North Carolina Whig.

CHARLOTTE:

Tuesday, April 9, 1861.

☞ R. Wakefield, Esq., of Lenoir, has consented to act, and is our authorized agent. He will receive orders for the Whig, blanks or advertisements, and receipt for the same. Any persons subscribing who pay to him within three months will receive the Whig for two dollars.

Fort Sumter.

Fort Sumter is still garrisoned by Federal troops. Rumors in regard to its reinforcement are rife, but we cannot vouch for the truth of them. It is also stated that the President of the Southern Confederacy has ordered that all further supplies are to be cut off from Maj. Anderson. If either of longer be held in suspense in regard to affairs in that quarter.

We have thought for some time, and we still think, that there will be blood shed before this matter is settled. There is a powerful influence being exerted upon the President to induce him to use force towards the seceded States, and there is no telling what the result will be. We know well that neither Lincoln nor his advisers have any love for the South, and consequently we will not be surprised to hear that hostilities have commenced, at any time. In this connection we give the following, from the Charleston Courier, in regard to the preparations which have been making there:

READY.—It is said now that the last mortar is in its place and that the ammunition and supplies are all in our possession, so that every means for the speedy reduction of Fort Sumter may be said to be entirely accomplished. There is no possibility of supplies or reinforcements being thrown in from the sea, for there is not the power in the United States Navy to do it, and of course the reduction of Fort Sumter is only a matter of time.

There is one thing clear, that if the Government resorts to force and a sectional war, there must be a very strong and powerful party at the North opposed to them This party constitutes the commercial cities and monied men and those interested in the industrial pursuits of that section. This division being made at the North, compels the Government, in a issue of force, to rely exclusively upon the Black Republican party for the supply of man and money.—Whereas, on the contrary, the Confederate State will present one united and unbroken front, with no division, but all ready to defend their homes and their altars. In such [illegible] as to the final result. In addition to this, if there be an appeal to force, it will at once throw the Border States of the Southern country against the Black Republican party and the Government. In such a struggle as this, the total overthrow of the Government at Washington is inevitable, and confusion and revolution will be inaugurated in the Northern States, that must end in their entire and final destruction.

North Carolina Planter.

The April number of this valuable agricultural journal has come to hand. The Planter has been recommended by the North Carolina State Agricultural Society, as worthy of the patronage of the agricultural community on account of its intrinsic excellence, and as it is a home journal, it is entitled to the support of the people of the State. It is furnished at $1 00 a year, a price that places it within the reach of all Every man in favor of the South sustaining her own publications and interests, is requested to aid in extending its circulation. Address, Publisher N. C. PLANTER, Raleigh, N. C.

We are under many obligations to the Editor of the Planter for the kind notice in the last number, and acknowledge our indebtedness, but like the Irishman who was overpaid by Sir Walter Scott, we "hope that your riverance may live till we pay you back."

Justice McLean Dead.

Judge McLean, of the United State Supreme Court, died at Cincinnati on Thursday last, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. There are now two vacancies in the Supreme Bench, caused by the death of Judge Daniel, of Virginia, and McLean, of Ohio.

Peterson's Magazine.

Our old friend Peterson has come again, frlephted with choice reading and beautiful engravings. The May number is equal to any of its predecessors. Any of our lady friends desiring a good Magazine, should send for Peterson at once. Price only $2 00.

DEATH OF A MINISTER.—Rev. Adam Gilchrist, for many years the Minister of the Presbyterian Church in Fayetteville N. C died in Florida on Wednesday, 27th ult.—By his direction, his remains were brought to Fayetteville, and there interred on Monday last. The Observer speaks of him as "excellent divine and accomplished gentleman and sholar."

N. C. JOURNAL OF EDUCATION. The March number is received, and is well filled with interesting and instructive matter. It is worthy the support of the friends of Common Schools, and is almost indispensable to Chairmen, Teachers, &c. Price only $1 a year. Address J. D. Campbell, Greensboro', N. C.

Prospect of a Reconstruction.

