VOL. LXI

PUBLISHED BY YME & HALL, Editors and Proprietors, RALEIGH. N. C. SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 20, 1861 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. A PROCLAMATION, BY JOHN W. ELLIS. GOVERNOB OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Raleigh Register.

WHEREAS : By Proclamation of Abr.ham Lincoln President of the United States, followed by a requisition of Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, I am informed 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 violation of all constitutional law, in utter disregard of every sentiment of humanity and Christian civilization, and concoived in a spirit of aggression unparalled by any act of recorded history, but it is a direct step towards the subjugation of the whole South, and the conversion of a free Republic, inherited from our fathers, into a millitary despotiam, to be established by worse than foreign enemies on the ruins of our once glorious Constitution of Equal Rights.

Now, therefore, I, Jons W. ELLIS, Governor of the State of North Carolina, for these extraordinary causes, do horeby 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 Raleigh, on Wednesday, the first day of well May next. And I furthermore exhort all good citisens throughout the State to be mindful that their first allegiance is due to the Sovereignty which protects their homes and dearest interests, as their first service is due for thesacred defence of their bearths, and of the soil which holds the graves of our glorious dead. United action in defence of the sovereignty of North

Carolins, and of the rights of the South, becomes now the duty of all. Given under my hand, and attested by the Great

Done at the City of Baleigh,

RALEIGH WEDNESDAY MORNING APRIL 24 1861

The Weekly Raleigh Register.

P. O., BETHANIA, Forsythe county, N. C.,]

April 16th, 1861. MESSES. STME & HALL :- Gentlemen : My subscription to the "Seml-Weekly Register" ex-pires in July, but as we in this part of the State are devoted to, and love the Union, and have no use for a Journal that advocates its disruption, I request you to discontinue my copy immediate-ly. We maintain that force used against Traitors rebelliour, State or States is not coercion.

Yours, very truly, O. J. LEHMAN, P. M. We hope Mr. Lehman, "P. M.," does not speak as a representative man of his part of the State, nor do we believe that he does. So far from it, we believe that by this

time he is heartily sorry that he wrote the above letter. We shall send him this number of the paper to let him see that we yet hope that he will not prove a " traitor " to his country.

OLD GUILFORD IN THE FIELD. We learn that two gentlemen, members of the Guilford Grays, came down to this city A later report states that the Navy Yard at on yesterday and offered the services of that company to Gov. Ellis. This is & fine company

of brave-hearted fellows, and they will undoubtedly give a good account of themselves when the trial comes. The company is commanded by Capt. Sloan. We learn that at a meeting held in Greensboro', on Thursday night, speeches were delivered by Ez-Gov. Morehead, and others, lately strong Union men, counselling the union of the South in this terrible crisis. Our informant states that Old Guilford will respond to any call that may be made upon her for volunteers to resist the usurper and his myrmidons.

PETERSBURG, VA., April 19, 1861. DEATH OF DR. WALTER A. NORWOOD .- The Virginia has seceded certainly. General Henderson (Ky.) Daily Mail of the 3d inst., gives the following account of the melancholy death of ORGANIZATION OF MILITARY COM-Dr. W. A. Norwood, who resided on the Sulphur

Springs road, some eight or nine miles from Hen-The military spirit is fully aroused now in the Old North State. We learn that more On Monday evening last, Dr. Norwood had coession to go out to his stable, and while there discovered a negro man concealed in the "loft." than five thousand men had tendered their ser-

vices up to Thursday last to Gov. Ellis to be em-The Doctor asked the negro who he was and what ployed on any service which he might direct. he was doing there. His reply was that his name

THE COURIER AND ENQUIRER ON MAJOR ANDERSON.

We sincerely hope that the next accounts from New York will inform us that Major Anderson has out off the ears of that detestable scoundrel, James Watson Webb. A more umitigated liar, puppy and poltroon than James Watson Webb is not to be found in the broad land. With a knitting needle in his hand Major Anderson could make Webb run with all the speed which his tonbelly would permit him to use.

FORT MACON. We learn that Col. C. C. Tew, Superintendent of the Hillsboro' Military Academy, has been sent by Governor Ellis to Fort Macon, to take command of the troops now in the possession of that Fort. Colonel Tew is now a Colonel in the regular line of North Carolina Militia. He is an accomplished officer, and the Governor could not have conferred the command upon a more worthy and competent man.

THE NEW YORK TIMES. The "little villain," as Raymond, the editor of the New York Times is called, is becoming more and more satanic in his rage against the South every day. In his issue of the 16th inst., he makes innumerable threats as to what will befall Virginia in the event that she unites herself to the Southern Confederacy. We hope when the expedition against Virginia is formed that the editor of the Times will lead it.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING IN BA-LEIGH !

