Prayer by Rev. J. W. Tucker, of the Method-Journal of yesterday read and confirmed. Mr. Badger presented additional rules and

an andments to the existing rules for the governof the Convention. Read and laid over one under the rules. The President announced the following com

Committee to enquire into the expediency amending the Constitution so as to restore annual sessions of the General Assembly, and annual election of members:

Me ar : Osborne, Howard, Battle of Wake. Thorre ton and Gilmer Committee on resolution of Mr. Rayner to consider the propriety of the 46th section of the Constitution of the State, concerning the calling of Yeas and Nays in the General Assembly.

Messrs, Rayner, Merritt, Berry, Royster and Hicks. Mr. Ellison moved to take up his resolution in troduced on yest rday, concerning the daily hours of sitting of the Convention.

The motion prevailed and resolution read. On motion of Mr. Ellison 9 (the hour for meeting) was stricken out, and 10 inserted. Mr. Gorrell moved to strike out 1 1-2 (the hour for recess) and insert 2; also to strike out 3 1-2 (the hour for re-assembling) and insert 4. Ac-

cepted by Mr. Ellison. Mr. Jones of Rowan, moved to strike out al after 10 A. M. Not agreed to. The queston was then put upon the resolution as amended, on motion of Mr. Gorrell, and deci-

ded in the affirmative. Yeas 75-Nays 15. Yeas and navs demanded by Mr. Ellison. Wr. Hicks, the following resolution : Resolved. That a committee of five be appointed to enquire into the propriety of so changing the Constitution of this State as to declare that

these who have not reached the age of twenty-one years are ineligible to a seat in the lower branch of the General Assembly, and that those who are, under the age of twenty-five years, are ineligible to a seat in the Senate of the said General As-

Resolved. That the said committee be instructed to prepare and report an ordinance to this Convention subracing the above change. Adopted. Mr. Speed, the following resolution :

Resolved. That the Committee on Constitution al amendments, be instructed to enquire into the expediency of so amending the State Constitution as to reduce the number of the Senate to thirtytwo; and the classification of the same, so as to elect one-third every two years, so that the entire body will be changed every six years, if the election for the House of Commons be held bi-annually or so that one-fourth shall be elected every year if the election to the House of Commons be held annually, so that the entire body shall be changed every four years; also to enquire into the expediency of reducing the number of the House Commons to one hundred. Adopted.

Mr. Stewart of Alexander, a resolution providing that no member shall speak more than twen ty minutes on any subject until the permanent constitution, the defences of the State, and the election of delegates to the Southern Congress shall have been disposed of. Laid over one day

Mr. Ward, a resolution, that from and after Saturuay next, this Convention take a recess until the 22d of July next, unless it shall be sooner convened by proclamation of the President Mr. Battle, of Wake, suggested Monday next

instead of Saturday, which was accepted. Mr. Hicks moved to strike out 22d of July and insert first Monday in October next. Mr. Graham moved to refer it to a special committee to enquire when the public interest will admit of an adjournment.

the expediency of adjourning to re-assemble at After considerable discussion upon the resolu tions and amendments, Mr. Pettigrew moved that the whole matter be laid on the table.

Mr. Foy demanded the yeas and nays The motion did not prevoil. Yeas 51-navs On motion of Mr. Craige, the Convention went into secret session. After some time spent in secret

session the doors were opened. The unfinished business of yesterday, being the of linance to ratify the permanent Constitution of Confederate States, was taken up. Mr. Graham obtained the floor and addressed

the Convention at length in opposition to the Ordinance, and favored, in the event of its adoption. its being submitted to a vote of the people of the Mr. Badger obtained the floor for the purpose

of addressing the Convention upon the ordinance The chair announced Mesers. Craige, Woodfin

Grabam, Kittrell and McNeill of Cumberland, as the Committee upon a communication of the Governor received in secret session. Mr. Rayner, from the committee on finance, to

whom was referred an ordinance to create a Board of Claims, reported a substitute for the same, recommending Mesers, John H. Hilliard of Rockingham, Isase B. Sawyer of Buncombe, and John Norfleet of Edgecombe, as members of said Board and recommended the passage of said substi-

The same being read the first time, a motion was made to pass it to its second and third readings, but objection beidg made by Mr. Spruill of Bertie, was placed on the calendar. On motion of Mr. Badger, the Convention a 3 o'clock and 40 minutes, adjourned.

FIFTEENTH DAY.

WEDNESDAY, June 5th, 1861. The President called the Convention to order at 11 o'clocks Brayer by Rev. Mr. Smith, the delegate to the

Convention from the county of Macon. Journal of yesterday read and confirmed. Mr. Ashe p esented the credentials of John L Helmes, delegate elect from the county of New Hanover, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Cowan. Mr. Holmes appeared and took his seat.

Mr. Ursige, from the committee, appointed upon the Communication of the Governor received in secret session on yesterday, submitted a report thereon, and moved that the Convention go into secret session for its consideration, but withdrew the motion at the request of Mr. Badger, who then moved to take up the ordinance intro duced by himself a few days ago, providing the manner in which all ordinances shall be authenticated. The motion prevailed, and the ordinance read the 3rd time and passed.

Mr. Badger moved to take up the amendments to the rules of order which were presented by him, self on yesterday. Agreed to, and the same were read and adopted.

Mr. Badger then introduced a resolution, instructing the Secretary of the Convention to insert these amendments and additional rules in their proper places among the rules of order, renumber the whole, and have 250 copies of the same printed for the use of the Delegates.

