The Standard.

THE FIGHT IN BALTIMORE.

At about 10.25 a. m., on Friday the 19th instant, the Massachusetts and other volunteers, some from Philadelphia, but none from New York, reached the President street depot, Baltimore, on their way to Washington. Here an immense crowd had collected, and it was palpably manifest that it was very far from their object to tender the troops an ovation.—The arrangements of the railroad officials were to pass thirty-one cars occupied by the volunteers, from the point above mentioned to the Camden station of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, over the track laid down between the two depots on Pratt street.

In accordance with these arrangements, the cars were despatched one after another, drawn by horses, and upon the arrival of the first car at the intersection of Gay and Pratt streets, an enormous crowd having collected there, unmistakable demonstrations were made that an effort would be put forth to stop the cars at that point. Here too, repairs of the road were progressing, and a goodly number of paving stones lying about in piles, were speedily taken possession of by the excited crowd, and subsequently used for purposes of assault.

BARRICADING THE TRACK.

Six of the cars had succeeded in passing on their way before the crowd were able to accomplish their purpose of barricading the track, which they now began to effect by placing large heavy anchors lying in the vicinity directly across the rails. Some seven or eight were borne by the crowd and laid on the track, and thus the passage of the cars was effectually interrupted.

TROOPS RESOLVE TO BRAVE THE STORM.

The object of barricading the track having been accomplished, the crowd commenced cheering lustily for the Confederate States, President Jefferson Davis, South-Carolina and Secession, occasionally intermingling groans for sundry obnoxious individuals. In the meanwhile the Yankee hirelings thus delayed at the depot remained quietly in the cars until tired of their inaction, and apprehending a more formidable demonstration, they came to the conclusion to brave the storm and march through the city.

THE CARS EVACUATED.

They accordingly evacuated the cars and rapidly gathering on the street north of the depot, formed in line and prepared to make the attempt. The word was given to "march" and the head of the line had advanced some fifteen paces, when it was driven back upon the main body by the immense crowd still further increased by a body of men who marched down to the depot bearing at their head a Confederate flag.

PASSAGE OF THE CARS RENDERED IMPOSSIBLE.

Eight of the cars started from the President street depot, and six passed safely to the Camden station. The other two soon returned, the track in the meantime having been obstructed at the corner of Pratt and Gay streets by anchors, paving stones, sand, &c., being put on it by the crowd. Attempts had previously been made to tear up the track, but the police by strenuous efforts prevented. A cart load of sand which was being driven along was seized and thrown upon the track.

The bridge across Jones' Falls on Pratt street, was also soon after barricaded with boards, &c., which were being used previously by workmen in repairing it.

After considerable delay it was determined to make the attempt to march the remaining troops through the city, only about sixty of whom were supplied with arms. The remainder were recruits, and occupied second-class and baggage cars.

At the head of this column, on foot, Mayor Brown placed himself, and walked in front, exerting all his influence to preserve peace.

THE HIRELINGS GREETED WITH A VOLLEY OF STONES.

Just before the movement was made from the cars a large crowd of persons went down President street with a Southern flag and met the troops as they emerged from the cars. The Southern flag was then carried in front of the column, and hooting and yelling began, and as soon as the troops turned out of Canton avenue, they were greeted with a volley of stones.

At the corner of Fawn street two of the soldiers were struck with stones and knocked down! one of them was taken by the police to the drug store of T. J. Pitt, at the corner of Pratt and High streets, and the other to the eastern police station.

The yelling continued and the stones flew thick and fast. At Pratt street bridge a gun was fired, said by policeman No. 17, to have been fired from the ranks of the soldiers.

Then the crowd pressed stronger, until the body reached the corner of Gay street, where the troops presented arms and fired. Several persons fell on the first round, and the crowd became furious. A number of revolvers were used, and their shots took effect in the ranks.

People then ran in every direction in search of arms, but the armories of the military companies of the city were closely guarded and none could be obtained. The firing continued from Frederick street to South street in quick succession but how many fell cannot now be ascertained.

THE HIRELINGS BAD MARKSMEN—STONES BETTER THAN BULLETS.

At the corner of Howard and Dover streets, one of the military companies was pressed upon, when the troops in one of the cars fired a volley into the citizens. The balls struck in the brick walls of the dwelling, dashing out pieces of brick, and making large holes in the walls. The fire was returned from several points with guns and revolvers, and with bricks by the crowd. Several soldiers were wounded here, but it is thought no citizens were struck by the bullets of the soidiers. The faces of many of the soldiers, as seen through the car windows, were streaming with blood from cuts received from the shattered glass of car windows, and from the missiles hurled into them. Several wounded, supposed to have been shot in their passage along Pratt street, were taken out of the cars in a bleeding and fainting condition at the Camden station, and transferred to the other cars.

TERRIFIC ASSAULT UPON THE HIRELINGS—THEY RUN FOR THEIR LIVES.

From Gay to South street, on Pratt, the fight with the soldiers who marched, or rather ran through town, was terrific. Large paving stones were hurled into the ranks from every direction; the negroes who were about the wharf, in many instances joining in the assault. At Gay street the soldiers fired a number of shots, though without hitting any one, so far as could be ascertained. After firing this volley the soldiers again broke into a run, but another shower of stones being hurled into the ranks at Commerce street with such force as to knock several of them down, the order was given to another portion of them to halt and fire, which had to be repeated before they could be brought to a halt. They then wheeled and fired some twenty shots, but from their stooping and dodging to avoid the stones, but four or five shots took effect, the marks of a greater portion of their balls being visible on the walls of the adjacent warehouses, even up to the second stories. Here four citizens fell, two of whom died in a few moments, and the other two were carried off, supposed to be mortally wounded.