ALL PARTIES UNITED IN RESISTING THE USURPER, LINCOLN !!

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held a the Court House in this city on Tuesday evening, which was participated in by all parties. The meeting was presided over by Dr. Fabius J. Haywood, C. B. Root, Req., acting as Vice President. (who explained the object of the meeting.) John the same when required by the President of the Speeches were delivered by Hon. D. M. Barringer Manly, Hon. L. O'B. Branch, Paul C. Cameron, under the authority of the Confederate States, that Esq., of Orange, Gen. Singletary, of Pitt, Major H. W. Husted, W. H. Bunn, Est., of Wilson, and J. W. Thomas, Esq., of Davidson, all uniting in urging our people to join together as one man in fence of the South, and in resistance to the tyrant and usurper, Abraham Lincoln. The sentiments unprovoked, that they exert themselves in pre-serving order, in promoting concord, in main-taining the authority and efficacy of the laws, of the speakers were responded to by the large crowd with the utmost anthusiasm. During the evening the following gentlement and in supporting and organizing all themeas were appointed a Committee to draft resolutions ures which may be adopted for the common defence, and by which, under the blessings of Diexpressive of the sense of the meeting, viz : A. M. Lewis, Esq., Hon. D. M. Barringer, C. B. vine Providence, we may hope for a speedy, just Harrison, Alfred Williams, and John W. Syme, and honorable peace.) In testimony whereof I hereunto set Esq.. The Committee, through their Chairman, SHAL. A. M. Lewis, Esq., reported the following resolu-____) April, 1861. tions, which were unanimously adopted : By the President : WHEREAS, The Black Republican Administra-tion have in its folly and wickedness, refased to receive the Commissioners of the Southern Con-federacy, and thereby cut off and prevented all the At a meeting of the Executive Committee of means of negotiations by which, a favorable set-tlement of existing difficulties might have been the Southern Rights Men of North Carolina, on the 18th day of April, A. D., 1861, in the City of made, and a fair and just division of all the prop-erty in the second States effected ; and whereas Raleigh, the following resolutions were adopted. this act was accompanied by extensive preparations in one Department of the Government, demonstrating beyond all question, the object and intention of the Administration to be that set forth in Lincoln's Inaugural Address, and as recently reiterated to the Virginia Commissioners company to the Governor. The offer was and still further shown by the fleet sent round to Charleston, of which principles, preparations and objects were not only not made known to the Southern Confederacy, but carefully, falsely and deceitfully suppressed in order that the wicked work of coercion might the better and more effectually be commenced; Therefore, Resolved, 1st. That we take this occasion to express our most unqualified disapproval of the course pursued by Abraham Lincoln and his Cab-inet towards the second States, and especially do we denounce the rejection by them of the Commis-sioners of the Southern Confederacy. 2nd. That we are uncompron to coercion in whatever form or shape it may be attempted, as well as to such causes as will lead to either directly or remotely. 3rd. That by climate, soil, production, interes and feeling, we are with the South, interest with his own omnipotent hand has planted us with the South, and by His help, we inlend to "sink or swim, survive or perish" with the South. 4th. That we earnestly request the Governor

FROM MONTGOMERY. MONTGOMERY, April 17.-Fifty thousand Ten-ressee and Kentucky troops offered this morning at the Montgomery War Department. Government has been asked from New Oreans for the whole of the fifteen million loan. Tenders have been made for letters of marque and reprisals.

[SECOND DISPATCE.] MONTGOMERY, April 17 .-- President Davis' oclamation will be issued to-morow. The Cabinet had a long session, and will proba-bly call 150,000 more troops into the field. PRESIDENT DAVIS PROCLAMATION. Proclamtion by the President of the Con ederate States of America.

