N. C. STATE CONVENTION.

From the Raleigh papers we condense the proceedings of the State Convention. It seems that a great deal of time is consumed in useless debate. The simplest propositions are discussed for hours, when the members were about as well prepared to vote at the commencement as at the end of a discussion. The "old men" of the Convention do not expedite business any better than the "young men" of the Legislature.

that a committee of ten be appointed to prepare the support of the war. The scheme was a most He had a fine field of wheat besides a number of and report an ordinance providing for the election judicious one. The contributions were to be truck crops. These the scoundrels completely deof ten delegates to the Confederate Congress by the people, one from each Congressional District names of the honorable donors were to be filed, as poultry which they found ranging about the farm. and two from the State at large. Mr Craige, as a matter of economy, advocated the election of five the State. While the young men were facing the with them in saving his bacon, and had it buried instead of ten-that extravagance had been the curse of the old U. S. Government, and if it had not broken down on the slavery question, it would have done from its own corruption. Mr Ashe thought that we ought to have a full delegationthere would be more wisdom in ten heads than five. He was in favor of appointing them by the Convention. Mr Holden defended his resolution and contended that there was time for an election by federate Congress has authorized loans of sixty-five cutting up and completely destroying the crops of the people. Mr Badger thought the number too large, but that the people ought to elect. Green agreed as to the right of the people to elect based on bonds and Treasury notes. For the first prisoner and sent off his two daughters, grown their public officers, but he thought in this in- loan of \$15,000,000, Congress levied a 10 per cent. women, to the Fort as hostsges for his good behastance they did not expect or demand the exercise of it. Mr Barnes concurred with Mr Ashe. Mr Ruffin said that in the Congress the vote on ques- demption of the principal of the loan. The hounds. They then passed over to the farm of tions was frequently taken per capita, although by the rule each State was entitled to but one vote by the South is nearly two hundred millions of of wheat in the county, besides other valuable pro--he therefore thought it better to follow the ex- dollars worth a year, ten per cent. on which would ducts. This they completely devastated, as they ample of the other States and send the number to pay off the loan in one year, and five millions to had done other farms. In short, they continued which we were entitled, electing them by the Con- spare. But the war may cut down the exportation the work of ruthless and reckless destruction on vention. Mr Osborne was for electing the smallest number by the convention on the score of economy. Mr Patterson was in favor of sending a full delegation-that all the other States had sent the numbers to which they were entitled under the late U. S. Government, and he thought North Carolina should follow the example. On motion of Mr Ferebee the subject was postponed.

the committee of Finance to inquire into the propriety of modifying, altering or abolishing an act passed at the late session of the General Assembly for the issue of treasury notes. He stated that it would take the proper officers about three years to sign the bills and prepare them for circulation, even if they were now ready, but that the plates for striking them off had not yet been prepared. The resolution was adopted.

cause he thought the Convention could not properly conduct the details of a war. Mr Howard ments to defend the coast. Mr Badger opposed as the military officers who are already engaged in planning the means of defence which the resolution contemplates. Mr Ruffin and Mr Rayner also dinance passed its second reading.

three several times on three several days before prices and paid for in bonds or treasury notes at they become laws; 2d, to invest the Governor with the time of the delivery of the produce. the Veto power; 3d, to elect the Governor by the Legislature; 4th, to create the office of Lieutenant | these contributions will be by cotton planters, and

the Jewish disability clause of the Constitution. geously with European capitalists and Govern-The subject was discussed till adjournment, but ments. We trust that this loan will be liberally no one particularly opposing the ordinance.

On Monday the &d, Mr Osborne offered a resolution directing inquiry to be made as to the ex- force equivalent to a dozen great victories. Nothpediency of amending the Constitution so as to ing contributed more to fixing Louis Napoleon require the Legislature to meet annually, holding elections annually, and fixing a period for each session. Mr Graham offered a resolution inquiring whether it is necessary to continue the enlistment of State troops, or whether the levies should not be volunteers to be mustered into the service | Europe, though some of them have existed by a of the Confederate States.

