FOR THE REGISTER. THE NORTH CAROLINA VOLUNTEERS. BY & DAUGHTER OF THE OLD NORTHISTATE. With scoreful smile and taunting word. The low and brutal Yankee herd, inare invade the free. And will we to the lawless, bow-

With faltering hearts, like cowards bow ! Let them some and see. And dare they think that we will stand, ad see this broad and hallowed land, For which our fathers' blod ; This free, this goodly, beautions hand, E'er grasped by their relentless hand, fir profamed by their tread ?

Oh ! hurry to the Borders, boy's, And drive the Yankees' back ; . Throw red-hot, booming shot, boys, Into the greedy pack. And let the low-born hirelings know What 'tis to meet a Southern foe-A gallant foe ! a free-born foe ! Yes, lot the low-born hirelings know What "tis to meet a Southern foe.

Away ! your mothers hid you go To meet the coward, dastard foe, Who dare insult the brave. With swelling heart and streaming eye. Proudly they say, conquer or lie Bless'd in a free-man's grave. Your gentle sisters hid you fight For Truth, for Liberty, for Right Fight, though you find a grave. Better to shed above your hier, The sad, explting, bitter tear. Than have you live a slave.

Then hurry to the Borders, boy's, &c.

"There's not a lass in all the land, Who could bestow her tiny hand Upen a coward base. Then let love be a motive power, Love hasten on the blessed hour, When tyranny shall coase. Frail, gentle mothers hid you fight, Sweet sisters say, defend the right, Ne'er shrink, cries Lady love. Then bend not to the tyrants sway, Fearlessly speed your onward way, With trust in God above.

Then hurry to the Borders, boys! de.

Me thinks I see a vision fair, With beaming eye and conqueror's air, Come back, the True, the Brave: And stirring music thrills the sir, Victorious swords are glancing there, Triumphant banners wave. And mothers glad, and childron sweet. And faltering age, and woman meek, All bend before the free. Then who would act the traitors part Who own the faltering coward heart? "Let him turn and flee." Then hurry to the Borders, boys', Ac.

From the Memphis Appeal. MILITARY STRENGTH OF THE SOUTH. been taught us, fortunately, by her own faunticism.

The South, in an emergency such as the present may prore, can rely upon a military roll nearly equal to that which is given her by the consus of 1850. What is that? We shall not shon forget it. The South, in an emergen 850. What is that? Below will be found tables that may be impli citly relied upon, if any reliance may be placed upon our census reports of 1850; and the fanatics of the North would best learn a lesson from them rather than from the sad teachings of a dear experience. The tables show the white male popu-lation of the fourteen slave states. between the ages of 15 and 50, as found in the census report of 1860, assuming the ratio of increase from 1850 to 1860 to be the same as from 1840 to 1850.

Number of white males in the fourteen slave States, between fifteen and fifty years of age:

the second of	In 1850.	In 18
faryland,	100,000	130,
lirginia,	210,000	250
North Carolina,	125,000	145,
outh Carolina,	85,000	70,
leorgia,	120,000	150,
lorida,	10,000	-20,
labams,	100,000	130,
tississippi,	70,000	130,
ouisians.	90,000	145,
exas,	40,000	80,
rkansa-,	40,000	70,
ennessee,	170,000	200,
entucky,	180,000	230,
limouri,'	150,000	280,
编制和中国公	1,470,000	2,030,
lere is a fighting p		and the second second

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people between the age of lifteen and fifty; and it is idle and absurd to talk or to think about conquering them. They are not shop-keepers, tail-ors, factory men, button makers, etc., but they are all used to handling the rifle and shot gun from the age of ten. When such men are conquered, they will be like Taylor at Beuna Vista. They will never know it and must be conquered

Thus much for our cause, our determination and our strength. Our enemies may well believe that time will not weaken them. Necessity is often a rude, but sometimes a kind master; and this difficulty with the North will teach the South to rely upon her own resources. Up to 1840, Tennersee and Kentucky ranked first and second as the grain and mest States of the Union; and they are not now far behind any. They still rank above all others in mules and horses. The South can raise ten bushels of grain where she needs one; and henceforth she will do it. In feeding her people, she is equal to any and every emergen-cy; and the great North west, which has always Moore found her the best customer, need no longer count upon her as a bayer. When six or soven millions of people withdraw their trade from the States of the Ohio valley and rely upon themselves, that valley must soon feel the damaging effects of The Convention then proceeded to the election such a movement; for they have but little to sell but the products of agriculture. Not so with the South; she not only becomes thus independent of her enemy, but she still retains the command of the commerce of the world in raising the great articles of our export wealth-cotton, tohacco, sugar and rice. In brief, while the South is supporting herself at home, she knows that Europe must have her great staples of export: while the North, in losing her best customers, is conscious that she cannot supply their place. As all this may be said of the agricultural re-sources of the two sections, it may be also said of their mineral and mechanical resources. The

Wake, were appointed Door-keepers. Mr. Venable then renewed his motion to oper the deliberations of Convention with prayer, which like this, our people will not call out all their in-ventive talent and ingenuity, and turn them to Rev. J. W. Tuci Rev. J. W. Tucker, of the Methodist Episcopal most valuable account. The evidence of this Church South, then by invitation, offered a most

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE CONVENTION. FIRST DAY.

