THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL—SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1861.

Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

SATURDAY, : : : : APRIL 20, 1861.

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE CITY.

SEE FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES.

SECESSION MEETING IN TIPTON.—The southern rights men of Tipton county will meet in Covington, on the first Monday in May, to appoint delegates to the State convention; also delegates to the Senatorial convention at Brownsville, and delegates to Somerville, to nominate a candidate for Floater.

ADDRESS OF THE UNION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—The so-called "Union" leaders die hard. Under the pressure of inexorable fate, they have been driven from every position they have heretofore occupied; and now, in this hour of peril to the whole South, we find a party committee issuing an "address" which contains what they are pleased to term the policy of the Union men.

Our respect for the individuals who compose this county committee of a late party organization, shall not prevent us from denouncing such ill-timed folly—such unwise and improper rules, as they attempt to prescribe for their own partisans.

They announce to the world that a "cruel coercion policy" has been proclaimed by LINCOLN, and that "he has called for hordes of Northern fanatics to rally to his standard." In view of this tyrannical and bloody policy, which is speedily to be carried into effect, what do this county committee propose? That they will no longer follow the guidance of the late national flag, "which now becomes the insignia of an invasion of Northern fanaticism upon our soil." They "will rally around the banner of the State to resist any invasion of our soil." What is the meaning of this stress upon any invasion? Does it mean an armed neutrality? Does this county committee of a party which no longer exists, design to place the entrance of troops from the armies of our ALLIES with whom we have joined hands and sworn brotherhood upon the same footing with the entrance of troops from our common enemy, the North?

Is there another clique of thirty men in the county of Shelby who will thus confound friends and foes in one joint prohibition? An invasion of our soil by northern troops is for the purpose of subjugation. An invasion by southern troops is for the purpose of assisting to repel the northern enemy. Is it possible that there are thirty minds in the county that cannot draw the distinction? Do these gentlemen mean that Tennessee shall shirk the battle if LINCOLN will only refrain from marching his Wide-Awakes upon her soil? Do they mean, also, that we shall turn our guns upon the patriot sons of Mississippi who shall rally to our side with their brave hearts throbbing in a common cause? Will they term that an invasion? What puerile folly to talk of greeting companions in arms, who are pressing forward against the same foe whom we are armed to encounter, with the bayonet! Perhaps this executive committee design to array Tennessee against both North and South, if they can procure the assent of Kentucky to such a mad project. They are both gallant States, and should with men who in a just cause would be our friends, but who now are against the policy which would exact such sacrifice of their lives, to preserve the consistency of the Union Executive Committee of the county of Shelby. This is no time for dubious phrases, or artful sentences to disguise opinions. Plain talk is the order of the day, and suits the exigency of the hour. As this committee have seen proper to thrust themselves before the public, clothed in party habiliments, we have a right to know, clearly and explicitly, what they recommend to the public. Are they in favor of any invasion? Do they propose that the soldiers which Tennessee will furnish, shall be a part of the grand army which will look to the War Department of the South, and the bright genius, who is rank as well as in military skill, stands at the front of the glorious southern hosts? Or are we to have a war department established at Nashville, which will direct an independent campaign for Tennessee alone, without reference to the operations of our allies and confederates in the war?

It is of the last importance that the southern armies shall have one commander, as they have but one cause.

The orders for the northern army and navy will emanate from a single brain and be issued from one source alone, securing efficiency, harmony and unity of action in the campaign. If the South is split up into independent armies, defeat would be inevitable. The States would be conquered in detail.

This is no party question, and the contemptible farce of a "middle State" campaign against the Government, to which those States are yet bound by the formal ties of the old Union, can not be palmed off on the practical common sense of the people. Virginia has stamped the seal of her disapprobation upon such folly, and will invite the great captain of the age—JEFFERSON DAVIS—to direct over the blows of her sons shall fall.

We feel assured that Tennessee will display the same prudence in her policy.

THE RESIGNATION OF GENERAL SCOTT.—The intelligence of General Scott's resignation, confirmed by yesterday's dispatches from Washington, was received in our city with every demonstration of joy. It was a cause of gratification to our people—truly southern as they are in their sympathies—to know that an illustrious military commander, whose loyalty to his section has recently been impugned, had become disgusted with the perfidy of the LINCOLN Administration, and withdrawn from all contact with the pollution of its counsels. His resignation leaves the northern Government very much like a stranded vessel, without a pilot and with a disaffected crew. General Scott's advice was the main stay of its military operations, and upon his counsel they rested the hope of inaugurating the plan of subjugation. His desertion of the miserable abolition despot, who has just sounded the tocsin of civil war, will cast consternation and dismay into the Black-Republican ranks.

