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The Standard.

RALEIGH: SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1861.

The Latest News. Dispatches from Augusta, Georgia, state that an unparalleled war spirit is aroused in the South.

It is stated that the President has ordered out 15,000 more troops. Every public building in Washington is guarded by troops.

An immense meeting was held in Memphis, Tenn., on Wednesday night, at which resolutions were passed declaring Memphis out of the Union.

A dispatch from Montgomery, Ala., states that 50,000 Tennessee and Kentucky troops have been tendered to the war department of the Confederate States.

It was understood at St. Louis, on Wednesday, that Gov. Jackson, of Missouri, will refuse to comply with Lincoln's call for troops.

The Boston Banks, it is said, will offer one million of dollars to the Governor of Massachusetts in aid of the war movement.

At New York at noon on Wednesday, Virginia six per cent bonds were down to 50 cents in the dollar.

Mob law is to be the law in New York and Philadelphia. The Day Book, of New York, was compelled to call on the police on Wednesday for protection against the mob.

The people of Portsmouth and Norfolk have sunk hulks of vessels in the main channel near those places, to prevent the entrance of United States' vessels of war.

President Davis has issued a proclamation dated Montgomery, April 17th, declaring that the threat of President Lincoln to subjugate the Confederate States will be resisted to the last extremity.

Gov. Letcher, of Virginia, has issued a proclamation during the 17th, breathing resistance to Lincoln's proclamation, and commanding all volunteer regiments or companies in that State forthwith to hold themselves in readiness for immediate orders.

A Calumny Branded. The Murfreesborough Citizen of the 11th instant contains a lengthy and labored Editorial, the object of which is to prove that the Editor of the Standard is an abolitionist, and the worst man in North-Carolina.

The entire article is grossly unjust towards us, but the following is maliciously cruel: "What, then, is Holden after? Listen, and may God forgive us if we wrong him in what we are going to say; we believe, and the facts warrant us in asserting, that he is no friend to the slaveholder of North-Carolina. Urian Hiss like, he hates any thing belonging to what he calls aristocracy."

Now, we are ourself a slaveholder. We have always maintained that slavery is an institution sanctioned by the Bible, and that, where the climate and soil call for it, it is a blessing to both white and black. For the last twelve years we have labored almost incessantly for the rights of slaveholders.

We know no classes in North-Carolina. All our interests as a people are more or less dependent one upon another. We have never charged that slaveholders are oligarchs—that is, advocates of a government of the few against the many; and in writing of the oligarchs the distinction between slaveholders and non-slaveholders has never occurred to us. The distinction referred to we have regarded as purely political, not social.

The God to whom this writer appeals delivered Commandments to Moses for the children of Israel for all men, one of which is as follows: "THOU SHALT NOT BEAR FALSE WITNESS." He that sins mortally in one breath by bearing "false witness," and prays in the next, prays in vain. We leave this writer to his own reflections. If he has any conscience, or any sense of justice, the calumny and the wrong he has put upon us will rise up before him day and night and punish him accordingly. He cannot escape this punishment. It will follow him, whatever he does and wherever he goes. He may look death in the face and pray for forgiveness for his numerous sins, but forgiveness will be denied him as long as he persists in this monstrous calumny against us. It is wisely ordained that sin shall be its own punisher even in this world, and that unrepented of, it shall bar the gates of paradise against the soul that wilfully commits it.

Virginia. We have rumors that Virginia has taken final action of some sort, but we have no positive information on the subject. In our paper of the 5th of this month we said: "While the Coliseum stands Rome will stand." "It is with Virginia and the Union."

The Virginia Convention has been in secret session for several days past. We may hear more fully and perhaps finally as to her action before going to press.

Since the above was put in type we have heard, on what we deem good authority, that the Virginia Convention passed an ordinance of secession on Wednesday, only 17 members voting against it. This was done in secret session, and the fact was not known on Thursday.

Weekly Standard

VOL. XXVII.—No. 17.

RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1861.

WHOLE NUMBER 1360.

Proclamation by Gov. Ellis.

We publish below the Proclamation of Gov. Ellis, convening the Legislature of this State, in this City, on the 1st day of May. We think the Governor acted with patriotic promptness in refusing the call on this State for troops; and that, in convening the Legislature to take action in this great crisis, he will be sustained by the whole people of the State.