Passage of the Ordinance of Secession Unanimously !

ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

MONDAY, May 20th, 1861. The Delegates elect assembled in the Commons Hati of the Capitol at 11 o'clock. Hon. Ass Biggs, delegate from the county of Martin, called the Convention to order, and proposed that a committee of three consisting of Messrs. Venable of Granville, Speed of Pasquo-tank and Woodfin of Buncombe, be appointed to

inspect and receive the oredentials of the Delerates, and the proposition was agreed to. The committee reported one hundred and twelve delegates present, with properly authenticated cer-tificates.

Whereupon, Mr. Walter F. Leake, of Rich-mond, nominated Hon. Weldon N. Edwards of Warren, for President of the Convention.

Mr. Badger added to the nomination the Hon Wm. A. Graham of Orange, and the Convention proceeded to vote viva voce, the above committee cting as tellers. The result was announced as follows: 112 votes cast, of which Mr. Edwards reeived 65 votes, and Mr. Graham, 47.

Mr. Edwards having been declared duly elect-ed, was conducted to the chair by Messrs. Leake and Badger, and returned his thanks in an eloquent and patriotic address.

At the conclusion of Mr. Edwards' remarks, Mr. Badger presented a paper which he desired to be read

Mr. Venable suggested that the Convention now be opened with prayer. Mr. Osborne thought the organization of the

Convention should be completed at once, and pro-ceeded to nominate for Principal Clerk, Mr. Walter L. Steele of Richmond. Mr. Reid moved that two tellers be appointed

to superintend the election. Mr. Barnes moved that Mr. Steele be appointed Principal Clerk and Mr. L. C. Edwards, of Granville, assistant. The President decided the motion out of order,

the convention having agreed to go into the elec-tion of Principal Clerk. Mr. Barnes moved to reconsider the decision of the Convention to go into the election of Princi-

pal Clerk, and the motion did not prevail. Mr. Battle, of Wake, then nominated J. Messrs. Winslow and Thompson, of Wayne were appointed tellers to superintend the election and the Convention then proceed to vote rive roce, and resulted in the election of Mr. Steele.

of Assistant Clerk. Mr. Reid nominated Mr. J. A. Engelhard, o Edgecombe; Mr. Venable nominated Dr.S. A. Williams, of Granville; Mr. Miller nominated Mr. J. A. Fox, of Mecklenburg; Mr. Barnes nominated Mr. L. C. Edwards, of Granville; and Mr. Brown nominated Mr. M. H. Pinnix of Cas-

well; subsequently the latter nomination was withdrawn. Messrs. Miller and Barnes, were appointed as tellers to superintend the election, who reported

Mr. Edwards duly elected. On motion of Mr. Biggs, Mr. Page, of Ran-lolph, Mr. Lovell, of Surry, and J. C. Moore, of best coal, lead, and iron mines, are in Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri and Arkansas; and it would be adle to suppose that, in an issue

Mr. Osborn desired to be informed what the position of the business was before the Conven-tion. He thought that the amendment of Mr. Dick to Mr. Badger's resolution to be the first question under consideration--but requested Mr. Dick to withdraw his amendment and present it

as a distinct proposition. Mr. Dick withdrew it with the understanding that he should present it and have a vote taken thereon at some early period.

The question then recurred upon Mr. Craige's Mr. Biggs said that a question of such great importance ought not to be decided by a simple

vote of ayes and nays. He supposed that every Delegate desired to have his vote on it recorded upon the Journal. Mr. Graham thought that the Convention might adopt the rules of the House of Commons by which a call for the yeas and nays might be rdered-and submitted a motion to that effect.

Mr. Biggs said he hoped the gentleman would except in his motion that rule which required any bill to be read three several times on different days.

The suggestion was adopted by Mr. G. Mr. Reid thought without adopting the rules the yeas and nays might be demanded by unanimous consent.

Mr. Satterthwaite concurred in the opinion of Mr. Reid and moved that the yeas and nays on the substitute be taken by general consent. The suggestion was agreed to and all pending business was suspended and the yeas and nays were ordered on Mr. Craige's substitute.