As soon as they had fired at this point, the miserable poltroons again wheeled and gave leg bail, when some three or four parties issued from the warehouses there and fired into them, which brought down three more soldiers, one of whom was carried into the same store with the one above alluded to, and died in a few moments. The others succeeded in regaining their feet, and proceeded on with their comrades, the whole running as fast as they could, and a running fire was kept up by the soldiers from this point to the depot, the crowd continuing to hurl stones into the ranks throughout the whole line of march.

A PITEOUS APPEAL FOR MERCY.

As one of the mercenaries who fired at Commerce street discharged his gun, he was struck with a stone and knocked down, and as he attempted to arise another stone struck him in the face, when he crawled into a store and prostrating himself on the floor, clasped his hands and begged piteously for his life, saying that he was threatened with instant death by his officers if he refused to accompany them. He said one-half of them had been forced to come in the same manner, and he hoped all who forced others to come might be killed before they got through the city. He plead so hard that no further vengeance was bestowed upon him, and he was taken to the police station to have his wounds dressed.

THOUSANDS GATHERED AT THE CAMDEN STATION.

As early as 9 o'clock, throngs collected about the Camden Station in anticipation of the arrival of the troops from the President street depot. The throngs gradually augmented until about 10½ o'clock, when a large body of police appeared, and the mass took it for granted that the troops were coming. Meanwhile the assembly kept itself informed on events at the lower depot by several young men on horseback, who rode rapidly forward and back between the depots. The Mayor of the city and the board of Police Commissioners did their utmost to pacify the crowd as well as did other prominent citizens. Finally crowds, rushing pell-mell from the lower streets to the depot, gave notice that the cars were coming, and they arrived one after another, drawn by four horses. The blinds of most of the cars were shut down, and in those not provided with blinds the troops laid down flat to avoid the bricks thrown at them. The car windows were perfectly riddled, and their sides bore great indentations from the rocks and bricks hurled at them.

FEARFUL SCENE.

The scene while the troops were changing cars was indescribably fearful. Taunts, clothed in the most fearful language, were hurled at them by the panting crowd, who, almost breathless with running, pressed up to the car windors presenting knives and revolvers, and cursed up into the faces of the soldiers. The police were thrown in between the cars, and forming a barrier, the troops changed cars, many of them cocking their muskets as they stepped on the platform.

After embarking the assemblage expected to see the train move off, but its departure was evidently delayed in the vain hope that the crowd would disperse; but no, it swelled, and the troops expressed to the officers of the road their determination to go at once, or they would leave the cars and make their way to Washington.

THE TRACK OBSTRUCTED—ATTEMPT TO TEAR IT UP.

While the delay was increasing the excitement, a wild cry was raised on the platform, and a dense crowd ran down the platform and on the railroad track towards the Spring Gardens, until the track for a mile was black with an excited rushing mass. The crowd, as it went, placed obstructions of every description on the track. Great logs and telegraph poles, requiring a dozen men or more to move them, were laid across the rails, and stones rolled from the embankment.

A body of police followed after the crowd, both in a full run, and removed the obstructions as fast as they were placed on the track. Various attempts were made to tear up the track with logs of wood and pieces of timber, and there was a great outcry for pickaxes and handspikes, but only one or two could be found. The police interfered on every occasion, but the crowd, growing larger and more excited, would dash off into a break-neck run for another position further on, until the county line was reached. The police followed, running, until forced to stop from exhaustion. At this point many of the throng gave it up from exhaustion, but a crowd, longer winded, dashed on nearly a mile further, now and then pausing to attempt to force the rails, or place some obstruction upon them. They could be distinctly seen for a mile along the track where it makes a bend at the Washington road bridge.—When the train went out the mass of people had mostly returned to the depot. Shots and stones were exchanged between the military and citizens at several points, with the result detailed elsewhere.

INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE.

While the cars containing the troops were standing at the President street depot, a clerk from the custom house went into one of them and denounced the soldiers in bitter terms. A captain ordered him out, threatening if he did not go they would fire on him. He replied they were too cowardly to fire, when the officer struck at him with his sword, which blow he received on the left hand, and with the other knocked him down and took his sword from him, as also the scabbard. A private interfered for the protection of his commander, and he too the clerk knocked down with a heavy drawn pistol, and escaped with his prize—the sword—the only injury he received being a pretty severe cut across his hand.

At the intersection of Gay and Pratt streets, while the soldiers were firing upon the crowd, two other clerks from the same place ran into the ranks, and each knocking down a soldier with his fists, bore off their muskets as trophies of their exploit.

The young man shot in the leg, and taken to the infirmary, and attended by Dr. Morris, appeared quite grateful for the humane attentions shown him. When asked why he came, the simple and unsophisticated reply of the youth was, "Oh, the Flag—the Stars and Stripes." It was expected that the wounded leg would have to be amputated last night. He is only about 18 years old, and may he live to grow wiser as he grows older.

Another of these in the station-house said he had no enmity against the South, and came only because his company was ordered out, otherwise he would have been jeered as a coward and recreant. Others in the companies were actuated by the same motives.

A body of one hundred and five of the volunteers from the North was taken in charge by the police of the eastern district and sent back. They are now said to have stopped at Magnolia.

