

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—Two Dollars per annum  
TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—Four Dollars per  
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY TO CLUBS:  
10 " 1 " 15  
10 " 1 " 15  
All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time  
for which they have been paid.

Terms of Advertising in Semi-Weekly Standard  
Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:  
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, \$1.00  
Each subsequent insertion, .25  
Longer advertisements in proportion.  
Contracts will be made with advertisers, at the above  
rates, for six or twelve months, and at the close of  
the contract 33 1/2 per cent. will be deducted from the gross  
amount.  
Professional or business cards, not exceeding five lines  
will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for  
\$2 for six months, or \$10 for twelve months; or in both  
papers for \$10 for six months, or \$16 for twelve months.  
Terms of Advertising in Weekly Standard.  
One dollar per square for the first insertion, and twenty-  
five cents for each subsequent insertion. No deduction will  
be made on Weekly advertisements, no matter how long they  
are run. Only a limited number of advertisements will be  
admitted into the Weekly. All advertisements, not other-  
wise directed, are inserted in the Semi-Weekly, and charged  
accordingly. When the number of insertions is not  
marked on the advertisement it is inserted until forbid.  
Money sent by mail is at our risk.

# The Standard.

RALEIGH: SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1861.

The Ohio volunteers to the support of the general government have not been permitted to come over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, as at Benwood, the place of crossing the Ohio river into Virginia, they have been stopped.

E. Delaford Smith, Esq., United States District Attorney for North Carolina, has seized the blank bonds, &c., which have been prepared in that city, in view of the loan of the Southern States.

The report that the 7th New York Regiment had been cut to pieces in Maryland turns out to be unfounded. This Regiment, numbering 900 men, was at Annapolis on the 23d. They were awaiting the 1st and 12th Regiments from the same State.

A mass meeting was held in Boston on Sunday last, and a regiment was raised. Great excitement prevailed.

It was reported at Richmond that Gov. Letcher had received a dispatch from the Secretary of War (Cameron) proposing an armistice for sixty days.—Oh Abraham!

Six hundred troops from South-Carolina arrived at Richmond on Tuesday evening. Seven thousand were expected soon.

Sunday last was *war Sunday* in New York.—Troops were marching all day, preparatory to leaving. Nine or ten regiments were expected to leave for Washington by Wednesday evening last.

Virginia has forty to fifty thousand troops under arms.

The last New York *Times* says Maryland must join the North or be crushed.

The latest news from Washington indicates that Gen. Scott is still co-operating with Lincoln. It is said that they are removing all the fine paintings and statuary from the Capitol, and that the public buildings, including the Capitol, have been mined so as to be blown up at a moment's notice.

The Military Encampment.  
A military encampment has been established by the Governor and Council near Raleigh, and the troops are pouring in every day. It is expected that 5,000 troops will be here by the middle of next week.

The place chosen for the encampment is an excellent one—the Fair Grounds, near this City. Maj. Hill, of the Charlotte Military Institute, is in command. An officer better qualified could not have been selected for this position.

The following companies have arrived: The Granville Greys, Capt. Wortham; Warrenton Guards, Capt. Wade; Hornet's Nest Rifles, Capt. Williams; Charlotte Greys, Capt. Ross; Rocky Mount Light Infantry, Capt. Lewis; Ellis Flying Artillery, Capt. Ramsour. The Warrenton Cavalry are also in camp. On the call of the Governor for aid at Fort Macon they marched for the time being in the Warrenton Guards.

We learn that the Governor and Council at their recent meeting in this City, resolved to suspend all the public works under their control.

The military spirit is thoroughly aroused in this State. From the seaboard to the Tennessee line but one spirit animates our people. North-Carolina will send her full quota of troops to unite in the attack on Washington City. Our streets are alive with soldiers and officers, many of the latter being here to tender their companies to the Governor. Washington City will soon be too hot to hold Abraham Lincoln and his government. North-Carolina has said it, and she will do it to make good her declaration. She will never lay down her arms until the revolution is accomplished, and until her rights and liberties are made secure against the assaults of her enemies.

