STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A Proclamation, by John W . Ellis, Governor of North Carolina.

WHEREAS: By Proclamation of Abraham Lincoin. President of the United States, followed by a requisition of Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, I am informed that the said Abraham Lincoln has made a call for 75,000 men to be employed for free people, constituting a large part of the whole population of the United States: And, whereas, this high-handed act of tyrannical outrage is not only a violation of all constitutional law, in utter disregard of every sentiment of humanity and Christian civilization, and conceived in a spirit of aggression unparalleled by any act of recorded history, but is a direct step towards the subjugation of the whole South, and the conversion of a free Republic, inherited from our fathers, into a military despotism, to be established by worse, than foreign enemies on the ruins of our once glorious Constitution of Equal Rights,

Now, therefore, I, John W Ellis, Governor of the State of North-Carolina, for these extraordinary causes, do hereby issue this, my Proclamation, notifying and requesting the Senators and members of the House of Commons of the General Assembly of North-Carolina, to meet in Special Session at the Capitol, in the City of Raleigh, on Wednesday the 1st day of May next. And I furthermore exhort all good citizens throughout the State to be mindful that their first allegiance is due to the Sovereignty which protects their homes and dearest interest, as their first service is due for the sacred defence of their hearths, and of the soil which holds the graves of our glorious dead.

United action in defence of the sovereignty becomes now the duty of all.

Given under my hand, and tested by the Great Seal of the State. Done at the City of Raleigh, the 17th day of April, A. D., 1861, and in the eighty-fifth year of our Independence. JOHN W. ELLIS.

By the Governor. GRAHAM DAVES, Private Secretary.

LINCOLN'S CALL FOR TROOPS.

The following is the form of the call made upon the respective State Governors for troops, issued through the War Department.

To Governor - Sir: Under the act of Congress for calling out the militia "to execute the months, unless sooner discharged.

Your Excellency will please communicate to me pected at its rendezvous, as it will be met as soon as practicable by an officer or officers, to muster it into the service and pay of the United States. At the same time the oath of fidelity to the United mustering officers will be instructed to receive no man under the rank of Commissioned officer who is in years apparently over forty-five or under eighteen, or who is not in physical strength and vigor. The quota for each State is as follows:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, Arkansas, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota-each one regi-

Massachusetts, North Carolina and Tennessee two regiments each.

Pennsylvania-sixteen regiments.

New York-seventeen regiments. Ohio-thirteen regiments.

New Jersey, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri -four regiments each.

Illinois and Indiana-six regiments each.

Virginia-three regiments. It is ordered that each regiment shall consist, in the aggregate, officers and men, of seven hundred and eighty. The total thus to be called out is seventy-three thousand three hundred and ninetyone. The remainder to constitute the seventy-five

thousand, under the President's proclamation, will be composed of troops in the District of Columbia.

KENTUCKY AND NORTH CAROLINA.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The following are the responses by telegraph from the Governors of Kentucky and North Carolina to the call of Lincoln for volunteers: RALEIGH, N.C., April 15.

Your despatch is received, and if genuine, which its extraordinary character leads me to doubt, I get no troops from North Carolina. I will reply vested in the Marshals by law : more in detail when your call is received by mail. JOHN W. ELLIS,

Covernor of North Carolina.

FRANKFORT, Ky., April 16. TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR: Your despatch has been received, and in answer I say emphatically that Kentucky will furnish no troops for the Governor of Kentucky.

TENNESSEE AND MISSOURI.

NASHVILLE, April 18 .- Gov. Harris replies to Lincoln's call on Tennessee for two regiments, as follows: "Tennessee will not furnish a single man for coercion, but fifty thousand, if necessary, for the defence of our rights and those of our South-

St. Louis, April 18 .- Gov. Jackson tells Cameron that his requisition is illegal, unconstitutional, revolutionary, inhuman, and diabolical, and cannot be complied with. Missouri won't furnish a man on such an unholy crusade.

WASHINGTON, April 17 .- There is a report in circulation, but not yet confirmed, that the Government has called for 15,000 additional troops. It is stated that engineers are selecting positions

for the erection of batteries in and around the city for its protection.

