BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

THE
NEWBERN WEEKLY PROGRESS
*AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER,*
IS ISSUED FROM THE
PROGRESS BUILDINGS,

Every Tuesday morning, at TWO DOLLARS a year for single subscribers, and only ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF to clubs of six or more.

The Paper will not be sent to any one till the money is received, and all subscriptions will be discontinued when the time paid for expires.

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# NEWBERN WEEKLY PROGRESS.

A CHEAP NEWSPAPER FOR THE MILLION.---SINGLE COPIES $2.00; TO CLUBS OF SIX OR MORE ONLY $1.50 A YEAR---INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME III. NEWBERN, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 23, 1861. NUMBER 34.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
IN
THE WEEKLY PROGRESS.

The following are the only Rates of Advertising in the Weekly Progress, to all save those who contract by the year and advertise in both weekly and daily papers:

One square (12 lines minion) one insertion, $1 00.
Subsequent insertions, each, 50 cents.

Any number of squares will be charged in proportion. All advertisements marked (tf) till forbid will be continued till ordered out and charged as above.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 23, 1861.

## War Items.

It is thought 30,000 men will be assembled at Washington in 20 days.

Gen. Scott has resigned.

The New York Legislature has appropriated $3,000,000 to equip 30,000 men to fight the South.

Indiana has tendered 30,000 volunteers to the Government.

It is thought Virginia will secede in a day or two.

Lincoln calls on North Carolina for 2000 men. He will get them—*over the left.* Gov. Ellis has informed the Government that they can get no troops from North Carolina.

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

Great excitement prevails in our midst seasoned with genuine patriotism and an unyielding love of our institutions.

The whole population was out last evening, ladies and all to see brothers, fathers and husbands leave, which they did amid the waving of handkerchiefs and deafening shouts from both citizens and soldiers.

## Fort Macon.

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

## What Shall we Do?

Convene the Legislature by all means and let it pass an immediate ordinance of secession and submit it to the people. No one wants a Convention now.

## Fort Caswell.

Fort Caswell at the mouth of the Cape Fear has been taken and is now held by State troops.

## Speaking Out.

If all our prominent orators, statesmen and newspaper editors South would only speak out as some of the true conservative papers North do, we would soon have quite a different state of things. The following extracts and comments are from the N. Y. *Day Book:*

A VOICE FROM THE BRITISH PRESS.—Wilmer & Smith's *European Times,* of March 23d, contains a candid article on the troubles of this country, in which there is manifest a grave distrust in the ability of the present administration to cope with the mighty events involved in the crisis through which we are passing. It thinks that the "inaugural address of the new President is a sensible enough document, as far as it goes," but adds:

"All the professions which Mr. Lincoln makes of fairness and impartiality to the seceding States will not be sufficient to lure them back, and if his resolve be carried out of re taking the Federal property and collecting the duties, it is clear that civil war must follow, for it will be impossible to do either without lighting the torch that leads to collision."

Our Liverpool cotemporary has hit the nail precisely on the head. Lincoln and his cabinet, and his party, have done nothing but to "make *professions* of fairness," while they have not yet taken the first step towards yielding equity and constitutional justice to the South. In the midst of the most extensive preparations for deeds of slaughter, they still, with the blandest grin, *profess* that they mean peace.—This must strike the people of England, who are not accustomed to such two-faced dealing in their ministers, with surprise, if it does not with disgust. The *Times* thinks that notwithstanding the peace policy which appears on the surface of Mr. Lincoln's inaugural, "the whole spirit of it points another way." It also expresses the opinion that the new Confederation is rapidly gaining in the respect and confidence of Europe. It says:

"In fact, the recent course of events on the American continent has weakened the sympathy that has existed in England for the preservation of the Union *since the policy of the Southerners became developed, and many people, who first regarded the secession as an unmixed evil, now view it as the best remedy.* We do not share this opinion. We still cling to the belief, or at least the hope, that the Union will be preserved in its integrity, for its disruption would, we hold, be a calamity to the world at large."

THE REPUBLICANS THROWING OFF ALL DISGUISE.—The Republican party is now throwing off all disguise, and coming out open, full-fledged Abolitionists. Even the *Daily Times* announces itself in favor of a fight for negro freedom. Here is its bold and traitorous avowal:—

"Negro slavery, Mr. Stephens tells us, "the stone which the builders rejected, is now to the Southern Confederacy the head of the corner" We still cling to *the traditions in favor of Freedom. One of these civilizations must possess the continent.* We can henceforth have *no permanent quiet* till it is decided *which* is to triumph. *In such a cause we should promptly accept the issue presented, in whatever form*

As Washington fought and achieved white men's freedom and established it, and as no one proposes to deprive them of their freedom, the Abolitionists now propose to fight for the freedom of the negro. This is the policy openly avowed or covertly concealed under devotion to the Union, by these Abolition traitors and villains now in possession of the government at Washington. Great God! What is our country coming to, when the sacred name of freedom is polluted by such heaven-defying traitors to their country and their race!

