From the London Times of May 14th. Mr. H. Russel's Letters from America. Charleston after the fall of Sumter-The Carolina Troops—Gen. Beauregard—Visit to the Forts— Major Anderson's Defence.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 21 .- I find some consolation for the disappointment of not arriving in time to witness the attack upon Fort Sumter in describing the condition of the work soon after Major Anderson surrendered it. Already I have upon my table a pamphlet entitled "The Battle of Fort Sumter and First Victory of the Southern Troops," &c., several "poems," and a variety of versicules, songs and thetorical exercitations upon this event, which, however important as a political demonstration, is of small value in a military sense, except in so far as the bloodless occupation of a position commanding Charleston harbor is concerned. It may tend to prevent any false impressions founded on imperfect information to state a few facts connected with the fire in the work and its effects, which will interest, at least, some mili-

In the first place it may be well to admit that the military preparations and positions of the South Carolinians were more formidable than one was prepared to expect on the part of a small State, without any considerable internal organization or resources. The comparative efficiency was due mainly to Gen. Beauregard and his Assistant Engineer Major Whiting, who are both professional engineer officers of the United States army, and who had capacity and influence enough to direct the energies of the undisciplined masses in the proper direction, instead of allowing. them to rush on their fate in the perilous essay of an escalade. The state of South Carolina had for a long time past been accumulating arms and munitions of war, and it may be said that ever since the nullification contest she had permitted herself to dwell on the idea of ultimate Secession, to be effected by force if necessary. When Gen. Beauregard and Major Whiting came here the works intended to resist the fleet and to crush the fort were in a very imperfect state.

Mejor Anderson and his officers had a true professional contempt for the batteries of the civilians and militiamen, which was in some measure justifiable. One morning, however, as they took their survey of their enemy's labors for the previous night, they perceived a change had come over the design of their works .-That "some one who knows his business is over there" was evident. Their strange relationship with those who were preparing to destroy them if, possible, however, prevented their recourse to the obvious means which were then in abundance in their hands to avertthe coming danger. Had Maj. Anderson maintained a well regulated fire on the enemy the moment they began to throw up their batteries, and prepare Fort Moultrie against him, he could have made their progress very slow and exceedingly laborious, and have marked it at every step with blood. His command over the ground was very marked and decided, but he had, it is to be supposed, no authority to defend himself in the only way in which it could be done. "The late"-that fatal phrase-was the echo to every order which came from the seat of Government at Washington. . Meantime, the South Carolinians worked at their batteries, and were soon able to obtain cover on the soft sandy plains on which they were planting their guns and mortars. They practised their men at the guns, stacked shot and shell, and furnished their magazines, and drilled their raw levies with impunity within 1400 yards of the fort. We all know what impunity is worth in offensive demonstrations. It a powerful agent sometimes in creating enthusiasing Every day more volunteers flocked to the various companies, or created new associations of armed men, and the heterogenous and motley mass began to assume some resemblance to an army, however irregular. At the present moment Charleston is like a place in the neighborhood of a camp where military and volun teer tailors, are at work trying experiments in uniforms, and sending in their animated models for inspection. There is an endless variety-often of ugliness in dress and equipment and nomenclature among these companies. The head dress is generally, however, a smart cap like the French kepi; the tunic is of different cuts, colors, facings, and materials green with gray and yellow, gray with frange and black and white, blue with white and yellow facings, roan, brown, bu nt sienna and olive, - jackets, frocks. tunics, blouses, cloth, linen, tweed, flannel. The officers are generally in blue frocks and brass buttons with red sashes, the rank being indicated by gold lace parallelograms on the shoulder straps, which are like those in use in the Russian army. The arms of the men seem tolerably well kept and in good order. Many, however, still shoulder "White Bess' the old smooth-bore musket with unbrowned barrel. The following is an official return, which I am enabled to present to you through the courtesy of the authorities. showing the actual number of men under arms yes terday, in and around Charleston: Morris Island .- 17th Regiment, 700 men; 1st Reg-

iment, 950 men; 2nd Regiment, 975 men; total 2,625

Sullivan's Island. -5th Regiment, 1,075 men; detachment of 8th Regiment, 250 men; detachment of 6th Regiment, 200 men; cavalry and others, 225 men;

Stone and other points, 750 men; Charleston, 1,900 | thick in the breech, and lightened off gradually from the men; Columbia, 1,950 men.

Motris Island Sulfivan's Island 1.750 Stone and other Points 750 5.125 Columbia . 1.950 Charleston 1,900

In field at the time of report

The regiments mentioned here are comvarious companies raised in different ocalities with different names, but the State regular, are in expectation that they will soon be to de portions of the regular army of Confederal Stres, which is in course of formation. There, i buleve, only 55,000 registered voters in South Carolina. The number of men furnished by them is a fair indication of the zeal for the cause which animates the population. The physique of the troops is undeniably got d. Now and then undersized, weakly men may be met with, but the great majority of the companies consist of rank and file exceeding the average stature of Europeans, and very well built and muscular. The men run very large down here. Nothing, indeed, can be more obvious when one looks at the full-grown, healthy, handsome race which developes itself in the streets, in the bar-rooms, and in the hotel halls, than the erfor of the argument, which is mainly used by the Carolinians themselves, that white men cannot thrive Carolinians themselves, that white men cannot thrive sugar, ice, and Champagne, and salads were in abundance, and at the end of the tent was a bar, where any are equal to any people I have ever seen, and their feagures are very regular and pronounced. They are, indeed, as unlike the ideal Americans of our caricaturists and our stage as is the "milor" of the Porte tain Blakeley's principle, by Messrs. Fawcett, Prestor superiority is due to the fact that the bulk of the white population here are in all but name aristocrats, or rather oligarchs. The State is but a gigantic Sparta, in which the helotry are marked by an indellible difference of color and race from the masters. The white population which is not land and slave-holding and agricultural is very small and very insignificant. The mastersenjoy every advantage which can conduce to the physical excellence of a people, and to the cultivation of the graces and accomplishments of life, even though they are rather disposed to neglect purely intellectual enjoyments and tastes. Many of those who serve in the ranks are men worth £5,000 to £10,000 a year-at least, so I am told-and men were pointed out to me who were said to be worth far more. One private feeds his company on French pates and Madeira, another provides his comrades with unlimited Champagne, most grateful on the arid sand hills; a third, with a more soldierly view to their permanent rather than occasional efficiency, purchases for the men of his "Guards" a complete equipment of Enfield rifles. How long the zeal and resources of these gentlemen will last, it may not be easy to say; At present they would prove formidable to any enemy, except a regular army on the plain and in the open field; but they are not provided with field artillery or with adequate cavalry, and they are not ac-

