North Carolina Whig.

CHARLOTTE:

Tuesday, April 23 1861.

EDWD. R. WEAKFIELD, Esq., of Lenoir, has consented to act, and is our authorized agent. He will receive orders for the Weekly Whig at advertisement, and receipt for the same. Any persons now taking who pay to him within three months will receive the Whig for two dollars.

CHARLOTTE, April 17, 1861

In order to make the necessary preparation for the Mass Convention of the friends of Southern Rights to be held in this place on the 20th, 21st and 22d May proximo, a meeting of the citizens of the county was held in the Court House on Saturday the 13 inst, by which she undersigned were appointed a Committee of Invitation. We deem it proper to publish this card in order to inform our friends in the State of North Carolina, that as the object of the Convention is to counsel for the future welfare of the State, no special invitations will be given to our citizens, but all may be assured of a cordial welcome, and is add that it is expected that the Convention will organize on the night of Monday the 20th and continue in session through Tuesday and Wednesday succeeding.

The importance of prompt and decisive action on the part of our State now being apparent to every citizen, we take the occasion to express the hope that its apprehension will be manifested by the presence of our fellow citizens.

J. A. YOUNG
H. L. ALEXANDER
J. WALKER,
S. J. LOWRIE,
W. J. YATES,
Committee.

The papers of the State please copy.

The Past, Present and Future.

Our readers will learn from our news columns that our country is shortly to be converted into an arena of civil war. Already the first scenes of the dreadful drama have been enacted. That infernal spirit of fanaticism, which is the legitimate off-spring of Puritanism and which is never satisfied with less than the possession of absolute power but to abuse it, by perverting the forms of the Federal Constitution and the laws enacted under it, has invaded and taken possession of the Government, and levelled all the batteries of the Constitution against the rights of the South, and proclaims to her people their inequality in the Union, and the silence of their counsels forever more in the administration of the Government. The Constitution of our fathers was a compromise of all sectionalities. It recognizes their perfect equality in regard to them, and declares that its counsels shall never be infected with hostility against any of them, and withholds the exercise of its powers for any such purpose. But Black Republicanism, by the election of Lincoln, reverses and overturns that geographical predominance which the Constitution was ordained to present, and thus overturns all the Compromises which that instrument had pledged its powers to our people to preserve. The people of the Southern States therefore justly considered the election and installation of President Lincoln a sectional usurpation intended to effect their total subjugation, and the utter destruction of their equality in the Union. Their repudiation of such a usurpation is tyranny, whether it be assumed by constitutional monarchs, or constitutional majorities. Its history is recent, fresh, plain and easily understood.—The spirit of innovation upon the Constitution, which only a few months ago announced the doctrine, that two contiguous political incongruities could not exist under one government, and that the irrepressible conflict between free and slave labor would soon result in universal slavery or universal freedom in all the States, but meaning that the latter should prevail has been theoretically sustained by Lincoln's Inaugural, and attempted to be practically demonstrated by every act of his administration.

This is briefly the history of our present political troubles, and we defy the successful contradiction of its correctness from any quarter, or by any hand. Is there, then, any man now in North Carolina so mean too he will not be free? Will he stand tamely by and see his country ruined, his rights trodden in the dust, his property destroyed, his wife and children made the victims of a merciless soldiery, and he himself a slave to a Government whose very nostrils are only opened to breath on him the breath of pestilence and death? To such, and to all such, the Montgomery Government offers a full and complete restoration of lost rights, and pledges a cordial embrace of mutual confidence between the Government and its citizens, a Canaan, where the common rise and fall of mutual confidence and reciprocal interests will shelter us forever from the blasting effects of the irrepressible conflict.

And now to the North let us say, stay your irrepressible conflict with fire and sword, until you have deprecated Jehovah, crucified our honor, devastated our fields, laid waste our towns, and dragged our land in fratricidal blood, and still your objects is accomplished. This can only be bought at the price of our total annihilation. But you will reap as the reward of your unholy war a bitterness of sympathy with you, which nothing will for a time, at least, obliterate from our memories.

The Address of Miss Sadler.

We take pleasure in laying before our readers the address delivered by Miss Sadler, on Thursday afternoon last, on presenting the Flag to the HORNETS NEST RIFLE COMPANY. The address is every way worthy the occasion, and reflects great credit upon Miss Sadler.

