After presenting the proofs of this statement in a strong light, he proceeded to remark as follows on the present position and duty of Virginia: "Now that Virginia has been so cruelly, not to say wantonly, abandoned by the Cotton States in this great constitutional struggle in a common cause, her first duty is to look with calm and collected composure to her wn true position, as it is prescribed to her by the consideration of her own interest and honor. Let it be understood, once for all, that she is mistress of her own destinies, and that she is neither to be dragged into disunion by precipitation nor awed into submission by coercion. There are questions of grave import to be maturely weighed and resolved before she makes up her mind to dissolve a Union which her greatest and wisest men were the chief agents in constructing, and embarks her fortunes with a new Confederacy against

which their most solemn counsels have warned her.
"When the Union shall be dissolved, as is proposed, by the line which separates the slaveholding from the non-slaveholding States, and Virginia finds herself in that would then be foreign States to her, without either the obligation or the disposition to surrender fugitive description of her property and labor? Would not such a state of things be virtually a proclamation of the division south of Cawnpore, Rohilcund, be-freedom, which by successive advances and encroach-vond the Ganges, the protected Sikh States ments, would deprive her wholly of her slaves?

"How could she and her sister Border Slave States sustain the collisions and wars that would follow along a frontier of several thousand miles, without a crush ing weight of military establishments and of taxes that would be alike fatal to their liberties, rulnous to their resources, and destructive to all the arts of civi-

"Were it possible, as it clearly is not, to surmount these dangers, she must still inquire how her diversified interests, exposed to the competition of the rest of the world, could be reconciled with the inexorable policy of a Confederacy built up on the two leading and exclusive ideas of increasing the profits of the cotton culture and diminishing the value of the labor employ-

ed in it to the utmost practicable extent?
"These are some of the questions deeply involving the interest and safety of Virginia, which must be solved, and satisfactorily solved, before she ventures upon the irrevocable step that she is now summoned to take; and they are questions to be solved neither in hot haste nor

upon compulsion

"We are sometimes flippantly told that Virginia must go with the North or the South; and then we are triumphantly asked which we will do. I say, we will go with neither for separation. I recognise no such alternative Our business is to reconcile and re-unite North and South; and, in the mean time, let Virginia stand, Slave States, under which denomination I include the noble and loval States of North Carolina and Tennessee, as well as Arkansas. Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland, and Delaware. These States are dove-tailed into each other by geographical, commercial, and social relations, and by a pervading community of interests and pursuits, which renders them inseparable. Whom God hath joined together let uo man put asunder."

In the concluding portion of his speech Mr. Rives made the following reference to a question of commercial moment, which, however it may be overlaid for a time, must, in the end, assume a commanding importance, and which, if it be not adjusted in such a way as to conciliate all the interests involved, must be the fruitful source of vexatious disputes, likely to result in still more

"With regard to the Seceded States, however indisposed their leaders may be at the present moment, in he flush of their newly-acquired honors, to listen to any Union which still subsist in large masses of their population, could hardly fail to secure from those masses an acquiesence in any plan of adjustment that has the sanction of the Border Slave States, so much more nearly and deeply interested than they are in the questions connected with the security of slavery in the Union.
"But, however this may be, there are necessary laws,

springing from the inherent relations of things, which must have their effect. When a plan of adjustment shall have been concurred in by both the Border Slave and the Border Free States, then the Slave States in the valley of the Mississippi, interested in the free naviga-tion and commerce of that river, will cordially unite with the powerful Free States above them in such a pressure upon Louisiana as must bring her back into the Union. It is impossible that the States lying upon the upper parts of the Mississippi and its tributaries,

claim the free navigation of the Mississippi as a general thesis. Look at the bill on the subject recently passed by the Congress at Montgomery, and you will see, that, while they declare the principle of the freedom of the river, they, at the same time, prescribe multiplied regulations with regard to the trade upon it destined to States beyond the limits of the Confederacy, the neglect or violation of any one of which involves the forfeiture of vessel and cargo, or other heavy penalties. These are vexations and annoyances which cannot but be sorely felt; and the time will come, and come soon, in case of an adjustment of existing controversies satisfactorily to the Border States, when Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas, Missouri, and Western Virginia will earnesty unite with Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa in deprecating and opposing foreign jurisdiction at the mouth of the Mississippi.