Will the seceded States ever come back? is a question which is very often asked by those who are still looking forward and "hoping" against hope, for an equitable adjustment of the difficulties by which we are surrounded. We do not think that it requires any particular amount of intelligence to answer this question by a decided and unequivocal No! Men may talk and theorize as they will, about the identity of interest of the two sections of this country, but they can never again unite them together as one people. There is an impassable barrier between them. They are a different people. They are educated differently, their habits are different, and their characters are essentially different. The children of the North are taught daily that slavery is sinful and barbarous, and that slaveholders are not entitled to any of the blessings of the Bible, which are vouched safe to the children of others. By education, by precept, and by example, they have been taught to look upon the people of the South, not as brethren, not as citizens entitled to the same rights and immunities as themselves, but as enemies, and unworthy the respect of civilized men. By these and a thousand other appliances, they have succeeded in raising up a new generation, duration which preceded it. The feeling of hostility to the South has shown itself in the dismemberment of three of the greatest denominations of professing Christians in this country. People who sat under the sound of the same gospel, who worshipped in the same sanctuary, have become hostile to each other, because of this same slavery question; and the wonder is, that the disruption of the country, amidst the revolution which has been going on in the Church, should have been so long delayed. We think it clear, therefore, that the Southern States which have gone out, can have no desire to come back and hold fellowship with men who deny them the right to worship God, so long as they own a slave.

Again, there is nothing that we can see, that would make it desirable for the seceded States to come back, looking at the matter from any point of view. What will they gain? Nothing, absolutely nothing. They have cut loose from the rotten old government to which they were attached, and they have no idea of ever again reuniting with it. President Davis spoke the truth when he said that re-union with the anti-slave States was neither practicable nor desirable. It is not all likely that the States which have seceded will ever have any desire to return to the vomit of Union.

"Up Guards, and at Them"

Are the people of North Carolina doing right in giving aid and comfort to the Northern Government by remaining in it, while her friends and members of the South are struggling to found a Government that will protect all the interests of the slaveholding States? Ought not North Carolina, now, at this moment, be engaged with them in building up, and strengthening the new Confederacy? Is she not doing them and herself too, injustice by remaining where she is? Are not her interests identical with theirs? And whatever fate may betide them, are we not to share in it? Shall we stand with folded arms and permit the last hope of a free Government to be blotted out forever? Heaven, in mercy forbid.

If the Southern Confederacy should fail, which we devoutly hope may never be, would not the blame rest upon those States who refused to come up to its help in its hour of need? Will not part of that responsibility rest upon the shoulders of the people of North Carolina? If it is suffered to go down by the sullenness of those States which are still standing aloof, halting between no opinions, all hope of Southern independence will be banished forever. And the cloud which now overhangs the political horizon, would be but the size of a man's hand in comparison with that which would then settle over our land.

Would that we possessed the power to awake the people of this State from the apathy into which they have fallen. Would that we could portray in letters of living light the dangers which beset them by remaining longer in communion with the heartless and corrupt demagogues of the North. In the name of justice are the people of the South to be beguiled any longer with the cry of Union. Do they intend to shut their eyes and rush headlong into the pit that has been dug for their destruction? We invoke you by the memory of your fathers, by the love of her who bore you, paste ere you take the fatal leap. Be not deceived. The people of the Southern Confederacy are waiting with open arms and willing hearts, hearts that beat responsive to your own, to receive you. Can you, will you refuse to go with them? Freemen of North Carolina, awake! arise! and throw off the yoke of the oppressor. "Up Guards, and at them."

☞ The Washington *States and Union* of the 27th has the following item under the head "Army and Navy:"—

"There is said to be a movement on foot for the reinforcement on a small scale, of Fayetteville Arsenal, North Carolina. A company of soldiers was generally deemed a sufficient garrison for it."

☞ The Zouave Regiment of New Orleans, 030 strong, commanded by Col. Coppens, formerly of the French army, has been accepted and drafted into the regular army of the Southern Confederacy. All are Frenchmen, and a large majority have seen real service in Europe. It is a crack corps.

No Compromise—Still Harping.