Every public building in the city is now guarded by night by enlisted soldiers. The street from the Post Office is piled with provisions in barrels and boxes, well guarded. An ammunition train passed down the avenue to-day, towards Georgetown, proably to supply a battery said to be erecting on the heights of Georgetown. An artillery force to-night is stationed on the Maryland approaches to the city.

MEMPHIS, April 17 .- A tremendous meeting was held last night, at which it was resolved that of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand though they were double what they are, for their offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for proof Memphis is out of the Union; that there is no eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the indepen- heavy foreign export of a cash article brings coin to the conviction of the person or persons setting fire Union here. The City Council has appointed a dence of the United States the 85th. Military Board, and appropriated \$50,000 for the defence of the city. Citizens are arming and By the President,

AND SURRENDER.

Fort Sumter was delivered up on Saturday to

tended to fire a salute of one hundred guns before warfare place at its disposal. striking the United States flag, both the national

staffs upon which the colors had been raised had be by him transmitted to the Secretary of State. the parapet. It is stated that Anderson's flag- issued to any vessel, the owner or owners thereof, good citizens to leave the place. By this time a staff at Fort Sumter was touched by balls seven and the commander for the time being, will be large flag was obtained and thrown across the times before the final shot which cut it down. required to give bond to the Confederate States, street, amid much cheering. This had the effect ing of the 12th. At Fort Moultrie, where floated ed in such vessel, in the penal sum of five thou- which was thrown from an upper window of the of North-Carolina, and the rights of the South, both the Confederate and State colors, the folds of sand dollars; or if such vessel be provided with threatened building, upon being kicked and torn to haps expected that he would fire the usual com- employed on board such commissioned vessel, hension was that he might exhibit the discourtesy tion of their conduct; that they shall satisfy all which was done. of numbering thirty-four. But he continued still damages done contrary to the tenor thereof by At one o'clock the Argus office was surrounded to fire up to fifty, and then slowly lowering his such vessel during her commission, and deliver up by an infuriated mass of human beings, who would water craft, announced that the authority of the enjoin on all persons holding offices, civil and mili- obtain one. These lawless proceedings caused

soil was finally withdrawn. gress for canning out the minitia "to execute the laws of the Union and suppress insurrection, repel seventeenth gun, there was the sound as of two moreover, solemnly exhort the good people of at the laws of the Union and suppress insurrection, repel seventeenth gun, there was the sound as of two moreover, solemnly exhort the good people of at the laws of the laws invasions," &c., approved Feb. 20, 1795, I have reports, and the impression was that two guns had these Confederate States, as they love their countries and suppress insurrection, reper reports, and the impression was that two guns had these Confederate States, as they love their countries and suppress insurrection, reper reports, and the impression was that two guns had liberty to repossess, if I can, like places which the honor to request your Excellency to cause to been fired together; but as the party, re-embark- try, as they prize the blessings of free Government, street, bearing a flag. At all points on the route, have been seized before the Government was debe immediately detached from the militia of your ing, were on their way to Fort Sumter, they were as they feel the wrongs of the past and these now well known Union men were obliged to make all volved upon me. State the quota designated in the table below, to met by a boat, which announced that one of the threatened in an aggravated form, by those whose haste to borrow, beg or steal something red, white serve as infantry or riflemen, for a period of three cannons had exploded, and made the earnest request that the boat would return to Sullivan's that they exert themselves in preserving order, in were made for the publication rooms of the South-Island for a fire engine, from the apprehension that promoting concord, in maintaining the authority ern Monitor, but as that paper has suspended, the the time at or about which your quota will be ex. the magazine might be in danger. This obtained, and efficiency of the laws, and in supporting and mob were unable to carry out their intention of the party again started for the fort, and made

the scene. Every point and every object in the States will be administered to every man. The interior of the fort to which the eye was turned, except the outer walls and casemates, which are still strong, bore the impress of ruin. It were as if the Genius of Destruction had tasked its energies to make the thing complete, brooded over by the desolation of ages. It could scarce have been developed to a more full maturity of ruin. The walls of the internal structure, roofless, bare, blackened and perforated by shot and shell, hung in fragments, and seemed in instant readiness to totter down. Near the centre of the paradefallen from the recent casualty To the left of date, "July 1st, 1852," is engraved and printed, verge of death. In the ruins to the right there was another. The shattered flag-staff, pierced by four balls, lay sprawling on the ground. The parade-ground was strewn with fragments of shell and of the dilapidated buildings. At least four guns were dismounted on the ramparts, and at every step the way was impeded by portions of the broken structure. And so it was that the authorities, compelled to yield the fortress, had at least the satisfaction of leaving it in a condition to inspire the least possible pleasure to its captors.

