has relieved itself from these imputations of laggardness. None of the States of the South have surpassed it at any time in the vigor and zeal with which

they have enlisted in the cause of Secession. North-Carolina has many claims to conspicuous rank among the States of the South. Like Virginia, she has been a great fountain, from which has flown constant streams of emigration to the West and Southwest. She, too, has been a mother of States and statesmen. Tennessee, the State of the Volunteers, is peculiarly the "Toombs!" "Toombs!" and the sturdy deorgian daughter of North-Carolina; and there is scarcely a statesman had to respond. His frank and own man- neighborhood in the whole of the new Southern States

North-Carolina was not behind in the Revolution. in Georgia, was always welcome when he addressed Her Declaration of Independence at Mecklenburg preceded that of Congress by a year and six weeks .-Though Tories from all the colonies sought security in the seclusion of her Western districts, yet these very districts gave efficient aid to the patriotic cause when partaking of his supper in the the war was transferred to that quarter. As the cam-

fired, and the band struck up inspiring martial airs wallis, under Ferguson, and utterly destroyed it. It was this signal catastrophe which so crippled and em-The hole country is a camp. On every hand we barrassed the British General as to drive him ultimatesee soldiers and every day the cars were crowded by into that long retreat, which terminated in the surwith them. From appearances, they are the flower render at Yorktown. The victory of the revolutionof the South. The journey of President Davis from ary fathers, which ended at Yorktown, commenced at Mont emery to the capital was one continuous ova- King's Mountain, where the battle was fought on tion. The whole soul of the South is in this war; North-Carolina soil, and won in part by North-Caroand he confidence manifested in our President; in the line riflemen, under the brave Col. Williams, True, many scenes which transpired on this trip, shows that | Virginia was there in the person of Wm: Campbell the mantel of Washington falls gracefully upon his and his mountaineers from our Southwest; but the shoulders. Never were a people more enraptured with victory belonged to North-Carolina full as well as to their Chief Magistrate than ours are with President any contestant for the glory of that day. As Virginia Davis, and the trip from Montgomery to Richmond and North-Carolina thus stood shoulder to shoulder, will ever be remembered with delight by all who with and thus fought side by side, in the Revolution, so they

hand, is beyond description. This trip has infused a | In the political contests of the country these two martial fedling in our people that knows no bounds. States have at times been estranged from each other While, however, there is a rush to the battle-field in by the different political creeds they have esour older States, which threatens to fill up all the poused; but this has only been the case in our latter ranks in our army, we must have a thought for the far | days. In the great struggle of '98 and '99, and in the distant West, and give our young sister States an op- | war times of 1812 and '14, they were not thus sepaportunity to duite their names in the history of our rated. There was no abler or more trusted advocate of the doctrines championed by Virginia than Nathan-The President and suite were welcomed to Virginia | iel Macon; and the friendship which existed between Mayor of Richmond. These gentlemen teached the Randolph was typical of the cordial relatious then cherished by the two States. The wars of Jackson and Clay brought on a partisan estrangement between Virginia and North-Carolina; but this estrangement died with the combatants in that quarrel. In these latter times Virginia and North-Carolina have stood together in firm and cordial alliance on the two floors of Congress; and there are no statesmen whom our people hold in higher respect for talent, worth and filelity, than Reid, Bragg, Clingman, Branch, Ruffin, Winslow

Cut off by narrow sandbars and a dangerous coast from the ocean, North-Carolina is forced to send her trade to market through Virginia and South-Carolina. and thus loses much of that individuality which an inependent commerce would give her; but there is no State where education flourishes, industry prospers, and moral worth and independence abound more generally or in higher degree, than in this same Old North State. There is no ally whose sup ort and assistance will prove more valuable to Virginia than that of this sterling, staunch and unwavering old neighbor

THE CASE STATED .- The following short paragraph, from the London Globe-a Ministerial paperand we believe Lord John Russell's organ-states the case strongly for the Confederate States:

