SPEECH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS. From the Boson Transcript]

We publish the following communication from s correspondent at New Bedford, as it contains an expression of the opinion of the most eloquent of the extreme abolitionists on the present aspect o political affairs:

But I am sorry that a gun should be fired at Fort Sumter, or that a gun should be fired from it, for this reason: The administration at Washington does not know its time. Here are a series of States girdling the Gulf, who think that their separate government. They have a right to decide that question without appealing to you or to me. A large body of people, sufficient to make a nation, have come to the conclusion that they will have a government of a certain form. Who ionies them the right? Standing with the princi-What is a matter of a few millionsdollars r a few forta? It is a mere dr p in the bucket of the great national question. It is theirs just as much as ours. I maintain, on the principles of 76, that A. Liocoln has no right to a soldier in

But the question comes secondly, "suppose we had a right to interfere, what is the good of it?" mies. But that does not make her a State. There is no longer a Union. It is nothing but boy's play. Mr. Jefferson Davis is angry, and Abe Lincoln is mad, and they agree to light. One, two, or three years hence, if the news of the afternoon is correct, we shall have gone through a war, spent millions, required the death of hun-dred thousands, of man, and be exactly then where they are now-two nations; a little more angry, a ittle poorer, and a great deal wiser; and that will be the only difference. We may just as well set-

tieft now as then. cruit men te hombard Charleston and New Orleans. The Northern mind will not hear it. You never can make such a war popular. The first on et can be borne. The telegraph may bring us news that be borne. The telegraph may bring us news that Anderson has bombarded Charleston, and you may rejoice. But the sober second thought of Massachusetts will be wastoful, unobristian, gull-The North never will endorse such a war. instead of conquering Charleston, you create a Charleston in New England. You stir up sym-Therefore it seems to me that the inauguration

of war is not only a violation of principle, but it To be for distraion in Boston is to be an Aboli-tionist. To be against disunion is to be an Abolitionist to-day in the streets of Charleston. New that very state of things shows that the civilization of the two cities is utterly antagonistic. What is the use of trying to join them? Is Abraham Lin-coin capable of making fire and powder lie down together in peace? If he can, let him send his

army to Fort Sumter and occupy it.
But understand me, I believe in the Union exactly as you do in the future. This is my propovition: "Go out, gentlemen; you are welcome to ment of cheeting with one hand and idleness with the other. I know that God has written "Bankruptcy" over such an experiment. If you canonwie South Carolins, you canonade her into the sympathy of the world. I do not know now but what a majority here is on my side, but I know this, that if the telegraph speaks true to-night, that the guns are echoing around Fort Sumter-that a majority is against us, for it will convert every man into a secosionist. Besides, there is another fearful element in the problem. There is another terrible consideration. We can then no another terrible consideration. We can then no longer extend to the black race at the South our hert sympathy and our best aid.

We stand to-night at the beginning of an epoch which may have the peace or the ruin of a generation in its bosom. Insugurate war, we know not where it will end. We are in no condition to fight. The South is poor and we are rich. man that the rich can to the poor. Your wealth rides safely on the bosom of the ocean. All New England has its millions affeat. The North whitens every sea with its wealth. The South has no commerce, but she can buy the privateers of every race to prey on yours. It is a dangerous

trife when wealth quarrels with poverty.

Driven to despair, the Southern States may poor and bankrupt; but the poorest man can be pirate, and as long as New England's tournage a third of that of the civilized world, the Sou can punish New England more than New England can punish her. We provoke a strife in which we are defenceless. If, on the contrary, we hold ourselves to the strife of ideas, if we man ifest that strength which despises insult and bide

I distrust those guns at Fort Sumter. I do not believe that Abraham Lincoln means war. I do not believe in the madness of the Cabinet. Nothing but madness can provoke war with the Gulf states. My suspicion is this: that the adminis-ration dares not compromise. It trembles before the five hundred thousand readers of the New

But there is a safe way to compromise. It this seem to provoke war, cannonade the forts. this seem to provoke war, cannonade the forts. What will be the first result? New York commerce is pale with benkruptcy. The affrighted seaboard sees grass growing in its streets. It will start up every man whose livelihood bangs upon trade, intensifying him into a compromise. Those guns fired at Port Sumter are only to frighten the

a trick-nothing else. It is the masterly cunning of the devil of compromise, the Secretary of State. He is not mad enough to let those States rush into battle. He knows that the age of bullets is over.
If a gun is fired in waters, it is fired at the wharves
of New York, at the bank vaults of Boston,
at the money of the North. It is meant to alarm. It is policy, not sincerity. It means conand in twelve months you will see this Union

New England may indeed never be course New England may indeed never be coursed into a slave confederacy. But when the battles of abraham Lincoln are ended, and compromises worse than Crittenden's are adopted, New England may claim the right to secode. And as sure as a gan is fired to eight at Fort Sumter, within three years from to-day you will see these thirty States gathered under a Constitution twice as damnable as that of 1787. The only hope of liberty is in idelity to principle, idelity to peace, fidelity to the slave. Out of that God gives us nothing but hope and brightness. In blood there is sure to be

MAJOE ANDERSON TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR. The Secretary of War at Washington received the following dispatch from Major Anderson Thursday evening:

Steamship Baltie, off Sandy Hook, April 18, 1861, 10. 30, A. M., via New York. Baying delended Fort Sumter for thirty-for hours, until the quarters were entirely burnt, the main gates destroyed by fire, the gorge walls seriously injured, the magazine surrounded by flames, and its door closed from the effects of heat; fiames, and its door closed from the effects of heat; four barries and three cartridges of powder only being available, and no provisions remaining but pork, I accepted terms of evacuation offered by timeral Beauregard—being the same offered by him on the 14th instant, prior to the commencement of hostilities—and marched out of the Bert on Sanday afternoon, the 14th inst., with colors flying and drums beating, bringing away company and private property, and saluting my flag with fifty guns. Robust Anderson,

Major 1st Artillery, Commanding.