Major Anderson and his command marched out to the tune of "Yankee Doodle." They were dressed in full uniform, and carried their arms. Major Anderson looked care-worn and deeply despondent, produced, no doubt, among other cirwhilst saluting his flag.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT

OF THE UNITED STATES. Whereas, The laws of the United States have have to say in reply that I regard the levy of been for some time past, and now are, opposed, troops for the subjugation of the Southern States and the execution thereof obstructed in the States as in violation of the Constitution and an usurya- of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, violation of the laws of the country, and to this too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary of a class of misrepresentations put affoat among the Catholic Herald having also been visited.

me vested by the Constitution and the laws, have exceed those of ordinary years much more than acquiesced. thought fit to call forth, and hereby do call forth, half a million of dollars; and these of ordinary the militia of the several States of the Union, to vears are but six hundred thousand; so that all wicked purpose of subduing her sister Southern be immediately communicated to the State authori- erty; which proves the monstrous character of the edly forfeited but for the timely rescue of the teers quictly forming down here, to meet the ties through the War Department. I appeal to all allegation. The real fact is, that her tax on slaves police. loyal citizens to favor, facilitate and aid this effort is one dollar and twenty-six cents a head. The exto maintain the honor, the integrity and the ex- penses of South Carolina will not reach \$1,250,000 already long enough endured.

assigned to the forces hereby called forth, will seceding States, payable from their State Treasuand in every event the utmost care will be ob- much exceeding the taxes paid by Virginia alone. also compelled to raise a flag on the building. served, consistently with the objects aforesaid, to In real truth, the Southern Confederacy will be

hereby, in virtue of the power in me vested by the into the country. It thus fills the South with Constitution, convene both Houses of Congress- money, thereby giving activity to all trade, furnishmoned to assemble at their respective Chambers, barter, and mining the people's pulses.

at twelve o'clock, noon, on Thursday, the 4th day money always at hand, or at command, even a appropriations for that purpose, were adopted. A similar meeting was held in the City Hall Park. wisdom, the public safety and interest may seem out money in circulation, even a light tax becomes to demand.

hand, and caused the seal of the U.S. to be affixed. cotton States; no one has ever heard a complaint Done at the city of Washington, this 15th day of the taxes from those States, and would not, the Board of Commissioners of the Town of Charlotte,

[Signed] ABRAHAM LINCOLN. WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

INCIDENTS OF THE BOMBARDMENT PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Whereas, Abraham Lincoln, the President of Capt. Ferguson, one of Gen. Beauregard's aids, the United States, has by proclamation announced despatched to receive it, and raise upon its walls the intention of invading this Confederacy with the Confederate flag. Previous to leaving, Major an armed force, for the purpose of capturing its Anderson carefully pointed out the location of the fortresses and thereby subverting its independence mines which he had laid to defend his post; also and subjecting the free people thereof to the the powder magazines, with the danger to which dominion of foreign power; and whereas it has cited crowd gathered in front of No. 337 Chesnut, the invasion of the peaceful homes of the South, he might be exposed by the progress of the fire, thus become the duty of this Government to repel on the north side of the street, owing to a report Gentlemen—As a committee of the Virginia Conand for the violent subversion of the liberties of a etc. After performing these offices, he delivered the threatened invasion and to defend the rights that a paper called the Palmetto Flag, was puband liberties of the people by all the means which lished in the building. Before the crowd was very ble and resolution in these words: It is understood that Major Anderson had in- the laws of nations and the usages of civilized large, several men, laboring under considerable