"Putting aside all questions of the formal recognition of the secoded States, do they, or do they not in fact constitute a political power, capable of levying a determination never to surrender-h. determination | war, and entitled to be so regarded? Precedent is never to go home but to tell a tale of honor. (Cries of entirely in their favor Their case is not analogous "never!" and applause.) Though great may be the to that of Smith O'Brien in his cabbage garden. They disparity of numbers, give us a fair field and a free hold, and have for some time held, exclusive and hosfight, and the Southern banner will flout in triumph | tile possession af a large territory. They exercise all everywhere. (Cheers.) The country relies upon you, the usual powers, and confer upon its inhabitants all Upon you rest the hopes of our people; and I have the ordinary benefit of a settled Government. They only to say, my friends, that to the last breath of my are not even charged with 'flat rebellion.' Nor does Mr. Lincoln hold a position entitling him to make such a charge, or powers adapted to administer a corresponding punishment. When the thirteen States resisted the authority of Great Britain we termed calls of the crowd, after which the President and suite | them rebels, and tried to suppress the rebellion. But proceeded to the adjoining parade ground where a re- the suppression being resisted with effect, at once became a war; and though we did not change our way of talking, we changed our tactics, and at once conceded to ".he enemy 'all the immunities of an ordinary beiligerent. And we can hardly refuse to recognize the the significance of a similar state of things between United States and the Confederate States."

A DIVIDED NATION .- President Lincoln, it seems, threatens to hang as pirates all the Southern piivateersmen cought by the government cruisers. The · movement by land and sea, mercilessly to subjugate Richmond Whig throws Vattel's "Law of Nations"

" Vattel, in his 3rd book, distinctly recognizes the belligerent rights of a people situated as we are. He

"When a nation becomes divided into two parties, absolutely independent, and no longer acknowledging a common superior, the State is dissolved, and the war between the two parties stands upon the same ground, in every respect, as a public war between two nations. Whether a republic be split into two factions, each maintaining that it alone constitutes the body of the State, or a kingdom be divided between two competitors for a crown, the nation is severed into parties who will mutually term each other rebels. Thus there exists in the State two separate bodies, who pretend to absolute independence, and between whom there is no judge. They decide their quarrels by arms as two different nations would do. The obligation to observe the common laws of war towards each other is therefore absolute, indispensably binding shall borrow money, or issur bonds, or both under tions imposes on all nations in tranoactions between

COLONEL ELLSWORTH'S LAST LETTER TO HIS PAR-ENTS .-- We find in the New York Sun the following letter from the late Colonet Ellsworth, on the eve of his march to Alexandria, written to his parents, the

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST ZOUAVES, Camp Lincoln, Washington, May 28. My Dear Father and Mother: The regiment is ordered to move across the river to-night. We have no means of knowing what reception we are to meet with. I am inclined to the opinion that our entrance Resolved. That the following persons act as said to the city of Alexandria will be hotly contested, as I am just informed that a large force have arrived there Samuel Hargrave, Burrell B. Roberts and James P. to-day. Should this happen, my dear parents, it may be my lot to be injured in some manner. Whatever may happen, cherish the consolation that I was engaged in the performance of a sacred duty, and tonight, thinking over the probabilities of the morrow and the occurrences of the past, I am perfectly content to accept whatever my fortune may be, confident that He who notesh even the fall of a sparrow will have some purpose even in the fate of one like me. My darling and ever loved parents, good-bye. God bless, protect, and care for you.

Elizabeth and her Counsellors. The commissioners thus described, arrived at Greenwich Stairs, and were at once ushered into the palace a residence which had been much enlarged and decorated by Henry VIII. They were received with stately ceremony. The presence chamber was hung with Gobelin tapestry, its floor strewn with rushes. Fifty gentlemen pensioners, with gilt battle-axes, and a throng of buffetiers or beef-eaters, in that quaint old world garb which has survived so many centuries, were in attendance, while the counsellors of the Queen, in their robes of state, waited around the throne. There, in close skull-cap and dark flowing gown,

long, grave, melancholy face, and spanish eyes. There, too, white staff in hand, was Lord High Treasurer Burghley, then sixty-five years of age, with serene blue eyes, large, smooth, pale, scarce wrinkled face and forehead, seeming, with his placid, symmetrical features, and great velvet bonnet, under which such silver hairs as remained were soberly tucked away, and with his long dark robes, which swept the ground, more like a dignified gentleman

than a statesman, but for the wintry beard, which lay

was the subtle, monastic-looking Walsingham, with

like a snowdrift on his ancient breast. The Queen was then in the fifty-third year of her age, and considered herself in the full bloom of beauty. Her garments were of satin and velvet, with fringe of pearl as big as beans. A small gold crown was under her head, and her red liair throughout its multiplicity of curls, blazed with diamonds and emeralds. Her forchead was tall, her face long, her complexion fair, her eyes small, dark and glittering, her nose high and hooked, her lips thin, her teeth black, her bosom white and liberally exposed. As she passed through the ante chamber to the presence hall, supplicants presented their petitions upon their knees. -Wherever she glanced, all prostrated themselves on the ground. The cry of "Long live Queen Elizabeth" was spontaneous and perpetual; the reply, "I thank you, my good people," was constant and cor-dial. She spoke to various foreigners in their respective languages, being mistress, besides the Latin and Greek, of French, Spanish, Italian and German. As he commissioners were presented to her by Lord Backburst, it was observed that she was perpetually gloving and ungloving, as if to attract attention to her hand, which was esteemed a wonder of beauty. She spoke French with purity and elegance, but with a drawling, somewhat affected accent, saying, "Paar mrn foi; paar le Bleeu vivant," and so forth, in a style that was ridiculed by Parisians, as she sometimes, to her extreme annovance, discovered .-- [ Molley's

