

MASSACHUSETTS TRUE TO HER INSTINCTS.

Massachusetts is the first State to respond to the requisition of the President. Without waiting for the official requisition for troops, Gov. Andrews to-day telegraphed to the President: "The quota of troops required of Massachusetts is ready; how will you have them to proceed?"—*N. Y. Herald of 16th.*

Commenting on the above, the Washington States remarks "that in the last war with Great Britain, when our shores were invaded, our cities laid in ashes, our women insulted and degraded by heartless foreign troops, the President made a lawful and constitutional call on the Governor of Massachusetts (Strong,) for a small quota of troops to defend our homes and families, and it was refused."

"Now that the blood of Southern brethren is to be spilled, the unconstitutional call of the President is anticipated, and Massachusetts shows her craven spirit."

"How distinct is the contrast between Massachusetts and North Carolina. While the citizens of North Carolina, under the lead of their brave Forsytes, were watering the Northern frontier in 1812 with their life-blood, the citizens of Massachusetts refused to obey the call of President Madison, declaring 'it immoral and unbecoming a free people to rejoice at our victories over a foreign foe.' The blood is still the same. While Governor Andrews anticipates in the supply of men for intestine strife, the patriotic Gov. Ellis telegraphs to the Secretary of War, '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.' 'Massachusetts had no troops to fight Great Britain in a national war, but it has ready cohorts to precipitate and carry on civil war to coerce Americans out of the principles of personal and State independence which were guaranteed by the Constitution. On the other hand, North Carolina, which fought a foreign foe, cannot and will not find powder and ball to immolate its brethren. 'Look on this picture and on that.'"

Richmond Dispatch.

THE APES AND MAN.—Mr. DuChailu, the distinguished traveller in Africa, recently entertained a crowded audience in the hall of the Geographical Society, New York. He gave a graphic account of his journey into the interior, and his explorations of the country from two degrees above the equator to two degrees below, and two or three hundred miles from the coast into the mountains. His testimony is distressing in relation to the moral and civil condition of the wretched inhabitants. North of the equator he found them cannibals of the most ferocious character. They fattened on human flesh, and preferred it to any other food. He was urged to partake with them in their horrid banquets. Once a friend, who wished to do him a kindness, brought to him a fat negro, told him to cut his throat and eat what he liked! Below the equator he did not find cannibals, but the great cause of the whole country is a beneficent witchcraft. A person dies, his death is always attributed to some one as having bewitched him and caused his death. Sometimes more than one is charged; but every death is followed by the sacrifice of one or more suspected persons, and this number is at times increased to hundreds and even thousands.

The most interesting part of Mr. DuChailu's lecture was his description of the gorilla and other members of the Ape family. The gorilla is the largest and most formidable beast in that region, being from five to six feet and two inches high, when stranding erect. His strength is so great that he can tear down trees, the sap of which he eats. He does not kill men for food, but when attacked he is fearful, and with a single blow of the hand will overcast a man in an instant. The speaker exhibited the skeleton of a gorilla, and pointed out those features of the anatomy by which he is indisputably distinguished from the human family, and he showed that it is impossible for the race of apes to produce a man, or man to degenerate into apes—a very comfortable conclusion certainly.

VERACITY.

The groundwork of all manly character is veracity. That virtue lies at the foundation of everything solid. How common it is to hear parents say: "I have faith in my child so long as he speaks the truth. He may have many faults, but I know he will not deceive me. I build on that confidence." They are right. It is a lawful and just ground to build upon. And that is a beautiful confidence. Whatever errors temptation may betray a child into, so long as brave, open truth remains, there is something to depend on, there is anchor-ground, there is substance at the center. Men of the world feel so about one another. There can be tolerant and forbearing so long as their erring brother is true. It is the fundamental virtue. Ordinary commerce can hardly proceed a step without a good measure of it. If we cannot believe what others say to us, we cannot act upon it; and, to an immense extent, that is saying that we cannot act at all. Truth is a common interest. When we defend it, we defend the basis of all social order. When we vindicate it, we vindicate our own foot-hold. When we plead for it, it is like pleading for the air of health we breathe. When you undertake to benefit a living man, it is like putting your foot into the mire.—*C. F. Hartington.*