The London Times on the Confederate Loan. -The London Times of the 16th of March, in noticing the fact that the Confederate American States are in market with a loan of \$15,000,000. which they wish to place at eight per cent. for ten years, remarks:-

"As the new confederacy includes in its total population of 5.100,000, no less than 1,050,000 who are pledged to repudiation, it is difficult to understand the possibility of such an amount being raised either in home or foreign markets. This feeling is increased by the fact that, indirectly, 'he entire population may be considered to have signified their approval of repudiation as a principle, by having selected Colonel Jefferson Davis as their first President. This personage has long been regarded as the apostle of repudiation, and the holders of Mississippi bonds have reason to remember his celebrated speech, delivered within the legislative hall milt by British money, in which he ridiculed the "crocodile tears" of the dupes who had ventured to petition for payment of their claims."

New Route for Cotton .- The Buffalo Republican says: "For the last three days there have been sent east, from Buffalo to Boston, on an average twenty car loads of cotton per day, or eighteen thousand bales in that time, and still it comes or twenty-three bales were all that could be stored in a car. The price for carrying this cotton from Memphis to Boston is about \$4.50 per bale of five hundred pounds. This is cheaper than it can be shipped down the Mississippi river to New Orleans, and thence by vessel, and the difference of time is about thirty days in favor of the Northern route. It comes to Cincinnati by river, and then by rail all the way to Boston. A small portion is brought all the way by rail, but the rates on this are a little higher. For the four months up to the first of February the New York Central carried from the Bridge and Buffalo 7,550 bales, and in February about 3,000. This month, from new ones. We sell for cash or approved notes at six present appearances, they will do the largest business they ever did.'

Ministerial Mortality .- Fifty-three out of the six thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven travelling-preachers of the Northern Methodist Church died last year.

FAMINE IN INDIA.

Correspondence of the New York Times. BOMBAY, (INDIA,) Feb. 12, 1861.—The encatastrophe of modern times, which it certainly will unless the most active measures are taken to meet the crisis. Never were the demands of philanthropy more imperative than at the present time, or the necessity of prompt and decisive action on the part of the Government more apparent. From the extreme south of Travancor we hear that the distress has reached its height, and that persons are disposing of their children by sale, without regard to the caste or creed of the parties to whose mercies they are consigned. The district literally swarms with the miserable poor, and, although aided by the most liberal efforts of private benevolence, many are daily dying from starvation. To add to this most fearful state of affairs, the authorities have not adopted timely precautions to introduce a sufficiency of grain into the country to guard against the extension of the calamity. The Malabar ports, which usually draw no more than 20,000 or 30, 000 morahs of rice from Mangalore during the season, have already drained it of from 200,000 to 300,000 morahs; and it is a question whether, in the peculiar circumstances of the country, steps should not be taken to stop the exportation of food therefrom.

To understand the true nature of this calamity and the extent of the misery the country wil soon be called upon to cope with, a daily journal places some correct information before the public, rom which it appears that the area of the famine will include a population of twelve millions in the Delhi, Meerut, and Agra divisions alone; while north of the Doab, and the countries west of the Jumna, are more or less suffering from scarcity of food. The same authority doubts if the population over which this famine impends includes less than forty millions of souls.

The famine will be felt in all its severity until April or May, when the spring crop should be ipening throughout Northern India to replenish the stores of the country. Famine Relief Funds are being established all over the country, and in our own city Rs. 35,000 or Rs. 40,000 have been subscribed and paid in. The utmost efforts are demanded to stem the torrent of human misery; even with the greatest exertions thousands must perish from starvation.

The papers teem with such accounts as these. even thus early: "The other day two women who had only just strength to crawl to Mr. Cowan's bungalow, died in his verandah." "The population in the Doab are already dying with hunger, and the people are reduced to the greatest extremity." "There are to be seen, we are told, numbers of dead bodies, of children particularly, and women lying by the side of the roads; while crowds of women and helpless children, deserted by their husbands and fathers, are to be met with in a state of the utmost destitution.'

However nobly private charity may reply to the appeal made to it, it would be but mocking the crisis that is coming to look for adequate reief therefrom. The question of money must be altogether secondary, and Government must improvise the means of meeting the calamity in its ull force. The cattle will soon have all disappeared from the face of the country, from the mpossibility of feeding them, and the fear is that when the crisis comes transport for the conveyance of food will be found wanting.