On Tuesday, June 4th, the President announced the following Committee: To inquire into the expediency of amending the Constitution so as to restore annual session of the General Assembly and restore annual election of Members-Messrs. Osborne, Howard, Battle of Wake, Thornton and

By Mr Hicks, a resolution of inquiry, that no House of Commons, and no person under 35 a seat in the Senate. Adopted. By Mr Speed, a resolution to reduce the number of the Senate to 32, and to elect one-third every year, so that the entire body will be changed every six years, and election for the House of Commons be held so that one-fourth shall the House of Commons be held so that one-fourth shall ing the South. In Ohio there are fourteen pabe elected every year and the entire body be changed pers which in despite of mob law and threats of They even took his pocket knife from him, but in every four years; and to reduce the number of the House of Commons to 100. Adopted. Mr Houston of Duplin offered a resolution that this Convention adjourn on Monday next, to meet again on the 25th of July. Mr Pettigrew moved to refer the question to a special committee. Agreed to, year 59, nays 53. A communication from the Governor, on motion of Mr Craige was read in secret session.

After some time spent in secret session, the doors were opened and the unfinished business of vesterday was taken up, it being the ordinance to adopt the permanent Constitution of the Confederate States. Mr any people. Graham addressed the Convention at some length in opposition to the ordinance to adopt. Mr Graham said we acquire no rights by the ratification of the Constitution to representation in the first Congress; nor in the first election for President under the permanent Constitution. Mr Badger desired to reply to Mr Graham and has the floor to-morrow.

Messrs Woodfin, Craig and Graham. Mr Rayner from the Committee on Finance, to whom was referred an ordinance to create a Board of claims, reported a substitute, and recommended Messrs. Dillard In addition, no less than sixteen hundred steamof Rockingham, Sawyer of Buncombe and Norfleet of boats run on the Mississippi river and its tributa-Buncombe, to constitute said Beard. Objections ries, nearly all dependent, directly or indirectly, were made by Mr Spruill of Bertie, and the Ordinance upon the Southern trade; these, of course will be was not read the 2d and 3d time.

On Wednesday, June 5th, Mr Jno. L. Holmes, delegate from New Hanover, appeared and took his seat. member shall be allowed to speak more than twenty persons, who will by this blockade be deprived of minutes on any question until after the adoption of the permanent Constitution of the Confederate States Mr Lincoln, in his great desire to "starve out" the of America, and the election of delegates to the Confederate Congress, resulted, year 50, navs 50. The Convention then went into secret session about an hour. The doors were then opened, and the ordinance to zeite. adopt the permanent Constitution of the Confederate

States was considered. Mr Badger, after some remarks in relation to the proposition which was rejected this morning to limit discussion to 20 minutes, proceeded to consider the two main propositions in the question of adoptionone to postpone till the 20th of August, and the other to submit to a vote of the people. Mr Badger differed with gentlemen who had spoken in favor of each propdressing the Convention at some length in favor of the immediate adoption of the permanent Constitution of she Confederate States. During Mr Badger's forcible applanded by the members of the Convention.

Mr Manning and Mr Dick both replied in favor of reference to the people. At a late hour in the afternoon the Convention adjourned.

On Thursday, June 6th, the Standard says, the Coning, the Permanent Constitution of the Confederate States of America was adopted by a unanimous vote.

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS IN SUPPORT OF THE WAR.

We published, the other day, a patriotic call the villains: of Gov. Brown, of Georgia, upon the people of On the 31st, Mr Holden introduced a resolution that great State for voluntary contributions for of Wm. Smith, which they left a complete wreck.

of reinbursement. The Southern papers bring us advices of another tions. Mr Smith's loss is about \$15,000. per cent interest of the fifteen millions loan.

certainly produce a surplus over and above the generally moved off to the interior, and thus avoidamount needed to provide for the fifteen million ed the insults and infamous treatment of the barloan. But the Confederate Government have baric enemy. The woods back of Hampton were Mr Badger introduced a resolution instructing thought it prudent not to rely on that duty to give for several days filled with the fugitive families credit to the new loan that has been since author- from the village. ized, of fifty millions The fact is, that the Gov- It is said that at least 300 slaves belonging to ernment has a plenty of credit at home; but her Elizabeth City county have been taken to Fort planters, with whom it enjoys credit, have their Monroe. Some of the owners went with a flag of capital invested in lands and negroes, and not in truce to request their return, but the demand was cash funds. The desideratum has been how to refused. The bridge near Hampton creek was use this credit with her capitalists so as to procure then burnt by our people to keep the enemy from been subscribed, reported that the sum of fifty money for her military operations. It will not crossing. The loss to the county is estimated at do to rely on paper money to carry on the war. \$500,000. Mr Smith of Halifax moved to take up his ordi- Paper money is a spurious and dangerous system When the vandals occupied Hampton they went nance for the better protection of the seabourd, of finance, which however it may answer for a time, to the store of Mr Lattimer and demanded possesproviding for the raising of six regiments of infan- is sure to explode, sooner or later, with terrible sion. Mr Lattimer replied that they might have try and one of cavalry from the counties east of the disaster. The object is to avoid too great an infla- his goods at a fair value. They swore they would Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, to be armed by tion of the paper circulation of the country by have them and not pay a cent, and an officer drew the State. Mr Reid opposed the ordinance be- utilizing in some way the credit which the Gov- his sword and slapped Lattimer in the face with it. ernment enjoys with the planters.