At the eastern police station last night, a German asked for lodging. He said he had been forced in the cars at Philadelphia, but did not know where they were going to take him.

THE RUN TO WASHINGTON.

The military train in its run to Washington was stopped at the Jackson bridge, near Chinquepin Hill, by the removal of several rails. They disembarked, and the rails were relaid, under the protection of the troops. An occasional shot was fired at the troops from the hills and woods along the route, but the range was too long for any effect.

AFFAIRS AT PENSACOLA.—A letter from a Georgian at Pensacola, dated April 15th, says:

Day before yesterday a few of Slemmer's men came over to Barancas wharf, and some indiscreet soldier told them that they would see sights in Pickens before morning. The fact is, it was understood that we were to have made the attack that night on Fort Pickens.

At about nine o'clock at night, Col. Torney rode up to camp, and ordered the three Georgia companies to get ready at a moment's warning. The intention was to convey us over to Santa Rosa Island, upon which Fort Pickens is built. Every man was immediately called up, donned his uniform, belt, cartridge box, &c. The Augusta and Georgia boys were prompt in responding, and were ready and in time. While we were anxiously expecting the order, "forward," about 10 o'clock at night, we heard the booming of heavy cannon from Fort Pickens, which was followed by a number of congreve rockets, which were sent up to the fleet to land reinforcements, which they did in Pickens. They effected a lodgement on Santa Rosa Island without our firing a gun, thereby completely checkmating us. I now suppose that the attack will be delayed some several days.

TENDER OF THE SERVICES OF A COMPANY OF NEGROES.—We are informed that Mr. F. C Hale of Autauga county, yesterday tendered to Gov. Moore the services of a company of negroes to assist in driving back the horde of abolition sycophants who are now talking so flippantly of reducing to a conquered province the Confederate States of the South. He agrees to command them himself, and guarantees that they will do effective service. What will our Black Republican enemies think of such a movement as this?

We have frequently heard the slaves who accompanied their masters to the scene of action, assert that when fighting was to be done, they wanted to shoulder their muskets and do their share of it, and we have not a shadow of doubt but what they would be found perfectly reliable. An idea seems to have prevailed at the North that in the event of a war between the two sections, the slaves would become rebellious. Let them no longer lay this flattering unction to their souls. It will avail them nothing.—*Montgomery Advertiser.*

PLANT PROVISIONS.—It is particularly recommended and earnestly urged that our planters and farmers should put in large crops of provisions. We may be at the commencement of a long war, and it is essential to have full supplies for our people and troops. We must depend on ourselves, and may have no other source of supply but our own soil.

Marion's men could live on sweet potatos and fight the British. Give our boys plenty of corn and potatoes, and they can defend our soil against all Abolitionism. Plant plenty of provisions and less Cotton this year.

ELOQUENT SPEECH OF MR. STEPHENS.

At Richmond on Monday night last, a great crowd of citizens congregated in front of the Exchange Hotel, with the First Regiment Band, and serenaded the Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, Vice-President of the Confederated States of America. The distinguished gentlemen was introduced to the throng by Mayor Mayo, and received with hearty cheers. In response, says the *Dispatch*, Mr. Stephens returned his acknowledgments for the warmth of the personal greeting, and his most profound thanks for it as the representative of the Confederate States.—He spoke of the rejoicing the secession of Virginia had caused among her Southern sisters. Her people would feel justified if they could hear it as he had. He would not speak of the States who were out, but those who were in. North-Carolina was out, and did not know exactly how she got out.—The fires that were blazing here he had seen all along his track from Montgomery to Richmond. At Wilmington, N. C., he had counted, on one street, twenty flags of the Confederate States.

The news from Tennessee was equally cheering—there the mountains were on fire. Some of the States still hesitated, but soon all would be in.—Tennessee was no longer in the late Union. She was out by resolutions of her popular assemblies, in Memphis and other cities. Kentucky would soon be out. Her people were moving. Missouri—who could doubt the stand she would take, when her Governor, in reply to Lincoln's insolent proclamation, had said, "You shall have no troops for the furtherance of your illegal, unchristian and diabolical schemes!" Missouri will soon add another star to the Southern galaxy. Where Maryland is, you all know. The first Southern blood had been shed on her soil, and Virginia would never stand idly by and see her citizens shot down. The cause of Baltimore was the cause of the whole South. He said the cause we were engaged in was that which attached the people to the old Constitution of the late United States—it was the cause of civil, religious and constitutional liberty. Many of us looked at that Constitution as the anchor of safety. In Georgia, the people had been attached to the previous Union, but the Constitution which governed it was framed by Southern talent and understanding. Assaults had been made on it ever since it was established—lately, a latitudinous construction had been made by the North, while we of the South sought to interpret it as it was—advocating strict construction, State rights, the right of the people to rule, etc. He spoke of all the fifteen Southern States as advocating this construction. To violate the principles of the Constitution was to initiate revolution—and the Northern States had done this.