Hop. Simon Cameron.

Secretary of War, Washington.

DEFENCES OF MORILE-A correspondent of the Mobile Tribune indignantly denies a state-ment made by that journal that Mobile is valuer-able to an attack from the sea. He asserts that it would be impossible for even a gun best to except the fire of Fort Morgan, and that a battery of three guns, which could be thrown up in a few hours at Grant's Pass, would affectually prevent the entrance of any naval force.

ARRIVAL OF COL. RUDLER.—Col. Rudler, o. Central American fame, having been released from captivity by the authorities of Honduras, started immediately for Augusta, Georgia, which place he reached on Seturday night. A salute was fired in honor of his arrival by his personal friends. The Sentinel says he will doubtless offer his services to the State.

A DELUBED PROPLE.

The New York compapers generally have been compelled to succumb to mob violence; but we are gratified to state-that one journal, which has always nobly windicated the rights of the South, stood firm up to Wednesday evening in face of the lawless multitude which threatened its demolition. We refer to the New York Day Book which appeals to the deluded people of the North

The Abolition imposture originated in, and has grown and thrived upon, deluding the people.—
The last phase of this delusion is perhaps the most insidious and hypocritical of any that have pre-ceded it. A party that has denounced the Con-stitution and the Union for years—which, in all our wars, has never shown the slightest attachment to the American flag, now all at once assumes to be its especial guardian. And strange to say, Democrats have been deluded by the arch machinations of these destroyers of our country these worse than madmen, who talk about preserving the Union by fighting for it! Are the people stark mad? Are they crazy? Will they not pause and listen to reason? Let us recur to facts.

Not long since, a Democratic Convention was had a right to interfere, what is the good of it?" held at Albany. It was just after our people had You may punish South Carolina for going out of bad been frightened by "a hig scare" gotten up by Judge Smalley. That Convention solemnly may subdue her by hundreds of thousands of ar-State to oppose coercion, and demanded that the Republicans should either grant some reasonable compromise to the South, or else that Mr. Critten en's compromise amendments should be subted to a vote of the people. If the Republican falled to do this, that Convention solemnly pledge ed itself to resist, with all their influence, the co ercive policy of Lincoln.

Where are these men now? We trust the Convention will at once be called together, and let us see whether these men are now ready to join hands with the Abolitionists in tearing down this Government, or whether they still stand true to their pledges. Are they still ready to say of blicans desire to fight the South, let them but we will have none of this bloody ork?" Or are they weakly bending before the like that which s'lenged the men who protested against the delusion of witchcraft?

Why this sudden change which, the Republi cans papers say, has taken place? First, we do not believe it is half as general as they say; but what reason is there for any change?—Let us look at this Fort Sumter matter stripped of all its disguise. We have no doubt, and all the circumstances prove, that it was a cunningly devised scheme, contrived with all due attention to scenic display and intended to arouse, and if possible, exasperate the Northern people against the South. Lincoln and Seward knew very well that the right to send a vessel with provisions to Major Anderson impoliced just the same issue as a rev forcement. Hence it was made in the way that mabled them to get up a story about "hum elieving a starving garrison," &c. It would be mpossible for Seward to do anything openly

and above board. The next step was to sacrifice Major Anderson He must be defeated at all hazards. Republicans openly said, before the bombardment of Fort Sumthat they wanted Major Anderson defeated .-They wished to arouse the Democrats of the North, and the Tribune, the next day after the fall of Sumter, thus coolly chuckles: "WE HAVE LOST FORT SUMTER, BUT WE HAVE

And some Democrats have been just such dunderheads as to fall into this pit dug for their re-ception. Blind deluded people! don't you know that should this party, even by accident, do one noble, patriotic act, it would at once repent of it? By means of the excitement thus created, they have ensuared a few patriotic but thoughtless young men in New York, who love (very proper-ly and very rightly) the American flag and its glorious associations, and hope by this means to enlist them in a fight for the Chicago platform; for that is all there is of this war. It is simply the Republicans fighting for the unconstitut den their opposition to the Constitution of their country: if they will agree to live under it and obey it in its spirit and letter, we might have esce to-morrow.