Now, therefore, I, Jefferson Davis, President of way, and attempted to go up to the third story, in as to the policy which the Federal Executive insalute of thirty-four or thirty-six guns, and the the Confederate States of America, do issue this which the publication office was said to be. A tends to pursue towards the seceded States, is ex-President's salute of twenty-one guns. This not my proclamation, inviting all those who may desire policeman was in the neighborhood and interfered, tremely injurious to the industrial and commerbeing particularly agreeable to the captors of the by service in private armed vessels on the high and the men were forced out again. In a few cial interests of the country, tends to keep up an fort, he determined to fire a full salute, but one seas to aid this Government in resisting so wanton minutes the report of their movements spread, excitement which is unfavorable to the adjustment which is unfavo without special point. The accident which hap- and wicked an aggression, to make application for and the crowd soon swelled to many hundreds. of pending difficulties, and threatens a disturbance pened to his gunners put a stop to his intention. commissions or letters of marque and reprisal, to At the time the report reached the Mayor's office, of the peace: Therefore, Immediately upon seeing the fatal effect, Major be issued under the seal of these Confederate the Mayor was engaged in official business, and all "Resolved, That a committee of three delegates. Whiting wrote an order for the Confederate troops States. And I do notify all persons applying for the lieutenants of the city were at the central be appointed to wait on the President of the Unitto bury the body in the parade ground of Fort letters of marque, to make a statement in writing, station. He despatched the lieutenants at once to ed States, present to him this preamble and resolu-Sumter, with all the honors of war, and sent a giving the name and a suitable description of the the scene, and as many of the reserved corps as tion, and respectfully ask him to communicate to copy to Major Anderson, who was visibly affected character, tonnage and force of the vessel, and the were at hand followed immediately, with the chief this Convention the policy which the Federal Exby this token of respect towards his brave garrison name and place of residence of each owner con- of police. When he reached there, the crowd cerned therein, and the intended number of the was very much excited, and insisted that the federate States." The Confederate flag and the ensign of South crew, and to sign said statement and deliver the American flag should be suspended from one of Carolina were hoisted simultaneously on the ram- same to the Secretary of State, or to the Collector the windows of the room in which the Palmetto parts looking towards Charleston. The two flag- of any port of entry of these Confederate States, to paper was sa'd to be published.

modore Hartstene, and rose some fifteen feet above that before any commission or letter of marque is to retire, and the Mayor again appealed to them as The halyard was cut below the flag on the morn- with at least two responsible sureties, not interest- to modify many in the assemblage, and an old hat, the former were pierced by 4 balls, the latter by 3. more than one hundred and fifty men, then in the pieces, seemed still further to put the crowd in a In the terms of capitulation it was allowed to penal sum of ten thousand dollars; with condition good humor. A number remained in front of the Major Anderson to salute his flag, and it was per- that the owners, officers and crew who shall be place until some time in the afternoon. plement of twenty-one guns; but reaching that shall observe the laws of these Confederate States, to the custom house and mint, and ordered the the shores and the steamers, and every species of | Confederate States. And I do further specially | fling out the national colors as soon as he could late United States upon the last foot of Carolina's tary, under the authority of the Confederate much alar:n to the order-loving citizens, reviving But if, as now appears to be true, in pursuit of It had been noticed, that at the firing of the charging the duties incident thereto. And I do, mostly composed of fiery youths. speedy, just and honorable peace.

By the President.

JEFFERSON DAVIS. [Signed] R. Toombs, Secretary of State.

counterfeit bills on banks which we have lately noticed, and one in another part of to-day's paper,

Kentucky will go with the South.

SECESSION.

Among the most frightful evils which the advocates of submission depict as following in the train of secession, are those of free trade and heavy taxes-free trade, as throwing the burden of the cumstances, by the sad accident which happened General Government of the South upon direct taxation for its support; and increased taxes, as resulting from this additional burden, and from the expenses of war with the North, or of main- a report that he had resigned his commission; but around it. He says that he can get 50,000 men taining the Government on a war footing.

federate States as crushing in weight, and it has been extensively circulated in some parts of Virginia, that the capitation tax on the negro in South war upon the liberties of a free people. You can course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers the people. The real fact is that the expenses of tion equal to the rate paid in Virginia.

> onerous to rich and poor. It is for this reason In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my that taxation is treated as so small an affair in the ever, very light. The State taxes of all the seced- morning of the 31st of this month. ing States do not equal in amount those of Virginia and Maryland alone.-Richmond Dispatch.

