

The postage on this paper within the State, is 34 cts. per quarter, out of the State 65 cts. per quarter.

THURSDAY, MAY 25.

Capt. Johnson, with a company of 120 men, left Pitt county on Tuesday last, for Ocracoke Island, in Carter county.

Capt. G. B. Singletary, with a company of about 140 men, are expected to leave the same county this week for Newbern. Also another company commanded by Capt. Morrell, about 100 strong, have probably left for Newbern.

Pitt county has borrowed \$25,000 for the purpose of equipping and supporting her volunteers, and she sends three full companies of brave fellows as can be raised in any section. Our correspondent says they will leave "with flying colors, eager for the fray." They will make their mark, if ever brought into action.

The first vote of the Virginia volunteers, received here, was taken on Tuesday last by the regiment under command of Col. D. A. Weisger, stationed at Norfolk, and resulted unanimously for secession. Out of 135 votes cast by two companies stationed at Alexandria, there were only two votes against ratifying the ordinance.

The Confederate States Tariff bill has received several important changes, but the injunction of secrecy had not been generally known. It is said that the duty on silk has been fixed at 15 cents.

The latest news from Texas states that the city of Galveston had been thoroughly fortified. The Federal officers arrested by Maj. VonDorn have been released on parole. It is reported and believed that Confederates are preparing for an extensive raid on the Rio Grande. Fort Brown is said to be well protected.—Capt. Reynolds, federal quarter-master at San Antonio, has resigned.

The Baltimore South learns upon good authority that the small pox has made its appearance among the Pennsylvania troops encamped outside of the Fort, and that three cases were transferred to the care of the Physician at the Marine Hospital, by the Surgeons of the regiments in which they occurred. The South has no doubt that every pains will be taken to prevent the spread of the disease into the city, but the simple fact is suggestive of the doubtful advantages of a military occupation.

The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph says that a percussion cap factory has been established in that city.

The Charlotte N. C. Bulletin informs us that two enterprising citizens of that town are making arrangements for the erection of Powder Mills in the neighborhood of that place. Success attend the undertaking.

A dispatch to the Charleston Courier dated Savannah, Ga., May 21, says that the Spanish bark Laura, from Barcelona for Savannah, was chased by the Harriet Lane to-day, from daylight to mid-day, the Harriet Lane firing at her all the time. The Laura entered the Tybee when the Harriet Lane turned Northward, and anchored in nine fathoms of water. The Laura is in the river coming up unhurt.

GEN. WOOL AT FORT MONROE.—We learn from Hampton, Va., says the Norfolk Day Book, that Major General Wool, who, under orders from the War Department, was directed to proceed to Fort Monroe to conduct operations there, arrived at Old Point on Friday, and assumed the command under a salute from the fort.

FRIDAY, MAY 24TH.

Our friends at Fort Caswell and Johnson, on the receipt of the intelligence on Tuesday last, of the passage of the secession ordinance by the State Convention, fired a salute of eleven guns in honor of the event. Maj. Radcliff's Battery is now in a state of defence. The battery guns saluted the raising of the Confederate flag on its heights, which were responded to by the guns of Fort Caswell.

One C. L. Leary has pledged himself to the unconditional support of Lincoln, and has been nominated for Congress from the 4th district of Baltimore, by a vote of 36 to 29.

It is reported that Generals Harney and Price, of Missouri, have agreed that there shall be no further disturbances in that State. Price is to maintain order among the people, and Harney is to make no further military movements. It is also stated that a pledge had previously been made to support all of Lincoln's measures.

The 2nd New York Regiment arrived in Washington City on the 21st via Baltimore. Eleven more regiments were to follow immediately.

The recruiting business is continued in Baltimore by Lincoln. Eight companies are reported to have been completed for service. A number of muskets and pikes have been seized in Baltimore and other parts of Maryland by federal officers.

The Southern Congress will re-assemble in Richmond, Va., on the 20th of July. The War Department will be removed to that city at once, if it is not already being removed.

The Presbyterian General Assembly, (New School) now in session at Syracuse, N. Y., have passed strong resolutions sustaining the ramp Government—at any cost.

The Washington Star acknowledges that the Monticello received one or two shots in her hull, from Sewell's Point battery, in the recent action.

All dispatches sent North are seized by the Lincoln Government, with a view of obtaining information of our movements, and procuring evidence against Northern sympathizers.

