

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.

On the 31st, Mr Holden introduced a resolution that a committee of ten be appointed to prepare and report an ordinance providing for the election of ten delegates to the Confederate Congress by the people, one from each Congressional District and two from the State at large.

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On the 1st inst., Mr Rufin offered a resolution which was adopted, to raise a special committee to inquire whether the Constitution should not be amended as to require that all bills shall be read three several times on three several days before they become law.

On Monday the 8th, Mr Osborne offered a resolution directing inquiry to be made as to the expediency of amending the Constitution so as to require the Legislature to meet annually, holding elections annually, and fixing a period for each session.

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, Thurston and Gilmer.

By Mr Hicks, a resolution of inquiry, that no person under the age of 25 shall hold a seat in the 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 be elected every year and the entire body be changed every four years; and to reduce the number of the House of Commons to 100.

Mr Graham 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, yeas 59, nays 53.

On Wednesday, June 5th, Mr Jno. L. Holmes, delegate from New Hanover, proposed and took his seat. Mr Stewart's resolution offered yesterday, that no member shall be allowed to speak more than twenty minutes on any question until after the adoption of the permanent Constitution of the Confederate States of America, and the election of delegates to the Confederate Congress, resulted, yeas 50, nays 50.

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS IN SUPPORT OF THE WAR.

We published the other day, a patriotic call of Gov. Brown, of Georgia, upon the people of that great State for voluntary contributions for the support of the war.

The Southern papers bring us advices of another proposition to the people for supplying the funds requisite for the war. It is known that the Confederate Congress has authorized loans of sixty-five millions in the aggregate, for the expenses of the war and of the Government.

The ten per cent. export duty on cotton would certainly produce a surplus over and above the amount needed to provide for the fifteen million loan. But the Confederate Government have thought it prudent not to rely on that duty to give credit to the new loan that has been since authorized, of fifty millions.

A very simple process has been adopted by which to effect this object. It is this, to call upon our planters and farmers to subscribe to the loan, and to pay their subscriptions, not in money, which they have not, but in crops, which they have.

But it is expected that the greater portion of these contributions will be by cotton planters, and thus the Government will be put in possession of a staple which would enable it to treat advantageously with European capitalists and Governments.

Col. John B. Lamar, of this city, subscribes 800 bales of cotton to this loan, Benj. Lockett 800 bales, T. R. Bloom 50, and L. N. Whittle one half his cotton crop, whatever it may be.

GOOD SIGNS.—In the State of New York there are fifty papers opposed to Lincoln's Army invading the South. In Ohio there are fourteen papers which in despite of mob law and threats of violence, have come out in opposition to Lincoln's war policy.

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 States.

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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 adoption of one to postpone till the 20th of August, and the other to submit to a vote of the people.

DEPREDACTIONS BY THE ENEMY.

Wherever the Lincolnites have landed on Virginia soil, they have committed the grossest outrages 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.

At Newport News they commenced on the farm of Wm. Smith, which they left a complete wreck. He had a fine field of wheat besides a number of truck crops. These the scoundrels completely devastated, besides stealing and shooting down the poultry which they found ranging about the farm.

The families residing on this range of farms had generally moved off to the interior, and thus avoided the insults and infamous treatment of the barbaric enemy. The woods back of Hampton were for several days filled with the fugitive families from the village.

It is said that at least 300 slaves belonging to Elizabeth City county have been taken to Fort Monroe. Some of the owners went with a flag of truce to request their return, but the demand was refused.

When the vandals occupied Hampton they went to the store of Mr Lattimer and demanded possession. Mr Lattimer replied that they might have his goods at a fair value. They swore they would have them and not pay a cent, and an officer drew his sword and slapped Lattimer in the face with it.

A gentleman named Morrow was captured with a uniform on. He was stripped naked and marched through the streets of Hampton and then carried to the Fort as a prisoner.

Can such things be done in this enlightened age and not rise to boiling heat the blood of every southerner? Will not every man who can shoulder his musket and help drive back the villains from Virginia soil?

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.

They took an old doctor of our town prisoner. They even took his pocket knife from him, but in consideration of his decrepitude and age released him after two hours detention.

THE FIGHT AT AQUA CREEK.—In an extra of the Fredericksburg Herald we find the following in relation to the fight at Aqua 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."

CORRESPONDENCE EXTRAORDINARY.—TOOMBS vs. SCOTT.—Recently, a gentleman from Washington, on a visit to Montgomery, brought Secretary Toombs a verbal message from Gen. Scott to quit his rebel nonsense; that the Government would start out the South before harvest, if they did not choose to kill them off.

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.
Reg. Quar. Master—W. S. Guy.
Ry. Commissary—Thos. Cain.
COMPANIES.
1. Yanceyville Grays, Capt. Graves.
2. Randleburg Rifles, Capt. Erwin.
3. Milton Blues, Capt. Mitchell.
4. Lenoir Grays, Capt. Hambrick.
5. Alamance Regulators, Capt. Ruffin.
6. Davie Grays, Capt. Clement.
7. Edgecombe Rifles, Capt. Hyman.
8. Rockingham Guards, Capt. Seales.
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—Janus Daniel.
Lieut. Colonel—Geo. P. Lovejoy.
Major—Paul R. Faison.
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 Grays, Capt. Fairbault.
6. Rough and Ready Guards, Capt. Vance.
7. Reid Guards, Capt. Slade.
8. Stanley Marksmen, Capt. Anderson.
9. Lexington Wild Cats, Capt. Hargrova.
10. Raleigh Rifles, Capt. Harrison.

