BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

THE
NEWBERN WEEKLY PROGRESS
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NEWBERN WEEKLY PROGRESS.

A CHEAP NEWSPAPER FOR THE MILLION.---SINGLE COPIES $2.00; TO CLUBS OF SIX OR MORE ONLY $1.50 A YEAR---INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME III. NEWBERN, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 7, 1861. NUMBER 36.

RATES OF ADVERTISING
IN
THE WEEKLY PROGRESS.

The following are the only Rates of Advertising in the Weekly Progress, to all save those who contract by the year and advertise in both weekly and daily papers:

One square (12 lines nbrion) one insertion, $1.00.
Subsequent insertions, each, 50 cents.

Any number of squares will be charged in proportion. All advertisements marked (tf) till forbid will be continued till ordered out and charged as above.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 1, 1861.

We Must Prepare for a Bloody War.

From the tone of the Northern press and insolence of the Northern public nothing can be clearer than that those mercenary thieves think that they can raise a few hundred thousand men and pass right down through the South, murdering, butchering and paralyzing as they go. The insolent scoundrels even boast that they will march to Montgomery and possess themselves of the Capital of the Confederate States and hang President Davis himself. Let us prepare to meet them. We do not believe that they will attempt to invade Southern soil, but they may, and if so let us be ready to meet them.

The Southern States can easily keep a half million men in the field, and with such an army headed by such men as Davis, Lee, Beauregard, Bragg and others we can defy a world in arms. Let Lincoln's hireling slaves attempt to march through North Carolina or Virginia, South Carolina or Georgia, and our word for it not one-twentieth man will ever be permitted to return again. Their bones shall bleach on our hills and in our valleys and their corrupt carcasses shall mingle with Southern soil.—And while their tens of thousands fall before the avenging arm of an outraged people their women and children will starve at home on account of the withdrawal of that Southern patronage on which they have grown so fat.

Ours is an agricultural country and we have a sparse population, and we can maintain ourselves, while theirs, a large portion of it, is a manufacturing country with a very dense population, and without a market for their "notions" they must starve. The South has heretofore been their principal market, but we shall buy no more from them until an honorable peace is achieved. They have the advantage in number we grant but we are their superiors in everything else, and we now predict, should a general war ensue, that we shall whip them in every pitched battle where they have not more than two to our one. Fifty thousand Southerners fighting on Southern soil can and will whip any hundred thousand which the North can bring against them.

We warn the South that the North is preparing for a protracted and desperate war; let us be not deceived but realize the real condition of things and be prepared to meet the worst.

Our Legislature.

Our Legislature meets to-day, and as it seems to be the generally received opinion that a Convention will be called to pass an ordinance of secession, which ordinance is to be final, we hope that at farthest the bill will be passed to-morrow. Let us have no speeches now, but *acts*. There is not an hour to waste. We are in a state of rebellion to the old Government and as yet can expect no protection from the new. Let us place ourselves in a position to claim that protection as soon as possible. Pass the Convention bill to-morrow, and let the election be held about the 16th of May, and the Convention assemble on the 20th, and on the 21st we can be out.

We doubt not but Messrs. Green and Whitford will be sent to the Convention—if one be held—from this county by unanimous consent, the people of the county having already expressed in their favor.

WENT UP.—Our Representatives in the Legislature Messrs. N. H. Street, C. C. Clark and F. E. Alfred, went up yesterday morning in obedience to the call of the Gov. to be in their seats to-day at the calling of the Rolls. We also noticed Josiah Turner, Jr. Representative from Orange County going up, having been below a few days, perhaps at Fort Macon.

MARYLAND.—The Baltimore *Sun* opposes the passage of a secession ordinance by the Legislature now in session, and proposes the call of a State Convention. We believe that Governor Hicks is a double-dealing traitor and that his sympathies are with the North. Maryland must either go with the South or give up her slave property. Let her choose.

TENNESSEE.—The Steamboat *C. E. Hillman* has been captured by Black Republican thieves at Cairo with $175,000 worth of arms and ammunition on board for Tennessee. This has aroused the people of Tennessee and they are seizing Cincinnatti boats as they pass up the River.

RETURNED.—Our patriotic townsman, Jno. D. Whitford, Esq., returned last evening after an absence of two weeks or more on important business for the State. No man is more devoted to his section or more willing to serve his State than Mr. Whitford.

SHOT AND SHELL.—A large quantity of shot and shell passed through here by rail yesterday for Fort Macon. We think Lincoln's minions had better keep out of range of the guns of Fort Macon. Should they come too close somebody might get "hurt."

NEWS FOR OUR TROOPS.—We are sending gratuitously, twenty five copies of our Semi weekly paper for the troops at Forts Caswell and Macon. We suggest to our cotemporaries to extend a like courtesy. The boys will be thankful we know. Let them have the papers.—*State Journal.*

We have been sending regularly one dozen copies of the Daily *Progress* to Fort Macon, but considered it a small matter and not worth mentioning.

