## NORTH CAROLINA ARGUS

This Argus o'er the people's rights doth an exerce! vigil keep-

C. W. FENTON, EDITOR

WADESBORD', N. C.

THURSDAY .....APRIL 25, 1861

Without any action of theirs and by circu stances beyond their control, the people of the State of North Garaline find themselves in as independent a position new as they were before the adoption the Federal Constitution. It only remains for the people to meet in Convention and decide whether the State shall stond alone, or adopt the Constitution of the Southern Union. The State Council met on Tuesday of this week and decided to call the Legislatur, together, which body will doubtless take the nee steps to provide for an election by the people of dele gates to a Convention, which will speedily determine the status of the State.

Thus has North Carolina over faithful and trueever conservative—alow to anger—sever rash in coun eil -- cool, steady, determined -thus has the old North State, whose fealty to the Union, so lately determined her against a Convention to debete even the propriety of secession-thus has she, by the act of a Republican Administration against her recently expressed will-been forced from her conservative position into of the United States. United States! alus, that we fraternal bonds have been rudely severed-they are stained with blood. As at Lexington and Concord, the troops of despetic power, and now, as then, the States are found in arms, and heatening to the relief of their countrymen, at all points where danger is anticipated or attack threatened. "In whatever form or manner," says the Bangor (Me.) Union, "hostili-States, they will be begun by the act of Lincoln's Administration; for the sentiment of the North is that since the secession of those States, United States troops have only been kept within their limits as in-"The contest about to be inaugurated by President

Lincoln and his advisers, is a struggle between State convert the Government at Washington into a consolidated de potism. It is the old revolutionary fight over -a fight between the people and a strong Government. We search history in vain for a clover parallel armies into the harbor of Boston on the eve of the Battle of Bunker Hill, than that of Lincoln in sending or offend. the Navy and troops to Charleston. When the world read the story of the unequal struggle between freedom and tyranny on Bunker Hill, the great heart of the people beat in high sympathy with the brave yeomanry of America; so it will be with the conflict at Charleston. The sympathy of the freedom loving world will be with those who are fighting for their alters and their homes against the invading foe."

What will Lincoln do now? What can be do? Where is his authority for what he has done? He has declared war-actually begun war, without the sanction of Coogress. In every village, town and city in the South drams are beating to arms. Oldmen and young men are volunteering. The Confederate fing has every where taken the place of the flag of the Union. The Border States no longer seek a compromise. Virginia has ceased to mediate. We are in fact, and to deed a divided people. Soon the Confederate flag will number fifteen stars. What madness has produced this war? Is it true that Lincoln has not the moral courage to defy the men who advise him to a course so destructive and suinous. Does he fear man God? Is he a man or is he a dealt incarnate? If he be not the incarnation of subtlety and deceit, he is a very coward. But let him go We must take care of ourselves. Thank God we are shandantly ship to do that Let the Abolitionists look to themselves! They'll need all their courage for they are engaged in a bad cause. It is not with them as it was with their forefathers. Let them remember Lexington and Concord and Bunker's Hill-let them remember who were the aggressors then, and ask themselves who are the aggressors now?

## A UNITED SOUTH.

It must be apparent now (says the Raleigh Register, and we concur with that paper in saying it.) that all the slaveholding States must unite in a solid phalant to regist the attempt of the Black Republican administration to subjugate them. It will not do now to talk of a Border State Confederacy, or any other subdivision in the South. The palpable policy of Lincoln is, of them as have not yet seconded his instruments in coercing and conquering the States which have seceded All the slave States, then, should be united as one man to repel the bordes of Black Republicans from their borders. That a united South will come out of this conflict successfully. We do not permit ourselves to doubt. Let us only be united among ourselves, and although it may be after years of privation and saffering, we will yet come out of the conflict with our honor unternished and our liberties preserved. If there is any hope of preserving the peace now, it is to be found in the influence of a South promptly united, fer unless medness and fanaticism rule the hour, the Black Republicans will not attempt to subdue nearly one-half of a country, firmly united to resist such an attempt. If the Black Republicans have construed the love for a Constitutional Union manifested by a portion of the slaveholding States into an approbation of the policy of coercing and subjugating the States which have seconded, they have made a great. and, if not speedily corrected, a, for them, fatal mis-

The New York Tribune, of the 18th, speaking of the dispatches from General Beauregard to President Davis, which were received to New York a few hours after they were sent to Montgemery, says this is doubtless the first instance in the history of war where a disputch from a General in the field to his own Government was read on the day it was written, in a hositile city nearly 800 miles distant.

Arthur's Home Moyenine, for May, like all its predecesors is an excellent number. The first engraving, "The old old story," is one of the best fine wood engravings the have over seen. The tope of the engraving and the expression of the characters are very natmral. 2. 8. Arthur, & Ca., 223 Walaut street. Phila-

Ton Perspectal Respects or the Cotenshest.

howing the "immune" money resources of the Lin.