A meeting of our citizens was held on Tuesday night last, to make provisions for the families of volunteers. The proceedings will be found in another column. This is a good movement at the right time. There are many men who are anxious to serve the State in the army, but who are prevented from doing so by the dependent condition in which they would leave their families. Their families have a right to be supported during their absence, and they will be. We feel sure the County Court will make ample provision for the families of those outside of Raleigh who may volunteer, but who are holding back now from the fear that their families may suffer. The people of Raleigh have already performed their duty in this respect.

Surgeons for the Army.—We learn from the Adjutant General that a Medical Board, consisting of Drs. F. J. Haywood, Charles E. Johnson, and W. H. McKee will be convened in this City on the 6th of May, to examine applicants for Surgeons and assistant Surgeons in the army.

Reasonable Advice.—The Committee of Safety of Newbern have published a notice, in which it is earnestly recommended to the people of the town and county at large, to abstain from all luxuries, to use with exact economy the necessities of life, and to husband resources of every kind, to meet the impending storm of war which now threatens our beloved State.

The war feeling at the North is evidently gathering in intensity. Money, men, and arms are tendered in abundance from all quarters. A terrible conflict appears to be inevitable. Let the South strain every nerve to sustain Maryland and Virginia. The District of Columbia will be the battle ground.

## STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT.

To R. S. TUCKER—Greeting:  
We, reposing special trust and confidence in your integrity and ability, do hereby appoint you Acting Commissary, with the rank of Captain, in the Militia of North-Carolina.

In testimony whereof, JOHN W. ELLIS, our Governor, &c., hath signed with his hand these presents, and caused our great seal to be affixed thereto. Done at the City of Raleigh, this 23rd day of April, A. D., 1861. JOHN W. ELLIS, Governor.  
GRAHAM DAVIS, Sec'y.

## RALEIGH ENCAMPMENT.

To the Patriotism of North-Carolina:  
Any articles of food in the way of Beef, Mutton, Bacon, Bread, Flour, Corn, Hay, Oats, Fodder, &c., will be thankfully received from those who are able and willing to give; to those who are not, a fair price will be paid. The Railroad will bring all articles to the use of the soldiers free.  
It is not necessary to say that the ladies will do their part.

Direct to Capt. R. S. Tucker, assisted by C. H. Thompson, and John G. Williams, Assistant Commissaries.

We acknowledge a donation from William Grimes of one hundred barrels of corn, and from E. A. Whitaker a lot of provisions.  
R. S. TUCKER,  
Capt. Commissary Department.

We have just learned that Raleigh is to be the Headquarters of the troops, and that more than 5,000 will be in this city soon. We sincerely hope that our friends will send wood to either of the depots, or to the Fair Grounds, for the gallant and brave volunteers of the defenders of Southern homes and firesides, to cook their food with.

Direct it to Capt. R. S. Tucker, and the railroad will bring it free.

Messrs. Tucker, Williams and Thompson are engaged in the active discharge of duty. Mr. Williams left on Wednesday evening for the Salisbury and Charlotte region of country to purchase provisions for the troops. Persons who may have provisions to sell may rest assured that the Legislature will promptly provide means to pay for them.

The mails in this State will no doubt be carried as heretofore by the contractors, who will be paid by the State. The postmasters and route agents will continue to act.

Mr. Wesley Whitaker, Jr., one of the route agents on the Raleigh and Gaston Road, having been removed by Lincoln's government, was at once commissioned by Gov. Ellis, and is still in service. Mr. Whitaker's place, it seems, was offered to Mr. S. Walter Scott, of this place, who indignantly declined it, and wrote to the Postmaster General that he "would help to maintain the rights of the South at the point of the bayonet," and, instead of serving old Abe, he "would like to get just one good shot at him."

The time for watching and waiting is past.—Standard of the 18th Inst.  
We should think it was.—State Journal.

That time arrived when Lincoln issued his proclamation. We have no apologies to offer for our course, and nothing to retract.

The conflict in which the South is now engaged will require the united efforts of all her sons. When the house is on fire we shall not stop to enquire how the fire was communicated. The *State Journal* shall not provoke us at a time like this into partizan discussion. We have no time to engage in such discussions—we have no taste for them now; and if we had, the taste would be criminal, and its indulgence would be injurious to the State.

