-the "Star Spangled Banner," &c.
May it not be that Mr. Pike has, in these lines, touched the nerve of the Southern heart? It so, his name will be as immortal as this national song of the South. Let our children learn to sing it; and let every hill-top and valley from the Potomac to the Rio Grande echo and re-echo its touching and patriotic sentiments. Let our Southern men rush to battle under the bugle-peal of "Dixie"-let our Southern girls learn to sing it in nursery and school-and let it be the first piece of music every gallant young man calls for, when he invites some fair one to the piano, the harp, or the guitar. "DIXIE."

Southrons, Hear your Country call you.

Southrons, hear your country call you! Up! lest worse than death befal you! To arms! to arms! to arms! in Dixie! Lo! all the beacon-fires are lighted, Let all hearts be now united! To arms! to arms! to arms! in Dixie! Advance the flag of Dixie! Hurrah! hurrah! For Dixie's land we'll take our stand, To live or die for Dixie! To arms! to arms! And conquer peace for Dixie! And conquer peace for Dixie! Hear the Northern thunders mutter!

Northern flags in South winds flutter, To arms ! &c. Send them back your fierce defiance Stamp upon the accurs'd alliance! To arms! &c. Advance the flag of Dixie! &c.

Fear no danger! Shun no labor! Lift up riffe, pike and sabre! To arms! &c. Shoulder pressing close to shoulder, Let the odds make each heart bolder ! Advance the flag of Dixie! &c.

How the South's great heart rejoices, At your cannon's ringing voices; To arms! &c. For faith betrayed and pledges broken, Wrongs inflicted, insults spoken. To arms! &c. Advance the flag of Dixie

Strong as lions, swift as eagles, Back to their kennels hunt these beagles! To arms! &c. Cut the unequal bonds asunder ! Let them then each other plunder! To arms! &c. Advance the flag of Dixie! &c.

Swear upon your Country's altar, To arms! &c. Till the spoilers are defeated, Till the Lord's work is com To arms! Adv the flag of D xie! &c.

Halt not till our Federation Secures among Earth's Powers its station! To arms! &c. Then at peace and crowned with glory, Hear your children tell a stor To arms! &c. Advance the flag of Dixie! &c.

If the loved ones weep in sadness, Victory soon shall bring them gladness; To arms! &c. Exultant pride soon banish sorrow: Smiles chase tears away to-morrow: To arms! &c. Advance the flag of Dixie! &c.

Archbishop Hughes for Peace.

The opinions of Archbishop Hughes upon the civil war, are given to the unblic in the Metropolitan Record.

We extract a portion of the remarks: Above all the wars, a civil war is the most deplorable and most destructive in its consequences, both to the victor and vanquished. Its progress is marked by ruin and desolation. It gives a loose rein to the worst passions of human nature; rapine and carnage, though horrible to gaze upon, though terrible to witness, cannot be compared to the moral evils which it inflicts upon society. It is not in civil strife that the nobler attributes of our nature are shown; the mind of man becomes hardened and callous amid scenes of blood and devastation. The transition from a peaceful republic to a military despotism, is more easily effected through such a medium than people generally suppose. Mankind are pretty much the same in every age of the world. Material civilization, it is true, may develop the mind and sharpen the intellect, but it does not purify the aspirations nor elevate the moral nature

We have heard a proposition made by a prominent speaker at the great demonstration which was lately held at Union Square, that we trust was either not seriously entertained, or had its origin in the excitement of the moment. It was nothing more or less than a recommendation of the policy which England has pursued towards Ireland. The speaker expressed himself in favor of taking away the plantations from the Southern owners and bestowing them as land bounties upon the Northern soldiers. The idea, as we have intimated, is not an original one, as it was partially carried into effect against the people of Ireland, and as a means by which that people were to be utterly exterminated. For our part, we protest against such a wholesale system of spoliation-a system which is calculated to plunge the country irremediably into a war that this generation may never see the end of, and to arouse feelings of hatred and revenge that may live

The proposition to which we have referred, is, however, comparatively mild in its character when compared with the suggestion that has been published in one or two of our New York daily papers. It is nothing more nor less than a proposal to incite the negroes to insurrection, and by so doing to precipitate the Southern portion of our country into all the horrors of a servile war. This would be to re-enact, on our own soil, the fiendish brutality recorded in the history of St. Domingo. It would be to rouse the savage nature of the negro against our brothers in race and blood; it would be to countenance atrocities and barbarities at the sight of which our country would stand appalled; it would be to encourage the whole black population of the South to rise in arms against the whites, to murder women and children, to massacre helpless infancy and age, and to give a license to the excesses and cruelties which characterize all negro insurrec-

tions. O O O O O O Have we now sunk so low in the scale of humanity? Have we so far forgotten our obligations as Christian men, even before we have fairly entered into the heat of the conflict, to calmly tolerate or sanction a proposition as fiendish and as inhuman as that against which the elder Pitt raised his voice?