Lieut. Jas. Chieves, of the Petersburg Light Dragoons, was shot through the foot a few days since, by the accidental discharge of a pistol. He was stationed at the time 15 miles below Portsmouth.

We learn from the Nashville Union that large quantities of shoes are being manufactured in the Tennessee Penitentiary for the soldiers of that State. It is also stated that 200 men are at work, at the same place, on army equipment, consisting of haversacks, cap pouches, remodelling bayonet scabbards, gun hammers, camp chests and tool chests. There will also be in operation, in a day or two, a laboratory for preparing cartridges, &c. The hands have also been preparing a large number of wagons for army purposes.

SATURDAY, MAY 25TH.

It is said that the Confederate Commissioners to Europe, Mr. Rost, of Louisiana, and Mr. Yancey, of Alabama, have been introduced to Lord Russell, Foreign Secretary of Great Britain, by Mr. Gregory, M. P. The introduction, which was an informal one, took place on the 7th inst., at Mr. Gregory's private residence. The United States Minister, Mr. Dallas, refused to introduce these gentlemen without instructions from his Government. This makes but little difference, however. If the facts can be presented in a private interview, it is so much the better. Circumstances are fast moving us towards such a point as will compel the recognition of the South by European powers, who will soon make or find a *casus belli* with Mr. Lincoln's Government, should that attempt to maintain its blockade or keep up its insane attempt at coercion. Things will come straight after a while. By the way, Mr. Gregory is a member of Parliament from a West of Ireland city and county, which is anxious to have a steamship line to the American port or ports, and probably looks to the

South, since Liverpool seems to absorb nearly all the steamship intercourse with the North.

There are between twelve and fifteen thousand troops at Harper's Ferry, spoiling for a fight. There is also a considerable force below at Point of Rocks.—Federal spies from Pennsylvania are reported to have been within the lines of the Confederate troops on the line of the Potomac drawing plans and sending them to Lincoln. Among these spies is W. W. Nise, a Captain of the eighth Pennsylvania regiment, and a man named Samuel J. Rea. If either of these spies had been caught, they ought to have been hung on the spot. If ever hereafter caught, let them be hung at any rate. All spies must be treated summarily.

Hon. R. M. T. Hunter of Virginia, who has just reached home from Montgomery, reports twenty-five thousand more southern troops on their way to Virginia and to arrive there within a few days. The North Carolina troops are going on to Richmond. Norfolk, ought, as far as possible, to be held by troops from the lower part of Virginia, inasmuch as they are inured to the climate and can serve there during the summer with comparative impunity, while those from the up-country might not do so.

It appears that the Marion Rifles, Captain Watson, of Portsmouth, Va., attached to Col. Pryor's regiment, voted 64 out of 66 votes for the late Union. The company is composed of Northern employees from the late Federal Navy Yard. The men have been deprived of their arms, and the officers arrested.—The company will be probably disbanded.

Virginia has no doubt gone immensely for secession.—The secession majority will be overwhelming, spite of the manoeuvres of the miscreant Carle or the few Pennsylvania and Ohio interlopers in the pan-handle counties, and the free soil town of Wheeling.

It is reported, probably with some truth, that there is an agent of the French Government, named Baroche, travelling in the Southern States, ostensibly collecting information for the commercial bureau of the ministry of public works, but in reality sending political and military information of the progress of the existing difficulties to his government. It is also said that Mr. Russell, the correspondent of the Times, in addition to his letters for publication in that sheet, sends other and more confidential despatches to officials connected with the British government. The Northern papers, following the cue given them by Mr. Seward, begin to threaten the European powers with dreadful consequences if they look upon the South with any favour. One of them says, speaking of England and France: "It were better for the leading powers in question to reflect long and deeply before they take steps which may involve them in consequences they little dream of perhaps at this moment." Mr. L. N. Buonaparte and Mrs. Victoria D'Este will please take notice.

Mr. Jackson the proprietor of the Marshall House in Alexandria, Va., who is reported to have shot Ellsworth of New York, and been butchered by Ellsworth's Zouaves, is the same gentleman who cut down the Lincoln in Hamilton pole, at Occoquan, Prince William County, Virginia, during the canvass of last year, and prevented its being hoisted again. He was a zealous Southern Rights man, and would have shot Ellsworth if he had known that it would be his last act.