C. W. Faston, Esq.: Dear Sir-I regret that it is whose humble opinious can have so little industrie in ratining the source of events, to appear thus publiely for the purpose of stating my position. But I have been misrepresented by some, who have select upon my unquarded words and tortured them into meanings quite different from those intended, and rateed by many: and a same of justice to myself and a proper regard for the relation which i hold to the people of Assem, demand that my rea

I have been devotedly attached to the Federal Union and have most devoutly wished and heped for its perpe tuity. I have regarded the schume, which has long bee developing itself, of a revolution, with feelings of dree and utter abborrence. And since the "ot certain members of our Confederacy, I have believed the Confederate States. We doubt not they will join that on North Carolina and others of the Northern tier of slave States, devolved the glorious duty of staying the mad march of revolution, and by a firm decided and dignified stand, in the Union, of bringing about a sufe, honorable and peaceable adjustment of existing difficulties and restoring harmony between the two sections. But, while entertaining these views, the record will show that I have held that any employ ment of force by the Federal authorities to coerce and subjugate the "secoding" States would and orunt to ns resisted by a united South. Not stopping to argue the abstract right of coercion, every tie, every feeling and every instinct of my nature would prompt me to so deofare and so sat. And now, when we are, in socordance with the wicked plan marked out, "precipi the occupancy of a position bootile to the Government | tated" into civil war-whon it is only too eviden that coercion is to be attempted, however much should have to confess the fact—to acknowledge the may and do condemn and deplore the causes in both hitter truth that the Union no longer exists in its in- sections of our country which have led to it, I my I tegrity. The bands that so long united the States in am in the fullest sense of the term, a Southern man and with the South.

If this is not sufficient and satisfactory, I regret it so at Baltimore, citizens have been fired upon by but it is all that I can say. If I am expected to adopt and endorse the doctrine of secession, which I ever Southern heart has been fired, the people of fifteen have regarded as dangerous, ruinous and utterly subversive of the vital principles of our system of Government, that expectation will never be realized. " I believe in the inherent right of revolution, but not of secusion -if in this I am not understood, it is not my ties may commence on the soil of the Confederate fault. Is it desired that I should triumph and exult ver the ruin of the country we have all professed so loge, a: d which I have loved and venerated-the beginning of a bloody war between brothers-the failure of the great experiment of man's capacity for struments of the subjugation of a free and sovereign self-government -- the death of all the hopes of philanthropists and patriots which have clustered around our young but once free and happy Republic? That desire must ever remain unsatisfied. I neither an-Sovereignty and a band of Tories who are bound to preciate nor envy the feelings of those who can, and thank God that I cannot rejoice at such a prospect.

I have thought proper from the considerations named to say thus much, and now ask that I may be no more misrepresented in this matter. My real to the act of George the Third in sending flects and opinions I am neither ashamed nor afraid to avow, and I do not wait to ascertain whom they may please

Because I do not don the "cockade" and declare my alberence to doctrines I have always repudiated and scorned, or may not otherwise rush blindly into the urse which men in whom I never had confidence dietate let no man secuse me of a want of loyalty to the South, or readiness to defend her rights. And because I declare that since we are irresistibly forced into a conflict of arms, her destiny is mine, let no one may that I have changed my position. Most respectfully, R R III PS

Wadesbore', April 22d, 1861.

A CARD.

BROWN CREEK, April 23, 1801. C. W. FENTON: To-day I received the proclamation f his Excellency, Gov. E'lis, hotifying the members of the General Assembly to meet in Raleigh on the

As one of the members of that body, and surrounded by circumstances vartly different from those which controlled my action during its last session, I deem It due the citizens of Anson, who honored me with election to state my position, and the sentiments by which I shall be governed during the extra

During the last session, in a few remarks which I had the honor to submit to that body, I asserted that Lincoln's fanatical horde could not pollute the soil of Washington Boufant, Marshal; A. W. Machshen, Dis-North Carolina with their feet, without encountering the fierce and bitter resistance of thousands of ber sons. I was then a Union man, exerting all my power to sid in averting civil war, and continued to labor untiringly until the last hope was extinguished.

I received also, to-day, a proclamation from Lincoln. in which he "commands" the people of the South to resume their allegiance to his Government within taenty days; also a call for a force of 75,000 men to

force us into submission. I am now for resistance to the bifter end. While I. and thousands of true men at the South, have been laboring to restore peace, and hoping to see our country sesume its former greatness and glory, with the either to subdue all the Stave States, or to make such ery of peace from the high places of Republicanism ringing in our cars, Lincoln was cowardly and sneakingly devising plans for our destruction. Brutus while ki-sing Casar, plunged the dagger to his heart. Se with Lincoln, the man who has assumed the prerogatives of a despot.

I have been closely confined since the adjournmen of last session, and have had no opportunity of ascertrining even the views of my neighbors, and should the citizens of Anson entertain different sentiments. and think, that by acting in according with these, that I would misrepresent them, all they have to do is to so inform me and I will cheerfully resign. We are not battling for any minor consideration but for our lives, bur property, our honor, in short, our all.

.. Respectfully, L. L. POLK. DEPARTURE OF MAJOR ANDERSON AND HIS

COMMAND. The steamship Isabel left this harbor yesterday morning, with Major Anderson and his troops, and took them outside the Bar, when they were transferred to the steamship Baltic, which ship left in the afternoon for New York, when she received a salute from

the Fleet -Charleston Courier 17th inst.