## THE NUMBER OF TROOPS EACH STATE IS TO FURNISH.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The following are the quotas of troops which the respective States will be required by the Secretary of War to furnish; Maine, 7,080; New Hampshire, 7,080; Vermont, 7,080; Massachusetts, 15,060; Rhode Island, 7,080; Connecticut, 7,080; New York, 13,280; Pennsylvnia, 12,500; New Jersey, 3,123; Delaware, 7,080; Maryland, 3,123; Virginia, 2,340; North Carolina, 1,560; Tennessee, 1,560; Arkansas, 7,080; Kentucky, 3,123; Missouri, 3,123; Illinois, 4,683; Indiana, 4,683; Ohio, 10,153; Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, 780 each.

The Secretary of War accepted the services by telegragh of the 1,000 troops tendered from Rhode Island, and directed them to proceed to Washington without delay.

Twenty thousand troops will probably be in Washington in twenty days.

The following from the Charleston Daily *Courier* of April 12, discriptive of the excitement and anxiety experienced just on the eve of the commencement of hostilities, will be read with interests just now, being so similar to the feeling of our own community:

RUMORS AND EVENTS.

Thursday is among the days that will never be wiped out of the memory of the inhabitants of Charleston. Since the glorious struggle in which we are engaged was begun, our community has been often wrought upon by a high degree of excitement. But never has the tide risen to so high a point as it reached Thursday. The feeling was fed by the despatches which appear in another column, by numerous items of news mentioned in subdued terms, and by countless reports which were without foundation. Rumor had free access to every ear. Business was suspended, and had it not been that anxiety darkened every face, one ignorant of the course of events would have supposed that we were keeping a holiday.

The bulletin boards were surrounded by groups till the stars came out, and then the offices were filled with earger readers. The hour of noon found knots of ladies and gentlemen on the battery, and before sundown that beautiful promenade was covered with anxious spectators. It having been bruited that at the ringing of the first bell, the batteries would be opened upon the defiant fortification, hundreds of eyes were looking out upon the ruffled bay, and there the impatient and anxious stood despite the raw East wind, their number increasing every moment till patience and strength were exhausted, and they retraced their weary way homeward.

The preparations for defence, under the eye of this anxious multitude, added not a little to the feeling under which they had left their homes. There, on the green grass of White Point Garden, stood the white tents of the Citadel Cadets, gleaming in the mellow light of the stars. And the manful forms of the brave young soldiers were seen about the cannon, which, had they been called to shot and sight, would have reduced the number of South Carolina's foes.

A report from the sea intensified the universal excitement. Late in the afternoon one of our pilots reached the city and stated that he had seen a steamer off the bar which he was confident was the *Harriet Lane.* The vessel stood towards him, but as he did not desire to give any information he kept on his course.

It was confidently believed that before the day was passed the booming of cannon would be heard, when another fact was communicated from mouth to mouth. At about 2 o'clock P. M. Col. James Chesnut, Jr., of Gen. Beauregard's staff, accompanied by Cols. Chisolm and Lee, left the city for Fort Sumter, bearing the summons to Maj. Anderson for the surrender of that fortification. They returned between five ane six o'clock, with the reply. As the precise nature of his answer has not yet transpired, we pass it over in silence.

We might indulge in plausible predictions and conjectures concerning this important mission and the events of the day, but we forbear.

At about 10 o'clock the Commanding General again communicated with Major Anderson, and he was given until 1 o'clock to return an answer.

The city is quiet. Were it not for the uniforms in the streets we would not suppose we were on the eve of a battle. We will not penetrate this placid exterior. The nature of the crisis can be perceived in our homes. Many a woman's heart is throbbing wildly, and the couch of hundreds of mothers, sisters and wives will be watered with tears. But though there may be weeping and anguish, no knees are trembling and no faces are blanced with fear.

Honor is dearer than life to South Carolinans. It is better to die freemen than to live slaves. We are tranquil under the shadow of the gathering cloud. We repose implicit confidence in the brave hearts and strong arms of the noble army that has gone forth to beat back the base invaders of our sacred soil.—The God of Battles is with our host, and we are certain of victory.

## REPLY OF THE CONFEDERATE COMMISSIONERS TO MR. SEWARD.

The Commissioners of the Confederate States, who have been in Washington for several weeks, endeavoring to induce the administration to effect a peaceful adjustment of our national troubles, having failed in their mission, have left for Montgomery, to report the result to President Davis. Their final reply to Secretary Seward, (who recently addressed them a note refusing to receive them in their diplomatic character) is said to be written with ability, and reflects severely on the administration, taking the ground that they (the commissioners) have exhausted every resource for a peaceful solution of the existing difficulty, and that, if civil war results, on the head of the federal government will rest the responsibility. They charge the administration with gross perfidy, insisting that under the shelter of the pretext and assertion that Fort Sumter was to be evacuated, an immense armada has been despatched to provision and reinforce that port.