We clip the following from the Wilmington Daily Journal and suggest that the merchants of every town in the State might honorably imitate the example of those in Charleston and other cities.

CLOSING STORES.—We have been requested to call closed at five or half-past five in the afternoon, thus giving the employees, whether clerks or others, who

THE FIGHT AT AQUIA CREEK .- The following gratifying account of the attack and defence at Acquia Creek, on Thursday and Friday last, will be read with interest. It is from the pen of a correspondent of the Richmond Examiner, who was an eye-witness; and of whose gallantry and worth, the Examiner speaks in the most complimentary terms:

MARLBORO' POINT CAMP, Stafford county, Va., June 1, 1861.

To the Editor of the Examiner: Another fight, the second, has taken place at Aquia Creek, and the Purcell Battery were there. Yesterday morning, about 20 minutes to 11 o'clock, the writer of this letter was at the creek, in company with privates Mountjoy and James Robertson of the Blues, when the firing from the steamers commenced, (there being four engaged,) at the battery, stationed at Aquia creek, but with no effect. The cars were immediately switched and started back to Fredericksburg, from whence they had just arrived. After travelling on the cars about a half mile, where they stopped for wood and water, I having then three miles to go, took a hand car, and in a few minutes reached the place of ny debarkation from the railroad, where I found a wagon in waiting for me, which I jumped into, and in an almost incredible space of time, I was in line with my company, followed by the ever glorious "Blues," and in thirty minutes, to a fraction, we had planted our battery, and dealing death and destruction to the Federal troops.

When we arrived at the battle ground, we took our position about a half mile this side the creek, the Blues retreating into the woods, so as to cover our batterythe steamers all the while firing at the creek with great rapidity, until we opened our little 12-pounder pocket pistols upon them, which entirely drew their fire from the large battery upon us. Never in my life did I hear such harmonious and melodious music. We fired one hundred and thirty rounds of shot and shell, and struck them eleven times certain, (once for each State in the Southern Confederacy.) They were about two miles from shore. Their shot and shell fell thick and fast around us, and we have one of their thirtytwo pound balls, which they sent whizzing at us, just over our heads, and buried itself some four or five feet into the ground, only twenty feet from where I was them from some other battery, with compound interest. We lost not a single man, not even one wounded; while the enemy has lost not less than fifty killed. and more than that number wounded, for we could distinctly see them take off into small boats their dead and wounded. This information you can rely upon as correct.-The fight lasted two hours and thirteeen

The Purcell Battery are the pride, envy and admiration of all the soldiers quartered in this vicinity, which number about twenty-five hundred troops, among them the gallant Tennesseeans, Col. Bate. We are as proud a set of men at this moment, and I do believe as warlike, as ever the Emperor Alexander had to march under him.

Capt. Walker is every "inch a soldier," and our litle Lientenant—we had but one with us—William J. Pegram, son of Mrs. Gen. Pegram, is the ace of trumps, and cannot be beat. Lieut. Robinson of the Tennessee Regiment, had command of one of our guns, No. 3. But it would be a work of supererogation to distinguish between so many where there was shown so much bravery and coolness among the whole. Every one is a soldier, who is determined to do or die. W expect another engagement to-day or to-morrow, and rest assured that in whatever position the Purcell Battery are placed, they will do their whole duty, and do it with a will. When another fight takes place, I will write you from the battle ground.

From the Richmond Examiner.

Arrest of a very Suspicious Person. The following facts we get from a gentleman entirely reliable: It seems that Capt. Murray Mason, late of the United States Navy, now of the Virginia Navy, on Friday last, in Warrenton, overhearing an unusual profession of friendship, in his judgment, towards our President, Jefferson Davis, and Gen. Bonham, on the part of a foreigner, he immediately crossed the street for further information. He discovered a person in uniform talking loudly and promiseuously. His duty, as an officer, induced him to ask the Chairmau of the Vigilance Committee to make some inquiries into the antecedents of the man, and, upon his Capt. Mason's) suggestion, the individual was taken in a room and examined; the result was a guard was placed over his room for the night. In the morning he was permitted to proceed to Richmond under an escort. But, in order to secure him, Capt. Mason telegraphed to Gov. Letcher that this person was on the train from Warrenton to this city. Capt, Mason arrived here yesterday, and immediately made inquiries to know if this person, who gave his name in Warrenton as Ambrose Lewis, C. S. A., had been arrested agreeably to his dispatch to the Governor. Having ascertained that he was yet at large, Capt. Mason imnediately took the necessary steps to ascertain if he was yet in the city. Happily, meeting him on the treet, Capt. Mason at once had him arrested, and he now in jail awaiting the orders of the War Departneut. He has passed under the name of Dr. Rosevally in Richmond, and Dr. Lewis in Warrenton. He wears the uniform of, and represents himself as, a Surgeon in the Confederate States navy. This is the same individual whose exploits in New Orleans were made generally known through the press of the South, in paragraph from some New Orleans paper.