Disunion .- A citizen of Virginia, in a letter published in the Baltimore American, says: "As surely as the whole South separates from the rth the fate of slavery is terms of reconciliation, a little farther experience and becomes then one vast 'Anti-Slavery Society.' The rereflection, acting upon the dormant attachments to the turn of fugitives will be impossible. The knowledge of friends will want to follow him: white laborers will have o be brought in to replace these losses; and so the institution will die out, if not by a violent and bloody, at least by a gradual and peaceful death. I tell our friends. therefore, that they make a great mistake in favoring

We do not agree with the writer in his opinion as to the full results of separation on the institution of slavery; but it would doubtless have the effect spoken of to some extent. It would give us much additional trouble and great additional expense. Ten years ago it is said that Mr. Boyce, of South Carolina, and other distinguished Southcan, for any length of time, acquiesce in the possession of its mouth by a Power foreign to them.

"It is in vain that the Southern Confederacy promento, and it is for them to disprove their own statements, correct their own opinions, or "eat their own words." The subject is, however, a very grave and important one, and ought to attract the attention and examination of intelligent and reflecting men on both sides of the question. This is the time for reason and argument, not for passion, rant, clap-trap, hurrahs, and foolishness generally .- Alex. (Va.) Gazette.



WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES. OR SALE BY S. J. HINSDALE, Ag't.

Southern Piano Manufactory. RUN NO RISK! RUN NO RISK!! THOSE who wish to purchase a good and reliable PIANO, would do well to get one of BOSWELL &

New Cross-String Iron Frame Grand Patent ACTION PIANOS

They have given universal satisfaction wherever they have been sold, and are considered by judges to be one of the best SQUARE PIANOS that are now made They combine all the late improvements, together with LARG-ER SOUNDING BOARD, which makes their tone so Thirty bales, or about seven tons and a half full and melodious. All our Pianos are sold on a guarweight, was readily put in each car. This is the antee for five years, with the privilege to exchange compressed cotton as formerly only about twenty within six months after the sale—should they not give satisfaction; and we guarantee to those who purchase from us, a safe delivery of our Pianos, we assuming all responsibilities. Therefore, those who purchase of us RUN NO RISK.

A large number of our Pianos have been sold in this State and elsewhere. We name some who have purchased of us, to whom we can refer. Geo. Houston, Esq., Miles Costin, Esq., Joshua G. Wright, Esq., Wilmington; Mrs. Banks, Warren Prior, Esq., E. J. Lilly, Esq., Fayetteville; Major Wm. C Draughon, Luke A. Powell, Esq., Sampson Co.; A. R. Hicks, Esq., Dr. Jos. Blount, Duplin Co.; E. Stanly, Esq., Kenansville. Also, Ex-Gov. Branch of Halifax Co.; Dr. G. C. Marchant, Currituck Co.; John Pool, Esq., Pasquotank Co.; and many others.

Old Pianos will be taken in exchange in part pay for and twelve months. All orders sent to our address will be faithfully and promptly attended to.

J. E BOSWELL & CO., Piano Manufacturers; No. 5 & 7 S. Eutaw St., Baltimore. June 6, 1860

Anniversary of the Regulation Battle.-The citizens residing near the Regulation battle ground in Alamance county, have resolved on a Union grossing subject of thought here is the famine. It is now the one topic of conversation in the country, and it is feared will prove a most terrible anniversary of the battle. The battle of the Alamance was one of the first conflicts on this continent in behalf of the people against unjust power. It was the first blow of the American Revolution. which led to the establishment of our glorious Union. That Union is now in peril, and it is, therefore, peculiarly proper that its flag should be unfurled where the struggle for our liberties commenced, and that the followers of Washington, Jackson and Clay should gather around it. look for an immense gathering of the people and great enthusiasm. - Rat. Standard.

> The Meeting directed a committee to reques the attendance of Hon. George E. Badger, W W. Holden, John A. Gilmer, John M. Morchead, Wm. A. Graham, Robt. P. Dick, Jonathan Worth, Thomas Ruffin, Sen., and Giles Mebane.

Hon, Z. B. Vance.-We learn that Mr. Vance nade a speech at Waynesville, on Tuesday of last week, and announced himself a candidate for reelection to the next Congress of the United States. His speech, we are informed, was an able effort and that he took bold and very decided grounds against the separation of North Carolina from the Inion, without the co-operation of the slave States that have not seceded. His position, as we understand, is, that the slave States remaining in the Union should hold a conference, agree upon a common line of policy, and make common cause: that this line of policy, when adopted, should be submitted to the Northern States, as an ultimatum. If this ultimatum shall be accepted, or the part of the North, then the Union will be preserved, and peace, good will, and fraternity be restored. But, on the other hand, if it shall be rejected, then he is for pursuing such a course of policy as, under the circumstances, the honor and nterests of North Carolina and the other slave States with which she is identified, may dictate for their future safety and happiness. Mr. Vance still indulges the hope that the North will, in due time, do us justice, by guaranteeing the necessary constitutional protection .- Ash. Spectator.