By means, therefore, of their cunning strategy at Sumter, they hope to induce Democrats to fight for that platform, while they cry out, "come, defend the stars and stripes." The Republican party is not a fighting party, they know that, and so it was requisite to stir up the Democrate, arouse their pride, and while under the excitement, burl the country into war, and thus secure the eternal division of the Union-which is their cherished

We venture to say a more gigantic conspirac against the principles of human liberty and free-dom has never been concected. Who but a fiend could have thought of sacrificing the gallant Major Anderson and his little band in order to carry out a political game? Yet there he was compelled to stand for thirty-six hours amid a torrent of fire and shell, while the fleet sent to saist him coolly looked at his flag of distress and moved not to his assistance! Why did they not? Perhaps the archives at Washington will yet tell the tale of this strange proceeding. If the South Carolinians had been as bloodthirsty se the conceivers of this plot, the country might now have been shocked with the slaughter of every man in that fatal enclosure.

Democrats! will you, can you be led away by such transparent devices? Republicans!--for we know many of you are opposed to this unnecessary and unjust war-will you be driven by reck less leaders and politicians into supporting au

trocious acts? Pause, then, and consider before you endors these madmen who are now, under pretense preserving the Union, doing the very thing that must forever divide it. If they can get one more step in this programe carried out, and cause blood to flow, then, perchance, they will be satisfied, for it gratifies their long charished hopes and seals fate of Union forever!

MILITARY ACTIVITY IN NEW OBLEANS-The war spirit is rampant in New Orleans, and volinteer companies are daily tendering their serrices to the Southern Confederacy. Leading merchants have given their sanction to their clerks o join the volunteers, and assured them that situations and salaries should be theirs on their return, without discount or alteration. Those who have already volunteered are drilling with great industry, and eager for the anticipated conflict at Pensscola, making the streets of the Crescent City vocal from morn till night with the music of drum and fife. On Thursday last acrops composed of 100 men, picked from 200 who had volunteered, left for Penascola, and were to have been followed by the remaining one hundred on Saturday. Three hundred "Regulars" also left for the same point on Thursday. Governor Moore reached New Orleans on Wednesday for the purpose of inspecting the fortresses which defend the approaches to that city.

COMPELLING "THE STARS AND STRIPES" TO BE savannah News, shortly after the arrival of the news from Charleston of the surrender of Port Sumter, several vessels in our barbor raised their flags—the old Stars and Stripes—under the aurity, we learn, of the Harbor Master. The omense crowd which had gathered in front of r office, noticing the fact, went immediately der the Bluff and ordered the flags down. The

order was promptly obeyed.

One of the vessels, the brig Blackfish, Captain Fairchild, pulled down the United States flag immediately, and raised instead the Palmetto colors, when the large crowd gave three cheers.

There seems to have been some misunderstanding se to the orders for the raising of the United States flag, the masters of the vessels declaring that they intended no insult to the Confederate

INDEPENDENT CORPS IN NEW ORLEANS.—Two peculiar military companies are being organized at New Orleans—one, composed wholly of friends of the late General Willaim Walker, is under the command of Major Thomas Dolan, of the Nicaraguan army. The other, made up of sports—mee and hunters, is termed the "Louisians Guerillas." The uniform will be a velvet hunting jacket, ms tasses, or legging similar to those worn by Indians, cotton pantaloons and an otter skin cap. The "Guerillas Louisiansis" would fight as a kirmishers, and for that purpose be armed with a double barrelled gun or a rifle, and a short sabre.

Perhaps it will scare the people of those States to submit to Libeoln's subjugatory army—and then to submit to Libeoln's subjugatory army—and then to submit to Libeoln's subjugatory army—and then to command the li

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 17 .- Th war for the Confederate States free of charge.

The Uity Council has appointed a Military
Board and appropriated \$50,000 for the defence

of the city.

The Union flags on the steamers have si been hauled down, and the citizens are every-where arming and volunteering for the defence of

LOUISVILLE, April 17.—An extra meeting of the City Councils was held this evening, and \$60, 000 appropriated to arm the city. It is rumored that a steamer with Government arms is en route from St. Lonis to Newport, Ky. It is likely that she will be stopped on her trip.

INDIANA. INDIANAPOLIS, April 17.—The first regimen

The Bank of the State has tendered the Gov ernor all the money he wants in furnishing the Indiana quota of troops to sustain the Govern-

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUS. AND DOLLARS APPROPRIATED B'

CINCINNATI, April 17.—The City Council t night passed a resolution tendering the Governor \$250,000 from the sinking fund, and appointed a Committee to tender the money to the Governor. The Committee left for Columbus to-night. SEIZURE OF ARMS AND POWDER AT CINCINNATI

CINCINNATI, April 11 .- Chief of Police Dudley this morning seized thirty boxes of guns on the teamer Ohio, No. 3. Twenty-three of the boxes were marked "G. F. W., Little Rock, Arksness," and seven were marked "L. R., Memphis."

Five boxes of guns were also seized on board he steamer Giendale, which had been reshipped rom the steamer Fannie McBurnie, on Monday last. These occurrences have occasioned much accitement and attracted a great growd to the anding. The guns were shipped at Parkersburg, Va., and are supposed to have come from Harper's

stopped. All the war steamers have been probib-ited from taking provisions South. Two steam ers have been chartered by the city authorities t

act as police boats, thoroughly armed, and will stop and search all passing boats. Three companies of troops will leave here to norrow for the rendezvous at Columbus. The Home Guard is rapidly filling up its

The enlistment at the Newport barracks very active. Over five hundred men are now in

A large consignment of bacon for Charleston, via Nashville, was taken off the steamer Glenwood his morning. The excitement in this city is on the increase.