> [For the State Journal.] CAMP OF INDEPENDENT GREYS, ) HATTERAS INLET, May 20.

Editor of State Journal: This Company, (from Elizabeth city.) numbering 100 rank and file, was mustered into service on the 4th, and proceeded to this point. Our position is by no means enviable—the company half armed, half equipped, the island unable to furnish us even with | State. tish. During our stay here our fare has been boiled pork and bread for breakfast, ditto for dinner, ditto for supper. We've had fresh beef once, fish twice. Our quarter-master has not had the foresight to supbly us with peas, beans and rice. The Company has three different kinds of arms, none of which are of much service, and the flint and steel muskets are perhas sent to Virginia 5,500 stand of improved arms. We think 100 here would be a very charitable deed, for. literally speaking, we are without arms.

History of the United Netherlands.

There is but one opinion here relative to our being here, i. e.—that the State of North-Carolina prizes her sons very light to place them in a position as exposed as Hatteras, almost entirely without arms and camp equipage. \$11 per month for men is cheap. The brig Lydia Francis of Demscurra, Maine, Capt. Campbell, loaded with sugar and manageny logs, came ashore at the cape on the 10th. She was seized the name of the State and one half taken in possesion, the other half given to the sailors or wreckers.

A ship or barque, laden with flour and lard, bottom mward, no crew, mast cut away, name unknown, ras towed ashere, about 5 miles south of the cape on he 16th. She also has been taken in possession and he sailors are at work. About 100 kegs lard has been saved. And thereby hangs a tale. Several members of our company, having families depending, have applied to Capt. Cohoon for quantities of lard. say from 20 to 100 pounds, to be paid for by an order on the paymaster. Orders have arrived here to send the sngar and lard to Newbern. Is this fair? Shall our families want while we are engaged in the defence of the State? There is considerable murmuring on that subject. We are waiting for Col. Starke. It is openly said that the lard and sugar shall not be removed till our own wants are supplied. Our famiies are without protection and entirely cut off from those on whom they depend; and shall they be deprived of an opportunity of assisting them? We hope he Governor will rectify this.

Another cause of complaint is the want of camp equipage. , We were sent down with six small tents. seized from some surveyors, about 8 feet in diameter, into which from 18 to 36 were crowded, and were forced to sleep on the sea beach, till we seized the sails of the brig so providentially sent ashore. Again, We have heavy caps to wear, with nothing to shield our eyes from the sun but the bare beach, which affords us very little protection. We suffer from the effects of the sun. Does not the State furnish fatigue caps? We learn that it has afforded much amusement that we cat fat pork, eighteen inches thick, and that but three times a day.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE INDE-PENDENT GREYS OF ELIZABETH CITY, STATIONED AT HATTERAS INLET. Captain,-J. T. P. C. Cohoon.

Lieutenants .- 1st, A. P. White; 2nd, J. W. Hoy; 3rd, M. W. Fatherly. Sergeants.—John B. Lyon, 1st; T. H. Tamplin, 2nd; Reuben Madmh, 3rd; W. T. Sanders, 4th. Sergeani-at-Arm.—John Ernest.

Corporals:-B. F. Baker, 1st; William P. Bray, 2nd: H. Cornell, 3rd; L. Jacksou, 4th.

Surgeon. - Dr. L. Sander. Chaplain.-Rev. F. V. Hoskin. Musicians.-Prof. J. H. Ziegler, leader; J. T. Mc-Cabe, 1st drummer; N. B. Hardy, 2nd drummer.