A very simple process has been adopted by dead. Lattimer was then taken to the Fort and stated that Gen. Gwynn had called for seven regi- which to effect this object. It is this, to call upon hung The officer killed was a Lieutenant. He of the King's Mountain Railroad Company, to be our planters and farmers to subscribe to the loan. met a dog's death in a dog's cause. the ordinance. Mr Houston of Duplin said he was and to pay their subscriptions, not in money, which A gentleman named Morrow was captured with opposed to it because it was calculated to embar- they have not, but in crops, which they have If a uniform on. He was stripped naked and marched rass the Military Board and the Executive, as well planter subscribes a thousand bales of cotton, the through the streets of Hampton and then carried government receives it gives a receipt for the number to the Fort as a prisoner. of pounds and stipulates to deliver bonds for the amount for which the cotton is sold when the sale age and not rouse to boiling heat the blood of evopposed it. After considerable discussion, the or- shall be made. The tobacco planters may sub- ery southerner? Will not every man who can Cap"-ruled and unruled, blue and white. We scribe tobacco; the wheat and grain growers, shoulder his musket and help drive back the vil- have a specimen of their "Cap," which is very On the 1st inst., Mr Ruffin offered a resolution wheat and grain; the rice growers, rice; the inland lains from Virginia soil? which was adopted, to raise a special committee to farmer, beef and bacon, in the same manner; inquire whether the Constitution should not be so though these latter articles, so far as required for amended as to require that all bills shall be read provisioning the army, would be received at agreed

But it is expected that the greater portion of thus the Government be put in possession of a Mr Johnston introduced an ordinance to repeal staple which would enable it to treat advantaencouraged by the people of the South. The success of the loan would itself contribute a moral firmly in his imperial seat than the enthusiasm with which the French people subscribed to his loans. Since the result of the first loan was proclaimed, the imperial throne of Napoleon has been the staunchest and firmest of all the thrones of prescriptive right of centuries -Rich. Dispatch.

> THE CONFEDERATE LOAN .- The Macon Citi-Col. John B. Lamar, of this city, subscribes 600

bales of cotton to this loan, Benj. Locket 800 Up to this time they had committed no deprehour of need.

are fifty papers opposed to Lincoln's Army invad- horse. violence, have come out in opposition to Lincoln's consideration of his decreptitude and age released leader, who would not yield an inch to the foe, but war policy. And the time will come, observes the him after two hours detention. Circleville (Ohio) Watchman, "when there will be An old gentleman named Brown, a very strong glad to know that he will remain with us second hear those who have hurrahed loudest for civil war, down, jumped upon him, trampled on his breast, need be said. All of us feel that in him we have believe your prediction will prove true, Mr Watch- die. man, and may God speed the day, as we believe a more unrighteous war was never waged against

BLOCKADE OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER .- The Mississippi river is now effectually blockaded at Cairo-not only munitions of war, but provisions of all kinds, coal, timber and manufactured articles, being prevented from going to any of the slave Committee on the Machinery at Harper's Ferry. States. Wheat, corn and other products of the great West are thus deprived of a market, which will be a death-blow to the interests of that section compelled to tie up. The value of these boats is estimated at sixty million of dollars, and they Mr Stewart's resolution offered yesterday, that no give employment to nearly two hundred thousand a means of subsistance. We very much fear that Southern States will inflict a greater blow upon the people of the North .- Jonesboro (Ill.) Gu-

planting a large crop of corn, even if cotton has Toombs a basket of roasting ears. He at once seto be a little neglected, particularly in times like lected an ear-packed it carefully in a box, and osition, and proceeded to give his reasons therefor, ad. these, when communication with the Ohio may be sent it by express to old "Fusss and Feathers," and eloquent remarks he was several times heartily very well without a shirt, but what can he do inscribed on it. We consider this one of Bob's latter with lard, flour and white pine, all of which without whisky?

DEPREDATIONS BY THE ENEMY.