The Union saving journals say that the States Rights party "Don't want any Compromise." In one sense, this is true. They want their Rights, and they know that no Compromise can be effected by which they can obtain them. That is the reason, and the only reason, that they do not want any Compromise, and these journals know it. The President of the Southern Confederacy was willing at any and all times to accept the Crittenden Compromise, and so declared; but he was not willing to take anything less. And the State's Rights party are not willing to take any Compromise now, that will not bring back the States that have gone out. No such Compromise as this, will ever be made, and it is therefore worse than idle to talk of it.

It seems to us that some of these intense Union-lovers might live on a *Compromise*. Suppose they try it; it would save a vast deal of provender, and their wives an immense amount of labor. Besides, it would cheapen provisions and give the poor a better chance. They seem to think a Compromise can *settle* everything, why not their stomachs. Let them try it. We prefer a little more substantial food.

Nobody Hurt.

[illegible] borough (N. C.) *Patriot*, is considerably exercised about the speech delivered by Mr. V. C. Barringer, at the Goldsboro' meeting, and quotes Shakspeare on him. He don't seem to like that man, Moses, from South Carolina, either. Calls him a "foreigner," and says a good many other bad things about him. We are sorry for Moses, hope he will survive the attack however. In fact, he don't seem to be very well pleased with anything that was done at Goldsboro'. Well, that isn't so very strange when we come to look at it. The *Patriot* man hasn't found out yet that the Union is already dissolved. He belongs to the "hopeful class." Don't think anything is "going wrong," and is still willing to "watch and wait," and is likely to have a good time of it. Of course he don't like the proceedings of the States Rights men, nobody thought he would. He might have been consulted beforehand, but we suppose he was overlooked. We hope that the slumbers of Mr. Barringer nor Mr. Moses will be disturbed by dreams of the *Patriot* man's displeasure. He don't mean any harm by it; says he don't; and we believe him. We cordially invite our cotemporary to be present with us on the 20th of May, in order that he may get his eyes opened. We have a little Secession "oil," up here in Charlotte, that has a wonderful effect upon the internal as well as external "vision." If he will come up, and don't go home —— "a better and a wiser man," then there is no use in talking any more.

Union Men of the North.

We ask the attention of Southern Union men to the views expressed and entertained by the Union-savers at the North, and ask them if it is not high time they had out loose from such company:

I hate slavery as much as any Abolitionist.—*Abraham Lincoln.*

John Brown was right.—*J. A. Andrews, Gov. of Massachusetts.*

The Republican party stands on the ground of the Higher Law.—*Wm. H. Seward.*

I tell you, fellow citizens, the Harper's Ferry outbreak was the legitimate consequence of the teachings of the Republican party!—*Senator Wilson.*

John Brown, dead, will live in millions of hearts. It will be easier to die in a good cause, even on the gallows since John Brown has hallowed that mode of exit. Let us be reverently grateful for the privilege of living in a world rendered noble by the daring of heroes, among whom, let none doubt, history will accord an honorable niche to old John Brown.—*Horace Greeley.*

A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe that this Government cannot endure permanently, half slave and half free.—*Abraham Lincoln.*

This *pretended* Union is all meretricious. There is not a business man anywhere, who, if he had such a partner as the South, would hesitate to kick him out at once.—*Benjamin F. Wade.*

I have no doubt but the free and slave States ought to be separated. The Union is not worth supporting.—*Horace Greeley.*

Rather than tolerate slavery as it now exists, let the Union be dissolved at once.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

If we [the Republicans,] fail at the ballot-box, we will drive slavery back, sword in hand.—*James Watson Webb.*

Such, citizens of North Carolina, are the sentiments of the men who now pretend to be in favor of the Union, and who now control the Republican party. Are you willing to abide longer in a Union controlled my men holding such sentiments as these?

☞ The "Peace Resolutions" have been rejected by Virginia Convention by 110 to 4. Who will say that Virginia could regard these things as satisfactory. Who will say that these resolutions were not a failure.

☞ The Washington *Dispatch* announces that small pox, or the disease which some doctors thought small pox, and others did not, has disappeared. All the cases have recovered, and though many were frightened, nobody was badly hurt.