We have heretofore severely censured this functionary for his public conduct. We did this honestly and from a sincere desire to serve and save our country. We were moved to it by no selfish or personal feeling—by no disappointed ambition. We now come forward to sustain him in this day of trial, and to encourage him in our feeble way to stand like a man of iron for the rights and the honor of North-Carolina. May God defend the right!

The Proclamation is as follows:—

A PROCLAMATION. BY JOHN W. ELLIS, GOVERNOR OF NORTH-CAROLINA. WHEREAS: By Proclamation of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, followed by a requisition of Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, I am informed that the said Abraham Lincoln has made a call for 75,000 men to be employed for the invasion of the peaceful homes of the South, and for the violent subversion of the liberties of a free people, constituting a large part of the whole population of the late United States; and, whereas, this high-handed act of tyrannical outrage is not only in violation of all constitutional law, in utter disregard of every sentiment of humanity and Christian civilization, and conceived in a spirit of aggression unparalleled by any act of recorded history, but is a direct step towards the subjugation of the whole South, and the conversion of a free Republic, inherited from our fathers, into a military despotism, to be established by force, than foreign enemies on the ruins of our once glorious Constitution of Equal Rights.

Now, therefore, I, John W. Ellis, Governor of the State of North-Carolina, for these extraordinary causes, do hereby issue this, my Proclamation, notifying and requesting the Senators and Members of the House of Commons of the General Assembly of North-Carolina, to meet in Special Session at the Capitol, in the City of Raleigh, on Wednesday the first day of May next. And I furthermore exhort all good citizens throughout the State to be mindful that their first allegiance is due to the Sovereignty which protects their homes and dearest interests, as their first service is due for the sacred defense of their hearths, and of the soil which holds the graves of our glorious dead.

United action in defence of the sovereignty of North-Carolina, and of the rights of the South, becomes now the duty of all. Let us, therefore, by the aid of our God, stand united in our hand, and attested by the Great Seal of the State. Done at the City of Raleigh, the 17th day of April, A. D. 1861, and in the eighty-fifth year of our Independence.

JOHN W. ELLIS. BY THE GOVERNOR, GRAHAM DAVIS, Private Secretary.

The Border States must Unite and Act! The proclamation of Abraham Lincoln, which we publish to-day, has completed the sectionalization of the country. The two extremes are now arrayed against each other with warlike purposes, and the only hope for peace is in the border States. They may interpose and stay the hand of brother uplifted against brother.

We shall not discuss the past. We have no regrets to express and nothing to retract. We glory in our course as a Constitutional Union man. The Union men are, at least, "guiltless of their country's blood." They have labored long and faithfully, under opprobrium and insults, to save the government and the Union, and at the same time their own native land. But revolution and war are now upon us. The time for "watching and waiting" has gone by—we must now UNITE and ACT. The Union cannot be maintained by force. Men cannot be whipped into freedom. Freedom cannot be compelled to send members of Congress to Washington. The proclamation of Lincoln is a gross usurpation. He has broken the Constitution. He has assumed and is now exercising undelegated power. He has deceived, and would now ruin his country. The Confederate States have grievously erred—they fired the first gun at Charleston—they provoked the war; admit all this, and still there is no justification for an attempt on the part of Mr. Lincoln to involve the whole country in war and bloodshed. He looks to "devastation." That is war. He says it shall be as light as possible. Unchain the tornado and then bid it become a zephyr!—command Niagara to freeze as it falls! Civil war is the worst of all wars. It is worse than "devastation"—it is spoliation, anarchy, arson, murder, rape, annihilation!

We have read the late Northern papers carefully and sadly. The Northern people appear to be uniting by large majorities against us. The attack on Fort Sumter roused and banded them—the proclamation of the President fired and cemented them in one common purpose, and that purpose is war to the knife. We cannot become parties to the subjugation of our Southern brethren. The federal government cannot be maintained by force applied to sovereign States. Local combinations and insurrections may be put down by force, and should be; but to attempt to drive and subdue sovereign States by armies is to exercise unjust, undelegated, arbitrary power. They people of North-Carolina would not call for this, in any event, towards Massachusetts or Maine; and they will not submit to it when attempted towards the Confederate States. We must unite and command the peace, if possible; if we fail in that, we must fight. This is the duty of the border States. They will prove equal to the crisis. They can muster five hundred thousand fighting men. They will take Washington City, if necessary, and hold it; and they will continue the conflict, if it be forced upon them, until the present federal government is demolished and a new one established on its ruins.