More Sensation .- On Saturday morning last about 10 o'clock, it was currently reported on our streets that a telegraphic despatch had just been received here, stating that a United States war ressel had attempted to reinforce Fort Sumter or Friday evening, and that she was fired at and driven off, and that a whole fleet was near at hand, and no doubt a big fight was then going on Fort Sumter, it was stated, had opened her batteries, and the very devil was to pay generally between the fort, the fleet, and the South Carolina

We called upon the operator at the telegrapl office here, and he informed us he had received no dispatch at all that morning; but that some one from Goldsboro,' on the morning train, had told him that he heard in Goldsboro,' that somebody had telegraphed to Hon. W. S. Ashe, at Wilming ton, and that somebody had brought the news from Wilmington to Goldsboro,' that a vessel had been seen somewhere in the harbor, and it was supposed there would be a fight on Saturday morning. As "Cousin Sally Dillard" has it, "that's all we know about the fight."

Raleigh Banner

Election of Editors for the University Magazine .- CHAPEL HILL, N. C., April 3, 1861 .-The election for Editors of the University Maga zine came off to-day. It resulted in the success of the following gentlemen: Edward J. Chilton. Haywood county, Tenn.; John C. Gaines, Montgomery county, N. C.; Mathew J. Moore, Platte county, Mo.; of the Dialectic Society. Of the Philanthropic Society, John A. Cameron, Harnett county, N. C.; John Knox McQueen, Robeson this will continually stimulate to flight; every discontent-county, N. C.; James H. Exum, Goldsboro', N ed slave will be for making to the border; his family and | C. They are all men of superior intellectual powers, and well fitted for the worthy office in which they have been placed by their fellow students .- Chapel Hill Correspondent Pet. Express.

Wil., Char. & Ruth. Railroad .- The Western Division of this Road is now finished to Lincolnton. We learn from the Shelby Eagle that there are upwards of 150 hands working on the Road between Lincolnton and Shelby, and it is expected that it will be finished to the latter place by the 25th of December .- Charlotte Democrat.

Sale of Stocks. - On Tuesday last, twenty-six shares of the stock of the Bank of North Carolina were sold at public auction, in this town, at \$116 per share, and fifty shares of Bank of Charlotte stock at \$62 75 per share of fifty dollars. One hundred shares of Charlotte & S. C. Railroad stock brought \$89 50 and \$90 per share, and C. & S. C. Railroad Co. Bonds sold for a fraction over par. These sales are considered high. Terms months credit with interest.

Charlotte Democrat.

Arson and Robbery .- The barn of Mr. Kinley near Jerusalem, Davie Co., was fired on Sunday night, 24th ult., while the neighbors were gone to church, and destroyed with the greater part of its contents. During the confusion, the house of Mr. Barnheart, son-in-law of Mr. Kinley, was burglariously entered and a bureau carried off. Winston Sentinel.

The Fires in Charlotte.-Last week we mentioned five fires which had occurred in this town within less than four days, up to Monday evening. On Tuesday night, another fire took place. The stables of Mr. T. W. Dewey and Mr. Wm. Johnston, standing near together, were burnt about 81

This is an awful state of affairs, and has caused much uneasiness on the part of our citizens. In fact the people of the town have been nearly exhausted by fighting fire and standing guard together. Several persons have been arrested (six white persons and one negro) on suspicion, but what the evidence against them is we are unable to ascertain. The committee having the matter in charge will no doubt do right, and act for the best interests of the community. - Char. Dem.

Acquitted.-The Engineer, Laguire, who was n custody for causing the death of Conductor Laspeyre, was tried last week in this place and acquitted; the Jury returned the verdict of "Not Guilty" without leaving their seats. Goldsboro' Rough Notes.

Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad .- During the past year this road has made a net gain of \$143,222 19-a profit of 131 per cent on the capital stock after paying interest on the entire debt. The expenses were only 40 per cent of receipts.

Another Custom House Seizure .- The eighth from a Confederate port, occurred yesterday. Among the cargo of the Steamship Cahawba, from Collector would then, in pursuance of U. S laws.

THE WAR EXCITEMENT.