SECESSION OF ARIZONA.—NEW ORLEANS, April 17.—Galveston advices state that the Eastern Arizona convention assembled at Mesilla on the 10th, and was numerously attended. Mr. Herbert, the Texas commissioner, was cordially welcomed. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the action of the seceded States, declaring that the interest of Arizona was with the South; that she desires to become the territory of the Southern Confederacy, and will not recognize the Lincoln administration nor obey his officers. The people of Western Arizona are invited to join in the movement. A vote will be taken on the resolutions on the second Monday of April.

From the North Carolina Presbyterian.

THE ARSENAL AT FAYETTEVILLE.

On Monday last the Arsenal at this place in possession of the Federal Government at Washington, was surrendered to the authorities of North Carolina. About forty troops, under the command of Maj. S. S. Anderson, a native of Virginia, composed the guard placed here for the protection of the property. A force consisting of more than a thousand men assembled for the purpose of securing it to the State, "peaceably if they could, forcibly if they must." Upon the demand being made through Gov. Winslow, Aid-de-camp to Gov. Ellis, the whole was surrendered without bloodshed. A conflict for a forcible surrender, though it would probably have been a bloody one, could not but have resulted in the defeat of the guard, had the officers persisted in holding the place.

When the flag, which had so long floated over the Arsenal, was lowered, few of those among the State troops were unaffected. That flag had been the pride and glory of every American. Alas! that it should have become a symbol of tyranny and oppression. We had stood by it till driven by the sternest necessity from under it folds. But when it became manifest that it no longer afforded the guarantees that freedom demand of the flag of their country, we had no resource left but to assert our inalienable rights.

The people of Fayetteville will part with regret from Maj. Anderson and his excellent lady, as well as from the gentlemanly Lieutenant of the Company, A. J. DeLagnal. During the few months that they have been amongst us, the relations that have subsisted between us have been of the most pleasant kind. And had not the authorities at Washington driven us to the last resort of freedom, we should have been pleased to have them remain.

There are in the Arsenal about 37,000 stand of arms and an excellent Field Battery, together with all the machinery necessary for the manufacture of small arms. The whole property is worth at least one million of dollars.

The Arsenal will remain for the present in charge of the two volunteer companies of the town.

The following are the terms of capitulation upon which the property was surrendered.

1 The U S troops now comprising the guard at the United States Arsenal shall be permitted to march out with their arms and all of their personal and company property of every description whatever.

2 The subsistence stores necessary for their use, hence to their ultimate destination shall be taken by them.

3 The United States troops now about to evacuate the Arsenal at this place shall be permitted to salute (with twenty-one guns) their flag before it is lowered.

4 The company of United States troops now here shall be permitted to retain their quarters and be unmolested therein, until arrangements can be made, (which will be immediately done) for their removal.

5 A safe conduct shall be given (pledging therefore the good faith and honor of the troops now evacuating the United States Arsenal, through the State of North Carolina to the Coast, nor shall they be molested in their property or persons while within the limits of the State or the waters thereof.

6 Every facility for leaving the borders of North Carolina shall be afforded to the withdrawn command, nor shall any impediment be thrown in the way, to prevent the accomplishment of this object.

7 In order to the preservation of a peaceful condition between the parties to these terms of agreement, it is agreed that while the withdrawing United States forces remain necessarily at this Arsenal awaiting transportation, the present command will be permitted to act as a guard for the sole purpose of preserving good order and decorum within their own command.

8 With a desire to avoid unnecessarily wounding or pain the feelings or sense of honor of the parties to these terms of agreement, no flag will be hoisted on the staff at the Arsenal, or within the Government Grounds, until the departure of the troops, excepting the necessary raising of the North Carolina or Confederate flag, in token of evacuation by the one party and possession by the other party.