On motion of Mr. Stewart, the resolution introduced by himself on yesterday limiting the time that each Delegate shall occupy the floor on any question, was taken up for consideration. Mr. Spruill moved to lay the same on the table.

Mr. Armfield demanded the yeas and nays. The motion prevailed-yeas 60, neys 50, Mr. Craige then renewed his motion to go into secret session for the consideration of the report of the committee. The motion prevailed, and

After a short time spent in secret session, the doors were re-opened and the unfinished business of yesterday, viz: the ordinance to adopt the permanent constitution of the Confederate States, was

taken up. The pending proposition was that of Mr. Graham to postpone the subject until the 20th Mr. Badger addressed the Convention at length upon the general merits of the ordinance, (favor-ing its immediate adeption without a reference to

the people,) and in reply to the remarks of Messrs. Graham and Battle, of Wake, submitted

on yesterday.

Mr. Ruffin arose to address the Convention, but yielded the floor to Mr. Manning, of Chatham, wr. spoke in defence of the amendment of Mr. D.ck, to refer to the people, and assigning as his 1861.

easons why he should vote for a reference, 1st, .bat a settled sense of his constituents that this question should be submitted to the people at the ballot box, and be could not in violation of their wishes vote against the proposition of reference; and secondly that it would remove the objections in this State urged against other Southern States in their action on this subject.

Mr. Dick succeeded Mr. Manning and defend.

Mr. Dick succeeded Mr. Manning, and defend ed at considerable length his proposition to tefer, but did no, however, enter into the general merits of the ordinance.

Mr. Rayner moved that the further consideration of the matter be pestponed until 11 o'clock to-morrow. Disagreed to-yeas 45, nays 45. Mr. Gilmer moved that the Convention ad-Mr. Leake, of Richmond, demanded the yeas

and nays. The motion did not prevail-Yeas 50, nays 54. 🐧 Mr. Ruffin then obtained the floor, spoke against the amendment, and in reply to Mr. Dick. At the conclusion of Mr. R's remarks, he moved, is there were other gentlemen who desired to speak upon this question, that the Convention now adjourn in order to afford them an opportunity of addressing the Convention on to-morrow. Mr. Cunningham demanded the yeas and nays.

The motion was lost-Yeas 48, navs 56. Mr. Satterthwaite moved that the further con sideration of the subject be postponed until 11 o'clock to-morrow, and that it be made the special order for that hour. The motion prevailed and the Convention adjourned.

SIXTEENTH DAY.

THURSDAY, June 6th, 1861. The Convention was called to order by the President at 10 oklock.

Prayer by Rev. _r. Henkel, the Delegate to the Convention from the county of Catawba.

The Journal of yesterday read and confirmed. RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Biggs, a resolution, that this Conven tion adjourn its present session on --- next at 6 o'clock, A. M., until the 1st Monday in Oc ober, or to be convened sooner if necessary, by roclamation of the President and in case of hi death, by five of its Delegates. Referred to the committee on adjournment recently appointed. By the same, a resolution to repeal the resolu-tion of the late session of the General Assembly requiring it to re-assemble on the 25th inst., and that the Legislature shall meet in regular session on the --- October next. Referred to the Committee appointed a few days since on this sub-

By Mr. Smith, of Macon, a resolution instructting the committee on finance to enquire into the claims of Sheriffs for holding the election for Delegates to this Convention, and that they report an ordinance providing for the payment of said claims. Adopted.

Mr. Wilson, a resolution to amend the state Constitution, striking out the 33d section of the Constitution, and to provide for the election of Judges and Justices of the Peace by the people Referred to a special committee on this subject. Mr. Hamlin, a resolution to amend the Constitution, so as to allow soldiers having a legal residence in this State to wote for all officers to which the people of the State are entitled to vote for -

Lies over one day under the rule. By Mr. Armfield, a resolution to so amend the Constitution as to remove restrictions on Clergy. men, while exercising their pastoral functions, t hold civil office. Past first reading and laid over

Mr. Green moved to take up the resolution authorizing the election of Delegates to the Confederate Congress Agreed to. The resolution and amendment as a substitute to appoint a committee to prepare and report an ordinance providing for the election of five Delegates on general ticket by the people were read.

The pending question was upon the motion of Mr. Gorrel, to insert eight ins.ead of fire. Mr. Ellison suggested to the mover of the reso ution to modify it, so as to provide for the elec tion by the Convention of two for the State at Mr. Speed to add, "and also to enquire into large and eight to be elected by the people of the several Congressional Districts.

Mr. Osborne was in favor of the proposition t elect two for the State at large, and one for each Congressional District. He said at first he was in favor of the smaller number, (five) but now was inclined to go for the larger, (ten) as circumstances had since caused him to change his Mr. Hicks was in favor of electing ten, but by

the Convention. Mr. Mitchell moved to smend Mr. Gorrell's amendment by making the eight proposed in said amendment to be from the Congressional Districts and two additional for the State at large. The President announced the amendment not in

Mr. Spruill agreed with Mr. Osborne. 'Ten ought to be elected, but it was immaterial with him by what mode they were appointed. Either way suggested would satisfy him. Ten wise heads in these times of revolution were better than ive, and he was certain that none would be

sent but wise men. Mr. Green said this State will only be entitled to but one vote in the Provisional Congress and five can do as well as ten. He was in favor also of electing them by the Convention. The people do not desire or expect this election to be placed in their hands. There are thousands of our citizens now out of the State acting in a military capacity, who would not have an opportunity o voting for the delegates; and the men elected would not be a fair exponent of the sentiment of

the whole State. Mr. Gorrell said it would be better to elect eight to correspond with the representation in the late Congress of the United States. As there were no Senators in the Confederate Congress to correspond with the two proposed for the State at at large it would be better to leave them out. Mr. Bond said at first he was in favor of the number proposed in the resolution, (five) and still considered that a sufficient number, but as there seemed to be a decided will of the House to elect ten, he would vote for that number, one from each Congressional District, and two for the State at large, and would also vote for submitting the