enstomed to act in concert and in large bodies. Yesterday morning I waited on Gen. Beauregard, who is commanding the forces of South-Carolina. His aides-de-camp, Mr. Manning, Mr. Chesnut, Mr. Porcher Miles and Col. Lucas, accompanied me, Of these the former has been Governor of his State; the next has been a Senator, the third a member of congress. the 32-pounder barbette guns are on pivot carriages, They are all volunteers and are gentlemen of position and others have a sweep of 180 degrees. The walls in the State, and the fact that they are not only con- are pierced everywhere for muskets. The magazine tent but gratified to act as aides to the professional sol- contains several hundred barrels of gunpowder, and

a supply of shot, powder, and shells. The garrison dier is the best proof of the reality of the spirit which was amply supplied with water from artificial wells animates the class they represent. Mr. Lucas is a gen-The war garrison of the fort ought to be at least 600 tleman of the State, who is acting as aide-de-camp to men, but only 79 were within its walls, with the la-Governor Pickens. Passing through the dense crowd which, talking, smoking, and reading newspapers, fills the large hall of the Mills house, we emerged on

the dirty street, sufficiently broad, and lined with trees

protected by wooden sheathings at the base. The

omes, not very lofty, are clean and spacious, and pro-

vided with verandahs f cing the South as far as pos-

sible. The trees give the street the air of a boulevard,

and the town has somehow or other a reminiscence of

the Hague about it which I cannot explain or account

for satisfactorily. The headquarters are in a large,

airy public building, once devoted to an insurance

company's operations or to the accommodation of the public fire companies. There was no guard at the

door; officers and privates were passing to and fro in

the hall, part of which was cut off by canvass screens,

so as to form room for the departments of the Horse

Guards of South Carolina. Into one of these we turn-

ed, and found the desks occupied by officers in uni-

form, writing despatches and copying documents with

all the abandon which distinguishes the true soldier

when he can get at printed forms and Government sta-tionery, In another moment we were ushered into a

smaller room, and were presented to the General, who was also seated at his desk. Any one accustomed to

soldiers can readily detect the "real article" from the

counterfeit, and when Gen. Bearegard stood up to wel-

come us it was patent he was a man capable of great-

er things than taking Sumter. He is a squarely-built,

lean man, of about 40 years of age, with broad shoul-

ders and legs "made to fit" a horse, of middle height,

and his head is covered with thick hair, cropped close,

and showing the bumps which are reflective and com-

bative, with a true Gallic air at the back of the skull;

the forehead, broad and well-developed, projects some-

what over the keen, eager dark eyes; the face is very

thin, with very high cheek bones, a well shaped nose

slightly acquiline, and a large, rigid, sharply cut

mouth, set above a full fighting chin. In the event

of any important operations taking place, the name of

this officer will, I feel assured, be heard often enough

to be my excuse for this little sketch of his cutward

man. He was good enough to detail his chief engi-

neer officer to go with me over the works, and I found

in Major Whiting a most able guide and agreeable

companion. It is scarcely worth while to waste time

in describing the position of Charleston. It lies as low

as Venice, the look of which it rather affects from a

distance, with long sandy islands strething out at arms

to close up the approaches, and lagoous cutting into

the marshy shores. On a sandy island and spit on

the left hand shore stands Fort Moultrie. On the

southern side, on another sandy island, are the ilnes_

of the batteries which, probably, were most dange-

rous, from their proximity and position, to the unpro-

tected face of Sumter. The fort itself is but in the

tideway, on a rocky point, which has been ins creased by artificial deposits of granite chips.—