DEPARTURE OF THE UNITED STATES PLEET .- The ste-mship Isabel, Capt. Bollins, which arrived at her wharf Tuesday morning, about 11 o'clock, brought the intelligence that the United States fleet which remained off our harbor from the commencement of the ombardment of Port Sminter to its surrender, a silent spectator of the -truggle going on, had weighed anchor and returned with Anderson and his command to New York. The object of its coming here has been the subject of much currenty and speculation among our propie. If it was sent for the purpose of giving an and succor to Major Anderson's garrison, there was certainly no movement nor manifestation of such an object at the time when Anderson must needed their assistance. If on a mission of peace only, what could have been the meaning of the naval demonstra-tion accompanying it? The general belief was that they meditated a ruce, in order to throw in supplies, they medite the a ruse, is order to throw in supplies, in which they have signally failed. It is, perhaps well for the cause of humanity that a prudent precaution was observed by the Commander and that a trial of strength between their troops and cars was carefully availed by the respectful distance at which their vessels were kept out of the range of our betteries. Some supposed the fleet was intended for a blockade and a waited reinforcements. The mystery however, has been neatfully enlyed by the intelligence, since rea waited reinforcements. The mystery however, has been partially solved by the intelligence, since receptors, of the spenking of the steam tag Yenkee about the spenking of the steam tag Yenkee about the spenking of the spenking of the steam tag to the feet to make an attempt to run this vessel is, had it arrived in time and to have backed it by force. Learning that the first had already salied and that letters of passes had been insend by the government of the Confederate States, the tag put about with all possible speed for Key Yesk, a Jid, 18th tag WARLIER ITEMS.

Below we group from our exchanges all the item of a warlike nature that seem to be any way reliable. Phone who have a lingering doubt that the North are awaren to warring on the South will pay strict attention. Let the South be united.

WASHINGTON, April 14 .- The military are in the Patent office, and other public Capitol, Postomos, Patent omee, and other photol unifolings, and have detailed strong geards.

Two regiments from New York were tendered to the President to-day.

Washington, April 13.—Gor. Sprague, of Rhode

of 10,000 men each.

Washinsonow, April 14.—We are informed from Albany that Governor Morgan will issue a call for 25,000 voluneers, for aid to the Federal Government. Abousta, April 14.—From Boston we learn that the neighbor of neral's office was crowded with anxious issuince as Manually office was crowded with anxious issuince as Manually office. of 10,000 men cock. ne isquiries on Saturday. Many officers of the little had tendared the services of their community Gov. Andrew, who expected to start for Washing-

a immediately.

An extreme war feeling has been aroused in the HARTIMORE, April 14. - The Lincoln journals of the

war stripe are rampont in calls for active and decised measures to rustain the Federal Government.

The blustering and fluttering are intense in all the Northern cities, and especially in Boston.

HARMISSUM, PA., April 13.—The Bill for arming the Stripe and appearance of the Stripe and the Stripe arming the Stripe and the Stripe arming the Stripe and the Stripe arming the Stripe armines are the s

HARRISTON, PA., April 15.—10s but to arrange of the be State has been passed in both branches of the Legislature and has been approved by Gov Cartin. WARRISTON, April 15.—Our streets present a washington, April 13.—Our streets present a scene of unusual interest. Battailions, companies and squads are marching from point to point, unaccompanied by music except a single dram. The news men, citizens and arrangers are all in the dark, as to what it all means, and all equally anxious. There is no shouting, no rioting, no dissipation and no bravade. All are conversing camly, but in low tones, on the all-absorbing topic. There is a large influx of Northerners, whose bearing is somewhat confident, but not overhearing. There are rumors of the expected arrival of Northern military, but the day on which they will come is doubtful. This much, however, is certain—prelimbary provision has been made for several thousand this week. Ten companies of volunteers have been already mustered into service. dark, as to what it all means, and all equally auxious of volunteers have been already mustered into service, and it is rumored that six more will be. A deep feel-

ing of anxiety and suspense prevails.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15—the Union feeling runs high here to-day. This morning the minute men, an organization twenty-five hundred strong, who have been drilling ever since the Presidential election as a military organization, threw out the stars and stripes from their head quarters, with the motto, "The Union and the Constitution.

An exc ted crowd assembled in front of the printing office at the corner of Fourth and Chesut streets where the "Palmetto Ping," a small advertising sheet, a printed, and threatened to demolish it. The prorieter displayed the American flag, and threw the objectionable papers out of the window, and also num-bers of another paper, printed in the same building called the "Stars and Stripes." This restored the rowd to a good humor. The police were present.

MONTGOMERY, April 15.—George N. Sanders, who

is here, has sent the following dispatch to Dean Rich-mond, Mayor Wood and August Belmonte: "One hundred thousand mercenary soldiers cannot ocenpy and hold Pensacola. The entire South is aid a Regiment of Infantry (1000 strong.) offering to under arms and the negroes strengthen the military. Peace will will quickly be conquered. The Northern Democrate are standing by the South. The Northern States and people are not held responsible for Lincoln's acts, unless endorsing them. State sovereignty is fully recognized. New York must pro-tect her social and commercial ties by fesisting Re-publicanism and federal aggression. Philadelphia should repudiate the war action of her Legislathre. The commerce of Rhode Island and New Jersey is safe when distinguishable. Holst your flag."