A correspondent from Pensacola, writing to the Mobile Evening News, after speculating upon the probable time of the opening of the fire on Fort Pickens, says: "But commence when it will, I don't think I risk much in saying that in sixty hours after the first gun is fired, there will not be a Yankee left in Fort Pickens. A hundred and forty guns converging on one point for sixty hours, would drive the devil from his hole." Strong remark that. Make hell too hot to hold the devil!

The Tycoon of Japan has married the Mikado's daughter. Nice young woman. Blackens her teeth by way of ornament. Eats rats. He is entitled to eleven more wives, thus making up the dozen.

More than half the customs revenue of the Empire of France is derived from tobacco, which is there a government monopoly, while in England the duties upon tobacco yield an annual revenue nearly equivalent to one-fourth of the whole revenue from customs. Great Britain collects over twenty millions of dollars a year from the tax on tobacco alone.

It strikes us that England and France have some little interest in the difficulties now pending, involving, as the course of the Lincoln government does, so much of the revenue of their governments, and so much of the employment of their people. Tobacco with the English and French is still "the Virginia weed," and it may well be questioned whether the blockade which prevents the export of Virginia and North Carolina tobacco will not be felt as seriously and resented as strongly as that which locks upon "sea-islands" or "uplands."

War. Day by day the circle narrows. The actual outbreak of hostilities upon a vast scale cannot long be postponed, and we may as well make up our minds for it. The seat of the main hostilities for the time will be most likely in Virginia, and Virginia must be sustained; but these hostilities will not be exclusively confined to Virginia. The coast of North Carolina will be threatened. We believe it to be part of the Lincoln programme.—We have reason to believe that the threat to be turned into a serious invasion may be expected at any time.—It will be only a faint perhaps, if all is in readiness to receive the invaders. It may be a real attack in force if they find us unprepared.

As we remarked once before, it would be folly in the face of an enemy who has command of the sea, for us to denude the sea-coast defences of North Carolina. We want at least four thousand men for that purpose. We want field guns ready to move to any point to repel any attempted landing in boats.

We have reason to believe that the vessels with tenders and troops for the Southern coast are now under orders. Where the blow may fall is not known. It will be on the weakest point, we may be sure.

Notice to Merchants and Shippers. The Secretary of War of the Confederate States has decided that all sorts of Naval Stores, including Rosin, Turpentine, Spirits of Turpentine, Tar, &c. are munitions of war, and their export to the United States will not be permitted; consequently no permit will be given to any vessel bound from this port to any port in the United States, whose cargo, in whole or in part, shall consist of any of the above named articles.

Hon. Edmund Burke, of Concord, N. H., at a meeting recently called in that city for the purpose of raising funds for a volunteer company, said:— "This war is a war against our own brothers. There is no glory to be won in such a war. There were both glory and honor to be won in a war against a foreign enemy, but not in the miserable business of butchering our own brothers."

General Doniphan, who distinguished himself in the Mexican war, is on the stamp in Missouri, in favor of secession.

Things at Raleigh.

The session of the State Convention, the concentration of troops, the location of the actual head quarters, and of the office-giving power at Raleigh, draws people there from all parts of the State, even more than during the session of the Legislature. It appears to us that almost everybody was in Raleigh this week, or had been there, or was coming there.

The Convention itself contains a large proportion of the prominent men of both of the former political organizations, and those who are not in the Convention appear to be about. We need hardly add that there are a good many politicians to be found, almost without seeking.

The Convention, presided over by Hon. Weldon N. Edwards, of Warren, has, as everybody knows, passed the ordinance of secession, and also adopted the provisional government of the Confederate States. The ordinances for these purposes have been signed by all the members. So far the movements of the Convention were made unanimous. In the order of procedure, the ratification of the permanent Constitution of the Confederate States ought to have come next, and we presume have done so, had there been a certified copy of said Constitution in the possession of the Convention. Of course pamphlet or newspaper copies of that document might have been procured, but very properly these were not regarded as sufficiently authoritative to form the official basis of solemn state action in so momentous a crisis as the present. A properly attested copy will shortly be received from Montgomery, and the subject will then be before the Convention.—No doubt the Constitution will be ratified, and if so it must be taken as a whole, the Convention having no power to amend it in any way to suit themselves. Any desired amendment can be suggested by the Convention, as was done by the Florida Convention. We doubt if any amendments will be asked for. The Constitution will be promptly ratified as soon as it gets officially before the Convention.