TO THE HORNETS NEST RIFLE COMPANY.

We in the name of the ladies of Charlotte present you this flag. It is to assure you, of the deep interest we feel, in the glorious cause in which you are enlisted.

You are honored as being among the first called by our Governor to maintain the honor of the State, and defend those rights, maintained by our forefathers, on the 20th of May, 1775. We hail you with joy, proud that the chivalry which distinguished the heroes of old Mecklenburg in days gone by, still animates her gallant sons. They are ready as were these then, to buckle on their armour in defence of liberty, life, and property.

In view of the solemn events passing before us, the presentation of this flag, is no holiday pastime. Momentous event loom up in the distance, which are to decide the destinies of our beloved State, either uniting us with our Southern Sister States, whose interests are inseparable from our own, or chain us to those who would deprive us of equal rights, purchased by the blood and treasure of our forefathers, in our common country.

In the antagonism now existing between the two great sections of our country, the colors of the flag which you bear indicate to which of these contending factions we should affiliate. The single star is emblematic of the Sovereign Independence which North Carolina resumes to herself, whenever the honor and safety of the State require it.

The mission which you now undertake is an evidence the time has arrived, and now, we bid you—God Speed. To the Hornets Nest Riflemen the ladies of Charlotte entrust this Banner. No man among you can separate himself from the memories which surround us, nurtured in the cradle of Liberty. How high those hands shall bear this Banner, aloft, above the chances of war. How well its honor shall be vindicated! How proudly and wide its stripes shall wave!—the future is written in the past. Inspired by the spirit of those whose self-sacrificing patriotism and devotion to liberty placed them foremost in the ranks of resistance, and engraved their names first in the history of our State, and highest in the temple of fame, we have nothing to blush for, but everything to cherish in the early history of our country. Nobly did she vindicate her rights to Independence, firmly did she move forward in the cause of Liberty, and now will she delay in her might to battle for it. Vigilant in preparing for difficulties, firm in resisting oppression, and brave in defending our rights—the Hornets Nest Riflemen stand prepared for every emergency.

The prayers, the hopes, the heart, of our ladies go with you, we feel that success will crown our Banner. We have no room for fears. To God and our country we devote you.

Virginia with the South.

It is a pleasing consolation to our patriotic vanity, as well as a perfect justification of our present position in relation to Southern Rights, that in assuming it we have been a little in advance of our native State, Virginia, whose destiny is now identified with that of her Southern Sister States, by her recent ordinance of secession. This will secure the co operation of all the slave States, and thus place the South upon a basis of entire independence of her enemies, upon whom she can turn the shafts of the irrepressible conflict with an effect, the parallel of which cannot be found in the annals of civil warfare. North Carolina is already as good as out of the Union, and it only requires the formal passage of an ordinance of secession to place her in that attitude of independent sovereignty, which her own patriotism and self respect ought months ago to have accomplished for her. Tennessee, Missouri, Kentucky and Maryland will as certainly follow, as day follows night, and then braced with the armour of a just cause, and sustained by the approval of a righteous God, we may calmly old defiance to the united world fighting against us without fear.

U. S. MINT.

The U. S. Branch Mint, located in this city, was seized on Saturday the 20th inst, by Col. J. Y. Bryce and the Military, acting under orders from Gov. Jno. W. Ellis. This is another step towards the independence of the South; all hail the movement on the part of North Carolina! What say you Union men of Mecklenburg. The following is from the Carolinian:

CHARLOTTE, N. C., April 20

The Branch Mint at Charlotte was taken possession of this morning by Col. J. Y. Bryce and the military, acting under orders from Gov. Ellis. No resistance was offered, nor the slightest disturbance made.

Several military companies are awaiting marching orders. The people everywhere are rallying in defence of the rights of the South.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—Godey for May has been received. This is the most interesting and useful publication of the kind in the country. The present number contains eleven engravings and many useful reading matter, especially to ladies. Published in Philadelphia, at $3 per annum.

☞ We take from the *Daily Bulletin* a notice to be found in an open letter.

(FOR THE N. C. WHIG)

PUBLIC MEETING.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., April 17, 1861.

At a meeting of the citizens of Mecklenburg, held at the Court House this day,

On motion of Wm. Johnston, Esq., Wm. R. Myers, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Thos. D. Gillespie, Esq., was requested to act as Secretary.