The public ought to keep a strict watch for such men, and, when proof of their guilt can be clearly fixed upon them, they should be summarily dealt with.

From the Western Democrat.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS .- We notice that some of our cotemporaries and others heretofore politically opposed to Gov. Ellis, are disposed to complain about he party character of the military appointments, and the charge is intimated that only political favorites of the State administration are appointed. This charge is certainly unjust and without good foundation. We know that many of the highest positions have been given by Gov. Eilis to political opponents, as well as an equal number of the lower posts in the military. In fact, we think Gov. Ellis has been disposed to treat with special favor applications from those heretofore opposed to him, and in some instances preferred them to old political friends. We know of one instance where a political friend of the Governor, who never asked him for an office for himself or relatives, and never will, was treated uncommonly cool, the Governor supposing, probably, that he was after an appointment; but he mistook his man that time. We merely mention this to show that the Governor is not disposed to be partial. We think a fair division of the State are united in maintaining her honor and inpendence—those who were formerly Union men are loing as much as any others for the Southern cause and no particular preference should be given. We make no objections to any of the appointments made, nor do we wish to be understood as particularly defending them, for we know little or nothing about the qualifications of the appointees-those who are not qualified will, we suppose, qualify themselves as speedily as possible. We are confident, however, that Gov. Ellis tries to act impartially, and do what

The South.

It would be well for some of our northern friends, who are entirely ignorant of southern characteristics and institutions, and who are possessed with the impression of their superiority in arms, intelligence and all the virtues, to refer to the opinion of a philosopher and statesman almost as great as Sumner, Philips or Greeley. We allude to Edmund Burke, who, in his speech on conciliation with America, says, in speaking

"There is, however, a circumstance attending these colonies, which, in my opinion, fully counterbalances this difference, and makes the spirit of liberty still more high and haughty than in those to the northward. When this is the case in any part of the world, those who are free are by far the most proud and jealous of their freedom. Freedom is to them not only an enjoyment but a kind of rank and privilege. I do not mean sir, to commend the superior morality attention to the fact that, during these dull times, the of this sentiment, which has at least as much pride stores in Charleston and other cities and towns are as virtue in it; but I cannot alter the nature of man. The fact is so, and these people of the Southern Colonies are much more strongly, and with an higher and may belong to volunteer companies, or may wish to more stubborn spirit attached to liberty than those to connect themselves with such organizations, an op- the northward. Such were all the ancient commonportunity of drilling in day-light and in the open air, wealths, such were our Gothic ancestors, such, in our if desired. We presume that this arrangement might day, were the Poles, and such will be all masters of be made here without seriously interfering with any slaves who are not slaves themselves. In such a peo-

Scotsmen at the South. We invite the attention of our readers to the fol lowing communication, which we find in the Scottish American Journal:

MOBILE, May 23, 1861. Editor Scotch American Journal :- Stop sending your abominable Abolition paper; it is only fit for boors or fools to read. If you think such articles as appear in the edition of the 25th ult., please the Scotsmen in Mobile, you are devilishly mistaken. We are all eager to have a hand in pulling the rope we are preparing to hang old Lincoln with. ARCHIBALD MACKAY.

Notice.-At a meeting of the "Moble Scotch Guards," held on Wednesday, 1st May, 1861, at their drill room, Capt. Robert Greig in the chair, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously

Be it known to the citizens of the Confederate States, that a certain journal published in the city of New York, called the Scottish American Journal, and having a large circulation in these Confederate States, was started a few years ago, with a programme to take no part in the political issues of the day, but to be devoted exclusively to all the matters appertaining to the well-being of the sons of Caledonia and their descendants; but alas! the editor of that paper has changed his front with a right about face into the ranks of our enemies. In his last issue, he calls upon all men of whatever rank or station, to rally under the banner of their common country, the glorious Stars and Stripes, and be ready to march to extirnate a nest of traitors, who are in rebellion against their Government. That editor, like all others of his section, knows not that we, of these Confederate States, are a unit, ready and willing to meet the enemies of our common country. Victory may not always be ours but the Pass of Thermopylæ is before us, and we are ready to enter it. Xerxes may have his numbers, but we shall march to meet him, relying upon God, and the justice of our cause.

