nce of the Petersburg Express.) BURNING AND DESERTION OF GOS-PORT NAVY YARD BY LINCOLN'S

INTERESTING DETAILS.

NORFOLK, April 21, 1861, P. M. Yesterday was an exciting day here. At an early hour Gen. Taliaferro was waited on by an officer from the frigate Cumberland, and informed that the United States forces here did not mean to inaugurate hostilities against the citizens of Virginia, but desired only to be let alone. If they were attacked, or their movements interfered with, force would be met by force, and the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth would be shelled. This notice, it was added, was given that opportunity might be allowed for the removal of the women and children, if it was contemplated to commence hostilities. The caution was not needed, however, for the simple reason that, being almost wholly unprovided with men and suitable munitions of war, there was not the least likelihood that the commanding

General would incur the penalty of ordering an at-Until the arrival of the Petersburg battalion last night the whole force under arms here did not number two hundred men, and even this small force was but indifferently supplied with means of defence. Of artillery, the arms most needed, four rifle cannon (6 pounders) and two eighteen pounders, comprised the whole amount that could be rendered available. So urgent was the necessity for artillery felt to be that old cannon that have done duty at street corners as leaning posts for halt a century or more have been dug up all over the city, but being found worthless, as any one might have known, have of course been thrown

It seems unaccountable that a place so important as this, should have been, in times like these, left 'so ut-

Of powder and fixed ammunition there is an abundant supply. You have already been informed by telegraph of the seizure of the naval magazine at Fort Norfolk last Friday night. By this seizure we have secured upwards of 3,000 barrels of powder and fixe ammunition. Of this quantity about one-third has been sent to Richmond and Petersburg, a portion to Hampton, and the balance is stored near this city. at present under the protection of the Petersburg City Guard, Capt. May. It is pretty safe!

Reverting now to the enemy. All day long it was evident from proceedings in the harbor, that some unusual movement was ab ut to be made, but its precise nature no one could determine. Everything, however, indicated a purpose on the part of the enemy to abandon the Navy Yard, and destrey all the property that could not be removed. With the ebb tide, quantities of broken musket stocks floate 1 past the city, and workmen from the yard reported that all the cannon had been spiked, and a general destruction of property was in progress. Later in the day, it was discovered that the Germantown, Merrimac, Raritan, P ymouth and Dolphin had been scuttled, and that a pair of enormous sheers for taking in and out the masts of vessels, and erected at a cost of \$15,000, had been cut down, crushing with their weight the stirn of the Germantown, across which they were thrown. All these acts and others indicated a purpose to re-

Just after dark, to the surprise of all, and the dismay of many, the Pawnee steamed up the harbor and took position at the Navy Yar I, where she was received with such shouts of rejoicing as could be distinctly heard in this city. Her arrival put a new face on matters. It was rumored that she brought large reinforcements, and that the Yard would now be defended to the last extremity; but the reverse of this was her mission. She was sent to destroy, not to pro-tect. She brought with her 200 workmen from the Washington Navy Yard, and large quantities of turpentine to be used in firing the buildings. There is no doubt that it was the intention of the Government to make the work of destruction complete, but a panic seized on those employed to carry the design into effect, and much of the most valuable property was saved. Shortly after the arrival of the Pawnee, the nulitary companies from Petersburg arrived, and as trains were kept running until a late hour in the night, an impression prevailed among the enemy that reinforcements by the thousand were being thrown into the city, and that an immediate attack might be expected. After that, the only thought was how to escape. It was a cunning d-vice of President Mahone. that running of the trains, and he deserves credit for practising so successfully so shrewd a trick.

About midnight the alarm was given that the Navy Yard was on fire, and sure enough there it was, a sickly blaze that seemed neither to diminish nor in crease for several hours. This, however, was only the beginning. The tide was not yet favorable for the escape of the vessels, and would not be at flood until day-break. Meanwhile men were kept busy all night transferring everything of value from the Pennsylvania and the Navy Yard to the Pawner and the Cumberland, and both vessels were loaded to their lower

At length 4 o'clock came, and with it flood tide.+ A rocket shot up from the Pawnee and then almost in an instant the whole front of the Navy Yard seemed one vast sheet of flame. . The next minute streaks of flames flashed along the ringing of the Pennsylvania and the other doomed ships, and soon they were completely wrapped in the devouring element. The harbour was now one blaze of light. The remotest objects were distinctly visible. The surging flames leaped and roared with mad violence, making their hoarse wrath heard at the distance of several miles. The people of Hampton and even those who lived beyond, saw the red light and thought all Norfolk was on fire. It was certainly a grand, though terrible spectacle to witness, such an one as it is not given to man more than once in a life time to behold. In the midst of the brilliance of the scene, the Pawnee, with the Cumberland in tow, stole like a guilty thing through the harbor, fleeing from the destruction she had been sent to accomplish.

But the work of vandalism was only half perform ed. The most valuable portions of the yard are still unt uched, and are now the property of the State of Virginia. The only buildings destroyed are two slip houses, the officers, quarters, a sail loft filled with cordage, the marine barracks, and some few sheds. A the valual le workshops, with their machinery, the boat houses, spar houses, timber houses, with their costly contents, are all now in our possession.