They repeat that they had almost daily indirect assurances from the administration that Fort Sumter was positively to be abandoned, and that all the government's efforts were to be directed towards peace. The Commissioners allege that the government at Montgomery was earnestly desirous of peace, and that, in accordance with its instructions, as well as their own feelings, that left no means unexhausted to secure that much-desired end; but all their efforts having failed, they were now forced to return to an outraged people with the object of their mission unaccomplished, and they express the firm conviction that war is inevitable.

The New York *News,* speculating upon the probable result of sending the war fleet to the South, remarks:

"There are those who gloat over the prospect of coming butchery—who, like vultures, scent in anticipation the carnage about Fort Sumter, and glory in the fatal blow that divides the Union, as they hope forever. Their horrible exultations at this moment, when civil war is about to commence, show that the party to which they belonged had this very end of disunion and war in view when thay initiated their political aggressions against the South. Upon the Republican party and the Republican Administration will fall the deep condemnation which must follow this most wicked and unnecessary proceeding.

"We care not to speculate upon what particular point of southern territory the expedition is to be hurried. We have no interests in the storming of the beleaguering batteries around Sumter, or of conveying to it reinforcements under the protection of vessels shielded by sand bags. These floating Malakoffs may prove a match for the cordaroe batteries of sand and iron rails that have been got up to command the approaches to Sumter, but in the experiment we take little interest. There is one horrible reality which swallows up every other consideration; it is that war may have already broken out. That the crime of Cain may be repeated here, and our American soil may be crimsoned with blood shed in fraternal strife. It is well that the grave has closed over Washington and his companions of the Revolution and that the men who founded this republic do not witness its fall."

DECEASED.—Professor George Tucker, died on Wednesday, at the residence of Geo. Rives, Esq., Albemarle county, Va., in the 86th year of his age. He had been a member of Congress, and for many years filled the Chair of Political economy and Moral Philosoyby in the University of Virginia.

WHAT ARE THE FACTS?

It is constantly assumed, by the Abolition press of the North, that the election of last November was fair and constitutional, and the South voted down. They now, in imitation of Mexican generals, rebel against the decision of the majority, and attempt to destroy the government. If this were so—if the minority, after a fair defeat at the polls, had refused to submit to the freely expressed will of the majority, then the Lincoln administration would be perfectly right in its attempts at enforcing the laws. The absolute submission of the minority to the constitutional and legitimately expressed will of the majority, is not only the vital principle of Republics, as declared by Jefferson, but it is the only principle that can save society itself from universal anarchy. But what are the facts? A party springs up in the North based on the assumption that negroes are naturally entitled to the rights of white men, and avows its design to use the common government of the States to pen up the negro population where they now exist, in order to force the white people of these States into "impartial freedom" with their negroes! Of course no such issue as *that* was admissable in a Southern State, and, therefore, they neither expected nor asked for a single vote in the States where this negro element exists. If a combination of States were formed to use the common government for preventing any further expansions of emigrations from New York, would the people of this State tolerate such an issue as that to be made within the State? Of course not, and yet this would not be a thousandth part as wrong or insulting to the sovereign people of New York as that made to the people of the South on the fatal 6th of November last. Virginia has now about as many negroes or so-called slaves as all the States had when the government was formed, and the same ratio of increase, eighty years hence, would be between four and five millions of negroes. If therefore the "great principle" of the Lincoln or Abolition party were carried out, what would be the fate of the white people of Virgnia, with four millions of negroes confronting them in that State some eighty years hence? To state the case is sufficient to show that no such issue as that presented at the North could be tolerated at the South; for, leaving out of view the insufferable insult involved in it, it involved their social safety, indeed, absolute social existence; and the citizens of Virginia, &c., who should vote against "slavery extension," or any future expansion of the negro element of their population, would simply vote to destroy his State, and to bring a doom upon his people more horrible than if the earth should open and swallow them up. The people of the South, therefore, had no voice nor share whatever in the election of last November, indeed, were as utterly disregarded and ignored as those of Canada, or any foreign country.

