

THE STATE JOURNAL. MONDAY, April 13, 1863.

When we speak of secessionists, we mean those who preferred to break up the Union when the cotton States seceded.—Standard, April 13th.

The cotton States did not all secede at once. South Carolina seceded in December, 1860, and Tennessee, the last of the States which seceded, and which in ordinary times raises quite a quantity of the staple, left the old Union in June, 1861, we think, some time after North Carolina seceded. We think the old North can claim to be ranked amongst cotton States, for we believe that her bales count by the hundred thousand. Now, at which period does the Standard place the destructive nature of the secessionist, at the secession of South Carolina or that of Tennessee? It seems that the people of South Carolina, Georgia and the Gulf States are, in the Standard's opinion, not secessionists; for they preferred to break up the Union before they seceded, not afterwards; and the Standard's definition applies only to those who preferred this step at the time of their secession. Hence all the bitter, unjust, vindictive and silly abuse which the Standard has heretofore heaped upon secessionists, applies not to the people of South Carolina, but to those of North Carolina. And he has confined this abuse for months. Yet if any one reports his slanders he is sputtered and spitted worse than a cat dragged backwards by the tail, about the dignity of North Carolina and her sovereign rights, &c., when in fact, the greatest calculator of the State has, there was an interval of nearly two months between the secession of South Carolina and that of Texas, the last of the Gulf States which left the old Union.

Does the Standard mean that only those are secessionists who wished our State to go with South Carolina, or does he apply his definition to those who only wished to go out with Texas, the last of the seceders by a secessionist? He has given several definitions to the word, none of which seem to suit him and which certainly none of them true.

At one time he calls a secessionist one who was in favor of going out of the Union before Lincoln's proclamation in April, 1861, not designating the precise time at which a man was to be called a secessionist or a Union man. Some were in favor of going out upon the election of Lincoln, others upon the breaking up of the Peace Congress, others upon the exposure of Lincoln's treachery which led to the attack upon Fort Sumter, others gave in upon the issuing of his proclamation, and others have never yet given their assent to secession even to this day. We expect this latter class is the special favorite of the Standard, and which in his estimation comprises the only true men.

It is very certain that every other class we have named are, by every consideration, moral, equitable, legal and political, secessionists.

Only those who now condemn the secession of North Carolina and have always done so, can be declared free from all the responsibility of secession.—The ordinance passed by the Convention of North Carolina, dissolving her connection with the United States, recognizes to the full the right of a State to assume its sovereignty, and this is the very doctrine of secession.

All classes of this people, except those who have never thrown off their allegiance to the United States, are bound by the action of that Convention. Even the latter class are exposed to the pains of secession, for they have never given any direct and technical aid to the United States, such as could convict them of treason to the Confederacy, yet they have never given to the Confederacy the willing support which men, who are honestly devoted to a cause, feel it their duty to accord.

It was the honest duty of all men, not secessionists, to take up arms in support of the Union which they lament, and whose overthrow, with all its horrors, they charge upon those whom they call secessionists.

Not having done this, they are aiders and abettors of secession, and in the eye of Yankee cupidity they will come in for all the pains and penalties of secessionists.

Every man in North Carolina, who is not really a Union man, is a secessionist, and the nothing-nature which prompts the Standard in every issue to denounce secessionists, proves our charge that he is the organ of a secessionist of the State living.

The Standard was a rank secessionist to a late date. Jan. 11, 1860, the Standard uses this language: "If a Black Republican or sectional President be elected in 1860, we will go with the South." He has elected in 1860, we will go with the South, and will stand side by side with the sons of Virginia and South Carolina, as our ancestors did at Yorktown and Cowpens, and we will do it, clinging to the Constitution and defending the forms of civil government, and opposing the usurpation of power by the secessionists.

We mean what we say. We have considered the whole subject calmly, and are prepared for the consequences. Must we await an act of war? Why the act of electing such a President, would be a declaration of hostility to the slave-owning States.

This was some time before the formal secession of South Carolina, and if there be any guilt in secession, upon the head of the Standard will be the weight of a mountain.

There is no honesty in the course, and so far as we can judge, there is no wisdom in it. At some day the people will wake up to a full appreciation of all this juggling, tricks and though the conjurer may keep his reputation established as a prophet, he cannot but be the victim of a coming time which will label him as a mountebank.