The question recurred upon the amendment o Mr. Gorrell, and it was adopted. The hour of 11 o'clock having now arrived the President announced the special order, which was the ordinance to ratify the permanent Con-

election to the people.

stitution of the Confederate States. The question being on the motion of Mr. Graham to postpone the same until the 1st Monday n August.

Mr. Headen grose and addressed the Convention. . He said he had listened with marked attention to the very able arguments of the Delegate from Wake, Mr. Badger, and the Delegates from Orange and Alamance, Messra, Graham and Ruffig. He had listened to the remarkes of Mr. Graham with a desire not to agree with him on the question of postponement. He was at first averse to postponing this matter, but listening to others he had not heard any arguments deduced to overthrow those of the Delegate from Orange. He had, after deliberate and calm reflection, arrived at the conclusion that the position assumed by the gentlemen from Orange was a correct one. Mr. H. spoke at length in favor of the amend-

ment of Mr. Dick, to submit the ordinance of ratification to the people, and assigned several ressons why this should be done. Mr. Rayner stated he had a proviso which he desired to offer at a proper time, that provision should be made for the participation of North Carolina in the first Congress and in the election

of the first President. , Mr. Rayner spoke at considerable length upon the question at issue and in reply mainly to the arguments of Messrs. Ruffin and Badger, in regard to the admission of other States into the Confederacy under the supervision of the provisional and permanent constitutions of the Confederate Government.

Mr. Venable then addressed the Convention favoring the immediate adoption of the ordinance of ratification.

Mr. V. based his arguments principally upon the position that North Carolina would acquire, in the event of the adoption of the permanent Constitution, all the rights and privileges of all the other States, and to sustain his position read from the provisional Constitution certian clauses, and also the act of Congress providing for the ad mission of North Carolina into the Confederacy. Pending the remarks of Mr. V., the hour of 2 o'clock arrived, and the Convention took a recess until 4 o'clock this afternoon.

June has been noted for centuries as the month

NO MORE COTTON EXCEPT THROUGH

THE CONFEDERATE PORTS The Mobile Register publishes the following enactment of Congress, at its late session. It completely upsets a favorite abolition project to which they looked for worlderful results both at home and abourd. Well may Lincoln exclaim: "Alas! how all my dreams of glory have departed in an

AN ACT to prohibit the exportation of Cotton from the Confederate States, except through the seaports of said States, and to punish persons offending therein.

SEC. 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That from and after the first day of June next, and during the existence of the blockade of any of the ports of the Confederate States of America, by the Government of the United States, it shall not be lawful for any person to export any raw cotton or cotton yarn from the Confederate States of America, except through the seaports of the said Confederate States; and it shall be the duty of all the Marshals and Revenue officers of the said Confederate States to pre vent all violations of this Act.

SEC. 2. If any person shall violate, or attempt to violate or evade, the provision of the foregong section, heshall forfeit all the cotton or cotton yarn thus attempted to be illegally exported, for the use of the Confederate States; and in addition thereto, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, or else imprisoned in some public jail or penitentiary, for the period not exceeding six months, at the discretion of the Court, after a conviction upon trial by a court of competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 3. Any person informing as to a violation or attempt to violate the provisions of this act, shall be entitled to one-half the proceeds of the article forfeited by reason of his information. SEC. 4. Any Justice of the Peace, on informa-

ion under oath from any person, of a violation

or attempt to violate this act, may issue his warrant, and cause the cotton or cotton yarn specified n the affidavit, to be seized and retained until an investigation can be had before the courts of the Confederate States. Sec. 5. Every steamboat or railroad car, which shall be used with the consent of the owner or person having the same in charge, for the purpose of violating this Act, shall be forfeited in like

manner to the use of the Confederate States .-

But nothing in this Act shall be so construed as

to prohibit the exportation of cotton to Mexico, throughests co-terminus frontier. Congress C. S. A., May 21, 1861. I, J. J. Hooper Secretary of the Congress of the Confederate States of America, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of an Act "To prohibit the exportation of cotton rom the Confederate States, except through the caports of said States, and to punish persons offending therein," which passed Congress, and

was approved on the 21st day of May, 1861. J. J. HOOPFR, Secretary.

BADLY SCARED. The New Yorkers apprehend a war with Engand in less than six months This we infer from a correspondent of the New York Express, who

signs himselt Clinton, and writes as follows: I see from the published proceedings of the Jaion Defence Committee, in to day's city papers, that a resolution has been unanimously adopted by them calling the attention of the General Govrnment to the necessity of strengthening the defences of New York city. This is a step in the right direction, and it cannot be taken a moment too soon. Almost every day seems to strength en the probability that we shall have war with Great Britain, and possibly with France, within the next six months. These unscrupulous and ambitious Monarchial powers have no special attachment for our free institutions, and the recent enactment of the Morrill Tariff, (which virtually excludes from our market many kinds of British goods,) has excited bitter prejudice against us.-Superadded to t' is, the English and French Governments are almost compelled to have the cotton. tobacco and Naval Stores, which are produced by the Southern States; and if these cannot be obtained by fair and peaceful commerce, the chances are that they will be acquired even at the hazard and expense of war. Already do British ships begin to run the blockade of Southern ports, and complaints are being heard against British Consuls

If complication arise with Great Britain, as seems now most probable, our city is by no means secure against attacks from her powerful Navyand if France should league with her, it will require all our watchfulness and strength to ward off he damaging blows which will be aimed at our commerce and our cities upon the seaboard. Let us, therefore, take counsel from prudence and our fears, and be well prepared for whatever contingency may arise.