The other matters already mooted in the Convention are, First, The preparation of an address setting forth the causes which induced North Carolina to separate herself from the late United States. This arises out of the ordinance and in connection with the passage of the ordinance of secession.—Second, There will probably be something done in regard to the Stay Law, which meets with a good deal of opposition in some sections, and which is seriously believed by many lawyers to be unconstitutional as to several of its provisions.—Third, The question of taxation, involving the *ad valorem* amendment to the Constitution, will certainly be brought up at an early day, and some change is certain to be made. That was clearly indicated by a vote taken on Wednesday. What the extent of that change may be we hardly know.—Fourth, There has been some talk about a Lieutenant Governor. We do not know whether one will be elected by the Convention, but the fact that the office will be created is pretty clearly indicated, although we have not noticed that it has yet been brought before the members publicly.

Naturally there are a good many people dissatisfied with matters and things connected with the military movements and arrangements. Naturally, too, there may have been things done that might have been better done had there been greater experience and larger facilities for doing them. No doubt there are "screws loose," there always are some loose ends left hanging in times like these; and when movements are initiated as suddenly as most of the recent military movements have had to be initiated. A source of confusion has been the changes in the laws bearing upon the military service. The raising of the ten regiments of State Troops deranged the offering and acceptance of the twelve months volunteers. The bill for twenty thousand volunteers, although a very good bill, necessarily more or less puts things out of gear with those companies who had offered their service under former laws.—These difficulties were to have been expected, and we think that in a short time the machinery will get running more smoothly, and working more efficiently. Patience is a virtue which is not remarkably plenty just now, but it is none the less needed. In all such times many will be sure to get "the big disgust" for a while at least. Complaints will inevitably be made of any appointing power, whether that power be exercised by the Governor, the Adjutant-General, or the Advisory Board. Where only one out of a dozen applicants for any particular post can be appointed to such post, of course there will be eleven disappointed. We are not defending all the appointments made, nor are we attacking them all, nor any of them. We are only reasoning upon the general tendency of things creating a pressure even on the Convention;—and this brings us to the fifth matter, already engaging the attention of that body, namely: an investigation into the military resources of the State, the laws upon the subject, and the administration of that part of the State government. The Convention was in secret session yesterday upon this matter, and of course we cannot say what was said and done, but it is evident that there is a disposition to make some changes, but what changes we do not know, if anybody does they are smart.

We have alluded to matters already foreshadowed, without pretending to express opinions upon the eventual course of things. Evidently, the Convention will not adjourn very soon. We heard some gentlemen, given to consult emphasis rather than accuracy in their expressions, say that the Convention was going to abolish the Legislature and establish itself *in perennitate*, or at least meet from time to time for two years. This we do not accept in its unlimited sense. The Convention is a very able body. Anybody who has any knowledge of the public men of our State, will see that at the first glance he casts over the Commons Hall in which its sessions are held. That it holds a large portion of the political talent of the State is also evident. It would not be in human nature for such a body of able and experienced veterans in the field of politics and of talented, aspiring and ardent juniors on the same field, to stay long in session together without some ambitions and rivalships springing up. It is also easy enough to see that while on the questions immediately connected with secession, the Convention was a unit, and party distinctions were laid aside, old party associations and prejudices, however dropped for the time, are not by any means dead as might have been expected. We can hardly say how far these feelings may influence the action of members of the Convention, unconsciously even to themselves.

There are still a goodly number of soldiers in Raleigh, though not nearly as many as have been at different occasions before. Yesterday morning some eight companies left the encampment at Raleigh, for Gaysburg. They are to be mustered into the second Volunteer Regiment, commanded by Col. Williams.—The companies made a fine appearance marching through the city. Among those from this section of the State, we noticed Captain Keen's company, from Duplin, Captain Ellis', from Columbus, and Captain Norment's, from Robeson.

Companies continued to arrive from the West, and indeed from all parts of the State. Besides those on the Fair ground, which is a capital place, there are Companies all around town, so that it would be somewhat difficult to state exactly the number at Raleigh now, and if we did know it accurately we would be cautious about giving any information that might fall into the hands of the enemy. Captain Sinclair's Fayetteville Company of State troops is out at the Fair Ground. It is a fine body of men and very well equipped and drilled. The

other commissioned officers of the Company are Lieutenants Robinson and Mullins.