(Signed) GEORGE N. SANDERS.

[Signed] Secretary Toombs has received a dispatch from Senator Breckinridge, and Gov. Magoffin, of Kentucky saying that the people of that State are greatly excited and sympathize entirely with the South.

Seven thousand men are under arms in the Border

States, subject to orders from the War Department at Montgomery.
Washington, April 15 .- The Secretary has ac-

cepted, by telegraph, the services of one thousand men from Rhode Island, and directed them to proceed to Wastelington without delay. It is stated that the Government has no present design of instituting martial law in Washington. Seventy thousand troops will probably be in Washington in tweaty days. Albant, April 15 — The Legislature of New York

have passed a a bill appropriating \$3,000,000 to equip thirty thousand columteers in addition to the present State force, and Gov. Morgan has issued a Proclama-

tion accordingly.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 15.—Governor Morton of In-

coln has caused here the resignation of the Collector, Postmaster, Surveyor and Naval Officer, and the places have been filled by the following appointments: John W. Hofman, Collector; — Cochran, Naval Officer, W. H. Purnell, Postmaster, Judge Marshal: Surveyor; trict Attotney.

NEW YORK, April 15 .- Two regiments of this city. the seventh and sixty-ninth, have tendered their services for the defence of Washington, but not yet

The twelth regiment will hold a meeting to-morrow to decide their course.

From Chicago we are informed that the Governor of Illinous has called a special session of the Legislature to meet on the 23d inst. From Indianapolis we learn that a full and ready re-

sponse is promised to the proclamation.

In Concinnati the people are roused and Federal flags are floating everywhere. A home guard will be New York, April 16 .- At a meeting of some lead-

ing citizens held to-day, arrangements were made for grand public meeting to sustain the Government. The Seventh and Eighth Regiments of New York Milita hold themselves in readiness for service. A number of new volunteer companies are to be

ormed immediately. Gen. Ward, of the Scott Life guard, is expected to agaist in the organization of a new Regiment, an | Col. Bennet, of Bronklyn, says they will support the Gov ernment to a man Orders have been received from Washington to fill up

the Pederal Regiments as speedily as possible. The recruiting office is crowded with applicants.

The Second Regiment of New Jersey Militia will tender it- services to the Government About six

hundred Wide Awakes it is said will do the same. It is also stated that Governor Olden, of New Jersey, will in a few days tender the Federal authorities see eral thousand troops for the field.

Lascarres, Pa , April 16.— Ex-President Buchanan

exhibited intense interest in the news from the sent of var. He says he sees in it a determination to sustain the Government. Business is paralyzed.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 16.—The war news paralyze verything. Peop e were astounded, and things have

not yet resumed their wonted aspect. Companies are already enlisting for the service of the Southern Confederacy. Several companies will leave for Montgomery to

The citizens generally are indignant at that portion of Lincoln's Proclamation calling on the States for

LOCISVILLE, Ky., April 17th.—A large and enthusi-satic meeting held here opposed the war po ev of Lin-coln. Resolutions were passed unanimously eclaring that Kentucky will not permit the marching of troops against the Confederacy, but will abare the latter's dectity if war comes. A similar meeting has been held in Padnesh. WILMINGTON, DEL., April 17 -On yesterday the argest meeting ever held here took place, when reso-utions censuring Bayard for placing the State in a

felse position, and repudiating him for his treachery, Were adopted.

New Onleans, April 17.—All the courts have ad-journed. A special messenger has arrived en route from Montgomery to consult about the defence of Teras. The feeling of resistance is strong on all

Several pieces of ordnance were taken to forts Jackilipe to-day. More volunteers are on their way to Penancola.

WARRISOTON, April 17 .- It is reported, but it has not yet been confirmed, that the Government will call for 150,000 additional troops. Also, that Engineers have selected positions in and around Washington for

the def-nce of the city.

MONTOCOMENT, ALA., April 17.—32,000 more troops have been ordered out to-day. Perfect confidence exists among the authorities that they can whip Lincoln. General Pillow's offer of his Tennasses division has men accepted.

Memoris, Terra, April 17.—There is intense exeffement here. There was a trumendous meeting laist
eight, when it was received that Memphis was out of
the Union. No Union map here non.

The City Council has appointed a Multury Board.

NEW OBLEANS, April 17 .- Two volunteer

and appropriated \$50,000 for the

des left this city to day for Pensagola.

Monte, April 17.—The loan of the Confeder The Sub-Treasurer's office is besieged by b Island, Gov. Dennison, of Ohio, Gov. Curtin, of Scription to-day reached \$187,000. The Banks have Pennsylvania, have dispatched to the President offers sot yet subscribed.