If Mr. Lincoln had only insisted on holding the federal property, and had called in good faith for the troops to defend Washington City, the Union men of the border States could have sustained him. But he "crossed the Rubicon" when he called for troops to subdue the Confederate States. That was a proclamation of war, and as such was resisted.

The Hornet's Nest Riflemen, of Charlotte, passed through this City on Friday morning last for Fort Macon. The Hillsborough and Salisbury companies will pass down this morning, and the Catawba company on Monday morning.

The forts in the eastern part of this State will soon be thoroughly manned.

We are authorized to state that Col. George Little, of this place, has declined the office of Marshal for the District of North-Carolina tendered him by Mr. Lincoln.

The War feeling at the North.

The war feeling of the Northern States has been thoroughly aroused by the attack on Fort Sumter and President Lincoln's proclamation. The New York Herald, the Express, the Albany Argus and Atlas, and scores of other papers heretofore with the South, have taken position with their section and with the "fragment of government" which they say remains. On Sunday last the mob ranged through Philadelphia, assailing every body and every thing which at all favored the South.

We have no space for details, but we say to our readers that from New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, New Haven, Worcester, Providence, and from every locality in every free State, the notes of preparation for war—for sustaining Lincoln's proclamation are wafted to us.

The Philadelphia Press gives the following incident, which contains volumes:—

"A curious incident which we have omitted to transcribe, occurred at the Arch street Theatre on Saturday night. A feverish audience at this place listened, with as much interest as could be expected to Edwin Booth's rendition, of the character of Richelieu. There is a passage in this play which had a local bearing two weeks ago relative to the policies of peace and war. Richelieu speaks as follows:—

"Remember my great maxim—'First use all means to conciliate—If that fails, be passive and unaffected. Richelieu's confessor here interrupts with: 'Falling in that way.' Mr. Booth raises, himself to his loftiest height, and pointing his finger to the breathless house said:—

"All means to crush."

The applause that followed knew no parallel during the evening. It was not the actor, but the sentiment, which provoked the applause. Another expression in the play:—

"Put up the sword, States may be saved without it," which, is almost invariably applauded, was listened to with 'ne utmost raptures.'"

The Albany Argus and Atlas—the organ of the Democracy of New York—says:—

"What, in this conflict of nationalities, is the duty of the citizens of the North? Their duties lie where their position places them, where their allegiance holds them, with their own people. In the disintegration of the Confederacy, loyalty to our State is left to us, citizens of New York, and the field is a wide and honorable one. We have duties also to our confederates of the North, and duties to what remains of the existing Federal government."

The same paper in the same article declares that "the cannonading in the harbor of Charleston sounded the death-knell of the American Union." It says, "henceforth we are two nations." The Argus and Atlas has heretofore stood firmly by the rights of the South, but it goes with its section in what it regards as the final conflict over the ruins of the Union.

War is a terrible evil. We know in imagination what it is, and we pray that it may be averted from the country. We have no desire to see the Northern people humiliated or injured. They can injure us, and we can injure them, but neither section can be conquered. What madness in both sections or in either section to fight! But if they will have it so, we must meet them. Sadly and sternly will the people of the South confront them in the field of civil conflict, where liberty perishes even when it appears to triumph, and where despotism is made; and if the idea of subjugation or conquest has at all seriously entered the Northern mind, the people of that section may rest assured that that conquest will be accomplished only when every dollar of our money has been expended, and when every life has been offered up as a victim to the demon of fratricidal war. Reason may yet save both sections, but passion, if consulted and obeyed, will conduct the whole country to one common ruin.

A Chance for Unionists. Lincoln calls for men, and should a requisition be made upon North-Carolina it is to be expected that the Unionists of North-Carolina will promptly buckle on their armor and enlist in the black Republican War upon the Seceded States. Of course Messrs. Holden, (of the Raleigh Standard), and F. I. Wilson of the Banner, Bruner, of the Watchman at Salisbury and the other lesser lights who have been fighting so stubbornly with their pens for the Union, will be the first to respond.—Charlotte Bulletin.

This is another slander of the Unionists. If their counsels had prevailed we should have had peace instead of war, and all our rights. But the extremes of the North and South have "precipitated" the country into dissolution and bloodshed. They have created a future through which no eye can penetrate—a future of blackness of darkness, teeming with armies, and sounding with the shouts of brother over brother fallen in mortal conflict.