Wherever the Lincolnites have landed on Virginia soil, they have committed the grossest outvention was in session most of the day. In the even- rages on the people. In addition to murder, insulting women, stealing money and property of all kinds, they cut down and trample upon the growing crops. From our Virginia exchanges we copy the following accounts of some of the outrages of

At Newport News they commenced on the farm deposited with the clerks of the counties, and the vastated, besides stealing and shooting down the perpetual records of patriotism, in the archives of Mr Smith thought he would be a little beforehand enemy, this proposal provided a means by which in the woods when he saw the troops approaching; their elders might render full as effective service, but a treacherous negro told upon him, and the though at home. But the scheme contemplated robbers had the meat disinterred and carried back. gifts to the State, with no promise or expectation This fellow with several other negroes they took to Fort Monroe and put to work on the fortifica-

proposition to the people for supplying the funds | They next visited the adjoining farm of Mr West requisite for the war. It is known that the Con- which they treated as they had done Mr Smith's, millions in the aggregate, for the expenses of the all kinds. At Mr West's they unluckily found a Mr war and of the Government. The loan is to be uniform coat, upon which they held him a close export duty on cotton, and pledged the proceeds of viour. Nothing was alleged against them, but it that duty to the payment of the interest and re- was the simple arbitrary act of Lincoln's hellsecurity is ample, for the natural export of cotton Wm. Lee, which had on it one of the finest crops very considerably; though certainly not to the every farm fronting Hampton Roads from Newmeagre figure of twelve and a half millions of dol- port News to Hampton, committing every species lars, which would still be enough to pay the eight of attocity and outraging the persons of negro women and girls.

The ten per cent. export duty on cotton would The families residing on this range of farms had

Lattimer then drew a revolver and shot the officer J G Lewis were appointed delegates to represent

The following extract from a private letter to a gentleman in Memphis, dated Ironton, Mo., May 23, 1861, gives the particulars of the invasion of that town by the Lincolnites, and affords a faint picture of the Black Republican atrocities now being perpetrated in Missouri:

Early yesterday morning a gentleman came galloping up to our house, warning us to hide, that the Lincoln soldiers would be on us shortly. He said they had already shot at him. One of my sons was in the field plowing, and I ran to tell him to hide. By the time I returned I heard the guns along, some on horses and some on foot

diately two soldiers on horseback started after him. They threw down the fences and pursued him. They commanded him to stand and yield himself a prisoner; he paid no attention to them, but ran on. They then shot at him, and came near striking him. Finally he gained the woods and escap-

bales, T. R. Bloom 50, and L. N. Whittle one half dations in the house. The horsemen then returnhis cotton crop, whatever it may be. The planters, ed from the chase to the house. They got an axe generally, will go into this movement as the safest and broke up my furniture, stole every cent of and best investment they can make, besides con- money we had, split open my closet doors, and person under the age of 25 shall hold a seat in the tributing "material aid" to the Government in its scattered my groceries all round. A gold watch was hanging in one of the rooms. They stole that. They also stole a new coat, a pair of new Good Signs .- In the State of New York there boots, a pair of pants, also a rifle, saddle and one

THE FIGHT AT AQUIA CREEK -In an extra of the Fredericksburg Herald we find the following in relation to the fight at Aquia Creek :

A letter, dated June 3, says: "The Pawnee was injured very much. There is no doubt of this, as she was all day yesterday opposite to our station and I examined her with a large spy-glass, and found she had a large hole in her quarter, i. e. near the water line, under the side of her stern. amidship You may rely on this. Our batteries

We are also informed, third handed, that a minuster on the Maryland side told a person who brought the news to this side, that he, the clergyman, was present (though not officiating) at the burial of 28 persons taken from on board the vessel after the battle of Saturday, and who had been killed during the action.

CORRESPONDENCE EXTRORDINARY-TOOMBS us. Scott.-Recently, a gentleman from Wash. ington, on a visit to Montgomery, brought Secretary NECESSITY VS. CONVENIENCE -The editor of Toombs a verbal message from Gen. Scott to quit the Brookhaven (Miss.) Advertiser offers the fol- his rebel nonsense; that the Government could lowing unique argument in favor of raising more starve out the South before harvest, if they did not choose to kill them off. A few days after-We have always been persistently in favor of wards, a planter on the Alabama river sent Mr best letters .- Atlanta Confederacy.

NORTH CAROLINA ITEMS.

THIRD AND FOURTH N. C. REGIMENTS .- The following are the officers and companies composing the third N. C. Regiment now at Suffolk, Va .:

Colonel-W D Pender Lieut. Colonel-W S Guy. Major-D H Hamilton. Rey. Quar. Master-David Pender. Reg. Commissary-Thos Cain.