Mr. Badger obtained the floor and spoke in defence of his resolution at some length. The reporter hopes to be able to obtain a synopsis of

Mr. B's remarks hereafter. Mr. Craige replied in defence of his resolution He thought it would be better that a simple ordinance of secession should be passed now. He offered the substitute because Mr. Badger's reso-

lutions while they embrace many and strong reasons, they did not set forth all the reasons for a separation. They did not seem to intimate that cause existed for the separation prior to the proclamation of Lincoln issued on the 16th of April, while there were many members of the convention who believed that causes did exist for a separation prior to that time. Therefore, while many would lissent from the views of the preamble of Mr. B's resolutions, they could all concur in a simple

leclaration of secession contained in his substi-

Mr. Ruffin said that difficulties might exist in he minds of members in voting for either of the ordinances. He thought that reasons for a sep-aration should be set forth in the ordinance, but was not prepared to accept those in the preamble of Mr. B. without amendments.

There were many and strong reasons for a se aration that were not set forth in the preamble He would therefore more to lay both the propositions on the table for the purpose of introducing resolution ssimply declaring the state of N. C. out of the old Federal Union-and for the appointment of a committee to frame and present to the convention a formal declaration f secession, setting forth the reasons for such enaration.

The yeas and nays were ordered upon the res lution of Mr. Ruffin and resulted .- yeas 44, nay

Mr. Ferebee called for a division of the question and the question being put upon striking out, resulted in the affirmative. Yeas 72, nays 39. The question then recurred on the adoption of Mr. Craige's substitute.

The substitute was read. Mr. Ruffin objected to that part of the ordi-

nance which repeals the action of the convention of 1789 adopting the Federal Constitution. He thought we did not go out of the Union by virtue of any such repeal, we had no constitutional right technically to repeal that ordinance, but we that that portion of the substitute which repealed the ordinance of 1789 be stricken out. Music. Mr. Venable said there was no necessity for striking out. He claimed the right to repeal the ordinance and also to go out of the Urion simply because we willed it. Both the clauses might be retained. The question then recurring on the proposition f Mr. Ruffin to strike out, he withdrew it. Mr. Graham renewed it. Mr. Ashe domanded the yeas and nays, year 7-nays 65; so the motion to strike out didnot rovail



4, 5876: The First Regiments of Volunteers of this State have been formed into the 1st Brigade of Missouri Volunteers. Capt. Lyon has been elected Brig. Gen'l Commanding, and has accepted the com-mand by authority of the President. Emmet McDonald, Captain of the Mounted Rifles, has refused to swear allegiance to the United States, or accept his release on parole, and he is still confined at the Arsenal as a prisoner of war. An application has been made to Judge Treat of the Circuit Court for a writ of habeas corpus and

his decision is anxiously looked for. The following arms, in addition to those already enumerated, were seized at Camp Jackson : three 32-pounders, a large quantity of balls and bombs, several pieces of artillery, twelve hundred rifles of the late model, six brass field pieces, six brass six inch mortars, one ten-inch iron mortar, three six-inch iron cannon, several chests of new mus-kets, five boxes of canister shot, ninety-six teninch, and three hundred six-inch shells, twentyfive kegs of powder, and a large number of mus-ket stocks and barrels, between thirty and forty horses, and a considerable quantity of camp tools. The number of prisoners taken to the Arsenal was 639 privates and 50 officers.

The principal arms taken from Camp Jackson were four large-sized howitzers, two ten inch mortars, a large number of ten inch shells ready charged, some 5,000 United States muskets, supported to be a portion of those taken from the Baton Rouge Arsenal.

The city is now quiet, and the highest hopes are entertained that no further disturbance will occur.

Twenty-two persons are known to have been killed at Camp Jackson.

Three of these soldiers belonged to the Southwest expedition, and were going as prisoners captured at Camp Jackson.

Gen. Harney publishes an address to the peo-ple of the State, in which he says the military bill recently passed by the LegislAture is an in-direct Socession Ordinance, unconstitutional, and ought not to be upheld by good citizens. He says that whatever may be the termination of the present condition of things in respect to the Cotton States, Missouri must share the destiny of the Union, and all the power of the Government will be exerted to maintain her position.

The General says, "whilst disclaiming all desire or intention to interfere with the prerogative of the State of Missouri, or with the functions

of its Executive, yet I regard it my plain path of duty to express to the people of Missouri, in respectful but decided language, that within the field and scope of my command the supreme law of the land must and shall be maintained, and no subterfuges whatever, in forms of legislative acts or otherwise, can be permitted to harass or