JONES COUNTY.—We went over to attend Jones Superior Court on Monday and found a large crowd in attendance. The Judge had not arrived at 4 o'clock P. M. when we left, but we understand he went up yesterday. The people did not seem to care much whether His Honor came or not and when they found he was not likely to be there they went to work forming military companies. They have two fine companies already, a Cavalry and an Infantry. W. P. Ward, Esq., is Captain of the Cavalry and Harvey Sawyer, Esq., of the Infantry. The Infantry numbers about 125, which they intend to divide into two if they can raise the number to 150. Mr. Sawyer went up yesterday morning to tender the services of his company to the Governor and we understood that Capt. Ward would follow suit in a few days. When we left the military were drawn up in front of the Court House with fixed boyonets to receive an oration from J. W. Bryan, Esq., of this place. We did not hear the address, but knowing the man and the circumstances that called him out we venture the assertion that it was fully equal to the occasion.

FROM THE NORTH!

LYNCH LAW IN NEW YORK!!

GREAT WAR PREPARATIONS!!

ARMS SEIZED!!

&c., &c., &c., &c.!!

We now get no mails beyond Baltimore.—The *Sun* of Baltimore, of Friday last has the following:

The pony express which Mr. Henry Taylor, the periodical dealer, Sun Iron Building, is now daily running between this city and Havre de Grace, and thus communicating with the entire North, is a great public accommodation to the citizens of Baltimore and the press. We received by it last night the Philadelphia papers of yesterday, and New York papers of Wednesday, from which we copy the following.

LYNCH LAW THREATENED IN NEW YORK.

On Tuesday morning, about six o'clock, a friend of Capt. Berry, formerly captain of the Charleston steamer Columbia, went down to pier four, North river, and found an excited crowd of people in that neighborhood. They were mostly country men of the captain, Irishmen, and were breathing vengeance against him for his well-known sympathy with the South.

The gentleman alluded to became satisfied from their threats that the crowd was waiting for the captain, and that there was danger of the application of lynch law. He accordingly went aboard the vessel and advised Mr. Berry to leave immediately, but he at first refused to do so. At last, however, he seemed to have been convinced that discretion was the better part of valor, for he took passage in a steam tug, and left for parts unknown.

AN OVATION.

Remarkable as was the ovation at the departure of the Seventh regiment, it was, if possible, surpassed by the exodus on Tuesday by the Sixty-ninth. It seemed as though every man, woman and child of Irish descent, to say nothing of the ten thousands of Americans, was in the street to cheer them off. Broadway, from Bleecker to Canal street, and Canal street to the wharf, was literally packed with human beings. The chaplain of the regiment is Father Clarence Walworth, a son of the venerable ex-chancellor, and one of the most eloquent clergymen of the Catholic Church in the country. The chaplain of the Seventh, Rev. Mr. Weston, of Trinity Church, is one of the ablest ministers of the Episcopal Church in the diocese.

A RIDICULOUS "EDICT."

E. Delafield Smith, the new United States District Attorney for this city, appointed by Mr. Lincoln, on Wednesday notified all the banks here that for the present they must not transmit in coin or bullion, or by letters of credit or draft, or in any other way, directly or indirectly, any moneys to banks or individuals of the Southern seceded States. All offenders, he added, would be prosecuted for treason. Mr. Smith subsequently acknowledged that he made a *faux pas*, and lost no time in rectifying it. This was done in the form of a circular to the banks recalling the edict.

VIGILANCE IN NEW YORK HARBOR.

The United States steamer Corwin, under the command of Lieut. F. M. Brasher, has been stationed in the Narrows; the Vixen, Lieut. Phelps, at Throgg's Neck, and the Bibb at the Kills, under the orders of the surveyor, for the purpose of intercepting any suspicious vessels that may attempt to leave the harbor. The guns of these vessels will command the channel at all times.

The steamer John R. Thompson and the schooner Alice Gibson, both bound for Baltimore, were boarded by inspectors Isaac and Archer before they left, and a strict inspection made of their cargo. Nothing was found on board contraband of war.

SEIZURE OF ARMS.

The New York police are daily engaged in seizing firearms, &c., intended for shipment to the South.

OTHER MATTERS.

General Wool has dispatched special couriers to Washington, urging the Government to call instantly to the field one hundred and fifty thousand men. His quarters at the Astor House are thronged with military men, asking advice or receiving and executing orders.

The largest subscription made to the patriotic fund of New York city by one individual is by A. T. Stewart, who wrote opposite his name *ten thousand dollars*. He also continues the salaries of such clerks of the establishment as may enlist for the campaign.

Thos. F. Meagher is raising a regiment of his countrymen for the fray.

George G. B. Bernard, Judge of the Supreme Court, has accepted the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the California regiment, commanded by Col. E. D. Baker. He resigns his Judgeship.