The Dallas and King's Mountain Railroad.—Agreeably to notice, Edward Whitesides, Lawson Wilson, Moses H. Rhine, Jacob Fronberger, 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 Railroad Company met in the town of Dallas, on Saturday the 1st day of June, 1861, and on motion of J. F. Pegram, Esq., Samuel Jarret, Esq., was appointed Treasurer, who gave bond as required by the Act of the Assembly.

J. H. White and J. Fronberger being appointed a committee to ascertain what amount of stock had been subscribed, reported that the sum of fifty 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 forward and paid the first installment of five per cent. on their subscriptions.

On motion of J. H. White, Lawson Wilson and J. G. Lewis were appointed delegates to represent our Company in a meeting of the Commissioners of the King's Mountain Railroad Company, to be 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 turning out the various kinds of writing paper—"Commercial Note," "Letter," "Cap," and "Flat Cap"—ruled and unruled, blue and white. We have a specimen of their "Cap," which is very good. They have large orders on hand, and are driving their business right ahead.

GEN. BEAUREGARD.—By the following extracts of a letter to the Richmond Examiner, we learn that Gen. Beauregard has taken command of the South Carolina Volunteers and Virginians at Manassas: 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 leader, who would not yield an inch to the foe, but would fight him, no matter at what odds.

MUSKETS VS. RIFLES.—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.

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 borne for the common good."

PRIZES.—A correspondent of the Petersburg Express, says: "That our troops, stationed at Cape Hatteras, lately captured the brig Lydia Frances, of Bridgeport, Conn., and a barque; the former loaded with sugar and mahogany logs; the latter with hard, flour and white pine, all of which 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 that 100,000 troops in Virginia—20,000 of whom are at Harper's Ferry. It was thought the student was sent here to deceive the Government relative to the Southern strength.

Several members of the Maryland Legislature recently visited Richmond—doubtless to confer with the Confederate authorities.

Trustworthy information indicates that Southern troops 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, Barbours 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, was killed and fifteen of the Southern forces. Later 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.

A steamer on Tuesday attacked our battery at Pig's Point, at the mouth of Nansemond river, 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 succeeded to such a degree that her guns could not be made to bear on anything. He further reports that the inhabitants were alive in preparation for relieving the Brooklyn and placing her under Confederate attention.

Later advices state that the Brooklyn was taken as a prize by a Confederate steamer.

ALEXANDRIA, June 2.—A majority of our citizens continue strong in the secession feeling. At 9:30 every evening the citizens are all required to be in their dwellings. After this hour the city is gloomy in the extreme. Wilcox, a Virginian by birth, is endeavoring to ingratiate himself in the favor of the Alexandrians.

LOUISVILLE, June 5.—Sumter Anderson is sick, and will probably not report for duty for sometime.

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.

Table with columns: County, Fed. Population, Spring Distribution. Lists counties from Alamance to Yadley with corresponding population and distribution amounts.

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

- Location. Commander.
South side of Potomac... Brig. Gen. McDowell.
Washington, &c... Brig. Gen. Mansfield.
Fortress Monroe... Maj. Gen. Butler.
Penn'a. West... Maj. Gen. R. E. Lee.
Cincinnati & West Va... Maj. Gen. McClellan.
Cairo and vicinity... Brig. Gen. Prentiss.
Baltimore, &c... Brig. Gen. Cadwallader.
Philadelphia, &c... Maj. Gen. Patterson.

Total. The South has equally as large a number in the field.

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

RATES OF POSTAGE.

The law which went into operation on the 1st of June, requires prepayment in money until the amount of stamps and stamped envelopes can be procured at the rate of five cents per letter, weighing not more than half an ounce, for any distance not exceeding one hundred miles, and five cents additional for every hundred or fraction of an ounce; over five hundred miles double these rates. Advertiser letters will be charged two cents in addition to the regular postage.

B. R. SMITH & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO J. B. F. BOONE.) WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES, Leather, Calf-Kins and Shoe-Findings, CHARLOTTE, N. C. March 26, 1861.

BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM, Charlotte, N. C. B. R. SMITH & CO., ARE receiving a choice stock of Boots and Shoes of the best quality (warranted) which they will sell at LOW PRICES FOR CASH. March 26th, 1861.

BARLEY WANTED. I want to purchase, immediately, 2 or 300 bushels BARLEY, for which the highest price will be given. Apply to MARTIN MUSZLER, Charlotte, May 28, 1861.

NOTICE. I HAVE received the Tax-Lists for the year 1860, and hold them ready for inspection, and request information of any failure by persons not making their returns according to law. I will also receive Tax-Lists 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 persons to take the returns of Taxable Property for the year 1861 are added:

Table with columns: Name, Date, Location. Lists names like Dennis, Morning Star, Providence, etc. with dates and locations.

THE NECESSITIES of the times require that every taxpayer 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 above appointed. W. W. GRIDER, Sheriff Mecklenburg County, May 28, 1861.

WE are requested to announce W. K. REID as a candidate for re-election to the office of County Clerk of Mecklenburg county. Election on the first Thursday in August. May 7, 1861.

WE are requested to announce J. B. KERR as a candidate for re-election to the office of Superior Court Clerk of Mecklenburg county. May 14, 1861.

"To our Customers." We would say to our prompt-paying customers that we propose to Continue the Credit Business, And, to enable us to do so, we MUST have a 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 promptness 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. Berryhill and others. Deceased vel. non.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants in this case, Thos P Berryhill and wife Cynthia M. John N Todd, Shadrack Lentile and wife Mary, David Emberson and wife Adaline, James Emberson and wife Esther, and the heirs at law of Susan Emberson, 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 said Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the next term 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 themselves parties to said issue if they shall think proper to do so. Witness, W. K. Reid, Clerk of our said Court at office the 4th Monday of April, 1861, and the 65th year of American Independence. W. K. REID, Clerk.