NEW YORK, April 8 .- The steamship Atlantic, which has been chartered by the U.S. Government as a transport, was delayed by loading on Saturday, and did not get away until Sunday morning. While lying at her pier, about 500 men and 80 horses were put on board. Among the soldiers were Co. A, of the Flying Artillery, Capt. Barry, with four howitzers; and six companies from the 2d and 3d Regiments of Infantry; also a company of sappers and miners from West Point, and a corps from the Ordnance Department, under command of Capt. Balch. The At lantic was sunken deep with provisions, military stores, arms and munitions of war. There were vast piles of howitzers, shells, spherical case shots, gun canisters, strap shots, infantry cartridges, and ball cartridges. There were also foraging carts, one thousand spades, to be used in digging trenches, barrels of cement for constructing outposts and earthworks, and a large quantity of gunny bags, such as are used, when filled with sand, to construct or strengthen fortifications. Another significant part of the cargo were sixteen double-bank boats, (with hundreds of spare oars,) which had previously been attached to warsteamers for the purpose of landing troops. That the Atlantic is expected to communicate with Fort Pickens, is evident from the fact that a number of the packages and boxes placed on board were directed to "Capt. L. Vogdes, Fort Pickens,

Early Sunday morning, the steamship Illinois also chartered as a transport, left her pier, and proceeded to the Atlantic's dock, where she was to receive further supplies of provisions and stores. She is already well loaded. The Illinois was expected to leave early this morning or to-night, with about 600 troops from Governor's Island.

The statement that the Baltic had been chartered by the government is undoubtedly correct. Loads of flour, pilot bread and provisions have accumulated at her dock, and workmen are busily preparing her for sea. It is supposed that she will sail on Monday or Tuesday night.

The Harriet Laue was lying at her anchorage off the Battery yesterday. She is heavily laden with coal and provisions, has her complement of men on board, keeps her fires lighted, and is ready to start on a long voyage at a moment's notice.

The U. S. steam sloop-of-war Powhatan left the Brooklyn Navy Yard Saturday afternoon. She carried 300 officers and men and an immense load war materials. After anchoring a short time at Quarantine, she proceeded to sea, crossing the bar at 6 P. M. The captain of the Powhatan took out two Government sealed envelopes, one of which, indicating his first course from the Narrows, was opened by him while under steam off the Battery, and the other was to be opened when 35 miles at sea.

Orders have been received at the U.S. Naval rendezvous in Cherry street for a large addition of ordinary and able bodied seamen. The term of service is three years, and pay \$18 a month.

The impression is gaining ground that the prinipal portion of the expedition is intended, ostensibly, to aid Gov. Houston in protecting the Texan frontier-though there may be some design of offering him assistance in opposing the secessionists. As for Mexican incursions, the statement first telegraphed to this city is believed to have

The reports in circulation respecting the resignation of Major Holmes, the commanding officer of Governor's Island, and General Superintendent of recruiting in this city, are contradictory.

Journal of Commerce, of Monday

As to this reported resignation of Maj. Holmes, the Express the evening of the 6th inst., says:-"In the midst of the harry of embarking a large force for a destination as yet unknown, but generally understood to be Fort Pickens, Mai. Holmes, Commander-in-Chief of all the U. S. forces at this station and General Superintendent of the recruiting business, tendered his resignation this morning, and withdrew from his headquarters on Governor's Island. Major Holmes is a native of North Carolina, and has been in the service for thirty-one years. He has distinguished himself on various occasions, and has always enjoyed the confidence of the War Department. His resignation was totally unexpected, and occurring at such a crisis as the present, when as executive head of this important station his services are very necessary to the successful execution of the orders of the War Department, its effect was to throw the garrison into the utmost confusion.

The destination of the Expedition .- The most probable explanation of these movements is that Gov. Houston has made a call for troops to protect the people of Texas from the Indians and Mexicans, and that the Government recognizing him as still the legal Governor of the State, responds by replacing the troops recently withdrawn through the agency of Gen. Twiggs. The policy of such a movement is obvious, whilst the fact that the transports take out a battery of flying artillery, used exclusively in field practice, and a large number of horses, together with an extraordinary amount of stores and war materials. would seem to indicate that neither Fort Sumter nor Pickens is the destination of the expedition. The swamps which surround Fort Sumter would allow no field for light artillery tactics; whilst the reinforcement of Fort Pickens would not seem to demand the use of that branch of the service. But a large and well-equipped force landed in to-day. Texas would serve the double purpose of defending the frontiers, of concentrating the Union feeling that still exists in that State, of preventing secession movements in New Mexico, and would subject the Confederate States to the necessity of raising another army, and of transporting it under peculiar disadvantages to the most distant part of the Confederacy. This may be the policy and object of the movement, originated by the Government with such rapidity and carried out with a secresy that puts everything except speculation at fault .- Balt. Am. 8th.