Whereas Abraham Lincoln, President of th United States, has by proclamation announced his intention of invading this Confederacy with an armed force for the purpose of capturing the for-tresses, and thereby subverting its independence, and subjecting the free people thereof to the do-minion of a foreign power; and, whereas it has thus become the duty of this Government to repel the threatened invasion, and defend the rights and liberties of the people by all means which the laws of nations and the usages of civilized warfare place at its disposal-

Now, therefore, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of Amorica, do issue this my Proclamation, inviting all those that may desire to be of 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 commissions or letters of marque and reprisal, to be issued under the Scalof the Confederate States; and I do further notify all persons applying for letters of marque, to make a statement in writing, giving the name and a suitable description of the charac ter, tonnage and force of vessel, name and place nce of each owner concerned therein, and intended number of crew, and to sign such statement, and to deliver the same to the Secretary of State or Collector of a port of entry of the Con-federate States, to be by him transmitted to the Secretary of States and I do further notify all applicants af resaid, before any commission or letter of marque is issued to any vessel, or the owner or owners thereof, and commander for the time being, that they are required to give bond to the Confederate States, with at least two responsible sureties not interested in such vessel, in the penal sum of five thousand dollars, or in case such vessel be provided with more than one hundred and fifty men, then in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, with condition that the owners, officers, and crew, who shall be employed on board such commissioned vessel, shall observe the laws of the Confederate States and instructions given them

for regulating their conduct; that they shall satisfy all damages done contrary to the tenor thereof by such vessel during her commission, and deliver up Confederate States. I do further specially enjoin Adjutant General of the State their organ service. Such companies as are not armed and they be vigilant in the discharge of the duties incident thereto; and I do moreover solemnly exhort the good people of the Confederate States, as they love thrir country, and as they prize equipped will report that fact, that they may be In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my L. s. wealth to be affired, this the 17th day of the blessings of free government, as they feel the wrongs of the past and those which are now threatened in an aggravated form by April, 1861, and in the 85th year of the JOHN LETCHER. on wealth. those whose enmity is more implacable because

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA. The following Proclamation was issued yester-

day by Governor LETCHER. The entire military force of the Commonwealth will respond with alacrity to the order : BY THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, seven of the States formerly con sing a part of the United States, have, by authority of their people, solemnly resumed the pow-ers granted by them to the United States, and W. R. Richard have framed a Constitution and organized a Gov-ernment for themselves, to which the people of those States are yielding willing obedience, and have so notified the President of the United States have so notified the President of the Onited States by all the formalities incident to such action, and thereby become to the United States a separate, independent and foreign power; and, whereas, the Constitution of the United States has inves-Congress with the sole power "to declare and until such declaration is made the President has no authority to call for an extraordinary force to wage offensive war against any foreign power; and, whereas, on the 15th inst., the Pres-ident of the United States, in plain violation of the Constitution, has issued a Proclamation calling for a force of seventy-five thousand men, to W. W. Vass, ause the laws of the United States to be duly executed over a people who are no longer a part of the Union, and in said Proclamation threatens to A. Creech, H. A. Depkin, exert this unusual force to compel obedience to his mandates; and, whereas, the General Assembly of Virginia, by a majority approaching to en-tire unanimity, has declared, at its last session, that the State of Virginia would consider such an xertion of force as a virtual declaration of war, to be resisted by all the power at the command of irginis ; and subsequently, the Convention now in session, representing the sovereignty of this State, has re-affirmed in substance the same policy, by almost equal unanimity; and, whereas, the State of Virginia deeply sympathizes with the Southern States, in the wrongs they have suffered, and in the position they have assumed, and having made earnest efforts peaceably to compose the differences which have severed the Union, and have failed in that attempt through this unwarranted act on the part of the President; and it is believed that the influences which operate to produce this Proclamation against the seceded States will be brought to beer upon this Common wealth, if she should exercise her undoubted right to resume the powers granted by her people, and it is due to he honor of Virginis that an improper exercise of force against her people should be repelled : Therefore, I, JOHN LETCHER, Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, have thought proper order all armed volunteer regiments or companies within this State forthwith to hold themselves in readiness for immediate orders, and upon the reception of this Proclamation to report to the ization

HOME GUARDS. The undersigned agree to unite in forming a Military Company, for the protection of the City of Raleigh and its immediate vicinity, whe sixty names are hereunto subscribed, all of either heads of families, or men too fai shall be advanced in life for actual service in the regula army, and of steady and moral habits : P. F. Pescud,

Williams,

Deverenx.

Dewey,

acob Scheth.