Privates.—Charles Bailey, John A. Bailey, John T. Baker, Wm. A. Barbor, William Boyce, Dozier Bright, Jonathan Bright, Thomas Brothers, Willis Brothers, M. W. Burk, Isiah Cartright, R. M. Cartright, Willis Casey, Adolph Cohn, William Copper, C, Dashlel, Charles Davis, No. 1; Charles Davis, No. 2; George R. Davis, John S. Davis, M. Davis, M. W. Davis, Riddick Davis, Robert Davis, Wilson Davis, Joseph Dozier, Wilson M. Forbes, W. H. Green, H. C. D. Halstead, John Halstead, S. J. Halstead, Isiac Harris, John A. Harris, Levi Harris, William Harris, John T. Heath, L. P. Hines, John Horton, O. C. Horton, Thomas James, Joseph Jackson, Malschi Jackson, George Kesler, A. W. Lane, William Lewis, W. T. L'Ozan, S. T. Meads, Thomas Madrin, Charies Morgan, Thomas Norris, B. F. Overman, Ephraim Overman, J. L. Palmer, Henry Phelps, Jesse Phelps, Charles Pritchard, Joseph Riggs, J. M. Rhodes, M. C. Rhodes, S. M. Rhodes, William Roberts, John Taylor, Miles Temple, Wm. Thornton, W. B. Walker, Pender Weeks, S. D. White and

[For the State Journal.

CURRITUCK C. H., May 28, 1861. At a meeting of the Magistrates of Currituck county, held at the Court House on yesterday, being a regular term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter sessions, the sum of twelve thousand two hundred dollars was appropriated from the county funds to meet the expenses of volunteers from this county, in this our second struggle for independence. When it | sion. is recollected that Currituck is one among the small counties in North Carolina, both in point of numbers and wealth, this will be considered a very liberal appropriation. Let every sounty in the State do at the resolution! After what he heard he felt bound to well in proportion to their ability and our gallant oppose it. He thought it better to wait for the revolunteers will be well provided for. Jos. S. Dev, Esq., was by the Court appointed treasurer of the fund appropriated. This county already has two fine companies organized with good and efficient officers, the services of which have been tendered to and ac-

cepted by the Governor. THE RASCALS.—Seven kegs of powder, of one hundred pounds each, were found in the culvert under the Dry Dock yesterday, and it is supposed still more will yet be found. They were placed there on the night previous to the firing of that establishment, no doubt with the intention of blowing the dock to pieces.-Two or three kegs were taken out the following morning, which were then supposed to be all that were placed there .- Portsmouth Transcript of Friday.

Proceedings of the Convention.

The Convention was called to order at 11 e'clock, Prayer by Rev. Mr. Atkinson, of the Presbyterian

Proceedings of yesterday read and confirmed. Mr. Jones from the committee to enquire into the constitutionality of the General Assembly to provide against the destruction of property in certain cases, reported that having had the same under consideration they cannot agree upon the disposition of the matter, and beg to be discharged from its further consideration. Adopted.

to prepare and report an ordinance providing for the election of delegates to the Confederate Congress by

Mr. Craige thought, as a matter of economy, that the delegates ought to consist of five instead of ten, as proposed by Mr. Holden, that experience had taught him that in initiating a new government they ought to be economical-that extravagance had been the curse of the old United States Government, and that, if it had not broken down on the slavery question, it would necessarily have done so, at a very early period from its own extravagance and corruption. Mr. Ashe thought that North Carolina ought to have her full complement of delegates as in the for-

mer Electoral College. True, Virginia had made prov. sion for only five, but at the time she made said provision, she was in full communion with the Provisional government. Besides there would be more wisdom in ten than in five heads. On motion of Mr. Ferebee, the question was laid

By Mr. Badger, that the Committee on Finance be instructed to enquire into the expediency of altering, modifying or abrogating the act of the late General Assembly, providing for the issue of Treasury notes, and that they be instructed to report as speedily as

Mr. Smith, of Halifax, moved to take up the resolution introduced by him on a former day, providing at Newbern and one at

Mr. Smith advocated the passage of this ordinance in a speech of nearly an hour, but his remarks, as well as those of the gentlemen who followed him, are suppressed from prudential motives.

to provide for three regiments of Infanty, one of Cavalry, one of Artillery and two of Rifles. Also to strike out the places of rendezvous, and to insert provided said regiments can be raised in that portion of the

Mr. Reid was opposed to the ordinance, he thought no body composed of one hundred and twenty, men could properly conduct the details of a war. The ordinance seems to confine the operations of these troops to the eastern portion of the State. He was in fect nuisances. It is reported here that Gov. Ellis favor of sending every man to the point of danger whenever the emergency arises, and military men alone could judge of these matters. He knew no east and no west. Mr. Reid stated his objection forcibly and at some length, but for reasons already stated we

Mr. Long, of Randolph, inquired whether it was intended that those troops could not, in case of emergency, be removed.