We are ready to do battle for all that is held sacred among men-the defence of our hearths and homes: and we will tell that editor that so far from being, as he says, a divided people, we are one and indivisible, ready to uphold the honor of our country both with our purses and our swords. And when the day of standing at the time. We intend to send it back to battle does come, he will find us ready to fall with our faces to the foe and our backs to the heavens, for we are glorious in our might and great in the justice of our cause: Therefore,

Be it Resolved, by the Officers and Members of the Mobile Scotch Guards, now assembled, with full ranks in their drill room. That we collectively and individually will do all that lays in our power to suppress the Scottish American Journal looking upon all men that hereafter may receive that paper as contributing to the wealth and prosperity of our enmies,

And be it further Resolved, That the above preamble and resolutions be published in all the papers of the South, and a copy of the same be sent to the editor of the Scottish American Journal.

ROBERT GREIG, Chm'n. JOHN JACK, Sec'y.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

Can't be Beat---Too Good to be Lost. The highly accomplished lady of Col. Bradley Johnson, left this city on Saturday morning with full equirments for 500 gallant sons of Maryland that left Frederick under command of Col. Johnson and placed themselves on the Maryland heights. Mrs. J. narching with her husband found that arms and equipments could not be had for them in time, left r husband and went to North Carolina her native State and called on Gov. Ellis, who introduced this noble wife of a gallant soldier to the Council, where she was allowed four minutes to express her wants.-Before the time allotted to her was up, the order for 500 rifles, &c., was made out and handed her. The same day she made a speech to some of her old school mates, and about \$400 were made up for her, on her way hither. Small donations were made at Petersburg. Much has been and is doing for her. On her arrival here, Gov. Letcher presented her with materials for tents and knapsacks, &c., and \$100 in cash, Mrs. Judge Hopkins has also lent this lady General much aid in carrying out her plans, and ere this doubtless, Mrs. Johnson is in full command of the Maryland heights, with her rifles and munitions of war. Does not Virginia possess such an example of female heroism? Is this proud young lady of nineteen summers to carry off the palm of victory? Is there none to emulate her? Virginia has been out- R. H. Cowan, now absent on military duty, appeared flanked by a daughter of North Carolina, in the South, who selected one of Maryland's sons, in the North, for her better-half, and plants her staff on Maryland heights in defence of States, and freedom and religious liberty.

D. N. L. Maryland heights in defence of the sovereignty of

Richmond, June 2, 1861.

PARTY SPIRIT. - A very intelligent gentleman, who House, had to lie over one day. was in Raleigh this week, informs us that at no time heretofore has he ever witnessed party spirit so rampant. That the declarations of the Democratic leaders professing to desire that all party distinctions should be abolished are all bosh, and that in making appointments but little regard is paid to fitness or qualification, the main question being "is he a Democrat?"-Our informant says, that a prominent gentleman told him, that if things did not alter in this respect that Lincoln and the mercy of God, for that Democracy in of their intolerance, and in their grasping after office and the spoils, were hurrying us on to destruction .-Greensboro' Pairiot.

If the Patriot knew the former politics of many of the appointees, it certainly would not publish such stuff as the above. The insinuations of the Patriot are unjust and untrue, and we regret to see them at a time like the present. We suppose the editor of the Patriot and his informant have not yet got clear of their party feelings .- Western Democrat.

The blockade and non-intercourse between the North and the South is working well in one way, The strychnine whisky that they used to send from Cincinnati down the river to Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana, and all around until it got this far, is now bound to stay at home. The health of the lower Miss'ssippi is much improved, while the "troops" of the Pork State are very much tangle-legged and have cobwebs over their faces. Of course they are driven to desperation when they drink their own liquor, knowing how it was made, but they don't want to waste it, so they throw themselves outside of it, to prevent its running away. Ten cents a gallon for rot We are glad that traffic is stopped. Without joining in the repetition of hackneyed phrases about King Alcohol," which all ought to understand and the offices of honor and trust is right. All parties in appreciate by this time, if they could be made to do so by dint of iteration, we will venture to say that discreditable potentate never made his appearance in a more abominable or unwholesome guise than that of Cincinnati whiskey. Even absynthe is perhaps less horribly poisonous. - Daily Journal.

the suggestion of the military authorities, from any mention of the arrival or departure of Confederate troops at this post, we cannot forego to day the pleasure of giving a warm greeting to that glorious body | Pig Point. Sewell's Point is about the same distance of citizen soldiery, the Volunteer Southrons, who arrived in this city yesterday from Vicksburg, Mississippi, to the number of 110 men, Cipt. Moody has great reason to be proud of his noble corps, which it did not need a second glance to assure us was composed of the best fighting and social material of a place not unknown for the abundant possession of both articles. The lousy and God-forsaken emissaries of old the march of the Federal army from Newport News Abe may well tremble when confronted by such men. On arriving opposite the Spottswood House yesterday evening, the Southrons were drawn up in line, and saluting President Davis, (who commanded some of the men at the battle of Buena Vista,) were afterwards reviewed and briefly addressed by their old chief .-Cheers, "three times three," rung out on the air as his Excellency spoke the last word. We trust that old Abe may be enabled to get a taste of the quality of these men before the war is over .- Richmond Examiner, 5th inst.