The dry dock, constructed at so much expense, and the finest in the world, was doomed, but not destroy ed. Forty barrels of powder were introduced into it chambers and a slow match applied. But, as would seem, by the interposttion of Providence, this magnificent work was spared. The fire after burning a few feet, went out, and did not ignite the powder. The dry dock is ours in perfect condition. The machinery n the shops is also perfect; the cutting of a few belts being the extent of the damage inflicted on it. The stores of costly timbers that it has been the work of years to accumulate, are all safe. Fifteen hundred pieces of the finest ordnance in the world, are comparatively unhurt. It is true that the greater number of them were spiked, but then the work was so clumsily performed, that the spikes for the most part can be removed without the least difficulty. Some of them can be picked out with the fingers. Forty-two were unspiked vesterday in the course of an hour.

The shipping destroyed, except the Merrimadwhich was a first-class steam frigate nearly new-was of no great value. The Pennsylvania is no loss. everybody knows. The Plymouth, Puritan and Diffphin had been condemned as unseaworthy. The Germantown though old was a fine frigate. She can however, be easily raised, as can all the others without any great expense. The Pennsylvania is utterly destroyed. The others were burnt only to the waters edge, having been previously sunk. The Plymouth

was not burnt at all.

Two officers were made prisoners this morning. Can. Rodgers, of the Navy, and Capt. Wright, the Engineering Corps of the Army. They were much frightened when brought ashore, fearing the violence of the mob which instantly surrounded them. But being placed under the protection of a company of soldiers, they were taken to the General's. Headquarters at this hotel-the Atlantic-without any demonstration of violence or insult on the part of the citizens. They now have the privilege of the hotel on their parole. They denounce the destruction of the property as barbarous and vandal : but say they were obliged to obey the orders of their government. They declare that the utter demolition of everything that could not be removed was in their orders, and but for the apprehension of an immediate attack by an overpowering force, the command would have been carried out to the letter. It was in contemplation to ruin the dry dock, the machine shops and other structures, and overwhelm everything in one common | Goldsboro' Tribune.

ruin. But the plan could not be carried out for want of time. Accident precipitated matters somewhat too. A Sergeant of the marines named Myers, knowing what was to take place, and not wishing to be carried off with his company, set fire to the barracks before the appointed time, and endeavored to escape in the confusion. He succeeded, but was shot at several times while scaling the walls. This circumstance creating a lack of confidence in their own men, and fearing attack from without, they discontinued the preparatio is for firing the building, but marched the men aboard the ships and waited for the tide. This was property to the value of several millions saved. Officers Rodgers and Wright were separated from their commands when the conflagration was started, and rushing to the landing found communication with the vessels cut off. They then made all haste to the main entrance way which, when they reached, they found enveloped in flames, through which they had to make their way at the risk of their lives. Going down to the river they seized a boat and started in pursuit of the retreating ships, but, passing the ferry landing at Portsmouth, they were headed off by a boat from the shore which fired on them, and they then made for Ferry Point where they were captured. The utmost confusion it seems prevailed in the yard all day yesterday, and also last night. The truth is everybody was drunk, from Commodore Macauley, the

The Commodore was so drunk as to be incapable of any duty, and had to be borne to the ship on a litter. Nearly every officer, it is reported, was having a high old time. It seems we have a swilling set opposed to us, even those filling the highest stations. gentleman arrived here this morning, who, with everal others, was arrested while passing through Washington for being Southerners, and taken into the presence of the august Baboon. He declares that incoln was so drunk that he could scarcely maintain his seat in the chair, and it was notori us in Washingto a that he had been in a state of beastly intoxication for more than thirty-six hours. The man is scared nearly to death, and few people in that city are in fore any better condition.

All day yesterday soldiers and citizens were busy n erecting batteries on points below the city. The Naval Hospital has been taken possession of, and there the South Carolinians are to be quartered. Some twenty sick were in it, who are suffered to remain, and will be properly taken care of. At this point an iron bartery is to be crected.

Sand batteries are in process of construction there

Guns were mounted at old Fort Norfolk, and preparations are making for constructing batteries on Craney Island. In a few days, with the means now at command, this harbor will be efficiently protected.

Lincoln and his Cabinet have displayed wonderful aleat in involving themselves, and the people of either section, in difficulties. They have brought on a war-the end of which no one can foresee-and cooped up large bodies of Federal and Northern troops in Southern forts, there to remain quasi prisoners of war until the South is prepared to make them actual prisoners of war. We have them confinedtheir efficiency as soldiers paralyzed—and are at no expense in supporting them. We can take them at our leisure; and, for the present had better attend to other matters. We must have Washington, and have t'speedily. The possession of Southern forts, other than Fort Washington, will not advance our purpose. The Cabinet is beaumed in by a circle of fire, that approaches hourly nearer and nearer to the Capital.— Maryland cuts them off from the outer world on the one side, and Virginia on the other. After to-day they will have as little to do with governing the North as with governing the South. Communications with their subjects, at least speedy communication, such as is necessary in times of war, will cease. Virginia and Maryland have practically deposed ABRAHAM THE FIRST. Probably he regrets that great strategic feat of getting himself smuggled at night, by Adams Express, into the Capital. The President of the North, if the authorities in Maryland and Virginia have acted promptly and efficiently, is as free of the cares of State as old George The Third in straight-jackets, or BONAPARTE in St. Helena .-His dominion is about as big, as the gardens of the abdicated Dioclesian, or the Isle of Elba. He should amuse himself with engineering, like Napo-LEON, or planting cabbages, like the Roman Emperor. unless he prefers the more classic employment of cutting down the trees about the Capicol, and splitting them into rails. It is said, however, that although he stole into prison of his own accord, he does not much like his quarters, and is more restless than NA-