VACANT JUDGESHIP.—The President sent no nomination into the Senate of a Judge of the Supreme Court, and the vacancy will therefore remain unfilled.

Signs of Peace.

For fear that our intense Union cotemporaries do not keep their readers posted up as well as they might in regard to the signs of "Peace," we hope they will, at their earliest convenience, lay the following "cheering signs" before them. The Apostle Beecher, rather intimates that there will have to be a little Southern blood shed, but as that is to purify the Union, we suppose the Union-savers will have no objection to that; *Provided*, however, they don't lose any of their own.

"Mr. CHASE, the Abolition Secretary of the Treasury, according to the Washington despatches, opposed the evacuation of Fort Sumpter, and openly declared for CIVIL WAR, as preferable to "an infraction of the integrity of the Republican party."

The leading U. S. Senator among the North-Western Republicans, the "Hon." ZACHARIAH CHANDLER, of Michigan, a few days previous to the adjournment of the Congress just ended, wrote as follows:

"Some of the manufacturing States think that A FIGHT would be *useful*. Without a *little BLOOD-LETTING, this Union will not, in my estimation, be worth a rush.*"

Following up the war cry of a great portion of the Republican press, (for a war as preferable to yielding the [illegible] of foregoing the enforcement of the U. S. laws in the seceded States) the political spouter and preacher, HENRY WARD BEECHER, a guiding light in the Republican camp, says:

"God is going to raise up *martyrs* in the South. *There is to be* SHEDDING OF BLOOD! Without *shedding of blood* there is never any *remission of sins!* And were there ever such sins to be remitted as those of which the South are guilty? It was through THE BLOOD of the martyrs that were raised up at Bunker Hill, Lexington, Concord and Yorktown, that we gained the liberty we now enjoy."

This is in keeping with the tone of the abolitionized Republicans and their newspaper presses. They want "a little BLOOD LETTING;" they desire a war between the North and the South. In proof of this, we quote from their leading journal, as follows:

"Assuming that we shall neither acknowledge the Black Republic, nor submit to the demands of its allies, [the Border States,] we cannot *too urgently appeal to the Administration to prepare* TO MEET FORCE WITH FORCE.—*N. Y. Tribune, March* 16, 1861.

Again:—

"The United States have sufficient power to re-inforce the fort [Sumter] and destroy the batteries opposed to it, and it is no good public reason for not exerting THAT POWER THAT BLOOD WOULD FLOW AND CIVIL WAR RESULT.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

And here is a very "consoling" and exceedingly "peaceful" extract from a speech of JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS, the recently appointed Consul General to the British Provinces:

"I look forward to the day when there shall be a servile insurrection in the South; when the black man, *armed with British bayonets and led on by British officers*, shall assert his freedom, and wage a war of extermination against his master; when the torch of the incendiary shall light up the towns and cities of the South, and blot out the last vestage of slavery. And though I may not mock at their calamity, nor laugh when their fear cometh, yet I will hail it as the dawn of a political millenium."

Is it not strange that in the face of all this, and a thousand other proofs of the aims and intentions of the Republican party, that there can still be found men in this State who are willing to remain in the Union with them!

☞ It has now become a fixed fact, says the Charleston Mercury, that the cotton crop of 1860—61 will be nearly a million bales short, and that all the additions that may be made by the influence of the Bears to the receipts, cannot carry up the crop to four millions of bales. Galveston acknowledges that she will be 50,000 bales short; Montgomery, 40,000 bales; Columbus, 40,000 bales. The total deficiency at the sea ports, including the overland cotton from Memphis, which is now put into the New Orleans receipts, is near 700,000 bales, and the weekly receipts will, it is said, increase the deficiency. Prices have advanced since these facts have been known, and it is said that many very laughby and apologetic letters have been written here by shrewd European houses abroad, acknowledging that they have been in error in estimating the crop, and imputing the blame to the political estate of affairs amongst the Cotton States.

The Cause of Secession Gaining Ground in the Valley.