On the part of the Governor of North Carolina, these terms are fully assented to.

WARREN WINSLOW, Aid de Camp.
S. S. ANDERSON,
Capt. 2nd Artillery and Lt. Maj. U S A.,
Commanding Troops.
Fayetteville, N. C., April 22, 1861.

PROCLAMATIONS OF GOV. T. H. HICKS OF MARYLAND AND MAYOR GEO. W. BROWN, OF BALTIMORE.—The Governor of the State of Maryland and the Mayor of Baltimore have united in proclamations to the people of that State and city, urging upon them the duties peculiar to the crisis and the responsibilities it imposes upon them. Both the Governor and Mayor refer to the fact that an opportunity will soon be afforded to the people of the State to express at the ballot-box their wishes as to the position which Maryland shall assume. Gov. Hicks says:

"I assure the people that no troops will be sent from Maryland, unless it may be for the defence of the National Capital.

It is my intention in the future, as it has been my endeavor in the past, to preserve the people of Maryland from civil war, and I invoke the assistance of every true and loyal citizen to aid me to this end.

The people of this State will in a short time have the opportunity afforded them in a special election for members of Congress of the United States to express their devotion to the Union, or their desire to see it broken up.

A Sunday Mass Meeting in Boston.—A Regiment Formed Under Fletcher Webster.

BOSTON, April 21.—A mass meeting of our citizens was held in State street this morning and addressed by Fletcher Webster, Chas. L. Woodbery, and many other distinguished citizens. The meeting was for the purpose of raising a regiment for Fletcher Webster to command, and was completely successful. The most intense excitement prevails.

A War Sunday in New York.

New York, April 21.—Never has New York beheld such a Sunday as to-day.

At the depots of the Sixth, Twelfth and Seventy-first, from early dawn all was bustle and animation, preparing for the afternoon departure. At the rendezvous of the several regiments, the sacred character of the day was ignored, and the maxim realized that in war times there are no Sundays.

At the wharves great steamers were alive with the bustle of preparation for conveying large numbers of troops. In the stream, at anchor, was the steamer *Oscola*, with troops from Rhode Island. At the railroad depot in Jersey City, the greatest activity prevailed, and means of transportation was being got in readiness for moving as many regiments as might present themselves.

Young men in uniforms, with knapsacks strapped, were seen leaving luxuriant homes in aristocratic parts of the town, prepared to rough it with the roughs of Baxter street in defence of the country.

Firemen were gathered at their engine houses, and busy in doing what they could to help of companies who had enrolled themselves in Ellsworth's regiment of Firemen Zouaves.

The military movements promulgated this morning are as follows:

Colonel Corcoran is restored to the command of the 69th (Irish)—the Governor having dismissed all proceedings against him. This creates great enthusiasm among the Irish throughout the city. The regiment is to leave for Washington on Tuesday. The Eighth, Col. Lyons, also leaves on Tuesday.

The Ninth leaves on Wednesday. The First Regiment National Guards, Col. W. H. Allen, will be mustered into the regular service to-morrow (Monday).

Col. Wm Wilson's Zouave Regiment, one thousand strong, will also be mustered into the regular service to-day.

Col. Abram Duryea's First Regiment advance Guard will be ready for orders to-morrow night or Tuesday morning.

The Scott Life Guard, 1,000 strong, have completed their organization, and are ready to march.

By Tuesday night or Wednesday, nine regiments will have left New York city for Washington, or such point as they may be ordered to by the commander-in-chief.

Bloody Work in Maryland.

Sanguinary Engagement.

The New York Seventh Regiment Cut to Pieces!