Even the *State Journal* professes to discard party in this crisis, but that paper of Wednesday last contains marked evidences of party rancor. It alludes, for example, to the meeting of citizens held here on Friday night last, and says, "Kemp P. Battle, Esq., President of the late Union Club of this City, spoke and took the liberty of transferring the entire Union party of the County into the ranks of the Southern rights party." This is not so. Mr. Battle did no such thing. Again, the resolutions adopted were drawn up and reported by the Editor of this paper. This fact the *Journal* does not state. Again, Mr. Bledsoe addressed the meeting urging the most determined resistance to Lincoln, but this fact the *Journal* also suppresses.

The meeting referred to was first called as a Union meeting. The Southern rights party held meetings after Lincoln's proclamation, to define their position for the future; and the Union men thought of pursuing the same course. But, some misunderstanding having arisen as to the character of their meeting, they promptly converted it into a citizens' meeting, and persons of both the former parties participated in it. Now observe the contrast. A meeting was held at Spikes, near this place, the next day, and "Southern rights" or party resolutions were adopted, and the papers of that party were alone requested to publish the proceedings. All the officers were persons formerly of that party, and all the speakers but one of the same party. The account of the meeting is headed "1,000 people in council," when the fact is, not more than three hundred were present.

We state these facts in self-defense, and to show that the party feeling—what there is of it—is all on the other side. We regret it, and in doing so we have avoided the display of any party feeling on our part. We have none, but at the same time we shall insist on justice to our late Union associates and ourself. The Thersites who raises a clamor at this time in the Southern camp, should be sent "scourged and howling" from the presence of all true men. It may well be asked of such a character,

"Except detraction, what hast thou bestowed?"  
The immortal Homer thus describes him:  
"Thersites only clamor'd in the throng,  
Loquacious, loud, and turbulent of tongue,  
Aw'd by no shame, by no respect controll'd,  
In scanda'l busy, in reproaches bold;  
Spleen to mankind his ev'ry heart possess'd,  
And much he boasted all, but least the best."

CHATHAM.—We learn that one company of infantry has been raised at Pittsborough, one at Gorrell's Store, one at Riggs's Store, one at Williams' Store, and that three other companies are in progress.—Chatham, like Caswell, is responding in the most patriotic manner to the call of the Governor.

We learn that Col. J. Johnston Pettigrew, of Charleston, a native of this State, has tendered his services to Gov. Ellis. Maj. Holmes, who has just resigned his place in the federal army, reached this City on Wednesday. There will be work enough for these gallant and experienced officers.

## Tone of the Herald and Times.

The Northern mail came through on Wednesday last, bringing the *New York Herald* and *Times* of Friday the 19th. Both these papers breathe the strongest war tone. The *Herald* says:  
"To give system, efficiency, prestige and funds for the purposes of our government in the conduct of this war, the presence of Congress is needed at Washington. The resources are at the command of the government for a short war and an early peace; and half a million of men put in motion from the North may prove the cheapest, shortest and most effective argument in behalf of peace. Let us have no more child's play. The great North is ready, and New York city and its suburbs alone, if required, can furnish fifty thousand men and fifty millions of money for the purposes of a decisive war and an early peace."

The old sinner talks of "a short war and an early peace." What right has the North to make war on the South? The right which usurpers have to trample on the liberties of a free people. That is all.—Let them come! The South will meet them at Washington City and drive them back. No soldier from the "great North" will be allowed, three months hence, to stand on slaveholding soil.

But the *Times* is more rabid than the *Herald*.—It says:  
"Our first step should be to close every Southern port as effectually as if an impassable barrier were constructed across its mouth. We should instantly signify to Mr. Jefferson Davis that if a single one of our ships is touched by his privateers or pirates, we will march a liberating army from one end to the other of his dominions. He is struggling to reach our jugular. Let us menace him. Let us tell him that from the day he turns pirate, wherever the American flag floats, it floats over the free."  
The ships will be "touched," and privateers will grow rich on Northern commerce, and yet no army will be marched on Southern soil. The largest army which Lincoln can raise could not march fifty miles in any Southern State. The *Times* speaks of a "liberating army." That is understood. In the first place we do not fear the result of such a movement; and in the second place, if such a purpose as that should be proclaimed by the Northern authorities, every soldier and every officer taken in battle would be regarded and executed as an incendiary. The South will give no quarters to those who compose or who lead "liberating" armies.