From Philadelphia.

Orders have been received at the Philadelphia navy-yard to fit out with all despatch the United States frigate S. Lawrence, and workmen were immediately set to work on her.—This frigate is one of the fastest sailers among our old sailing ships. She carries a battery of fifty guns, or thirty-two and sixty-eight pounds calibre and a crew of 500 men. She was last employed on the Brazil station as flagship. She can be got ready for a cruise in six weeks' time.

The Evening Bulletin states that Col. Fremont has arrived from Europe, and informed a gentleman in Philadelphia that 250,000 stand of arms have arrived in New York for Philadelphia, and that 250,000 more are on their way. The same authority also states that the federal authorities in Philadelphia have completed arrangements by which they can move *ten thousand* troops per day from that city to the scene of warlike operations, and are therefore prepared to receive them as fast as they can come.

GEN. HARNEY.—The Richmond *Dispatch* of Monday says:

Brigadier General W. S. Harney, U. S. A., who was captured at Harper's Ferry on Friday, and sent to Richmond under guard, arrived here yesterday evening, via Central cars, and was immediately conveyed before the Governor. After a brief interview he was escorted to the Spotswood House, where he remained at last accounts, but whether as a prisoner of war or otherwise we are not advised. Gen. Harney is a man of Southern birth and feeling, and it is reported that he was on his way to Washington to resign his position when arrested.

OUR MAILS.—The Charleston *Mercury* of yesterday says:

"Mr. Johnson, of the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad, has gone to Montgomery, in compliance with the request of Postmaster General Reagan, and the Presidents of the roads connecting east and west to meet him in Mongomery, and arrange for the continuance of the mail over these routes. Mr Johnson says that the road over which he has control will carry the mails whether paid or not, until a further arrangement is made. Such a course, we are persuaded, will be pursued by all the railroads in this State."

ATTEMPT TO FIRE.—An attempt was made to fire the building on Craven street occupied by Mr. Richard Wilkins an known as the "Alhambra," yesterday morning. The fire was well arranged and started under the building and but for the fact that it attracted the attention of the bar keeper before it got well underway the building with others would have been consumed. It seems that some one is determined to burn up the town and we hope all good citizens will keep a good lookout.

From Montgomery.

The following interesting letter from Montgomery was written to the Richmond *Dispatch*:

MONTGOMERY, ALA., April 23, 1861.

Capt. J. R. Hamilton, the able and ingenious projector of the floating Battery, which poured into Sumter such a destructive fire, and passed unscathed through the terrible ordeal to which the heroic Anderson subjected it, has been engaged all the morning in exhibiting a model of it to the Secretary of War, who, after the deliberation, will authorize the immediate construction of a similar one to be used in the bombardment of Fort Pickens.

The United States commander at that place has recently declared to Gen. Bragg that he should act entirely on the defensive, consequently there will be no fighting for two weeks or more. Capt. Hamilton will have ample time to construct his ball and bomb-proof battery, and Gen. Bragg a sufficient delay to charge with most crushing thunder the war cloud that now overhangs the doomed fortress. The moment the preparations are completed the attack will commence, and it must and will be reduced, whatever be the cost of the victory.

It is supposed that the slaughter on both sides will be terrific, and the joyous cry of "nobody hurt," which came to the War Department simultaneously with the surrender of Sumter, will give place when the battle of Pickens shall be fought to the cry of the wounded and dying. There can be no doubt that the fortress, too, will be ruined, if not wholly demolished.

Like the stubborn oak, which can only be shivered, and will not bend and quiver to the storm, so will the mighty stronghold be shivered by the cannon's breath, and crumbled with the ponderous balls of this Government in a conflict that will be made, if need be, desperate as the bloody siege by which Corinth in story was lost and won.

The Cabinet held an unusually lengthy session on yesterday—of six hours—in a discussion of the startling events of the past week. There is no doubt it will extend to Virginia and the Border States every sympathy and co-operation in the war they are waging against the mercenaries of Lincoln, and prove that the young and vigorous Republic has entrusted her destinies to the keeping of statesmen and warriors equal to any emergency. In addition to the 32,000 troops for which a requisition had been made, the service of 12,000 more were accepted. One thousand brave and determined spirits, composing the Second Alabama Regiment, commanded by Col. Lomax, will leave this city on to-morrow for Virginia, leaving about fifty companies raised by this State awaiting marching orders from the Government, whose ranks, with the war fever now raging, could be swollen, if necessary, to forty thousand men in twenty days.

The county of Barbour has 12 lawyers in the army, who, with the mechanics and physicians that have left their work-shops and labratory's, have forsaken their books, to sharpen anew the dirks and claymores of their revolutionary sires in the defence of their homes, their wives, God and their native country. We have intelligence that five companies, raised in Southern Illinois, are en route for the Southern Confederation, and that 10 Irish regiments from the North have tendered their services to this Government. A letter was shown me by a Government officer on yesterday, from a man of influence in the State of Illinois and Indiana, declaring that any number of men could be enlisted for the Southern Army in those States and in portions of Ohio.