imaginations that haunt and torture him. It is impossible to calculate the chances of war. ·Good luck and ill luck succeed each other as rapidly as at a game of cards. So far, the game has been in our hands, we think, because we are more skilful players. The South has not made a single false nove, and ABRAHAM THE FIRST not a single correct one. He is not master of the Napoleonic strategy. He does concentrate his force and direct it against a single point. His line of operations is too extensive. He cannot blockade the whole Southern coast, retake and garrison all the forts, and keep up besides a bodyguard of seventy thousand, to protect his own precious person. Could be do all this, he would have effected nothing towards the conquest of the South. The South can live comfortably on her own internal resources, and would suffer no serious privation under the most stringent and successful blockade. But he can neither blockade our coasts nor capture our forts. He is a blustering brave and bully, and his attempted blockade will neither harm us nor be respected by foreign nations. A prisoner himself, he issues orders to imprison the whole South. It is a common trick with lunatics to affect sanity and charge their keepers with insanity. ABRAHAM THE FIRST should be blistered and bled, and handcuffed and put in a straight jacket.—Richmond Examiner.

POLEON in exile, and more alarmed than the usurper

CROMWELL, in the palace of Kings. He probably

finds amusement in no employment, yet a little hard

rail splitting might, for a while, drive off the fearful

Roger A. Pryor and Edmund Ruffin at Goldsboro'.

Hon. Roger A. Pryor and the venerable Edmund Ruffin of Virginia, passed through our place last evening, on their way to their native State. After supper, our patriotic citizens called on Mr. Pryor for a speech. He responded in a soul-stirring speechdenouncing and exposing Lincoln and his corrupt cabinet. Said Lincoln "wanted war, and his sentiments were, let him have war," Was sorry that we were not prepared to co-operate with them in the fullest sense of the word, for ere a few more suns have set, Jeff Davis will have the flag of the Southern Confederacy floating over the capital at Washington, and if Lincoln succeeded in making his flight from Washington, it would be in some way more pusillanimous than his arrival in that place had been. Mr. Pryor brought tears from the eyes of some of the strongest minds and most patriotic hearts. No sooner did he make his exit, than it was announced by some of the crowd that Edmund Reffin of Virginia was along. Our boys gave three cheers for Ruffin, and called also on him for a speech.

Mr. Ruffin responded, and told us among other things, " that his State and our State had brought the present war upon us by waiting and waiting." " For." said he, " had you acted promptly and prepared yourselves thoroughly in seceding and joining the Southern Confederacy, it would have brought all the Border States with us. When Lincoln & Co. saw this, they would have begged us like clever fellows to suffer them to make up and treat with us." He told us we should repent and repent earnestly-but act and act promptly, to redeem our conduct, and restore to the confidence and bosoms of our Southern brethren, as well as the whole world." He made us feel glad that we had advocated the propriety and necessity of "immediate secession," and had so repeatedly urged on our Legislature " to prepare us for the present emergency." But the past is gone and cannot be called back again, consequently it doubly becomes us to our duty from this time, and sufer the past, with all its follies, to be forgotten.-Rough Notes.

SHORT DIALOGUE. - Free Citizen, No. 1. I have a right to the liberty of speech; I will express my views and feelings. I am opposed to this movement against the Federal Government and all its doings. Free Citizen, No. 2. My friend your language i calculated to do mischief. Please be quiet.

No. 1. No. I will not be quiet-I will express my views and feelings in this free country. No. 2. I do not wish to be personal, but our friends are desirous to know which would be the most agreeable to your "views and feelings" to hold your tongue -take your departure from hence, or take a halter,-

Meeting of the citizens of Raleigh.

Pursuant to notice, the citizens of Raleigh, without distinction of party, assembled at the Court House, on Friday evening last, to consider the present state of the country. Moses A: Bledsoe, Senator of Wake county, explained the object of the meeting in a few pertinent remarks, and on his motion, George W. Mordecai, Esq., was called to the chair, and John C.

Mr. Mordecai, on taking the chair, addressed the neeting in a bold, for tible and patriotic speech. On motion of W. W. Holden, Esq., the chairman appointed the following committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, viz: Messrs. W. W. Holden, D. M. Barringer, John H. Bryan, Dr. and Charles Manly.

On the retirement of the committee, H. W. Husted read for the pleasure of the meeting, the patriotic litical differences.

At this point of the proceedings, the committee returned, and reported through their chairman, W. W. therefore

Holden, the following resolutions: WHEREAS, Abraham Lincoln has issued a Froclamaking war upon them; and whereas, Abraham Lin-Constitution of his country; and whereas, the cause of | ed in the newspapers of the day. the Confederate States has thus become the cause, not only of the other slaveholding States, but of every American citizen who would resist usurpation and the exercise of undelegated, arbitrary powers; there-

Resolved, That we will resisit these arbitrary and unconstitutional measures of said Abraham Lincoln. and that we will unite as one man to defend our rights and liberties at all hazards, and to the last extremity.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves freely to devote our time, our means and our lives to the State

Resolved, That we applaud the movements now on foot for the defence of this State, and that we are ready and anxious to contribute to the extent of our means in aid of these movements.