EXCITEMENT AT PHILADELPHIA. Lawless Proceedings.

The papers of Philadelphia furnish the following particulars of the exhibition of feeling in that city at the reception of the news of the defeat of the Republicans at Fort Sumter:

" Near eleven o'clock in the morning, an ex-

The Mayor subsequently arrived, and made a been lashed to two guus near one another by Com- And I do further notify all applicants aforesaid, few remarks. The crowd did not seem disposed

The crowd then proceeded as an organized body number, he still went on to fire, and the appre- and the instructions given to them for the regula- national colors to be raised upon their flag-staffs

enmity is more implacable, because unprovoked, and blue to protect their property with. Searches It were vain to attempt a detailed description of blessing of Divine Providence, we may hope for a leaders were furnished with ropes with which to and possibly demands it.

hang the editor if caught. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my Between eight and nine o'clock on Monday hand and caused the seal of the Confederate States | evening, several thousand people assembled around to be affixed, this seventeenth day of April, 1861. Major General Patterson's house, at Thirteenth and Locust streets, who amused themselves by shouting and grouning. Soon after this, a number of stones were thrown, and several windows broken in his dwelling and green-house. The General ANOTHER COUNTERFEIT .- Besides the several appeared and scattered the assailants by a short speech. He said: 'You have come here to fight it appears; now, if you will enlist yourselves, I we have seen a \$5 on the Merchant's Bank of New- will lead you wherever you wish to go." The ground was the hurried grave of one who had bern. The paper is soft and inferior, and the police having arrived in large numbers, the crowd slowly separated. The house of the General was the entrance was a man who seemed to be at the instead of being written, as usual .- Fayetteville | visited at an early hour by a mob much smaller in number, many of whom were boys, and who gave great annoyance to the neighbors by their rude Louisville, Ky., April 17 .- An immense conduct. They demanded that the General should meeting was held here, at which a resolution was exhibit an American flag, which he willingly did, unanimously and enthusiastically adopted, approv- stating that he wondered that any one should donbt ing the course of Gov. Magoffin in refusing to fur- his loyalty to the flag he had fought under, and nish the quota of troops called for by the Federal was willing to fight under again. This appeared Government from Kentucky. It was also resolved, to ease their minds of grave doubts as to the Gene-

The mob then visited General Cadwallader, who made a Union speech and threw out a flag. At least 10,000 people gathered in Chesnut street all day. Happily a heavy rain commenced to fall in the evening, and the crowds dispersed.

Several prominent Southerners, with secession proclivities, including Robert Tyler, have received warnings from a so-called Vigilance Committee.

The cause of the visit to General Patterson was this was false. General Patterson has issued a from this State alone. Even now they represent the taxes of the Con- notice to his volunteers to prepare for service, obeying the call of Lincoln.

The voluntary or compulsory exhibition of the American colors was not confined to the secular tion of power. I can be no party to this wicked Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, by combinations | Carolina is \$16. This statement is but a specimen | newspaper offices—the Episcopal Recorder and France. The flag at the Continental having been taken

South Carolina are, upon her present war footing, down in consequence of the rain, a large party Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President less than those of Virginia. Even during the visited the bar-room and demanded that it should of the United States, in virtue of the powers in present year of extraordinary outlay, they will not be immediately raised. The proprietor at once the Southern market is very small, and but little is

At six o'clock an individual with Southern sympathies, expressed them rather freely at the corner the aggregate number of 75,000, in order to sup- told for 1861 will not be \$1,250,000. But the of Third and Dock streets. He was immediately press said combinations, and to cause the laws to alleged tax of \$16 a head on her 402,000 slaves seized by the crowd and severely beaten before he be duly executed. The details for this object wili would produce \$6,432,000 on one species of prop- was rescued His life would have been undoubt- one hundred battalions and regiments of volun-