The volunteer companies are all full and more men are effering than can be accepted.

THE FRELING AT LOUISVILLE. Louisville, April 17.—The Memphis and Ohio Railroad offers to transport troops and mu-nitions of war free for the South. The City Council has appointed a military board and appropriated \$50,000 to defend the

REJOICING AT MOBILE. MOBILE, April 19.—An immense meeting, called by Virginia citizens, is now progressing with great enthusiasmand rejoicing. An effigy of Lincoln on a rail, just passed the place of me ing, caused uprogrious shouting.

The city is illuminated, and the band is no laying "Carry me back to Old Virginny."

LAND LEGISLATURE. PROVIDENCE, April 18.—The Legislature of this State met in extra session yesterday. Gov. Sprague appeared at the opening of the session, and made an address to the Senate, impressing upon the members the duty of sustaining the Government in this crisis. His remarks were

PECIAL SESSION OF THE RHODE IS

warmly applanded.

A bill was immediately passed authorizing the aising of a regiment. It is understood 500,000 will be appropriated.

MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS. Boston, April 17 .- The steamer S. R. Spaulding, which leaves this afternoon for Norfolk, will take 640 troops. Their destination is said to

STEAMSHIP POCAHONTAS. NEW YORK, April 19 .- The U. S. steamer Pocahontas has arrived here. She reports that the did not arrive off Charleston till one hour evious to the evacuation of Fort Sumter.

FROM MONTGOMERY. MONTO WEST, April 19.—A prolonged session of the Cabinet was held to-day in relation to Virginia affairs.

Sr. Louis, April 17,-The State Journal publishes the following reply from Governor Jackson

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI,) JEFFERSON CITY, April 17.

Sir—Your despatch of the 15th instant, making a call on Missouri for four regiments of men for immediate service, has been received.

There can be, I apprehend, no doubt but that these men are intended to form a part of the President's army to make war upon the people of the second States. Your requisition, in my judgment, is illegal, unconstitutional and revolutions. ry, and in its object inhuman anddiabolical, and annot be complied with. Not one man will the State of Missouri furnish

to carry on a.ch an unbely crusade.
(Signad) C. F. JACKSON,

FROM PENSACOLA. LIEUT. SLEMMER SUPERSEDED.

The Pensacola Gazette says the officer by whom Lieut. Slemmer has been superseded in the com-mand of Fort Pickens is Major Tower, of the

Artillery corps.

The Pensacola papers of the 11th chronicle the arrival of some nine hundred from North Mississippi and Georgia. About eight hundred more from Georgia and Florida were expected the succeeding day.

The Observer of the same date says:

THE NUMBER OF TROOPS AT THE PENSACOLA NAVY

We are unable to state the exact number of troops now at the yard and forts, but the number exceeds five thousand, and will reach six thousand on the arrival of the Florida Reg-"THE BULLS AND BRANS."-It has already

been stated that a combination exists in Wall street to bully the Border States into the support of Lincoln's policy. This is more fully exposed in the financial article of the New York Day

The boys of Wall street believe all the silly stories about the poverty of the South, told by the abolition papers. Virginia State 6's tumbled down to 50, a fa'l of 12 to 12 per cent. against yesterday, and yet it is easy to foresee that if the Union is divided, as Lincoln evidently wants it to be, Virginia will be what New York State now to be, Virginia will be what New York State now is, while New York city will become like Portland and Boston, a mere provincial town. The brokers of Wall street know no mers of the laws of commerce than they do of belles letters. All the other Border State stocks have tumbled.—Perhaps it will seare the people of those States to submit to Lincoln's subjugatory army—and then perhaps it won't.

Che Raleigh Register.

RALEIGH. N. C. WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 24, 186

PROGRESS OF THE WAR! NORTH CAROLINA.

Adjutant General Hoke has issued the made serviceable as war vessels. following General Orders. Orders No. calling for 30,000 volunteers, will no doub be responded to promptly by the young men to the State. Let the cry on all sides be, "To arms! to arms!" Our sister State Virginia will, we doubt not, soon be invaded by hordes of Black Republicans, ben on the unboly mission of subjugating the Southern States. Shall we stand idly by No! let us rally our forces from the sea board to the mountains, and fly to her aid Here are the orders of the Adjutant General

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. [GENERAL ORDERS, No. L.] ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RALEIGH, April 20, 1861.

The elections ordered for Major and Brigadier-Generals in the several Divisions and Brigades in the State are hereby suspended, and no elections will be held by the officers receiving such orders. By order of the Commander-in-Chief, J. F. HOKE, Adj. General.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. II] ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,) RALEIGH, April 20, 1861. First Lieutenant Richard H. Riddick, late of the United States Army, having offered his servieer to the State, he is hereby assigned to do duty as Assistant to the Adjutant General, until further

By order of the Commander-in-Chief, J. F. HOKE, Adj. General.