Nor is this the worst feature of the strange and anomalous condition of things now existing. After Lincoln's election by a northern vote, the people of the South, as the lesser evil, would doubtless have recognized his election if he had then disavowed hostility to them. But he stands by the Chicago Platform, by his pledges to the blind and besotted fanatics who supported him, to wield the government- the common government—for penning up the negro population of the South in order to force "impartial freedom" on them—in short, to force a fate on them or on their children more terrible than death itself. What should the South do? First of all, it must save itself from the wild and monstrous delusion that is sweeping over the reason, and trampling down the sense of justice in the North. It had no voice in the election; Lincoln now stands pledged to a "principle" that involves its destruction. He gives office to social outlaws, those who have conspired against its peace and prosperity, and to those in the North who are known to the public for their hostility to the South—and yet some pretended Democrats think the South should submit!—*N. Y. Book.*

## CIRCULAR INSTRUCTIONS TO THE COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The Secretary of the Treasudy has prepared a circular of instructions to the Collectors of Customs, by which, among other things, it appears that, in all cases the withdrawal and exportation of repared or manufactured railroad, iron, in order that the importation for such purpose may be exempt from duty, must be at the same port it was originally imported at, and within six months from the date of importportation.

The circular concludes as follows:—The control of the warehouses of the Government in the several States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida and Texas having been unlawfully usurped under the alleged authority of those States, and the officers of the United States Government, having been forcibly excluded from their proper functions in the custody of merchandize and the general superintendence of the entries for warehousing and withdrawals, it has become impracticable to continue the privilege of bonding for transportation to those ports. The Collectors of Customs are accordingly hereby instructed that no entries for transportation in bond to these ports can be permitted until otherwise ordered by this Department.

In the case of merchandize entered for transportation before the receipt by the collectors of these instructions, the transportation bonds to the ports of South Carolina, Georgia Alabama, Mississippi. Louisiana, Fiorida, Texas, will be cancelled on the payment of duties at the Collector's office at the port from which the goods were shipped, on the Collector being satisfied by the affidavit of the party to be filed with the bond that the merchandise arrived at the port of destination after the U. S. officers at such port had ceased to issue the lawful cancelling certificate.

## THE ATTACK ON FORT SUMTER AND THE STATE CONVENTION.

The *Enquirer* mentions the significant fact that *after this news was announced in the Virginia State Convention,* then in Committee of the Whole they proceeded at once, by a large majority, to adopt the proposition of Mr. Ro. E. Scott, substantially providing for the assemblage of a National Convention, through which, of course, Virginia will be handed over to the tender mercies of a Black Republican majority.

What the Convention does, or what it leaves undone, is no longer a matter of the slightest importance or interest. It may refuse to the people the right to elect their own delegates to the Border Convention; it may pass a measure for a Border Convention, or a National Convention, or a World's Convention; it may order the Millenium to occur forthwith, or command the sun and moon to stand still; it may monopolize the sovereignty of the States or establish an elective monarchy, and elect one of its members king; or it may do nothing and go home—it can no longer do mischief or do good. Thank Heaven for that. It is as powerless to control or shape or alter the great stream of events, as is a child in a skiff, floating on the Niagara river, to change or arrest the direction of the current, and make the cataract pause and bear it backward to the shore.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

WHAT CAN THE SOUTH NOT DO?—Yesterday when our military companies were beating up for recruits, about 60 free negroes volunteered and went down to Fort Macon last night to do battle for their country, while another gave twenty-five dollars cash, to help support the war; and still another, who is a poor man, having just arrived at our wharf with a load of wood for sale, delivered it up to the town Auctioneer, with a request to sell it and appropriate it in the same way.

## SELECTED POETRY.

[From the Southern Literary Messenger.]

"The Southern Cross."

AIR—"*Star Spangled Banner.*"

Oh! say can you see, through the gloom and the storm,
More bright for the darkness, that pure Constellation?
Like the symbol of love and redemption its form,
As it points to the haven of hope for the nation.
How radiant each star, as the beacon afar,
Giving promise of peace or assurance in war!
'Tis the *Cross of the South* which shall ever remain
To light us to Freedom and glory again.

How peaceful and blest was America's soil,
Till betrayed by the guile of the Puritan demon,
Which lurks under virtue and springs from its coil,
To fasten its fangs in the life-blood of freemen.
Then boldly appeal to each heart that can feel,
And crush the foul viper 'neath liberty's heel,
And the *Cross of the South* shall in triumph remain
To light us to Freedom and Glory again.

'Tis the emblem of peace, 'tis the day star of hope
Like the sacred *Labarum* that guided the Roman
From the shores of the Gulf to the Deleware's slope;
'Tis the trust of the free and the terror of foeman.
Filing its folds to the air while we boldly declare
The rights we demand or the deeds that we dare,
While the *Cross of the South* shall in triumph remain
To light us to Freedom and Glory again.

And if peace should be hopeless, and justice denied,
And war's bloody vulture should flap its black pinions,
Then gladly to *arms,* while we hurl in our pride
Defiance to tyrants and death to their minions,
With our front in the field, swearing never to yield,
Or return, like the Spartan, in death on our shield,
And the *Cross of the South* shall triumphantly wave
As the flag of the free and the pall of the brave

ST GEO. TUCKER.