We learn that a meeting was held at Bank's, in this county, on Thursday, which was addressed by Kemp P. Battle, M. A. Bledsoe, and N. G. Rand, Esquires. Sixteen volunteers came forward. A company will be formed in Panther Branch, St. Mary's, and Barney Jones' districts. A Home Guard was also formed. The most enthusiastic spirit prevailed, the people being united to a man in the cause of the country.

THE NEGROES FAITHFUL.—The Norfolk correspondent of the *Petersburg Express* says:  
"The negroes though, in all this section of country, slave and free, are as loyal as could be desired. The bribes offered by the abolition emissaries are spurned with contempt, while at the same time they freely proffer their services to the State, and zealously contend for the privilege of being allowed to work on the batteries. Yesterday, Gen. Gwynn declined the services of three hundred from Hampton, who solicited employment on the batteries, and twice and thrice that number could be obtained in this city and vicinity in a single day, if it was thought advisable to accept them."

This is true of all of them, as far as we have heard, both slave and free. We repeat what we said on the 4th of July, 1856: "The best and the most steadfast friends of the African, whether here or on his native shores, are the people of the South." The North will make nothing by its "liberating armies."

ORANGE PATRIOTISM.—At a meeting of citizens of Orange, held on Thursday last, the following resolution, offered by John W. Norwood, Esq., was unanimously adopted:  
"Resolved, That whereas, the Legislature has failed to make any provisions for the support of the volunteers now called into the service of the State, we, the citizens of Orange, now assembled, will raise a sufficient sum to provide for all the wants of our Company, the 'Orange Guards,' and their families, whilst absent in the service of the State."

The company referred to in our last as being in the course of formation at Durham's has been completed, and several of the officers (Messrs. Freeland, Morris and Durham) were in the City on Wednesday to tender the Company to the Governor.

GOOD ADVICE.—The last *Iredell Express*, in urging a perfect union of the South for the sake of the South, says:  
"We are no 'Secessionists,' but Southern Rights men, devoted to our State, and our desire is to see a Union of the South for the welfare and safety of the South, now that all hope for a settlement of our sectional troubles otherwise appears to be at an end. Secession we have never considered the best remedy to give peace to the country, but almost anything will be preferable, even bloody war, to the discord and hate which dines in the ears and rankles in the hearts of a large portion of the Southern and Northern people towards each other."

To the conservative men, Whigs and Democrats, who have striven to get this troubled settled without the effusion of blood, and continue a Constitutional Union—which seems impossible now—to them we would make the following suggestion: Never forsake your CONSTITUTION—but cling to it—and cherish it—it will be wanting in the midst of the strife which is about to ensue, and when that strife shall be brought to a close—it will then be required to infuse in the government which the people will erect—ought to credit—adopting your principles for the main pillars of the edifice. A Republican form of government cannot be maintained without the essential ingredient of Conservatism—and it is the only one that should ever enter into government. Without it, all human fabrics for securing the equal rights of the people, are failures, and good government must perish."

Up to the proclamation of Lincoln our people were divided. The party names were Unionists and Secessionists. Those names have ceased to exist. We are all Southern rights men now, and it is therefore wrong to continue what is called the "Southern Rights Party." Let us stand together and act together as one people until our rights and liberties are fully established and secured.

CASWELL.—At a meeting held at Leesburg on Saturday last, speeches were made by Messrs. H. A. Rogers and B. F. Stanfield, and volunteers were called for. Fifty-two names were enrolled in a short time, and the company was expected to be completed in a day or two. The officers of the company are as follows: J. T. Hambrick, Captain; E. B. Holden, 1st Lieutenant; D. K. Richmond, 2d Lieutenant; R. Dupree, 3d Lieutenant; H. A. Rogers, Orderly Sergeant. It is thought that Caswell will raise a regiment of volunteers.

## We call attention to the General Orders in the Standard of to-day, from the office of the Adjutant General.

RESIGNED.—Our friend J. S. Robinson who for some years held a clerkship in one of the Departments at Washington, has resigned and will on return to North-Carolina, his native State.—*Newbern True Press*.