The meeting being organized the Chairman, in a few pertinent remarks, stated the object of the meeting, and introduced a Letter from His Excellency, Gov. Ellis, calling for Volunteers for service.

Wm. Johnston, Esq., being called on spoke upon the present state of affairs, giving a succinct review of the engagements in Charleston, and clearly pointed out the duty of the citizens of Mecklenburg, the cradle of liberty, and concluded by offering the following Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That all the good citizens of the county be requested to meet at the Courthouse at 10 o'clock on Wednesday next and that the magistrates of the county and the military are particularly requested to attend for the purpose of transacting public business of importance in view of the present state of the country.

Resolved, That the county of Mecklenburg will support a company or companies of Volunteers as may now be or hereafter required by the Governor.

On motion, the proceedings were ordered to be published in the papers of the city.

On motion the meeting adjourned to meet again at 10, A. M., on Monday next.

WM. R. MYERS, *Ch'n.*

T. D. GILLESPIE, *Sec'y.*

(FOR THE N. C. WHIG.)

MEETING IN LINCOLNTON.

LINCOLNTON, April 15.

MR. EDITOR:—The news by this day's mail put in motion among our citizens a general rejoicing, which increased through the day to a free will jubilee at night—made manifest by a general illumination of the town, Bonfires made of tar barrels and other demonstrations of joy. Notwithstanding rain poured down in torrents, the assemblage was large, and among the number were many patriotic citizens from the country. The ladies, too, were conspicuous in making merry the occasion. Several gentlemen were called upon who responded with eloquence to the call. The Lincolnton Brass Band regaled the company with "Dixie Land" in a strain of soul stirring pathos such as could only inspire the true Southern flutter. A call was made to assemble in the Court House where on motion, A. W. Abernethy, Esq., was called to the Chair and B. H. Sumner and J. Stowe, Esqs., were appointed Secretaries.—The object being explained by Gen. W. J. Hoke, where on motion; a Committee of three was appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the feelings of the people of Lincolnton in behalf of South Carolina and Southern Rights.

That Committee after a short consultation reported the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, The success of South Carolina forces in driving the hireling soldiers of the Black Republican President from Fort Sumter, merits our warmest approbation, and we the citizens of Lincolnton and vicinity take the first occasion to express our views and feelings. Therefore,

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Lincolnton and vicinity, offer to South Carolina our congratulations, and rejoice with her in the success of her brave men in raising Fort Sumter from the hands of Black Republicans placing it where it properly belongs.

Resolved, We declare unanimously in favor of the Southern Confederacy and hold ourselves ready to give them all the aid in our power.

On motion, the Lincoln *Star* and papers of Charlotte were requested to publish these proceedings.

On motion, the Secretaries were requested to send a copy to the Governor of South Carolina.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

A. W. ABERNETHY, *Ch'n*

B. H. SUMNER, J. STOWE, } *Secretaries.*

THE SOUTH CAROLINA CENTRAL.—The Commissioners informs us that $75,000,00 worth of Stock was taken in the Central Railroad at this point, during the ten days wherein the books were required to be kept open. The stirring intelligence from Charleston, coming with the orders to the Lancaster Greys to march, operated against the work of getting subscriptions.—Under other circumstances, $100,000, the amount we predicted last week, would have been taken in the first ten days. A majority of the larger subscribers reduced their original amounts to one half, with the understanding that the balance of their pledges will be redeemed when times become more settled.

The Sumter Watchman of last week says: "We learn from the Commissioners at this place that the subscribers of July last, are now ratifying their subscriptions, and, in some instances doubling them. No fears are felt for the securement of the Charter and the building of the Road. The Company will, no doubt, soon be organized, and the work upon the road actually commenced.—*Lancaster Ledger.*

SAD OCCURRENCE.—A fatal occurrence recently took place in Lenoir county, near Kinston. A man by the name of William Loyd, while at a log rolling, at the residence of John Smith, became intoxicated, and started home, carrying a torch light. In some way his clothes became ignited, no person being near at the time, the unfortunate man was burnt in a shocking manner. He was soon afterwards conveyed to the poor house, where he lingered a short time and expired in great agony. He leaves a wife and five children in reduced circumstances. Death is the result of using ardent spirits too freely.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE.—Arthur for May has been received. And as usual is filled with a rich variety of interesting matter. Published in Philadelphia, at $2 per annum.