Mayor Townes, of this city, yesterday received from His Excellency, Gov. Letcher, the following telegram:

RICHMOND, April 22, 1861.
"I have received information from a reliable source at Alexandria, stating that a special courier had reached there from Marlboro' Md., with tidings to the effect, that an engagement had taken place on Annapolis Heights between the Baltimore Military and the New York city Seventh Regiment. The conflict was terrific, and the latter were literally cut to pieces."

The despatch spread like electricity all over the city, and was everywhere received with shouts and cheers. The Home Guards which were on parade, 167 strong, at Poplar Lawn, greeted the tidings with the wildest joy, lifting their hats, and cheering again and again.

The New York Seventh Regiment is the crack military body of the State of New York, and has heretofore been considered invincible. They came down to Virginia some three or four years since with the remains of President Monroe, and were greeted at Richmond with a perfect ovation. They are composed of the very flower and pride of N. Y. City.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—About 1,200 men, including a Massachusetts regiment are quartered at the Capitol.

All the army and navy officers from Virginia have resigned or will do so. Martial law, it is authoritatively said, will not be declared in this city until there is evidence of approaching danger.

Major Husken, of New York, is in command of Fort Washington, with 200 men. It is estimated that 14,000 or 20,000 barrels of flour have been taken from Georgetown by the government, and stored at the Public buildings.

Families are leaving the city by every convenient route, deeming it unsafe to remain in it.

[The above must be received with many grains of allowance. The telegraphic office in Washington has been taken possession of by Lincoln, who has appointed a Black Republican named Watson, an attaché of the N Y Express. Under this individual's supervision all messages have to pass. It is not probable that he will allow any unfavorable intelligence concerning the Myrmidons now concentrating in Washington, to reach the South.—*EDS. EXPRESS.*]

The "Pawnee" off to Sea.
No Chance of Catching her in James River this Time.

NORFOLK, April 22.—The U. S. Steam Sloop Pawnee went to sea this morning and the Washash, also it is said.

From Alexandria.

ALEXANDRIA, April 22.—A steamer supposed to be the *Harriet Lane*, passed up this afternoon with troops. The Seventh Regiment and other troops are coming round in the U. S. ship *Constitution*, from Annapolis, where a large force has been concentrated to-day from the North.

Gosport navy Yard Being Destroyed.

Private despatches say that the Naval Force at the Portsmouth Yard, is destroying everything it can in the Yard, and sinking the ships save one which is completely armed.

Massachusetts Troops on Board the Constitution—Resignation of Naval School—City Patrol—The Railroad.

ANNAPOLIS, April 22—noon.—The United States frigate *Constitution* and steamer *Maryland* are now anchored off the harbor.—Col. Butler has 1,500 of the 1,800 Massachusetts troops under his command on board the *Constitution*. They are armed with Minnie muskets, cutlasses and revolvers.—Four field pieces were on the *Maryland's* decks. Before the *Constitution* was towed out it was apprehended she would ground.—The officers of the Elkhridge railroad disabled their engines, while the citizens were ready to tear up the track in order to prevent Col. Butler from using it.

When the *Constitution* left her wharf, the gates of the yard were thrown open, and the citizens entered the yard, presenting a warlike appearance. Small boys were marching about with sabres and revolvers at their sides and every face presented a solemn and revengeful cast.

The *Constitution* is commanded by Capt. Rogers, of New York.

Mr. Harrison, one of the professors, appeared in citizen's dress, and will resign to-morrow. Lieutenants Buckner, Davidson and two others, will resign on Monday. Twenty two midshipmen resigned yesterday, and will leave for their homes on Tuesday.

Two special trains arrived yesterday with messages for the Governor. The last one left at 11 o'clock p. m., and run off the track on the Washington road.

All was private in reference to the object of the trains, and it is impossible to learn whether they are from Baltimore or Washington. The Governor goes this evening to charter the steam-tug *Merchant*, and to-night his family will leave for his farm in Dorchester county.

To-morrow the Governor will issue a proclamation calling a Convention to meet in two days' time.

The city, by order of the Mayor, will be patrolled to-night.