Embarked with a few additions to our origi-

nal party, on board a small steamer called the Lady

Davis, we first proceeded to Morris Island, about 33

miles from Charleston. Our steamer was filled with

commissariat stores for the troops of whom 4.000 were

said to be encamped among the sandhills. Any one

who has ever been at Southport, or has seen

the dunes about Dunkirk or Calais, will have a good

idea of the place. Our landing was opposed by a

guard of stout volunteers, with crossed firelocks; but

they were satisfied by the General's authority, and we

proceeded ankle deep in the soft white sand to visit

the batteries which played on the landward face of

Sumter. They are made of sandbags for the most

part, well placed in the sand-hills, with good traver-

ses and well protected magazines, the embrasures being

faced with palmetto logs, which cannot splinter when

struck by shot. It did not, however, require much in-

vestigation to show that these works would be great-

ly injured by a fire of vertical and horizontal shell from

the fort, and that the distance of their armament

would render it difficult to breach the solid walls

which were opposed to them at upwards of 1,250

yards away. However, there were two powerful mor-

tar batteries, which could have done great damage if

they were well sorted, and have made the terreplein

and parade of the fort a complete "shell-trap" unless

the mortars were injured. The civilians and militia-

men set greater store on the Iron Battery at Cum-

ming's point, which is the part of the island nearest

to the fort, but the fire of heavy guns would have soon

destroyed their confidence. It consists of yellow pine

ogs placed as vertical uprights. The roof of the same

material slopes from the top of the uprights to the

sand facing the enemy; over it are detailed bars of

railroad iron of the T pattern, from top to bottom, all

rivetted down in the most secure manner. On the

borers-109, all told-at the time of the attack. The walls of the fort are dented on all sides by shot marks, but in no instance was any approach made to a breach, and the greatest damage, at one of the angles on the south face, did not extend more than two feet into the masonry, which is of very fine brick. The parapet is, of course, damaged, but the casemate embrazures are uninjured. On landing at the wharf we perceived that the granite copings had suffered more than the brick work, and that the stone had split up and splintered where it was struck. The ingenuity of the defenders was evinent even here. They had no morter with which to fasten up the stone slabs they had adapted as blinds to the windows of the unprotected south side, but Maj. Anderson, or his subordinate, Capt. Foster, had closed the slabs with lead. which he procured from some water piping, and had rendered them proof against escalade, which he was prepared also to resent by extensive mines laid under the wharf and landing-place, to be fired by friction tubes and lines laid inside the work. He had also prepared a number of shells for the same purpose, to act as hand grenades, with friction tubes and lanyards. when hurled down from the parapet on his assailants. The entrance to the fort was blockaded up by masses of masonry, which had been thrown down from the walls of the burnt barracks and officers' quarters along the south side. A number of men were engaged in digging up the mines at the wharf, and others were busied in completing the ruin of the tottering walls. which were still so hot that it was necessary to keep a hose of water playing on part of the brickwork.-To an uninitiated eye it would seem as if the fort was untenable, but, in reality, in spite of the destruction done to it, a stout garrison, properly supplied, would have been in no danger from anything, except the explosion of the magazine, of which the copper door was jammed by the heat at the time of the surrender. Exclusive of the burning of the quarters and the intense heat, there was no reason for a properly handled and sufficient force to surrender the place. . It is needless to say Major Anderson had neither one nor the other. He was in all respects most miserably equipped, His guns were without screws, scales, or tangents, so that his elevations were managed by rude wedges of deal, and his scales marked in chalk on the breech of the guns, and his distances and bearings scratched in the same way on the side of the embrasures. He had not a single tuse for his shells, and he tried in vain to improvize them by filling pieces of bored-out pine with caked gunpowder. His cartridges were out, and he was compelled to detail some of his few men to make them out of shirts; stockings and jackets .-He had not a single mortar, and he was compelled to the desperate expedient of planting long guns in the ground at an angle of 45 degrees, for which he could find no shell, as he had no fuses which could be fired with safety. He had no shears to mount his guns, and chance alone enabled him to do so by drifting some large logs down with the tide against Sumter.-Finally, he had not even one engine to put out a fire in quarters. I walked carefully over the parade and could detect the marks of only seven shells in the ground, but Maj. Whiting told me the orders were to any attempt to work the barbette guns. Two of these were injured by shot, and one was overfurned, apparently by its own recoil, but there was no injury done inside any of the casemates to the guns or works. The shell splinters had all disappeared, carried off, I am told, as "trophies." Had Major Anderson been properly provided, so that he could have at once sent men to the guns, opened fire from those in barbette. thrown shell and hot shot, kept relays to all his casemates, and put out fires as they arose from red-hot shot or shell, he must, I have no earthly doubt, have driven the troops off Morris Island, burnt out Fort Moultrie, and silenced the enemy's fire. His loss might have been considerable, that of the Confederates must have been very great. As it was, not a life was lost by actual fire on either side. A week hence and it will be impossible for a fleet to do anything, excent cover the descent of an army here, and they must lie off, at the least, four miles from the nearest available beach.

Census of North-Carolina, The following table has been furnished by the Secretary of State to the Convention .-

Table of the Population of the State of North-Carolina, according to the 8th Census, arranged by