Mr. A. W. Lawrence, Mr. W. W. Morrison, and Mr. John W. Cameron, natives of this State, reached here a day or two since, having resigned their offices at Washington.

Mr. Lawrence was a professor of mathematics in the Navy, and was in service at the Observatory, at Washington.

Mr. Morrison was at once called to the commissary department by Gov. Ellis, and left on Thursday evening for the western part of the State to purchase supplies for the troops.

CAVALRY.—We learn that the Piney Woods Cavalry, Capt. Fairbault, the Neuse Cavalry, Capt. Marriott, the Bon combe Cavalry, Capt. Hardie, and other companies have been tendered to the Governor and declined. He thinks the State has no use for cavalry in a defensive service at this time. But they will be needed in case the State should be invaded. There are some fifteen or twenty companies in the State.

PROVIDING FOR THE SOLDIERS.—The Virginia Convention has adopted the following resolution:  
"Resolved, That it be earnestly recommended to the citizens of the several counties of this Commonwealth to promptly form and discipline companies of volunteers of their able bodied men; and to the County Courts to levy or raise, by issuing bonds, a sufficient amount of money to equip and arm such volunteers when raised."

THE BATTLE GROUND.—The *Bennet's Washington* correspondent, under date the 18th says:  
"Washington is to be the great battle ground, and the Confederate States, backed by Virginia, will concentrate an army of one hundred thousand men on the banks of the Potomac, to drive, as they openly assert, the present administration from the capital of the nation."

The South do not expect to hold it, but they are fully determined that the Lincoln government shall not remain here if they can prevent it."

The correspondent is correct. Washington is to be the battle ground. One battle will be fought to take it, and another to hold it. It will be taken and held, and Lincoln and his government will be driven from it.

The highly efficient company of Horne's Nest Rifles came up this morning from Fort Caswell, and will proceed immediately by Railroad to Raleigh. They will give a good account of themselves, be sure of that, whether at Washington City or elsewhere. Of course, we do not know their final destination, but we do know that our sister States on the border will not be suffered to fight our joint battles while North-Carolina stands aloof. The eyes of such of our young friends as we could get to see, brightened at the suggestion that they might shortly see Washington City.—*Wil. Journal*.

This fine company reached Raleigh on Thursday morning, and went into camp at the Fair Grounds.

ENGINEER GUARDS.—This fine body of citizen soldiers left yesterday morning under requisition of Gov. Ellis, for Fort Macon. The Company consists of John L. Bridges, Captain; Whitely P. Lloyd, 1st Lieut.; Wm. S. Long, 2d Lieut.; Wm. Gaston Lewis, 3d Lieut.; J. Spencer Pippin, Ensign; Reddin S. Sugg, Orderly Sergeant; Dr. Jos. H. Baker, Surgeon; Wm. A. Jones, Quartermaster; and 94 privates.

On Thursday, a donation of \$50 was received from Kemp P. Battle, Esq., of Raleigh, for the use of the Company. They are fully armed and equipped, and should occasion offer will doubtless acquit themselves in a gallant manner.—*Tarboro's Southerner*.

This company arrived here last night from Fort Macon. It is said to be one of the best appointed and best drilled companies in the State.

MILITARY.—A meeting was held here on Friday afternoon—Mayor McLean in the Chair and W. N. Tillingham, Secretary—to organize the "Home Guard," and they had collected some hundreds of names. They were divided into an Eastern and Western Company.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. A. A. McKethan, Hon. W. Winslow R. P. Buxton, A. M. Campbell and D. G. McRae, was appointed to nominate Officers for the Eastern Company, and reported Maj. A. M. Campbell for Captain, Col. S. T. Hawley for 1st Lieutenant, Maj. D. G. McRae for 2d Lieut., and P. Taylor for 3d Lieut.

A similar Committee for the Western Company, consisting of Messrs. E. J. Lilly, E. J. Hale, D. A. Ray, H. L. Myrover, and C. B. Mallet, reported Capt. W. McL. McKay for Captain, Nathan A. Stedman for 1st Lt., C. B. Mallet for 2d, and John D. Williams for 3d.