Mr. Smith explained, answering affirmatively, Mr. Reid had no objections to the ordinance, provided the troops could be used in any portion of the

would meet with no opposition from any quarter. that he had for the common defence of North Carolina. If the ordinance was pressed to a vote, he would feel it his duty to vote for it; out, before voting, the

Convention ought to know whether it was necessary for the defence of that portion of the State; and hoped that the delerate from Halifax would postpone its consideration for a short time. He would introduce the following resolution: By Mr. Shaw, resolved that the Governor be required

and what are now at his control for the defence of the eastern partion of the State. (We are not certain that there are the words of the resolution verbaim. Mr. Smith, of Halifax, was unwilling to postpone.

possible shape and then he would vote for it. Mr. Howard made some pertinent remarks urging delay till the Military Committee could report, stating that he had information which he could not impart in open session and would therefore move that the Convention go into secret session.

Mr. Graham did not think that pending a discussion, a motion to go into secret session was in order. Mr. Howard then moved to lay on the table and

gentleman from Edgecombe, Mr. Smith wished to ask the gentleman from Edgecombe whether he didn't state that seven regiments of troops had been called for by Gen. Gwynn as necessary for the coast defences

calling for volunteers and regular troops. Mr. Smith, of Halifax, explained.

Mr. Badger had serious doubts about the Bill. It tions of the war. Do they possess the functions-is

referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Ruffin considered the proposition a very important one-in any way considered he was opposed Mr. Kittrell, of Davidson, was in favor of the ordi-

by the General Assembly. Mr. Badger offered the following amendment: Provided said regiments shall be considered as a part of, and not additional to, the number of volunteers which the Governor has been anthorized to raise by

the act of the General Assembly, passed at its last ses-

port of the Committee on Military Affairs, who had the matter in hand, and who can best inform them

what defences are needed. Mr. Badger sald, however he might vote, ultimately, he would vote against the proposed refer-

military commanders must be let alone. There is already a provision for raising State troops and troops for the Confederate Government, and this resolution proposes to raise still a third kind of troops, If dele-

gates had no confidence at all in the discretion of the Governor, they might vote for this ordinance. Mr.

Mr. Thomas, of Jackson, wished to know if delegates thought, when elected, the people intended them to abrogate and abolish the existing government, and vote themselves a perpetual power in the State. The wonder was, not what the Governor has done, but how he has done so much. His acts had been enthusiastically endorsed in all sections of the State. Mr. Spruell, of Bertie, was in favor of the ordinance, and would vote for its passage.

Mr. Biggs could not be regarded as subject to the tion adjourned to meet again on Monday morning. charge of not being desirous to see eastern North-Carlina impregnably fortified. Under existing circumstances, however, and in its present shape, he could not vote for it. He therefore would move to lay this ordinance and all the amendments on the table Mr. Bunn, from Bertie, moved to adjourn, which

motion did not prevail. The questien to lay on the table recurring, the ayes and noes were called for -aves 49, noes 60.

So the motion to lay on the table was lost, Mr. Venable voted no, because he was unwilling to dispose of the question in that manner. He was in favor of referring it to the Committee on Military Af-

Mr. Bunn, from Bertie, would vote for the ordinance, and proceeded to assign his reasons. The question recurring on the motion to refer to the Committee on Military Affairs, the ayes and noes were demanded—ayes 41, noes 57. So the motion to lay on the table was lost.

The question recurring on the amendment of the delegate from Wake, to the amendment of the delegate from Edgecomb, it was adopted. Dr. Speed was in favor of the immediate passage

progress of which several questions were propounded I rules and articles of war, and army regulations of the to him by Mr. Thomas, of Jackson. The question recurring on the adoption of the ordinance as amended, the reading of it was called for,

after which, on the suggestion of a delegate, the word 'exclusive" was stricken out. Mr, Howard moved to amend by adding the couny of Brunswick to the localities indicated in the reso-

ution. Adopted. Mr. Houston, of Duplin, offered to amend by adling, "if the troops cannot be raised there, they may be raised any where in the State. Rejected.

Mr. Barnes moved to strike out the amendment Mr. Howard, but afterwards withdrew the motion Mr. Ruffin moved to amend by inserting; "lying on or east of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, and east of the Scaboard and Roanoke Railroad. Car-

Mr. Thomas, of Jackson, moved to amend by of the Confederate States. striking out "instructed" and inserting requested. Mr. Green was opposed to the amendment. The Convention was the superior body and ought to command. The motion to strike out did not prevail.