Wool may be called into requisition as his successor, but his inferior skill as an officer can never compensate the "wide awake" army, for the loss of their late lieutenant-general. With DAVIS, SCOTT, BRAGG, TWIGGS and BEAUREGARD, as her commandants, and a united people of nine millions of freemen, the South fears not the bloody conflict that yet lies before her in the rugged path of revolution. This moral coup d'etat—for such it is—of the gallant Virginians, will paralyze the energies of the enemy and add renewed ardor to the spirit of southern chivalry. Every move on the political chessboard confirms us in the confident belief that the South will win the game.

THE FIRST BLOOD.—THE COLLISION AT BALTIMORE.—We learn by telegraph that a bloody conflict occurred at Baltimore on yesterday between the Secessionists of that city and the hireling mercenaries of LINCOLN, who passed through there from Pennsylvania en route for Washington. These prominent cut-throats are reported to have opened fire upon the Baltimoreans, and killed ten of their number. This is the first instance of southern blood being spilled by the hell-hounds of abolition in the progress of the present revolution. The great heart of our people will leap with the fiercest desire to wreak vengeance upon these miraculous of federal powers, and repay with fearful retribution these first piratical invasion of southern soil. "Remember the Alamo" was a watchword that from the Texan heart. *Remember Baltimore* will yet echo from an hundred thousand southern throats.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.—A wealthy gentleman of Decatur county, Alabama, authorizes the *Southern Press* to say that he will be one of fifty to present one thousand dollars each to President Davis, to aid in filling out a southern navy.

☞ The New York *Herald* of the 16th, says a letter received to-day from an English banker, by a merchant here, states that British bankers are ready to furnish the Southern Confederacy with any amount of money required.

DESCRIPTION OF CAPTAIN MEIGS.—A dispatch to the Philadelphia *Press* says:

On the authority of a high official, I am informed that Captain S. C. Meigs, of Washington, who left the city suddenly with a company of mechanics, has gone to Texas with his son.

INTOLERANCE AT THE NORTH.—The insincerity of the professions of the fanatical dominant party of the North, has been so frequently exemplified recently, that we cannot refrain from inviting particular attention to their shortcomings, in detail.

Thousands of deluded men were led into the Republican ranks by the battle cry of the leaders—"free speech, free labor and free men." The motto was a seductive one, and accomplished its purpose, by concentrating and overpowering political influence in the entire North, under the control of the old Abolition leaders, who certainly have had no scruples in exercising their powers, in every possible instance, to curtail the privileges of "free speech," unless the glorification of abolition men and measures was the theme of those who dared express themselves. It is unnecessary, in order to expose their dishonesty and inconsistency, to refer to the numerous acts of an Abolition Congress, by which the Southern voice was stifled during the late session. Just now is sufficient—and surely the instances of intolerance, on the part of the vaunted advocates of "free speech," chronicled by the press within the last few days, should suffice to convince the most credulous.

For publishing sentiments favorable to the South, the Philadelphia *Palmetto Flag* newspaper, was compelled to suspend publication, by brute force. The New York *Journal of Commerce* has been compelled, by a mob, to raise the old flag. The Philadelphia *Argus* office was destroyed. Residents of Cincinnati, for simply expressing their opinion, have been assaulted on the streets, and others, from Newport and Covington, Kentucky, driven from Portsmouth, in open day, and without interference on the part of the police, because they were on this side of Mason and Dixon's line, against which the whole vengeance of fanaticism is directed.

It is unnecessary to multiply instances of outrages upon the loud mouthed profession in favor of free speech, committed by the dishonest adherents of the hypocritical majority of the North. They are multiplying, daily, and we refer to them only for the purpose of convincing our readers that nothing can be hoped from the "power that be" at Washington, and that the time has come for our people to be as a unit in defense of their rights. To delay longer would be suicidal, and an exhibition of imbecility we feel confident does not exist. We can protect ourselves, and revenge insults and injuries heaped upon our friends, wherever their lot may be cast. "Forbearance has been played out" in the North, and there will be thousands of its advocates disgusted with the dogma, upon seeing the manner in which it is practically put in operation by those who have ridden into power upon the hobby. All such demonstrations of prostration can only serve to invigorate our hard assailants of our friends in the North, so we hastily say to the world, we roll on the ball of persecution! The balance is the "profit and loss" account, incident to such outrages upon persons and property, will be with the South.

DEFENSE OF MEMPHIS.