[GENERAL ORDERS, No. 111.] ADJYTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

RALEIGH, April 20, 1860. The Volunteer forces of the State not alread ordered into active service, are commanded hold themselves in readiness to march at an hour's notice. The officers are required to send to the Adjutant General's Office a roll of the members of the companies. I am directed by the Governor to call for the enrollment of thirty thousand volunteers. Organize-send in the rolls. Commission and arms will be furnished. Be in readiness to march at a day's notice; drill by day and by night; let the citizens equip their men. Some of your The Union flags on the steamers have been brothers are now in the field. The State has rea-hauled down, and the citizens are arming and son to be proud of the promptness with which they rallied at the call of your Governor. The decree for our subjugation has gone forth; the time of our trial has come: the blow will soon fall: we we must meet it with the whole energies of the State; we must show to the world that North Carolina will maintain her rights at all bazards. By order of the Commander-in-Chief, J. F. HOKE, Adj. General.

On Saturday morning the Guilford Grays, Capt. Sloan, with 55 and men, the Orange Guard, Capt. Jones, 58 men, passed down on the N. C. Central Road to Fort Macon. We noticed among the Grays three or four types. We trust they will use their "shootingsticks" so as to effectually "batter the forms" of the "devils" whom they may

On Sunday evening, an extra train passed down the road with 250 troops on board, consisting of the Rowan Rifle Guards, accompanied by the Salisbury Brass Band, and two the further welfare of the State, and then companies from Cabarrus County, viz: The adjourn sine die. The Convention will rep-Cabarrus Guard and the "Cabarrus Black Boys." The destination of these troops was State, and will have full power to pass any

In this city, besides the Oak City Guards. four companies have been organized, to-wit : the Raleigh Riffes, companies A and B, the It would be an unnecessary expense at a Raleigh Artillery company, and the Home time when money is scarce, inasmuch as the Guard. Company A, of the Raleigh Rifles, Convention will have full power to do all organized on Friday evening by the election of the following officers:

Captain, Wm. H. Harrison, 1st Lieut , S. H. Regers, 2d Lieut., Daniel G. Fowle, 3d Lieut., Joseph Jones.

The Artillery Company will organize a soon as a sufficient number of members are

In this city, as well as in every other quarter of the State, the very best spirit prevails. There is no braggadocio and bluster, but the exhibition of a calm, firm purpose to resist unto death a borrible and villainous effort to deprive us of our liberties and reduce us into vassalage to the Black Republicans. All are confident of the successful result of this struggle for the preservation of our liberties, for in the language of a song which once awakened patriotic emotions in every heart, the people of the South have taken these words for their motto,

Then conquer we must And this be our metto-In God is our trust

VIRGINIA. We learn that the Black Republican troops have evacuated Harper's Ferry, after blowing up the Armory. The machinery, however for manufacturing arms, we learn, was not

destroyed. Harper's Ferry is now in the

possession of the Virginians. At Gosport Navy Yard, the Black Republican sailors and marines have destroyed by fire all the works, and the commanders of Black Republican ships have given notice that if they are not permitted safe egress from the harbor, they will bombard

cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth. All the eigns tend to show that Virginia and Maryland will be the battle-field in this bloody civil war, and we venture to suggest that after the exposed situations in our own State are adequately protected, all the forces CANNONS AND POWDER SENT TO THE that can be spared should be sent to Virginia, there to assist in stopping and turning back the borde of Black Republican devils, We hear, but do not speak by authority, that This, we should think, would be an admirable presented.

abounding with core and provisions of all kinds. Petersburg took the steamer Jamestown, the ship Argo, (which was subsequently released) and a government Revenue Cutter one day last week. On the same day the steamship Yorktown was captured by the citizens of Virginia at Richmond. These steamers are

GREAT AND YET MORE GLORIOUS

large, staunch sea-going vessels, and can be

A telegraphic dispatch was received this city on Monday night by Gov. Ellis that the famous crack regiment of New York, the Seventh, had been met between Mariboro' and Annapolis, on their route to Washington, and cut all to pieces by the Mary landers. The Seventh Regiment had marched to that point on foot, a distance of 30 miles the Executive Office in this city on Monday : RICHMOND, April 22d.

But slight damage done to the arms in Portsmouth. If you still want any let me know. Troops sent from the North cut to pieces by the Baltimoreans. W. R. COX.

RICHMOND, April 22d. Lieut. Sims, U. S. Navy says, information pieces by the Marylanders between Anna- Baltimore papers combined : polis and Marlboro'.

J. D. WHITFORD.

FAYETTEVILLE ARSENAL SUBREN-DERED!

The stage of Tuesday morning brings the intelligence that the Fayetteville Arsenal was peaceably surrendered by the garrison to 2,200 men, under command of General Draughon, who had assembled to take it if necessary by force. The arms and munitions taken were 37,000 stand of arms, 6,000 pistols. 3,000 kegs of powder, and any quantity of cannon balls and shells. With this armament the Old North State is ready to engage in the contest either to preserve their liberties on her own soil, or to go to the aid of any of her Southern sisters who may need it. It is obvious now that the battle may be decided in the District of Columbia. The Forts in this State are no doubt by this time prepared to resist any attack upon them by the a course, was worse than folly. Black Republicans, and company after company should be sent from here to aid in the capture of Washington. With what was once the National Capital in their hands, the Confederate States will soon be recognized as a sovereign and independent Nation.

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE!