COL MCRAE'S REGIMENT.—The excellent correspondent 'F.' of the Richmond Examiner, writing to

that paper, from Raleigh, on the 31st inst., says: I learn that two Regiments more of North Carolina troops will leave for Virginia on Monday next, and that soon Col. D. K. McRae will join you with his zens as, perhaps, the most brilliant orator in the Southern States, and he is as brave as he is brilliant. business arrangements or general convenience, while it is highly desirable and dictated by considerations of the spirit of freedom, fortifies it and renders it invinolina will hear a good account.

Proceedings of the Convention.

TUESDAY, June 4, 1861. Convention called to order at the usual hour. Pres-Prayer by Rev. Mr. Tucker, of the M. E. Church

The Journal of yesterday was read by the Clerk Mr. Venable moved to take up the special order for the day, but at the suggestion of Mr. Badger withdrew his motion.

Mr. Badger offered additional rules and regulations for the government of the Convention, which under the rules lies over till to-morrow. The President announced the following commit-

Committee to enquire into the expediency of amend-

ing the Constitution, so as to restore annual sessions of the General Assembly and annual election of members-Messrs. Osborne, Howard, Battle of Wake, Thornton and Gilmer. Mr Ellison moved to take up his resolution introduced on yesterday, concerning the daily hours of sitting of

the Convention, upon the adoption of which the yeas

and nays were demanded, and resulted as follows, year 75. navs 25. By Mr. Hicks, a resolution to the effect that no person who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, shall hold a seat in the House of Commons, and that no person who shall not have attained the age of 35 years, shall be eligible to a seat in the Senate.

By Mr. Speed, Resolved, That the Committee or onstitutional amendments be instructed to enquire into the expediency of so amending the State Constitution, as to reduce the number of the Senate to 32 and the classification of the same, so as to elect one third every two years, so that the entire body will b changed every six years. If the election for the House of Commons be held biennially, or so that one fourth shall be elected every year, and the entire body shall be changed every four years. Also, to enquire into the expediency of reducing the number of the House of Commons to one hundred. Adopted.

Mr. Houston of Duplin, offered a resolution that this Convention adjourn on Monday next to meet again on the 25th of July. Various amendments were offered, and Mr. Pettigrew submitted a motion to refer the question to a special committee on which the year and nays were demanded, and resulted-yeas 59, nay

A communication was announced from his Excellency the Governor, and on motion of Mr. Craige was read in secret session.

After some time spent in secret session, the doors were opened agian, and the unfinished business of yesterday was taken up—it being the ordinance to adopt the permanent Constitution of the Confederate States. Mr. Graham obtained the floor and addressed the Convention at some length in opposition to the ordinance to adopt. Mr. Graham urged his objections among which he said: We acquire no rights by the ratification of that Constitution to representation in the first Congress; nor in the first election for President under the permanent Constitution.

Mr. Badger desired te reply to Mr. Graham, but the lateness of the hour as well as the exhausted patience of the Convention warned him it was time to adjourn, and he, therefore, asked leave of the floor on to-morrow after the business of the morning. The Clerk read the following committee on the ma

hinery at Harper's Ferry-Messrs. Woodfin, Craige Mr. Rayner, from the committee of Finance to whom was referred an ordinance to create a Board of Claims reported a substitute for the same, and recommended its passage, and also recommending Mess;s. Dillard of Rockingham, Sawyer of Buncombe, and Norfleet of Edgecombe, as members to constitute the said Board

Objections were made by Mr. Spruill of Bertie, and the ordinance was not read the 2d and 3d time. On motion of Mr. Badger, the Convention adjourn-

WEDNESDAY, June 5. The Convention was called to order by the President at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Smith, delegate from Macon. The clerk read the journal of the proceedings of vesterday, which was approved.

Mr. John L. Holmes, elected from Wilmington t fill the vacancy caused by the late resignation of Col in the hall and took his seat. Mr. Craige made a motion that the Convention go

n secret session, to receive the report of the committee to consider the message of the Governor, sent to the Convention on yesterday, but withdrew it, in order to the consideration of Mr. Badger's ordinance of additional rules for the government of the Convention, offered yesterday, and which, under a rule of the

Mr. Badger's ordinance was read by sections, adopted, and ordered to be placed among the rules already existing, and 250 copies of the same were ordered to be printed for the use of the members of the Conven-

Mr. Stewart moved to take up his resolution of vesterday-that no member of this Convention shall be allowed to speak more than twenty minutes upon any subject, until after the question of the adoption of there was no hope for us except in the forbearance of the permanent Constitution of the Confederate States America, and the election of delegates to the Confederate Congress shall have been disposed cf." Upon Mr. Stewarts' motion the yeas and nays were

demanded, which resulted in yeas 60, nays 50. Mr. Craige's motion to go into secret session was renewed and prevailed.