EDITOR APPEAL: I see you Memphis people are greatly exercised about the proper defense of your city against the invasion of the Vandal hordes of the North, and think that you need not be half so anxious, and need not spend half so much money in preparations to "receive company," if you would only send us, up here in Tipton, a little of the needful in the way of a small battery and a few hundred men with their long shooters. Randolph is the proper point for Memphis to prepare to receive her invaders. A good battery, skillfully manned, at this point, and sustained by a regiment of men armed with Mississippi rifles or guns, can stop a flotilla with 25,000 men here, and prevent them from descending one mile further, while the flood in Hatchie would prevent their landing above or taking us in rear or flank; but if they should land on the Arkansas side, a few shovels of dirt from the levee would turn a flood upon them that would send them up a tree. And when they are thus caught, our Arkansas friends can give them abundant entertainment, and my word for it, not one in one thousand will reach his destination, to tell the world, at least.

Hurry up, gentlemen! Tipton stands with open arms to receive you, and to make the Thermopylæ of the South in her own borders, and to throw the stalwart arms and brave hearts of her own hardy sons into the "deadly imminent breach."

TIPTON.

MATERIAL AID.

EDITORS APPEAL: In view of the danger now threatening, and the unprepared condition in which we find ourselves for an emergency of this kind, seems to require immediate action and concert in a matter in which all are so deeply interested. I being one of a number of our citizens who are prevented by circumstances from entering upon the active labors and duties of a campaign; yet, desirous that those who are able and willing to do so, propose to be one of five hundred to give twenty dollars each; one of two hundred and fifty to give fifty dollars each; or one of one hundred to give twenty dollars each. The money thus raised to be subject to the order of the military board of this city for the purpose of equipping such companies as have or may organize for home defense, or to act in any emergency in which Tennessee may require their services. Means as well as men are altogether necessary. I therefore propose to unite with the citizens of Memphis in either or all of the above propositions; and in order that there may be a concurrent co-operation of those willing to contribute to either or all of the propositions, I will keep a book at my office, in which those disposed to respond to the foregoing will please call and enter their names and amounts. I hope each proposition will meet with a hearty response, without delay.

J. HORNE.

PROCLAMATION FROM PRESIDENT DAVIS.

By the President of the Confederate States of America.

WHEREAS, Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States, has, by proclamation, announced the intention of invading this Confederacy, with an armed force, for the purpose of capturing its fortresses, and thereby subjugating the free citizens thereof, and subjecting the free people thereof to the dominion of a foreign power; and whereas, it has thus become the duty of this Government to repel the threatened invasion, and to defend the rights and liberties of the people by all the means which the laws of nations and the usages of civilized warfare place at this disposal:

Now, therefore, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, do issue this, my proclamation, inviting all those who may desire to engage in private armed vessels on the high seas, to aid this Government in resisting so wanton and wicked aggression, to make application for letters of marque, letters of marque and reprisal, to be issued under the seal of the Confederate States; and I do further notify all persons applying for letters of marque to make a statement in writing, giving the name and a suitable description of the character, tonnage, and force of the vessel, the name and place of residence of each owner concerned therein, and the intended number of the crew, and to sign said statement, and deliver the same to the Secretary of State, at the city of Richmond, or to any port of entry of the Confederate States, be by him transmitted to the Secretary of State, And I do further notify all applicants aforesaid, that the faithful observance of the laws of marque is issued to any vessel, the owner or owners thereof, and the commander for the time being, will be required to give bond to the Confederate States with at least two responsible sureties, not interested in such vessel, in the penal sum of five thousand dollars; or if such vessel be provided with more than one hundred and fifty men, then in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, with condition that the owners, officers, and crew who shall be in such vessel, on board such commissioned vessel, shall observe the laws of these Confederate States and the instructions given to them for the regulation of their conduct, that they shall satisfy all damages done contrary to the tenor thereof, by such vessel during her commission, and deliver up the same when revoked by the President of the Confederate States.

And I do further specially enjoin on all persons holding offices, civil and military, under the authority of the Confederate States, that they be vigilant and zealous in discharging the duties incident thereto.

And I do moreover solemnly exhort the good people of these Confederate States, as they love their country—as they prize the blessings of free government—as they feel the wrongs of the past—and those now threatened to aggravated form, by those whose enmity is more implacable, because unprovoked, that they exert themselves in preserving order, in sustaining the authority and efficacy of the laws, and in supporting and invigorating all the measures which may be adopted for the common defense, in the firm belief, under the blessing of Divine Providence, we may hope for a speedy, just, and honorable peace.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Confederate States to be affixed, this 17th day of April, A. D. 1861.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President,

R. TOOMBS, Secretary of State.

ARKANSAS CORRESPONDENCE.

DES ARC, ARK., April 17.