- COMPANIES. 1. Yanceyville Grays, Capt. Graves.
- 2. Randelsburg Rifles, Capt. Erwin. 3. Milton Blues, Capt. Mitchell.
- 4. Leasburg Grays, Capt. Hambrick. 5. Alamance Regulators, Capt. Ruffin.
- 6. Davie Grays, Capt. Clement.
- 7. Edgecombe Rifles, Capt. Hyman. 8. Rockingham Guards, Capt. Scales. 9. Rockingham Rangers, Capt. Settle.
- 10. Dixie Boys, Capt. Bailey. The following are the officers and companies of the 4th N. C. Regiment, now at Garysburg, but

ordered to Suffolk: Colonel-Junius Daniel. Lieut. Colonel-Geo P Lovejoy.

- Major-Paul R Faison. 3 COMPANIES. 1. Roanoke Minute Men, Capt. Johnston.
- 2. Thomasville Rifles, Capt. Miller, 3. Anson Guards, Capt. Smith.
- 4. Cleveland Blues, Capt. Dixon.
- 5. Oak City Guards, Capt. Faribault. 6. Rough and Ready Guards, Capt. Vance.
- 7. Reid Guards, Capt. Slade. 8. Stanly Marksmen, Capt. Anderson.
- 9. Lexington Wild Cats, Capt. Hargrove.

10. Raleigh Rifles, Capt. Harrison.

Raleigh Standard. The Dallas and King's Mountain Railroad .-

Agreeably to notice, Edward Whitesides, Lawson Wilson, Moses II Rhyne, Jacob Froneberger, J F Pegram, Samuel Jarret, and J G Lewis, being a majority of Commissioners appointed by an act of the General Assembly of North Carolina, passed at the last session of 1860 and 1861, of the Dallas and King's Mountain Ruilroad Company met in the town of Dallas, on Saturday the 1st day of who gave bond as required by the Act of the As-

J H White and J Froneberger being appointed a committee to ascertain what amount of stock had thousand dollars had been subscribed to the capital stock of the Dallas and King's mountain Railroad Company, the required amount to secure the charter for said road; and there being a large majority of the Stockholders present, they came for- sick, and will probably not report for duty for Leather, Calf-kins and Shee-Finding ward and paid the first installment of five per cent. | sometime. on their subscriptions.

On motion of J. H White, Lawson Wilson and our Company in a meeting of the Commissioners held in Yorkville. South Carolina, on Monday, the 3d day of June, 1861 .- Yorkville Enquirer.

HOME MADE WRITING PAPER.—The Mills of Messrs Oates and Wiswall, Lincolnton, N. C, are Can such things be done in this enlightened turning out the various kinds of writing paper-"Commerical Note," "Letter," "Cap," and "Flat good. They have large orders on hand, and are tributed at this season. driving their business right ahead.

> This is an important branch of business, and if the blockade continues, must succeed completely. It ought to have succeeded long ago; for a similar enterprise was started by Geo. Mosteller, Esq., wood. near Lincolnton, some years ago, and kept up by him while he remained in connection with the paper business. He also manufactured blank Counties. books-Ledgers, Dockets, Day Books, &c., &c.; which, by-the-way, is not less important at a time like this .- Salisbury Watchman.

PORK -We are pleased to learn that a large firing in every direction, and the women in the lot of Pork from Kentucky, has passed through valley screaming. I then ran off and hid myself this place for Newbern. We understand it was where I could see the soldiers. They soon came purchased by the Committee of safety of that place, for the benefit of its people and surrounding coun-My son, who was plowing in the field, was seen try. This was a most fortunate purchase, and as by them running through the rye field, and imme- no speculation we learn will be allowed on it, speaks well for the forethought of the Committee. -Goldsboro Tribune.

> DEATH OF R. P. MERRELL.-Merrell, the Sheriff of Madison county, who was shot on the day of the election in an affray at Marshall, died last week. Like every one else, Merrell had his faults, but a kinder hearted man and a truer patriot never lived. He deserved a better fate. - Asheville News.