After remaining in secret session about an hour. the doors were again opened, and the ordin nce to adopt the permanent Confederate Constitution being the order of the day, the President announced that the delegate from Wake was entitled to the floor.

Mr. Badger, after some remarks in relation to the proposition which was rejected this morning, to limit scussions to twenty minutes, proceeded to consider the two main questious at issue, in the pending question-one to postpone till the 20th of August, and the other to submit the Constitution to a vote of the people. Mr. B. differed with gentlemen who had spoken in favor of each of these propositions, and proceeded to give his reasons therefor. He addressed the Convention, at length, in favor of the immediate apoption of the Confederate States Constitution, and was several times heartily applauded in the delivery

After some time spent in debate, the Convention Thursday's proceedings were crowded out.

TOPOGRAPHY OF HAMPTON ROADS,-Hampton Roads,

says the Petersburg Express, is the name given to the

broad expanse of water between the mouth of James river and the entrance into Chesapeake Bay. Newport News Point, on the North side of the river, and Pig Point on the South, at the junction of the Nanse-Though We have refrained heretofore altogether, at | mond with the James, may be considered as the mouth of the James. Between these two points the distance is about five miles. Craney Island lies at the mouth of Elizabeth river, some six or seven miles East of north of Cranev Island. These four points, therefore. form very nearly a paralellogram. Old Point is five miles North of Sewell's Point. Along the Northern shore of the Roads, it is believed that no batteries have been erected; and the Federal troops may be disembarked without any resistance. If the reduction of Richmond is the object, as the signs seem to indicate, will be ninety miles. But whether the invasion i made with one column, or two or three columns, it will require an army of overwhelming force, and in the highest state of discipline, to cut its way to the Metropolis. Whether Scott and Lincoln have such

NOT PRISONERS OF WAR .- We are happy to be able to announce that the report published in yesterday's paper, on the authority of the Washington "Star," to the effect that Capt. Shaeffer's company had been captured, and that Walter Lenox, formerly Mayor of Washington city, was a prisoner in the hands of the Linconites, is wholly unfounded. Capt. Shaeffer is now here with his entire company "ready picked Regiment. Col. McRae is known to your citi- for the fray." Mr. Lenox is also here in good health and spirits .- Richmond Enquirer.

an army at their command, our readers can judge as

well as we; but for our part we do not believe they

have. When the attempt is made, the peninsula

between the York and James will be watered with

FORT SUMTER GARRISON ORDERED OFF .- New York, Jnne 2.- Capt. Doubleday has been ordered to Chambersburg, Pa., with the two companies of the Fort Sumter garrison, now at Fort Hamilton.



Che State Jonrnal.

JOHN SPELMAN, PRINTER TO THE STATE.

SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1861.

Terms of the State Journal. We beg to remind our friends that our paper is conducted on the cash system. The cash must accompany the order in every case.

Semi Weekly, per annum......\$4 00 Clubs of ten and upwards, each...... 1 50

What we may Expect.

The Northern vandals are doing thieir worst i Virginia. They are enacting scenes disgraceful to humanity. Their brutally ferocious deeds, as recorded by the papers of that State, have no parallel in any history of civilized warfare. Their progress, thus far, has been marked with rapine, robbery, murder, arson and rape. Every crime and cruelty which has ever characterized savage warfare has been infused into their system. In vain does woman fly to the sanctuary of female honor as a refuge from their bestial passions. There she is pursued and dishonored. In vain do the smiles of unconscious infancy implore for mercy. The dagger of a murderous bloodhound reeks with its innocent blood, ere it has been conscious of existence. In vain does the civilized world ring the laws of civilized warfare in the ear of those northern savages and plead their sanctity. Regardless of these laws and in utter defiance of the rights of man, citizens are slaughtered while engaged in the peaceful pursuits of life, or while defending their own firesides against the marauding attacks of these legalized robbers. With the ravenous appetites of vultures and harpies have they descended on our bation, but to the admiration of every Southern man, beloved brothers of Virginia, and with the ferocity of whose thirst for the blood of domestic traiter or fortigers have they perpetrated these hellish cruelties.

But why repine-why murmur and complain at the deeds of men who are but carrying out the corrupt instincts of their unsanctified hearts! Had they committed their brutal outrages in a moment of phrenzy, when flushed with the joys of triumphant victory, or smarting under the pangs of humiliating defeat, they might, perhaps, have had a plausible excuse for some of their abominable excesses, but, under no circumstances, will the civilized world lend its ear to any excuse for their brutal outrages on unoffending, innocent woman.