[From the Richmond *Enquirer.*]

## The Tyrant's Doom.

Men of the "sunny South" awake,
Arise and strike for Freedom's sake!
Spirits of Green and Marion rise,
Wave, wave your banner from the skies!
Say to the world, the tyrant's doom
Again shall be the bloody tomb!
Woe to the vain, presumptuous foe,
Who would your sovereignty o'erthrow;
Whose impious stride defies your wrath,
And threatens ev'ry home and hearth;
Who fain, with murderous intent,
Would loose the fiends on mischief bent;
Deluge your fields with blood and fire,
And cause dear Freedom to expire.
Brave sons of a proud, noble race,
Arise and spurn such foul disgrace!
Now, we are ready! God and right
Will shield us, if we needs must fight!
Let Northern tyrants howl and rave,
The "sunny South shall be their grave!

PIEDMONT.

## Lenoir Court.

The Superior Court is in Session at Kinston, Judge Osborne presiding. We were in the Court House yesterday, a while, and heard a part of the testimony in the case of the State against a negro girl for murder, moved from Wayne county. Able counsel were engaged on both sides and were giving the case a thorough examination.

There was another criminal case standing for to-day.

The people have run up a tall pole in Kinston and are all a unit on the war question.

Several new recruits came down last evening and went on to join the garrison at Fort Macon. Great excitement prevails and all hands are preparing to defend our rights to the bitter end.

A committee went down from Lenoir to ascertain what the wants of Fort Macon are.

Two gentlemen from Greene also went down, who informed us that Greene is all right and will hold a Mass Meeting next Wednesday to organize military companies, &c., &c.

## The Northern Press on Lincoln's Proclamation.

All the Black Republican Journals say the war must be "vigorously prosecuted." They don't mean to "watch and wait" but mean to "pitch in." The *N. Y. World* says:

President Lincoln's Proclamation calling for 75,000 volunteers, and summmoning Congress to assemble on the 4th of July, will command the approbation of the country, as a prompt and timely exertion of executive vigor. We cannot doubt that the call for volunteers will be responded to with great alacrity by the citizens of the free North. Instead of the seventy five thousand men which the president has asked for, we presume that more than double that number will be offered, and that those who are not accepted will be kept organized by their local officers, and drilled at frequent intervales, ready to serve at a days warning if the number called for should prove insufficient. It is now for the people of New England, especially, and of the great Northwest, who have so earnestly demanded a vigorous, policy, to prove the sincerity of their zeal by rallying to the support of the government in this hour of its peril. Treason has boldly lifted up ist head; it has marshaled its host; it has bid impudent defiance to the government; it has cannonaded and taken a celebrated fortress; ist secretary of war has had insolence to make a public boast that the secession flag will float over the national capital before the first of May. These rebels and desperadoes have given unmistakable proofs of their earnestness. They must now be checked, or anarchy and misrule will sweep over the whole country like a destructive deluge. Fellow citizens of the free states! this is the hour to prove your loyality—to test your patriotism—to earn the gratitude of your country.

The *Tribune* follows the proclamation thus:

The Federal Government, having exhausted every form of forbearance, will now do its sworn duty with energy and promtitude. The President to-day issues a proclamation, which we publish above, calling out a force of seventy five thousand men, and convening an extra session of Congress on the Fourth of July.

The call for troops will be zealously responded to. Pennsylvania alone will offer more than the number required. They could also be entirely supplied from this State almost from this city alone. The war, which the rebels have insanely begun, is a terrible necessity.—Let it be as short as possible.

Shall we hear anything more about "watch and wait"—or have any more *Union* songs? Shall we not rather demand to be released from Lincoln's government so that we can join the South?

## A Rush!

There is just now a great rush for the *Progress.* This is right. Every person should have a paper and when getting one it is as well to have the best. War or no war the interest of the *Progress* will be kept up.

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 23, 1861.

## The Revolution!

The whole country is now in the desprate throes of a Revolution! The mask has fallen and the Black Republican administration stands forth in all its hideous deformity. A war of *coercion* has been openly proclaimed and each State has been called on to furnish men to put down what the President is pleased to term a "rebellion" in the seceded States. A free people unwilling to submit to wrong and oppression and fighting for their rights are to be butchered by the power of this great Government.

That the separation between the North and the South will now be thorough and final we think no reasonable man can doubt, hence we must organize in every slave State as one man and determine to strike for all that we hold dear. Let the past be buried and forgotten.—We have differed about political matters but now our section, our property, our rights and our honor call us to arms. Let everybody forgive everybody everything, and as brethren in a common cause let us march to victory or to death. He who is not for the South now, in defiance of all federal authority, is against the South, and such, if there be any, must be watched and dealt with as the condition of things may demand. If there be any among us who are not willing to fight the battles of the South now the sooner they reach a free State and take up arms against us the better, for we tell them *traitors* will not be tolerated on Southern soil.