"Shake not thy gory locks at me; Thou canst not say I did it!"

But the Bulletin is as silly as Lincoln in supposing that the Unionists of the border States will countenance coercion. They have been opposed to it from the first; and if war must come the slandered and wronged Union men of the border States will spend their means as freely, and shed as much blood as those who have slandered them, and who are, to no small extent, the authors of the terrible calamities that impend.

The Unionists of North-Carolina will promptly buckle on their armor, and enlist in the black Republican war upon the seceded States." Sir, take back that slander. There is no foundation for it. Nothing that we have ever said or written will justify such a charge against us. All our writings, and all our declarations on the stump have been against coercion; and we are prepared to go as far as any one in resisting the proclamation of Abraham Lincoln.

PLANT CORN.—Now that war seems to be almost certain, we would advise the farmers to plant less cotton and tobacco than heretofore, and more corn. Corn and bacon will be needed for troops, and will command a high price. Let every body plant corn.

SECOND SIZES, AND THIRD.—The last Fayetteville Observer says:—

"Let us wait for the facts on all these points—Whatever may be the result, we and our Union friends can congratulate ourselves that the guilt and folly of destroying the best government on earth attach not to us in the slightest degree. In good faith we have striven manfully for its preservation from the Scylla of abolitionism on the one hand and the Charybdis of secession on the other. If we have failed, the fault will not be ours, but the result of combined efforts of a stupid and treacherous administration and the malcontent fire-eaters. But we are certain that we have failed. Let us wait until we wait long before we unite our destinies with those of a people who ignored our interests, feelings, and honor, from first to last. If we should be compelled to separate from the Union, let us take care of ourselves."

"God and our Native Land."

A portion of the citizens of Beaufort, with the Cadets of the A. M. Institute at Carolina City, on the 14th instant took possession of Fort Macon, in Beaufort harbor. The last Newbern Progress says:—

"The committee of which we were a member, having performed the commission they were sent to do, returned by a special train last night. There are now about 150 to 200 men under arms at Fort Macon and everything is being put in order. Should a government vessel attempt to enter the harbor they will receive a warm reception certain."

The Progress of the same date says:—

"There is no division of sentiment in our community now. All are for defending our rights as Southern citizens to the death. If divisions existed before upon the true policy of the country, the proclamation of Lincoln has served to disperse them and make our people a unit. Rapid preparations are going on in our midst to place ourselves in a position of defence. One or two companies went down on Monday evening to Fort Macon and yesterday evening the E. C. Rides and Neuss Cavalry of this City, together with several soldiers from up the Road, among whom we noticed Walter Dunn, Jr., of the Kinston American Advocate, went down to join them."

The last Wilmington Journal says:—

"On Monday and yesterday (Tuesday) our whole community was deeply excited on the subject of the Forts at the mouth of our harbor, and it was finally decided to occupy them in pursuance of orders.—The flag of North-Carolina now waves over Johnson and Corell's."

It is desirable that the action of our country should be as quietly taken as possible, and therefore no reference was made to the matter in yesterday's or Monday's issue of the town papers, nor did any dispatches go off on the subject—none, at least, to the North."

In connection with the movements in this State, which we approve, we appeal to those citizens formerly called Secessionists, not to agitate the question of joining the "Confederate States."—This is no time for such agitation. Let us do our duty now as one man, and determine hereafter what our future relations shall be. The people of North-Carolina will do right. We have the fullest confidence in their intelligence and patriotism.

Troops Refused for Coercion. The following is the reply of Gov. Ellis by telegraph to the call made on him for troops to aid the federal government in its efforts to subdue the Confederate States:—

RALEIGH, April 15.—To the Secretary of War: Your dispatch is received, and if genuine, (which its extraordinary character leads me to doubt), I have to say in reply that I regard a levy of troops for the purpose of subjugating the States of the South, as in violation of the Constitution and an usurpation of power.

I can be no party to this wicked violation of the laws of the country, and to this war upon the liberties of a free people. You can get no troops from North-Carolina.

I will reply more in detail when your call is received by mail. JOHN W. ELLIS, Governor of North-Carolina.

The following is the reply of Gov. Magoffin, of Kentucky, to the call on that State:—

FRANKFORT, April 15.—To the Secretary of War: Your dispatch is received. In answer I say emphatically that Kentucky will furnish no troops for the wicked purpose of subduing her sister Southern States. B. MAGEFFIN, Governor of Kentucky.