Counties Alphabetically. COUNTIES. WHITE, FREE SLAVES

Ĩ.	rivetted down in the most secure manner. On the	Countries III p	nuvenun	g.		C
0	front the railroad iron roof and incline present an an-	COUNTIES.	WHITE.	FREE	SLAVES.	TOTA
,	gle of tairty degrees. There are three port holes with	0.27		COL'D.		TOTA
5	iron shutters. When opened by the action of a le-		7,986	421	3,445	11,8
H.	ver the muzzles of the Columbiads fill up the space	Alexander,	5,392	19	-611	6,0:
-	completely. The Columbial and all list and	Anson,	6,562	151	6,951	13,66
5	completely. The Columbiad guns with which this	Alleghany,	3,357	27	206	3,59
Ĭ,	battery is equipped bear on the south wall of Sumter.	Ashe,	7,423	142	391	7,9
U	nt an angle. The inclined side of the battery has	Beaufort,	8,172	729	5,878	
f	been struck by six shot, the effect of two of which is	Bertie,			4.527	14,77
10	lenough to demonstrate that the fire of the guns en		5.846	279	8,186	14,31
1;	barbette would have been destructive. The columbiad is	Bladen, -	6,233	435	5,327	11,99
B	a kind of Dahlgren—that is, a piece of ordnance very	Bruńswick,	4,515	260	3,631	8,40
0	thick in the breech, and lightened off gradually from the	Buncombe,	10,623	100	1,931	12,6
4	tranvious to the muzzle. The platforms were rather	Burke,	46,647	219	2.371	9,28
Н	light but the carriages were salid and all	Cabarras,	7,402	104	3,040	10,54
Į,	light, but the carriages were solid and well made, and	Caldwell,	6,297	114	1,088	
E	the elevating screws or hitches of the guns were in	Camden,				7,49
K	good order. The mortars are of various calibres and		2,940	276	2,127	5,34
1.	descriptions, mostly 8-inch and 10-inch; and it is said	Carteret,	6,064	152	1,969	8,18
ķ.	there were 17 of them in position and working against	Caswell,	6,581	279	9,355	16,21
H	the fort, and that 35 guns were from time to time di-	Catawba,	9.038	28	1,664	10,78
	rected against it Shot and shell appeared to 1	Chatham,	12,555	304	6,246	19,10
U	rected against it. Shot and shell appeared to be abun-	Cherokee,	8.609	38	519	
n	dant enough. The works are all small detached bat-	Chowan,	2,978	151		9,16
	teries, with sandbag merlons and open at the gorge,	Cleveland,			8,713	6,84
r	and they extend for four miles along the shore of the	Columbus	10,108	109	2,131	12,34
	Island. The camps are pitched most irregularly he-	Columbus,	5,779	355	2,463	8,59
	liween the sandhills—tents of all shapes and signs in	Crayen,	8,795	1,288	6,190	16,27
3	the fashion called higgledy-piggledy, here and there	Cumberland,	9,561	978	5,830	16,36
6	in knots and groups, in the way that would drive an	Currituck,	4,671	221	2,524	7,41
h	Indian quartermaster general mad D	Davidson,	13,378		3,076	16,60
_	Indian quartermaster general mad. Bones of beef and	Davie,	6.001	101		
e	mutton, champagne and wine bottles, obstructed the	Duplin,	8,286	374	2,392	8,49
6	approaches, which were of a nature to afflict Dr Suth-	Edgecombe,			7,126	15,78
	eriand and Sir John M Neill most bitterly and to sug-	Formati.	6,880	388	10,108	17,37
-	gest the reflection that the army which so atterly ne-	Forsythe,	10,716	211	1,764	12,69
n	glected sanitary regulations, could not long exist as	Franklin,	6,490	541	7,079	14,11
r	soon as the sun gained full power. They say,	Gaston,	7,009	102	2,199	9,31
-	however, the men are not sickly and that these sand-	Gates,	4,180	352	3,902	8,44
1	hills are the most healths are to all these sand-	Granville,	11,189	1,121		
e	hills are the most healthy spots about Charleston.	Greene,	2,826		11,086	23,39
1	the men were occupied as soldiers generally are when	Guilford,		152	3,947	7,92
1	they have nothing to do-lounging or lying on the	Halie,	15,738	693	3,625	20,05
1	straw and plank carpets smoking reading sleeping	Halifax,	6,542	2,459	10,349	19,43
y -	The Owners of the tents give them vericus names	Harnett,	5,351	104	2,584	8,03
-	Willell The Lions Den. "The Tiggers' Lair " wille	Haywood,	5,488	No.	313	5,80
,	Eagle's Nest," "Mars Delight," are fair specimens, and	Henderson,	8,981	85	1,382	10,44
,	these are done in black on the white calico. In one of	Hertford,	3,948	1,111	4,445	
	which we visited the harvitally	Hyde,	4,682	259		9,50
	which we visited, the hospitable inmates were busily	Iredell,	11,141		2,793	7,78
a	engaged in orewing claret cup, and Rordeaux lamone	Jackson,		29	4,177	15,34
	and the salad were in abun	Tabastas	5,241	6	281	5,52
	dance; and at the end of the tent was a har where any	Johnston,	10,548	193	4,916	15,65
	thing else in reason could be had for the asking though	Jones,	2,210	107	3,413	5,73
,	water was not so pientiful. At one of the betteries	Lenoir,	4,903	177	3,131	10,21
	the great object of attraction was a gun made on Cap-	Lincoln,	6,000	80	2,115	8,19
9	tain Blakeley's principle, by Messrs. Fawcett, Preston	Macon,	5,370	115	519	
8	& Co. of Liverpool which	Madison,	5,693	2	213	6,00
9	& Co., of Liverpool, which was only put in battery	Martin,	5,435			5,90
- 1	the day before the fire opened, and the effect of which	McDowell.		451	4,303	10,18
= 1	on the masonry is said to have been very powerful.—	Mooklonhana	5,542	213	1.305	7,120
	12 'Sa 12 Duniuel the same which was total land	Mecklenburg,	10,543	390	6,541	17,37
	July 1 think - and Dears a brace plate with the	Montgomeroy,	5,781	45	1,823	7,649
	Trespired to South the South of Spating by	Moore,	8,725	184	2,518	11,42
5	thought. It is remarkable enough that the	Nash,	6,319	688	4,681	11,688
	which carried it lay in the midst of the United States	New Hanover,	10,617	766	10,332	
9	war vessels at the mouth of the harbor.	Northampton,	5,912	656		21,71
-	The second at the mouth of the harbor.	Onslow,			6,808	13,376
	Having satisfied our curiosity as well as time and a	Orange,	5,198	159	3,499	8,856
	square storm permitted. We got into a row boot and	Pasanatanh		522	5,109	16,949
	At a distance the fact 1	Pasquotank,	4,473	1,484	2,983	8,940
	resemblance to Fort Pani at Schaetorol Ti	Perquimans,	3,287	392	8,569	7,248
		Person,	5,798	318	5,196	11,22
1	is towards Morris Island being considered safe from	Pitt,	7,480	127	8,473	16,080
	attack, as the work was only intended to resist an	Polk,	3,317	106	620	4,048
1	approach from thousas It is intended to resist an	Randolph,	14,768	380	1,645	10.700
3	approach from the sea. It is said to have cost alto-	Richmond,	5.211	345		16,798
	getter more than £2(n) that storting The mell	Robeson,	8,584		5,453	11,009
	of solid blick and concrete masoners built along to the	Rockingham,		1,450	5,456	14,490
	out of the water, bu lest bigh, and those and	D	10,021	407	6,318	16,746
	and carry three times and carry three times of	Rowan,	10,522	135	3,929	14,586
-	ou the north, tast and west exterior cides The ment	Rutherford,	9,060	122	2,391	11,578
1	the point is out the south side, whore the manner.	Sampson,	9,106	489	7,028	
	not protected by any flank for	Stanly,	6,590	42	1,169	16,623
	The product of ally hank are to estrong the sub-	Stokes,	7,847	86		7,801
1	The mora is utsigned for an armanant of 140	Surry,	8,949		2,469	10,492
9	Commences of all calibres Two from	Tyrrell		184	1,246	10,379
.	prior cascillates and the third tion is an I.	Union,	3,203	148	1,597	4.943
1	The lower lief is intended for 49-nounder Dais	Wab.	8,903	53	5,246	11,202
1	pane, the second flor the quebt and in-	Wake,	16,470	1,424	10,733	28,627
2	controlled, for throwing solid or bollow about 11	Warren,	4,923	405	10,401	15,726
1	upper tier for mortage and or nonow shot, and the	Washington,	8,596	295		
. 1	The sect for thought and onne back and he	Watauga,	4,771		2,465	6,357
	The state of the s	Wayne,		82	104	4,957
		Wilkes,	8,721	734	5,451	14,906
1		Wilcon	13,280	261	1,208	14,749
		Wilson,	5,944	280	3,496	9,750
1		Yadkin,	9,110	168	1,433	10,711
1	are pierced everywhere for muskets. The magazine	Yancey.	8,229	64	362	8,655
-1	contains several hundred barrels of musical line magazine		E	-		-,000