EDITORS APPEAL: You will be pleased to learn that the people here are a unit for secession. The recent war news has created a profound sensation throughout the State, and the people are rising en masse, and taking steps to have their relations toward the Federal Government decided before August. Our people will not be idle spectators of the contest now going on between Lincoln and the Southern States, and will not await the mere forms of the law to dissolve their connection with the Union. At the various battalion musters on last Saturday, all over the State, the stars and stripes were taken down, and the militia testified their loyalty to the Lincoln Government, by mustering under the colors of the new Republic of the South. The flag of the Confederate States was hoisted on our public square on yesterday, amidst the firing of guns and other demonstrations of the wildest applause. Our military companies have offered their services to President Davis, and before this reaches you will be on their way to the seat of war. In the contest which is about taking place the sons of Arkansas will not be absent, and you may expect a good report from them. The whole State is in a blaze for resistance, and we will republate the present Union by a vote approaching to unanimity.

D. W. D.

☞ Bomb-fuses, 5,000 each, and 30,000 common shell bombs have just been ordered by Government from Troy. Work goes on day and night in the arsenal there.

By Telegraph!

THE WAR NEWS!

Steamer Silver Lake Taken at Rise Bluff with 250 tons Supplies.

Harper's Ferry Reported to be Taken!

FIGHT IN BALTIMORE.

12 MEN KILLED---7 WOUNDED.

Scott Resigned—Tender's his Services to Virginia.

(Private dispatch to the Appeal.)

ALEXANDRIA, VA., April 19.

EDITORS APPEAL: Baltimore will not let Northern troops pass through that city. A mob to-day turned back the Massachusetts volunteers. A fight ensued, and fifteen lives are said to have been lost. The North is a unit against the South. GEO. DASHIELL.

BALTIMORE, April 19.—A town meeting is called for 4 o'clock this afternoon. Half frantic parties with fire arms are roaming the streets. It is said that twelve lives have been lost. All stores are closed. General terror prevails. The telegraph wires have been cut.

BALTIMORE, April 19.—The condition of loyal citizens is becoming very critical. Many military companies are openly Against the Government. Martial law is proclaimed. The military rushing to the armories. Civil war has commenced. The Railway tracks are torn up outside the city. The cars for Washington being stoned at departure. Three of the mob and three soldiers killed.

NEW YORK, April 19.—The got-hoat Pocahontas sails with troops to-night for Fort Monroe. The seventh regiment left for Washington this afternoon.

NEW YORK, April 19.—The entire first division of 7000 men offered to the Government are ready at an hour's notice. Intense excitement among the military by the Baltimore news. The chamber of commerce have resolved that the Government issue a proclamation that all persons privateering under Davis be dealt with as pirates, and that all southern ports should be immediately blockaded. The Cabinet also subscribed $122,000 for volunteers.

NEW ORLEANS, April 19.—The citizens of Brosheer city, Berwicks Bay, have seized two schooners laden with ship timber, valued at $20,000, for Brooklyn and Charlestown navy yards.

The Magnolia from Key West, on the 12th, says the Crescent is the only United States vessel at Key West. 150 troops in Fort Taylor and 300 in the barracks. The Magnolia was detained at Pensacola to be searched, lest she should harbor, as she would be detained by the military authorities.

The TEXAS authorities have fitted out the Matagorda as a war steamer to intercept the Star of the West.

(Special dispatch to Col. James Coleman.)

WASHINGTON, April 19.—General Scott has resigned, and offers his services to his native State, Virginia.

Guns are being fired in New Orleans in honor of Scott's resignation.

Joy-bells are being rung, guns fired and cities illuminated throughout Maryland.

BALTIMORE, April 19.—The troops from the East, moving southward, were attacked by a mob. They returned the fire.

Two of the seventh Pennsylvania regiment were killed and several wounded. The fight is still progressing.

The mob, finally forcing their way through, fired on the mob, killing ten. As the troops marched up Pratt street, they were greeted with pelting stones.

The mayor and police went ahead. An immense crowd blocked up the street.

It is reported that the dreadful work is still going on at the railway depot.

At the Washington depot an immense crowd assembled. They attacked the soldiers, who fired on the mob. Several were wounded.

Three thousand troops from the North are expected at Baltimore in the morning. Notes have passed yet.

HARPER'S FERRY, April 19.—The United States armory here was fired last night, and abandoned by the United States troops.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19.—The council has appropriated $1,000,000 to equip the volunteers and support their families.

NEW YORK, April 19.—The city government has voted to sustain the Administration and raise the families of volunteers.

They have tendered the governor's room to Anderson, asking him to sit for a portrait.

A German regiment has been formed and will soon be ready, composed of European soldiers.

The custom house refuses clearances to secede port.

Eighty thousand cartridges have been seized by the sheriff of Amboy at the factory, destined for the South.

The factory has been threatened with destruction.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Nothing new here save the report of Harper's ferry being seized by Virginians, and that of the secession epidemic spreading in Maryland.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19.—The city council have appropriated $125,000 for the support of families of volunteers.