The Constitution framed at Montgomery discarded the obsolete ideas of the old Constitution, but had preserved its better portion, with some modifications, suggested by the experience of the past, and it had been adopted by the Confederate States, who would stand to it. The old Constitution had been made an engine of power to crush out liberty; that of the Confederate States to preserve it. The old Constitution was improved in our hands, and those living under it had, like the Phœnix, risen from the ashes. The revolution lately begun did not affect alone property, but liberty. He alluded to Lincoln's call for 75,000 volunteers, and said he could find no authority in the old Constitution for such a flagrant abuse of power. His second proclamation had stigmatized as pirates all who sailed in letters of marque; this was also in violation of the Constitution, which alone gave Congress that power. What had the friends of liberty to hope for? Beginning in usurpation, where would he end? You were, however, said he, no longer under the rule of this tyrant. With strong arms and stout hearts you have now resolved to stand in defence of liberty. The Confederate States had but asserted their rights. They believe that their rulers derived their just powers from the consent of the governed. No one had a right to deny the existence of the sovereign right of secession. Our people did not want to meddle with the Northern States—only wanted the latter to let them alone. When did Virginia ever ask the assistance of the General Government?

If there is sin in our institutions, we bear the blame—and will stand acquitted by by natural law, and the higher law of the Creator. We stand upon the law of God and Nature. The Southern States did not wish a resort to arms after secession. Mr. Stephens alluded to the negotiations between Maj. Anderson and the authorities of the Confederate States, to demonstrate the proposition. History, he said, if rightly written, would acquit us of a desire to shed our brothers' blood.

The law of necessity and of right compelled us to act as we did. He had reason to believe that the Creator smiled on it. The Federal flag was taken down without the loss of a single life. He believed that Providence would be with us and bless us to the end. We had had appealed to the God of Battles for the justness of our cause. Madness and folly ruled at Washington. Had it not been so, several of the States would have been in the Union for a year to come. The Gods first made mad those they would destroy. Maryland would join us, and maybe, ere long, the principles that Washington fought for might be again administered in the city that bore his name. Every son of the South, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, should rally to the support of Maryland. If Lincoln quits Washington as ignominiously as he entered it, God's will will have been accomplished. The argument was now exhausted. Be prepared; stand to your arms; defend your wives and firesides. He alluded to the momentous consequences of the issue involved. Rather than be conquered, let every second man rally to drive back the invader. The conflict may be terrible, but the victory will be ours. Virginians, said he, you fight for the preservation of your sacred rights—the land of Patrick Henry—to keep from desecration the tomb of Washington, the graves of Madison, Jefferson, and all you hold most dear.

FORT MONROE.—We are informed that Capt. Elzey and Dr. Johns, both from Maryland, and stationed at Old Point, have sent in their resignations or rather *dismissals*, as they are now called. Both these gentlemen have served in the army with distinction for a number of years, and last in the Mexican war. Dr. Johns, we understand has been in the army for 24 years, and of course must feel some regret at sundering suddenly what were formerly friendly relations; but the die has been cast and he has made up his mind to stand its hazard.

We also understand that the bridge at the fort have been taken up, and all communication between the fort and the citizens thus cut off. There are now 300 men rank and file in the fort, and all the officers are black republicans with the exception of three who hail from Virginia.

A son of Dr. Banks was ordered from the fort where he occupied the position of clerk in the sutler's store, because he would not sympathise with the black republican remarks which were daily and hourly uttered in his presence; and the wife of a man who deserted on the same account was summarily ejected from the fort, without any provision or notice, but the citizens of Old Point and Hampton immediately took up a subscription to supply her wants and send her further south to join her husband.

The latest news from Fortress Monroe is that the federal troops are spiking the guns, and preparing to blow up the place. We give this rumor for what it is worth. There are some 900 troops in the fortress.—*Norfolk Herald.*

THE GREAT QUESTION DECIDED—VIRGINIA OUT OF THE UNION—OUR FLAG.—The eighteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, will be noted as the most eventful day in Virginia's history. On that day Virginia, through her sovereign Convention, dissolved the political bands by which she has been connected with the United States Government from its formation, seventy-five years ago.

The announcement of the withdrawal of the glorious old State from the abolitionized Government of the *once* United States, will be celebrated with bon fires and illuminations by her true-hearted sons from the Chesapeake to the Ohio, and from her Northern to her Southern borders. The friends of free Government throughout the world will give one thousand cheers for old Virginia, the mother of States and of Statesmen.

The Convention still sits with closed doors and the injunctions of secrecy have not been removed from its proceedings, except as to the simple fact announced above. Yesterday morning the flag of the Southern Confederacy with *eight* stars was displayed over the Capitol in which the Convention sits, and it "is still there." The understanding is that a straightout Ordinance of Secession has been passed with but few dissenting voices. Its submission to the people will be a matter of *form* and not of *contest*.—*Dispatch.*

[Correspondence of the Goldsboro' Tribune.]

FORT MACON, N. C. April 19th, 1861.