If this correspondent's fears should be realized. New Nork and the Yankee Government general ly, are in a rather bad way. Between England France and the Confederate States, the Yankees will be thrashed out of their boots.

COST OF WAR AT THE NORTH

The following from "Kettell's Southern Wealth and Northern Profits," the most accurate exponent of Northern and Southern relations heretofore. turnishes some idea of the resources of the South in a protracted struggle with the North : Bounties to fisheries pr an. North, \$1,500,000 Customs disbursed.

40,000,000 Profits of manufactures. 30,000,000 Importers. 16,000,000 Shipping, imports and expendi-

40,000,000 On travelers (from the South) 60,000,000 Teachers and others at the South sent from the North.

Agents, brokers, commissions, "Capital drawn from the South, 30,000,000

Total from these sources pr an. \$231,500,000 These calculations are all from official sources. Thus it appears that if the existing war were o cost the South one hundred millions of dollars per annum, it would not amount to one half the sum of which the South has been annually plundered by the North; an amount which probably not one man in ten thousand at the South has ever thought of, and all of which will be preserved

to the South by the existing war. "If (says Mr. Kettell) we take the aggregate of hese items, for ten years only, the result is the normous sum of two billions, three hundred and ifteen millions, and allowing twenty per cent, of the sum only as the aggregate of the fifty previous years, the amount is two thousand seven hundred and seventy millions of dollars earned at the South added to Northern accumulation." If any hody is at a loss to explan why the North is waging the present war, we can tell them: It is not for the Union, the Constitution,

FROM PENSACOLA.

the laws, nor the star-spangled banner, but for

the sum of money contained in the above named

A late letter from Montgomery, Alabama, says: "Recent information from Persacola forces the sad conviction on our minds that the hour is not distant when the impetuosity of our army in Florida will be gratified amid the roar of battle and the wild carnage of war. It is now stated iere, by reliable persons, that Gen. Bragg will in a few days, make an effort to sink the dry dock in a channel running between Fort Pickens and Fort McRea. This attempt will be made for the purpose of causing the guns from the latter to operate successfully on any vessel that may attempt to torce an entrance into the Bay of Pensacola .equal to your City Hotel, and was built at the cost of one million of dollars. It is the intention of Government to use every effort to recover this valuable property after the battle is over, that iprovided its sinking is permitted by the Federal authority at Fort Pickens; but here seems the difficulty, that will, in all probability, result in the opening of hostilities. Gen. Brown, it is said, has communicated officially to Gen. Bragg his determination to prevent any further obstruction of the channel, and will, he save, fire the moment the attempt is made. Gen. Bragg, on the other hand, says the dock must and will be sunk, and that the channel shall be obstructed. This is, I am informed, the present position of our affairs at Pensacola. Having this statement before you, your conclusions will doubtless be similar to ours, of battle; it is likely to maintain its reputation in that is, that the long expected battle is close at

SPEECH OF PRESIDENT DAVIS. President Davis was serenaded in Richmond on Saturday night last, and being loadly called for by an immense crowd of citizens, appeared at the window of his hotel and addressed the throng Friends and Fellow-Citizens:

I thank you for the compliment that your presince conveys. It is an indication of regard not or the person, but for the position which he The cause in which we are engaged is the advocacy of the rights to which we were born-those or which our fathers of the Revolution bled-the richest inheritance that even fell to man; and it

is our sacred duty to transmit them untarnished to our children. Upon us is devolved the high and holy responsibility of preserving the constitu-tional liberty of a free Government. (Applause) Those with whom we have lately associated have shown themselves so incapable of appreciating the blessings of the glorious institutions they inherited, that they are to day stripped of the liberty to which they were born. They have allowed an gnorant usurper to trample upon all the prerogaives of sitizenship, and to exercise power never delegated to him; and it has been reserved for your own State : so lately one of the original thireen, but now, thank God! fully separated from hem, to become the theatre of a Great Central Camp, from which will pour forth thousands of brave hearts to roll back the tide of this despotism. Apart from the gratification we may well feel being separated from such a connection, is the pridethat upon you devolves the task of maintainng and defending our new Government. I believe we shall be able to achieve this noble work, and that the institutions of our fathers will go to our children as sacred as they have descended to

us. (Applause.) In these Confederate States we observe those elations which have been poetically ascrited to the United States, but which there never had the same reality-States so distinct, that each existed as a sovereign, yet so united that each was bound with the other to constitute a whole; or as more beautifully expressed-

"Distinct as the billows, yet one as the sea."