These nominations were unanimously confirmed. It having been stated that a Committee of Ladies had been engaged during the forenoon in taking up a subscription to procure suitable comforts for the two Volunteer Companies which have tendered their services to the State, in case they be ordered off, and that they had collected some hundreds of dollars, it was resolved forthwith to open an additional subscription to assist in equipping the Companies, and \$1400 were instantly subscribed. A committee was then appointed to call upon the citizens generally with the subscription book, and the sum has been increased to upwards of \$3000.

We regret that we cannot detail this paper till the afternoon, as usual, but must, to supply the mails, anticipate our usual hour of publication.—The Editors and all the adults employed about the establishment will be engaged with their respective companies in executing an order of Gov. Ellis to take the U. S. Arsenal at this place. It is hoped that the Officers of the U. S. Army in charge of the Arsenal will not require that any blood shall be shed in executing this purpose; for the conflict would be a very unequal and bootless one, the force now mustering against it being about 900 determined men. (Against 80,) as follows:

- Five Town Companies, 400
- Capt. Bulla's Company, 200
- Capt. Phillips, Rockfish, 60
- Capt. McDougald, (Uniformed), 40
- Capt. Marsh, Gray's Creek, 40
- Capt. Nixon, Carver's Creek, 60
- Capt. Ray, Pine Foresters, 40
- Company at Cedar Creek, 60
- Total, 910

The whole 33d Regiment, commanded by Col. John H. Cook, under the immediate command of Brig. Gen. Walter Draughton.

It may be as well to correct an erroneous impression in regard to the relative position of the U. S. Officers at Arsenal. The Commandment is Capt. J. A. J. Bradford, of the Ordnance Corps, and not Brevet Major Anderson. The latter commands the company of Artillery stationed here at the request of the citizens, for the protection of the Arsenal, and is subject to the call, for that purpose, of Bradford.—*Fayetteville Observer*.

On Monday last at half past one, in answer to the summons, backed by 1,097 determined troops, the Fayetteville Arsenal was peacefully surrendered to the State. The Arsenal is now held by the State troops, under command of Maj. Draughton.

STATE STOCKS.—United States' sixes sold in New York on the 16th at 88; Virginia sixes at 48; Tennessee sixes at 55; and North-Carolina sixes at 58. As a general rule our people do not wish to sell the State bonds. They are a good investment, as the interest will be promptly paid.

## PUBLIC MEETING IN RALEIGH.

A meeting of the citizens of Raleigh, held pursuant to call on Tuesday evening, April 26d. On motion of the Hon. John H. Bryan, Esq. Gov. Manly was called to the chair.

The object of the meeting, at the request of the chair man, was explained by Moses A. Bledsoe, Esq., to be to take the necessary steps to provide for the protection and support of the families of such of our volunteer companies as might require it during the absence in the service of the State; concluding by moving to complete the organization of the meeting by appointing J. J. Litchford Secretary.

On motion, Messrs. Bledsoe, Bryan and Rev. T. E. Skime were appointed a committee by the chair to report business for the action of the meeting.

After having retired for some moments, Mr. Bledsoe, from the committee, submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted:

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

Resolved, That the Mayor and Commissioners of the City of Raleigh are hereby requested and instructed to appropriate an amount sufficient to furnish at least the necessities of life to the needy families of those who may enter the volunteer service, from this city, during their absence.

Resolved, That the amount appropriated should be paid by the City Treasurer upon the warrant of a committee of citizens, to be appointed by the board of commissioners, for the proper disbursement of said funds, and whose duty it should be, to see that no soldier's family should suffer during his absence in the service of the State.

Resolved, That the County Court of Wake are hereby requested to make a similar appropriation, to be disbursed in a similar manner, for the benefit of the needy families of those who may volunteer from the county.

Resolved, That if the authorities of the incorporated Towns, or the County Courts, should entertain any doubts as to the legal power to make such appropriation for the purposes set forth in the foregoing resolutions, that the Senator and Representatives from this county are hereby instructed to exert their influence to secure the speedy passage of a law legalizing such appropriations on the part of Courts and incorporated Towns.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Bledsoe, Hon. John H. Bryan and George W. Mordecai, Esq., all favoring the objects had in view. The meeting then adjourned.