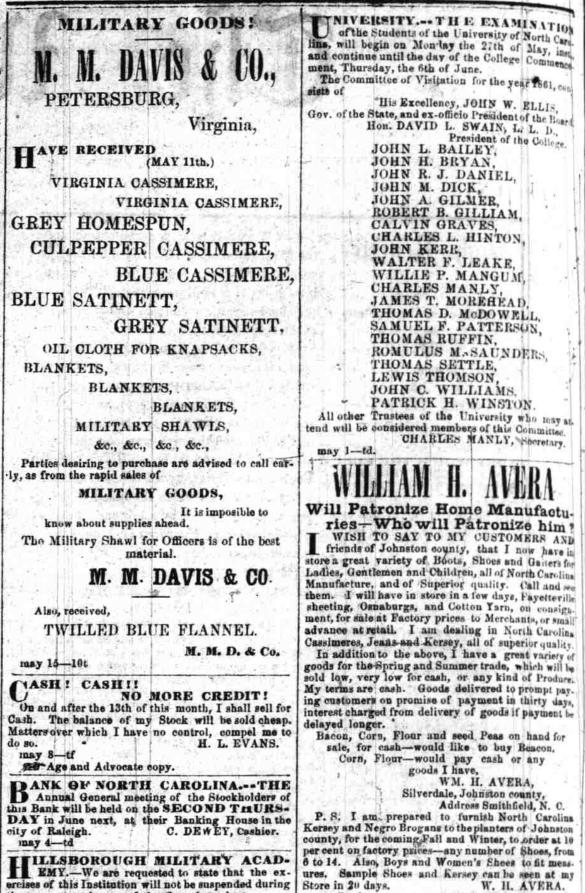
oppress the good and law-abiding people of Missouri.' OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.

LITERARY SCHOOL.

THIS SCHOOL COMPRISES EIGHT PERMA. NENTLY organized classes, whose studies com-mence with the alphabet and are continued in the Elementary Branches, Mathematics, Languages, English Literature, Natural Sciences, and Moral Philosophy, notil the minds of the Students are properly trained or the duties of life. The investigations and discussions are thorough and comprehensive. Necessary apparatus is freely supplied. The Libraries and Cab-inets embrace rare and extensive collections.

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ures. Sample Shoes and Kersey can be seen at my Store in 20 days. W. H. AVERA may 1-2m Mr. C. Christian Advocate copy 4 times ICE! ICE!! ICE! SELL MY GOODS FOR CASH! I DON'T do a Credit Business! Therefore I hope every person that sees this advertisement will not ask me for CREDIT--because I am not able to do a credit business; and have to pay CASH myself. Best quality of Rockland Lake Ice THE SUBSCRIBER CONTINUES HIS SUP-I have called on every person that owes me a DOL-LAR, and have not been able to collect the first CENT. I wish you would call on some one that is PLY of ICE and is prepared to furnish his cus-tomers and the public generally with J. B. FRANKLIN. PURE ICE!

He will deliver ICE at his Ice House daily, from sunrise until 9 o'clock, A. M., (Sundays excepted.) ON Y OL TE Y

EDITORS APPEAL :- The fanatics of the North who seem anxious to enter upon a trial of strength points in the South, men are now industriously danger to be encountered, for danger nover deters balf the military forces of our Southern land. men who are contending in a holy cause. Difficulties however and doubtful results, will be examined by brave as well as by timid men ; and they will pay more regard to a few stern facts than to the ravings or the absurd philosophy of mad men and fools.

No sensible man will question the courage of dreamed of the people of the free States. All men are courageous under some circumstances ; for the instinct which will spring to the defense of family, home and country, is peculiar to no people, but common to all.

The American people are naturally brave .-They spring from fearless races-the Cavalier and Puguenot and the Puritan-the Anglo-Saxon predominating in all. Their political training-especially in the South-inculcates a love of liber-ty; a determination to be controlled only by writen constitutions; and to overthrow even them, when they fail to secure the chief objects of government. Our people are all brave, though that bravery may be, and often is, influenced by sur-rounding circumstances.

If the South were waging a war of aggression against the North ; if she were preparing to in-vade any portion of the country which could be justly claimed as the exclusive domain of the free Sth inst.

ates, then even with all the historic chivalry and determination of Southern men, we might public. count upon discomfiture and defeat. Whenever we should plant our banners upon the soil of a to the Society. State north of the slave States, the act could and would be regarded as an invasion; and, unless lost to all sense of patriotism-unless wearing the

most abject and craven hearts, they would rise up by thousands, and expel us from their pres-ence. If men, they could do nothing less, and if they would not, their women would be unlike

ours, if they did not take the places of their men. As we should expect the people of the North to act upon our invading their soil, so let us seture them will our people act whenever they invade us. Their weak and fanatical President has proclaimed war upon the people of the South. He well knows that the people of the South contem-plate no invasion of the North, and yet he has called for thousands of armed hirelings. None but northern men have responded, and none but northern men will respond to thiscall; and it thus becomes a war of invasion on the part of the North against the South. The world can, and will regard it in no other light, and history will r scord it.

Well, let it come. The South will not be the first to ask for quarter. We have the vast ad-vattage of fighting at home, in defense of rights held very dear, and of wives and children who are dearer still. We shall do battle, surround ed by friends who give us all their sympathy, and who will give us aid and comfort in every possible

The North, on the other hand, will have their troops in the country of an implacable enemy, who will harass them in every conceivable way. The further they penetrate into it, even if they could do so at all, the greater the number of foes they would encounter, the greater the difficulties sur-rounding them at every stop, and the less the probabilities of their ever returning home to tell the story of their invasion. "Extermination" would be the watchword, and every man, wouan, and child of the South would regard it as a

This is the spirit our neighbors of the North must, and will encounter in any invasion of the South, and even if they could number ten men to our one, they would find they could never subjagate a brave people who are contending for their liberties on their own plains and in their own nountains and valleys.