AT CHARLESTON, the Courier states that subscriptions to the loan amounted to ever \$3.000,000, principally from the city. New ORLEANS, April 18 .- Advices received at Gal veston state that the eastern Srizona Convention met at Messila on the 16th ult., and was somerously at-

Mr. Herbert, Commissioner from Taxas, was dially welcomed in the Convention.

A revolution was adopted fully endorsing the action of the secoding States, and declaring that Arisana's interests are with the Southern Confederacy; that she will not recognize Liucola's Administration or

officers.

A resolution was also adopted faviting the people of Western Arizona to participate in the movement.

The people will vote on the re obution refusing to recognize Lincolon's Administration on the second recognize Lincolo Monday in April.

On Sanday the Star of the West was of Indiane Texes. The steamers Empire City and Mohawk left on Friday evening with troops. Their declination was unknown. Six companies of U. S. Troops under Majors Smith

and Sibley, were near Indianola agaiting relatores-ments from the upper frontier.

Major Rhett has resigned, and offered his services to the Southern Confederacy. (Our readers have al-ready been informed of this fact.)—Bits. Active preparations were making in Texas for de

feuce.

Baltimore, April 18.—Captain Penrson of the Nor folk steamer, which arrived here this morning, reports that the main entrance to the harbor of Norfolk has een obstructed by order of Governor Letcher. A number of small beats have be n sunk. Capt. Pear-son was compelled to go over flats. The object of the obstruction is to prevent Government vessels from leaving, as they have been ordered. The Norfolk Custom House was broken into, and a quantity runs stored there taken out. The revenue cutter in ort was boarded, and her guns seized by order of the

WASHINGTON, April 18. Northern papers and dis atches are filled with war preparations. Washington City will, in a few hours, be fally densible against any attack.
It is vumored, and generally believed, that a con

siderable force is now, en route from Central Virginia for Harper's Perry, to seize the Armory. The Alexandria Gazette extra confirms the rumor of body of Virginia troops marching upon Harper's Ferry.

Louisville, April 18.— Gov. Magoffin has issued his proclamation, convening the Legislature on the 27th

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 13 .- Governor Sprague has tendered to President Lincoln a Marine Bettery

accompany the Regiment in pe son.

Louisville, Kr., April 18.—A dispatch has been speived here ordering the Regiment of Kentucky Vol-

unteers to be in readiness at the shortest notice, is orders from Montgomery. EXCITING NEWS FROM BALTIMORE.

[From Special Dispatch to the Charleston Courier The People Aroused—Black Republican troops shot-four killed and numbers wounded—Railroad tracks torn up—the city in arms—the Southern Bonner Hoisted—martial law proclaimed, §c., §c.,

BALTIMORE, April 19 .- This city was to-day throws into a perfect fever heat of excitement, occasioned by the arrival of Northern troops on the way to Washing-ton, in obedience to the call made in Liscoln's late

"Coercion Proclamation." When the first part of the Massachusetts Regiment was being transported through the streets of the city from the Philadelphia depot to the Washington depot, the horse-cars were iddied with stones and missives of every character. The wind wa of the conveyances were almost completely demelished, but luckily for the soldiers no one was in jured seriously, though many were bally out with broken glass and bruised with the stones. The remaining detachment of the regiment, whilst attempting to murch through the city, in order to ar

the depot and proceed at once to Washington ret with a great deal of opposition. All along the ate they were hooted at by the populace, and at the Pratt-street Bridge they came in contact with a dense diana has received offe a of volunteers, indicating that thirty thousand troops could be raised. gress. Here a fight was commenced, and the assault was so vigorously made by the citizens that the Massachusetts soldiers fired upon them. On the part of the Baltimoreans pistals and stones were plentifully used so that many on both sides were killed and wounded, but it was impossible to learn the names of the parties.
Four or dive of the Massachusetts troops were killed on the spot, and others are bally wounded. Several dead bodies are now being hauled through the streets. The excitement is most intense. The whole city ha flown to arms. Martial law has been proclaimed, and the Southern Flag has been raised. The entire city

[Private advices estimate the loss in killed and wounded at about one hundred and thirty. Among the killed is Mr. Davis, of the firm of Davis, Plainter

Co. - Ede. ] Later in the day an immense crowd, numbering ten th-usand people, congregated around the Camden-street depot (depot of the Railroad to Washington.) and the Mayachusetts troops were forbidden to de-part. No troops will be allowed to proceed farther. Soon after this the tracks of the Railroad from Baltimore to Washington were partly torn up by the people in order to prevent the departure of any force of

John W. Garrett, the President of the Baltimor and Ohio Railroad, has de ermined to allow the pas-

have come to the same understanding.

No more fighting is expected for the present. All
our military force is under arms, and order will be

Governor Hicks of Maryland refused to call out the military of the State except for the protection of the State and the Federal Capital, and not for that unless it becomes an absolute necessity.

Governor Harris of Tennessee replied that the State will not furnish a single man for coercion, but fifty thousand, if necessary, for the defence of our rights and the rights of our Southern brethren.

Gov. Jackson of Missouri, tells Secretary Camerot that his requisition is illegal, unconstitutional, revolutionary, inhuman and diabelical, and cannot be complied with; that Missouri will not furnish a man for such an unholy crusade against her Southern sisters.