Every slave State ought and will secede from the rotten concern as soon as possible. We hope that Gov. Ellis will command the Legislature to assemble at once and that when assembled it will pass an ordinance of secession without debate or parley. We want no Convention—no one does. The people can vote on the ordinance of secession and approve or reject it.

## War to the Knife and the Knife to the Hilt.

Fellow countrymen of the South, this war is none of our seeking; it has been forced upon us by a miserable, fanatical, Black Republican Administration. Let us meet it then with a determination to conquer or perish. The South will now be, what it ought to have been some time ago, a unit. Let companies be organized and drilled in every Captain's district in the South. We especially urge this upon the people of Craven and adjoining counties. We must not only fight for our rights and Southern independence but we must see to it that not a Black Republican foot is left to polute Southern soil. The City of Washington, so named in honor of him who was a "rebel" against the British crown, must and shall be ours. We must "possess, hold and occupy" the federal capitol, and compel the infamous Black Republican hordes who now possess it to evacuate as Anderson did at Fort Sumter.

Let the cry be then throughout the length and breadth of Southern soil, to arms! to arms! and let all who refuse to take up arms in defense of their country, their rights, their honor and their homes, be dealt with as traitors.—This is no time for soft talking—we speak what we feel and we are willing to rise or fall by popular sentiment.

A VILE SLANDER.—The Newbern Progress says:

"The Fayetteville Observer, which paper is now the leading defender of Lincoln and his administration in North Carolina," &c. &c. &c.

What have we ever said, of Lincoln or his Administration, to furnish the shadow of a pretext for such a calumny as the above?—Or what have we done to the Newbern Progress to induce it to orginate it? The Editor of that paper may as well save his conscience from the stings of future remorse, for we are not to be driven to a cowardly abandonment of our principles by any amount of misrepresentation. Such a system has been effective, as we are aware, with some individuals and journals, therefore it has been tried towards us.—But we scorn and defy it.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

This is no time for bitter abuse and invective and we shall not follow the *Observer's* example. That paper can apply "vile slander" and other *refined* epithets to us to its heart's content for we believe it is a privilege accorded by the entire press of the State to that paper. No one thinks now of calling it to account. But still we assert that its entire course since the inauguration of Lincoln has been *against the South and in sympathy with the Lincoln administration.* Even in the number of the *Observer* before us in which the details of the bombardment at Charleston are given it prates, editorially, about "watching and waiting," and we suppose will continue to do so even after the announcement of Lincoln's *proclamation* and demand on North Carolina for troops to coerce the seceded States.

We are willing that the public should judge between the *Observer* and ourself. The time has come that he who is not for the South is against the South and all who falter or hold back now will be marked.

## Change of Schedule.

As will be seen by the advertisement in another column the schedule for the running of the *Post Boy* from Washington and Hyde County to Newbern on the occasion of the Mass Meeting has been changed. For particulars see the advertisement.

## To the Boys at the Fort!

Comrades, we shall be with you as soon as possible—in a few days we hope. Meantime we shall send you a package of the *Progress* every day and beg in return that some of you will manage to give us a daily letter for publication. There are among your number many who can write interesting letters and be assured the "friends you left behind" will read them with great interest.

## Bought In.

The *N. Y. Herald* has been bought with its editor by the Lincoln administration and espoused the Black Republican cause. We hope that its Southern *patrons* will derive much consolation from its change in sentiment. The *Times* too we should think might get a few more subscribers in the South now—it is so *very conservative!*

## The Mass Meeting.

We are authorized to say that delegates and others attending the Mass Meeting at Newbern will be passed over the N. C Railroad at half the usual fare.

## A Home Guard!

In addition to sending two companies to Fort Macon we learn that the people of Goldsboro' have raised a third to act as a home guard.—This is right, and we hope that every Southern community will organize a "Home Guard" at once. We need one here and as the Riflemen and Cavalry have gone to Fort Macon we trust that the divisions and differences which have unfortunately sprung up among the Light Infantry will be at once buried and that the Company will at once organize for home defense. Drill once or twice a week and turn out once a week for parade, for the present.—Never mind about uniforms—if we get them all well, and if not go without them. These are times for action, not for show. If uniforms are to be had we would suggest that cheap goods be purchased and the army of mattrass makers whose heroism was displayed at Lowthrop Hall yesterday and the day before be put to work on them. They would uniform a regiment in a week.

## More Volunteers.

We learn from Mayor Lane that 15 or 20 more free negroes came forward yesterday morning and volunteered their services to go to the Fort and work or assist in the defense of the Fort if required. Laborers enough having gone to the Fort they were not sent down but requested by Mayor Lane to hold themselves in readiness.

This we doubt not will be the feeling elsewhere, and so Lincoln and his hirelings will have to fight the whites, slaves and free negroes of the South.