Fellow-citizens of North-Carolina, what excuse will you listen to? O, men, of North-Carolina-will you pause a moment to listen to any excuse? Shall any thing but the gurgling life blood of those soulless brutes atone, to you, for the inappeaseable grief of In the following statement which we clip from one woman wronged. In the name of woman, are we all asleep? In the name of our lovely wives and fair daughters, have we, while bearing the image, lost the courage of men? In the name of the virgin purity and youthful loveliness of our sweet-hearts and our sisters, shall such brutalities go unpunished? In the name of our venerable mothers and aged fathers, who are already tottering on the brink of eternity and imploring us to seize our arms, rush to the field and expel these cut throats and robbers from our soil, that they may bequeath to us, their sons, the richest inheritance of man, civil and religious liberty, and die in peace-in their names, we ask, has the distinguished chivalry of the sons of North-Carolina transferred itself from their bosoms, and taken up its abode with dumb beasts?

Ah! men of North-Carolina, we know to whom we propound these questions, and for you, and in your name, we will answer-NEVER! A thousand times, NEVER! Then why are you not in arms? Why, O brave, chivalrous sons of North-Carolina, why are perity, after victory shall have perched on the banyou not in Virginia to-day, fighting your way to a crown of glory that will endure through time, and which you will wear through all eternity? You go not to shed the blood of your fellow man. You go not to conquer any territory. You go not to deprive any man of any rights, civil, political or religious. No, no! Neither all nor any of these things invite you to the field. You go, brave souls, to avenge your slaughtered citizens or share their fate. You go to expel a merciless army of desperate villains, inured to rapine and plunder, from the sacred soil of old Virignia. The wails of Virginia women, maids and matrons, outraged and dishonored, invite you to the field to avenge their wrongs. Can you longer hesi-Whom have we to meet? An army, most of whose

officers have ruined their fortunes by gaming or more diabolical vices, and a majority of whose men have been collected from those dens of iniquity and crime, where highwaymen and pirates are the principal officers, and where assassins and murderers, thieves and robbers annually graduate. What few honest men are among them are the silly dupes of unconscious ignorance, or the deluded victims of a wild pseudoreligious fanaticism. Of such men are the armies of | tion who have never been democrats, and who, we supthe North composed; such are the men who have invaded Southern soil, and such are the men who have come to Virginia to whip freemen into obedience, by desolating their country, and perpetrating such horrid crimes as the tongue of man cannot utter without What are the numbers of the enemy's forces already

in the field? They are put down at ninety-five thousand men, already at the different seats of war, exclusive of those whose destination or location is not yet decided on. These vast numbers are largely increased by daily accessions. These numbers are large and formidable; but in stating their numbers we have told the worst. The question now is, can we meet and conquer them?

We need not say that this cannot be done on paper. It can be done only on the field of battle, and to be done successfully, cheaply, and with the least possible loss of life, we must send man for man, and one man more, with the enemy. This, we all know, we can do, and what we can do must be done speedily. Noble reader, are you willing to go, and, if so, are you ready? If business or the decrepitude of old age compel you to stay at home, are you kindling a fire of patriotism in the heart of your neighbor that nothing but the blood of our ruffian foe shall be able

Men of the South, there is your enemy. We have told you but faintly of his formidable numbers and their hellish crimes-crimes which none but the reptile spirits of guilty miscreants and wretched poltroons would dare to perpetrate.

him. The day of retribution has come and his crimes he must atone, though torrents of his perfidious blood

should flow as rivers throughout our land. To make this atonement certain, the brave sons of North-Caroline must buckle on their swords and rush to the camp where their brothers now are. Let money be as brass and property of no value, farther than it can be employed in raising troops, equipping them for the fiel! and supplying the necessaries of life. Better expend all that we have in securing the means of conquering Lincoln and driving his blood-thirsty legions from our sacred soil, than submit to all the ignoming and horrors of defeat and the confiscation of our prop-

Then, we warn our readers to be more active. possible, than they yet have been, in getting ready for the fight. All our available forces should at once be under arms. Every man in the land should be a fighting man and fully prepared, at a moment's warne ing, to rally under his captain, and march to the point of danger. We can't be conquered; but to b victorious, we must be of one mind, We need not tell our readers that, if Virginia falls

North-Carolina falls with it. Is not the cause of Virginia, the cause of North-Carolina, the cause of the entire South, and the cause of every man in its consecrated limits? Then, while we gaze on Virginia, invaded by hordes of miserable poltroons, led on by a perfidious tyrant, who are laying waste aer fields. sacking her towns, murdering her citizens, and enacting such scenes generally as would disgrace the calendar of crime of the most savage nation on the earth. let us fly to her rescue and avenge her wrongs. Let us not wait till the enemy has reached our shores. Let us meet him on the frontier, and contest his progress inch by inch while we can pull a trigger or wield a sword. And, when victory has perched upon our banner, when our honor shall have been vindicated, when our lives and liberties shall have ceased to be imperilled, and the dastard minions of a tyrant foe shall have taken up his retreat, let the glistening steel and roaring cannon of Southern patriots offer up his infamous, coward host as an expiatory holocaust, merited but unavailing, to the holy indignation of the outraged, spotless honor of Virginia's lovely women.