E. Hunt, John King,

Watson,

. Kline,

NO. 16

Wesley Jones, George Little, S. Smith, Reuben Moss, L. S. Perry, A. M. Gorman, Chomas Bragg, E. C. Fisher, W. D. Hutching Frederick Fitzgerald, E. B. Freeman, Charles E. Johnso William Grimes M. Lewis, Aldert Smeder, H. W. Husted, ohn G. William O'B Branch, B. Andrews, William E. Pell, M. Barringet James M. Harriss ohn H. Bryan. J. J. Christophe William E. Cox, Joseph M. Atkins R. M. Andrews, M. Jones, A. Bledsoe, William White, James M. Towles, J. W. Tucker, John Maunder, Burke Haywo Thomas E. Skinner W. F. Askew, William R Andrews, John Maunder, George W. Haywoo T. H. Selby, W. C. Upshurch, E. M. Faon, John Mitchell, W. J. W. Crowder, Charles Manly, A. P. Woodall, Leff Fisher W. D. Johnson, Ibert Johnson. Ismes M. Pool Rufus H. Page, Willie J. Palmer, Jeff. Fisher. P. H. Winston, I. M. Lovejoy, James B. Sheper George W. Mordecai Thomas H. Briggs, J. Brown, William Yearby, O. L. Burch, J. J. Lanadell, D. L. Royster, P. McGowan, John W. Syme, Everard Hall, John Armstrong, M. Saunders E. Heartt, Horton, Grausman Porter, T. Williamson M. B. Royster John Spelman, H. Parisb, Robert Dobbin. W. D. Hackaey, James Dodd, J. C. Floming, Charles Kuester 3. J. Porkinson Harris Vaugun, F. K. Strother, Joseph Kreuh, M. A. Pendorgast, W. D. Williams, M. Perkinso ohn C. Palmer C. B. Harrison, M. McGee, Cheneser Emm II. Young, N. S. Harp, A. Hardie, R. E. Maddor, John Ray, Jr., E. Smlib, Benson F. Jones, J. R. Renn, Henry Keim W. J. Young E. Philips.

the 17th day of April, A. D., 1861, and i eighty fifth year of our Independence. JOHN W. ELLIS.

By the Gavernor. GRAHAN DAVES, Private Secretary. ap'l 20-td

THE GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION. The above proclamation is brief, to the point, and couched in unexceptionable language. When the Legislature convenes, we trust that there will not be a moment's delay in passing an act calling the Convention, and ordering the election of delegates to it. The Legislature is already organized, and there will be no excuse for delay or dilatory action. We cannot believe that there will be any diversity of opinion on the subject, and therefore there will be no excuse for protracted debate. The people will not be satisfied with anything less than the promptest action. When the bill calling the Convention shall have been passed, and the day fixed for the election of members to it, the Legislature can take such additional steps for the safety of the State as its wisdom may dictate. When the Convention assembles, in one hour after its organization. an ordinance declaring the connection between North Carolina and the former United States Government to be totally dissolved, should be passed, and after that it will be the province of the Convention to declare what other steps are necessary to be taken. For our part we are of the opinion that North Carolina, and all the slaveholding States, should be united in one Confederacy. It will require the strength of the united South to drive back the Black Republicans, who, like so many bloodhounds, will be let loose upon the South, and we protest against any subdivision of the South into a Border State Confedersey and the Confederate States of the South. Let the South act as one man, and it will successfully bid defiance to Lincoln and his myrmidons.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

We cannot, in candor, refrain from according to Governor Ellis the honor which is due to him for the prompt and decided action which he has taken to place North Carolina in a condition to act well her part in the terrible drama which is soon to be enacted upon the stage of this once happy country. Although enfeebled by disease, Governor those who have undermined the pillars of Ellis has displayed the mental energy of a this once great and glorious government .man in the full vigor of health. We trust that ere long he will be enabled to leave his sick chamber and in person superintend the movements necessary to the safety and honor of the State. Governor Ellis' telegraphic reply to Lincoln's Secretary of War in response to the requisition for troops from this State was directly to the point, and his proclamation convening the Legislature cannot be improved.

We leave that our friend and fellowcitizen, J. M. Lovejoy, Esq., has requested his son, now at West Point Military Academy, to leave that institution and return to his home. This parental request will no headed by Miss Annie Daves, are busily endoubt be promptly complied with, and as gaged making mattresses for the use of the Mr. George S. Lovejoy has been three years troops at Fort Macon. Three hundred have under scientific and military instruction at already been sent, and they are but the pre-West Point, we have no doubt that on his cursors of many more. The ladies everyreturn to his native State, his services in her defence will be tendered with promptness. If he is "s chip of the old block," and we do not doubt that he is, he has pluck enough for two officers.

A large sum of money has been subscribed by patriotic individuals to assist in the equipment of volunteer companies. A company called the " Home Guard," composed of men beyond the age of forty-five and heads of families has been formed. As its

THE OLD DOMINION SECEDES !

THE CUSTOM HOUSE SIEZED !

ABOUT TO TAKE POSSESSION OF GOSPORT NAVY YARD!