HARRISBURG, April 19.—Fifteen thousand troops will be here by Saturday. The governor has called out another regiment.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Governor Letcher, of Virginia, refuses to comply with Lincoln's demand for troops.

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas, April 19.—The steamer Silver Lake bound for Fort Smith, with Government supplies attempted to pass Fort Bluff. Two shots were fired across her bow before she come to, 230 tons of supplies, etc., on board. The "boys" took charge of the boat and stores.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The clerks of the State Department have formed a guard for the protection of their building. The clerks of the Treasury and other Departments are organized similarly with muskets and rifles.

The Government is making expeditious preparations for any emergency.

LOUISVILLE, April 19.—A large Union meeting was held here last night, and a patriotic address by Guthrie and others. Resolutions were unanimously adopted, declaring Kentucky solemnly sacred against the indictment of either Federal or Confederate forces, and that Kentucky should legitly arm herself for defense.

PITTSBURGH, April 19.—Intense war feeling here. Business almost suspended and recruiting going on.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—A force left Richmond last night for Harper's Ferry. Other companies joined on the route. It is thought the armory has been taken.

NEW YORK, April 19.—The Harriet Lane has arrived and proceeds to Washington with the troops from Massachusetts.

When Commander Pendergrast ascertained that Norfolk harbor was obstructed, he placed his ships broadside to Norfolk and Portsmouth and threatened to level both places unless the obstructions were removed. The citizens complied with his demand.

CAIRO AS A MILITARY POINT.—The rumor received in this city on yesterday, to the effect that the Lincoln Government designed to quarter troops at Cairo, Illinois, seems to be confirmed by the following paragraph from the Chicago *Times* (anti-Republican) of the 17th inst. The *Times* says:

It will be seen by the special dispatches of the Chicago *Times* that Cairo has been selected as a point fitted by the Government, in its military operations, in the Mississippi valley. This point, at the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi, would seem to have been most judiciously chosen as the base of Western operations. Very moderate earthworks, even, would command the navigation of both rivers, and with a proper concentration of troops, it would command all Southern Missouri and South-western Kentucky, and would hold in check any movements from Tennessee by way of Memphis.

VERY LIKELY AND PROBABLE.—A correspondent of the New York *Times*, sends to Richmond to report the doings of the convention, in the course of a letter says what follows:

If Virginia now abandons her allegiance to the Union, I say that in not five counties either of Kentucky, Tennessee, or Missouri, can a majority of votes be polled for sustaining the old Union in its effort to maintain existence.

It certainly begins to look like it. We hope it will result soon.

FROM WASHINGTON.

(Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The Government has now complete control the order for troops destined for this city.

A gentleman high in the confidence of the Administration, was to-day appointed a secret Commissioner to Canada to explain the state of our national affairs.

The Administration, it is reported, will garrison Virginia forts and arsenals, and defend all the Federal property in the State.

Governor Curtis, Secretary Cameron and General Scott had a long consultation to-day.

The War Department is busy arranging for volunteers.

It is known by the Administration that the services of ten thousand men have been tendered to Jeff Davis, to march on Washington.

Gov. Jackson of Missouri refuses to respond to the call for volunteers. Gov. Hicks of Maryland has issued an order for his quota. The requisitions for Massachusetts and the District of Columbia have been doubled in-day. Three regiments of Massachusetts militia have been ordered here, and one to Fort Monroe.

Too money offered to-day from Philadelphia and Boston banks amounts to several million dollars. Volunteers will be here to-morrow night.

The new military department is arranging for the defense of the city.

FROM MONTGOMERY.

MONTGOMERY, April 17.—The Confederate State loan is being rapidly taken up. The office has been perfectly jammed all the day.

The Government has received from New Orleans requests that city be permitted to take the whole fifteen millions.

President Davis yesterday issued a call for 32,000 more troops. The States of Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas are each to furnish 5000, Florida, 2000.

A proclamation will be issued to-morrow which invites letters-of-marque and reprisal.

The Cabinet had a long session to-day, and will probably issue a call for 150,000 more troops—man for man with Lincoln.

Charleston has taken two millions of the loan. The whole fifteen millions will be issued immediately.

Gov. Ellis telegraphs the Secretary of War he has taken possession of the forts in North Carolina.

Fifty thousand Kentucky and Tennessee troops were offered him morning to the War Department.

(Special Dispatch to the N. O. Delta.)

MONTGOMERY, April 17.—A proclamation will be issued to-morrow with tenders for letters of marque and reprisal.

The Cabinet had a long session to-day, and will probably issue a call for one hundred and fifty thousand more troops—man for man with Lincoln.

Charleston has taken two millions of the loan. New Orleans wants five. The whole fifteen millions will be issued immediately.

Governor Ellis telegraphs the Secretary of War that he has taken possession of the forts in North Carolina.