GEN. BEAUREGARD.—By the following extract of a letter to the Richmond Examiner, we learn that Gen. Beauregard has taken command of the South Carolina Volunteers and Virginians at

Gen Bonham has relinquished the command to Gen. Beauregard. The former has enjoyed, in a high degree, the confidence of the men. They felt that in him they had a brave and chivalrous would fight him, no matter at what odds. We are And the time will come when we shall secessionist, aged near 80 years, they knocked in command. As to Gen. Beauregard, nothing declare that they always opposed the war." We and injured him so much that he is obliged to a much abler General than the enemy can boast of. All we want now is a fair field and open fight.

> MUSKETS VS. KIFLES -We have been struck at the very general desire among our volunteer troops to be armed with rifles. The desire is natural to those who are used to them; but we are inclined to think that the number of rifles in an army should not be so great. The muskets with the long, firm bayonet is the weapon most needed in this war next to artillery. What the artillery cannot do the bayonet must, and we should mostly We also saw men in a boat mending her port side, prefer the old bayonet to the improved sabre. Dexterous hands with a good bayonet could unship every rifle sabre in a twinkling. But muskets with a single ball cartridge do but little execution; the cartridge for a musket when drawing to a close encounter should be made of powder and 15 buck shot. If that fails to do the work then comes the death encounter with the bayonet. The test we think will show then that the old bayonet is the instrument .- Raleigh Standard.

> > PASSES NORTHWARD .- The Richmond Dispatch says: "We are happy to learn that our authorities have concluded to issue no more passes to persons travelling to the North. This is a wise and just determination. It can cause no inconvenience at this time to any but a certain class of persons, or, if it does, this, as well as many other inconveniences of the war, will be cheerfully horne for the common good."

PRIZES .- A correspondent of the Petersburg Watauga, Express, says: That our troops, stationed at Cape Wayne, Express, says: That our troops, stationed at Cape Wilkes, Hatteras Inlet, have captured the brig Lydia Wilson, cut off at any moment. Corn is a necessity, but without a word of comment. A plain card was Frances, of Bridgeport, Conn., and a barque; the Yadkin, cotton is only a convenience. A man can live attached to the box, with the name "R Toombs," former loaded with sugar and mahogany logs; the Yancey, has been confiscated.

WAR ITEMS.

WASHINGTON, June 7 .- It is believed that Lord Lyons has received dispatches which are unfavorable to the Federalists. The Cabinet has been in session every day this week on Foreign Affairs, which is believed to be ominous.

A theological student from Richmond reports 100,000 troops in Virginia-20,000 of whom are at Harper's Ferry. It was thought the student Washington &c...Brig. Gen. McDowell. was sent here to deceive the Government relative

to the Southern strength. recently visited Richmond-doubtless to confer Cairo and vicinity Brig. Gen. Prentiss

with the Confederate authorities. Trustworthy information indicates that Southerners intend to attack the federal lines on the Washington side of the Potomac, crossing above Arlington heights and Alexandria.

RICHMOND, June 7 .- It is generally believed that Gen. Beauregard is preparing to attack Alexandria.

A battle is reported to have taken place at Phillippi, Barbour county, Va., between 1,500 of Va. troops and 3,000 of Lincoln's men, from Ohio, Indiana and Virginia, in which it is said that Colonel Kelly, of Va, a traitor to the South, June, requires prepayment in money until the necessary was killed and fifteen of the Southern forces. La- sary stamps and stamped envelopes can be process ter accounts say that there was only a skirmish, and that the reported killing of 15 of our troops is doubted, as they had no horses, of which according to Northern accounts, many were taken.

Pig's Point, at the month of Nansemond river, letters and letters placed in the office for delivery at Va., and got the worst end.

THE BROOKLYN .- A gentleman from N. Orleans says that the blockading steamer Brooklyn, at the mouth of the Mississippi, went ashore before he left, and that she careened to such a degree cations in proportion. Monthly magazines weights that her guns could not be made to bear on any- not more than one and a half ounces will be change thing. He further reports that the inhabitants one and one-half cents per quarter, and periodia were alive in preparation for relieving the Brooklyn and placing her under Confederate attention.

as a prize by a Confederate steamer. ALEXANDRIA, June 2 .- A majority of our citi-

zens continue strong in the secession feeling. At 9:30 every evening the citizens are all required to June, 1861; and on motion of J F Pegram, Esq., be in their dwellings. After this hour the city is Samuel Jarret. Esq , was appointed Treasurer, gloomy in the extreme. Wilcox, a Virginian by birth, is endeavoring to ingratiate himself in the favor of the Alexandrians.

An engagement between the Federal and Confederate forces in this vicinity must take place soon, unless the latter prefer to retreat towards Richmond. [Catch them at it. When they retreat,

it will be towards Washington.] LOUISVILLE, June 5 .- Sumter Anderson is

COMMON SCHOOLS.