Upon every hill which now overlooks Rich nond you have had and will continue to have camps containing soldiers from every State of the Confederacy and to its remotest limits. Every proud heart beats high with indignation at the thought that the foot of the invader has been set upon the soil of old Virginia (Great cheering.)-There is not one true son of the South who is not eady now to shoulder his musket, to bleed, to conquer, or to die, in the cause of liberty here .-

Beginning under many embarrassments, the esult of seventy years of taxation being in the hands of our enemies, we must at first move cautiously. It may be that we shall have to encounter sacrifices, but my friends, under the smiles of the Ged of the just, and filled by the same spirit which animated our fathers, success shall perch

ipon our banner. I am sure you do not expect me to go into any argument upon those questions, which have for twenty five years agitated the country. We have now reached the point where, arguments being exhausted, it only remains for us to stand by our weapons. (Cheers, and cries of "We will!")-When the time and occasion serve, we shall smite the smiter with manly arms, as did our fathers before us, and as becomes their sons. To our enemy we leave the base acts of the assassin and in cendiary, to them we leave it to insult helpless woman; to us belongs vengeance upon man .-(Tremendous applause.) I thank you again for this gratifying manifes-

tation. (A voice-Tell us something about Buens Well, my friends, I can only say we will make the battle fields of Virginia brighter than that of Buena Vista, and drench them with blood more

precious than the blood which flowed there. We shall make a history for ourselves. We do not ask that the past shall shed ats lustre upon us, bright : s our past has been, for we can achieve our own destiny. We may point to many a field, over which has floated the flag of our country when we were of the United States, upon which Southern soldiers and Southern officers reflected their brave spirit in their deeds of daring; and without intending to cast a shadow upon the courage of any portion of the people of the United States, let me recall it to your remembrance that no man, who went from any of these Confederate States, has ever yet, as a general officer, surrendered to an enemy. (Great cheering.) [Pardon me if I do not go into matters of history.] Permit me again to thank you for this kind manifestation of your regard, to express to you my hearty wishes for the individual prosperity of you all and the hope that you will all pray to God to crown our cause and our country with happiness

and success His Excellency then retired from the window amid the prolonged cheers of his enthusiastic au-

MARYLAND SOUTHERN RIGHTS CON-GRESSIONAL CONFERENCE CONVEN-

The Convention of the State and Southern Rights party for the Fourth Congressional District of Maryland assembled in Baltimore on Friday night last. After the preliminary proceedings of organization were gotten through with, several gentlemen were placed in nomination to represent that district in the Federal Congress .-Hon. Robt. M. McLane was the successful candidate. The following resolutions were then offer-

ed and unanimously adopted: "Whereas in recommending to the people of the fourth conressional district a candidate to represent them in the Congress of the United States, this Convention desires distinctly to define its sentiments, so far as the same may be involved in a Congressional canvas : Therefore,

"Be it Resolved, That while recognizing our obigations as citizens of a State in the Union, we laim the right of citizens to express with freedom our views upon every measure of public policy, and in pursuance thereof, declare that we cannot symphathize with, or approve of, the war now being waged by the present Administration against the seceded States; we avow our earnest desire that reconciliation and peace between the sections may prevent the misery and desolation of strife, and recommend the peaceful and immediate recogni.ion of the Confederate States." The body then adjourned, subject to the call

WHAT IS TO BE D. NE WITH THE NEGROES?

The New York Tribane says : "Com. Chauncey has orders to take command of the Saratoga on the coast of Africa. He was the officer who commanded the ship which took the captured slaves back to Africa. No doubt he is ordered to that coast again with a view that he shall negotiate with the Monrovian Government for the reception and disposition of such negroes as may be captured by the Government forces in the prosecution of the war which the rebel States have declared and are now waging agains the Government of the United States. Our Government having been forced into hostilities with the secoded and secoding rebels, will be fully justified by the civilized world in "carrying the war into Africa," which process will, of course, cause many sons of Airica to fall into the possession of the Government. The question in that case will be how to dispose of them. If there are four millions of African slaves now in the Confederate States how many will their be by and by."

A PATRIOTIC LADY .- Walking on Sulivan's

black. She is a noble woman. She cheerfully consented to the erection, in the rear of her house, of an enfilade battery, which was concealed from Anderson by the dwelling and the fine trees and thick shrubbery in front of it, and witnessed the destruction of her property on the day before the bombardment with a smile. Anderson was not aware of the position of the battery until the balls from it raked his battlements. The lady refused to receive anything from the State for the property destroyed."

SEIZED .- The schooner Catharine which sailed from this port a few days ago for Baltimore with

From the South Caroliniar. THE OLD NORTH STATE. (Written on the 20th May, 1861, the day of her

She comes! how could she stay away, On this ler twentieth of May?*
On this ber Independence day, The Old North State!

The Old North State! To-day, with us, she joined her fate. 'Tis worthy of this glorious date; She comes! how could she longer wait? The Old North State! The Old North State !

Her wrongs were great, her wounds were deep A while, she seem'd, but seem'd to sleep; She's wide awake, awake she'll keep, The Old North State!

The Old North State! Quick as she knew despotic hate Our Southern soil would desolate, Her pent-up fre burst bar and gate, Brave Old North State! Brave Old North State!

The despot's heel she has removed, Already from her land beloved, Her Revolution blood she's proved, The Old North State! The Old North State And glorious things shall fame relate Of this, as of that early date. For now, as then, she's good and great, The Old North State The Old North State

Her famous Hornet's Nest is stirr'd, The tocsin Mecklenburg has heard, Old Rip has buckled on the sword; Brave Old North State ! Brave Old North State! The foe that thee would subjugate, Must first blot out this day and date, And, then, thy sons annihilate, Brave Old North State! Brave Old North State!

*20th May, 1775, the date of her first Declaration of Independence.