Resolved, That we approve the action of the Governor in convening the Legislature, and we trust that body, when assembled, will at once and unanimously

such action as the people of this State may deem proper and necessary in this grave emergency. resignation by native sons of the State of their offices | Seth Davis. in the Federal army and navy, and in the civil de- James Dickson, Esq., the President of the Associapartment of the Government; that their fidelity to tion, then took the Chair, and John D. S anford, Esq. ty, their valor, and their exalted purity of motive; and we welcome them with open arms to the defence of liberties now in peril by the arbitrary action of the Government which they have so patriotically aban-

tion, which, in a few words may be state !—"to stand the rights and liberties of the South at all hazards and to the last extremity."

The question was then taken on the resolutions, and they were UNANIMOUSLY adopted. On motion of M. A. B'edsoe, the thanks of the

meeting were returned to the officers, On motion, the Secretaries were requested to furish copies of the proceedings of the meeting to the papers of the city.

On motion, the meeting adjourned. GEO. W. MORDECAI, President. JOHN C. PALMER, Secretaries,

Meeting in Raleigh.

At a meeting of the citizens of Ruleigh, held in the Cart House, pursuant to a call on Tuesday evening. 23d April, on motion of Hon. J. H. Bryan, Ex-Gov. Manly was called to the Chair. Being requested to do so by the Chair, Moses A. Bledsoe, Esq., explained the object of the meeting. The organization of the meeting was then completed by appointing J. J. Litchford, Secretary.

Rev. T. E. Skinner were appointed by the Chair a with a copy. committee, to prepare business for the action of the meeting. After having retired for consultation, Mr. Bledsoe reported the following preamble and resolu-

Whereas, A call has been issued by the order of the Governor of North Carolina for thirty thousand volunteers, to resist the wicked, unholy, and unconstitutional war which Abraham Lincoln is now urging against the South, for the purpose of subjugating the Southern States, and degrading the Southern people; and whereas, our patriotic citizens are responding with alacrity to the call made upon them; and whereas, it is the imperative duty of those who may remain at home to a d, protect and defend the needy families who may go of to fight the battles of the South, there-

Resolved, That the Mayor and Commissioners of the City of Ruleigh, are hereby requested and instructed to appropriate an amount sufficient to furnish at least the necessaries of life, to the needy families of fuse such call, and we do hereby pledge ourselves to those who may enter the volunteer service from this resist any attempt to raise troops in our midst for the city, during their absence.

Resolved, That the amount appropriated should be paid by the City Treasurer, upon the warrant of a mmittee of citizens, to be appointed by the Board of Commissioners, for the proper disbursement of said funds, and whose duty it should be to see that no sol- Esqs. dier's family should suffer during his absence in the service of the State.

Resolved, That the County Court of Wake are hereby requested to make a similar appropriation, to be disbursed in a similar manner, for the benefit of the Miller, Abner Faison, Hugh G. Maxwell and Henry needy families of those who may volunteer from the | Grimes

Resolved. That if the authorities of the incorporated Towns, or the County Courts should entertain any ford, Thomas S. Kenan, John N. Stallings, Dr. James doubt as to the legal power to make an appropriation | G. Dickson, W. R. Ward, Major Jere, Pearsall, Jos. for the purposes set forth in the foregoing resolutions, that the Senator and Representatives from this county. are hereby instru ted to exert their influence to secure the speedy passage of a law legalizing such appropriations on the part of Courts and incorporated Towns, The meeting was then addressed by Messrs. Bled-

soe, Hon. John H. Bryan, George W. Mordecai, Esq., and Rev. T. E. Skinner, all favoring the object of nese resolutions, after which they were adopted On motion of Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald, the proceedings of the meeting was ordered to be published in the City papers After which, the meeting adjourned, CHAS. MANLY, Cim'n.

J. J. LITCHFORD, Sec'y.

Resignation of Commander Maury.

The resignation of such an officer as Maury will carry moral weight in favor, of the Southern cause throughout the civilized world. There is no American as wide y known in Europe., Wherever science has shed a ray of light on the globe, there the name of Maury is as familiar as a household word. Kings and Courts, philosophers and statesmen, have vied with each other in showering honors upon his head. The F. Shines. extraordinary and beneficent labors of Maury, for the commerce of the world, have associated his name in he minds of mankind with all that is truly great and good. The adhesion of such a man to the Southern cause will cause men abroad to reflect, and will exert infinitely more influence than would that of Scott .-Europe is crowded with military men, far more eminent than Scott, who is scarcely known outside the limits of our own country, and even then only as a soldier; but wherever the sea rolls a wave, Maury is known and reverenced as a great light, and a benefactor of his race. + Rich. Dispatch.

A citizen of this place, who came down the Bay on Saturday, says that the Pawnee and Keystone State were lying at Old Point, and that the Captain of the Pawnee wanted the Bay Steamer (which was landing mails and passengers) to allow him to embark troops across her decks to the wharf, but the Capt. of the-Bay Steamer, said he would be d-1 if he would do any such thing. The Pawnee had little or no steam up, but an attempt was made to press the Bay Steamer against the wharf and hold her, but the Captain of the latter backed out from the wharf and put off for Norfolk. The Pawnee tried to chase, but didn't have on steam enough. - Rough Notei.