A communication appeared in the Mail newspaper of to-day, signed "Caution," alluding to the location in this city of agents or correspondents of abolition journals, pointing directly to the immortal George N. Saunders, the "Secession correspondent of the New York *Tribune*," who, it seems, enjoys quite an intimacy with some of the officers of the Government here, who believe him sincere in his profession of friendship for the South.

In company with one or two others, he has been professing a desire to make arrangements for securing entrance into our service as privaters, Yankee ship owners. Saunders' loyalty is considered extremely doubtful, and I should not be astonished at his arrest and examination as a dangerous and suspicious character.

SIGMA.

ADVICE TO VOLUNTEERS.—*How to Prepare for the Campaign.*—A writer, who signs himself "An Old Soldier," gives the following advice to young soldiers:

1. Remember that in a campaign more men die from sickness than by the bullet

2. Line your blanket with one thickness of brown drilling. This adds but four ounces in weight, and doubles the warmth.

3. Buy a small India rubber blanket (only $1 50) to lay on the ground or to throw over your shoulders when on guard duty during a rain storm. Most of the eastern troops are provided with these. Straw to lie on is not always to be had.

4. The best military hat in use is the light-colored soft felt; the crown being sufficiently high to allow space for air over the brain. You can fasten it up as a continental in fair weather, or turn it down when it is wet or very sunny.

5. Let your beard grow, so as to protect the throat and lungs.

6. Keep your entire person clean: this prevents fevers and bowel complaints in warm climates. Wash your body each day, if possible. Avoid strong coffee and oily meat. Gen. Scott said that the too free use of these (together with neglect in keeping the skin clean) cost many a soldier his life in Mexico.

7. A sudden check of perspiration by chilly or night air often causes fever and death. When thus exposed do not forget your blanket.

A LOSING GAME.

Under this head, the Richmond *Whig* says:

"The Northern capitalists profess to be very zealous in promoting the war against the South. They are putting out their money to raise troops—it may in some cases be under constraint—in all it amounts to a tax upon the rich for the support of unemployed laborers. The merchant prince, Stewart, who has made most of his money by his Southern trade, is reported to have offered a million. Mr. Wm B Astor is put down for four millions contribution and ten millions loan. These may be exaggerations; but can the gentlemen *repeat?* Revenues by duties are at an end—Lincoln confesses he has no resources. The Government, for the future will have to be supported by the contributions of individuals.—Those already made, large as they may be, will not be more than a drop in the ocean.

"For years past, the Federal expenditures has exceeded seventy millions. This in time of peace. In a state of war, and with an army of 100,000 to defend Washington the outlay will be doubled or trebled, or quadrupled. Who will foot that bill? How far will Mr Astor's mite tell?

"These gentlemen will be rarely caught, when, after having spent all their money, the subjugation of the South is as remote as ever—and they shall still have their hungry subterranens on hand with nothing to feed them with."

THE NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.—The National Volunteers, who left Washington some time since, on account of the prevailing feeling there, have organized three volunteer companies at Alexandria.

The crew of the Star of the West 32 in number have been allowed to return to the North. The officers and the ship, are still in New Orleans.

RALEIGH.—Nearly every citizen is enrolled in the several companies of volunteers. Hon Thos Bragg, is captain of the Home Guards; Mayor Harrison is captain of the Rifles; the Sheriff, W. H. High, is in command of the Oak City Guards, and Stephen D. Ramseur, of Lincoln, formerly of the U. S. A., accepts the command of the flying artillery. Capt. R. S. Tucker, is drilling the cadets. The ladies are busy providing necessaries for the soldiers; capitalists are giving the sinews of war; and this whole community are busy in preparing to repel the ruthless invaders of our soil. One spirit pervades all hearts—a stern resolution to repel northern invasion, or to perish in the effort.—*Ch. Advocate.*

SELECTED POETRY.

North Carolina's War Song.

AIR: *Annie Laurie.*

I.

We leave our pleasant homestead,
We leave our smiling farms,
At the first call of duty
We rush at once to arms—
We rush at once to arms,
To guard our coasts we fly,
For the land our mothers liv'd on
Bravely to bleed or die.

II.

Up! boys, and quit your pleasure,
Up! men, and quit your toil,
The invader's foot must never
Be press'd upon our soil—
Be press'd upon our soil,
In which our fathers sleep,
Their blessed graves our care, boys,
Most sacredly must keep.

III.

'Twas in our brave old State, men,
That first of all was sung
The thrilling song of Freedom
That thro' the land hath rung,
That thro' the land hath rung,
And we'll sound its notes once more,
'Till our men and children shout it
From the mountain to the shore.

IV.