So much for this view of the question, even if re were a weak people. But the South is far stronger in her military

resources than the North conceives her to be .-- is now time for the people of the North to demand We can send to the field an enormous fighting a stay of hostilities. Congress should be imme-

determination is seen in the fact, that at various | solemn and impressive prayer for the support and guidance of the Supreme Dispenser of events, in engaged in casting guns of all sizes, and prepar-ing all the implements of modern warfare. In momentous questions which would be brought be they can win success. We say nothing of the difficulties to be overcome before they can win success. We say nothing of the difficulties and sharp's rifles will be in the hands of A contained they can win success. A communication from the Hon. F. J. Moses, Commissioner from the State of South Carolina, So will it he with furniture, clothing, house was announced by the President, which was read hold goods and utensils which the South now obby the Clerk.

tains from her northern enemies ; and the North. The President appointed Messrs. Venable and when too late, will awaken to the fact, that in Ruffin to wait on Mr. Moses, and invite him to trying to subjugate us she has aroused that spirit among us which will make us really and truty a seat in the convention The committee having discharged their duty ident, while that independence will cost the President on behalf of the Convention wel her vasily more than she ever bargained for or comed the Hon. gentleman, who responded in

quite an appropriate and patriotic style, and pre-sented his credentials with the ordinance of se-The North thinks she has caught us without arms, and places an embargo on their importation. She will, perhaps, learn in due time, that if our ession passed by the Convention of the State of South Carolins, and invited the co-operation of own arsenals can not supply us in time, England can. Cotton commands gold. It will command anything else Europe has to sell. England can-not afford to let four millions of cotton spinners North Carolina therein.

A resolution inviting the Clergy of the City o open the daily sittings of the Convention with orayer, was passed over informally in order that and weavers starve for the want of cotton, merely he committee to prepare rules for the governto gratify Lincoln in his war upon the South ; and the South may rest assured that if she will dement of the Convention might report the same. Mr. Meares suggested that the rules of the Conmand arms instead of gold for a portion of her vention of 1835 be adopted for the government of this body.

Thus, in any and every aspect of the question, Mr. Biggs said he thought there was no necesthe South, in this unnatural contest, has the vansity of adopting rules to-day; the Convention tage ground ; and the North will soon feel and ought to pass an ordinance of secession immedi-SOUTHRON. ately; he was opposed to any delay in this matter. Mr. Craige expressed his concurrence in the remarks of the gentleman who had just taken

MEDICAL CONVENTION. The Medical Society of the State held their his seat. There was perfect unanimity of sentitwelfth annual Convention, at Morganton on the

ment on this suject thoughout the State. He was in favor of making a declaration of independence from the old Federal Union on this day particu-The meeting was every way interesting and instructive, though the number in attendance was larly. He said he had an ordinance of secession which he would present to the Convention. The President decided that the paper introducsmaller than usual-for causes well known to the A number of new members were added

this matter.

Mr. Craige then offered his resolutions as a

LUTION.

AN ORDIANCE

To dissolve the Union between the State of North

Carolina and the other States united with her

under the compact of the Government, entitled

WE, the people of the State of North Carolina

eonvention assembled, do declare and ordain

tation of the United States was ratified and

adopted, and also all acts and parts of acts of the,

the Constitution of the United States.

substitute to those of Mr. Badger :

ed by Mr. Badger (which was an ordinance of Written essays by the following gentlemen were read before the Society :- Drs. Kelley, of separation,) was first in order. Mr. Craige thought that Mr. Badger's resolutions were not regularly before the Convention, but desired that they should be read, and if they expressed his views he would vote for them, but Iredell, Payne, of Davidson, Sharpe, of Davie and

C. Happoldt, of Barke. Dr. Happoldt, of Morganton, explained the lisgnosis of Vernal Asthma, as it annually affected if not, would move his as a substitute. Mr. Badger's resolutions were then read.

Officers for the present year PRESIDENT. DR. J. J. SUMMERELL, Salisbury. VICE PRESIDENTS. Dr. J. M. Happoldt, Morganton " J. B. Hughes, Newbern. " R. L. Psyne, Lexington.

W. R. Sharpe, Davie. SECRETARY.

Dr. W. C. Thomas, Wilmington, TREASURER.

cotton, the srmg will come.

acknowledge it.

Dr. C. W. Graham, Kenansville.

ORATOR. Dr. M. Whitehead, Salisbury

and it is hereby declared and ordained, that the ordinance adopted by the State of North Carolina A resolution to sustain the Medical Journal in the Convention of 1789, whereby the Constiwas passed.