The Richmond Examiner has long been a favorite paper in some portions of North Carolina; but since the question of "death or liberty" has assumed a tangible, existing form, the gallant editor of that sheet has wreathed his brow with unfading laurels and has commended his paper, as the index of an independent mind and fearless spirit, to the-no, not to the approeign foe will never be appeased, till the last footprint of the ruthless invader of our rights and liberties be

effaced from the surface of our sacred soil. The fearless, unadulterated patriotism of Mr. Daniel's heart surges from his burning pen, as the waters of some roaring cataract bounding from its towering summit to their deep abyss. With such papers as the Examiner, and such patriot souls as inhabit the tabernacle of its chivalrous editor, ten thousand could put one hundred thousand to flight.

While paying our tribute of respect to the worth of the Examiner, we may as well add that its Rabiel correspondent, "J. F. L." is an accomplished gentleman and one in whom the readers of the Examiner, may implicitly confide for reliable information on any subject which may engage the attention of his pen, of his late communications, he has said only what

North Carolina is determined to perform. The sous of North Carolina have taken her honor and her interest in their own keeping, and they will show to these miserable Northern hirelings that they will preserve her limits and liberties inviolate from their Vandal tread. . They will not wait for the incitements of eloquence to urge them to do their duty .-Their hearts will leap to the voice of North Carolina as to the cry of a mother, and their blades to her defence, and will fight for their homes and the rights

of the South-"Till the last armed foe expires." In speaking of the Ecaminer we would not be considered as makin; any invidious comparison between that favorite paper and its patriotic contemporaries of Richmond and Petersburg. They are all equally eadeared to us by the brilliant warfires which they keep constantly burning in the popular heart, and by the just exposition of the brutal deeds of those northern ruffians who have already polluted our soil; and we wish them all many long years of happiness and prosners of the South, and the haughtiness of the northern

barbarians shall have been humbfed in the dust. Strike 'em Again.

Our contemporaries who owe no allegiance to bitter part'san cliques are beginning to manifest their honest indignation at the insidueus attacks on Governor Ellis which teem weekly in the Raleigh-Standard. The Western Democrat has expressed its opinion freely on this matter and its judicious rebuke to the assailants of the Governor, will be found to-day

To the testimony of the Democrat, we are pleased at being able to add that of the Newbern Daily Progress, which is one of the special friends of the Standard. Among other good things, the Progress boldly and truthfully remarks:

"We believe that Governor Ellis and the Military Board are doing, under the circumstances, the very best they can for the interests of the State."

"Now it is false to assert that all the offices have been conferred upon the political friends of Governor Ellis, and equally false to say that the commissions have been monopolized by the Union men. Appointments have been conferred upon gentlemen in this secpose, never voted for Gov. Ellis.

"Gov. Ellis is doing the best he can and is not deserving the censure being heaped upon him in certain

We will simply remark that what Governor Ellis is said, by the Progress, to have done in the Newbern section of the State, in conferring appointments upon gentlemen who never voted for him, he has done in the Raleigh section, and in every other section, and nobody can truthfully denv it. But the Governor has become used to such carpings, from their frequency and will, we suppose, be able to stand it. Bark on, gentlemen, there's a moon somewhere in the firma-

Arrival of Troops.

The following additional companies have arrived in Raleigh: Chatham Rifles, Capt. Erley, from Chatham, and Jeff. Davis Guards, Macon county, Capt. Augel ou Saturday. Also the Buncombe Sharp Shooters, Capt. Thrash, from Buacombe county, and a company from Jackson, Capt. Coleman, and one from Beaufort. Capt. Poole-the last en route for the camp at Garys-

The following troops left Camp Ellis, this city, on Saturday: Oak City Guards, Capt. Faribault; Stanly Marksmen, Capt. Anderson; Rough and Ready Guards Capt. Vance ; Read Guards, Capt. Slade. And on Sunday, Raleigh Rifles, Capt, Harrison; Ellis Guards

OFFICERS ELECTED.-The following gentlemen were elected by the 4th Regiment North Carolina

In numbers we must equal and by valor conquer Volunteers on Monday. Junius J. Daniel, Colonel; Geo. S. Lovejoy, Lieut Colonel; Paul F. Faison, Major.