We have heard the idea thrown out the when the Legislature meets it should at once pass an ordinance of secession and submit it to the people for ratification. -We beg leave to differ from those who entertain this idea, as it would establish a most dangerous precedent. Our view of the matter is, that the Legislature should pass a bill salling a Convention and ordering an election of delegates to it-pass such laws as they may, in their wisdom, believe will tend to resent the sovereignty of the people of the laws or ordinances it may please. We can see no necessity for the Legislature and the Convention to be in session at the same time. and a great deal more than the Legislature

could lawfully do. THE CALL OF THE ADJUTANT GEN-ERAL.

We do not permit ourselves one moment to doubt that the call for troops issued by the Adjutant General will be promptly and enthusiastically responded to by the men of North Carolina who are physically able to strike for their country's liberties. The ory

Strike, till the last armed foe expires Strike for your alters and your fires, Strike for the green graves of your sires, For God and your native land.

GOVERNOR ELLIS. We are truly gratified at being able to tate that the health of Gov. Ellis is daily improving Although crowded by business he dispatches it promptly to the entire satis-

It has been reported that Gov. Ellis, on secount of his feeble health, intends resigning his office, but we are glad to learn that there is not a word of truth in the report.-The Governor will stick to his post as long as life will permit him.

faction of all who have business with his

GRANVILLE INDEPENDENT GRAYS This Company passed through this city on Monday afternoon, en route for Fort Cas-

THE FREE NEGROES.

We understand that some of the free negroes in this community are alarmed for their personal safety. This alarm is altogether unfounded, for we feel well assured that no free negro who conducts himself properly will suffer any harm. We would suggest to the free negroes here to do as their brethren did at Newbern-volunteer to work in the cause of the State. They can be made useful in working upon forts, magazines, arsenals, breastworks, &c.

NOTICE.- We are requested to state that a meeting will be held, of all our citizens, it is proposed to station a large number of at the Court House, to-night (Tuesday) at men at Weldon, where they will be ready, at 74 o'clock. A full attendance is earnestly a moments notice, to cross over into Virginia. desired, as business of importance will be MANY CITIZENS.

Cheers for the Brave Descendants of the Our Maryland Line " and the Defenders orth Point in the Last War. The Northern Barbarians Pastered up in their Own Inhospitable Clime—Gosport Navy Yard and Harper's Ferry in the Possession of the Virginians - Immense Supplies of Arms and Munitions Taken at Gosport and Harper's Ferry-Black Republics a Navy Ships Destroyed-Washington City to be Taken and Old Abe. with it-The Rail-Splitter Can't Get off on any Other than a Wooden Rail, as the Rail-Road Bridges between Washington and Havre de Grace are Des-

On Thursday last a company of the Fourth Artillery, United States Army, Maj. Pemberton, from St. Paul, Minnesota; two companies from Pottsville, Pa.; once company from Reading, Pa and the Logan Guard, altogether some three or four hundred in number, arrived in Baltimore from Pennsylvania, the volunteers on their way to Washington, and the regulars en route to Fort McHenry. The volunteers were without uniform, and some of them almost without clothing. A few carried flint-look rifles, while more than half the number carried no arms at all. They were The following dispatches were received at met at the depot by a large and excited crowd, who followed them through the streets, cheering for Jeff. Davis" and the "Southern Confederacy," and singing "Dixie." Two or three bricks were thrown at the cars after the troops had embarked. but no further demonstrations were made, except hooting and yelling.

A correspondent of the Petersburg Express gives the following account of the noble resistance made by the gallant Baltimoreans on Friday morning to the passage through the streets of old Lincoln's was received in Washington that the Seventh hirelings. The account from the Express is evi-Regiment of New York was literally cut to dently made up from its correspondence and the

Having been within Baltimore during the past three or four days, as your correspondent has been, it was quite evident that the attempt to pass troops through the Monumental City resisted. On Thursday it was too plainly to be seen from immense crowds gathered at all the prominent points of the city, that a storm of in-dignation was fast gathering, which would seen reach its colminating point, and break in undi-minished fury over the heads of those who could so far forget their duty to the South, as to countenance this effort of the miserabile vulgus now controlling affairs at Washington to subjugate their own fellow-citizens, and if need be engage in sanguinary conflict to accomplish their bellish

when the 3:45 train left Baltimore Thursday afternoon, a large and excited crowd was gather ed at the Camden street depot, and every word uttered spoke of the resistance which was effectu-

ally interposed early the next morning.

I have conversed with several yesterday and to-day, who were eye witnesses to the frightful scenes of Friday. They inform me, that there could not have been less than 20,000 people engaged, and their passions had been so terribly aroused, that they rushed to the charge with an impetuosity amounting almost to frenzy. Resissance to men so determined and engaged in such power attempt to stay the mountain tor ous ocean be still.

On Friday morning the excitement had attained an almost unrestrainable pitch, and several of the participants informed an eye witness that so heavily did the one all-absorbing idea of allowing these troops to pass through Baltimore prey upon their minds, that they passed a sleepless night, and gladly hailed the first grey streak of dawn to hetake themselves to the streets, see their neighbers and friends, and appeal to their patriotism and self-respect to aid in repelling the passage of the infamous wretches who were coming on a nission so heartless and so execrable.