[FOR THE N. C. WHIG]

STATESVILLE, N. C. April 1861.

MRS. EDITRESS:—On the morning of the 11th inst, your correspondent left Charlotte in the four o'clock train, intending to spend a few days on a visit to his native County, Iredell. Nothing interesting occurred before the train of cars arrived in Salisbury. The intelligent traveller beholds with sensations of the deepest regret, the dilapidated ruins of some splendid temple, and he cannot repress melancholy thoughts and reflection, which frequently induce him thus to soliloquize: This is the way of all the earth. All things of a temporal nature must eventually fail, and vanish away like the mists of morning before a dazzling sun. Truth alone is eternal. Truth must ultimately prevail—must finally triumh, when all terrestrial objects shall be covered by the waves of oblivion, and, "like the baseless fabric of a vision, leave not a wreck behind." With feelings similar to those which have just been described, your correspondent beheld the demolished walls of that once spacious and beautiful hotel, "The Verandah," which was the property of that intelligent, active and enterprising citizen, John I. Shaver, Esq and is had been leased and was occupied by that "prince of landlords," Mr. Benjamin, who dispensed the abundant, rich, and well seasoned provisions of his house in such liberal profusion, as rendered them doubly acceptable to his grateful guests. The following lines of the poet were ever signally and triumphantly verified by Mr. Benjamin:

"He takes groaned under luscious store of food;
And all was more than hospitably good."

Many a weary traveler is now daily hurried along, under the high pressure of steam, by that locality, where now only a heap of rubbish, in common ruin blent, remains; and who, if he be alive to human sympathy, indulges in many a day dream of savory viands, once, but, now, no longer, there distributed. But we are now truly gratified to have it in our power to say to the formerly numerous guests of the hotel, "*revenons cons a moutons*," which, when freely translated into English, signifies, "return to your former princely fare;" for I have just been informed that John I. Shaver, the former wealthy and generous proprietor of the once beautiful, but now demolished building, intends speedily to reconstruct upon its ruins, a hotel of far greater extent and magnificence. The train of cars left Salisbury for Statesville at forty five minutes after eight o'clock. After the train, under the high pressure system of steam, had commenced flying as if it were "a thing of life," upon the wings of the wind, I recognised among other "*companions de voyage*," Mrs. Wren and her family who informed me that she was on her way to Asheville, in Buncombe County, N. C., to take charge of "The Buck Tavern," under the auspices of its proprietor, Mr. Smith. Under the management of such caterers as Mrs. Wren and Mr. Bejamin, we may safely assert, without the slighest disparagement to others of the same craft, that the travelling public in Western North Carolina, "will be well cared for."

Your correspondent arrived at "The Simonton House," in Statesville, at about 10:45, a. m., where he partook of a bounteous and well prepared dinner, which was furnished for his grateful guests by the new landlord, Mr. Davidson, formerly of Randolph Co., N. C., in true "apple pie order." It is a sufficient recommendation of this Hotel, to say, that, so long as it shall continue to be under the management of its present diligent and energetic proprietor, he who dines here once, will be sure to call and dine again. Association of ideas, in this connection, forcibly reminds me of the following quaint lines by an old poet:

"Life is like an inn. Some breakfast and away;
While others still for dinner stay:
Those who go the soonest, have the least to pay."

The Concord Female College, which is romantically located in this village, is in a flourishing condition, under the care and supervision of the Rev. Mr. Mellen, in whose character are so happily blended all the mild graces of the Christian gentleman, and the decision and firmness of the conscientious and faithful disciplinarian. The number of young ladies who daily imbibe pure, and refreshing draughts from this "Pierian Spring," is seventy-five.

While mingling among Quondam friends, endeavoring as in "days of yore," to enjoy with them, "the feast of reason, and the flow of soul," many of them said: We have heard that you have been composing articles for a secessional newspaper, and are almost a secessionist; to whom I replied: I wish you all were not almost, but altogether such as I am, save my debility of constitution, and ill health, which render me utterly incapable of undergoing the fatigues of a campaign in defence of our "Southern Rights." Two or three of them then said; If we have any fightning to do, we would prefer to fight for Lincoln, rather than for the 'Confederate States.' Then your correspondent, almost involuntarily, uttered a deep sigh of sincere heart-felt regret, for the melancholy condition of his native county. It is not surprising, however, that the people of any community should adopt such sentiments as these, when their life leader openly and boldly declares: "Secession is Disunion; and Disunion Treason; Chief Justice Taney to the contrary, notwithstanding.