The excitement seems to have extended into the ralleled war spirit is aroused in the South. Men rural districts. At Frankford the people attacked and means are freely and lavishly offered. istence of our National Union, and the perpetuity | under all the charges of secession and war; and | the works of Messrs. Perkins & Bolton, who were of popular Government, and to redress wrongs that, we repeat, does not require a rate of taxa- reported to have been making cannon primers for the Southerners. To save the building from de-I deem it proper to say that the first service The expenses of secession in all the other struction, it was agreed that all the stock on hand, consisting of two furniture car loads of primers probably be to re-possess the forts, places and ries, will not reach \$500,000 for the year; and this and other munitions of war, should be placed in property which have been seized from the Union, will not produce an amount for the whole of them | the stationhouse, which was done. They were

The Feeling in New York-Threats of a Mob. avoid any devastation and destruction of, or inter- the richest country on the globe, abounding in preference with, property, or any disturbance of ciscly those resources which lighten the burden of the war news, is unabated. Mayor Wood has ispeaceful citizens in any part of the country; and I taxation upon the people. Her single export of sued a proclamation advising the people to forget hereby command the persons composing the combinations aforesaid to disperse and retire peacea- hereafter be less than \$200,000,000. It is not the tion of the Constitution and the Union. He calls believed that there is considerable force en route bly to their respective abodes within twenty days mere amount of this production that makes it so upon them also to avoid excitement and turbu- from Central Virginia to seize Harper's Ferry. admirable a resource to the South, as that it is an lence, and to unite for the preservation of order Deeming that the present condition of public export—a surplus export—which commands its presents an extraordinary occasion, I do price in money paid down in cash, and brought prominent citizens was held on Monday at 36 Pine street, to make arrangements for a mass meeting at an early day, to strengthen the hands of the ad-Senators and Representatives are therefore sum- ing ready sales to all property, putting an end to ministration. Resolutions in favor of placing the moved to assemble at their respective Chambers, barter, and filling the people's purses. With State milita on a war footing, and making adequate

\$500 REWARD!

WHEREAS, the recent fires in our midst are evidently the work of an incendiary, I hereby, as authorized by into free circulation. Their taxes are really, how- to the property destroyed on the night of the 30th, and

W. A. OWENS, Mayor. T. W. DEWEY, Town Clerk. April 2, 1861.

LINCOLN'S INTERVIEW WITH THE VIRGINIA COMMISSIONERS. Policy of the Administration.

We learn from Washington that the Commis-We learn from Washington that the Commis-sioners appointed by the Virginia Convention had and it is essential to have full supplies for our peran interview with President Lincoln Saturday ple and troops. We must depend on ourselves morning, the 13th inst. The President's reply and may have no other source of supply but on was given in writing as follows:

Hon. Messrs. Preston, Stuart and Randolph:

"Whereas, in the opinion of this Convention, excitement, entered the door leading to the stair- the uncertainty which prevails in the public mind

ecutive intends to pursue in regard to the Con-

In answer, I have to say that having at the beginning of my official term, expressed my intended policy as plainly as I was able, it is with deep regret and some mortification I now learn that there is great and injurious uncertainty in the public mind, as to what policy that is, and what made at Thomasville, N. C. They are thought by course I intend to pursue.

Not having as yet seen occasion to change, it is now my purpose to pursue that course marked out in the Inaugural Address. I commend a careful consideration of the whole document, and as the best expression I can give of my purposes. As I then and therein said, I now repeat:

"The power confided in me will be to hold, occupy, and possess the property and places belonging to the Government, and to collect the duties and imposts, but beyond what is necessary for these objects there will be no invasion, no using of force against or among the people anywhere.'

By the words "property and places belonging to flag, the shouts from assembled thousands upon the same when revoked by the President of the have torn it out had not the proprietor promised to the Government," I chiefly allude to the military posts and property which were in the possessien of the Government when it came to my hands.

States, that they be vigilant and zealous in dis- the memories of the riots of 1844. The mob was a purpose to drive the United States authority from these places, an unprovoked assault has been

And, in any event, I shall, to the best of my ability, repel force by force.

In case it proves true that Fort Sumter has been assaulted, as it is reported, I shall perhaps, cause the United States mails to be withdrawn invigorating all the measures which may be adopted destroying the forms. They satisfied themselves from all the States that have seceded, believing to any address on application to for the common defence, and by which, under the with breaking the signs to pieces. The ring- that actual war against the Government justifies

I scarcely need to say that I consider the military posts and property situated within the States which have seceded, as yet belonging to the Government of the United States, as much as they did before the supposed secession.