The following telegraphic dispatches were

received in this city on Thursday last, and

are from perfectly reliable sources. We are

rejoiced to announce that the Old Dominion

has withdrawn from the sway of the infa-

mous usurper and tyrant, Abraham Lincoln

Virginia is out. The Custom House has

been taken and the United States sign taken

down. The Confederate State flag is flying

The Harbor has been obstructed by sunken

vessels. Arrangements are making for tak-ing the Navy Yard. State troops are ex-

LATER.

Norfolk has been taken possession of by the Vir-

RESIGNATION OF LIEUT. GENERAL SCOTT.

Winfield Scott, has thrown up his commis-

sion as the Commander-in-Chief of the Uni-

ted States Army. We presume that he will

come over to his native State Virginia, and

take command of her brave-hearted sons .--

The following dispatch is from a reliable

Scott has certainly resigned.

gentleman in Petersburg, one whom we know

PANIES.

We rejoice to learn that the old hero,

over the Capitol.

peeted here to-day.

ginia State troops.

RICHMOND, April 18th, 1861.

NOBFOLK, VA., April 18, 1861.

name implies, the object of this company will be to protect our homes and firesides, while our young men are on the field, either contending or ready to contend with the enemy This company now numbers one hundred and twenty-two men. We understand that two other companies are forming, one of infantry and the other of artillery. We trust that we may be pardoned for giving a word of advice to those who will compose these companies. In their uniform and equipment let them steer clear of anything in the gew-gaw or "fuss and feathers" line. Let everything about them be plain, simple and serviceable. These are not the times for holiday "sogering," but the times for plain, gractical, stern business. We are requested to announce that there will be a meeting of the "Home Guard," on Saturday night, at 74 o'clock, at the Court House, for the election of officers, and

other important business. It is understood by the signers to the "Home Guard " that the most active members will patrol the city every night, when so directed by the Captain, and that they are ready to go to any point where their services may be required, here and elsewhere.

THE PRESS OF NEW YORK.

We are not at all surprised to see that the unprincipled secundrel, James Gordon Bennett, editor of the New York Hetald, has turned his dirty back upon the principles which he professed to hold, and has taken his filthy carcass into the midst of the Black Republican camp. But we are surprised that the Express has imitated his example. The editors of that paper have long been distinguished for conseveratism, and a strict regard for the rights of all the parties embraced in the late Union, and it is a most portentous sign of evil when such men are forced either by their own convictions or by the fear of a diseased public opinion in the section in which they live, to take part with As for the New York Herald, we do not exaggerate when we say that the daily eirculation of that paper in North Carolina is three times as large as that of any wackly

poverishment of our own press ? Will the people of North Carolins now continue to put money in the pockets of a press which is daily urging a crusade against the lives, fortunes and liberties of the people of the South ? We hope not.

paper published in the State. Will it be

sustained hereafter in this State, to the im-

PATRIOTIC LADIES.

In this city the finest spirit possible prevails. | was Jim Brown, and that he had run awa Watson, to whom he was hired. Dr. N. then told the negro to come down from where he was; but he refused to do so, when the Doctor sent to the house for his gun, but before it arrived the negro shot him through the heart, killing him almost instantly. The villainous perpetrator of the foul deed fied, and had not been captured at

last accounts. Dr. Norwoed was a gentleman of high standing in this community, and was universally loved and respected, and his sudden and violent death has created a deep feeling of sorrow, mingled with indignation in the minds of the people Dr. Norwood was a native of this place, and resided here until the spring of 1853, when he renoved to Kentucky, and took up his residence in Lexington. While here he was greatly esteemed

as a gentleman and an able physician, and it appears that in his new home he made himself equally respected and loved .- Hillsboro' Recorder We knew the deceased intimately. He was the Son of the late Judge Norwood, o Hillsboro', and a man of high character and fine talent.

MILTON BLUES.

We had the pleasure of seeing on yester day, Capt. Mitchell, of the Milton Blues. He has just returned from Charleston, and came to Raleigh to tender the services of his accepted.

We publish the following communication from "Lady" in order to show the spirit which pervades the ladies of this city Nearly every lady in town was for secession long before the war was begun, and now they actually want all the men to leave and go into the field, while they will protect them-

selves! Hurrah! for the ladies of Raleigh. They are as brave as lions, and set a noble example to the sterner sex. But we must beg leave to dissent from the views of our fair correspondent. The " Home Guard " 18 to be composed principally of men who are past the age for service in the ranks, yet, when united into a regularly drilled corps, they will prove an effectual protection to our homes and our firesides, while there will be plenty of young men eager to serve their native South in the cause of resisting the pressor and tyrant, Lincoln, and his myr-

midons, let them come when they may. FOR THE REGISTER. "HOME GUARD."