631,489 30,097 331,081 99,2667

Proceedings of the Convention.

WEDNESDAY, June 6, 1861. The Convention was called to order by the Presdent, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr Henkel, the delgate from Catawba county.

The Clerk read the journal of yesterday, which was Mr. Biggs offered a resolution that the Convention adjourn on next, at 6 o'clock, A. M., until the first Mondey in October, subject to the call of the

President, and in case of his death, to the call of any five members. Referred. By Mr. Smith, a resolution that the Committee on Finance be instructed to enquire the amount of expenses incurred by the Sheriffs in holding elections for the Convention, and to report an ordinance for the

same. Carried. By Mr. Hamlin, a resolution to amend the Constitution so as to allow soldiers belonging to this State to vote in Camp for officers to which the people are entitled during the cotinuance of the present war. Lies over under the rule.

By Mr. Wilson, a resolution to amend the Constitution of the State, by striking out the 33d section and to provide for the election of Judges and justices of the peace by the people. Referred to the Committee on the judiciary.

tution so as to remove the restrictions of Clergymen to hold civil offices. Passed its first reading. By Mr. Green, a resolution to take up and consider his resolution to go into the election of delegates to the Congress. Prevailed.

By Mr. Armfield, a resolution to amend the Consti-

The resolution, together with Mr. Holden's substitute, was read, and the question being on the substi-tute, Mr. Spruill demanded the yeas and nays, and the call was sustained. Mr. Holden said "he was willing to insert the num-

ber 10 in his substitute and would prefer it." Mr. Gorrell suggested that his motion to strike out "five" and insert "eight" was pending when the matter was postponed and was sustained by the Chair. Pending the gestion on Mr. Gorrell's motion to insert "eight"-

Mr. Ellison said he hoped the motion would be so shaped as to provide for the election of two delegates for the State at large, by the Convention, and one for each Congressional district by the people. Mr. Holden asked for a division of the question, and the motion to strike out was put and decided in the

Mr. Osborne said that when the question was formerly under discussion, he was in favor of the small number, (five) but upon farther consideration, he was in favor of the original resolution calling for

Mr. Hicks was in favor of electing ten, but by the Convention and not by the people. Mr. Green said that the State will cast only one vote in the Congress and five can do as well as ten, and this would be ample for the interest of the State.

He was also in favor of electing them by the Conven-Mr. Bond considered five a sufficient number to represent North-Carolina, but as there seemed to be a decided will of the House to elect ten, he would vote burst the shells over the parapet, so as to frustrate | for their being elected from each Congressional district, and by the vote of the people. The question then recurring upon Mr. Gorrell's motion to elect eight,

was adopted. Eleven o'clock having arrived, the President announced the special order of the day, being the ordinance to adopt the permanent Constitution of the Confederate States. The question being upon the motion of Mr. Graham to postpone until the first Monday in

Mr. Haden said he had listened attentively to the delegates from Orange, Wake and Alamanc, and at first, he was averse to postponing the matter, but after calm and deliberate reflection he had come to the conclusion that the gentleman from Orange was right in his proposition for postponement.

The discussion was prolonged by Messrs. Rayner, Graham, Venable and others, Mr. Rayner opposing the adoption of the permanent Constitution of the Confederate States in its present form, in a speech of great power.

At a late hour various nonsensical amendments had been offered and rejected, the ordinance ratifying the permanent Constitution of the Confederate States was passed unanimously, after which the Convention adjourned to meet to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

The proceedings of Thursday were mislaid, but will appear hereafter.