MR. LORING:—*Dear Sir:*—Thinking you would like to hear from the boys down here, I have taken advantage of a few leisure moments to write to you. After leaving Goldsboro' on Monday evening the 15th had a jolly time all the way down. When we arrived at Newbern, there were hundreds of both sexes at the depot, who greeted us with long and continued cheers. Leaving Newbern, we arrived at Morehead City about 9 o'clock, where we took the steamboat Cora to Beaufort, where we were comfortably provided for by Mr. King of the Front Street House, and Mr. Taylor of the Ocean House, where we remained all night. Tuesday morning, at 8 o'clock, we were marched on board the Cora again, and carried over to the Fort, where we were quartered I expect for the summer. We found some fifteen or twenty men already in possession of the Fort. On Wednesday moring our crowd were increased by the Elm City Cadets, Capt. Lewis, and the Neuse Cavalry, Capt. Clark, numbering about forty-five more. On Wednesday evening, Capt. Craton left the Fort for Raleigh, leaving Capt. Lewis, in command of the Fort. Wednesday night the Commander of the Fort appointed by Gov. Ellis, arrived, Col. C. C. Tew of the Hillsboro' Military Academy. He took command yesterday morning. He seems to be a very pleasant man and is very particular and precise in giving orders to the soldiers. On Tuesday, the men were employed until dinner in getting their baggage &c., straight; after dinner we brought up timber to make gun carriages until sunset; at sunset we were paraded and the roll called and supper announced. We ate supper and repaired to our quarters; at 9 o'clock the drum was tapped for the extinction of lights. We then took our lodging for the night on the soft side of the floor. On Wednesday we were employed mounting small guns in the rear of the port holes. That night we lay on the soft side of the floor again. On Thursday the negroes were employed in building a Railroad from the wharf to the Fort. The soldiers were employed in putting away arms, ammunition &c. Last night we had mattrasses to sleep on, and we slept very comfortably. To-day we have been at work putting old gun carriages away and carrying cannon balls to the bake room. We are not prepared for our enemy yet. We have but five guns mounted on the outside and only four inside, before the port hole; if Lincoln will only give us a week or ten days, and he will send us down a lot of Yankees, we will treat them to bloody graves. This morning the Wilson Militia, Capt. Barnes arrived, numbering about forty men; there were about sixty negroes brought down on the train last night. This morning they were sent over to Shackleford Banks to throw up a battery there. I think we will be ready for the enemy in a few days. Our fare is very good considering we are soldiers. We have peas, bacon, bread and buiscuit.

Yours Truly, J. M. H.

For the Standard.

RESISTANCE MEETING AT CHAPEL HILL.

The flag of the Confederate States was raised at Chapel Hill on Saturday, April 20th. There was a large assembly present, wherein was manifested but little noisy enthusiasm, and much deliberate determination. No sentiment was heard other than that now there was a new issue before us, in which there was but one decision for us, viz: we must be separate from the men north of Mason and Dixon's line.

S. F. Phillips, Esq., made the first address. After the flag had been received from the ladies of Chapel Hill, and the University Blues had fired two salutes, he was followed by President Swain, and Capt. Ashe and Sidney Smith, Esq. There was but one opinion expressed, that whatever differences in policy may have been hitherto, now there was but one way for us all to walk in. We must go away from the North. We must revolt from our present general government, and fearlessly accept the alternative of the battle field if it be forced on us. Mr. Phillips told his neighbors that his Union sentiments hitherto were well known to them—that he had nothing to retract concerning his position hitherto; but in this new turn to the discussion between us and the Northern supporters of the general government he had but one judgment—that in his present attempts, Mr. Lincoln and his advisers must be resisted *even unto blood*. Mr. Lincoln seemed entirely unable to comprehend the question before him, and treated it as if it were one concerning the execution of a *fi. fa.* by a sheriff, that all he had to do was to order out a *posse comitatus* and have his own notions promptly carried out. But Mr. Lincoln must be taught that a revolution among eight millions of freemen was a different movement from a Shay's rebellion, or a Whiskey insurrection. The question before us now was one of great and inevitable interest to all, even the humblest and poorest. It was no question as to the rights of the slaveholder. It was as to rights of freemen to judge about their own condition, to ask a redress of grievances, and to have an amicable settlement on terms preserving the dignity of both parties in the discussion. Mr. Lincoln's reply is in effect: "Do you first take my decision on the points raised and then trust to us that we will do right." This answer he tries to maintain by the sword, and he must be driven by the sword from every place he attempts to hold among us.

Gov. Swain had no recantations to make. A new issue was before us and it must be met promptly, firmly, and cheerfully. We owed Mr. Lincoln many thanks for thus melting the hearts of our people, hitherto differing in their judgments, into one heart. There must now be no vacillation. Mr. Lincoln must be met at the border if he attempt to cross it, and told by the musket's breath that freemen cannot be bayonetted into obedience—that eight millions of freemen cannot be dragooned into unity with eighteen or with a hundred and eighty millions of those who insist upon the bayonetting and the dragooning. There could be no obedience at the crack of the whip, or unity at the point of the bayonet.

Capt. Ashe and Mr. Smith made earnest and exciting appeals to their fellow-citizens to stand together in the great storm which threatens to burst upon us—that there was no alternative now by which our self-respect, or the esteem of our neighbors and the approbation of the right-minded every where, could be maintained. The glories of the past and the hopes of the future both call upon us to perform the duties of the present cheerfully, promptly, and decidedly. Q.

A BLAST FROM THE UNION TRUMPET.—The Lynchburg *Virginian*, which has hitherto battled manfully for the cause of the Union, thus responds to Lincoln's Proclamation:

"But the last feather which breaks the camel's back, has been applied. Not only have Federal troops been sent upon a mission of war, but the man who, above all others, held the destinies of this great nation in his hands, and could, by a word, have restored peace, has drawn the sword. "They that take the sword shall perish with the sword," is the strong language of holy writ. Let there be a literal fulfillment of the prophecy in this instance, so that the wretch who preferred violence to persuasion may be the first victim of his foul ambition. Let him at least be driven from the soil he pollutes, which never yet cherished such a reptile. Perfidy: aye, double distilled treachery to the true and loyal men of the South, have done their worst; and from henceforth nothing but execrations, deep, bitter, and enduring, await the man who, having played his infamous part, shall occupy a niche in history along those who have destroyed the peace and sacrificed the liberties of their country.