Rumor is busy, and I bear that some are trying to form a band in this city under the above title. Will you be kind enough to inform the energetic ones who are engaged in this movement, that use desire no such company. Tell them to go where they are needed. The Father of the fatherless and Husband of the widow will protect us, while for their safety this prayer shall hang upon our lips : "Thou who colorest the raven's wing, burnish the swords of our precious friends, and shield them in LADY. the thickest of the fight."

FOR THE REGISTER. The friends of the South, without distinction of party, will have a meeting at Springfield Academy, Auburn District, on Friday, the 26th inst .--The meeting will be addressed by Hon. S. H. Bogers, W. B. Cox and others. L. C. MANLY.

of the State to convene the Legislature, so that the proper steps may be taken in order to dissolve our political connection with the abolition States, and to resume our separate independence.

5th. That we are opposed to any organization of the Border States into a Middle or Centrel Confederacy, but think all the Slave-holding States should as speedily as possible units with the Southern Confederacy, thereby securing strength, ommanding respect and preventing war.

6th. That we cannot refrain from expressing our admiration at the true courage, boldness and daring of the army of the Confederate States in the recent and successful attack upon Fort Sum-

7th. That language is inadequate to express our disgust at the foolish and insulting proclama-tion of Abraham Lincoln, and we heartily endorse the patriotic answer of Governor Ellis to the insulting requisition made upon him for two regi-ments, to wit: "You can get no thoops from North

8th. That the late Tariff known as the Mor sth. Inst the late latin known as the Mor-ril Tariff is a great outrage upon the people of North Carolins, and well calculated to copress and injure them while it was intended to foster and enrich the North at the expense of the South. In presenting the report Mr. Lewis took occa-

sion to say that the resolutions had been drawn up with a view of avoiding any expression of party sontiment, or using party names. He had himself heretotore perhaps said some hard things of those who had differed with him in sentiment. and some equally hard things had been said of

him, but he believed that the whole South were now willing to unit

FORT MACON.

GOVERNOR LETCHEB'S REPLY TO SECRETARY CAMERON. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

RICHMOND, VA. April 16, 1861. Hon. SIMON CAMEBON, Secretary of War :

SIR: I received your telegram of the 15th, the enuineness of which I doubted. Since that time

I have received your communication, mailed the same day, in which I am requested to detach from the militia of the State of Virginia "the quota designated in a table." which you append, to serve as infantry or riflemen for the period o three months, unless sconer discharged." In reply to this communication, I have only to

say, that the Militia of Virginia will not be fur hished to the powers at Washington, for any such use or purpose as they have in view. Your object is to subjugate the Southern States, and a requisi-tion made upon me for such an object-an object in my judgment, not within the purview of the Constitution, or the act of 1795-will not be com-plied with. You have chosen to inaugurate civil war, and having done so, we will meet it, in a spirit as determined as the Administration has

exhibited towards the South. Respectfully, JOHN LETCHER.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 17 .- It is reported, but not ret confirmed, that Government has called out

50,000 additional troops. It is stated that engineers have selected positions or the erection of batteries in and around Wash-

ington for the protection of the city. Col. Charles Lee Jones, Adjutant General of the District Militia, threw up his commission to-

The Rhode Island volunteers are ordered

Capt. Stuart, of the splendid Georgetown Cav-

alry, has resigned. Every public building in this city is now openly guarded, day and night, by enlisted soldiers. The street in front of the Post-Office is filled with pro-

visions in barrels and boxes, and gaarded. An ammunition train passed along the Avenu-to-day, toward Georgetown, probably to supply the battery, which is said to be erecting on the

Heights of Georgetown. The Light Artillery are to-night on the Mary-

Ine Light Articley are used and approaches to the city. Carrington, formerly of Virginia, is appointed District Attorney here. J. M. Fleming is appointed District Attorney for Eastern Tennessee.

THE REIGN OF TERBOR IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 17.—Terrorism is inaugura-ted here. The office of the Journal of Commerce has been surrounded by the mob, and compelled to put out the U. S. flag. It is said that the office of the Daily News is to be attacked. Border State stocks are depressed by a combina-tion to frighten those States. A.

MOB LAW IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 17 .- The Day-Book news paper office is compelled to have a guard of police officers, in consequence of popular demonstrations. MISSOURI AND THE PRESIDENT'S RE-

QUISITION.

RALEIGH, April 16, 1861.

From the Richmond Whig. THE YANKEE DESPOTISM AT WASH-INGTON.