President Davis has appointed E. Warren Moise, late Attorney-General of Louisiana, a native of Charleston, 8: C., as District Judge for Louisians, in the place declined by Thos. J. Semmes.

A change of circumstances frequently demand change of scatiment and action; therefore a Union as of January is justified in being a meandmint in change of January is justified in be April. In January, many were looking forward to the action of the Peace Conference and to the tone of oln's Inaugural Address, and to the kind of men be The Peace Conference met and proved a dead failurean a nuisance-Lincoln's inaugural was threatening and ar regant - his appointers are the vilest abeliticists to be found in the abolition States - and the Republicans in Congress refused to make the least concessions. Thus, all reaconable hope for justice and peace was dissipated and rendered useless. Thousands of mon who sarnestly desired to preserve the Union were convinced that it could not be done and at the same time main tain the rights and preserve the honor of the South; and they were also consinced that duty to their sec-tion and its institutions demanded that their fallusess. and exertions should be used for independence, succession from an abolition Union. Numbers have noted from this impulse, and many more will yet set from the same patriotic motives and take their position with those who are buttling for their inalienable rights, for peace, for safety of their families, and for the protec-tion of their property. Let no one be deterred from favoring seconds through four of being colled inconfavoring accession through fear of being colled inconsistent—circumstances are different now fear what they were three months ago, and there is no good reason new why a Southern uses should oppose a colon with a Southern Gorenment, names less made for the protection of Southern property and Southern rights. Think of this, Union man, and help the tip towns over — Wheten Property.

THE "CALL" FOR THE MILITIA. fellowing is the form of the call made uponice State Governors for treops, issued the

the War Department

2 Games Higher of Maryland —Siz. Under the
act of Congress for sattling out the militia "to execute
the laws of the Union and suppress insurrections, repol invasions," &c., approved Feb. 20, 1796, I have
the manufactory of the militia of your State
immediately detached from the militia of your State
to the control of the contro the quota designated in the table below, to serve as in-fantry or rifemen, for a period of three months, unless

fantry or rifemen, for a period of three months, unless sooner discharged.

Tour Excellency will please examinate to me the time at or about which your quota will be expected at its rendezveus, as it will be set as soon as practicable by an officer or officers, to moster it into the service and pay of the United States. At the sales time the oath of fidelity to the United States will be administered to every man. The mustering officers will be instructed to receive no man under the rank of commissioned officer who is in years apparently over firty-five or under eighteen, or who is not in physical strength and vigor. The quata for each State he as follows:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, Arkansas, Michigan, Wiscon-sin, lows and Minnesota—each ore regiment. Massachusetts, North Carolina and Tennessee—two

egimente each. gimente each. Penneyivania-vizteen regiments. New York-seventeen regiments.

Onio-thirteen regiments. Row Jersey, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouriour regiments each. Illinois and Indiana--six regiments each.

Virginia-three regiments.
It is ordered that each regiment shall consist, in the ate, officers and men, of seven bundred and The total thus to be called out is seventyggregate, three thousand three hundred and ninety-one. The re-mainder to constitute the seventy-five thousand, under the President's proclamation, will be composed of troops of the District of Columbia.

In advance, Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, telegraphed as follows, to Governor Etlis and most of the Bovergors of the other States upon which requisitions were made:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington D. C., April 16th, 1861. To John W. Ellis, Governor of North Carolina: Call made on you by to-night's unil for two regi-ments of military for immediate service. SIMON CAMERON,

Governor Ellin responded:

Executive Orrice, } Raleigh, N. C., April 15. To Hon. SIMON CAMERON,

Secretary of War, Washington, D. C .: Your disputch is received, and if genuine, which its extraordinary character leads me to doubt. I have to may in reply that I regard the levy of troops made by the Administration for the purpose of subjugating the States of the South as in violation of the Constitution and a gross neurpation of power. Less be no party to this wicked violation of the laws of the country and to this war upon the liberties of a free people.

can get no troops from North Carolina. I will reply more in detail when your "call" is re JOHN W. ELLIS, Governor of North Carolina Kentucky responded through Gov. Mog. din:

FRANKSORT, Kr., April 16th, 1861. To the Secretary of War:
Your dispatch has been received. In answer, I say
emphatically that Kentucky will furnish no troops for
the wicked purpose of sugjugating her sister Southern
States. (Signed) B. MAGOFFIN,

Governor of Kentucky. Governor Letcher of Virginia, in his reply, after speaking of his doubts as to the dispatch being genuine, says in reply to the formal requisition:

"I have only to may that the Militia of Virginia will not be furnished to the powers at Washington for any such use or purpose as they have in view. You object is to subjugate the Southern States, and a renisition made upon me for such an object—an object my judgment, not within the purview of the Con st tution, nor the Act of 1796, will not be complied rith. You have chosen to langurate civil war, and biving done so we will meet it. in a spirit as deter das the Administration has exhibited towards

THE STATE PRESS ON LINCOLN'S "CALL FOR

THE MILITIA."
All over the State, one unanimous "No!" comes u response to Lincoln's demand upon the State for we regiments of mi itia to fight against their brothers and friends. Below we group the responses of the

The Raligh Standard replies:

Mr. Lincoln may call but North Carolina will exfreernte States " of those States have grievously erred, but any aftempt to coerce them, or to put their down by force will make bad infinitely worse. The soil of North Carolina must make war on the "Conf derate States."