The Valley Star, published at Lexington, and the home organ of Governor Letcher, has up to the last issue been uncompromisingly for the Union. On the 28th it says:

"We propose henceforth to devote the Star to the interests of our native and beloved State. We have waited until waiting ceases to be virtue. The Old Dominion has done all that honor will allow to preserve the old Union. Everthing has failed and the question now is, shall we unite with the prosperous South or shall we starve with the Northern Black Republicans.

We learn from several sources that the change of sentiment throughout the whole Valley of Virginia is so great that if the election were to take place now not a single submissionist could be elected.

☞ Stephen D. Pool, Esq., of Beaufort Carteret county, who has been reported as having received the appointment of Collector of the Customs at Newbern N. C., is out in a card to the Progress, stating that up to the present time he has neither applied for that or any other office in the gift of the President or his Cabinet officers. He does not know that the appointment has been made, or how it came to be made, but should he receive official information of the fact, he will decline it.

FOR THE N. C. WHIG.

MRS. EDITRESS:—I recently read in the N. C. Whig, of the 26th inst., the following communication:

"Give me the control of the Church, and I will reform the world and govern it."

The gentleman's proposition is so vague and indefinite that it is difficult, indeed, I may say, almost impossible to arrive at what he intended to be considered its true meaning. Its proper construction must, in a great measure, depend upon the force of the emphasis which he attaches to the definite article, *the*. If then he attributes more than ordinary importance to *the* in his sentence, by the expression "the Church," he must refer either to the Puseyite branch of the Episcopal Church, the members of which call it emphatically, "The only true Church of Christ upon earth," or to the Catholic Church, whose ruler, the Pope, claims for her, supreme power and authority, both in the affairs of Church and State, and has therefore always been endeavoring to establish, by every means in his hands, not withholding, if necessary, fire and sword, a heirarchy over the civilized world. Garabaldi can tell how signally the Pope, who claims to be the vicegerant of God upon earth, has failed to accomplish his tyrannical purposes of subjugation that nation, even in so small a country as Italy. Your contributor has probably suffered the fact to escape his notice, that through the control of the Church, no matter whether Catholic or Protestant, he could not govern the United States of America, or the Southern Confederacy, since the Constitutions of these governments expressly prohibit the union of Church and State; and that in order to attempt the accomplishment of his purpose of governing the world, he must in the first place expatriate himself. But he seems to have lost sight of the idea that even if he should be so successful as to get entire control of the "Church militant upon earth," which, as he says, will enable him "to reform the world and govern it," he would, then, be very far from doing God service, for the blessed Savior, while on his mission of love and mercy to our lost and ruined world, said: "My kingdom is not of this world." Archimides, a Greek philosopher, once said: "*Dos pou sto, kai ton kosmon kinesso,*" which translated into English, signifies, "Give me a place on which I can stand, and I will move the world." Your contributor proposes to use "the Church," as the great moral lever by which "he will reform the world and govern it;" but your contributor would probably have as much difficulty in gaining a stand-point, as did the ancient Greek philosopher. In all ages of the world, there have been men who have been ambitious with regard to power and distinction in the sight of their fellow men. It is related of Alexander the Great, that in early manhood, after he returned from a successful military expedition, he consulted the Oracle with regard to the means necessary to be used in order to obtain the victory over the world, when he received the following response: "*Argueoxe, logchisi mainon, kai krateseis kosmou,*" which, rendered into English, means: "Fight with silver weapons, and you will conquer the world." Alexander used the treasures of the civilized world, conquered it, and "sighed," (at the early age of twenty-three years,) "that he had no more worlds to conquer." I have introduced this quotation merely to remind your contributor, that money is the mightiest lever that can be used to subdue, and govern, if not to conquer the world. I will conclude with the following lines addressed to your correspondent:

Speak not thus, for souls far,
Making strife should work to save a star,
Than we should recklessly ignore
All war sins and place here.
Time, we entreat time, tell us this no more,
While we are on Time's rugged shore;
Because the affairs of Church and State,
Should be distinct and separate,
For these union must always be
Incompatible with genuine liberty.

VIATOR.

[FOR THE N. C. WHIG.]