Sweet eyes are fill'd with tears, men,
Sweet tears of love and pride,
As our wives and sweethearts bid us
Go, meet what'er betide—
Go, meet what'er betide,
And God our guide shall be,
As we drive the foe before us
And rush to victory.

North Carolina.

BLESS THE LADIES.—The ladies of Charlotte are engaged in making ticks and haversacks for the soldiers at Raleigh.

THE MAILS.—Three letters, two of them containing money, mailed to the editor of the *Christian Advocate* at the Snow Hill post office late lv, were not received at Raleigh. Something wrong somewhere.

COMMISSIONED.—Gov Ellis, has commissioned John R. Harrison, of Raleigh, as captain, and dispatched him to fort Macon, on special service.

ROBESON.—A fine looking company just raised in Robeson county, came down the Charlotte road yesterday, under the command of Captain R. M. Norment. They number 81; and having tendered their services to the Governor and been accepted, are, or were, on their way to Raleigh, to be mustered into service at Camp.—*Wil. Jour. of Saturday.*

COLUMBUS.—Columbus county is up in arms. There are already three or four companies got up and all ready for the fray, wherever it is to come off.

FIRE.—The Wilmington *Journal* of Saturday says: A fire broke out last night about 9 o'clock, in a small paint-shop, or shed, not far from the depot of the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad, opposite the town. The shed with one new car in it, was destroyed, also some painting materials. The main loss was the car. We suppose the whole loss was between two and three thousand dollars.

THE CAPTURE AT OLD POINT.—It appears that the schooner G. M. Smith, reported yesterday as having been seized Wednesday, by order of Flag officer Pendergrast, had left New York for Wilmington N. C., on the 3d April with an assorted cargo, including a lot of gun carriages, for citizens of North Carolina, and put into the Elizabeth River on the 24th, short of provisions &c.

She hoisted the signal of distress and the steaming Young America, belonging to Messrs. Baker, started to her relief from Norfolk. A large launch carrying a swivel, was also sent to her from the U. S. ship Cumberland, the flag ship of Com Pendergrast, then lying off Hampton bar. A shot was fired across the Young America from the launch, and afterwards one from the Cumberland, which struck the tug on her bow. Both vessels were then captured.

The plea of Com. Pendergrast for this unlawful seizure of the private property of citizens of two States (one of which has taken, as yet, no official steps towards secession,) is that the G M Smith had on board some munitions of war, (viz: the gun carriages) and that the Young America was going to her relief.

This flagrant act constitutes a three-fold outrage. First: It is an act of war against both North Carolina and Virginia. Secondly: It is not justified by any knowledge on the part of the Captain of the Young America, of what constituted the cargo of a strange vessel in distress. Thirdly: The property of citizens of a State still at peace with the Lincoln Government has been ruthlessly confiscated.

Let the lawless abolitionists do their worst. Virginians are ready.—*Norfolk Argus, 27th.*

AMOUNT OF ABSENCE PROPER FOR HUSBANDS.—The Home Journal gives credit to Miss Mulock for the following invaluable hints which husbands will please take under especial consideration:

"A lady of my acquaintance gives it as her *sine qua non* of domestic felicity, that the "men of the family should always be absent at least six hours in the day." And truly, a mistress of a family, however strong her affection for the male members of it, cannot but acknowledge that this is a great boon. A house where "papa" or the "boys" are always "pattering about," popping in and out at all hours everlastingly wanting something, or finding fault with something else, is a considerable trial even to feminine patience. And I beg to ask my sex generally—in confidence, of course—if it is not the greatest comfort possible when, the masculine half of the family being cleared out for the day, the house settles down into regular work and orderly quietness until evening! Also, it is good for them as well as for us, to have all the inevitable petty domestic "bothers" go over in their absence: to effect which ought to be one of the principle aims of a family. Let them, if possible, return to a quiet, smiling home, with all its small annoyances brushed away like the dust and cinders from the grate—which, *en passant*, is one of the first requisites to make a fireside look comfortable. It might as well, too, if the master himself could contrive to leave the wordy mud of the day at the scraper outside his door."

A Word of Warning.

The Bangor (Me.) Union truthfully says to the Black Republicans: Count not upon the superior numbers of the North and the supposed weakness of the South. In a conflict like that inaugurated at Charleston harbor last Friday, the result does not depend on numbers alone. Said the great orator of the American Revolution, "The battle is not to the strong alone. It is to the vigilant, the active, the brave." The South are prepared for this contest, and have counted the cost. They have taken their ground with the firm determination to maintain their freedom, or to fall, "with their backs to the field and their feet to the foe." However long the struggle may be, *they will in the end be victorious.* If we mistake not, in every conflict on the soil of the Confederate States, their flags will wave in triumph. Abraham Lincoln may send his thousands and tens of thousands of men to their shores, and to his ears will be wafted back the sounds of disaster and defeat alone.

And then at length the tide of war will turn Northward. Fearful will be its ravages. We have no heart to contemplate what *may* be, aye, what *will* be, if the Government persists in the tyrannical war it threatens to wage.