Hope the *N. Y. Tribune* and other Republican papers will make a note of this.

EXCITEMENT AT THE CAPITOL.—We regret to learn (says the Newbern, N. C., *Progress*) that the most intense and fearful excitement exists in Raleigh on political matters, and that a collission is actually feared. Such a state of things at the capitol of the State is to be deprecated by all good citizens, and we do hope that all bad feelings will soon be allayed.

This is all news to us, for with the exception of the excitement created by the lying dispatches on Wednesday, the *Capital* has been for a few days past as dull as a duck pond. As for the *Capital,* we visited it after reading the *Progress,* to ascertain if "the devil was to pay" up there, and on our arrival found it in a positively snoozing condition. Courts was dozing over a newspaper, and his Clerk, Richardson, looked, as Fallstaff would say, as melancholly as a jibbed cat or a lugged bear. The falling of a pin might have been heard. So supremely did the genius of sillence reign, that we *seceded* immediately from its jurisdiction.—*Register.*

Very well *Mr. Register;* you and the *Banner* say there is no excitement in Raleigh and we are bound to believe you. We are glad to learn that the people of the City are so cool that the flourishing of revolvers about the depot, the firing of balls through flags on Fayetteville street and now and then an individual bowie knife demonstration, etc. are not causes of excitement. Glad to hear you are so *cool.* Of course in courtesy we are bound to believe you.

SOUTH CAROLINA DOG LAW.

Our exchanges say that South Carolina has imposed a tax of one dollar on every dog owned by a negro, and two dollars on all dogs owned by white men. This will drive many of the white men to palm the ownership of their dogs on their negroes. Their revenue law will be complete if they would now impose a tax on every dog *who owns a negro;* and at the same time discriminate between dogs on two and dogs on four legs.—*Knoxville Whig.*

The above we find copied into the Greensboro *Patriot.* The Knoxville *Whig* must have known it to be false when it published it and the *Patriot* certainly knew it was giving currency to a falsehood when it copied it. This is no time for people in the South to be abusing and libelling each other and we hope that the *Whig, Patriot* and all others will have the patriotism and good sense to refrain from it in future.

THE COMMANDER.—Col. Tew, of the Hillsboro' Military Academy, having been appointed to the command of Fort Macon by the proper authority, passed through last night on a special train. We learn that a number of *fowling* pieces will go down this evening. We don't think that there is much danger that Lincoln will "hold, occupy and possess" Fort Macon. The boys down there are of the right stuff and are *spilin* for a fight.

At the request of Gov. Ellis, Gov. Pickins has sent 7 big guns and 20,000 lbs. powder to Fort Macon.

AS WE SAID.—Ever since Lincoln's inaugural was delivered we have contended that he meant *coercion,* and that from the intense Union sentiment which prevailed or seemed to prevail, he expected the eight Slave States which have not seceded to assist him. That we were right we think is fully evidenced by the fact that he has called on all of these States for troops to assist him in putting down "rebellion" in the Seceded States. The South is now invited to arms and he who is not willing to take up arms in defense of the South had better leave the South.

We are calm and cool—have weighed well all the ground and mean what we say.

## Demand on North Carolina for Troops—Gov. Ellis' Refusal.

The following correspondence explains itself. All honor to Governor Ellis for this patriotic reply to the federal authorities:

WAR DEPART.; Washington, D. C.
April 15th, 1861.

To J. W. ELLIS, Governor of North Carolina:

Call made on you by to-night's mail for two regiments of military for immediate service.—

SIMON CAMERON.
Secretary of War.

GOVERNOR ELLIS' REPLY.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
RALEIGH, N. C., April 15.

To Hon. SIMON, CAMERON,
Secretary of War.
Washington D. C.:

Your dispatch is received; and if genuine, which its extraordinary character leadsme to doubt, I have to say in reply that I regard the levy of troops made by the Administration for the purpose of subjugating the States of the South as in violation of the Constitution and a gross usurpation of power. I can be no party to this wicked violation of the laws of the country and to this war upon the liberties of a free people. *You can get no troops from North Caroling.*

I will reply more in detail when your "call" is received by mail.

JOHN W. ELLIS.
Governor of North Carolina.

## From Charleston.

The Charleston papers are filled with the interesting details of the bombardment and surrender of Fort Sumter. We copy the following from the Courier of the 15th:

SUNDAY AFTER THE VICTORY.

The services in all our sanctuaries yesterday exhibited the fervid outpourings of gratitude from a people penetrated with the mercies of God.