At about 10:35 A. M., the Massachusetts other volunteers, some from Philadelphia, one from New York, reached the President st. depot. Here an immense crowded had collected and it was palpably manifest that it was very far from their object to tender the troops an ovation. The arrangements of the railroad officials were to pass thirty-one cars occupied by the volunteers, from the point above mentioned to the Camden station of the Baltimore and Ohio Bailroad, over the track laid down between the two depots on

Pratt street. In accordance with these arrangements. cars were despatched one after another, drawn by horses, and upon the arrival of the first car at menetrations were made that an effort would be put forth to stop the cars at that point. - Here, too, repairs of the road were progressing, and a goodly number of paving stones lying about in piles, were speedily taken possession of by the excited crowd, and subsequently used for the purposes of them. The car windows were perfectly riddled,

BARRICADING THE TRACK. their way before the crowd were able to accom plish their purpose of barricading the track which they now began to effect by placing large heavy anchors lying in the vicinity directly across the rails. Some seven or eight were borne by the crowd and laid on the track, and thus the passage of the cars was effectually interrupted.

TROOPS RESOLVE TO BRAVE THE STORM. The object of barricading the track having been accomplished, the growd commenced cheering lustily for the Confederate States, President Jef. ferson Davis, South Carolina and Sec signally intermingling groats for sundry obnox ious individuals. In the meanwhile the Yanke hirelings thus delayed at the depot remained qui stly in the cars until tired of their inaction, an apprehending a more formidable demonstration, they came to the conclusion to brave the storm and march through the city.

THE CARS BYACUATED. They accordingly evacuated the cars and rapid-ly gathering on the street north of the depot, formed in line and prepared to make the attempt. The word was given to "march" and the head of the line had advanced some fifteen paces, when it was driven back upon the main body by the immense crowd, still further increased by a body of men who marched down to the depot bearing t their head a Confederate fing. PASSAGE OF THE CARS RENDERED IMPOSSIBL

Eight of the cars started from the President street depot, and six passed safely to the Camden station. The other two soon returned, the track in the meantime having been obstructed at the corner of Pratt and Gay streets by anchors, paving stones, sand, &c., being put on it by the crowd. Attempts had previously been made to tear up the track, but the police by strenuous efforts prevented it. A cart load of sand which was being discounted by the crowd at the contract of the contract of the contract of the care of the contract of the care of driven along was seized and throws on the track. The bridge scross Jones' Falls on Pratt street was also soon after barricaded with boards, &c. which were being used previously by workmen n repairing it.
After considerable delay it was dete

make the attempt to march the remaining troops through the city, only about sixty of whom were supplied with arms. The remainder were recruis, and occupied second class and baggage cars.

At the head of this column, on foot, Mayor Brown placed bimself, and walked in front, exerting all his influence. ing all his influence to preserve the peace.

cars a large growd of persons went down President street with a southern flag and met the troops as they emerged from the cars. The southern flag was then carried in front of the column, and hooting and yelling began, and as soon as the troops turned out of Canton avenue, they were greeted with a volley of stones.

At the corner of Fawn street two soldiers were struck with stones and knocked down. The yell-

struck with stones and knocked down. The yelling continued, and the stones flew thick and fast. At Pratt street bridge a gun was fired from the ranks of the soldiers. Then the crowd pressed stronger, until the body reached the corner of Gay atreet, where the troops presented arms and fired. Several persons fell on the first round, and the crowd became furious. A number of revolvers were used, and their shots took effect in the ranks.

People then ran in every direction is nearch of arms, but the armories of the military companies of the city were closely guarded and none could be obtained. The firing continued from Frederick and the station dressed in the clothes the deceased had on when he received his death wound—one kid glove on, and the other partly drawn. Great curlosity was evinced by the citizens to view the body, and expressions of sympathy were deep and fervent. At four o'clock the remains were placed in a coffin and conveyed to deceased's late residence, corner of Saratoga and Liberty streets. Mr. Davis leaves a widow but so children. He was an Irishman by birth, and married in Virginia. He has a brother who is an

ons! Glorious!! News !!! - A Thousand rick to South street in quick succession, but he KILLED AND WOUNDED.

is impossible to ascertain the number killed and wounded, but the following are among the wans .- Killed-James Clark, a mar named Flannery, another named Maloney, a bor named William Reed, and another named Patrick Griffin. Wounded-F. X. Ward, James Myers

and John McCann, mortally; John Carr, John Staub, James Connor, and an old man, name un. known, severely; many others were slightly wounded, and several killed whose names could not be ascertained. slings Killed and Wounded .- James Kee nap, Kirk Hatch, Philadelphia, badly wounded

Andrew Robinson, Stonington, Conn., and two others, names unknown, killed. A number of others badly wounded were taken on to Washing. THE HIRELINGS BAD MARKSMEN—STONES BETTER

THAN BULLETS. At the corner of Howard and Dover streets, one of the military companies was pressed upon when the troops in one of the cars fired a voller into the citizens. The balls struck in the brick walls of the dwelling, dashing out pieces of brick. and making large holes in the walls. The fire was returned from several points with guns and revolvers, and with bricks by the crowd. Seveal soldiers were wounded here, but it is thought no citizens were struck by the bullets of the sol diers. The faces of many of the soldiers, as seen through the car windows, were streaming with blood from cuts received from the shattered glass of car windows, and from the missiles hurled into them. Several wounded supposed to have been shot in their passage, along Pratt street, were taken out of the cars in a bleeding and fainting condition at the Camden station, and transferred to the other cars.