Let him send his myrmidons to invade our soil, and they shall be welcomed with bloody hands to hospitable graves. The war will be one of extermination—let that be understood in the beginning. No man who takes up arms to fight his own countrymen upon their soil need expect any quarter, for it will not be given.

It is different with the men who, like the gallant Anderson, have had to choose between the duty of the soldier and the instincts of a Southern man.—But, those men who are now tendering with superserviceable zeal their services to invade the South, should know that they take their lives in their hands, and that from every mountain gorge and peak, the unerring rifle of the Southerner will waste their affrighted ranks."

HOME GUARD.—On Saturday afternoon at three o'clock our citizens turned out en masse and organized a "Home Guard" about 150 strong. Great enthusiasm prevailed, and it is clear, from the spirit manifested, that our town and community will be vigorously guarded from the attack of the enemy.

The election of officers so far as made is as follows: C. Slover, Captain; A. T. Jerkins, 1st. J. W. Jones, 2nd, and John Gardner, 3rd Lieutenants.—*Newbern Progress.*

ANOTHER PROCLAMATION FROM OLD ABE.

All the Southern Ports to be Blockaded!

The National *Intelligencer* of Saturday, publishes the following:

WHEREAS, an insurrection against the Government of the United States has broken out in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, and the laws of the United States for the collection of the revenue cannot be effectually executed therein conformably to that provision of the Constitution which requires duties to be uniform throughout the United States:

And whereas a combination of persons, engaged in such insurrection, have threatened to grant pretended letters of marque to authorize the bearers thereof to commit assaults on the lives, vessels, and property of good citizens of the country lawfully engaged in commerce on the high seas, and in waters of the United States:

And whereas an Executive Proclamation has been already issued, requiring the persons engaged in these disorderly proceedings to desist therefrom, calling out a militia force for the purpose of repressing the same, and convening Congress in extraordinary session to deliberate and determine thereon:

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, with a view to the same purposes before mentioned, and to the protection of the public peace, and the lives and property of quiet and orderly citizens pursuing their lawful occupations, until Congress shall have assembled and deliberated on the said unlawful proceedings, or until the same shall have ceased, have further deemed it advisable to set on foot a blockade of the ports within the State aforesaid, in pursuance of the laws of the United States and of the law of nations in such case provided. For this purposes a competent force will be posted so as to prevent entrance and exit of vessels from the ports aforesaid. If therefore with a view to violate such blockade, a vessel shall approach, or shall attempt to leave any of the said ports she will be duly warned by the Commander of one of the blockading vessels, who will endorse on her register the fact and date of such warning, and if the same vessel shall again attempt to enter or leave the blockaded port, she will be captured and sent to the nearest convenient port, for such proceedings against her and her cargo as prize as may be deemed advisable.

And I hereby proclaim and declare that if any person under the pretended authority of the said States, or under any other pretence, shall molest a vessel of the United States, or the persons or cargo on board of her, such persons will be held amenable to the laws of the United States for the prevention and punishment of piracy.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

[L. S.] Done at the City of Washington, this nineteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty one, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty fifth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

LINCOLN'S PROCLAMATION IN KENTUCKY.

The Louisville *Journal* which has steadily and decidedly opposed the movements of the Secessionists, thus coments upon the telegraphic report of the President's proclamation:

"We are struck with mingled amazement and indignation. The policy announced in the proclamation deserves the unqualified condemnation of every American citizen. It is unworthy not merely of a statesman but of a man. It is a policy utterly hairbrained and ruinous. If Mr. Lincoln contemplated this policy in the inaugural address, he is a guilty dissembler; if he has conceived it under the excitement raised by the seizure of Fort Sumter, he is a guilty hotspur. In either case he is miserably unfit for the exalted position in which the enemies of the country have placed him. Let the people instantly take him and his administration into their own hands if they would rescue the land from bloodshed and the Union from sudden and irretrievable destruction."

MISSOURI'S RESPONSE TO LINCOLN.

Gov. Jackson, of Missouri, has replied as follows to the requisition from Lincoln's Secretary of War:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF MO.,
Jefferson City, April 17.

SIR—Your despatch of the 15th inst., making a call on Missouri for four regiments of men, for immediate service, has been received.

There can be, I apprehend, no doubt but that these men are intended to form a part of the President's army to make war upon the people of the seceded States. Your requisition, in my judgment, is illegal, unconstitutional and revoluntary, and in its object inhuman and disabolical, and cannot be complied with.

Not one man will the State of Missouri furnish to carry on such an unholy crusade.

[Signed,] C. F. JACKSON,
Governor of Missouri.

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE CONVENED.

Gov. Harris has issued the following proclamation:

WHEREAS, An alarming and dangerous usurpation of power by the President of the United States has precipitated a state of war between the sovereign States of America: therefore, I Isham G. Harris, Governor of the State of Tennessee, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by the Constitution, do hereby require the Senators and Representatives of the two Houses of the General Assembly of said State to convene at the Capitol in Nashville on the 25th day of April inst., 1861 at 12 o'clock m., to legislate upon such subjects as may then be submitted to them.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed at the Department at Nashville on this the 18th day of April, A. D., 1861.

ISHAM G. HARRIS.

By the Governor:
J. E. R. RAY, Secretary of State.