It is stated that Gov. Hicks, of Maryland, has informed the Secretary of War that Maryland will respond by sending two regiments. We predict, if the regiments are tendered, that they will never leave the soil of Maryland.

Gov. Letcher, in reply to Lincoln's call for troops, says:—

"In reply to this communication, I have only to say, that the Militia of Virginia will not be furnished to the powers at Washington, for any such use or purpose as they have in view. Your object is to subjugate the Southern States, and a requisition upon me for such an object—an object, in my judgment, not within the purview of the Constitution, or the act of 17th—will not be complied with. You have chosen to inaugurate civil war, and having done so, we will meet it, in a spirit as determined as the Administration has exhibited towards the South."

As regards the distribution of rewards to Union men in North-Carolina, we do hope that Lincoln will not forget them. Give Holden control of the printing, send Wilson to Charleston, S. C., as collector, and drill the balance to enter the army to subjugate the people of the Gulf States. They ought to be made martyrs of if not military heroes.—Charlotte Bulletin.

The Editor of the Bulletin talks of "martyrs" and "military heroes." The time has come for him to show his pluck. He has done all he could to bring on the war; now let him do his full share in fighting it out. If he is indeed a "hero" let him show the fact to the world not by words, but by deeds.

So far as "rewards" and patronage are concerning, we repeat what we said in the Standard of the 26th September last:—

"It is not for us to say that it would be dishonorable in a citizen of North-Carolina to accept office under a President who had been elected according to the forms of the Constitution. We can answer only for ourselves in this respect; and we say we would not, in any event, or under any circumstances, accept his office under Mr. Lincoln. But while we say this, we do not think that the mere election of a black Republican according to the forms of the Constitution, especially under present circumstances, would be sufficient cause for dissolving the Union. We of the South believe in and intend to maintain the Constitution. With us the words 'the Constitution' are synonymous with the words 'the Union.' They are one and the same. Let us, then, exhaust all the powers of the Constitution in self-defence, or offensively, if necessary, before we proceed to destroy the existing federal government and set up new governments."

We are now publishing the laws of the United States under a contract with the former administration. Some of our friends here know that we had determined to refuse any printing that might be offered us by the present administration; but no printing and no office has been tendered us. If they had been, they would certainly have been declined.

We have received no one. We told the people last fall that Lincoln's election would not justify dissolution, and those with whom we acted said the same thing. The Bulletin said so in supporting the Breckinridge Electors. We have labored honestly to preserve peace and to avert war. But if the worst must come, we will stand by North-Carolina at all hazards and to the last extremity. We have never uttered a word nor entertained a thought inimical to her rights or her honor.

We have devoted more space to the Bulletin to-day than perhaps the subject deserves. We desire no controversy in this crisis with any one. We shall not stop to defend ourselves or our motives when the country is in peril. We say nothing—we wait.

nothing but peace for the country; and if that cannot be had on honorable terms, we are ready for war. No public man in North-Carolina has ever been so much or so unjustly abused as we have been. The short-sighted, the ignorant, the envious, the malignant, and the ambitious have assailed and traduced us, and poor shivering cowards have sent us insulting letters through the mails. Let it all pass and perish. We are sustained by a sense of our own integrity. We look to the people, and to time and events to do us justice. In the crisis now upon us we say, with our contemporary of the Wilmington Journal, that if "the people of the North calculate upon the people of the South being paralyzed by intestine divisions they will act upon the most mistaken notion. We will all be as one man when the day of trial comes. Those who held on strongest to the Union will equally resent the imputation of submissionism. Shoulder to shoulder we must all stand, and we will stand, and we cannot be conquered or coerced."

It is our Flag.

In the Virginia Convention on the 10th instant Gov. Wise said:—

"As to parting from the Union, in my affections, I shall never do that. As to leaving its flag, I shall never do that. As to leaving its Confederacy, which makes the needle tremble northward, sir, I shall carry the flag of the old Union out with me; and if I ever have to fight—so help me God—I will fight with the star-spangled banner in my hand and my musket in the other. I will never take on another cross or any emblem for my flag. I will never admit that a Yankee can drive me from the Union, and take from me our capital. I will take from him, sir, I will take from him, I will take from him. Will that satisfy the gentleman as to fighting in the Union? It will. I am glad of it."