A CARD.

There being now no longer a necessity for the Southern Rights meeting at Charlotte, on the 20th of May, I hereby make known, with the concurrence of members of the committee, and upon the suggestion of many others, that the call for the same is withdrawn, and that consequently the meeting will not take place.

The noble attitude of North Carolina—the Union of sentiment and feeling among her people, and the spirited alacrity with which they meet the crisis, bespeak a spirit that looks to *action* only, and not to public discussion.

WELDON N. EDWARDS,
Pres. of the Southern Rights Ex. Com.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 2, 1861.

FROM THE NORTH.

We have received no New York papers by mail for several days, the last we believe bore date 19th April, but a friend just arrived from that terror-stricken Sodom has placed in our possession city papers of the 24th. They are filled with details of the *Great Union* Meeting recently held, and preparations for war.

Old Bennett of the *Herald*, who was *mobbed* into a support of Lincoln and his war policy, says:

"The war of the government against the revolted States is not a war of extermination or subjugation. It is an appeal to arms for the recovery of certain United States custom Houses, forts, arsenals, navy yards, mints, marine hospitals, courts of justice, post offices and post roads, and for the restoration of the supreme law of the land in the revolted States. Such is the character and such are the purposes of this war. On the other side it is a war undertaken for the purpose of detaching the rebellious States from the Union of which they form a very important part. They proclaim that they have thrown off their obligations to the government of the United States, and are engaged in a war of independence. They are grossly deceived. After deceiving their friends in the North with false professions of attachment to the Union, our Southern revolutionist are grossly deceiving themselves in this last resort of war.

The North is unit against them, and our government lags far behind our public sentiment—Five hundred thousand men are ready to answer at once the call of the government, not for defensive, but offensive operations. This plan of the enemy is to keep our Northern legions to the line of the Potomac. The reason is obvious—But the government should push on an overwhelming force upon Richmond, for the recovery of the government property there, and to extinguish those hostile cannon foundries. The next point of the occupation should be Raleigh, North Carolina, and thence to Columbia, South Carolina, and thence to Mongomery, Alabama, the capital of the Confederate States. This expedition, with a co-operating squadron along the seaboard, and another down the Missippi, would soon crush out this formidable revolt. In advance of this movement President Lincoln should issue his proclamation guaranteeing the complete protection of all loyal Union men and their property, but warning the enemies of the government of the dangers of confiscation, negroes included. This would sift out the wheat from the chaff in all the invaded States.

Our administration is naturally and properly enough devoting itself to the defence of Washington; but Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet should remember that while the Romans remained at home in defence of their capital, Hannibal remained in Italy, and that when they carried the war into Africa they removed the enemy from Rome, and brought his ambitious designs to a speedy and ignominious end. To disperse the revolutionary forces threatening Washington, Maryland and Virginia should at once be made to feel the pressure of two hundred thousand loyal men, and the first duty of the North is to open all our highways to Washington by land and water. The administration should not stop to chaffer upon nice punctilios of courtesy and submission to insolent traitors, but driven to war, it should push for ward all its resources to crush this gigantic rebellion."

This is a beautiful programme and the South will give the invading hounds "a good time" while they are carrying it out.

Again the *Herald* says:

"Southern conspirators should be notified, that no aggressive war has been inaugurated against the slave States, and that there is no intention to invade any of the rights that are guaranteed to them by the constitution. It is the determination of the administration, however, to retake all places and properties belonging to the federal government, and to employ any amount of force that may be requisite for that purpose.—Every fortification, arsenal, navy Yard, custom house and post office, of which possession has been usurped, must be wrested from the possession of the revolted States, at the cost, if need be, of hundreds of millions of money, and of five hundred thousand men. From Baltimore to New Orleans, therefore, no choice will be left to the Southern people, excepting between resistance and unconditional submission to the laws, and it is the duty of the President to proclaim that while those who are true to their allegiance to the American flag, and give it aid and support, may rely upon present and future protection, the penalties due to treason will be exacted from traitors, and individuals who ally themselves with armies fighting against the government—Their property will be confiscated and, wherever their lives are not forfeited, it will be exclusively owing to executive clemency."

Further, under the head of "How long is the war to last," the foreign hireling of the *Herald* says:

"Some give it ninety days; but we will give it six months. In this armed movement to the South the people of the North are ahead of the government. If Mr Lincoln wants them he can have 500,000 men in three weeks, and 200 millions of dollars to render the war short, sharp and decisive. In the first place he can march on Richmond from Washington with his troops to restore the authority of the United States law. Wherever there is a post office and a custom house at the South the federal government has a right to protect both with any number of troops necessary for the purpose. This is a view of the legality and constitutionality of the action of the administration which seems to be lost sight of at the South. The principal towns would thus be occupied in succession by the advancing army, and that accomplished, the surrounding territory is necessarily reduced to submission to the federal power. The State of Virginia has seized the Custom House at its capital. The federal government has a right to retake it and assert its own authority."