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ful relations between the two sections.—*Pet. Ex.*

The Syracuse New York *Courier* States that a large portion of the Democrats there are opposed to coercion, and consider the true policy of the government to be to recognize the Confederate States rather than have civil war.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—CARTERET COUNTY.—In Equity.—D. H. L. Bell, Hannah Bell, Mary Davis and Jane Ward vs. B. Arendell, Lockhart Gibbs and Mary his wife, Stephen Chadwick and Sarah his wife, Gibbons Bell, Thomas Murray and Nancy his wife, Joel H. Davis and Sarah his wife, Lucretia Borden, Sol. Thomas, Jos. Thomas, Mary Ward, Philip B. Davis, Benj. Jacobs and Mary his wife, Elizabeth Willis, R. D. S. Bell, James C. Davis, Hannah M. Davis, Mary Delaney, John Aldindge and Jane his wife, John Bell, Ivey Culley and Hannah his wife.—Petition for sale of land for partition.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants Sol. Thomas, Jos. Thomas, Mary Ward, P. B. Davis, R. D. S. Bell, Jas. C. Davis, Hannah M. Davis, Mary Delaney, John Aldindge and Jane his wife, John Bell, and Ivey Cully and Hannah his wife, are non-residents of this State, it is ordered that publication be made for six consecutive weeks in the Raleigh Standard, a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, notifying the said Soloman Thomas, Jos. Thomas, Mary Ward, P. B. Davis, R. D. S. Bell, J. C. Davis, Hannah M. Davis, Mary Delaney, John Aldinge and Jane his wife, John Bell and Ivey Culley and Hannah his wife, to appear before the Court of Equity, to be held in the town of Beaufort, for the aforesaid county of Carteret, on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday of March next, then and there to answer, plead or demur to said petition, otherwise a decree *pro confesso* will be entered against them.

Witness, Benjamin L. Perry, Clerk and Master in Equity at office, in Beaufort, this seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in September A. D., 1860.

BENJ. L. PERRY, C. M. E.

March 1, 1861. [Pr. adv. $7.] 10—tmay15.

MISSISSIPPI
COTTON PLANTATION FOR SALE.

ON SOCIETY RIDGE, HINDS COUNTY, TWELVE miles from the city of Jackson, Capitol of the State; ten from Clinton, on Vicksburg & Jackson Railroad; six from Livingston, and five from Tugaloo Depot, on N O. Jackson & G. N. Railroad, connecting it with all parts of the Union. The great southern place of resort, Cooper's Wells, is within three hours' pleasant ride or drive. The neighborhood is wealthy, refined, has fine schools and several churches, and the health and climate of the country not surpassed anywhere. These facts commend it to persons of family coming south. The tract contains 1,270 acres—about 140 of timber, 400 of fine creek bottom, and the rest hill and branch land, all in a state of good cultivation. There are a dwelling and out houses, fruit orchard, negro cabins, gin, press, cribs, stables, pond for stock, cistern and spring for persons, &c., &c.

For further particulars write to R. A. Clark, Jackson, A. A. Forbes, Edward's Depot, or

JOHN M. CLARK,
Yazoo City.

October 16, 1860. 42—wtf

GOOD NEWS! GOOD NEWS!!
Great Reduction and Great Sacrifice of
NEW GOODS.

D. C. MURRAY

HAS JUST RECEIVED HIS STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, Purchased of Importers and Jobbers at a great sacrifice on the original cost, consisting of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Black Silks at 80 cents, worth $1.—Prints selling at 10 cents, worth 12½

HOOP SKIRTS CHEAPER THAN EVER, Bonnets—Crape and Straw, FLATS TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED, GOODS for Gentlemen and Boy's wear, Shoes for Ladies and Gentlemen, a great deal lower than ever.

HATS! HATS!

Cheaper than the cheapest, as he is determined to reduce his stock on hand.

His Stock embraces nearly every thing usually kept in a first class Dry Goods Store.

FELLOW-CITIZENS AND COUNTRYMEN,

Call and examine my stock, compare my prices with the War, Panic and Auction prices, and if I don't sell you, I will cause some one else to sell you Goods distressingly cheap.

D. C. MURRAY,
Two doors below Williams & Haywood's Drug Store.

April 12, 1861. 16—w4t.

FARMERS AND MILL OWNERS.
AGRICULTURAL HEADQUARTERS OF THE
NORTH-CAROLINA
FOUNDRY & MACHINE WORKS,
SALISBURY, N. C.

FRERCKS & RAEDER,
SUCCESSORS TO N. BOYDEN & SON,
Manufacturers of Agricultural Implements,
CULTIVATORS, PLOWS, CORN-SHELLERS, SEED-SOWERS, HORSE-POWERS & THRASHERS,
The celebrated Telegraph Cutting Machine for
FODDER, HAY, STALKS, OATS AND SHUCKS,
Being the first Premium Machine of the Fairs of North and South-Carolina,
THRASHING AND WINNOWING MACHINES,
CIDER AND SUGAR MILLS,
SHAFTING AND MACHINERY FOR GRIST, CIRCULAR AND VERTICAL SAW MILLS, GOLD, COPER AND SILVER MINES,
Manufacturers of and Agents for Dr. E. O. Elliott's
PATENT MULAY SAW MILL AND WATERWHEELS.
Plantation and County Rights for sale of
W. T. & C. E. STUART'S PATENT DOUBLE ACTING HAY OR COTTON PRESS.
Iron and Brass Casting, Forcings, and Finished Work of every Description.
TOBACCO PRSSSES AND FIXTURES,
And other Kinds of Machinery Repaired at Short Notice.