[For the State Journal.] At a meeting of the citizens of Duplin county, held n Kenansville on Tuesday, the 16th inst., on motion of Gibson S Carr, Esq., Dr J. W. Blount was called to the chair, and on motion, Gibson S. Carr was requested to act as Secretary.

The chair having announced that the meeting was ready for business, on motion of John D. Stanford, Palmer and H. S. Smith, were requested to act as Esq., a committee of fiv- was appointed to prepare resolutions for the action of the meeting. The Chairman appointed the following gentlemen as said committee-viz: Joseph T. Rhod s, John D. Stanford, W E. Hill, James Dickson and James B. Carr, who retired, and after a short absence reported through their chairman, Joseph T. Rhodes, Esq., the following preamble and resolutions, which were severally put Charles E. Johnson, William R. Cox, C. B. Harrison to the meeting and passed without a dissenting

WHEREAS, At a meeting of the friends of Southern Rights in North Carolina, held in Goldsboro' on the letter of H. W. Miller, in which he declined being a 22d and 23d of March last, a great Southern Rights candidate for Congress in the fourth Congressional party was organized in our State, and certain resolu-District, after which Mr. Miller, in his usual impres- | tions then and there adopted, setting forth in a clear sive and eloquent manner, responded to the unani- and lucid manner the views, aims and purposes of that mous call of the meeting. M. A. Bledsoe, Esq., and party; and whereas, by the 4th of the said resolutions, Judge R. M. Saunders, in answer to calls made upon the Southern Rights citizens of each county in the them, followed in speeches urging unity of feeling | State are respectfully recommended to form at the and sentiment, and total forgetfulness of all past po- earliest practicable time, county organizations, whose proper executive officers shall be in correspondence with the Southern Rights State Executive Committee: be it

Resolved, That we, the Southern Rights citizens of the courty of Duplin, in convention assembled do mation, calling for 75,000 men, for the purpose of most cordially approve of the patriotic design in holdcoercing the people of the Confederate States, or of | ing the Goldsboro' meeting, and that we do most fully, unequivocally and sincerely endorse every recommencoln is thus perverting the law and violating the dation and sentiment avowed in its proceedings publish-

Resolved further, That we proceed immediately to the organization of a Southern States Rights' Association for the county of Duplin, by the selection at once of all the proper officers usually appointed in such an

Resolved further, That we entirely approve of the Convention of the Southern Rights party of North-Carolina, recommended to be held in the town of Carlotte, on the 20th day of May next, and that five delegates be selected to represent us in that Convention from every election precinct in the county.

On motion of Thomas S. Kenan, Esq., ten delegates were also selected from the county at large to represent us in said Covention.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of officers for the Association, and the following gentlemen were unanimously elected:

For President, James Dickson; Vice President, I. B. Kelly, C. D. Hill and S. M. Grady, Esqs.; Secretaries, John D. Southerland and Joshua R. Ezzell, provide for calling a Convention of the people of Esqs.; Treasurer, Stephen Graham, Esq.; and the following gentlemen were appointed an Executive Com-Resolved, That we are in favor of taking promptly | mittee for the County : Owen R. Kenan, T. Hall, Major Rhaford Lanier, Gibson S. Carr, W. R Ward, Jacob Wells, Jr., Abner M. Faison, W. E. Hill, Ben-Resolved. That we have heard with pleasure of the jamin Oliver, James G. Branch, Zach. Smith, jr.,

offered the following preamb'e and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted :

In view of the peculiar condition of the country, a state of war actually existing between what were th Northern and Southern States of the United States, on account of the single fact that Southern States Mr. Holden then took occasion to define his posi- claim the right to manage their own domestic affairs, without the control or interference of either the General Government, established only for specific purposes, without any original rights, or the Northern States, who have no rights over the domestic polity of States outside of the immediate limits: Therefore,

Resolved. By the Southern Rights Association of the ounty of Duplin. That the Governor of North-Carolina should immediately reassemble the Legislature of the State, to provide the necessary means for the defence of our State, and the preservation of the rights

of her citizens.

Resolved further. That we are in favor of connecting the interests of North-Cirolina with that of the Confederated States by immediate secession from the Government at Washington City, now controlled by Abraham Lincoln as President, who has already proved himself a usurper by undertaking to make war without authority from Congress, and a Union with the Confederate States, whose Constitution and Government we approve. Resolved. That the Secretary of this meeting he re-

quested to furnish the proceedings of this meeting for. all the Southern Rights editors in this Congressional District, and request their publication in their respec-, On motion, Messrs, Bledsoe, Hon. J. H. Bryan and tive papers, and also furnish the Governor of the State

On motion of Major O. R. Kenan,

Resolved. That with pride we have heard of the reignation of Maj r Theophilus Holmes, who long has graced the calling of a soldier, and been the brave and fearless defender of his country, so long as the equality of his native State, North-Carolina, was respected. His bold and manly course merits our heartfelt thanks and warmest approbation, and to the veteran of thirty years we extend the warmest welcome upon his return to the State of his birth, and will ever delight to honor him as a patriot and a soldier.