Mr. Houston, of Duplin, offered a further amendment, providing that all the forces now raised in the eastern portion of the State, and not already assigned, | mon defence. shall be retained for service in that section and no Resolved further, That his Excellency the Gover-

Just here things got tangled up pretty badly, and the reporter couldn't keep quite up with what was authorities of the Confederate States. said or done, for which he hopes to be pardoned, as

the ordinance to its third reading, Mr. Rayner said he could not vote for the ordinance for four reasons, which he would briefly state:

1st. Instead of securing an efficient military defence of the eastern counties of the State, he feared it was likely to retard and embarrass it. 2ad. Mambers of the Committee on Military Affairs assure me they are prepared to report on to-morrow a much more efficient system of defence for the

3rd. I am opposed, on principle, to any attempt, on the part of the civil authorities, to control and direct military operations in the field. 4th. Whilst I am opposed to the military system

now prevailing, and am ready to vote to abolish or alter it, yet I feel bound to differ to its management Mr. Washington, of Lenoir, stated that he should

vote against the ordinance, for the reasons as stated by Mr. Rayner. The question being taken, the ordinance passed its

The Convention then, at a late hour, went into secret session, but soon afterwards opened their doors

SATURDAY, June 1, 1861. The Convention was called to order by the Presi-

dent at the usul hour. The Clerk read the previous day's journal which was

and adjourned.

Leak asked permission of absence for Dr. Myers, the delegate from Anson, who had been called home for several days in consequence of sickness in his family. Concurred in by the members. The President announced Messrs. Smith of John-

mittee, ordered to be appointed per resolution in secret The President also laid before the Convention a communication from the Secretary of State relative to the publication of the census of North-Carolina which

was ordered to be printed without being read. The Chairman of the Committee on military affairs submitted a report, and asked that certain papers in charge of that Committee be confidentially printed, and placed in hands of members of the Convention.

Carried viva voce. By Mr. Batchelor, a resolution that a committee be appointed to enquire into the propriety of having the census of N. C. printed and in what manner it should

Mr. Satterthwaite moved to lay Mr. Batchelor's resolution on the table, but withdrew it in order to allow Mr. B. to make a few remarks, at the conclusion of which Mr. S. renewed his motion to lay on the table.

By Judge Ruffin, a resolution to raise a select Committee, who shall enquire, first, whether the Constitution ought not to be so amended as to require that all bills before the General Assembly shall be read three several times on three several days, before they shall become laws; and secondly, to invest in the Governor the Veto power. Judge Ruffin earnestly argued the necessity of such a provision as a safeguard against ill-advised, and too often hasty legislation; that the thorough understanding of bills presented the reading of the same three several times on three several days, was an absolute necessity; that important bills which

quire into the expediency of creating the office of Licutenant-Governor.

By Mr. Rayner, a resolution providing that the Constitution of the State be so amended, that the yeas and nays shall not be taken on any question in either branch of the General Assembly unless the call for the same be seconded by one-fifth of the members | cessary and proper for the volunteers aforesaid.

By Mr. Ferebee, a resolution to appoint a committee to enquire into the expediency of the meeting of the Legislature in adjourned session on the 25th of act, June, 1861., and said Committee report by ordinance or otherwise as early as possible. Adopted.

By Mr. Johnson, an ordinance relating to the constitutional prevision relating to the religious sentiments of those holding or who shall hereafter hold offices of trust and profit in the State of North-Carolina. Judge Ruffin thought in any amendments which might be contemplated in the Constitution, he hoped the Jews would not be excluded from voting or holding office; that they had endured much privation and suffering and persecution, were free from the injurious. dogmas and issues of the day, were identified with us, believed in the same God of our belief, and therefore, were entitled to these privileges.

the reilgious test. . .

Sabbath-day prayers go up like incense asking for the protection of our armies. Mr. Rayner did not wish to R. spoke boldly of the insufficiency of the military exclude the Jews, and he in alluding to them, make remarks, which (the reporter may be allowed to say) of a high order of eloquence marked by rare wealth of illustration, and much rhetorical beauty as well as much warmth of feeling which were listened to win great attention. He traced them through their patient sufferings to their deliverance from bondage and their lot in the only country in the world which tolerate

religious freedom. This subject was discussed till a late hour-till thirst and hunger moved them, and on motion the Conven-

MONDAY, May 3, 1861

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

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Hicks a member of the Convention from the County of Cherokee. The Clerk read the journal of Saturday which was

The President of the Convention then announced the following Committees; Committee on the amendments proposed to the second article of the amended Constitution, Messrs. Ruffin, Osborne, Badger, Satterhtwaite and Winslow. On Mr. Ferebee's resolution on a previous day

Messrs, Ferebee, Reid, McNeil, of Cumberland, La der and Headen.