Whatever else I may do for the purpose, I shall not attempt to collect the duties and imposts by any armed invasion of any part of the country- acres, lying on the waters of Crooked Creek; taxes due not meaning by this, however, that I may not land for 1856, '57, '58 and '59. a force necessary to relieve a fort upon the border of the country.

From the fact that I have quoted a part of the Inaugural Address, it must not be inferred that I acres, lying on the waters of Lane's creek; taxes due repudiate any other part, the whole of which I reaffirm, except so far as what I now say of the mails may be regarded as a modification.

NEWS ITEMS.

CHARLESTON, April 16 .- The federal fleet last evening stopped three merchant vessels that were coming in, one with the Spanish flag, one with the British, and another with the American. They as the sense of the meeting, that if war must come, ral's sincerity, and for a moment left them without were detained a short time and then allowed to

The fleet has determined to interfere no more with vessels in this way until orders are received from Washington.

Troops continue to pour in here from all parts of the State. Half disciplined as they are, they undergo the most rigid drills. It is estimated that 10,000 are in or about the city.

General Beauregard is very active in strengthening every position in the harbor and on the land It is thought upon good authority here that used, or no charges made.

there is no doubt but that the British Government will recognize the independence of the Confederate States at an early day, and the same is true of The Isabel has just come into port from outside

of the bar, and brings information that the federal fleet has weighed anchor and sailed for New York. Augusta, April 17.-The stock of cotton in

offering. Holders demand an advance. Lincoln's proclamation is condemned and ridi-

The Northern offers of volunteers is considered by many here as mere gasconade; but there are Northerners in case they can be found. An unpar-

MONTGOMERY, April 17th. - Thirty-two thousand more troops have been ordered out to-day -Perfect confidence exist among the authorities that they can whip Lincoln. Gen. Pillow's offer connection with this Road, having been fully complete of his Tennessee division has been accepted.

NEW ORLEANS, April 17th .- All the courts have adjourned. A special messenger has arrived your goods by this route. en route from Montgomery to consult about the expect you to come again this way.

defence of Texas. The feeling of resistance is We have added largely to our rolling stock this year.

We have added largely to our rolling stock this year. strong on all sides.

Movements Against Lincoln .- Wilmington, Del., April 17 .- The largest meeting ever held in this city took place to-day, at which resolutions were passed, censuring Governor Bryan for placing the State in a false position, and repudiating his

THE GREAT DRAWBACK to persons emigrating to the extreme south and western country, is the fear they have of Fever and Ague—the most direful of all diseases. Every day we hear of persons attacked by this disease, and made helpless in a short time, without any means of affording relief. In view of the great demand for a remedy Dr. Hos efter has presented his CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, whose curative powers for all diseases of the stomach have been universally acknowledged. The Bitters, prepared after a long experience and deep study, have received the encomiums of the most emment physicians, as well as all classes from every part of our country. To those who doubt their many virtues, all we can say is to try them and judge for themselves respectively. For sale in Charlotte by E. NYE HUTCHISON & CO., and by Druggists generally. April, 1861.

PLANT PROVISIONS .- It is particularly recon mended and earnestly urged that our planters and farmers should put in large crops of provisions We may be at the commencement of a long we own soil .- Columbia Carolinian.

DIOCESE OF NORTH CAROLINA.-The 45th an nual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, will be held in Christ's Church, Newben on the third Wednesday in May 1861, (that day being the 15th day of the month.)

B. R. SMITH & CO. (SUCCESSORS TO J. B. F. BOONE,)

BOOTS

SHOES.

Leather, Calf-Skins and Shoe-Findings CHARLOTTE, N. C.

March 26, 1861.

North Carolina made Boots and Shoes

B. R. SMITH & CO. have just received and will keep constantly on hand, AT MANUFACTURERS many to be superior to any Northern-made Boot w Shoe. TRY THEM. They are warranted to be of the best material and will not rip. Call and examine this work at B. R. Smith's Boot and Shoe Emporium on posite the Bank of Charlotte.

March 26, 1861.

BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM Charlotte, N. C.

R. SINITH & CO.

ARE receiving a choice stock of Boots and Shoes of the best quality (warranted) which they will sell as LOW PRICES FOR CASH. March 26th, 1861.