Fifty thousand Tennessee and Kentucky troops were this morning offered to the War Department.

The Government has been asked from New Orleans, for the whole fifteen millions loan.

Forty-two thousand troops called out yesterday, five thousand are from each State, with the exception of Florida, which will furnish one thousand; two thousand, owing to her small population.

The loan is being taken up rapidly at par. The office is really was perfectly jammed.

It is now stated, apparently on the best authority, that as soon as Virginia moves, Davis, Pillow, Breckinridge and Beauregard will take the field.

Forsyth and Saunders are making strong efforts to induce the Cabinet to invite Douglas to come to Montgomery. The Cabinet very sensibly declined the proposition.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

(Special Dispatch to the N. O. Delta.)

WASHINGTON, April 17, 1861.—The Administration is understood to be in receipt which reach here of the prevalence of a war feeling throughout the North. Old Abe begins to straighten up, and now declares that the secession movement is the upper front. Virginia South shall have war just as long as the free States will provide men and money to the military companies are openly Against the Government. Martial law is proclaimed. The military rushing to the armories. Civil war has commenced. The Railway tracks are torn up outside the city. The cars for Washington being stoned at departure. Three of the mob and three soldiers killed.

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Reception of the War News at Richmond.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 16th says:

The news of the capture of Fort Sumter was greeted with unbounded enthusiasm in this city. Everybody we met seemed to be perfectly happy. Indeed, until this occasion we did not know how happy men could be. Everybody abhores war, and yet war has ever been the favorite and most honored pursuit of men, and the women and children admire and love war ten times as much as the men. The boys pulled down the stars and stripes from the top of the capitol (some of the boys were sixty years old), and very properly run up the flag of the Southern Confederacy in its place. What the women did we don't precisely know, but learned from rumor that they roasted South Carolina to the skies, abused Virginia, put it to the Submissionists better and heavier than ever with their two-edged swords, and wound up the evening's ceremonies by playing and singing secession songs until fifteen minutes after twelve on Saturday night. The boys exploded an infinite number of crackers; the price of tar has risen twenty fire per cent, and skyrockets and Roman candles can be had at no price, the whole stock in trade having been used up Saturday night. We had great firing of cannon, all sorts of processions, speaking, and some drinking of healths, which has not much improved healths; for one-half the people we have met since are hoarse from long and loud talking, and the other half have a slight headache, it may be, from long and loud patriotic libations.

Later from Arizona.

GALVESTON, April 16.—The convention of the southern portion of Eastern Arizona, held at Mesilla, on the 10th ult., was unanimously attended.

Hon. P. F. Herbert, commissioner from Texas, was welcomed in a very cordial manner.

Resolutions were adopted indorsing the action of the seceded States, that Arizona's interest is with the South, and the desire to become a Territory of the Southern Confederacy, and will not recognize the Lincoln Administration nor obey his officers. The people of Western Arizona are invited to join in the movement.

A vote is to be taken on the above resolutions on the second Monday in April.

On Sunday the steamship Star of the West was still lying off Indianola. The Empire City and the steamer Mahawk left Friday evening with troops. Her destination is unknown. Six companies of United States troops under Majors Smith and Sibley are encamped at Green lake, near Indianola, waiting more companies from the upper frontier.

Major Hatch has resigned his commission, and offered his services to the Southern Confederacy.

Active preparations are making here for the defense of the State.

Important from Texas.

The steamship Charles Morgan, Capt. Lawless, from Galveston, Tuesday the 16th, arrived at her wharf about eleven o'clock last evening, having crossed the bar at mid-day.

She brings intelligence that on Sunday last, the 14th inst., Gen. Sherman, commanding at Galveston, by the advice of Gen. Nichols, placed an embargo on all the vessels in that harbor, for the better protection of the interests of Texas citizens.

The next day, at a meeting of the merchants of Galveston, resolutions were past requesting the removal of the embargo, and it was believed, when the Morgan left, that the request would be complied with, though there was a disposition to await further intelligence from Montgomery.

An extraordinary session of the city council of Galveston was held Sunday evening, the 14th, the mayor in the chair.

The sum of $5,000 was appropriated for the relief of the Texan troops at Brazos. The whole credit of the city was pledged for the relief sought else that might be done for its defense.

The Virginia Commissioners.

These gentlemen returned from Washington yesterday. They saw Mr. Lincoln and received from him a written answer—which we copy from a Washington paper. It is warlike and determined war. The labors of Virginia in behalf of peace are treated with scorn and contempt. The forts and arsenals seized by the South are to be captured; the revenue to be collected by force of arms, and absolute and unlimited power claimed in substance for the Executive over the people and States of the Confederacy. The question is removed from the forum of argument to the field of battle. It is liberty or death!