The declaration of war against the Southern States is a gress and flagrant usurpation. There is no authority given by the Constitution to the Federal Executive to make war at all. The Federal Congress itself has no power to make war upon the States. That power was proposed to be granted, in the Convention which framed the Constitution, and expressly and emphatically refused.

The action of President Lincoln, is therefore a palpable usurpation of dictatorial powers. It is a clear invasion of the rights of the people and the States, and a subversion of Free Government.

The contest now is the same in which our fathers fought-it is for the great principle of Free Government-it is for Liberty or death. The authorities in Washington and at the North, while professing Peace, have been during the last month professing Peace, have been during the last month exerting all their energies to organize an army for the invasion and subjugation of our land. Their act is purposely, without an object, if it does not comtemplate our subjugation. Our country is to be overrun by invading armiescountry is to be overrun by invading armiss-our lives endangered, our liberties oppromed, our property pillaged, our hearths profaned. Yankee Proconsu's are to be quartered upon the people to harry and despoil them. This is the programme --or it is the most senseless and useless proceeding ever perpetrated. Shall we tamely bend our necks to the yoke-and such a yoke 1

Rather the Roman come again, The Saxon, Norman and the Dane;

In all the chains we ever wore, We grieved, we sighed, we wept-blushed before.

The countrymen and kindred of Washington, of Henry, of the Lees, the Randolpha, the Jeffer-sons, the Harrisons, the Biands, the Naisons—the vemals of Yankee Taskmasters! Better ter thou-sand times to stake overything—life, liberty, pros-perity, alters and freeides, then endures such deg-radation. Great and manifold are the horrors of war-but there are greater evils than they. A high-spirited nation, wounded and humiliated in its sense of honor, is a nation lost-and lost beyond

There is nothing left for us, but to fight for all There is nothing left for us, but to fight for all that is dear to us. Every man, woman and chils in the Common wealth feels the necessity. The issue is forced upon us. We are compelled to fight-to fight either for despetson or for freedom—to side either with our enomies and oppressors, or our friends and kindred. The Northern President leaves us no alternative; it is liberty or extermine. tion, glory or the grave !

FROM GEORGIA.

Augusta, April 17.- Very little doing in cotton in the Southern markets. Little offen Holders demand an advance.

Lincoln's Proclamation is comdemned and ridiculed, and many consider the offers of Northern volunteers mere gasconade; but hundreds of bat-talions and regiments of volunteers are quitely talions and regiments of voluntaers are quitely forming in the South-many secretly-to meet the Morthern volunteers in case they can be found. An unparalleled war spirit is arouned in the South. Men and means are freely and lavishly offered. It is believed impossible to surdueit short of a grand national W storloo cosflict.

THE ECHO.-Hear the story of the child that

 QUINITION.

 Sr. LOUIS, April 17.—It is understood that Gov. Jackson will refuse to comply with the requisition for troops.
 The ECHO.—Hear the story of the child that went forth into the mountain ravine. While the child wandered there, he cried about to break the interest and heard a voice which called to him in the came tons. He called again, and, as he thought, the voice again mocked him. Flushed there last night, whan Memphis was resolved out of the Union. There are no Union men here now.

 ANDERSON BRANDED AS A TRAITOR. The New York Contier and Enquirer, of Mon.

voice. Send forth sunshine fro

voice. Send forth substitle from thy spirit, and thou shall never have a clouded day. Carry about a violicitive spirit, and even in the flowers chall lark curses. Thou shalt receive oven what thou givest, and that sione." "Always," said the speaker, "is that child in the mountain passes, and every man and woman is that child."

AA. HOLT was

dacted in fature by T. M.

an't 3-80

ISSOLUTION .- THE FIRM OF T. M.

ALEXAN

tion of the Federal Forts in North Carolina, by

Assolved, That this committee approve the ac tion of the Governor of this State, in calling an extra session of the General Assembly on the first day of May next, and endorse the views of hi