We were assured that Governor Ellis is improving or at least looks a good deal better than he did at one time since these difficulties commenced, but even at that the state of his health, especially his nervous system, is such as to demand at the hands of all who have business with him the exercise of thoughtful consideration, so as not to make any demands upon his time or energies that he could possibly help. Perfect repose for a short time would do much for him, but that appears to be impossible; his highly excited interest in the cause would prevent that, if nothing else did.

We found everybody getting an appointment of some kind, or wanting one, or expecting one, and we didn't like to be odd, so we tried to find out what office we would have. We could not quite make up our mind until after leaving Raleigh. On the cars between Raleigh and Goldsboro' we took counsel of a friend, who on account of our peculiar qualifications and fitness, suggested to us the office of CHAPLAIN with the rank and especially the pay of Major. We trust that the Advisory Board will bear this in mind and not disappoint us.

We fear that our usually polite and amiable friend, Graham Daves, Esq., the Governor's private secretary, will get his temper spoiled. He is worried to death, but tries hard to keep a straight face. Every body wants everything done at once, and nobody is satisfied if it is not done, even although the doing of it is wholly out of Mr. Daves' power.

There are some companies from Wayne, Edgecombe, Wilson and Johnston, encamped at the Fair Ground near Goldsboro'.

Proceedings of the North Carolina State Convention. SECOND DAY. TUESDAY, MAY 21, 1861. The President called the Convention to order at 11 o'clock. Prayer by Rev. C. F. Deems, D. D. The journal of yesterday reading and confirmed. Giles Mebane, Esq., one of the delegates from the county of Alamance, and Ralph Gorrell, Esq., one of the delegates from the county of Guilford, appeared and took their seats. Mr. Rufin stated that Mr. Mebane was too indisposed yesterday to attend the sittings of the Convention, and as that gentleman was now in his seat, would move that he be permitted, agreeably to his request, to have his vote recorded in favor of the secession ordinance and the ordinance ratifying the provisional constitution of the Confederate States and the ratification of the same.

On motion of Mr. Gilmer, his colleague, Mr. Gorrell, was granted a similar request.

The committee to prepare rules for the government of the Convention, reported the rules of the Convention of 1835, with a slight amendment in one particular. The same were read.

Resolved, That the committee be authorized to prepare such amendments or amendments to the constitution to be read three several times on three several days. Not adopted.

Resolved, That the committee be authorized to prepare such amendments or amendments to the constitution to be read three several times on three several days. Not adopted.

Resolved, That the committee be authorized to prepare such amendments or amendments to the constitution to be read three several times on three several days. Not adopted.

Resolved, That the committee be authorized to prepare such amendments or amendments to the constitution to be read three several times on three several days. Not adopted.

Resolved, That the committee be authorized to prepare such amendments or amendments to the constitution to be read three several times on three several days. Not adopted.

Resolved, That the committee be authorized to prepare such amendments or amendments to the constitution to be read three several times on three several days. Not adopted.

Resolved, That the committee be authorized to prepare such amendments or amendments to the constitution to be read three several times on three several days. Not adopted.

Resolved, That the committee be authorized to prepare such amendments or amendments to the constitution to be read three several times on three several days. Not adopted.

Resolved, That the committee be authorized to prepare such amendments or amendments to the constitution to be read three several times on three several days. Not adopted.

Resolved, That the committee be authorized to prepare such amendments or amendments to the constitution to be read three several times on three several days. Not adopted.

Resolved, That the committee be authorized to prepare such amendments or amendments to the constitution to be read three several times on three several days. Not adopted.

Resolved, That the committee be authorized to prepare such amendments or amendments to the constitution to be read three several times on three several days. Not adopted.

Resolved, That the committee be authorized to prepare such amendments or amendments to the constitution to be read three several times on three several days. Not adopted.

Resolved, That the committee be authorized to prepare such amendments or amendments to the constitution to be read three several times on three several days. Not adopted.

Resolved, That the committee be authorized to prepare such amendments or amendments to the constitution to be read three several times on three several days. Not adopted.

Resolved, That the committee be authorized to prepare such amendments or amendments to the constitution to be read three several times on three several days. Not adopted.

Resolved, That the committee be authorized to prepare such amendments or amendments to the constitution to be read three several times on three several days. Not adopted.

Resolved, That the committee be authorized to prepare such amendments or amendments to the constitution to be read three several times on three several days. Not adopted.

Resolved, That the committee be authorized to prepare such amendments or amendments to the constitution to be read three several times on three several days. Not adopted.