[From the London Chronicle, May 4.] Sympathizing beartily, as we do, with the North-with its free press, free speech, free soil, free men-and alienated as we must be from the South, stained with slavery, we cannot but censure the North for an almost Austrain stupidity in statesmanship. The United States is not a military government; it is not constructed for the coercion of any large mass of its own people and, though the South was wrong, according t the letter of the law, yet the spirit of Ameri institutions sanctioned the successive secession.

Were it all practicable, President Lincoln migh according to the literal theory of the Constitution sul press with a high hand all rebellions and hang all traitors ; but this course was out of the ques tion. He might, on the other hand, even with out any formal acknowledgment of secession have said : "There are certain forts in the South possessed by the General Government for the protection of the States from foreign invasion : they were never built for the coercion of the people; and as at present there is some danger of a rio tous attack on them, I will withdraw all troops from them."

By this means he would take from the cause of secession all the charms of daring ; he would remove that aspect of heroi-m which arises when hot Southrous defy Northern aggression. By saying, "I have no idea of sending a single soldier nto the South, though I still consider the States as not seceded," the reople in the Cenfederate States would say, " Now that all apprehensions of force is gone, have we gained by secession?" Levies would have been disbanded, the war fever would have subsided, and the border States would have remained in the Union. But by talking of in the South, enabled the Montgomery Government to exercise a despotism, and to concentrate its energies on military preparation, and forced the border States into hostility to the Union. Were coercion actually practicable, this course might have been defensible; but strong words do not take forts, and Mr. Lincoln is further now he started from Chicago.

from success against the South than he was when As regards Fort Sumter itself, he did the wors thing he could do. He intended to evacuate it in a few days; but sooner than consent to acknowledge that South Carolina was rebellious, he expressed, his intention to send in provisions by force, if necessary. He thus gave the South the provocation and an opportunity of abrilliant victory, and had to submit to a mortifying defeat .-The conduct of the Southern Government on the contrary, has been marked by moderation and good sense. They clung to no fictions, and were hampered by no legal ignerance of plain facts .-

They wanted to leave the Union and they left it. They wanted to take Fort Sumter and they took it. They wished the Border States to join them. and by precipitating a collision they seem to have got them-unless, indeed, some unexpected good sense at Washington prevent them at the eleventh

PRESIDENT DAVIS AS A MILITARY MAN

The Cleveland (Ohio) "Plaindealer," in speaking of the South and its rulers, holds the following complimentary language as to President Davis' military qualities :

The South has got plenty of talent and pluck. There is no discount on that. Davis is one of the best military men in the world. He is literaly a son of Mars. The son-in-law of General Taylor, educated at West Point, had a command in Mexico, was afterward Secretary of War; be knows from books all the theories, and from practice all the arts of war. He knows all the military men of the North and of the world. We never shall forget the first time we called on him, merely to pay our respects, while Secretary of War under Pierce. Although a total stranger, he took us to a map hanging on the wall, representing the Crimean country, and on which he had traced in red lines the encampments, works, dischings and other operations of the allied armies then beseiging Sebastopol. His countenance glowed when lescribing the feats of generalship there displayed, and we learned from him in that short interview all the peculiarities of the English, French and Russian modes of wartare, their military discipline and military men. He evidently sighed

then to be a Napoleon. THE VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY AT ALEXANDRIA IN RELATION TO THE DEATH OF MR. JACKSON.-Some of the citizens of Alexandria evidently regard the death of Mr. Jacks . the proprietor of the Marshall House, in a very different light from what it is looked upon at the accounts. North. There the Republican journals denounce him as an assassin, and speak of Ellsworth as a martyr; but the coroner's jury empannelled to inquire into the cause of the death of Jackson, with a boldness which not even the presence of hostile troops in their midst could deter, emphatically declared it to be their verdict-"that the deceased came to his death at "the hands of the troops of the United States, while in defence of his private property, in his own house.' Does not this verdict afford matter for profound

reflection ?-Baltimore Exchange. WATERPROOF CLOTH FOR SOLDIERS' OVERcoars.—Twenty thousand tunics, rendered waterproof, and yet porus, were served out to the French army during the last war with Russia. They were prepared after the following recipe:

Island towards Fort Moultrie, says the Pee Dee gallons of water; in like manner dissolve the same quantity of all mee ing of the Kirst quantity of sugar of lead in a similar quantity of all mee ing of the Company will be held at the office of the Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Raleigh, at noon on Monday, only lat.

CHAS. E. JOHNSON, President. Take 2 lbs. 4 oz. of alum and dissolve it in 10 liquor is now withdrawn, and the cloth immersed for one hour in the solution, when it is taken out, dried in the shade, washed in clear water, and dried again.

This preparation enables the cloth to repel water like the feathers on a duck's back, and yet allows the perspiration to pass somewhat freely through it, which is not the case with gutta purcha or India-rubber cloth.

In the extreme north-western counties of Virginia the vote is against secession, some 19 counties in that section having given 20,000 majority against the Ordinance. The majority in the naval stores has been seized and carried to Wash-ington Oity.—Newberne Progress. about 130,000.

MILITARY GOODS:

M. M. DAVIS & CO., PETERSBURG,

Virginia, HAVE RECEIVED VIRGINIA CASSIMERE. VIRGINIA CASSIMERE. GREY HOMESPUN,

CULPEPPER CASSIMERE. BLUE CASSIMERE. BLUE SATINETT,

GREY SATINETT.

OIL CLOTH FOR KNAPSACKS, BLANKETS. BLANKETS,

BLANKETS. MILITARY SHAWLS. &c., &c., &c., &c.,

Parties desiring to purchase are advised to call early, as from the rapid sales of MILITARY GOODS.