The commissioners will make their report this morning. If the convention is equal to the occasion—and we do not doubt it—this day will be the gravest in the annals of the Commonwealth. On no occasion since her existence—not even when a tory governor was driven to his ships from the old capitol at Williamsburg—did this old State so much need the united bravery and hands of all her children. We fervently trust, for her present welfare and future glory, that all her sons may cluster around her to shield and defend her. While we do not approve the schemes of peace, we feel that we should be killed in the attempt. "Can't help that," said he; "must go in de town to-night. If any body hurt dis chile or dis body, mass see him about it, shuah." His sleep received four shows.

When Colonel Chesnut, aid of General Beauregard, went to offer assistance, after the fire, he says the fort was like an oven, and he could hardly breathe. It was so hot that Major Anderson remarked, "I am sorry for the casualties. Inquiry having been made how many were killed, he said, "None." "How many on your side?" "Two," was the response. "Thank God," replied Major Anderson, "there has been a higher Power over us."

Major Anderson says it is preposterous to talk about a breach. One of the officers in the fort remarked that they had endeavored not to fire on exposed individuals. "Yes," said Major Anderson, "I gave orders not to sight guns, but to aim at the fortress."

Both men and officers were begrimmed with smoke and powder.

The batteries which have done the most mischief are the Stevens battery, Stevens' battery, and the rifle cannon.

As regards further defence, the fort is just as good as ever. Nothing has been perfect, the guns there in prime condition, and bear on both sides.

Major Anderson was obliged to throw overboard his pork, and the pork was the cause of explosion, and it was floating around the fort to day.

One of the aids carried brands to Major Anderson in a boat, after the fire, and the latter said it was very acceptable, as the men were completely exhausted by their labors. I mention this to show the kind and chivalrous relations between the officers.

Before going into action, Major Anderson sent word by an aid of General Beauregard to the Governor of South Carolina, that if hostilities during the past two months, and very solemnly said: "Farewell, gentlemen; if we do not meet again in this life, I hope we shall meet in a better world."

Just before the demand for the evacuation, he received a letter from his wife, informing him of the approach of the threats he would be made. He was much surprised, but more so when the fact was verified three minutes afterward.

Southern Rights Meeting at Jackson, Tenn.

The Jackson (Tenn.) *Whig* of the 19th says:

There was a very large attendance of ladies and gentlemen at the court house, in this city, on Tuesday night, to hear addressed from Judge Brownlow and Sam Milligan. It was well we were unable to be out, but learn from those who were present that an almost unanimous sentiment prevailed in favor of Secession, and in favor of separating from the Northern States. Judge Scruggs, T. P. Swatford, and E. Burke McClanahan, made speeches.

THE STEVENS BATTERY.—This is the celebrated floating or iron battery. It was invented by the cashier of the Planters' and Mechanics' bank of Charleston. Mr. Stevens submitted the plan to Gov. Pickens, but meeting with no encouragement there, he showed his plan to Mr. Hatch, who interested the Secretary of War in it. The result is, he has prepared the idea so highly that Gov. Pickens gave his consent to the erection of it. His brother commands it. Here there are five columbiads, sixty-four pounders; the front grace is protected by sand-bags twenty feet thick. The decks for the embrasured work by a lever which, although both proof, can be opened and shut, through a novel contrivance, by a chain. These doors are five feet by three and a half. The "rat trap" of this battery, as the place for the rebels is called, is protected by sand bags fifteen feet thick. Here one hundred men can repose in perfect safety. The roof of this battery is covered with two layers of the Tattern rail, which are described together, and closely pinned to the glorious palmetto logs underneath. This whole battery is so compact and so strong, that doubtless it is destined to revolutionize all the old-fashioned ideas of fortifications.

☞ The following patriotic letter comes from a planter of Edisto Island:

EDISTO ISLAND, April 15, 1861.

GENTLEMEN: Sumter is taken. God be praised for it. Our cause is just, and he will bless it. Enclosed find my check for $500, make my subscription to the Confederate loan for that amount, and pay the money. I assure you it is no money, and not an investment, which I cheerfully make in my country. I wish my cotton was all sold, so I could go larger into it. Yours, truly, ...

☞ At the late election held in Texas to test the sense of the people regarding the secession act recently passed by the convention, there were only, some thirteen, are large majorities in favor of ratifying the act, twelve counties referred to, viz.: Williamson, Gillespie, Medina, Burnet, Fayette, Lamar, Panola, Grayson, Bastrop, Collin, Mason, Travis and Uvalde—gave small majorities against the ordinance. In the entire State the majority for secession falls little short of 40,000 votes.