Mr. Leak offered a reslution, to fix the daily hours of the assembling of this Convention for the remainder of the session at 10 o'clock A. M., till 1 o'clock P. M .- a recess from one to three and be in Convention assembled till 6 o clock, P. M. Lies over one day mader the rules.

Mr. Gorrell, a resolution that the Governor be reof the ordinance, and advocated it in a long speech, in quested to furnish this Convention with a copy of the Confederate States of America, Adopted.

By Mr. Osborne, resolved, that a committee billing pointed to enquire into the expediency of amending the Constitution of North-Carolina so as to require the General Assembly to meet annually, and that each session shall be limited to a fixed period, and that the apportionment of members shall be made every ten years; and that the said committee enquire into the propriety of holding the election of members of the General Assembly annually, Adopted.

· By Mr. Graham, resolved, That the Committee on military affairs Le instructed to enquire whether it expedient to continue the entistment of State troops under the recent act of the General Assembly, to rea ten thousand men, or whether the levies of the Sect. should not be directed to the raising of volunteers or other militia forces to be mustered into the service

Resolved, That said committee further enquire was number of forces of all arms, and of each sever than of the service it is expedient for North-Carolina a raise immediately, considering her relations to the graerement of the Confederate States, and the propertions in which each State should contribute to the dom-

or be requested to furnish this Convention a for regulations for troops which have been made by i

By Mr. Pettigrew, a resolution requesting the Garaernor to communicate at a early day as possible what The question finally coming up on the passage of number of arms are now in the possession of the State and what others if any be needed to arm the mina of North-Carolina, and that said information be congainnicated to this Convention in secret session: Carried The hour of 12 having arrived, the time previously agreed on as per resolution for the special order of the day, Mr. Battle, of Wake, took the floor in favor of referring the adoption of the permanent Constitution of

the new Government to the people. The subject was discussed till 3 o'clock, P.M. who on motion, the Convention adjourned.

An Act to authorize the County Courts corporate Towns and Cities to lay lakes for police purposes.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of North-Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Courts of Pleas and Quarter, Sesions of this State, a majority of the justices being present, and the Mayor and commissioners of incorporated towns and cities shall have power to make appropriations of money, and levy taxes upon all subects of taxation now taxed for State purposes, to race he same for the purpose of raising, equipping and paying any police force which they may deem necessary for the protection of the citizens or property of the county, town or city, and for the further purpose of rendering aid and support to the indigent families of persons engaged in the military service of the State, and for these purposes the said Courts, towns or cities shall have power to borrow money upon the faith and credit of the county, town or city for which certificates shall be issued and signed on behalf of the Counties by the Chairman and countersigned by the Clerk of the Court, and on behalf of the towns and cities by the presiding officer of the board of commissioners and

countersigned by the secretary of said board. Section 2. That said courts, towns and cities shall appoint agents to receive and disburse said funds, and son, Craige, Hargroye, Ellis and Durham, as the comshall take from them bonds payable to the State with approved security conditioned for the faithful pertermance of their duties and accounting for and paying over said funds to the proper persons, and the said courts, towns or city authorities shall direct to what object the money shall be applied.

, Sec. 3. That the taxes by this act authorized, may be levied at any term on the part of the authorities of any town or city and on the part of the counties at any term of the court, and five justices of the peace shall have power, to call a special term at any time, for the purpose of taking this subject under consideration: Provided, That no business other than that contemplated by this act shall be transacted at such Sec. 4. That said courts and corporate authorities

shall have power to direct when and in what manner the lists of said taxes shall be made out, and the time and manner of collecting the same. SEC. 5. That the sheriff or town collector and his

sureties shall be liable upon their official bonds for faithfully collecting and paying over the taxes by Read three times and ratified in General Assembly

this 11th day of May, A. D., 1861. WM. T DORTCH, S. H. C. HENRY T, CLARK, S. S.