We have only to say to old gimlet eyes, bring on your 500,000 men; we will find *five hundred thousand bloody graves for them.*—We can throw into the field a force of 1,000,000 in a few weeks and with that force can whip every man in the free States. Come on!

Raymond of the *Times* says that Lincoln's Government, "By holding Fort Monroe it has its hand in the throat of the enemy. With these important points as a basis of operation, it will so it be in its power to deal the decisive blow. For this purpose 50,000 men should at once be accumulated at the points named. From Fort Monroe several strong columns should move at the same instant for the interior. One should move up York River which is navigable for ships of the largest burden, to a point within forty miles of Richmond. The intervening distance is over an open country. Another should move up James River, and, dividing at the mouth of the Appomatox, should threaten Richmond and Petersburg at the same time. The possession of Petersburg would cut off all communication with the South. Another column should move by land along the line of the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and seize and control the railroads leading into North Carolina. These columns would render any considerable concentration of the enemy's troops impossible, securing a triumphal march of the grand army from Washington southward. The larger the force accumulated by ourselves, the less the probability of bloodshed. We must not by the feebleness of our demonstration encourage attack. We can with overwhelming odds threaten the enemies in front, flank and rear at the same moment, while the basis of our operations, from which to receive reinforcements and supplies, will always be readily accessible."

The "little villian" of the *Times* gets up a very nice programme, but we guess our own troops will have an eye on their operations.—Let them attempt to seize our Railroads and by tens of thousands their lives shall pay the forfeit.

The *World*, noticing an article in the Baltimore *Sun* urging that the North should give up Washington and consent to a separation of the free and slave States, concludes its leader thus:

"It is quite possible that the government may be driven out of Washington: but if it should retreat before defending the place to the last extremity, the whole world would hear scorn upon it. If being driven out, it should fall to go back with overpowering numbers and retake it, it would prove that the blood of the President, the cabinet and the whole northern people had crept through the veins of cowards ever since the flood. There are matters on which the instinctive sense of honor is so intuitively right, that it is a business to reason on them. A nation's honor is like a woman's chastity—a sacred thing, never for a moment to be deliberated on. If the woman who hesitates is lost, the nation that *deliberates* whether it will maintain its honor is also lost.—Thank God, the heart of the free North is sound to the core, and the spontaneous uprising of the whole people for the defence of the national capital, the moment it is seen to be in jeopardy, is the appropriate answer to the border state sophistry. In the piping times of peace we are a reasoning, calculating people, dividing into parties and not averse to dispute. But we no more stop to deliberate now than we would if an aged father were in the hands of Indian savages who were on the point of tearing off his scalp and roasting him alive. The tens of thousands of brave men who are hastening to the defence of the capital are impelled, to a man, by a sense of duty as imperative as was that of the famous light brigade in the charge at Balaklava.

"Charge," was the captain's cry;
Their's not to reason why,
Their's not to make reply,
Their's but to do and die.

Not, by any means, that the duty of defending the federal capital could not be made out by the calmest and clearest reasoning. If it were worth while to adduce arguments, arguments could be brought forward which would carry conviction to the mind every man of sense. But, thank heaven, the North is not been enough to need to be convinced, and Baltimore is so far sold to the traitors that argument would be lost on it. People who cannot see that the exit which the rebels would gain by the possession of Washington would be an intolerable humiliation, a burning disgrace to the government and to the whole North, are past recovery to common sense by any other arguments than those delivered from the cannon's mouth. When the war is ended, when the rebels are subdued, when the South is at the feet of the government begging its forbearance and mercy, the government will be in a position to decide whether Washington is the most appropriate location for the federal capital. Meanwhile, we shall either hold or repossess it if it should cost the demolition of every building, the emancipation of every slave, and even the destruction of every life in the State of Maryland. The site of Baltimore may become a waste, but it will certainly be a part of the route by which the free North will reach the federal capital."

But there is we are glad to see one newspaper in New York that has not been mobbed into an endorsement of Lincoln's policy. The Daily *News* says in its issue of the 24th:

"What would have been the fate, five days ago, in the streets of this metropolis, of a modern Lord Chatham, who, in view of the departure of thousands of troops to butcher their fellow countrymen, or be slaughtered by them should have exclaimed to the crowd: "Were I a Southerner as I am a Northerner, so long as a foreign foe were landed in my country I would never lay down my arms, never, never, never!" Why, he would have been hung up at the first lamp post. This city is full of individuals who condemn the war measures of the Administration; repudiate the false, insidious, treacherous policy it has pursued, since the 4th of March; are alive to the dangers that menace the country from successful Abolitionism; view with horror the inauguration of an epoch of "fire, rape, and slaughters;" and shudder from the prospect of an internecine strife between the slaveholding and nonslaveholding States. Nay, more, they regard the excitement which has been gotten up, since the bombardment of Fort Sumter, as to a great extent artificial and unnatural—the result of the combined machinations of partisan wirepullers, secret organizations, and venal office seekers; they have no doubt that there will be a speedy and terrible reaction; that, in the desperate, unscrupulous game Mr. Lincoln and his advisers are playing, they will be the losers; and that a general uprising of the masses of the people will, eventually, drive them, bankrupted in character and position, from the high positions they hold. Yet, though tens of thousands of persons, conscientiously and patriotically, cherish such sentiments, we are told at every street corner, in every hotel and barroom, on 'Change, and in private dwellings, that it is unsafe to say so; that newspaper establishments are liable to be burnt down, and private persons mobbed, if they dare to proclaim peace tendencies, and abhorrence of the "irrepressible conflict" Republicanism has inaugurated."

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Had we of the North been "ready," when men like Crittenden and Powell of Kentucky, at the last session of Congress, called upon us, in the name of our country, to confer and co-operate with loyal citizens in Congress or in Convention, for the consideration of supposed grievances, the redress of wrongs, and the protection of rights—all this terrible civil war and bloodshed might have been avoided!

But there they sat, in the Senate and House of Representatives at Washington—the sullen and unyielding members of Congress from the Republican North—determined to hear nothing, to see nothing, to concede nothing, to do nothing. The Union was fast drifting toward a fathomless abyss; but they cared not for the danger. It was in vain that we demanded that the people should be suffered to pass upon the Peace propositions. To all remonstrances they interposed an invariable and prompt refusal. And so we went on—on—until we have reached a point at which we are referred to the final and desparate arbitrament of arms.

The expression at this time of a willingness, when the proper time shall have arrived, to investigate the supposed grievances of the South, comes late; but even in it we perceive a ray of hope. Some day peace may again be inaugurated, and we may then do what we would have had done without firing a gun or killing a man—that is to say, negotiate and endeavor to deal with this dispute as patriots and Christian men.

We give these extracts to show the people of the South that the North calculate on nothing less than their subjugation or annihilation, and to warn them to prepare for the worst.

WATCH FOR SPIES.—Let every man in the State, and in every Southern State watch for *spies* and as fast as they are caught swing them. We learn that some have been caught and elevated in Virginia. Let every community be on its guard.

LOYALTY OF THE NEGROES.—Some 2,500 or 3000 free negroes have held a meeting at New Orleans and offered their services to the State in any capacity they may be required. What does Beecher, Greeley & Co. think of this?

PROVISIONS FOR THE TROOPS.

The forces now in the field must be, for some time, mainly dependent for support, upon voluntary contributions. All barrels or packages of flour, corn meal, bacon, lard, butter, or anything else which the soldiers may be supposed to need, should be delivered at the nearest depot on the several railroads, carefully secured and directed, and they will be transported free of charge. Let them be directed to the commandant of Fort Caswell, or Fort Macon, as the donors may prefer. We suggest also that as an encampment is being formed in this city, provisions designed for the soldiery, should be directed to Capt R. S. Tucker, Quarter Master, Raleigh. As the market here is very scantily supplied, and the Legislature is about to assemble, the friends of the troops at a distance would do well to act upon this hint with promptness and liberality.—*N. C. Ch. Advocate.*

Professor Munch, the most learned man in Norway, is a geographer, historian, chartographer and poet.

The city of Chicago, at the present time, contains within a fraction of 40,000,000 bushels of grain.

Carl Formes, the great basso, has been offered an engagement at Covent Garden London.

A legal wag calls his marriage certificate "a writ of attain'd her."

Volunteer Meeting at Bay River.

In response to a previous call, a large number of the friends of the South met in the village of Jackson on Saturday the 27th inst., to determine upon their course of action in the present alarming crisis; when

On motion of John J. Brabble, the meeting was organized by the appointment of Dr. John P. Redding, Chairman, who in a brief manner explained the object of the Meeting.

George Green, Esq., was called for, who came forward and addressed the meeting in a very able manner.

On motion, a Vigilance Committee of five was appointed by the Chairman, consisting of W. E. Ferrebee, Jas. Lane, G. W. Venters, C. V. Swann and Nathan Hooker. Each of the Committee were empowered to appoint five associates.

On motion, the Chairman was added to the Committee.

On motion, Samuel W. Chadwick, John J. Brabble, Jerome B. Sawyer, W. E. Ferrebee and C. V. Swann were appointed a Committee of Ways and Means to co-operate with the Committee of Ways and Means in the town of of Newbern.

On motion it was resolved that a fund be raised for the maintenance of the families of those who might volunteer in the service of their country.

On motion volunteers were called for, and 20 presented themselves as ready to go wherever they might be called.

A company of 44 was formed as a Home Guard.

On motion the proceedings of the meeting were ordered to be sent to the *Daily Progress* for publication.

On motion