On motion of John D. Stanford, Esq., Resolved. That ten delegates be appointed to represent this county in the mass meeting to be held in

On motion of Major O. R. Kenan, Resolved. That in the event of a call being made by Abraham Lincoln upon the Governor of North- arolina for troops, then we request Governor Ellis to repurpose of coercing our Southern brethren. During the proceedings able and eloquent speeches

were delivered by W. Robinson, Eli W. Hall, H. L. Holmes, John L. Holmes, A. A. McKay, Thomas Kenan, W. E. Hill and Samuel M. Stanford

The following gentleman were appointed delegates Newbern: W. J. Houston, Zach, Smith, Jr., S. M. Stanford, Stephen Graham, O. R. Kenan, Lewis Hicks, W. E. Hill, Grady Outlaw, Bryant K. Outlaw, W. W.

The following from the County at large to Charlotte: W. A. Allen, W. J. Houston, John D. Stan-T. Rhodes, Halstead Bourden. Kenansville District, -W. W. Whitehead, John W.

Gillespie, Patrick Merritt, Robert B. Carr. W. H. Limestone District .- W. B. Southerland, Stephen

M. Hines, Stephen Judge, William Sandlin, William Cupress Creek District.—Benjamin Lanier, Thomas Burton, Samuel C. Jones, Daniel Lanier, Thomas

Island Creek District .- Stokes Wells, Cornelius McWillain, Gabriel Boney, Boney Wells, Jr., John R. Wallace. Rockfish District .- David Williams, Stephen Herring, Benjamin Newkirk, Bizil Johnston, John W.

Magnolia Distric' .- Dr. C. H. Harriss, L. A. Merciman, B V. Carroll, James G. Stokes, N. P.

Warsaw District .- David G. Morissey, James R Hu-st. D miel Bourden, Samuel Gavin, J. B. Ezzell. Faison's Depot District .- B. W. Herring, D. B. Newton, Isham R. Faison, Dr. J. W. Blount, Jas. Wolfscrape District .- Joel Loftin, D. K. Kornegay,

D. B. F. Cobb. Ed. Hines, Albert R. Hicks. Dail's District.-Rev Henry R. Kornegay, Daniel Herring, James G. Branch, Harget Kornegay, N. B. Barfield's District .- A. O. Grady. Lewis Outlaw, Jonas Smith, Sherwood Grady, Grady Outlaw.

Smith's District .- John Howard, Houston Maxwell, John R. Miller, John Smith, Ivey Smith. On motion, the Association adjourned to meet again at the call of the President. JAMES DIXON, Chm'n.

J. R. EZZELL. Secretaries. J. D. SOUTHERLAND, ANDY JOHNSON'S NOSE PULLED AT LYNCHBURG. VA .- We are informed by an eve witness, that An-

drew Johnson, of Tennessee, had his nose pulled at Lynchburg, a few days ago, amid the groans of an outraged Southern people. Andy will not make any coercion speeches in the South.—Rough Notes. DAVIS DRIVEN FROM BALTIMORE.-We learn that the notorious Henry Winter Davis, of Maryland, has

Washington in disguise,-Rough Notes.

Fort Sumter.

The fort is five miles from the Charleston Battery. is thus described by the Charleston Mercury: Fort Sumter is built upon an artificial island, at the

it must be of the strongest nature. That portion of the fort above the water line is of brick and concrete of the most solid character. Its plan is a treacated pentagon, with one side parallel to the adjoining shore, thus presenting an angle to the channel. Of the truncated angles the eastern, western and northern are simply formed into Pan-compees, whilst the other two are formed of two small faces, making an angle of about fifteen degrees with the sides of the pentagon. At each intersection of the small faces is a sally-port. The height of the parapet above the water-line is sixty feet. On the eastern and western sides are the barracks for the privates, mess-hall, kitchen, &c. On the South- and that then the steam-tugs will be put into ern si le are the officers' quarters, which are finished in very handsome style.

entrance of our harbor. The foundation being of st ne.

It is mounted with the heaviest guns of the United States service, arranged in three tiers, the two lower being Casemates and the upper Barbette guns. The Casemate guns are those which are fired from an embrasure in the Scarp Walls, and are protected from the en my's shells by an arched bomb-proof covering over-head; the Barbette, those which fire over the parapet, which exposes the canonniers to the fire of the enemy, although in this instance the Leight of the ramparts is so great that there is comparatively no danger from the shot of an enemy's fleet. The armament consists of 140 pieces, placed in the following order: The heaviest guns, such as the 32 and 64-pounders, on the first tier; 24 and 32-pounders on the second tier; Columbiads (8 and 10-inch) and heavy sea-coast

morta's on the top of the ramparts. The heaviest pieces are turned toward the harbor, the lighter toward the land side; which side is further protected by muskerry, for which loopholes are cut in the Scarp Wall. The number of each kind of gun is about thirty 64-pounders, the same number of 32pounders, forty 24-pounders, ten of eac calibre of Columbiads, ten 13- nch and ten 10-utch mortars, capable of throwing about four thousand (4.000) pounds of shot and four thousand three hundred (4,300) pounds

On the terra-parade plain are situated two furnaces for heating shot. The magazines are situated on the inner sides of the sally ports, and contain, at present, 40,000 pounds of powder, and a proportionate quantity of shot and shell. The landing to the fort is on the southern or land side, and is formed by a wharf projecting towards the shore, and also extending the

of shell at each discharge.