MRS. HOLTON:—I think "Hamilton" is behind the times. Peace to all men is my motto. I have read the history of the Reformation. I thought if others could answer the question, they might see how there would be a chance for me to come in. I have just finished reading a book entitled "Primitive Piety Revived, a premium essay by Rev. Henry C. Fish. Hear what he says: "When love for the world shall burn in each heart; prayer for the world ascend from each lip; bounty for the world drop from each hand; the message of mercy gush from every tongue; then, O then, shall linger no longer the salvation of a ruined race." And he says for the introduction of such a state of things, the responsibility of Ministers is great indeed. And the author of this book gives an inkling of how this might be brought about. I hope you will get the book and read for yourself, and read your Bible and study it. Mr. Fish asks "How shall the moral force of the entire membership of the Churches be called forth and brought to bear most effectively upon the advancement of the Redeemers kingdom?" My own opinion of the duty and obligations of church membership is something like this: That when an individual asks for church membership, that it is his duty to produce evidence to the world that he is what he pretends to be. All that I desire at this time, is to know how to judge between those who are sincere and those who are not. I want a rule from which I can calculate with certainty. If these men who profess to be christians are not sincere, they are the worst of men.

ABNER MONTEITH.

☞ We learn from gentlemen from different parts of the State with whom we have conversed within the last few days, that there is a reaction, a great reaction, a manifest change in the public sentiment in many parts of the State since 28th Feb.; in fact this change extends to all parts from which we have heard, except, perhaps, Edgecombe, Duplin, and some other counties where there could be little change expected, all being nearly one way. The would be dictators are afraid of the popular movement. They are disappointed that they can find so little to howl against in the plan of procedure adopted at Goldsboro'.

Onward is the word, unawed by any foolish outcry or wiley insinuation of the demagogues who seek to be dictators while they cry out against the friends of Southern Rights as oligarchs.—*Wilmington Journal.*

Glorious News from New Mexico and Arizona.

The annexed is highly important news and it will be read with pleasure by every friend of Southern Rights and Southern union. It will not be relished by the *N. Y. Tribune, Standard, Banner*, and similar journals:

From the St. Louis Republican, April 2.

SECESSION IN NEW MEXICO.

GOVERNOR BENCHER HEADS IT—FORT MARCY IN POSSESSION OF THE REVOLUTIONISTS.

Los Vegas, New Mexico, March 12.

The stage arrived here this morning from Senate Fe, en route for the States, and as it was about leaving here on its way in, an express arrived from Col. Fauntleroy, commanding this military department to the Commandant at Fort Union, ordering this officer to prepare for defense. On yesterday morning, about half past 11 o'clock, the people of the capital (Santa Fe), Americans and Mexicans, en masse, seeming to have sprung up like "Cadmusmen," well armed, and in great numbers, at once seized, and now hold, Fort Marcy. Col. F. declined to surrender the Fort, as was expected, and while in the act of remonstrating with and while in the act of remonstrating with the populace, the citizen soldiery rushed upon the works, and in ten minutes they were taken possession of.

Governor Rencher was the prime mover of these proceedings, and he now has charge of all the millitary equipments and public property. Everybody is surprised at this well concerned and efficient *coup d'armes*. [illegible] and practically affiliated with Texas and the South, and the United States is suddenly ignored our allegiance changed.

Arizona also absolve her allegiance on the 16th inst.

☞ We clipped the following from an exchange some days ago. The Union papers are making a terrible fuss over it, so we give it for what it is worth:

Recruits Wanted.

The Memphis Tennessee Appeal says handbills, of which the following is a copy, have been posted up in that city:

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

Able bodied Tennesseeans can get employment at $8 per month, with jerked beef and crackers, in the ARMY OF COERCION, TO FORCE their Southern brethren into Submission. None but Loyal Citizens to my Government and the UNION need apply. All good friends to the Union will not wait to be drafted for service in the government.

☞ For further information, apply to my beloved friends and AIDS, andy johnson and emerson etheridge.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
Com. in Chief U. S. Army.

Washington, D. C., March 4, 1861.

POSTMASTERS and other officials are directed to post up these bills in some conspicuous place where they can be read.