OFFICE OF THE LITERARY BOARD.)

RALEIGH, May 8, 1861. The following distribution of the Literary Fund for the first six months of the year 1861, among the several

counties of the State is ordered by the Board-a tabular statement whereof is annexed. The amount due the several counties will be paid at the Treasury Department to the person entitled to re-

ceive the same, upon a compliance with the provisions of the law upon the subject. The Board have thought proper, in view of the deranged condition of pecuniary affairs, to make distribution of only one half of the amount usually dis-

Alleghany, Madison and Polk counties will receive their shares from the counties from which they were respectively formed. Jackson county will receive 30 per centum of the amount allotted to Macon county and the balance of its share from that allotted to Hay-

JOHN W. ELLIS. GRAHAM DAVES, President ex officio. Secretary to the Board. Fed. Population. Spring Distribution.

Countres.	Fed. Population.	Spring Distribution
Alamance,	10,166	\$609 96
Alexander,	5,003	300 18
Alleghany,	10 250	
Anson,	10,756	645 36
Ashe, Beaufort,	8,539 11,716	512 34 702 96
Bertie,	9,973	598 32
Bladen,	8,024	481 44
Brunswick,	5,951	357 06
Buncombe,	12,338	740 28
Burke,	6,919	415 14
Cabarrus,	8,674	520 44
Caldwell,	5,836	350 16
Camden,	5,174	310 44
Carteret,	6,208	372 48
Caswell,	12,161	729 66
Catawba,	8,234	494 04
Chatham,	16,055	963 30
Cherokee, Chowan,	6,703	402 18
Cleaveland,	5,252 8,697	315 12
Columbus,	5,308	581 82 318 48
Craven.	12,329	739 74
Cumberland,	10,634	638 03
Currituck,	6,257	375 42
Davidson,	14,123	817 38
Davie,	6,998	419 88
Duplin,	11,111	666 66
Edgecombe,	10,018	601 06
Forsythe,	10,627	637 87
Franklin,	9,510	570 11
Gaston,	7,228	433 69
Gates, Granville,	6,878	412 68
Greene,	17,303	1038 18
Guilford,	5,320 18,480	319 26
Halifax,	13,007	1108 64 780 42
Harnett,	7.089	425 34
Haywood,	6,997	414 42
Henderson,	6,883	412 98
Hertford,	6,656	309 36
Hyde,	6,585	395 10
redell,	13,062	783 72
Jankson,		AND CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF
Johnston,	11.149	778 86
Jones, Lenoir,	3.395	236 10
Lincoln,	6,181	370 86
Мясоп,	6,924 6,158	415 44
Madison,	0,130	370 14
Martin,	6,961	417 66
McDowell,	5,741	344 46
Mecklenburg,	11,724	703 44
Montgomery,	6,166	369 78
Moore,	8,552	513 13
Nash.	7,905	474 30
New Hanover,	14,236	854 16
Northampton, Duslow,	10,731	643 36
Irange,	7.040 14,954	422 40
Pasquotank,	7,708	897 42
Perquimaus,	6,030	462 48
Person,	8,825	361 80 529 50
Pitt,	10,745	644 70
Polk,	111122	014 10
Randolph,	15,167	916 56
Richmond.	7,936	476 16
Robeson,	11,080	664 80
Rockingham,	12,363	741 78
Rowan,	12,329	739 74
Rutherford, Sampson,	12,398	743 28
Stanly,	12,311 6.348	738 66
Stokes,	8,490	380 88
Surry,	8,132	509 40 487 92
fyrrel,	4.452	267 12
Jaion,	9,258	555 48
Wake,	21,123	1267 38
Warren,	10,366	621 96
Washington,	4,780	286 80
Watauga,	3.348	200 00

10,317

11,642

6.754

9,511

8,068

752,542

FEDERAL TROOPS IN THE FIELD. -It is to ted that the force of Federal troops now in ten at the different points, which may be considered seats of war, amounts to about 95,000, and w does not include the men in the various tan whose location is not yet decided upon. force is stationed and commanded as follows

Commander. No. 4 Location. Washington, &c......Brig. Gen. Mansfield Baltimore, &c Brig. Gen. Cadwallader

The South has equally as large a number in the

Bishop Otey, of Tennessee, has written letter to Seward, which we find in the Menni Appeal, appealing to him to stop the war appreciate the good Bishop's motives, but we is his labor is in vain.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