length of that face. This fort would be nearly impregnable if finished and properly manned. Its weakest point on the South side, of which the masonry is not only weaker than that of the other sides, but is not protected by any flank fire, which would sweep the wharf. Once land-

ed, an entrance may, at the present state of the construction, be easily made, for the blinds of the lower embrasures, though six inches in thickness, may yet be easily blown away. And even if this was impossible, scaling ladders can reach those of the second tier. which are not protected in this manner. This concludes the brief sketch of a fort which is a nost perfect specimen of civil and military The whole work has been conducted in a men-

ner that reflects credit upon the engineers; and is worthy to occupy the prominent position that it holds. In conclusion, we take occasion to allude to one point of especial beauty—the construction of the arches—of which there are nearly every variety—the "Full Centre," the "Segment," the "Groined," the "Askew," and the "Rampant"—and to add that the walls at their base are 12 feet thick, and at the top 84 feet thick. Fort Sunter lies about one mile from the shore, di-

rectly on the main ship channel, which passes between the fort and Sullivan's Island, on which is located Fort Moultrie, about one mile distant. From the battery of Charleston city Lort Sunter lies about five wiles distant, standing out in the ope i bay, one mile from the land on either side. Fort Moultre is, in miltary phrase, commanded by Fort Sumter.

WHO MAJOR ANDERSON IS-HIS CAREER. The New York Leader has a biographical sketch of the present commander of Fort Sumter, which is interesting at this moment. We copy a pass ge: "Major Anderson is now about tifty-six years old

and was born in Kentucky, entering the Military Academy from that State, and graduating with disfunction, on June 30, 1825. The record of his military service shows that he was promoted to a first Lieutenancy in 1833, and made Captain by I revet in 1828 for gallantry and successful strategy in the war against the Florida Indians. In the same year he was appointed Assista t-Adjutant-General, with the rank of Captain-the Captaincy itself not coming until the October of 1841, and his present rank of Major only reaching him last year.

" Major Anderson has also performed a large amount of the staff duty incident to the service a few years since, and before it was made distinct from duty n the line. He acted as Assistant Inspect r of the Illinois Volunteers, serving with Abraham Lincoln in the Black Hawk War of 1832. He was Assistant Instructor and Instructor of Artillery at the Military Academy, in the years 1835-'6 and '7, and was aid de-camp to Major General Scott in 1838.

"During the Mexican war, the Major endured all the labors and dangers of the ampaign, being severely wounded in the assault on the enemy's works at Moline del Rey, and receiving brevet majority 'for gallant and merit rious conduct in that action.' Major Anderson has also received from the Government many evi dences of its trust and confidence other than those bestowed by the War Department.

"His last service, previous to his taking command of Fort Moultrie, was as a member of the commission, ordered last summer by Congress, to enquire into the manner of instruction at the West Point Military Academy. The labors of that commission (in which Major Anderson performed his part) have already been lai I before Congress.

"In physique, the Major is about five feet, nine inches in height; his figure is well set and sol tierly; his hair is thin and turning to iron grey; his complexion is swarthy; his eye dark and intelligent; his nose prominent and well formed. A stranger would read, in his air and appearance, determination, and an exaction of what was due to him. He has a good deal of manner. In intercourse he is very courteous, and his rich voice and abundant gesticulations go well together. He is always agreeable and gentlemanly, firm and dignified, a man of undaunted courage, and, as a true soldier, may be relied on to obey orders, and to do his duty.

THE GARRISON IN THE FORT .- Major, R. Anderson, 1st Artillery, July 1, 1825, Kentucky. Assistant Surgeon, S. W. Crawford, Medical Staff, March 10, 1841, Pennsylvania.

Captain, Abna Doubleday, 1st Artillery, July 1 1842. New York. Ciptain, Truman Seymour, 1st Artillery, July 1, 846. Vermont.

1st Lieutenant, Jeff. C. Davis, 1st Artillery, June 17, 1848, Indiana. 2nd Lieutenant, J. N. Hall, 1st Artillery, July 1. 1859, New York. Captain, J. G. Foster, Engineers, July 1, 1946,

New Hampshire. 1st Lieu enant, G. W. Sayder, Engineers, July 1, 1856. New York. 2nd Lieutenant, R. K. Meade, Engineers, July 1. 1857, Virginia.

Officers. 9; Band, 15; Artillerists, 55; T tal, 79. Under the most favorable circumstances, this force would only be sufficient to operate nine guns. THE COMING FLEET.

RECAPITULATION.

The New York papers are speculating on the ability of the fleet which is now approaching Charleston to enter the harbor and execute its mission. The York News thus sketches the Fort Sumter programme of the Government:

"The troops are all intended for Fort Sumter: the transports for Texas, as stated in the clearances. Capt. Ward's sand-bag experiment, and another new invention, have been pronounced by engineers, sufficiently useful to solve affirmatively the long-disputed problem "can Fort Sumter be reinforced?" Fach of the small steamers, Crusader, Wyandotte, Mohawk and Water-Witch, are to be lined on the sides with bags of damp sand, the launches shall be temporarily roofed, covered and lined outside with the same material, men will embark both in the gun-boats and

launches; more in the latter-they being smaller targets-than in the former. Hawsers will connect the boats with the steamers, which will tow them into Charleston harbor in spite of all Morris Island and the other batteries can do to prevent them. In fact, so enthusiastic are the advocates of this plan, as to the feasibility of carrying it out, that one of them been driven out of Baltimore. He made his escape to lately remarked to us that Moultrie might play away at the intruders wit..out any more serious result aris-

i of from her amusement than the education of Some er artil rists.