It is imposible to know about supplies ahead. The Military Shawl for Officers is of the best

M. M. DAVIS & CO.

TWILLED BLUE FLANNEL. M. M. D. & Co. may 15-10t

QUARTER MASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE. RALEIGH, May 18th, 1861. TAILORS AND OTHERS WISHING TO contract for making Uniform Clothing for the North Carolina Troops, are requested to make immediate application at the Quarter Master General's Of fice in Raleigh.

The material will be delivered to Contrators at any Rail Road Depot in the State. Applicants will please state, as early as possible, how many coats and pantaloons can be delivered each week. may 22--2w

HILLSBOROUGH

MILITARY ACADEMY. THIS INSTITUTION IS UNDER THE conduct of Col. C. C. Tew, formerly Superintendent of the State Military Academy of Columbia, S. C. It is designed to afford an education of the same scientific and practical character as that obtained in the State Military Institutions of Virginia and South Carolina.

COURSE OF STUDY. First Year, 5th Class .- Arithmetic, Algebra, French, listory United States, English Grammar, Geography, Orthography.

Second Year, 4th Class-Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, French, Latin, Universal History, Compo

Third Year, 3rd Class-Descriptive Geometry. hades, Shadows and Perspective. try, Surveying, French, Latin, Rhetorie, History of England, Literature, Drawing, Elocution. Fourth Year, 2nd Class-Dif. and Int. Calculus,

Natural Philosophy. Chemistry, Rhetoric, Logic, Moral Philosophy, Latin, Drawing, Elecution. Fifth Year, 1st Class-Agricultural Chemistry, Astronomy, Geology, Mineralogy, Civil Engineering, coercion, Mr. Lincoln kept up a continual fever Field Fortification, Ethics, Political Economy, Byidences of Christianity, Constitution of the United

Infantry and Artillery Drill will form a feature o the whole course 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 reference 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. The charges for the academic year are \$315, for which the academy provides board, fuel, lights, wash-

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

MASH! CASH!! CASH!!! I 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. 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

Sup't. H. M. A.

able to credit. J. B. FRANKLIN NOVELTY IRON WORKS. RALEIGH, N. C. S. BURNS & F. BATES

PROPRIETORS,
ONTINUE TO MANUFACTURE STEAM EN-GINES, Saw and Grist Mills, Plows, Iron Railing, and every description of Iron and Brass Castings. TERMS: Cash on delivery,

P. S. We have on hand a large and well assorted

Stock of Plows, which we offer cheap. Also one 18 Horse Power Engine and Boiler, all complete, with Saw Mill, which we will sell low. jan 12-waswlv RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER on the 1st of August, my Negro man Jos. Mi'ler. 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

reward of Fifty Dollars for the apprehension and delivery of said Negro or confined in any jail in the State, so that I can get him again. Raleigh, N. C., September 1, 1860. ATOTICE .-- ALL PERSONS HAVING V claims against the Commissary or Quartermaster Department, contracted by me, are requested to present them immediately. june 1-3t Capt. Quartermaster Department.

name of John or William Danson. I will give the

DISSOLUTION..-The firm of Landecker & All those indebted to the firm are earnestly requested to call on Mr. A. Kline at the store and settle their LANDECKER & KLINE. Raleigh, May 27, 1861.

TOTICE .-- Having purchased the interest of Mr. Landecker in the establishment heretofore conducted by Landecker & Kline, I take pleasure in stating to the public generally that I intend to continue the Dry Goods business as heretofore in all its branches, and solicit a call from my friends. Always on hand, also, a good assortment of Ready Made Gentlemen's Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Watches, Jewelry, &c.

my 29-1m A. KLINE. STRAYED OL STOLEN.--FROM THE Encampment of the Ellis Light Artillery, a bay horse, 15 hands high and about six years old. A suitable reward will be paid to any one, who will deliver said herse to me, at the Camp of Artillery Instruction MAJOR S. D. RAMSEUR. Comd'g the Post.

ATORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE ap'117-tf R. H. BATTLE, Secretary. may 29-td

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF N. C., May 27, 1861.

HE interest falling due on the debt of the State of
North Carolina will be paid during the present
difficulties of the country at the Bank of North Caro-

> D. W. COURTS. PUBLIC TREASURER. JOHN W. COSBY. ARCHITECT.

RALEIGH N. C.

WILLIAM H. AVERA Will Patronize Home Manufactu.

ries - Who will Patronize him? WISH TO SAY TO MY CUSTOMERS AND friends of Johnston county, that I now have in store a great variety of Boots, Shoes and Gaiters for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, all of North Carolina Manufacture, and of Superior quality. Call and see them. I will have in store in a few days, Fayetteville sheeting, Osnaburgs, and Cotton Yarn, on consignment, for sale at Factory prices to Merchants, or small ment, for sale at Factory prices to merchants, or small advance at retail. I am dealing in North Carolina Cassimeres, Jeans and Kersey, all of superior quality. In addition to the above, I have a great variety of goods for the Spring and Summer trade, which will be sold low, very low for cash, or any kind of Produce. My terms are cash. Goods delivered to prompt pay. ing customers on promise of payment in thirty days, interest charged from delivery of goods if payment be delayed longer.