Resolved, That the committee be authorized to prepare such amendments or amendments to the constitution to be read three several times on three several days. Not adopted.

Resolved, That the committee be authorized to prepare such amendments or amendments to the constitution to be read three several times on three several days. Not adopted.

Resolved, That the committee be authorized to prepare such amendments or amendments to the constitution to be read three several times on three several days. Not adopted.

Resolved, That the committee be authorized to prepare such amendments or amendments to the constitution to be read three several times on three several days. Not adopted.

Mr. Headen, a resolution appointing Messrs. Rufin, Badger, Brown, Graham and Gilmer a committee to prepare and submit an address, setting forth the causes which impelled North Carolina to separate from the Federal Union.

Mr. Badger, a resolution to appoint a committee to prepare and submit an address, setting forth the causes which impelled North Carolina to separate from the Federal Union.

Mr. Satterthwaite, a resolution to appoint a committee to prepare and submit an address, setting forth the causes which impelled North Carolina to separate from the Federal Union.

Mr. Rufin moved that the committee be doubled. Accepted.

The President desired to be excused from serving on the committee.

The resolution, then as amended, passed.

Mr. Jones of Rowan offered a resolution appointing certain Delegates as a committee to enquire into the constitutionality of the Act passed at the late session of the General Assembly to provide against the sacrifice of property and to suspend proceedings in certain cases.

After a lengthy discussion upon the subject, Mr. Lander moved to lay the resolution on the table, but subsequently withdrew it.

The discussion then being protracted to some length, Mr. Lander renewed his motion to lay on the table. Not agreed to. Yeas 59, nays 68.

Mr. Howard moved to amend the amendment of Mr. Graham to increase the number of the committee to eleven and give the chair the appointing power. Adopted, and the resolution as amended, passed.

Mr. Houston offered a substitute to the same, requesting the Secretary of the State to have published all the public acts passed at the extra session of the Legislature. After some discussion the question was put upon the substitute and lost.

The original resolution then passed.

Mr. Saunders introduced the following ordinance which was read and ordered to be printed:

AN ORDINANCE. To Amend the Constitution of North Carolina, so as to strike out the 3rd Section of the 4th article of the Amended Constitution, ratified by the people on the second Monday of November, 1835, and insert the following in lieu thereof: Taxation shall be levied in proportion to value, which shall be ascertained in such a manner as may be prescribed by law; but no tax shall be levied on real estate, except by the vote of a majority of the whole number of members elected to each House of the General Assembly.

This Ordinance shall take effect when ratified by a majority vote of the people of this State, cast at a poll to be taken thereon on the first Thursday in August next, in pursuance of schedule hereafter to be enacted.

The unfinished business of the Convention, which was read and ordered to be printed:

AN ORDINANCE. To amend the Constitution of North Carolina, so as to strike out the 3rd Section of the 4th article of the Amended Constitution, ratified by the people on the second Monday of November, 1835, and insert the following in lieu thereof: Taxation shall be levied in proportion to value, which shall be ascertained in such a manner as may be prescribed by law; but no tax shall be levied on real estate, except by the vote of a majority of the whole number of members elected to each House of the General Assembly.

This Ordinance shall take effect when ratified by a majority vote of the people of this State, cast at a poll to be taken thereon on the first Thursday in August next, in pursuance of schedule hereafter to be enacted.

The unfinished business of the Convention, which was read and ordered to be printed:

AN ORDINANCE. To amend the Constitution of North Carolina, so as to strike out the 3rd Section of the 4th article of the Amended Constitution, ratified by the people on the second Monday of November, 1835, and insert the following in lieu thereof: Taxation shall be levied in proportion to value, which shall be ascertained in such a manner as may be prescribed by law; but no tax shall be levied on real estate, except by the vote of a majority of the whole number of members elected to each House of the General Assembly.

This Ordinance shall take effect when ratified by a majority vote of the people of this State, cast at a poll to be taken thereon on the first Thursday in August next, in pursuance of schedule hereafter to be enacted.

The unfinished business of the Convention, which was read and ordered to be printed:

AN ORDINANCE. To amend the Constitution of North Carolina, so as to strike out the 3rd Section of the 4th article of the Amended Constitution, ratified by the people on the second Monday of November, 1835, and insert the following in lieu thereof: Taxation shall be levied in proportion to value, which shall be ascertained in such a manner as may be prescribed by law; but no tax shall be levied on real estate, except by the vote of a majority of the whole number of members elected to each House of the General Assembly.