About 4 o'clock, p. m; your correspondent accepted of a seat in the vehicle of a friend who is an energetic secessionist of the strict school; and who says, that, although he has, heretofore, entertained a filial love, amounting to reverence for the Union in its pure state, unless N. C, shall secede from the corrupt Union and Administration of A. Lincoln, he will part with his truly valuable farm, even though, he should have to sell it at a great sacrifice, and speedily emigrate to a far more congenial climate and society, within the limits of the "Confederate States." We soon entered upon our "winding way," through "sweet fields dressed in living green." I here merely remark that the planters of Iredell say, that the wheat fields throughout the county, now present a more promising appearance for an abundant crop, than they ever have seen before. After a pleasant ride, of the duration of two hours, we arrived at the romantic homestead of my friend, which lies nestled away amid a grove of "giant oaks," on the summit of what we comparatively "low country people" would call a mountain, but which is here denominated a high hill, only. The northern side of this hill, which is rugged and precipitous, is clothed with the honeysuckle, the ivy, the laurel, and magnolia; and here the birds of every variety of song and plumage, from the towering golden eagle to the musical mocking bird, unite in one full swelling chorous of praise to their Great Creator. At the base of the hill, glide swiftly the pure waters of the South Yadkin. In the distance,

Little Mountain, a mass of beauty, towering is seen,
Clothes in rich robes of perpetual evergreen;
Whose Western side declines into a vast fruitful plain
Clad, in the lovely month of June, with ripe golden grain;
And around whose summit glittering sunbeams play,
Soon as Aurora opes the golden gates of day.
When the bright, charming, "rosy fingered" Morn
Does all nature gorgeous garniture adorn.

After having partaken of a rich repast, composed of the products, of my friend's farm and dairy, the Sheriff of Y—, (the county whose population gave only thirty-four for Convention,) led of in an argument against secession, which I must do him the justice to say, was the most plausible that can be advanced, if any plausible reasoning can be deduced from false premises. In the course of his remarks, he said: We could not live under the Southern Confederacy, because taxation would be so oppressive; for, said he, I recently read in a newspaper that the slaves have to be taxed $10, per head, from the cradle to the grave.—Your correspondent then read to him the law recently enacted by the Southern Confederate Congress, levying a tax of only $1 20c. per head, upon each slave, which, of course, convinced him that he had been led into an error by the Editor from whose newspaper he had derived his information. Your correspondent then said: You are, now, and always have been an "Old Line Whig;" and are, at present an advocate of a Central Confederacy. He replied: I always have been an "Old Line Whig; now would I be any thing else, if I could; and I am in favor of a Central Confederacy; but that, nevertheless, he did not relish the idea of paying a tariff of 6 cents per bushel on Turks Island Salt, which costs only seven and eight cents per bushel, on the island; nor that of paying a duty of fifty to one hundred and fifty per cent., upon all cotton goods, and all the implements of husbandry, which he supposed North Carolinians would be forced to do if their State shall continue to take her part and lot under Abe Lincoln's Administration. Your correspondent then and there, unreservedly submitted not to Abe Lincoln; but to the mild influences of "Nature's sweet restorer balmy sleep;" and awoke on the following morning, refreshed and invigorated for the duties of the day.

Yours truly,

VIATOR.

A shameless cotemporary says:

"The age of a young lady is now expressed according to the style of skirts, by saying eighteen springs have passed over her head.

THE CANNIBAL!—A man advertises in a Poughkeepsie paper: "*Wanted*, a middle aged woman to cook."

MILITARY NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS LIABLE to do Military Duty under the provisions of an Act passed at the Session of the Legislature of North Carolina for 1860 '61, are earnestly requested to appear at their different Beats in the county of Mecklenburg on the days hereinafter named, for the purpose of forming companies and electing their officers, viz:

At Dennis'	April	26
" Morning Star	"	27
" Providence	"	29
" Sharon	"	30
" Steele Creek	May	1
" Paw Creek	"	2
" Berryhills	"	3
" Long Creek	"	4
" Lemleys	"	7
" Dowers	"	8
" Mallard Creek	"	9
" Charlotte	"	3
" Crab Orchard	"	10

By order of
J. Y. BRYCE,
Col. Commandant
60th Regiment N. C. Militia.