[Most of the papers North and their correspondents seem to have adopted this solution as more probable than the Sumter and Pickens versions current on Friday and Saturday.]

that the six men who, on Thursday, brought the fort, most of them Irishmen and married men,

From the best informed quarters, we have rea-

New Orleans, were foreign fabrics valued at a opinion, gammon. Coercion is manifestly so many would have preferred a more responsible sion of them, imposed the usual fine of \$100, and it would not be attempted. And it is utterly imparty caucus system. With these exceptions, and reported the facts to the Secretary of the Treasu- practicable for Mr. Lincoln and his Rump Gov- as a whole, it is generally regarded as an admira-Had the value of the goods been \$800, the ernment to make effective war upon us. The ble Constitution, and one which will make us a have seized the vessel, as he did in the case of threatened. He may hold Forts Sumter and come, if we have but the wisdom to keep our mute with his creditors for fifteen cents on the Bienville. The Cahawha's fine was reid up. the Bienville. The Cahawba's fine was paid un-der protest, and will undoubtedly be remitted at large and be remitted at der protest, and will undoubtedly be remitted at and probably will, keep Key West and Tortugas sively, and not to mix it of States having differ- arrest under the Extradition treaty, and it remains an early day, with those imposed in the contract of the state of th an early day, with those imposed in the cases which have previously occurred.—Jour. of Computer the Extradition treaty, and not to mix it of States having differ-because we have no naval resources—until a ent domestic institutions and antagonistic views. which have previously occurred.—Jour. of Com. treaty of amity is made, or until the Confederate

States have naval appliances for ousting him; but | States have naval appliances for dashing beyond has arrived from Liverpool with dates to the 2kg temper and capacity in this revolution of government, we are altogether and entirely sceptical. building trade strike at London assumes ment, we are altogether and children to the beautiful that the discontent among the law beautiful that the law be correspondents, go to this extent-no more: he is nonplussed and fidgetty. He desires to hold the remaining forts, if he can; and will give them up, when he must. In the meantime, and until some decided and positive course is adopted by the Confederate States' authorities, he is audacious and vicious enough to intrigue, trifle and experiment about reinforcing and provisioning the strongholds ir his possession. Fighting immediately and obviously destroys the Union party in the Border Slaveholding States, and brings them into the Southern Confederacy; it destroys, likewise, all hopes of re-establishing the broken Union which the Black Republicans all are loth to give up, and expect yet to mend; and it will raise a powerful anti-coercion party in every Northern State, who will clog and eripple the Government; it will immediately bring the Government into hostile colision with the fleets of England and France; and it will make their commerce a prey to privateers; whatever the event, it must prostrate the ommercial and manufacturing interests of the North; and, lastly, it will manifestly fail either to conquer and hold the fifteen Slaveholding States as provinces, or to persuade them back into the Union as friends and equal confederates. Every dictate of reason and common sense, therefore leads to the same conclusion. Men and peoples are controlled by circumstances and events, and the circumstances and events, in this instance, are all to the effect that the Lincoln Government will not and cannot make war upon the Confederate States. That they will trifle and trick at the risk of bloodshed at the forts, is not outof character. But for invasion, or a campaign, or a war on sea, we confidently predict there will

be none. - Charleston Mercury. A Conjecture as to the Destination of the Naval and Military Forces in the New York Harbor.-WASHINGTON, April 7.-Intelligent navy and army officers are of opinion that the bulk of the New York expedition is designed for Texas, to operate on the frontier against the Mexicans and Indians, and to re-occupy Fort Brown, and also the forts on the Indian frontier, where, according to official information, they will be met with a cordial welcome by the settlers. Sam Houston has given full advice to the federal authorities here, and the result anticipated will be his re-establishment as Governor. It is believed that the battle between the two Confederacies will be fought on the soil of Texas. Maj. Anderson's Supplies and Postal Com-

munication Cut Off !- CHARLESTON, April 7 .- gard to the Confederate States. All postal communication and supplies were ordered to be cut off from Fort Sumter by Gen. Beauregard this morning. All points have been strengthened, and two more regiments are hourly expected. Excitement in Charleston .- RICHMOND, April

-A special despatch just received here states that considerable excitement exists in Charleston. Lieut. Talbot, from Washington, is hourly expected in Charleston, but he will not be allowed co visit Major Anderson, unless he brings orders cession Convention was in session at Mesilla. Ar for the immediate evacuation of Fort Sumter. Private despatches and letters received here from Georgia and Mississippi, state that several companies have been ordered to Pensacola, and troops are pouring in at the latter place by thou- taken from this city on Wednesday morning w

Lieut. Talbot arrived in this city yesterday morning. He seemed to be very little concerned tives was clear and indisputable, and they about the present excitement, and was entirely accordingly delivered to their owners. mum as to the nature of his business to Charleston, owing to the fact that he had sealed orders for Major Anderson He left vesterday morning for Charleston and will arrive there to-night.