PERRIFIC ASSAULT UPON THE HIRELINGS-THEY RUN FOR THEIR LIVES.

From Gay to South street, on Pratt, the fight with the soldiers who marched, or rather ran through town, was terrific. Large paving stones were hurled into the ranks from every direction the negroes who were about the wharf, in many instances joining in the assault. At Gay street the soldiers fired a number of shots, though without bitting any one, so far as could be ascertained. After firing this volley the soldiers again broke into a run, but another shower of stones being hurled into the ranks at Commerce street with such force as to knock several of them down, the order was given to another portion of them to halt and fire, which had to be repeated before they could be brought to a halt. They then wheeled and fired some twenty shots, but from their stoop ing and dodging to avoid the stones, but four or five shots took effect, the marks of a greater portion of their balls being visible on the walls of the adjacent warehouses, even up to the second stories. Here four citizens fell, two of whom died in a few moments, and the other two were carried off, supposed to be mortally wounded.

As soon as they had fired at this point, the miserable poltroons again wheeled and gave leg bail. when some three or four parties issued from the warehouses there and fired into them, which brought down three more soldiers, one of whom was carried into the same store with the one above alluded to, and died in a few mements. The others succeeded in regaining their feet, and pro-ceeded on with their comrades, the whole running as fast as they could, and a running fire was kept up by the soldiers from this point to the depot, the crowd continuing to hurl stones into the ranks

As one of the mercenaries who fired at Commerce street discharged his gun, he was struck with a stone and knocked down, and as he attempted to rise another stone struck him in the face when he crawled into a store and prostrating himself on the floor, clasped his hands and begged piteously for his life, saying that he was threatened with instant death by his officers if he refused to accompany them. He said one-half of them had been orced to come in the same manner, and be hoped all who forced others to come might be killed before they got through the city. He plead so hard

that no further vengeance was bestowed upon him and he was taken to the police station to have his THOUSANDS GATHERING AT THE CAMDENSTATION. As early as 9 o'clock, throngs collected about the Camden Station in anticipation of the arrival of the troops from the President street depot. The troops gradually augmented until about 104 o'clock, when a large body of police appeared, and the mass took it for granted that the troops were coming. Meanwhile the assembly kept itself in-formed on events at the lower depot by several young men on horseback, who rode rapidly for-ward and back between the depots. The Mayor of the city and the Board of Police Commissioners did their utmuost to pacify the crowd as well as intersection of Gay and Pratt streets, an enor-mous crowd having collected there, unmistakable rushing pell-mell from the lower streets to the depot, gave notice that the cars were coming, and they arrived one after another, drawn by four

> and their sides bore great indentations from the recks and bricks hurled at them. FEARFUL SCENE The scene while the troops were changing cars was indescribably fearful. Taunts, clothed in the most fearful language, were burled at them by the panting crowd, who, almost breathless with running, pressed up to the car windows, presenting knives and revolvers, and cursed up into the faces of the soldiers. The police were thrown in be-tween the cars, and forming a barrier, the troops

changed cars, many of them cocking their muskets as they stepped on the platform.

After embarking the assemblage expected to see the train move off, but its departure was evidently delayed in the vain hope that the crowd would disperse; but no, it swelled, and the troops expressed to the officers of the road their determina tion to go at once, or they would leave the cars and make their way to Washington.

THE TRACK OBSTRUCTED-ATTEMPT TO TEAR While the delay was increasing the excitement a wild cry was laised on the platform, and a dense crowd ran down the platform and out the railroad track towards the Spring Garden, until

the track for a half mile was black with an ex-

cited, rushing mass. The crowd, as it went, placed obstructions of every description on the track. Great logs and telegraph poles, requiring a dozen or more men to move them, were laid across the ralls, and stones rolled from the embankment. A body of police followed after the crowd, both in a full run, and removed the obstructions as last as they were placed on the track. Various atof wood and pieces of timber, and there was a great outcry for pickaxes and handspikes, but only one or two could be found. The police interfered on every occasion, but the crowd, growing large and more excited, would dash off into a break-need run for another position further on, until the county line was reached. The police followed, running, until forced to stop from exhaustion, but a crowd, longer winded, dashed on for nearly a mile further, now and then pausing to attempt to force the rails, or place some obstruction upon them. They could be distinctly seen for a mile along the track where it makes a bend at the Washington road bridge. When the train went out the mass of people had mostly returned to the depot. Shots and stones were exchanged between the military and citizens at several points, with the result de-

THE INHUMAN BUTCHERY OF R. W. DAVIS. ESQ. The death of Robert W. Davis, Esq., created at intense feeling in the entire community, but especially among the merchants. He was an honored member of the firm of Messrs. Pegram, Paynter & Davis, Baltimore street. Mr. Davis had gone out on the railroad track with the multitude, and when shot was standing apart with some gentlemen on an elevation, between the distillery and Redley street, on the Spring Garden side.