The N w York Express says : As near as can be estimated, about two thousand were sent from the forts of New York in the vessel patched South. The troops from Texas numb. five hundred, and the men-of-war have at 1 hundred sailors and marin's. This would give States the disposal of 6,000, well-dilled, regula men, while the highest estimate of the Control

not exceed five thousand men, very few of ever smilt ganpowder in action. The strong steam vessels of war, and the possession of most powerful stea n-tugs to be found in New Y also give the United States a great advantage posed by those who pretend to be well posted fighting becomes necessary, several men-o gage the Morris Island batteries; that the fle will be landed and make an attack from the Confederate artillerists; that Fort Sumpton Fort Moultrie, which it is claimed can be don and Castle Pinckney tak in by assault. There small force in Castle Pinckney, but from this which is near Charleston, the city could be easily barded and set on fire. Whether there is any truth these conjectures or not, the plan they suggest appear plausible; but a few hours will probably put us in no sion of certain intelligence.

[From the Wilmington Herald RESIGNATION .- Capt Wm. B. Whiteheal of Revenue Cutter service sent on his resignation morning. Capt. Whitehead is a Virginian liv but has resided here for some time. He is an ol cer and has been in the service a long time

The Gra wille Grays, Capt. Wortham, arrived

morning and were detailed for duty at the Ho relieving the Iredell Blues, who have gone to. We learn from the Charleston Mercury that Cal La mar, aid to Gov. Pickens, has been detached for my

vice in North Carolina. Gov. Letcher has appointed Major Walter Gwynn to the office of Major General of the volunteer fares

We learn that Col. Cantwell in command of regiment at Fort C.swell is proving himself worth his position and is very popular with his comm

THE BLOCKADE. - The Proclamation of the It. President, declaring the ports of the secoded States be in a state of blockade, is one of the best lokes the season. Fifteen hundred miles of sea oast bi aded by about two dozan war vessels! All the side world is to see its trade cut up by such a co temptible naval force! Great Britain is to submit be ruined by a paper flourish from the pen of A Lincoln! France ditte! Every nation in Euroditte! What a thought!—Rich. Ecaminic.

SALE OF LAND.

North-Carolina, Court of Equity, Spring Term, 1861. ARTHUR MACON, GEORGE LITTLE and others.

DURSUANT to a decree, made at Spring Term. A. D., 1861, of the Court of Equity, for Wake counts in the above case of "Arthur Macon v. George Little and said county, will proceed to sell the land, in the pleading mentioned and described on the 25th day of May neve bling Saturday of Court week, at the Court House d in the City of Raleigh, commencing at 12 o'clock. Said teact of land is one of four tracts, belonging to heirs-at-law of Stephen Haywood, decased-then three tracts having been heretofore sold for division-an contains about 320 acres. Said land lies about 6 mil-

no. th of Raleigh, adjoins the lands of Anderson Page and

others, is locat d in a healthy portion of the country is in a good neighborhood TERMS OF SALE: Fifty dollars of the purchase money will be required to be paid in cash; and a credit of six months will beginn t the purchaser for the payment of the balance of the

chase money, by his entering into bond with a prosurety for the same.

April 16, 1361. --

NEWSPAPER FOR SALE. THE UNDERSIGNED, having removed to Mont N. C. Citizen, of which paper he is editor and The Citizen is located in the pleasant and healthful or Murfreesbogo', Hertford Co., nearly in the centre wealthy and populous counties, in which there is noto p inting press. Its advertising and jubbing facilities therefore well worthy the consideration of a man of

&c., will be sold at a sacrifice, as the proprietor finds if i possible to attend to his duties here, and at the same line edit a paper in North-Carolina. The office is will established, complete in all its departs ments, is in good running order, and has heretofore b considered the organ of the Democratic party of the Firs Congressional District of North-Carolina.

and ability. To such a man the o lice, material, good w

For terms, &c., address C. H. Foster, Washington, D. C., Dr. S. J. WHEELER, Murfreesboro', or S. R OLMSTED, Mentgomery, Alabama.

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Third Year, 3d Class-Descriptive Geometry, Shades Shadows and Perspective, Analytical Geometry, Surv ing, French, Latin, Rhetoric, History of England, Liter ture, Drawing, Elocution. Fourth Year, 2nd Cla s-Dif, and Int. Calculus, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Rh toric, Logic, Moral Philoso

phy. Latin, Drawing, Elocution. Fifth Year, 1st Cass,-Agricultural Chemistry, Astron omy, Geology, Mineralogy, Civil Engineering, Field Fortification, Ethics, Political Economy, Evidences of Christianity, Constitution of the United States. Infantry and Actillery Deill will form a feature of the

ACADEMIC YEAR-BARRACKS The Academic year will commence on the first Wednesday in February, (Feb. 6, 1861,) and continue, without in termission, to the fourth Wednesday in November. The Barracks are arranged with special reference to the necess sities of a Military Academy. The main building is 215

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COL. C. C. TEW, Supt. H. M. A. April 10, 1861. -waswl J. FRED. SIMMONS.

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J. F. Simmons is Commissioner for North-Carolina

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Raleigh, March 26, 1861.