I will act as my fathers did. If there are any cow-boys in my neighborhood, I will drive them out. I will do them, as my fathers treated those in their neighborhood who adhered to England—as Englishmen and as my enemies. I told my constituents, when the worst came to the worst, that some of them could not live in my neighborhood, or I in theirs. That the war, when it comes—we need not disguise it—will array neighbor against neighbor in this Commonwealth, is too plain; this is not to be misunderstood. Not that I would not unite with my friends from Augusta (Mr. Baldwin) in deploring and deprecating and preventing it. I would call his attention to the fact that the whole question now is, who is entitled to the flag—those who have conscientiously kept the covenants of the Constitution, or those who ruthlessly have broken them?"

GEN. SCOTT.—The rumor that Gen. Scott had resigned is still unconfirmed. He will, however, no doubt go with Virginia, his native State.

PROCLAMATION. By the President of the Confederate States of America.

"Whereas an extraordinary occasion has occurred, rendering it necessary and proper that the Executive of the Confederate States shall convene to receive and act upon such communications as may be made to it on the part of the Executive:—

Now, therefore, I, JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States, do issue this, my Proclamation, convening the Congress of the Confederate States for the transaction of business at the Capitol, in the City of Montgomery, on Wednesday the 12th day of April, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, of which all who shall at that time be entitled to act as members of that body are hereby required to take notice.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Confederate States, at Montgomery, this 12th day of April, Anno Domini, 1861. JEFFERSON DAVIS, By the President, R. TOOMBS, Secretary of State.

For the Standard. MR. EDITOR:—Please announce Capt. WM. C. MANGUM as a candidate for Brigadier General of the 17th Brigade of N. C. Militia. Capt. Mangum is one of the oldest commissioned officers in the State, and well versed in military tactics. SEVERAL OFFICERS.

AGRICULTURE IN BALTIMORE.—A meeting of working men was held at Baltimore on Monday, when a memorial was adopted to be presented to the City Council, complaining that \$30,000 only had been appropriated to provide employment for laborers in the park "at the paltry sum of 75 cents per day," which they say is a "mockery," "an insult to their intelligence," and demanding that 1,000 or 1,500 men shall be employed for a month or so at one dollar per day. They say that unless their wants are supplied, they will be forced, as necessity knows no law, "to seek for sustenance for themselves and families in any way that presents itself." This however, is not to be taken as a "threat," only as a "self-evident and self-sustaining proposition."

FUGITIVE SLAVE REMANDED.—A colored man named George Lee was arrested at the Southgate House by U. S. Marshal Sifford, yesterday, on the charge of being an escaped slave from Clarksville, Virginia. He was taken without opposition before Commissioner Newhall, and on the testimony of Mr. Bartlett of Covington, and the two sons of the same name, he was remanded to slavery. He was lodged in the Covington jail last evening, and will be taken back to Clarksville to day.—Cincinnati Gazette of 14th.

THE SLAVE HORDE FROM CHICAGO.—Flight of Over One Hundred Fugitives.—It has already been stated that the recent arrests of a family of fugitive slaves, at Chicago, had caused large numbers to leave that city in haste, for Canada. The Chicago Journal, of the 8th inst., says:—

"The utmost consternation prevails among all classes of the colored residents of the city, and the exodus from a state of uncertainty to one of absolute freedom still continues. All day Sunday the vicinity of the Michigan Southern depot was a scene of excitement and confusion. After the religious services at the Zion Baptist Church, in the morning, which was densely attended, the leave-taking commenced. Edin Place, Buffalo, Clark and Harrison streets, which are largely inhabited by the colored population, were crowded all the afternoon by the fugitives and their friends, going from door to door, bidding each other good-bye. The colored clergymen of the city were also among the number, and labored ardently in extending encouragement and consolation to those about to depart.

Four freight cars had been chartered of the Michigan Southern Railroad Company, at a tariff of \$200, and all the afternoon, drays, express wagons, and other vehicles were busy transporting trunks, handboxes, valises, and various articles of household furniture to the depot. The wants of the inner man had been attended to also, and a goodly store of provisions, such as crackers, bread, beans, dried beef, and apples, were packed in, and a barrel of water in each car; for the fugitives were to be stowed away in the same cars with the freight, with plenty of fresh air, but no light, and in a crowded, unwholesome state. An immense throng of persons assembled at the depot to witness their departure. The train started amid lusty cheers, many-voiced good-byes, and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs, as far as the eye could see. The fugitives heartily responded, and the train vanished in the distance.