The incidents in "Old St. Phillip's" we witnessed were deeply touching. The heart of the worshippers in that sacred fane, consecrated by the precious historic memories which made the glory of the "first temple" on this site, had been poured out in devout thanksgiving to the only Giver of Victory, when a venerable old man, leaning on his staff, was led by the Rector to the sacred desk. It was the Bishop of the Diocese, wholly blind and physically feeble, yet with the eyes of faith, keener than the eagle's, discerning the light of Heaven and rejoicing therein. The congregation were taken by surprise; but whose heart may not be stirred even to its innermost depths, as the apostolic servant of God, selecting one of those paternal exhortations of the "beloved disciple," accounted for his presence. Not only a patriotic, but a personal interest in the great event of the past week had brought him to the city, and made him here abide until the battle had been fought. Your boys were there, and mine were there, and *it was right that they should be there.* Still the heart had inly bled; the strong man, as well as the tender woman, had quivered under the influences of natural affection, for we were not children, we knew what we were doing, and had counted the cost, and had weighed in our very souls the warfare upon which we were going. And how very marvellous had been God's doings! How unparalleled his agency. All our children had passed through the fire unhurt! "Not unto us, not unto us, but unto Thy name, Oh, Lord, be the glory."

We forbear to follow the good Bishop through the effecting application which he made of this wonderful Providence of God, but cannot pass over the strong testimony which he bore to his firm persuasion, strengthened by travel through every section of our State in the discharge of pastoral duty, that the grand movement in which our people were now engaged was begun by them in the deepest conviction of duty to God, and after laying their case before God—and God had most signally blessed our dependence on him. "Verily the Lord of Hosts is with us, the God of Jacob is our refuge."

FATAL RESULTS OF THE PREMATURE DISCHARGE.

Since writing the account of the evacuation, we have been furnished with the names of the men wounded by the premature discharge of the cannon in firing the salute: DANIEL HOWE, killed almost instantly, and buried yesterday, the service being performed by the Rev. Mr. Yates; Edward Galway, mortally wounded, and carried to the hospital; James Hayes, Geo. Fielding, John Irwin, George Pritchard, severely wounded. The above are all of Company E, First Regiment United States Artillery.

INCIDENTS.

The first Palmetto Flag was raised on Fort Sumter yesterday by Cols. F. J. Moses, Jr. and J. L. Dearing of Governor Pickens' Staff, and the Confederate State Flag by Capt. Ferguson of the *General Clinch,* and others, in the presence of the Governor, General Beauregard's Staff, and a large number of gentlemen, among whom was Chancellor Carroll and Judges Glover and Wardlaw. A salute was fired from each of the batteries on the raising of these flags.

General James Simons was the Commander-in-Chief on Morris' Island during the bombardment, and Col. W. G. DeSaussure in command of the batteries

The Palmetto Guard had charge of three batteries on Morris' Island—the Iron Battery and the Rifled Cannon, which did such good service, and also the Mortar Battery, which worked so well.

Major Stevens was in command of the three, and directed the fire of the mortar battery.—Capt. Cuthbert and Lieut. Armstrong, the latter of the Citadel Academy, were also directing the fire of the batteries, each with a detachment of the Palmetto Guard. Capt. J. P. Thomas, of the Citadel Academy, was in command of the Rifled cannon, which did such good execution on Fort Sumter. Paul Lalane, a young patriot of 13 years of age, was on a visit to his brother when the fight commenced, a member of the Palmetto Guard, determined to remain there during the cannonading, and had the honor of discharging a number of pieces at Fort Sumter. The Sumter Guards and the Marion Artillery were also actively engaged with their batteries during the fight.

*The right flag up and saluted.*—After an impatient interval of suspense and expectation, which was not well understood by those spectators at a distance not conversant with the necessary details of such occasions, the Confederate Flag was unfurled at 4.30 P. M., and was greeted with volleys from all the batteries and from the shipping.

Capt. L. M. Murray, of the *Nashville,* promptly called on his artillery staff, and gave a Confederate salute of seven guns, the cord being pulled successfully by friends and guests who solicited that privilege.

## Its Practical workings.

The following from a New York paper shows some of the practical workings of Black Republicanism in that state:

The Utica papers contain the announcement of the marriage of a young colored man to a white servant girl, which was creating great excitement in that city. The parties went to Rome where a Welsh clergyman performed the ceremonies. Such events are not unknown of in those Abolition diggins'. A year or two ago, the young daughter of a wealthy Abolitionists, in Onondaga County, run off with a negro, who was as black as the ace of spades, and as nasty as a pole-cat.

FROM PENSACOLA.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Times, writing from one of the vessels in the fleet off Pensacola, says that the Southern troops are busy as bees, and adds:

"What do you think has been their last move? They have actually hit upon the really splendid idea of converting water tanks into formidable batteries. Any unsophisticated reader that may be induced to smile at this step, should be compelled to attempt their destruction with shot and shell. Sand is packed firmly, tightly, and "danced on" in them, and they literally line the road from Fort McRae to the Warrington Navy Yard. They have evidently been arranged by a practiced engineer. Fort