H. W. Davis, *Lieut. Colonel.*

P. S.—In view of the present, disorganized condition of our Militia system, and of the further fact that a "war of extermination" has been inaugurated against us, we feel assured that this appeal to the military pride of our people will receive a hearty response from the gallant and chivalrous spirits of the old county of Mecklenburg. As experienced officers will be at each place of meeting for the purpose of furnishing such information and rendering such assistance as may be necessary to a complete organization of the several companies.

April 23, 1861. 4tf

Roofing Guttering & Job Work,

OF all kinds, promptly attended to at

TAYLOR'S

Hardware Store, opposite the Mansion House.

NEWS.

STARTLING NEWS

Troops En Route for Washington!

THE BALTIMOREANS ATTACK THEM!!

A NUMBER KILLED AND WOUNDED!!!

Martial Law Proclaimed!!!!

RAILROAD TRACK TORN UP!!!!!

President of the Railroad Refuses to Transport Federal Troops!!!!!!

BALTIMORE, April 19.

A terrible Riot took place here to day with some of the troops who were going on to Washington in obedience to Lincoln's call.

The regiment from Massachusetts, and the seventh regiment from New York were attacked by the Baltimoreans and several killed.

The Government has proclaimed martial law.

It is currently reported that the Telegraph wires North of Baltimore have been cut, and the Railroad tracks torn up.

LATER 10 p. m.—Only two of the Massachusetts soldiers are known to be killed and 3 remain here wounded.

Seven citizens are known to be killed five or six severely wounded.

The city is now comparitively quiet, the State troops and a full body of police are under arms.

BALTIMORE, April 20.

The mail steamers upon the Potomac have been temporarily detained by order of the Governor for prudential reasons. Everything is quiet here.

FIRST NAVAL PRIZE!

STAR OF THE WEST CAPTURED!!

NEW ORLEANS, April 20.

The Steamship Star of the West was brought into this port to-day a prize to the Confederate State flag. She has on board eight or nine hundred barrels of provisions.

The steamer Habanna has been purchased by the Confederate States and will be transferred into a war vessel carrying eight guns and one pivot gun.

Troops continue to arrive here from the upper parishes.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 19.

It is generally reported that the few Government Troops stationed at Harpers Ferry felt themselves unable to hold possession of the public works against the superior forces of Virginia, and therefore blew up the two principal Workshops and the Arsenal and retreated to the Maryland side.

WASHINGTON, April 20.

Lincol has issued a proclamation declaring ports all seceded States in a state of blockade.

WASHINGTON, April 20.

The steamers Pawnee and Anacostia left this city last night, probably for Norfolk.

The President has issued a Proclamation declaring the ports in the seceded States in a state of blockade. We have received no mails from beyond Baltimore, owing, it is reported, to the destruction of a Rail Road Bridge near Baltimore, thus detaining a large body of troops, bound for Washington, at Havre De Grasse.

Baltimore is reported to be quiet and in full possession of the State Military this morning, and it is expected that the troops will pass through to-day.

GEORGE SANDERS ON THE CRISIS.

WASHINGTON, April 19.

George N. Sanders has sent the following dispatch to Dean Richmond, Mayor Wood and Augustus Belmont.

One hundred thousand mercenary soldiers cannot occupy and hold Pensacola. The entire South is under arms, and the negroes are strengthening the military. A peace will quickly be conquered.

Northern Democrats standing by the South and Northern States and people will not be held responsible for Lincoln's acts unless endorsing them. State sovereignty will be fully recognized.

New York protect your social and commercial ties by resisting Republican federal aggression.

Philadelphia should repudiate the war action of her State Legislature. The commerce of Rhode Island and New Jersey will be safe when distinguishable. Hoist your flag.

TENNESSEE TENDERING TROOPS.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 16.

Gen. Gideon J. Pillow arrived here, yesterday, and has offered to President Davis a division of Tennessee troops.

THE YANCEYVILLE RAILROAD.—A large meeting of the citizens of Caswell county was held at Yanceyville on the 2d instant, to take into consideration the contemplated Railroad from Milton to the Company's Shops on the North Carolina Railroad.—Giles Mebane, Esq, of Alamance, presided. The meeting was addressed by Col. Benjamin M. Jones, of Danville, a practical engineer of considerable experience. He dwelt at length of the advantages and beneficial effects of Railroads, and related many facts in Railroad statistics quite encouraging to the friends of the proposed road.—At a rough guess he estimated the cost at $600,000.