Bacon, Corn, Flour and seed Peas on hand for sale, for cash—would like to buy Beacon. Corn, Flour-would pay cash or any goods I have,
WM. H. AVERA,

Silverdale, Johnston county, Address Smithfield, N. C. P. S. I am prepared to furnish North Carolina Kersey and Negro Brogans to the planters of Johnston county, for the coming Fall and Winter, to order at 10 per cent on factory prices-any n :mber of Shoes, from 6 to 14. Also, Boys and Women's Shoes to fit measures. Sample Shoes and Kersey can be seen at my Store in 20 days.

W. H. AVERA.

N. C. Christian Advocate copy 4 times. ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

may 1-2m

Best quality of Rockland Lake Ice!

THE SUBSCRIBER CONTINUES HIS SUP-PLY of ICE and is prepared to furnish his cusomers and the public generally with

PUR IC! He will deliver ICE at his Ice House daily, from sunrise until 9 o'clock, A. M., (Sundays excepted.) TICKETS

Can be had at the store of the Subscriber on East Front Street, at the Store of Stephen F. Fulford at the corner of Broad and Middle Streets, at the store of M. W. H. Sumrell at the correr of Craven and Pollok Streets, and at the store of John E. Amyett on South Front Street; and in no case will ICE he 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, throughout the entire season, deliver ICE at the store of Stephen F. Fulford at the corner of Broad and Middle

treets, at the store of M. W. H. Sumrell, corner of Craven and Pollok streets, and at the store of John E. Amyett on South Front Street daily, from sunrise 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. H. Sumrell, and at the store of John E. Amyett rom 7 to 9 o'clock, A. M. HIS ICE-HOUSE.

being located on an arm of the Railroad at this place, he will FORWARD ICE to other points in any

quantities Free from all extra charges, except pack.

iges and freights.

Prompt attention paid to Orders from other owns and counties. A. T. JERKINS. Newbern, N. C. B. C. MANLY, ATTORNEY AT LAW WILL ATTEND ALL THE COURTS

ot, in the Brick row on Fayetteville Street. ap'l 13-tf DONNAN & CO.,

in Wake, Chatham and Johnston.

His office is that recently occupied by J. K.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA., CONTINUE TO GIVE PARTICULAR attention to the Sale of Tobacco, Wheat, Corn, Cotten, or other country produce, consignments of which are respectfully solicited, and faithful atten-

Being connected with the Firm of Donnan & Johnston, Grocers and Commission Merchants, of Peters. bnrg, produce will be sold in either market at the upion of the owner. Consignments to Donnan & Co., Richmond, will be forwarded through Petersburg, by D. & J., free of any forwarding charge. feb 13-sw9m OAK CITY SAVINGS BANK.

DIRECTORS. Dr. T. D. Hogg, H. S. Smith Q. Burbee, John G. Williams This Bank is now receiving deposits, at the Exhange Office of John G. Williams & Co. Discount day Tuesday, DeCARTERET & ARMSTRONG,

DR. T. D. HOGG, President.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS, Casher.

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS RALEIGH, N. C. LOR HIRE ... A FIRST RATE CAR.

BOOK BINDERS.

OR SALE ... A VERY FINE YOUNG Mare. C Mare. Apply to E. BURKE HAYWOOD. HOLESALE DRY GOODS TRADE. SPRING IMPORTATION, 1861.

WILLIAM C. JAMES Would invite the attention of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee merchants to his large and varied stock of English, Irish, Scotch, French, German and 'merican Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, which is now complete and ready for examination, feeling confident 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 obtained 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 suitable for Southern Planters and family use -together with great variety of small wares, notions, &c. Cash and strictly prompt six months' buyers, will

find it greatly to their interest to give him a call be-

who have Rags on hand will please send them in im-

mediately, and not purchase any more until further

fore making their purchases.

notice.

WM. C. JAMES. No. 105 Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va. DAGS! MAGS!! -- THE FORESTVILLE Manufacturing Company will discontinue the purchasing of Rags for a few weeks All of our Agents

W. B. REID, Sup't. The Charlotte Bulletin, Greensboro' Times, Oxford Leisure Hour, and Standard copy 3 times each. DANK OF NORTH CAROLINA .-- A DI-VIDEND of four per cent on the Capital Stock of this Bank, out of the profits for the last six months, has been declared this day-payable at the Principal Bank, Branches and Agencies, on the first Monday in June next. C. DEWEY, Cashier.

may 4-td NSURANCE COMPANY OF THE VAL-LEY OF VIRGINIA, Winchester, Virginia, Capital \$300,000. Incorporated March, 1852. Charter pertual. 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 favorable terms as other responsible Companies.

JOS. S. CARSON, Presit. WM. L. BENT, Sec'y. W. S. SIMPSON, Ag't ap'110-tf Petersburg, Va. GERANIUMS AND PELARGONIUMS.
A large supply of the above beautiful bedding

plants, price 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen. They are fine plants. THOMAS CARTER,

SUPERB DAHLIAS. -- NOW READY A
Superb variety of Dablias, of every shade of color, at 25 cents each. THOMAS CARTER, Raleigh, N. C. ap'l 17-tf

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, Raleigh, N. C. VERBENAS! VERBENAS!! VERBE-

NAS ! ! 1 -- 80 Varieties of the best Verbenas in cultivation, price 10 cents each, \$1.00 per dezen, for sale at THOMAS CARTER'S Nursery, ap't 17—tf Raleigh, N. C. PUCHSIA! FUCHSIA!! FUCHSIA!!!

33 varieties of this most charming plant, at 25
ots. each, or \$2.50 per dozen. Send orders at once to

THOMAS CARTER, ap'l 17-tf

Raleigh, N. C.