This evening the officers of the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Railroad Company sent out a burthen train and took up the track for a considerable distance, in order that the road may not be used by any troops that may hereafter arrive.

The telegraph office at the Annapolis junction was not taken possession of this morning by the government as at first supposed, but the operator was absent from duty until 10 o'clock.

The States Right Guard, Capt. Duvall, has just come in, and reports that two more companies are on their way from the third district.

The War News from Montgomery.

MONTGOMERY, April 19.—Roger A. Pryor has been appointed Colonel in the Army.—Gen. Henningsen will probably be appointed-Lieut. Colonel under him. Pryor leaves to-night for Virginia to organize a regiment.—Appointments in the army are being made rapidly, but the list of the War Department is not classified. W. F. Gordon has arrived from Virginia, with the Ordinance of Secession, which he presented to the President and Vice-President of the Confederate States.—He left last night for Richmond.

Ex-Senator Wigfall is expected to speak to-night. Adams' Express Company has refused to federate States.

Six p. m.—There is great excitement in consequence of the news from Baltimore.—Pryor is speaking to a large crowd in front of the Exchange Hotel.

Gov. Moore has left the city for some days. Above \$8,000,000 of the Confederate loan has been taken.

I am informed that an attack on Fort Pickens is momentarily expected. There is a rumor in the city that the commander of Fort Pickens has demanded the evacuation of the forts.

SATURDAY, April 20.—Pryor left for Virginia at 7 o'clock last evening.

The Cabinet has been in session all day.—It is rumored that important proclamations will be issued on Monday.

Pacific Mail Steamers Preparing for Privateers—Maj. Anderson Presented with a Sword—Seizure of a Southern Schooner.

NEW YORK, April 20.—Californians residing in this State are about to form a company for the service of the government.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company have supplied their vessels with cannon, muskets, cutlasses and ammunition.

Orders have gone for sheath bows with iron, for ruing down privateers or pirates who may attempt to capture them.

Major Anderson was enthusiastically cheered at the Union meeting. He received a presentation of a sword. He goes to Washington to-night.

The government has chartered the steamers *James Adger* and *Marion*, which sail to-morrow.

The 8th and 69th regiments are ordered to be ready to march Tuesday morning.

District Attorney Smith asked the Judge of the U. S. Circuit Court for a special Jury to bring to justice parties sympathizing with the South.

The schooner *L. C. Watts* has been seized with a large quantity of arms shipped from Hartford for the South.

Missouri for Secession.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., April 20.—The arms and ammunition at the arsenal at Liberty have been given up having been seized by the Missourians.

There is an immense secession meeting; thousands are present from the adjoining counties of Missouri and Kansas. Prominent places are displaying secession flags.

St. Joseph, Mo., April 20.—A secession flag was unfurled and carried through the streets by a mounted company, and was subsequently raised on Market Square without disturbance, amid enthusiasm and excitement. Secession sentiments are prevalent.

Great Excitement at Boston.

BOSTON, April 20.—The city was terribly excited last night at the attack on the Massachusetts volunteers at Baltimore. The city government instructed an appropriation of \$10,000 to fit our volunteers, and pay each volunteer \$20 per month besides the government pay.

OUR POLICY.

Heretofore the Confederate States have proposed to act exclusively on the defensive. This, under the circumstances that then surrounded us, was, perhaps, wise and prudent but as the North has determined to wage bloody war upon us, let the desolation that must ensue, reign around their own firesides and homes; let the consequences of their wicked purposes recoil upon their own heads, and let their own polluted soil be the theatre upon which the bloody drama is enacted. We are now prepared to act offensively as well as defensively, and as they have forced the alternative upon us, let them have battle to their heart's content. Upon this policy we fully endorse the following, from a recent issue of that true Southern journal, the Richmond Dispatch:

ATTACKING NORTHERN CITIES.—We trust that the South will soon be in a condition to act aggressively as well as defensively. We have no idea on the face of the earth of standing still and being butchered like a sheep in a slaughter-house. As soon as possible, a blow should be struck at the populous hives on the border, and the privateers should be fitted out to harass the enemy's commerce. The sooner this is done the better. Already the Southern army, at the different forts and stations, numbers about thirty-five thousand men. With the accession of the Border States this can be swelled, without an effort, to a hundred thousand of the bravest troops in the world. We shall then see whether the game of invasion which Abraham Lincoln has inaugurated is not one which two can play at.