At the close, it was unanimously resolved that the commissioners appointed by the charter be requested to open books for stock forthwith, and that said Commissioners report progress at a meeting to be held at Yanceyville on Wednesday of Caswell Superior Court, (8th day of May next.)—*Hillsboro Recorder.*

QUESTION TO BE ANSWERED.—1. Does it cost anything to print a newspaper?

2. Have I paid for my paper?

3. Is not one particular period a first rate time to pay up?

—Why do old maids wear mittens?—To keep off the chaps.

A GOVERNMENT OF GUNPOWDER.

A Government of Consent.

There are two kinds of government in this world.

One, European, that of GUNPOWDER.

The other, American, that of CONSENT.

In 1776 an intestine war was opened between the two systems, and our fathers issued the following:

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self evident—that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, *governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness.*

The U. S. Government was initiated in 1776, and established in 1787, under the Constitution of the United States, as a *Government of Consent*, with the right in the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new form of government when they pleased. Hence, in 1787, "WE, THE POWER OF THE UNITED STATES," among other things, TO INSURE DOMESTIC TRANQUILLITY, ordained and established a government, which for approval and adoption was submitted to the people, as represented in the then 13 States.

Some 25 years ago, an Abolition party in the United States institution means to destroy "the more perfect Union" of our States, and after years and years of successful agitation, they have unfortunately, not only destroyed "domestic tranquility," and "the general welfare," but they have made insecure four billions of property in the South, and the lives of eight millions of people, who, if they submit to this insecurity, may, any, day be involved in a servile war. Unfortunately, in 1854, a Northern geographical party was created, in which the Abolition party was absorbed, the end of which, is hostility to the domestic tranquility of 15 of our States, and which in 1860 conquered, politically conquered the country as a whole, and established the dominion of a part, over that whole. Naturally enough, then, in the conquered provinces, is engendered a counter hostility; this hostility has gone so far, as not to wait for Judicial or Legislative action, but is rebel against the Constitution itself.

Seven States are involved in this Rebellion, with eight more sympathizing with it, and probably to form a part of it,—and the question now is,—

Shall we revert to the new American Principle put forth in the Declaration of Independence—that *Government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed*,—or shall we revert to the old European idea, of *forcing government upon* an unwilling people against their consent? In other words, IS THIS A GOVERNMENT OF GUNPOWDER, OR A GOVERNMENT OF CONSENT?

Probably no greater question ever occupied the human mind. In 1776, and in 1778, by Treaty with England, we established the principle of *Government by Consent*. This principle was resisted in Europe long after we forced Great Britain, our mother country, to acknowledge it, and in the war against Napoleon, and in the Holy Alliance, it was denied recognition. The Louis Philippe Revolution, and the subsequent Louis Napoleon universal suffrage *coup d' etat*,—the Revolution of Garibaldi, or the recognition of the Garibaldi Revolutions, have subsequently established it in many parts of Europe the American principle, but strange to say,—as Garibaldi and others are establishing it there, we are throwing it here, where the principle was born!

The basis theory of the United States Government is, or rather was, and ever has been, that the People *consented* to it, that they loved it,—that it was, self governing, self administering,—in short, that it was a self government. It has been our boast and pride, that we were not so much governed, as governing ourselves. Our success, our prosperity, our security, has rested upon the idea, that our strength was irresistible, because it was a Government of our own self consenting creation. Now the substitution of a Government of Gunpowder for this Government, to be imposed upon 15 of our States, upsets, and revolutionizes all our old theories. We have been *citizens*. Gunpowder proposes to make a lout half of our States *subjects*.

Now, the end of such an experiment is clear. We shall cease to be a Commonwealth Republic (save in name,) and become a Military Republic. The President will continue to be called "President," as Augustus was called "Augustus," or, as plain Caesar was turned into the formidable "Kaiser," or the mere *Imperator* (General) of the Army into "Emperor." The names of things will exist, while the essence will be change.

RECEIPTS.

PINEVILLE, N. C., April 22.

Received of W. M. Miles, $200 for subscription to the Whig, for 1861.

WHITEHALL, N. C. April 22.

Received of F. G. Smith, $200 for subscription to the Whig, for 1861.