A Slave Confederacy.

The ample experience of the last forty years justifies the conclusion that if the South would build up a homogeneous republic, where the blessings not only of civil liberty, but of peace, security, harmony and prosperity, may be secured to future generations, she should effectually guard against political reunion with non-slaveholding States. A difference of institutions that enters into the very core of society and domestic life, is, to say the least, inimical to that quiet and mental satisfaction which enable a people to turn their attention to the development of their resources instead of wrangling continually on the subject of politics. This continument has been the theatre of sickening disputes and broils for half a century. It is high time that this state of things should cease. If our method of government is superior to the monarchy which prevails in Europe, we should now practically vindicate it, beyond all controversy, in the eyes of the world. We cannot do so without quiet and calmness in the politics of the country. The old United States were a nation of quarrels.—The North and the South could not live together—they should part and part forever.

Mr. Rhett, fully perceiving this, has laid the ordinance which we give below, before our State Convention. Whether it meets the case in the best possible manner, we cannot say. We suppose no one can.—At any rate it indicates one of the gravest of all topics that now appeal to the profoundest thoughts and purest patriotism of the Southern Statesman. The ordinance was referred to the committee on Constitution, and will be considered, doubtless, in secret session:

Whereas, experience has proved that slaveholding and non slaveholding States cannot live in peace under the same government

We, the people of the State of South Carolina in Convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, That should any State hereafter be admitted into the Confederate States, which, by its Constitution, does not tolerate slavery within its limits, and provide for its protection, the Governor of the State of South Carolina is hereby ordered, forthwith to summon by proclamation the people of the State of South Carolina to assemble in Convention, and he shall issue writs of election to determine the time and place of holding the same, and the time and place of the assembling of said Convention, conforming as far as they are applicable to the provisions of act of the Legislature, whereby this Convention was called.

☞ We learn that Dr Ramsey, of North Carolina, at a recent Union meeting, in Salisbury, declared that he "would rather be ruled by Black Republicans of North, than the Red Republicans of the South. That the South was ruled by King Cotton, and he was opposed to all Kings. That if an army from the North should attempt to pass through North Carolina to coerce the South, he would be in favor of allowing them to pass, and let the South Carolinians do their own fighting."

We do not doubt that men who are Unionists under Lincoln have little sympathy with the spirit of Southern resistance, but they are not likely to prove much of an obstacle to an army marching either North or South.

SECESSION AT THE NORTH.—A letter from New York declares that the most conclusive proof can be produced that a powerful and numerous revolutionary organization is in existence in that city, the object of which is to separate the city and port of New York from the Union and from the State, in order to make it a free and independent port. A printer programme is in circulation, containing four thousand names already in favor of the project.

Soldiers in Peace—Citizens in War.

Northern pluck fully tested—a Northern village thrown into intense excitement.—If our Northern neighbors of the old Confederacy could demonstrate their courage by the threats which the Black Republicans are continually venting against us poor Southern 'rebels' and 'traitors' then, indeed, would the world be compelled to recognize them as amongst the most valiant men of the age. But, they are not the men to face danger when it actually occurs—they fight well on paper, but they certainly don't like to smell gunpowder, nor to face Southern steel and bullets.

In the village of C——, in New Jersey, not a hundred miles from New York, in the nest of Republicans of the Greeley stripe, who have almost split their throats in denouncing the Southern treason, and in declaring their intention to aid Mr. Lincoln in 'enforcing the laws, and retaking all the Southern Forts.' On the day of Mr. Lincoln's inauguration they became very jubilant, and were blasting their predictions, in Greeley, that in thirty days the Southern rebels would be brought to their senses, and would be compelled to beg on their knees for quarters, and they were ready at any time to go and help whip the unruly Southern rascals.

A good Democrat, who sympathises very strongly with the South, concluded he would play a little trick upon those valiant Republicans and put their courage to the test. Early one morning a strange individual was seen going through the streets of the village, who served notices on each and all the male citizens subject to military duty. The notice ran as follows:

"TRENTON, N. J., March 9, 1861.