CHARLESTON, April 9 .- Gen. Beauregard has ordered out five thousand additional troops who Virginia bonds. It is believed that a large num are hourly arriving by companies. New batteries have been erected. Anderson's mails had not The parties implicated declare themselves to b been cut off yesterday. [Supplies were cut off.] CHARLESTON, April 9 .- There are seven United States vessels off the Bar. All the City troops have been sent to harbor Batteries. Country troops are coming in. Official notification has been received from Washington, that Fort Sumter is to be provisioned, peaceably if possible, forcibly if necessary. A battle is certain, whenever the attempt is made.

From Montgomery .- MONTGOMERY, April 9. The Cabinet were in secret session all day yesterday. There was something serious under con-

19,500 Volunteers Called For, by the War De- to-day of putrid sore throat. partment of the Confederate States .- CHARLES-TON, S. C., April 9 .- The War Department at Montgomery has issued a call for three thousand volunteers from each of the Confederate States except Florida, whose quota is fixed at fifteen hundred .- Special to Wilmington Journal.

Sailed from New York .- The Steamer Harrict Lane sailed for the South on Monday, with flying stars and stripes instead of her flag. The Baltic and Illinois, chartered vessels, with Military stores, &c., sailed on Tuesday.

9 .- The Governor asks the Legislature to appropriate half a million of dollars for arms. Republican members held a caucus on the subject giance to the Confederacy prescribed by The Southern Commissioners not Recognized

by the Secretary of State .- WASHINGTON, April 8.-The State Department replied to-day to the note of the Commissioners from the Confederate States, declining to receive them in an official character, but expressing deference for them as gentlemen. The Secretary indicates a peaceful policy on the part of the government, declaring a purpose only to defend when assaulted. The Commissioners' reply to the Secretary is of such a character as to require a continuance of the correspondence. It is not known when they will leave-not, however, for some days. The Constitution .- Our readers have already

been informed that a vote on the Constitution has been taken in the South Carolina State Conven-Intelligence from Fort Sumter. - We learn tion, and that it has been accepted by a vote of some twenty against one hundred and fifty. The officers from Fort Sumter to Adger's wharf, were Convention is almost unanimous, we understand, laborers. They state that there are in all 30 la- in objecting to two provisions: one, the admission borers at Fort Sumter who are looking with anx- of anti-slave States by even a two-thirds vote of ious expectation for an opportunity to leave the the Houses of Congress; and the other is the confort. They also state there are 72 soldiers in the tinuance of a partial, instead of a full, representation of persons who are slaves, in the Congressionsome of them have their families in this city. al apportionment. Besides these, there are many Nearly all the garrison are extremely anxious to in the Convention who object to the insertion of the slave trade prohibition into the Constitution, instead of leaving it to legislative enactment, as son to believe that in a few days, leave of absence in the old instrument. These, we believe, are will be granted for an indefinite period to the the only matters to which any serious exception seizure of foreign goods brought to New York entire command.—Chas. Courier, of Saturday. is taken, although doubtless many would like to War.—An invasion, a campaign, or war, by have had the duties on imports specifically limitland or sea, of the North on the South, is, in our ed to ten or fifteen per cent. ad valorem, and nonsensical and absurd, that if it were practicable, way of electing the President, than by the present North, to be sure, is besotted, and Lincoln has prosperous and happy people for generations to He took refuge in Canada, and offered to continuous through the continuous contin

Charleston Mercury.

Two Days Later from Europe .- The Canadia

The general intelligence is unimportant shire weavers is increasing.

Commercial.—Cotton opened active at a vance of fully id., but subsequently closed and quotations barely maintained. The sal five days were 68,000 bales; speculators took 000 and exporters 18,000. Breadstuffs had clining tendency. Wheat steady Rosin inferior higher. Spirits Tupentine dull at 30s

Later from Europe. - The Persia, from Liv pool with dates to the 30th ult., has arrived T Liverpool markets are unchanged. Fifty thousand London builders had hrown out of employment.