THE FLOATING BATTERY.—The following description of this battery which has done such signal service in the bombardment of Fort Sumter, adds some interesting details to the descriptions previously published. It will be remembered that the northern press generally informed their readers that on being launched it had immediately capsized and a short time after sunk, and few of them thought proper to contradict a lie so gratifying to their readers:

☞ The last notch of extravagance has been reached by a Russian lady, for whom a Parisian coiffeurer has just "built" a dress consuming two hundred and fifty yards of silk and laces! Price, 10,000 francs!

☞ It was observed that office-seekers were most eager to sign the address by non-resident sojourners in Washington, offering aid in protecting the capital. They were fiercely patriotic.

☞ Two young ladies of Baltimore—Mary Madigan and Rosa Parsons—assisted the white vail in Vicksburg on Sunday last, at the bands of Bishop Elder.

MARRIED.—Mr. John Strange to Miss Mary Strange. Strange, indeed. The next thing may be "a little stranger."

The Florida Forts.

The New York *Times*, having nothing very sensational, not already given in these columns, in all the main features respecting the filling out of war steamers and the embarkation of soldiers, is now paying a little attention to the Government forts in this section of the country. It thus speaks of two of those towards which all eyes are at present anxiously turned:

Santa Rosa island, where Fort Pickens stands, is less than half a mile in width, tapering down gradually, as we advance eastwardly from the fort up the harbor, to a width of only about three hundred yards, which it attains at a point about two miles from the site of the fort. On both sides of the island—that is, both on the sea side and the harbor side—vessels may approach very close to the shore drawing from three to four fathoms water, so that the whole breadth of the island may be swept not only by the guns of the fort, but also by those of the fleet, thus rendering it impracticable for any enemy, without great expense and the certainty of heavy loss, to undertake to occupy the island, and keep open his communications, in face of a power holding the fort and at the sametime having command of the sea. But, on the other hand, the island may be safely, promptly and advantageously occupied by any reinforcements which the Government may choose to land there, for the purpose of assisting the besieged to respond to and divide the fire of the besiegers.

There are other local facts which will have material weight in deciding this immediate and apparently approaching contest. It so happens that in arranging the plan of Fort Pickens and the sites of Forts McRae and Barrancas, with a view to sweep the channel, these two forts, now held by the insurgents, are respectively opposite the curtains of Fort Pickens—each presenting a silent angle or weak point to the direct fire of the fort—or wrong front of that fort. These forts, therefore, it is reasonable to conclude, must soon be overpowered and silenced by the fire of Fort Pickens. This conclusion applies peculiarly to Fort McRae—the work nearest the sea, and which, besides being inferior to Fort Pickens in all the essentials of strength, will receive its fire at disadvantage, and be exposed, at the same time, to the guns of any man-of-war which may be detailed to co-operate in the defense of that fortress.

MUST WE HAVE WAR!

From the Charleston Mercury of the 18th.

The past makes the present—the present, our future. What is to be the future of the present events which press upon us with their stern and stirring resistless?

Our readers know that we have repeatedly declared that we did not believe that a war between the North and the South would be the result of a dissolution of the Union, by the secession of the southern States. With the sound of our cannon still ringing in our ears, we are of the same opinion still.

That the brutal fanatics who sit in the high places at Washington are ready to plunge the country into contest and blood, we have never doubted. It was the rough reckoning of their treacherous and desperate hatred of the South that compelled us to urge, at the moment of safety for the South, prompt and eternal separation from their power.

Events have shown that our estimation of this brutal and bloody fanatism was correct. Large portions of the people of the Slave States did not believe it. The frontier slave States have not believed it. They have still believed that there were feelings of respect, feelings of fraternity toward the people of the South, from the great body of the North. Hence they have lingered in the fool embrace of a Union, governed by abolitionism, whose one great policy was the subjection of the South to the dominion of the North—whose one great passion was to destroy the South. Slowly but surely time has lifted the veil from the hideous and loathsome features of abolitionism enthroned in Washington. Its insignification by ominous portents, manifested at once its principle and its reliance for success—despotism and force. Oliver Cromwell praying while Charles I's head was being cut off, was the example of its bloody hypocrisy.

With Lincoln's proclamation, and his requisition for troops to march upon the South, the standard for the conquest of the South is at last unfurled. Thirty years agitation and hate at last breaks forth in its career cries for blood. It is most natural. Thank God, the consummation is in our day, while we have yet the power to resist—the capacity to save ourselves from its meditated devastation, insurrection and horrors.

But will Northern hate and fanaticism fail in its prey? Will it not at least carry through the South one long track of blood, which will lead to future years, fierce invasion and stern efforts for conquest? We answer no!

Fortunately for the world, it is never all mad. The first great result of the mad invasion of the South, will be to unite the South together. The North knows this as well as the South. On this account, we rejoice at the late demonstration in Charleston Bay, and the war policy declared at Washington. Virginia will soon be with us; and the other