FRIDAY, June 7, 1861. The Convention met at 10 o'clock, A. M., and was called to order by the President.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved. Mr. Foy requested the privilege of voting on Mr. Dick's amendment offered yesterday, which was By Mr. Graham, a resolution instructing the Pub-

lic Treasurer to lay before the Convention a tabular statement of the public taxes for the last five years. Lies over under the rules. Mr. Headen, a resolution raising a committee to enquire what amendments are necessary to the Con-

stitution in relation to holding office. Lies over. Mr. Thomas, of Jackson, a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to enquire into and report an ordinance relative to the necessity of addi-

tional clerks. Lies over. Mr. Ashe, a resolution explanatory of an ordinance passed yesterday, ratifying the permanent Constitution of the Confederate States.

Mr. Thomas, of Jackson, a resolution concerning Mr. Houston, of Duplin, a resolution concerning the Treasury.

Mr. Ashe moved to suspend the rules in order to consider the resolution. Mr. Satterthwaite objected. Mr. Ashe insisted on his motion-delegates wished to record their votes on this subject.

Mr. Rayner thought that members had recorded their votes yesterday. Mr. Craige said they had not: and, judging from the faces of delegates, he thought they had played off

a nice legislative trick. The chair interposing called delegates to order. Mr. Smith, of Macon, called up the resolution offered by him yesterday relative to the expenses incurred by sheriffs in holding elections for delegates,

and moved to refer to the Committee on Finance.

Carried. Mr. Gorrell moved that the communication of the Governor received yesterday, and the accompanying documents, relative to the articles of war and the army regulations of the Confederate States be taken from the table, and that 4,000 copies of the army regulations be printed for distribution, 10 of which should

be for the use of each member of the Convention. Adopted. By the delegate from Forsythe, a resolution, the purport of which the reporter could not obtain. By Mr. Hamlin, a resolution to the purport that the Constitution be so amended as to allow citizen soldiers, who are volunteers, to vote as other citizens

wherever located on the day of any election. Mr. Smith moved to amend and offered a substitute, which, together with the resolution, on motion of Mr. Biggs, was adopted. Mr. Armfield called up his resolution providing for

the amendment of the Constitution, so as to allow

Ministers of the Gospel to hold seats in the General Assembly of North-Carolina. Referred. Mr. Green moved that the Convention proceed to the consideration of the resolution providing for the election of delegates to the Provisional Congress of the

Confederate States. Various amendments were offered, all involving the number of delegates to be sent and the mode of electing them, which were briefly debated by Messrs. Gorrell, Biggs, Graham and Badger. The whole subject was referred to the Appropriate Committee.

Mr. Rayner moved to take up the consideration of the ordinance establishing a Board of Claims. (The object of the Board is to audit and report to a future session of the Convention, on principles of equity, all claims against the State, for money advanced or other services rendered the State, in matters connected with its defence previous to the 20th day of last May.) After considerable debate, in which Messrs, Spruill, of Bertie, Rayner, Badger, Headen, Martin, Reid, Ruffin, Biggs, Myers, Gilmore and Howard participa-

A motion to recommit with instructions to the Committee to leave the names of the members to compose the board blank, was carried-ayes 56, noes not

Mr. Smith, of Halifax, moved that the Convention proceed to the consideration of the ordinance providing for the eastern defences of the State.

Pending the motion, Mr. Venable, from the Committee on Military Affairs, said that the Committee had had that subject under consideration, but, as the Convention had seen fit to take the matter into their own hands, the Committee had declined to make any report; and, as the Committee had some information to impart which might facilitate their deliberations, he tions, and in the event that they refuse to make known moved that the Convention go into secret session to

The motion prevailed and the Convention went into eeret session

SATURDAY, June 8, 1861. The Convention assembled at 10 o'clock.

The President in the Chair. A most eloquent and touching prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Durant, Chaplain to the 5th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers, now on their way to the seat of

The President announced the election returns from the Sheriff of Caswell, in the late election to fill the vacancy which occurred by the resignation of J. A. Graves, which resulted in the election of Mr. J. E.

Mr. Houston of Duplin, having been absent when the vote was taken, desired to vote no, on the eastern seven regiment bill.

Mr. Myers obtained the consent of the Convention for three days absence for Mr. J. A. Leak.

The following Committees were announced. Committee on soldiers' suffrage in camp, Messrs. Smith, Holmes, Cunningham, and Arrington. Committee on resolution concerning removal of restrictions on Ministers of the Gospel, from holding seats in the General Assembly, Messrs, Armfield, Leak,

Thomas, Brown and Stewart. RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED.

By Mr. Ferebee-that a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of establishing a Court to be styled a "Court of Claims," and that they report by ordinance or otherwise. The Court shall have power to hear and decide all causes arising from the loss of Slaves and other property, occasioned by the brutal war waged on the South by the Northern Government:-to decree payment for said loss out of any funds in the Treasury of North Carolina set apart for laws of the Confederate States of America, do subthe payment of the debts due to the citizens of the scribe to them by signing their names on a sheet of North from this State, or any corporation in it. Pro- paper attached to the resolutions, and also that they vided, the same do not amount, in any one year, to be required to take a list of all those persons who remore than the liabilities of the State to the North, and | fuse to sign, and return all the papers with the signdemandable for that year. Such payments, so made ers' names, (both for and against) to the Chairman of shall be held and decreed to be in satisfaction thus | the Executive Committee. far, of the debts and liabilities due to our Northern enemies. Lies over under the rule.

By Mr. Washington, a resolution requiring the Adjutant General to report the number of volunteers and regular troops offered to, and accepted, by the State; the names of officers, also what progress has been made in organizing the Militia of the State .-Lies over under the rule.