This Ordinance shall take effect when ratified by a majority vote of the people of this State, cast at a poll to be taken thereon on the first Thursday in August next, in pursuance of schedule hereafter to be enacted.

The unfinished business of the Convention, which was read and ordered to be printed:

AN ORDINANCE. To amend the Constitution of North Carolina, so as to strike out the 3rd Section of the 4th article of the Amended Constitution, ratified by the people on the second Monday of November, 1835, and insert the following in lieu thereof: Taxation shall be levied in proportion to value, which shall be ascertained in such a manner as may be prescribed by law; but no tax shall be levied on real estate, except by the vote of a majority of the whole number of members elected to each House of the General Assembly.

This Ordinance shall take effect when ratified by a majority vote of the people of this State, cast at a poll to be taken thereon on the first Thursday in August next, in pursuance of schedule hereafter to be enacted.

The unfinished business of the Convention, which was read and ordered to be printed:

AN ORDINANCE. To amend the Constitution of North Carolina, so as to strike out the 3rd Section of the 4th article of the Amended Constitution, ratified by the people on the second Monday of November, 1835, and insert the following in lieu thereof: Taxation shall be levied in proportion to value, which shall be ascertained in such a manner as may be prescribed by law; but no tax shall be levied on real estate, except by the vote of a majority of the whole number of members elected to each House of the General Assembly.

This Ordinance shall take effect when ratified by a majority vote of the people of this State, cast at a poll to be taken thereon on the first Thursday in August next, in pursuance of schedule hereafter to be enacted.

The unfinished business of the Convention, which was read and ordered to be printed:

at an election to be held on a day and in a manner hereafter to be designated by this Convention.

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION. The President desired to be excused from serving on the committee.

The resolution, then as amended, passed.

Mr. Jones of Rowan offered a resolution appointing certain Delegates as a committee to enquire into the constitutionality of the Act passed at the late session of the General Assembly to provide against the sacrifice of property and to suspend proceedings in certain cases.

After a lengthy discussion upon the subject, Mr. Lander moved to lay the resolution on the table, but subsequently withdrew it.

The discussion then being protracted to some length, Mr. Lander renewed his motion to lay on the table. Not agreed to. Yeas 59, nays 68.

Mr. Howard moved to amend the amendment of Mr. Graham to increase the number of the committee to eleven and give the chair the appointing power. Adopted, and the resolution as amended, passed.

Mr. Houston offered a substitute to the same, requesting the Secretary of the State to have published all the public acts passed at the extra session of the Legislature. After some discussion the question was put upon the substitute and lost.

The original resolution then passed.

Mr. Saunders introduced the following ordinance which was read and ordered to be printed:

AN ORDINANCE. To Amend the Constitution of North Carolina, so as to strike out the 3rd Section of the 4th article of the Amended Constitution, ratified by the people on the second Monday of November, 1835, and insert the following in lieu thereof: Taxation shall be levied in proportion to value, which shall be ascertained in such a manner as may be prescribed by law; but no tax shall be levied on real estate, except by the vote of a majority of the whole number of members elected to each House of the General Assembly.

This Ordinance shall take effect when ratified by a majority vote of the people of this State, cast at a poll to be taken thereon on the first Thursday in August next, in pursuance of schedule hereafter to be enacted.

The unfinished business of the Convention, which was read and ordered to be printed:

AN ORDINANCE. To amend the Constitution of North Carolina, so as to strike out the 3rd Section of the 4th article of the Amended Constitution, ratified by the people on the second Monday of November, 1835, and insert the following in lieu thereof: Taxation shall be levied in proportion to value, which shall be ascertained in such a manner as may be prescribed by law; but no tax shall be levied on real estate, except by the vote of a majority of the whole number of members elected to each House of the General Assembly.

This Ordinance shall take effect when ratified by a majority vote of the people of this State, cast at a poll to be taken thereon on the first Thursday in August next, in pursuance of schedule hereafter to be enacted.

The unfinished business of the Convention, which was read and ordered to be printed:

AN ORDINANCE. To amend the Constitution of North Carolina, so as to strike out the 3rd Section of the 4th article of the Amended Constitution, ratified by the people on the second Monday of November, 1835, and insert the following in lieu thereof: Taxation shall