March 12, 1861. 11—wtJanl.

DUFFY'S
TONIC MIXTURE
FOR THE
Cure of Ague and Fever.

THERE IS NO DISEASE TO WHICH THE HUMAN body is liable so universal, so dreaded, or so generally fatal, as Fever: it appears in different countries and climates under different types and characters. In this country, where its annual return is looked for with anxiety and apprehension, it usually assumes the billious type.

Another species of fever prevalent here, and which, it may be said, never leaves or subsides altogether, is the Autumnal Intermittent, or 'Ague and Fever,' which, if not so fatal yet is very distressing. Its characters, effects, and consequences, are peculiar: to a diminished energy of the nervous system are to be ascribed the languor, lassitude, and general prostration which characterizes its invasion; to which might be added the derangement of the mixed functions of the liver, stomach, and intestinal canal. It is, therefore, quite manifest—in fact, it is well known, that Ague and Fever lay the basis of consumption of the lungs, chronic affection of the liver and spleen, dyspepsia, and not unfrequently dropsy; and when once this state of the viscera becomes established, there is a constant tendency to relapse, even from slight causes, and when thus complicated with those constitutional diseases their treatment and cure becomes more difficult.

Common sense teaches, that the cure of Ague and Fever consists in shortening the duration of the paroxysm and preventing its return. The first is to be accomplished by depleting the bowels, relaxing the skin, &c; the second, by the prompt application of such medicines as are calculated to restore the deranged functions and give healthy tone to the nervous system.

The Tonic Mixture now offered possesses all the qualities requisite to effect the second indication. The first dose generally checks the disease, and one bottle never fails to effect a cure; a healthy reaction takes place, the appetite is restored, the system becomes invigorated, and the patient begins to feel surprised at the rapid transition from a state of morbid suffering to that of progressive recovery. These effects have been experienced by all who have used it, which could be shown by numerous testimonials.

CHARLES DUFFY, M. D.

Newbern, N. C., Oct. 15, 1860. 42—wly.

☞ Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail, by F. S. & R. N. Duffy, Newbern, N. C. And also for sale by Messrs Morgan & Allen, Druggists, Wholesale Agents, New York. And by Druggists and Merchants throughout the country.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

I HAVE NOW ON HAND A LARGE SUPPLY OF Pure Rockland Lake Ice, With which I would be pleased to fill orders.

ICE for the country carefully packed on cars or in barrels and hogsheads and will be delivered free of all extra charges except packages and freight.

For the convenience of the citizens I will deliver ICE at any time at the following places, viz: At the Store of Mr. Joseph A. Williams, corner of Broad and Middle Streets, Washington Hotel, Broad Street, Gaston House, South Front Street, and at my Store, corner South Front and Middle Streets.

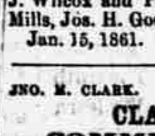
ICE KEPT ON HAND ALL THE YEAR.

Tickets can be had on application.

WM. P. MOORE, JR.

Newbern, April 11, 1861. 39—w4t.

GEORGE L. WILD,
WARRENTON, N. C.,



RESPECTFULLY OFFERS HIS SERvices to the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity as a Tuner and Repairer of Pianos, wherein ten years experience safely enables him to guarantee satisfaction. All communications directed to Warrenton will receive prompt attention.

Refers to Rev. Aldert Smedes, and Prof. G. F. Hansen, of St. Mary's College, and Mr. W. J. Palmer, of Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum, Raleigh, N. C.; E. E. Parham, J. Wilcox and Prof. C. H. Kehr, Warrenton; and J. H. Mills, Jos. H. Gooch and Dr. S. A. Williams, Oxford, N. C.

Jan. 15, 1861. 3—wtf.

JNO. M. CLARK. WM. H. TURLINGTON.

CLARK & TURLINGTON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Wilmington N. C.,

WILL GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO ALL consignments of
Cotton, Naval Stores, Flour, Bacon, Timber, &c., &c.,
and other country produce, either for sale or shipment.

My Wharf and Warehouses being conveniently located for the reception of produce either by Railroad or River, enables me to make my charges light. Also, regular dealers in

Lime, Plaster, Cement, Hair, &c.

Refers to H. A. SAVAGE,
Cashier Bank of Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
JOHN DAWSON,
President Wilmington Branch Bank of N. C.
W. H JONES,
Cashier Raleigh Branch Bank of Cape Fear,

November 13, 1860. 46—wly.

NOTICE.—ON THURSDAY, 25TH APRIL NEXT, at the town of Lillington, we, the undersigned Commissioners, by virtue of authority from the County Court of Harnett, will proceed to sell the lots in said town.—Terms, three, six, nine and twelve months' credit.

C. C. BARBEE,
A. S. McNEILL,
JNO. McCORMICK,
J. P. HODGES,
J. S. HARRINGTON,
Commissioners.

March 19, 1861. wtd.

NORTH-CAROLINA.—HERTFORD COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, A. D., 1861.—John B. Taylor, Executor of Marmaduke Smith vs. James Smith *et als.*—Petition to sell Real Estate.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that James Smith and Mary Smith, two of the defendants in this cause, are non-residents, it is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court that advertisement be made for six successive weeks in the North Carolina Standard, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, and answer the petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, Starkey B. Harrell, Clerk of said Court, at office in Winton, the fourth Monday in February, A. D., 1861.

S. S. HARRELL, Clerk.

April 9, 1861. (Pr. adv. $5 62½.) [illegible]