ANOTHER VICTORY.

The telegraph brings us the gratifying intelligence of the capture of the noted steamship *Star of the West* by the Confederate troops. Thus the first victory on land and the first conquest at sea are both ours. The Northern papers have been sneering at the troops of the Confederate States, calling them a ragged, undisciplined set, and prophesying an easy victory over them; yet the result at Sumter proved their mistake. Now, with insolent bravado, they claim absolute dominion over the sea, trunting us with having no navy, and showing on paper how easy it is for them to whip us into subjection by their powerful feet. Yet before the papers containing these threats had reached New Orleans, the captured vessels had arrived there, a prize of war. If we can do these things without an army or navy, what may we expect when more fully prepared?

GENERAL SCOTT TO BE SUPERSeded.—It is said that a crazy man by the name of Brownlow, who publishes a small paper in Tennessee, and is called the "Fighting Parson," has been nominated to head the armies of Lincoln, wherever they can be gotten ready to retake Fort Sumter, and whip the eight little rebels back into loyalty to the glorious stars and stripes. The parson, however, although known to be pugnacious, is, unfortunately, afflicted with *modesty*, that quality which highly adorns a woman, but ruins a man, and says he has "perfect confidence in the ability of General Scott to conduct this war and triumph in the end."

GARIBALDI TO THE RESCUE.—We are told that the Italian guerrilla, Garibaldi, has actually been invited from Italy to take charge of the Northern hordes which are to be hurled upon the Southern Confederacy. He will be welcome. We, too, have not lost the guerrilla breed; and the sons of Sumpter, and Marion, and Pickens, Adair, Cleveland, Lacy and a thousand more, are ready to teach him Swamp Fox and Game Cock lessons, such as he never could learn at the hands of Neapolitans and Austrians. But what a commentary is such a call upon the desperate fears of Abolitionism, what a commentary upon their own warriors in Yankee Land. What! The United States, with its eighteen millions, send to Italy for an Italian leader of their arms! What an insult to the Graduates of West Point; to the Great Generalissimo Scott; to the fierce warriors (on paper), Gen. Watson, Webb and the Jannissaries, Greeley, Raymond & Company.

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned expect to have in Store about the 1st to the 3d of April, their usual **ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,**

and will be disposed to sell at short profits for Cash or on the usual credit for prompt pay.

They invite a call from buyers generally! apr6-tf **GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.**

MAKERELE.

FOR SALE in Barrels and half Bbls by apr6-tf **GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.**

Irish Potatoes.

YELLOW PLANTING POTATOES for sale by apr6-tf **GEO W WILLIAMS & CO.**

Last Call.

ALL PERSONS indebted to me will please call and SETTLE, as I am now waiting for that business alone, and cannot afford to keep an office and wait long. Those that do not pay soon will find THEIR CLAIMS in train for collection, as I intend going West. E. F. MOORE.

Town papers copy. March 30, 1861.—tf.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between G W I GOLDSTON, and CHAS. C GOLDSTON, under the name and style of Goldston & Bro., having been dissolved by mutual consent; and Charles C Goldston having purchased the entire interest of G W I Goldston, in the Stock of Goods, Wares, and Merchandise belonging to said Firm. The business will be conducted in the future by C C Goldston. G W I GOLDSTON. Feb 2—tf C C GOLDSTON.

WANTED.

A LARGE QUANTITY of Cotton and Linen Rags for which fair prices paid. - DAVID MURPHY. August, 9 1858, tf.