"SIR—You are hereby notified to hold yourself in readiness (subject to draft) to enroll yourself in the New Jersey Militia, to be called out in three days' notice. If you have any lawful excuse, report immediately to the Quartermaster General, Mr. A. Arnold, Trenton, N. J.

"By order of the Governor
"J. C. VEZEY, Secretary."

Never was such consternation produced in any place as was witnessed in said village, upon the circulation of these citations. If rumor is to be credited, in less than an hour there was hardly a well man in the place. One had the piles—another the rheumatism—the third the neuralgia—the fourth the spleen—and one poor fellow discovered that he had the *spine* in his back. A noted bar keeper, who was paying his addresses to a young lady, much his junior, and who always asserted that he was not yet forty, was suddenly made bald, by the removal of his wig; his huge black whiskers disappeared, and he discovered that he had made a mistake of ten years in computing his age. The physicians had numerous applications for certificates of disability, some of which could not be granted. One very rabid abolitionist, who could not frame any excuse, went home, and taking up his baby, caressed it very tenderly and poured out his grief in a copious flood of tears, because he feared he would be drafted to go and fight against the "secession devils" down South—wished all the niggers were back in Africa, or that "Ole Abe" would let the South go—wasn't worth a curse anyhow!

To the great mortification of the Republicans, the hoax was discovered, but not until they had full opportunity to show the "white feathers." Our democratic friend, of course, received a summons, but failed to pluck, as he is, he was ready to go and stand a draft, to shoulder his musket at any moment. The richest part of the story remains to be told; Quarter-master G. A. Arnold, turned out to be a cotonto nam, in Trenton, and Mr. J. C. Vezey proved to be a myth. Mr. Arnold, to his great surprise, received several official communications, in his new character as Quarter-master for the State of New Jersey, covering certificates signed by leading physicians, assuring him that our very loyal Republicans, who had been very anxious to see the South whipped, were labouring under such physical disabilities, that they could not take part in the patriotic effort to 'enforce the laws' and establish the fact, that *'we have a government.'* They received with great satisfaction the news that Fort Sumter is to be evacuated. They breathe much freer, and think, after all, a peace policy is the best, as it would hardly pay expenses to subdue the Southern traitors. Hurrah for Northern pluck! Does not the South tremble in view of her danger from these valorous champions of the Northern Confederacy? We may be whipped some day, perhaps, but not by such specimens of humanity.—*Field and Fireside.*

A Pennsylvania Secessionist.

A gentleman of this place has just exhibited to us a letter received by him from a prominent merchant in Philadelphia, and from which we have been permitted to make the following extract:

"All the money I get comes from the South. Those infamous scoundrels in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois don't pay up, and I should not wonder if my politics had not something to do with it. I am a flat footed, straight up and down secessionist. The South has too long borne Northern insolence. I am a Virginian by birth and education, but a South Carolinian in politics. North Carolina Whiggery don't suit me, although I am an old line Whig.—A residence here of twenty years has convinced me that I must either affiliate with Black Republicanism, or turn Loco-foco.—I have turned. Between us I think I have lost an old customer from N. C., just by telling him I was for secession; let him rip.

"I have a strong notion to attend your Convention at Charlotte on the 20th of May next, and give your people a talk. Were I to tell you all the wrongs the South suffers, of which you know nothing, you would be astonished. I am glad to hear from our mutual friend ——— that so many of my old acquaintances are for secession—good again, hurrah! the old North State will come right side up soon."—*Wes. Sentinel.*

FAMINE.—The famine in India is desolating the North-western Provinces for a thousand miles in extent. Bombay papers to the 12th of February contain the following:

"Horrible accounts reach us from the North western Provinces of human beings dying at the rate of 400 or 500 a day; while the desolation is not even limited to the vast expanse of country from Lucknow to Lahore; for tales are now told equally appalling of the extremities to which the population of the native State of Travancore, in the South of India, are reduced by the drought, which has caused all the fruits of the earth to wither. According to a Cochin newspaper, mothers in Travancore are selling their children as slaves, for 6d. each, that they may have wherewith to purchase bread, if only for a single day."