S. J. JOHNSON, Sec'ty.

BLAST FROM THE UNION TRUMPET

The Lynchburg Virginian, which has hithert sattled manfally for the cause of the Union, thus

sponds to LINCOLN'S Proclamation : "But the last feather which breaks the camel back, has been applied. Not only have Federa

back, has been applied. Not only have Federal troops been sent upon a mission of war, but the man who, above all others, held the destinies of this great nation in his hands, and could, by a word, have restored peace, has drawn the sword. They that take the aword shall periah with the sword,' is the strong language of holy writ. Let there be a literal fulfillment of the prophecy in this instance, so that the wretch who preferred violence to persuation may be the first victim of his foul ambition. Let him at least be driven from the soil he pollutes, which never yst charish-ed such a reptile. Perfidy; sye, double distilled treachery to the true and loyal men of the South, have done their worst; and from henceforth nothing bave done their worst; and from hencefor have done their worst; and from nencestorin nothing and executions, deep, bitter and enduring, await the man who, having played his infamous part shall occupy a niche in history along with those who have destroyed the peace and sacrificed the

liberties of their country. "Let him send his myrmidons to invade our soil, and they shall be welcomed with bloody hands to hospitable graves. The war will be one of extermination—let that be understood in the

beginning. No man who takes up arms to fight beginning. No man who takes up arms to aght his own countrymen upon their soil need expect any quarter, for it will not be given. "It is different with the men who, like the gal-Isnt Anderson, have had to choose between

uty of

Mr. Lincoln, and especially those of a recent date, clearly demonstrate that it is the determination of those in power to reduce the Southern States to submission by force, and in our opinion, the issue presented thereby to the South is one of unconditional submission to a military despositism or resistance; we therefore think the South should inhesitatingly adopt the latter, and in view of imending evils, that the State of North Carolina

my hand and seal, this 17th day of

Ro. TOOMBS, Secretary of State.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

hould at once take position with her sisters of the South, and share their fortunes, whether for weal Resolved, That the recent seizare and occupe

tion of the Federal Forts in North Carolins, by command of his Excellency the Governor of this State, was demanded by the necessities of the crisis, and meets the entire and cordial approba-tion of this committee; and that, in the opinion of this committee, the dictates of wise policy and the safety and honor of North Carolina require that that occupation should be continued at all

Excellency expressed in his proclamation. W. N. EDWARDS, Pres't.

Resolved, That events since the inauguration of

IT It is rumored that fighting has commenced at Harper's Ferry.

We learn that the ladies of Newbern, where can and, we doubt not will be, useful in this crisis, as they can do so without compromising their feminine delicacy.

NORTH CAROLINA'S QUOTA .- The number of man which old Lincoln's requisition requires from North Carolina to aid in subjugating our Southern brethren is 1560-two regiments of 780 me

W. R. POOLE, JNO. H. JONES, J. B. JOPNS, . And many others THE GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY'S RE-PLY. Gov. Magotin, of Kentucky, replied to ok Lincoln's requisition as follows: FRANKFORT, April 15 .-- To the Secretary War: Your dispatch is received. In answer I say emphatically that Kentucky will furmish no troops for the wicked purpose of subduing her sis-ter Southern States. B. MAGOFFIN. It is stated that Gov. Hicks, of Maryland, has informed the Secretary of War that Maryland will respond by sending two regiments. sing start and start to all in the

ern man. But, those men who are now tender-ing with superserviceable zeal their services to invade the South, should know that they take their lives in their hands, and that from every The New York Courier and Enquirer, of Mon while he was willing to forgive others for all they had ever said about him, he trusted that his recent day inst, bus the following amiable paragraph about political adversaries would meet him in a like spirit, so that we all might units and prepare for the contest which was now upon us. The meeting adjourned about 11 o'clock. Major Anderson: Sumter has tallen-surrendered, we fear, by a traitor, and that braitor Major Robert Anderson This is harsh language, but is the language of truth domanded by what appears to be the grosses set of treasur ever perpetrated, in this or any oth-er country. The treason of Twiggs is admitted by all to have exceeded that of Benedict Arnold but the names of both Arnold and Twiggs, will sink into insignificance,-indeed, are almost rem dered suspectable, when compared with the more Sumter has tall mountain gorge and peak, the unerring rife ranks." KENTUCKY TRUE TO THE SOUTH. The Committee of which ice were a member, LOUISVILLE, April 17 .- A large and enthus stie meeting was held here has night i The Committee of which is were a member, having performed the commission they were sent to do, returned by a special train last night.— There are now about 150 to 200 men under arms at Fort Macon, and everything is being put in order. Should a Government vessel attempt to enter the barbor, they will receive a terms recep-tion center. actic meeting was held here has night in opposition to Lincoln's war policy. Resolutions were unanimously passed that Kentucky will not permit the unsching of troops against the South-ern Confederacy, but will share the latter's desti-ny it was comes. A similar meeting was held at Fadorah. dered respectable, when compared with the more damning infamy which, from the present appear-ances, must forever attach to that of Robert An-demon. tion cartain. Severe domestic affliction will pre-vent our immediate return .- Newbern Progress.