The mission of the Border States now is to command the peace, if persible, and to maintain their rights in the Union. If they cannot check and conrol the two extremes no other power can.

The Payetteville Observer says: The President's Proclamation is "the last feather that breaks the camel's back ! . It shows that the professions of pence were a delusion and a cheat, or, if ever really entertained, that peaceful intentions have been abundaned. War is to be prosecuted against the South by means of the 75,000 men called for; and North Carolina has been officially required to fur-nish a proportionate quota of the 75,000. Will she do it? Ought she to do it? No. No. Not a man can leave her borders upon such an errand, who has not made up his mind to war upon his own home and all that be bolds dear it that home. For our selves we are North Carolinians, and at war with those who are at war with the South and North Caro

The Wilmington Herald says: Lincoln has accually called upon Gov. Eilis for two regiments to assist him in subjugating and murdering our Southern brethren! And this, too, in the face of the fact that be has no authority whatever to justify his conduct—in the face of the fact that the last Legislature meanmously pletiged the State to resist corrigion—and in the face of the fact that North Caroina is a slave State, and ritally interested on the side

of the South.

North Carolina has answered by taking possession of all the forts on her coast, Three cheers for the "Old North State."

THE WAR COMMENCED BY LINCOLN'S

TREACHERY. We have heard it stated that Lincoln was not re sposible for the battle at Fort Sumter, as the attack the case do not sustain this assertion. On Monday of last week Captain Talbut, of the United States Army. and a Mr. Chew, arrived from Washington at Charles-ton, and requested to be permitted to visit Fort Sum-ter, and to have an interview with Major Anderson. On this request being denied, they informed Gov. Pickens and General Beauregard, that they were an thorized by the Federal Administration to inform the Confederate authorities that it wasite pur, ove to supply Firt Sumter with provisions, "peacedly if it could, forcibly if it must." With these facts before them, and with the knowledge that a large fact of armed vessels were on their way to Charlesian to cooperate in the work of provisioning and reinforcing Fort Sumter, were the Confederate authorities to awai the arrival of that fleet at its destination? By be means. Such conduct would have been the height of infatuation and folly. Had they waited the arrival of the fleet, the battle would have been infinitely more bloody than it has been. The action, therefore, of the Confederate authorities has tended to diminish lastead of increase the effusion of blood. But this

is not all that justifies the Confederate authorities is the course they have paramed. Lincoln's whole course has been double-dealing and treacherous. His own declaration to Mosers, Nelson and Maymed, the pencetul givings of his Secretary of State the semi-official declaration, that Fort Sun'er was to be evacuated, and the dishonorable conduct of at least one of his emmissaries to Charleston, (Fox.) all tend absidiantly to justify the enslaught made upon Fort Sumter by the Confederate troops. This man Fox who was an emmissary of the Administration, For Sumter of the Confederate and requested and received permission to visit Fort Sumter on certain conditions, which he shamefully and hasely violated. He pledged his word of honor that his unsaion was pacific, but intercepted dispanches disolous the fact that while as Fort Sumter he connected a plan for supplying the Fort by force, which plan has been adopted by the Government at Washington, and was in progress of emechation. Doubtless to this plan may be attributed this sales, of the armed free from New York for the Confederate States Loss, and will subscribe for \$50,000 of the same.

The Planter's Bank of Charleston is present to has agreed to take \$200,000 of the Confederate loss, and to redeem in specie all bills for that purpose.

The Bank of Charleston, and requested and received in a present to has agreed to take \$200,000 of the Confederate loss, and to redeem in specie all bills for that purpose.

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THE PROCLAMATION.

We last week, had only time and space to mention and give briefly the points of the pecciamation issued by Lincoln, calling out the militia of the several States. It is singular that, deeming the laws in structed," he did not lesse the proclamation before he started to reinforce Ports Sumter and Pickens: BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—A PROOLA

TOWN MATTER !

WHERRAR, The laws of the United States have been for some time past and now are opposed, and the exe-cution thereof obstructed, in the States of South Car-olina, Georgia, Alabama, Plorida, Minessippi, Louisand and Texas, by combinations too power suppressed by the codinary source of judicial nge, or by the powers vested in the Marrhal by in wNow. Therefore, I. Abraham Elecoin, President of
the United States, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution and the laws, have thought at to call forth, and hereby do call forts, the milita of the several States of the Union to the aggregate number of seventy-five thousand, in order to suppress said con-bination and to cause he laws to be duly executed The details for this object will be immediately commu-nicated to the State authorities by the War Department. I appeal to all loyal citizens to favor, facilitate and aid this effort to mountain the honor, the integrity and the existence of our National Union and the perpetuity of popular government, and to redress the wrongs already long enough endured. I doesn it proper to say that the first services assigned to the forces called forth will probably be to repossess the forts, places and property which have been seized from the Union, and it such an event the atmost care will the Union, and in such an event the utmost care will be observed, consistently with the objects aforesid, to avoid any devastation and destruction of, or inter-ference with, property, or any desturbance of peace-ful citizens in any part of the country; and I hereby

ful citizens in any part of the country; and I herang command the persons composing the combinations aformaid to disperse and retire pences bly in their respective abodes within twenty days from this date.