The French army remains in Rome There was some disturbance at Warsaw on the 25th March. The Prussian General's window were smashed. Hostilities were believed to be imminent tween the Austrians and Piedmontese

The Mexican Raid in Texas. - The Co. News of March 30 contains interesting news cerning affairs in Texas. It confirms telligence concerning the march of Ampud Brownsville, at the head of 3000 Mexicans says that Col. Ford, in command at Browns states that he had reliable information from chants and other responsible citizens in moras, that Gen. Ampudia, at the head Mexicans, was sixty miles off, marching on Brown ille. Ampudia had sent out expresses far wide with placards and hand-bills, announ that Texas of right belonged to Mexico; the had no longer the support of the U. S. Good ment and army; that now was the time to her back, and he called on all good patriots and soldiers to come to his standard for this purpose He was receiving reinforcements in large upon bers and rapidly.

Col. Ford intended at once to place his T. troops, some 400 in number, in old Fort Brown which he would arm with the heaviest armile

The Virginia Convention .- On Monday Convention, in view of the exciting rumo pointed Hons. Wm. B. Preston, A. H. H. art, and George W. Randolph, a col wait upon the President of the United present to him this preamble and resolution respectfully ask of him to communicate to Convention the policy which the authorities the Federal Government intend to pursue in

They were to go to Washington on Tuesday

The Rumored Revolution in New Mexico-Hoax.-The St. Louis Republican, in which statement of the seizure of Fort Marcy V Mexico, by revolutionists, originally appear received later advices from Santa Fe, and as make no mention of the reported revolution. Republican takes it for granted that there was foundation for the statement. The Tucson en respondent of the same journal states that a se zona, on the 16th of March.

The Fugitive Slave Case at Springfield, I nois .- CHICAGO, April 5 .- The fugitive slat examined before Commissioner Corneau, at Spr field, yesterday. The proof that they are were taken to St. Louis in the evening train.

Detection of an Attempt at an Extensive dle .- NEW YORK, April 5 .- A leading bankin. house on Wall street is said to have detected daring attempt to swindle by means of forged ber of them have been thrown upon the market Virginians. An investigation is progressing.

Appointment of Marshal for Eastern Virgini -WASHINGTON, April 4 .- Among the rece appointments is that of Dr. Thomas H. Fisher, Fauquier, to be Marshal U. S. for Eastern Vi ginia, vice John F. Wiley, removed.

Election of U. S. Senators in Kansas.-Th Legislature have elected Messrs. Lane and Pomeroy United States Senators by a small majority

Death of a Noted Pugilist. - NEW YORK, AM

6.-John Morrissey, the well-known pugilist, died Expelled for Bribery .- The lower House

the New York Legislature, on Wednesday, adopt ed a resolution expelling Jay Gibbons, member of the first Assembly District of Albany, for bri bery, by a vote of ayes 101, nays 8.

Texas .- We learn from our Texas exchange that Hon. Mr. Hamilton, who was a member the last Congress from Texas, and who oppose secession from first to last, remaining in the House of Representatives after the State seceded, ha From Harrisburg .- HARRISBURG, Pa., April been elected a State Senator from Austin, the Capital of the State. He still opposes secessic and it is said will refuse to take the oath of alle "Sovereign Convention." This election shows that the Union has still its staunch supporters in Texas .- Baltimore American.

Reliability of Rumor .- We find in a single exchange paper the following disagreeing sent ments in several paragraphs contained in one its columns: "The impression is that Forts Sumter and Pickens are

be reinforced. "They were assured most positively by the President and Secretary of State that no hostile movement were contemplated. "The President and Cabinet have determined to take

immediate and vigorous measures for enforcing the laws at all hazards. "It is not necessary to retain Fort Pickens. The

peace of the country does not require it. "Fort Pickens must be reinforced. "The President stated there would be no effort ! ollect the revenue.

"The only danger of conflict is from the large force "It is the purpose of the President to carry the as far from the National Capital as possible "Texas is the point where the troops will be concent

"It is surmised that the course of the Administration will be the concentration of the military forces at Pen-

The differences thus presented are made up the varying intelligence circulated in rapid su cession, and from different points. Amid the conflicting stories thus put in circulation, it impossible to rely upon any tale that rumor tells and the better way for all is to restrain curiosit which is indulged in frequently only to be disap pointed, keep as cool as possible, and await the ssue of events as they occur.

A New Question .- A new question is, whether the Seceded States can demand the enforcement of the Extradition treaty with Canada. A basi ness man of Brownsville, Texas, is alleged to have swindled his creditors to the amount of \$140,000

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THUR on Mercury, we did in reg been designe forcing Fort Yesterday copy, remark New York on eached Char of the dispate Saturday nig n Tuesday n THE STORY eader is of (

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