The Board of Medical Examiners met on 6th. Present, Drs." Dickson, President, Johnson, McKee, Tull, Manson, and C. Happoldt ; and the following gentlemen were admitted to

escinded and abrogated. practise Drs. Pearson and Fate, Morganton; Hill of Duplin; Fuller of Person; Scales of Wilkes; Smith of Gaston; Shimoni Scales of Wilkes; Carolina and the other States, under the title of the United States of America, is hereby dissolved, of Gaston; Shimpock of Montgomery Barrier of Cabarrus; Lawing of Mecklenburg and that the State of North Carolina is in full and Gidney of Cleaveland.

The next annual moeting will be held in Will mington, on the 2nd Wednesday in May, 1862. Some COMMON.SENSE LEFT .- The Newark (N.

J.) Evening Journal says, "every Democrat within our knowledge is in favor of the speediest pospeople for ratification. sible termination of the war, by negotiation,

consistent with dignity and honor." And the same paper remarks : The peaceful tone of President Davis' me

Mr. Barnes renewed it. He said he thought to the Southern Congress will put the whole North in a reflective mood. A similar spirit on the part of President Lincoln is only needed to allow the opening of negotiations and a settlement of all that the voice of this convention should go forth as the unanimous expression of the will of the people, and this would be better effected by the discussion on this subject being conducted with pending difficulties upon some amicable basis. It closed doors.

Mr. Reid said he differed from the gentleman who had just spoken, relative to the propriety of

dependent people.

The question was then taken directly on the substitute of Mr. Craige, and unanimously adopted-115 voting.

Mr. Leake, of Richmond, then called for "three heers for the State of South Carolina the noblest Roman of them all," which were heartily given. Mr. Smith. of Hallfax, moved that a committee on credentials be appointed which was adopted and the chair appointed Messrs. Howard, Thorn ton, Barnes, Battle, of Wake, and Biggs.

Mr. Rayner moved that the Ordinance of Se cession just passed be enrolled upon parchment so as to be ready for the signature of the mempers of the Convention at 12 o'clock to-morrow. The motion was amended by the appointment of a committee to have the Ordinance properly enrolled and presented for signature as soon as practicable. The committee consists of Messrs Barnes, Rayner, Venable, Ruffin and Craige: Mr. Barnes presented papers concerning the contested election in Halifax, which were referred

to the Committee on Credentials. On motion, a committee consisting of Messrs

Reid, Graham. Meares, Gilmer and Biggs were appointed to prepare rules for the government of the Convention.

Mr. Meares introduced an ordinance providing for the adoption of the provisional Government of the Confederate States of America, and the same was read.

BY MR. MEARES OF BRUNSWICK. AN ORDINANCE

Mr. Rayner suggested the propriety of the pro-To ratify the Constitution of the Provisional Govsecret session. No action however was taken in ernment of the Confederate States of America. WE, the people of North Carolina in Conven-tion assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, that the State of MR. CRAIG'S SUBSTITUTE TO MR. BADGER'S RESO-North Carolina does hereby assent to and ratify the " Constitution of the Provisional government

of the Confederate States of America," adopted at Montgomery in the State of Alabama on the eighth day of February, A. D. 1861, by the Con-vention of Delegates from the States of South Carolica, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, and that North Carolina will enter States. into the Federal Association of States upon the terms therein proposed when admitted by the Congress or any competent authority of the Confederate States.

Done at Raleigh the twentieth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one,

General Assembly ratifying and adopting amend-ments to the said Convention, are hereby repealed The following amendment was offered by Mr. Dick of Guilford to the ordinance of secession in-We do further declare and ordain that the troduced by Mr. Badger, but withdrawn and afterwards offered as an amendment to the ordinance Union now subsisting between the State of North introduced by Mr. Meares adopting the Provis-ional Constitution of the Confederate States : "And this ordinance to be in full force and effect when ratified by the legal voters of this possession and exercise of all those rights of sov-State, at an election hereafter to be held, the day and manner of holding said election to be fixed reignty which belong and appertain to a free and and provided for by this convention. Mr. Dick offered an amendment to Mr. Bad-

ger's resolutions, to submit the ordinance to the Mr. Graham moved that the Convention now

adjourn. Not adopted. Mr. Ashe demanded the yeas and nays-yeas Mr. Rayner then moved that the consideration of the resolutions, and amendments be conducted in secret session, but at the suggestion of gentle-men withdrew the motion. 39, nays 65.

The question then arose on Mr. Mears' resolu-

Mr. Dick then moved the following amendment, and the question at once recurring upon its doption.

The yeas and nays were demanded. Not adopted. Yeas 34, nays 73. The vote was then taker on Meares' resolution, and it was unanimously cdopted.