The law which went into operation on the first at the rate of five cents per letter, weighing not an than half an ounce, for any distance not exceeding h hundred miles, and five cents additional for every ounce or fraction of an ounce; over five hundred all double these rates. Advertised letters will be chan-A steamer on Tuesday attacked our battery at two cents in addition to the regular postage. All the will be charged two cents; newspapers, circulan, w other printed matter, placed in the office for delice only, will be charged one cent. The postage on week ly newspapers within the Confederate States will i ten cents per quarter; for a paper published six tine per week, six times that amount, and for other pale published quarterly or bi-monthly will be charged to cents per ounce. Transient newspapers, pamphis periodicals, engravings, &c, not exceeding three outer Later advices state that the Brooklyn was taken in weight, and published within the Confederate State two cents. For all matter coming from beyond the Confederate States double postage will be charge Publishers of newspapers are entitled to send and a ceive from their respective offices of publication es copy of each publication free of postage.

B. R. SMITH & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO J. B. F. BOONE,) WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

> BOOTS SHOES.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

March 26, 1861.

BOOT AND SHOE MPORIUM

Charlotte, N. C.

R. SMITH & CO. ARE receiving a choice stock of Boots and Shored the best quality (warranted) which they will sell a LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

March 26th, 1861. tf BARLEY WANTED.

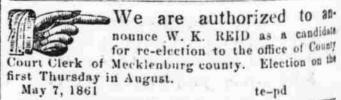
I want to purchase, immediately, 2 or 300 bushelid BARLEY, for which the highest market price will be MARTIN MUNZLER Charlotte, May 28, 1861.

NOTICE.

HAVE received the Tax-Lists for the year 1860, and hold them ready for inspection, and request infermation of any failure by persons not making their neturns according to law. I will also recieve Taxes du on said Lists, for which purpose I will attend at the usual Muster Grounds on the days mentioned in the following table, to which table the names of the person to take the returns of Taxable Property for the yest 1861 are added :

Dennis', A C Flow, J P. July 2d, Robert McEwen, J.P. Morning Star, William Rea, J P. Providence, James Hannegan, J P. Steel Creek. Moses N Hart, J P. Thomas B Price, J P. Berryhill's. William Means, J P. Norment's Store, R B Monteith, J P. Long Creek, Lemly's, " 12th R F Blythe, J P. E B D Sloan, J P. Deweese's, " 13th R L Dearmond, J P. Mallard Creek, J Sample Davis, J P. Harrisburg, " 18th Crab Orchard,

Charlotte, week of July court, W J Hayes, J P. The necessities of the times require that every take payer punctually attend the above appointments, prepared to settle his taxes promptly—therefore begin now to lay up money sufficient to pay your taxes on the days W. W. GRIER, Sheriff Mecklenburg County. May 28, 1861.



200 88

619 05

698 52

405 28

570 66

484 08

65-Gt

\$45,212 58

for re-election to the office of County Court Clerk of Mecklenburg county. Election on in We are requested to an nounce J. B. KERR as a candidate for nounce J. B. KERR as a candidate for re-election to the office of Superist

Court Clerk of Mecklenburg county. May 14, 1861. "To our Customers."

We would say to our prompt-paying customers Continue the Credit Business, And, to enable us to do so, we MUST have

CASH SETTLEMENT OF ALL PRIOR CLAIMS. This becomes necessary as we cannot now purchase without the money. Should we hereafter have to adopt the Cash System, our customers may know their want of promptaces

forced us to do so. FISHER & BURROUGHS. May 21, 1861.

State of N. Carolina, Mecklenburg Co. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions-April Term, 1861 Jefferson Berryhill and others, vs. Thomas P. Bettf. hill and others. Devisavit vel. non.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants in this case, Thos P Berryhill and wife C76 thia M., John N Todd, Shadrick Lentile and wife Mary David Emberson and wife Adaline, James Emberson and wife Esther, and the heirs at law of Susan Bakti, dec'd, are not residents of North Carolina, but reside beyond the limits thereof; it is therefore ordered by said Court that publication be made in the Western Democrat, a newspaper published in the town of Charlotte in said county, in conformity to law, notifying said defendants to be and appear before the Justices of out Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the next Court to be held for said county, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the first Monday in July next, then and there to see proceedings in this case, and to make themselve parties to said issue if they shall think proper to do so. Witness, W. K. Reid, Clerk of our said Court at offer the 4th Monday of April, 1861, and the 85th year of

American Independence.

W. K. REID, Clerk.