CHAS. MANLY, Chm'n.  
J. J. LITCHFORD, Sec'y.

CONFIRMED.—The Baltimore *American* of Saturday afternoon, confirms the burning of all the bridges on the Philadelphia and Northern Central Railroads. They were destroyed by order of Mayor Brown, and the camphene used was furnished by the city. A communication signed by Mayor Brown and endorsed by Gov. Hicks, was addressed to Lincoln Saturday forenoon, requesting him to desist from ordering troops through the city, and adding that if it were attempted, they would have to fight their way at every step. Lincoln replied that no more troops shall be brought through Baltimore, if in a military point of view, and without interruption or opposition, they can be marched around Baltimore.

THE CLAMOR FOR FERRY AFFAIR.—The following is communicated to us as a correct statement of the taking of the Federal post at Harper's Ferry:  
"Col. Crump, Special Aid of the Governor, was dispatched on Wednesday last to take Harper's Ferry. When he arrived at Strasburg, he had 708 men. He gave up that command and went ahead to Charlestown. On getting there he ordered the Jefferson Regiment, of 800 men, and Capt. Ashby's troop of Cavalry, to surround the town and cut off all communication, and if a reinforcement was attempted, to burn the bridge. When the regiment got to the edge of the town, the arsenal and armory, containing 14,000 guns, were blown up, and the carpenter shop set on fire. The citizens saved 4,000 improved arms; the machine shops did not take fire, and the machinery was saved. The Virginia flag was run up at 12 o'clock at night. Col. Crump surrounded the town with picket guards, declared martial law in the place, and remained in that position until the rear guard arrived, about day the next morning."

The New York Methodist Conference has been praying for war most lustily. The Rev. Secretary closes a tremendous war-prayer with these terrible words—  
"Grant, O God, that those who have aimed at the very heart of the Republic may be overthrown. We ask Thee to bring these men to destruction, and wipe them from the face of the country."

If there is the least idea that this prayer is to be answered, we advise Lincoln and his Cabinet and the rest of the Abolitionists to "stand firm under."

The *Eastern Argus*, the leading organ of the Democracy of Maine, calls the present crisis a "President Lincoln's war," and says: "If Mr. Lincoln does not design to break up the government and entirely prostrate the national authority, the course pursued by him seems calculated to produce no other result."

Gov. Letcher has appointed Major Walter Gwynn to the office of Major General of the volunteer forces of Virginia.—*Wil. Herald*.

Our townsman, Josiah Turner, Jr., Esq., left his home yesterday morning, to join our force at Fort Macon, where he expects to remain until the meeting of the Legislature, and longer if necessary. His first intention was to go to Fort Caswell, but learning that Fort Macon was threatened, he made that his destination.—*Hillsborough Recorder*.

THE FREE NEGROES.—We understand that some of the free negroes in this community are alarmed for their personal safety. This alarm is altogether unfounded, for we feel well assured that no free negro who conducts himself properly will suffer any harm. We would suggest to the free negroes to remain at home, and do not venture to work in the cause of the State. They can be made useful in working upon forts, magazines, arsenals, breastingworks, &c.—*Register*.

RESIGNED.—We learn that Joseph Price, Esq., of Wilmington, N. C., 1st Lieutenant in the Revenue Cutter service of the United States, has tendered his resignation to President Lincoln.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.—Three companies from Georgia passed through here on Monday night. They were the Floyd Rifles, Capt. Hardman; the Columbus Volunteers, Company A, Capt. Ogburn; and Company B, Capt. Smith; the whole under the command of Maj. Lee. The three Captains addressed the crowd from Gregory's Hotel, with a warmth and zeal that elicited great applause. He did the heart good to see the ladies of our place surround the cars, and give the young soldiers a farewell blessing.

On Tuesday morning another company from Georgia passed; the Spaulding Greys, Capt. Ford, from Griffin.—*Gold's Tribune*.

Col. Rosser's Regiment, Gen. Sherman to be the best general officer in the United States; and to whom is due the American Army in the Valley of the Shenandoah. The American Army in the Valley of the Shenandoah, in the late United States Army, was composed of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 16