About one thousand fugitives have arrived in this city since last fall, a large number of whom have left within the past few days.

And now a Black Republican enemy has endeavored to take blood on Southern soil, and though it has as yet shed none, it is preparing for another and a greater effort. But even that attempt has had a feeling which cries for blood as an atonement for such attempt, and as a punishment for continued efforts. Nothing but the black blood of the heart of the Black Republican party can still the cry, and quench the thirst of Constitutional Union men for blood. Washington City must be the battle ground. The Constitutional Union loving men of the South, and of the North must join for the heritage of their fathers, and against the Black Republican usurpers, with Lincoln at their head. They must stand upon the rotten corner now called the government, and drive from power and place the pirates that defile the Capitol. The Constitution is ours, the Union is ours, the Stars and Stripes are ours, the blessings of free government and equal rights are ours, in common, and we can and will maintain them. Secession is not the remedy. That is fleeing from our rights and resisting the attempts of the Black Republicans to bring us back to the enjoyment of those rights on their own terms. Let us not merely stand off and fight to be let alone; but let us assert our rights and, if needs be, in their defense, under the Flag of Union. Let us make common cause, North and South, against the disturbers of our peace and the usurpers of that goodly heritage bequeathed us by our fathers of the Revolution.

We are not for disunion, nor for secession, but for maintaining our rights in the Union by quelling the rebellion of Black Republicanism. Now let us see who are the submissionists and cowards. Let us drive out the greedy swart of covariceous new party, and bring the blessings Washington fought for, and left to us and to our care. Lincoln and his crew represent only 1,784,798 out of 4,587,561. No such minority can be allowed to usurp the rights of the majority, and coerce that majority to bow the knee before him. Let us crush out the Black Republican concern, and restore the Union in all its pristine purity and vigor.—Ad Valorem Banner.

ABOLITIONISM.—Last night a serenade was given to Hon. Cassius M. Clay and others at Willards Hotel. They replied to calls from the crowd and never were more bitter speeches delivered.

GEN. CLAY'S REPLY TO THE SERENADE.—"I have begun and should not be ended until every slave was free. Gen. Nye took the same ground, and was even more ultra.—Washington States.

No new conclusions have been reached in regard to the cutting of the mails. The President hesitates about cutting off all Southern mail facilities.—Washington States.

GENS FOR NORTH-CAROLINA.—We understand (says the Charleston Mercury) that several boys who are to be sent to North-Carolina in obedience to the request of Governor Ellis. They will be forwarded immediately.

SALARIES OF FOREIGN MINISTERS.—The salaries of the Ministers to London and Paris are \$17,500 each; to Madrid, Berlin, Vienna, St. Petersburg, Peking, Turin, Mexico, and Rio Janeiro, \$13,000; to Santiago, \$10,000; to Havana, \$8,000; to London, \$7,000; to the Consul at London and Liverpool with a salary of \$7,200; at Rio Janeiro, Havana, and Havre, \$6,000; at Calcutta, Paris, and Japan, \$5,000; at Hong Kong, Alexandria, Fochow, Vera Cruz, Panama, and Callao, \$3,500; Glasgow, Frankfurt, Constantinople, Tripoli, Tangier, Amoy, Ningpo, Lahaina, and Valparaiso, \$3,000.

The Portland (Me.) Argus says that the new Merrill Tariff will be a death blow to Portland, and virtually put an end to the Canadian business done through that port by the foreign steamers and the Grand Trunk Railroad.

A body of the 2d cavalry were stationed Sunday night as a guard at the White House. Mounted troops were stationed also outside the city, with rations for the horses. Every approach to the city is guarded. Signals are arranged for speedy communication. At the Post Office Department 150 men are stationed; at the Treasury, 800; at the Capitol, 200; and near the White House, 280.—Washington States.

A YOUNG LADY has discovered the reason why married men, from the age of thirty and upwards, are more or less bald. They scratch their hair off in dismay at their wives' long hair. Yes, it is certain. You have all asserted that a gentleman is examining a little "account," he always scratches his head, and the longer the bill the harder he scratches.

The New York Legislature Appropriates \$5,000,000 to Equip 100,000 Volunteers.

ALBANY, April 15.—The Legislature to-day passed a bill appropriating \$5,000,000 to equip thirty thousand volunteers in addition