An Act to Provide for the time when Volunteers shall receive pay for their services. Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina and it is hereby enactwere given to the State as rules of Government Judi- ed by the anthority of the same, That in all cases in ciary or otherwise ought not to be read and passed on | which any company of volunteers may have been or the same day. In his usual convincing style may hereafter be enlisted and organized under the Judge Ruffin larged the adoption of his resolution. | proclamation of his Excellency, the Governor, and Mr. Ferebee suggested that Judge Ruffin's resolution | shall have been tendered to the Governor, the said volgo further, and offered to amend it by confining the unteers shall receive, from and after they have been so election of Governor entirely to the Legislature. Mr. | tendered and accepted by the Governor, the same pay Ferebee's amendment was not accepted. Whereupon, and rations, both the officers and privates, as are re-Judge Osborne offered an amendment to Judge Ruf- ceived by volunteers after they have been mustered fin's resolution, instructing the said Committee to en- | and received into the service of the State, and that hereafter the expenses incurred by them in organizing, and in their transportation, previous to their be-The resolution was again read with Mr. Osborne's ing mustered and received into service shall be refundamendment, passed, and was ordered to be printed. ed, whether the same shall be incurred by the commanding officer of the company, counties, corporations, or individuals. . Provided, however, That proof shall be made to the satisfaction of the Governor, of the amount they expended, and that the same was ne-

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted. That the Governor shall have the power to draw upon the Treasury for the sum necessary to carry out the provisions of this

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification. Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this 11th day of May, A. D., 1861. W. T. DORTCH, S. H. C.

ABRIVAL OF CHIEF ENGINEER WILLIAMSON .- WE were glad to see, among the passengers by the Pe-

HENRY T. CLARK, S. S.

tersburg train, on Saturday, our friend and townsman, W. P. Williamson, Esq., lately the senior Chief Engincer of the U. S. Navy. This valued officer was last attached to the steam frigate Niagara, but upon the return of that ship from her Japan voyage, im-Mr. Biggs offered a resolution for the abrogation of mediately transmitted his resignation to the Navy Department at Washington. He was subjected, howev-Mr. Rayner objected to its abrogation. He thought er, to the most annoying delays in the acceptance of that all men who hold office or vote with us, ought to his resignation, and has only now succeeded in overhold religious views not incompatible with the Constitution, or who do not believe a superintending Providence over the affairs of mankind. That, as a mass, valuable articles which he brought from Japan broken we are a God-fearing people, accustomed to ask the open and shamefully abused by Lincoln's scoundrels blessings of God upon our daily bread; and every at Washington.—Norfolk (Va.) Herald 27th all.

PRIDAY, May 31, 1861.

The following resolution was offered: By Mr. Holden that a committee of ten be appointed the people, one from each Congressional District and one from the State at large.

on the table until Monday at 12 o'clock. possible. Carried-yeas 57, nays 55.

for the protection of the eastern portion of the State. The resolution provides for the raising of six regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, east of the Wilmington and Weldon railroad, to be armed by the State, and to be used exclusively for the defence of the seaboard, and to be located-one at Elizabeth City, one at Plymouth, one at Washington, one at Swansboro', one

Mr. Howard moved to amend the resolution so as

Mr. Smith would accept the amendment of the delegate from Edgecombe.

Mr. Long expressed the hope that this ordinance Mr. Shaw was willing to vote anything and all

to inform the Convention what forces are necessary

Mr. Howard was anxious to put the bill in the best

that the Convention go into secret session. Lost. The question recurring on the amendment of the

Mr. Howard answered affirmatively and gave a detailed explanation. The question recurring on the proviso, the delegate from Davidson wished to know how this ordinance, if passed, would affect the acts of the last legislature,

required the raising of a particular body of troopsfrom a particular portion of the State. The Convention so far assumes the power of divesting the operait a power they can exercise with advantage? Is it proper to suspersede the constituted authorities in the control of these matters? If those whose duty it is to concert measures for the general defence, either obstinately refuse or wrongfully neglect to discharge their duty, let the Convention assume the direction of the war. He did not doubt the power to do so, but he doubted the expediency of doing it. Mr. Badger argued at length to prove that we neither needed, nor could we arm nor maintain the number of troops called for by this resolution, in addition to those al-

ready called for. Mr. Smith, of Halifax, again arose to explain and insisted on the immediate adoption of his resolution. Mr. Houston, of Duplin, said it might appear inexplicable why he should vote against this measure. He would do so, however, because it was calculated to embarrass the Military Board and the Executive, as well as the military officers who are already assiduously engaged in planning the very means of defence which the resolution contemplates. He would therefore, move that the proposition and amendments be

nance, if the regiments which it proposes to raise be taken out of the number of those already authorized

Mr. Pettigrew approved of the amendment offered by his friend from Wake. Mr. Batchelor thought, at first, he could sustain

Mr. Rayner said, while his feelings were with the friends of this measure, he doubted its propriety. The Governor has the power to detail men for that or any other service. The resolution must have originated in a want of confidence in the powers that be. If the military system is defective, change it; but our