Mr. Biggs asked the unanimous consent of the Convention to suspend the afternoon session of to-day .-

By Mr. Thomas, of Jackson-A resolution instruc- three hundred copies be printed in hand-bill form, and pediency of a change of the basis of representation. Mr. Spruill, of Bertie, from the Committee on the election of delegates to the Provisional Congress of the Confederate States reported an ordinance providing for the election of two from the State at large, Thomas E Cook, by the Convention, and eight-one from each Con-

gressional district-by the people. Mr. Osborne was in favor of electing the entire delegation by the Convention and moved 'an amendment that effect.

Mr. Bachelor was in favor of electing by the Con-Mr. Speed offered a resolution declaring members of

the Convention ineligible as delegates to the Confederate Congress. Mr. Mears thought Mr. Speed's resolution a very singular proposition and insisted on the right of gen- J E Marlow,

tlemen to vote for whom they pleased, whether mem- J W Freemon, bers of the Convention or not. After some debate, in which several delegares participated, a motion that, on Wednesnay next, at 12 M. the Convention proceed to elect ten delegates-two from the State at large, and one from each Congress-

ional district, prevailen. A further debate arising as to whether the Convention should elect by ballot or viva voce. The latter mode was adopted, and the Convention anjourned till Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

[For the State Journal. Guilford County Vigilance Association.

Pursuant to previous appointment, a number of the citizens of Guilford county, met at the residence of D. W. Edwards, Esq., on Saturday June 1st, at 11 o'clock, A. M., 1861. On motion, A. E. D. Tatum, Esq., was called to the Chair, and William H. Reece, Wm Smith, Esq., appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting being explained by S. W. Westbrook, on motion, the Chairman appointed a Obed McMicheal, Committee of five, consisting of the following gentlemen, namely,-Wm. H. Reece, Dr. J. L. Robbins Clement Smith, Isaac H. Gardner and Samuel W. Westbrook to report resolutions and business for the action of the meeting. The Committee, after an absence of two hours, submitted the following preamble | John T Dodson, and resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, which were adopted:

Whereas, we are in the midst of a Revolution which is portentous with thrilling events that are rapidly transpiring, the end of which none can foresee, and the results of which none can imagine. And whereas, believing as we do, that there are a number of the ditizens of Guilford county who are bitterly opposed to Southern measures and institutions by avowals and practice, and should they be permitted to remain in quietude amongst us during the present distressing crisis, we have no evidence that we can deduce from their former demeanor and practice, to cause us to believe that they will maintain a neutral position in respect to the belligerent sections of the country, if the invading army should unfortunately get

into the interior of the Southern States and assume a

formidable position. Therefore, Resolved, That the time has come, and there is no disguising the fact, that the citizens of the Southern Alexander Hanner, States are compelled to be one thing or the other; they must all be for the South and her institutions, or they must be against them; the two extremes of policy cannot remain in the same territory, and the present Revolution and the distracted condition of what was once our happy United States of America, is significant of the fact that the two extremes of adverse policy cannot dwell together in unity, and when all examine the extreme sentiments and interests of the belligerent parties, we are the more thoroughly convinced that the two sections cannot be reconciled—one party endorsing the negro-philistic-Black-Republicanirrepressible-conflict doctrine, having its basis on the higher law, the whole superstructure founded in fa-Saint Paul on that subject, and to teach insubordination to slaves; and furthermore, we have no confidence in those whose consciences are so elastic as to permit them, in the face of plain teachings and examples of Holy Writ, to abet or assist in decoying slaves

Therefore, to protect ourselves : n1 our property, we | thing to do with him. a portion of the citizens of Guilf rd, in public meet- Arrangements were made here for her immediate ing assembled, do hereby resolve that it is expedient and safe passage home, where in all probability she to appoint a general Committee of Vigilance in this will remain till her life's end. The scene between county, to be composed of at least thirty of our most | this noble woman and h r brave brother, was painreliable and prudent citizens in each quarter-section of fully at ecting. And surely the treatment she receivthe county, any five of whom shall be authorized to ed at the hands of her husband, -his desertion of her, hold meetings in populous neighborhoods, captains' to subjugate and enslave, if possible, her very parents, beats or school-districts, in connection with other reliable citizens, the object of which meetings shall be to try, were sufficient to arouse the feelings of all agains t obtain the sentiments of each individual in this coun-ty declaratory of the position that they may or do the husband will ever meet upon the field of battle, ties now existing in the South. And

Resolved. That where any of the citizens of any community in Guilford county, after due notice being given, do not attend the meetings, it shall be the duty of the Committees holding such meetings, to wait up on them at their homes and obtain their sentimen either for or against Southern measures and institu their sentiments when waited upon by the Committee or show any resistance, it will be taken as evidence that they are in favor of the Lincoln policy, with al their programme of abolitionism, coercion and subjection gation, and consequently any of the Committee that may wait upon such, will be authorized to return their names as such to the Chairman of the general Vigil. ance Committee.

Resolved, That those Committees who hold meet. ings, will be required, when they find individuals opposed to Southern policy, to take their expressions in writing in connection with their names and place of residence, and also the names of those persons presen who heard them utter those expressions, and if such expressions shall be regarded as treasonable by any five of the general Vigilance Committee, then it shall be their duty to arrest or have them arrested and taken before the civil authorities, so that they may be dealt with in accordance with the law made and provided for the punishment of treason, enacted at the extra term of the last State Legislature, May, 1861.