Mr. Ve

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Wax Work, (materials included.) Embroidery, (materials included.) Music, (instrument furnished,) Board, (washing included,)

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xperienced and thoroughly qualified teachers give beir entire time to their respective departments. Extra charges and needless expenses are strictly pro hibited—necessary purchases are made by the teachers Picayune pedlars are not allowed to enter the premises,

and no pocket money is required. Oxford is situated on the healthy hills of Granville, 12 miles from the Raleign and Gaston Railroad, and is connected with Henderson Station by a line of daily

nual commencement on the last Thursday in May.

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Carolina

sition.

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Students are received for one or more sessions .-

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History United States, English Grammar, Geography

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do 30.

may 4-tf

able to credit. ap'l 17-tf

tion given.

feb 13-sw9m

TICKETS Can be had at the store of the Subscriber on Ea-Front Street, at the Store of Stephen F. Fulford at the NONTINUE TO GIVE PARTICULAR corner of Broad and Middle Streets, at the store of M attention to the Sale of Tobacco, Wheat, Corn, W. H. Sumrell at the corner of Craven and Pollok Cotten, or other country produce, consignments of which are respectfully solicited, and faithful atten-Streets, and at the store of John E. Amyett on South Being connected with the Firm of Donnan & John

Streets, and at the store of John E. Amyett on South Front Street; and in no case will ICE be delivered without his Ticket or the Cash. For the convenience of the citizens of Newbern, he will, from and after the first day of April next, through-out the entire season, deliver ICE at the store of Stephen F. Fulford at the corner of Broad and Middle streets, at the store of M. W. H. Sumrell, corner of ston, Grocers and Commission Merchants, of Peters. bnrg, produce will be sold in either market at the option of the owner. Consignments to Donnan & Co., Richmond, will be forwarded through Petersburg, by Craven and Pollok streets, and at the store of John E. Amyett on South Front Street daily, from survise un-til 9 P. M. (Sundays excepted.) On Sundays from 7 to 9 A. M., and from 12 M, to 1 P. M., at the store of M. W. II. Sumrell, and at the store of John E. Amyett

Prompt attention paid to Orders from oth

NOVELTY IRON WORKS.

RALEIGH, N. C. S. BURNS & F. BATES

PROPRIETORS.

CONTINUE TO MANUFACTURE STEAM EN-GINES, Saw and Grist Mills, Plows, Iron Rail-ing, and overy description of Iron and Brass Castings. Also, Repair all kinds of Machinery. TERMS: Cash on delivery, P. S. We have on hand a large and well assorted State of Ploware high an arge and well assorted

Stock of Plows; which we offer cheap. Also one 18 Horse Power Engine and Boiler, all complete, with

HELIOTROPES AND OTHER BED-DING PLANTS .-- Every variety of this

most fragrant flower for immediate planting, price, from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per dozen. THOMAS CARTER, ap/117_if

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER on the lat of August, my Negro man Jos. Miller.

The said Negro is forty six or seven years of age, dark complexion, five feet nine or ten inches high, weighs about one hundred and sixty or seventy pounds. The said Negro is near-sighted, and very quick spoken. He is a ditcher by trade, and may be passing by the name of John or William Dunson. I will give the

reward of Fifty Dollars for the apprehension and de-

ivery of said Negro or confined in any jail in the State

Raleigh, N. C., September 1, 1860. sept 8-tf.

NSURANCE COMPANY OF THE VAL

LEY OF VIRGINIA, Winchester, Virginia, Capital

\$300,000. Incorporated March, 1852. Charter per-tual. Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid, Fire Losses paid in 8 years to July, 1860, \$538,292.19. Insurance against loss or damage by fire, on as favor-

ble terms as other responsible Companies.

Saw Mill, which we will sell low.

that I can get him again.

WM. L. BENT, Sec'y.

jan 12-waswly

ap'117-tf

A. T. JERKINS.

Newbern, N. C

Raleigh, N. C

A. SORRELL.

JOS. S. CARSON, Pres'

W. S. SIMPSON, Ag't

JENNINGS PIGOTT. ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICITOR OF PATENTS rom 7 to 9 o'clock, A. M. (Late of North Carolina,) HIS ICE-HOUSE

towns and counties.

ap'16-2m

permanently situated at Washington, D. C. where he will attend to Claims against the Governbeing located on an arm of the Railroad at this place ment, and especiall to obtaining Patents for Invenhe will FORWARD ICE to other points in any july 25-waswly*. quantities Free from all extra charges, except pack ages and freights.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS TRADE. SPRING IMPORTATION, 1861. WILLIAM C. JAMES

Would invite the attention of Virginia, North Carlina and Tennessee merchants to his large and vari-

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

the temporary absence of the Superintendent.

DONNAN & CO.,

MASH! CASHI! CASH!!!