FARMER'S, LOOK OUT!

Money, Time and Timber Saved. I have the right to sell VANDEMARK'S PORTABLE FENCE, made without posts, in the counties of Al mance, Randolph, Rockingham, Davidson, Rowan, Ca. barrus and Mecklenburg. CHEAPNESS, darability, and convenience are its chief advantages. We recommend the fence to saw-mill owners, farmers and all who have fences to make. We will sell Farm or County Rights. A circular, stating cost, plan of building, &c., sentfre

Mebanesville, Alamance co., N.C.

State of N. Carolina, Union county.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions-Jan'y Term, 1861 The following is a list of the tracts of Land returned into Court by C. Austin, Sheriff, to be sold for the tate due for the years hereinafter specified, viz:
One tract listed by P. W. Grout, containing 169

One tract listed by John J. Hale, containing 200 acres, lying on the waters of Richardson's creek; tates due for 1858 and '59.

One tract listed by Marquis Matto, containing 100

for the years 1856, '57. '58 and '59. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that? W. Grout, John J. Hale and Marquis Matto reside bevond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Western Democrat, for six successive weeks, notifying said nonresident defendants that their tracts of land have been returned into Court to be sold for taxes due thereon.

Witness, J. F. Hough, clerk of our said Court at office

J. F. HOUGH, Clerk.

in Monroe, the first Monday in January, A. D. 1861, and

in the 85th year of our Independence. 56-6t pr adv \$6.

G. R. HARDING MATON MAKER & JEWELER Lincolnton, N. C., Begs leave to inform the citizens of Lincoln and sor-

rounding counties, that he has permanently located is the town of Lincolnton, where he will carry on the Watch and Jewelry Business

In all its various branches. Strict attention will be paid to the repairing of Watches and Jewelry. All fine Watches warranted to give satisfaction, if well List of prices for Work. Mainspring and cleaning watch, \$2.50; jewels, cap

hair-springs, \$1.25; chains, \$1.50; mending chains, 500. tooth and wheel 50c.; pivots, \$1; eylinders, \$4; Staves. \$2.75; virges, \$2.50; screws, 25c.; case springs 75c. clicks and rachets, 75c.; glasses, 50c. All other work will average the same prices. Persons leaving work can know the prices before it is done. Persons in the country having clocks or other work for Repair, will address me by letter if they cannot

and foot, each, ?5c.; cap foot-hold jewel, each, \$1,5%

come themselves. I will attend to work promptly.

All kinds of Gun-smith work done at short notice and on reasonable terms. Give me a call, and I will guarantee satisfaction. G. R. HARDING. Lincolnton, Feb. 26, 1861

Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Co. OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER AND SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 24th, 1860. To the Public.

THE ARRANGEMENTS for a line of first class Steam Ships between New York and Wilmington, and from Philadelphia via New York to Wilmington, ed, we are now prepared to say to our old customers, as well as to our new ones who feel willing to give " this, the only purely North Carolina line, a trial, ship

and are prepared to place goods in Raleigh and Charlotte, Morganton, Asheville, and at all intermediate points in such time as will give entire satisfaction without breaking bulk at Goldsboro'. Extra trains will be run in connection with each Steamer.

There will be a Steamer once a week from October lst. Freight through guaranteed lower than any other line, it being in proportion to the length of the Railross

All goods shipped by steamers or sailing vessels, and landed on Company's wharves, forwarded either way free of commissions, wharfage or drayage. The steam ers land all goods on the Company's wharves.

Produce-Wheat, Dried Fruit, Ores, &c., are forwst ded free of all charges but the regular freights, and they are as low as the lowest.

Insurance by steamers only one-half of one per cen Arrangements are made to place goods in Charlotte and all intermediate points, within twenty-four bour after leaving Wilmington, at one and a half first class rates. Goods ordered to be sent forward by Expres Freight Trains will have this dispatch. Goods by Steamers will reach Charlotte and inter

mediate points the fourth day from New York. Distance from Wilmington to Raleigh 45 miles less than by way of Portsmouth Salisbury 26 miles nearer Wilmington S. L. FREMONT, Chief Eng. & Superintendent. Charleston.

March 19, 1861.