Resolved, That any one of the Vigilance Committee or any portion of them be authorized to arrest any and every suspicious transient person or persons that may be loitering about the country, and cause all such to give a satisfactory account of their business and destination, and also that they be authorized to take cognizance of all persons who have no visible means for the maintenance of themselves or families, and cause all such to be brought under the exercise of the va-

Resolved, That no person or persons will be permited to leave Guilford county with their effects without giving satisfactory evidence that they are not going to

a free State. Resolved, That any and every Committee that may hold meetings in different sections of the county, he required to see that all persons who are in favor of this preamble and resolutions, and the institutions and

Resolved, That the general Committee of Vigilance be authorized to elect their own officers, for which purpose fifteen of whom shall constitute a quorum. They shall also make their own rules and regulations as they may think proper and best, to carry out the objects set forth in the above preamble and resolutions; and they shall also have power to fill vacancies caused by death

resignation, or removal from the board. Resolved. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the State Journal and the Greensborough Patriot with a request that they publish them, and also that that we have printed five hundred notices for meetings. Resolved, That the following gentlemen compose

the general Committee of Vigilance: For the South-west Division. Pinkney Wheeler. Samuel C Sapp, John Hiatt. Alfred Edwards. D W Edwards, Esq., Cyrus J Wheeler. Hudson Mendenhall. Joseph A Davis, Barnet Idol. W L Edwards, Dr S G Coffin, William H Reece. J H Johnson, Elmsley Armfield. Wm L Kirkman, George Kirkman, R C Bailey, P H Bilbrow. A V Sullivan, Jabin Irwin; Wyatt F Bowman, Dr Gillam. Alison Oakey, Dr W K Penix. S W Westbrook

Geo W McClintock Joel Chipman, For the North-west Division. Graften Gardner. John G Pearson. Dr J Lobbins, -Anselm Reid, Jno M Blalock, Archibald Bevill. A H Lindsay, Wm Bowman, Wm Terry, John Clark. Dr J R G Faucett. Thos C Moore, Thos L Sandridge, Archibald Wilson. Daniel E Albright. Dr Sydney A Powell, Jessee Benbow. John Gamble Wm A Donnell. Walter Johnson, Green Brown. Jos . Harris, N R Sapp, Pleasant McAdoo, J N Nelson, John G Efland, Jason Thompson, Cleinent Smith. Swift Brown, Albert Rankin, Jos Washburn, John A Lambeth. Pleasant Fitzgerald

Wm Putnam, For the North-east Division. Branch Smith, John Kirkman, Esq., Wm McClintock, M B Weatherly, Jonathan Parker, Wm P Heath, H C Dick. Isaac, Thacker, Prof A C Lindsay, Ludwick Summers, Wm R Smith. Dr Jos A McLean. Wm Pritchett Watson Wharton, Jas M Donnell Lewis Cobb. Thos Buchanan, Sr., John Mebane. Gideon Devault. Win P Wharton. John Doggett, L S Boon, John Cannon,

Webb Pritchett, For the South-east Division. Bingham N Smith, James Miner, Jesse Holmes, Robert Stewart, John B Houston, Capt Robt Thom, Addison Ross, Allen Hanner, Geo Clapp, Charles Hunter, J. D. McCulloch. Irwin Hanner, Col. D. G. Neelley, George Foust, Green-Wharton, Paul Coble. Col. David Stewart, Absalom Jerall, Ransom Phipps, Roddy D. Kirkman, S. W. Phipps, David Coble, Peter Clapp, Peter C. Smith, Dr. Wyatt McNairy, Wm. Mebane. Jas. Stewart, Joshua Clapp, Martin Bartley

S. W. Westbrook was elected chairman of the general Vigilance Committee for the ensuing year, and W. M. Reece was elected Secretary. On motion, the meeting adjourned.

AN UNEXPECTED MEETING,-A singular yet afnaticism and false tradition, claiming the right to feeting incident occurred at the Richmond depot on abolish slavery in the Southern States, and to coerce Friday last. Several companies from Georgia, which and subjugate a free people who claim the right of came in from the South, had just reached the depot, self government, and a people who rely emphatically ready to embark for Richmond, when one of the priupon the teachings and doctrines of the Bible, (both | vates in the "Macon Guards," looking among the pasunder the old and new dispensation) as their rule of sengers in the long omnibus, which were bound South faith to sustain them in the legality of their institu- from Richmond, discovered and recognized a sister, tions; and in view of the above facts, resolved that we whom he had not seen for six years. Of course he have no confidence in the moral or religious character | was overjoyed, as was the lady at such an unexpected of any person or persons that have or do endorse the and unfortunate meeting. He immediately obtained Impending Crisis, published by Hinton-Rowan Hel- a short leave of absence, and accompanied his sister to per, or the John Brown raid upon Virginia; and ur- the Southern depot, where he learned, that she had thermore, that we have no confidence in those individ- been nearly three weeks getting this far from New uals who are so vile as to disregard the teachings of York, being compelled to remain one week in Washington before she was allowed to proceed; that her husband, whom she had married in Georgia, a few years ago, had persisted in volunteering to fight against her native South, her relatives and friends, and had joined the famous 7th Regiment, against all her enfrom their masters; such, we are confident, if permitted | treaties and protestations; that all his friends had to entertain suchfanatical opinions and remain among acted in the same manner, and that she could do nothus, will, if the Northern army should unfortunately ing else, after witnessing their departure for Southern obtain access to our section of the country, join them soil, perhaps to murder those nearest and dearest to in their unholy and unnatural crusade upon us, and so her, but leave forever the community whose passions manage as to stretch their consciences to an extent were so inflamed, and join once more, those whom she sufficient to enable them to misconstrue all divine and knew would be her protectors, During her stay in human law, and think that they are in the service of Washington, almost in the very presence of her husband, she positively refused to see him, or have any-

now maintain in reference to the unfortunate difficul- and with what result, remains to be seen .- Petersburg Express.