D. & J., free of any forwarding charge.

The scholastic year is divided into two sessions. The d stock of English, Irish, Scotch, French, German first opens on the first Monday in July and closes on the last Thursday in November. The second opens on and "merican Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, which i the first Monday in January and closes with the anow complete and ready for examination, feeling con fident that he can and will offer as great inducements to purchasers as any other house in his line, North or South. Many of his Foreign Goods are of his own direct importation, and his American Goods were obained early in the season on the most favorable terms from the various manufactories in this country. I his stock will be found Maryland, Virginia, Nort

Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia Osnaburgs Shirtings and Sheetings, Plaids and Stripes suitabl for Southern Planters and family use - together with great variety of small wares, notions, &c. Cash and strictly prompt six months' buyers, wi find it greatly to their interest to give him a call be

conduct of Col. C. C. Tew, formerly Superinten-dent of the State Military Academy of Columbia, S. C. It is designed to afford an education of the same and it greatly to their purchases. WM. C. JAMES, scientific and practical character as that obtained in the State Military Institutions of Virginia and South No. 105 Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va.

mar 27-tf OAK CITY SAVINGS BANK.

DR. T. D. HOGG, President.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS, Casher. DIRECTORS. Dr. T. D. Hogg, H. S. Smith,

Q. Busbee, This Bank is now receiving deposits, at the Ex-shange Office of John G. Williams & Co. Discount day Tuesday, feb 18-tf. AND FOR SALE .-- I WISH TO SELL A privately a Tract of Land lying near Neuer River, in Wake county, within seven or eight miles of Raleigh, centaining 226 acres, more or less, and adjoining the lands of Willie Riddick, the widow Rogers and others. There are some 40 or 50 acres of woodland, the balance being cleared and in a high state of cultivation. There is a good dwelling house with four rooms and all necessary out houses on the remises. There is also a fine orchard of young aple trees. The tract is well watered, and there is vell in the yard and a spring of as good water as any In the county near the house. Any person wishing to purchase is invited to call and examine the premises. WILLIE S. CLIFTON feb 9-w8m TORTH CAROLINA SHOES .-- A GOOD assortment of Gentlemen's wear and heavy negro trogans, from the Manufactory of Miller & Foster, Chomasville, on sale at their prices. Among them are several varieties suitable for Camp The attention of our Dealers and Farmers are respectfully called to this work, as it will com pare favorably in appearance with any, and will prove far more

erviceable than Yankee Shoes. Orders will be taken for Fall supplies. may 18-tf JAMES M. TOWLES, Ag't.

TERBENAS! VERBENAS!! VERBE.

200 BUSHELS RUFFLED OATS .- ON sale a fine Lot of nicely cleaned Ruffled feb 16-tf JA JAMES M. TOWLES, Ag'L.

VINEGAR ... GENUINE APPLE VINE-GAR, from up the country fop sale at the Farm-

ap'110-tf Petersburg, Va. UPERB DAHLIAS .-- NOW READY A Superb variety of Dahlins, of every shade of co or, at 25 cents each. THOMAS CARTER. ap'l 17-tf Raleigh, N. C. B.C. MANLY, ATTORNEY AT LAW. WILL ATTEND ALL THE COURTS. His office is that recently occupied by J. K. Mar-iot, in the Brick row on Fayetteville Street. MERANIUMS AND PELARGONIUMS. A large supply of the above beautiful belding

in Wake, Chatham and Johnston. ap'l 13-tf plants, price 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen. They are fine plants. THOMAS CARTER, a ap'l 17-tf Related Difference TTENTION VOLUNTEERS. Fresh LOBSTERS. SALMON, PEACHES PINEAPPLES, - 4 STRAWBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES.

mometry, French, Latin, Universal History, Compo Third Year, 3rd Class-Descriptive Geometry. Shades, Shadows and Perspective, Analytical Geome try, Surveying, French, Latin, Rhetoric, History of England, Literature, Drawing, Elocution. Fourth Year, 2nd Class-Dif. and Int. Calculus, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Rhetoric, Logic, Mo-ral Philosophy, Latin, Drawing, Elocution. Fifth Year, 1st Class-Agricultural Chemistry, As-tronomy, Geology, Mineralogy, Civil Engineering, Field Fortification, Ethics, Political Beonomy, Evidences of Christianity, Constitution of the Infantry and Artillery Drill will form a feature of

the who ACADEMIC, YEAR -- BARRACKS.

ACADEMIC, YEAR--BARRACKS. The Academic year will commence on the first Wednesday in February, (Feb. 6, 1861,) and continue without intermission, to the fourth Wednesday in No-vember. The Barracks are arranged with special re-ference to the necessities of a Military Academy. The main building, is 215 feet long and three stories high; another building 190 feet long, contains the mess hall, kitchen, store room, surgeon's office and hospital. TERMS. The charges for the academic year are \$315, for which the academy provides board, fuel, lights, wash-ing, instruction, textbooks, medical attendance and

ing, instruction, textbooks, medical attendance and clothing. For circulars containing full information address COL. C. C. TEW.

dec 5-wif Sup't, H. M. A.



Monuments, Tombs, Headstones.

Marble Mantels and Furniture. WORK FURNISHED AND PUT UP. Designs furnished for Monuments if required.

GEORGE L. WILD.

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