Desming that the present condition of public affairs present on extraordinary occasion, I do hereby, in wirthe of the present me vented by the Constitution, convene both Houses of Congress. Senators and Representatives are therefore animomoral to assemble at resentatives are therefore sammoned to assemble at their respective Chambers at 12 o'clock, noon, on Thursday, the 4th day of July next, then and there to consider and determine such measures as, in their wis-dom, the public safety and interest may seem to de-

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed Done at the City of Wa-hington, this 15th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty one, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-fifth. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President. Wm. H. Sawann, Secretary of State.

PROCLAMATION OF PRESIDENT DAVIS. Monrooment, April 17 .- The following is the Proclamation of the President of the Confederate States of America issued on the 17th; PROCEAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATE

WHENEAS, Abraham Lipcoln, the President of the United States, has by Preclamation announced the in-tention of invading this Confederacy with an armed force for the purpose of capturing its fortresses, and thereby subverting its independence, and subjecting the free people thereof to the dominton of a tureign power; and whereas, it has thus become the duty of this Government to repel the threatened invasion, and to defend the rights and the liberties of the people by all the means which the laws of nations and the usages of civilized warfare place at its disposal:

Now, Therefore, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the

Acu, Therefore, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, do issue this my Proclamation, inviting all those who may desire, by service in private armed vessels on the high seas, to aid this Government in resisting so wanton and wicked an aggression, to make application for commissioners or Letters of Marque and Reprisal, to be issued under the seal of these Confederate States: And I do further notify all persons applying for Letters of Marque, to make a statement in writing, giving the name and suitable description of the character, tonney and force of the vessel, and the name and place of residence of each owner concerned therein, and the intended number of the crew, and to sign such a statement and deliver the name to the Secretary of State, or to the deliver the same to the Secretary of State, or to the Collector of any Port of Entry of these Confederate States, to be by him transmitted to the Secretary of State; and I do further notify all applicants aforesaid that before any Commission or Letter of Marque or Reprisal is immed to any reasel, the owner or owners thereof, and the commander for the time being, will be required to g we head to the Confederate States with at least two responsible sureties not interested in such versel, in the penal sum of five thousand dollars; or if such vessel be provided with more than one hundred and fifty men then in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, with conditions that the owners, officers and crew, who shall be employed on board of such com federate States and the instructions given to them for regulation of their conduct, that they shall satisfy all magas done contrary to the tenor thereof by such vessel during her commission, and deliver up the same when revoked by the President of the Confederate

And I do further enjoin on all persons holding offices, civil and military, under the authority of the Confederate States that they be rigilant and zealous in discharging the duties incident thereto; and I do, moreover, solemnly exhort the good people of these Confederate States, as they love their country, as they prize the blessings of free government, as they feel the wrongs of the past and these now threatened in an agavaited form by those whose enmity is more imp sale, because unprovoked, that they exert themselves in preserving order, in promoting concord, in main-taining the authority and efficacy of the laws, and in supporting and inaugurating all the measures which may be adopted for the common defence, and by which, under the blessing of Divine Providence, we may hope for a speedy, just and hono able peace.
In testimony whereof, I have hereunts set my hand,

and caused the Seal of the Confederate States [1. 2 ] to be affixed this seventeenth day of April, 1861. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

(Signed) By the President: R. Toomse, Secretary of State.

The following proclamation by the Governor of the State convening the Legislature on the !st May in Raleigh, we clip from the Raleigh Standard. PROCLAMATION BY JOHN W BLLIS, GOVERNOR OF MORTH WHEREAS: By Proclamation of Alenham Lincoln

President of the United States, followed by a requisi-tion of Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, I am in-formed that the said Abraham Lincoln has made a call for 75,000 men to be employed for the invasion of the peaceful homes of the South, and for the violent subversion of the liberties of a free people, constituting a large part of the whole population of the late United States: And, whereas, this high handed act of tyrannical outrage is not only in riolation of all const un-tional law, in utter-disregard of every sentiment of humanity and Christian civilization, and conceived in a spirit of aggression unparalleled by any act of re-corded history, but is a direct step towards the subju-gation of the while South, and the conversion of a free Republic, inherited from our fathers, into a military despotism, to be comblished by worse than foreign ies on the ruins of our once glorious Constituti

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 Haleigh, on Wednesday the first of May next. And I furthermore exhart all good citizens throughout the State to be mindful that their first allegiance is due to the Sovereignty which protects their houses and dearest interests, as their first service in due for the secred de-

fence of their hearths, and of the soil which holds the graves of our glorious dead.

United nation in defence of the sowereignty of North Carolins, and of the rights of the South, becomes now

he duty of all.

Given under my hand, and attested by the Great
Scal 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.

GRABAN DAVES, Prinets Secretary.