Public Meeting of the Farmers of Wake. We are requested to state that a meeting of the Farmers of Wake will be held in Raleigh, on Saturday next, 18th inst., to give expression to their opinions as to their duty in regard to the raising of crops during the present year.

A full attendance is most desirable and we trust the call will be responded to by the whole farming and planting interests of the county.

Proclamation by the Governor.—We invite attention to the Governor's Proclamation in to-day's paper. We suppose there are reasons why this step was not put to speculation before this late date. We suppose there are reasons why this step was not put to speculation before this late date. We suppose there are reasons why this step was not put to speculation before this late date.

This is a strange war. Its origin was not not confused than its progress has been chaotic. The Confederacy, acting on the defensive most, so long as that policy is necessary through the pressure of circumstances, wait the erratic movements of the enemy and meet him when he chooses to offer battle. The United States is always preparing. No sooner does that country place an army in the field, large enough on paper, strong enough in every material of warfare and powerful enough for the representation of Northern papers, march victorious from the North to the South pole, and when we are holding our breath in pale anxiety, anticipating its terrible shock—no sooner does the Northern invasion reach our boundaries than it stops in its onward flow and waits for repairs.—The fact is, the Northern people believe in the power of numbers and force to accomplish everything. They know that an engine of forty horse power will overcome a greater resistance than one of only twenty. They know also that a large gun is more effective than a small one. Reasoning from such premises, they conclude that an army of a million of men, should accomplish more than ten times the results of one of a hundred thousand. They have accustomed themselves to look at every undertaking only in its material aspect, as requiring only a certain amount of force to overcome all the resistance it can be offered. They looked upon the conquest of the South as requiring only a larger army than we could raise, and they have acted on that policy throughout the war.

They have raised larger armies, equipped them in a style far superior to our soldiers, supplied them with arms of the finest and most improved pattern and lavished incredible sums to render every step of their invasion easy. Upon a simple calculation of physical force, their success appeared certain.—It is astonishing even to us why they sometimes have not overpowered us. To them, their failures are disappointments indeed, very mortifying, very costly and very discouraging. But still regarding an army only as a machine, and the rebellion as only so much resistance to the power they employed, they set their ingenuity to work to discover something in the machine itself, which prevents the exertion of the force necessary to overcome the resistance. They institute costly experiments, invent turbines to put upon their gun-boats, iron frames to sink at the bottom of the water, iron breast-plates to cover their men, and such like notions. In the meantime they rest until all these levers, pulleys, wheels, &c., are introduced into their machines and adjusted, and then set it in motion again, with the explosion of fire-works, the shouting of mobs and the oratory of strong-minded women.

We of the South grow again frightened, like the poor beast who is pressed by the clamor of the hunters and their dogs, and the world looks on with the deepest interest, to view the close of the catastrophe in the final subjugation of the South.

But the machine reaches Richmond, or Manassas, or Vicksburg, and suddenly stops. It has gotten out of gear and needs further repairs. The Yankees haul it back to Washington City, covered over with ribbons, like the horns of a prize ox at a fair. They publish to the world the most astonishing results, and produce certificates from their generals, as long and bombastic as those published on their bottles of Hair-Restorer by the Miss Mary Jones, whose heads have been rescued from baldness by the inimitable compound.

They claim that their patent Rebel-Thresher has used up every rebel army and they only put it under shelter to repair damages and sharpen their knives. But when asked what about the rebellion, whether it still survives and will require more labor to overcome it, they reply that some little remnant of it is left, and it will demand another season, and a few more machines to eradicate it. They then advertise new improvements, more pulleys, a few more levers scattered about in the frame, and a large amount of lubrication.

And thus from month to month, the world has been filled with Yankee advertisements of the expected success of their machine-war in the next campaign, until now we find their machines, standing like huge engines at some deserted gold mine, disabled, rusty and sad, before Fredericksburg, Vicksburg, Charleston and Brazos.

The Yankees are not fond of speculations which do not pay. They have lost much confidence in their machinery, but the stockholders do not wish to acknowledge a failure until they can sell out. To sell at a fair price, they have been turning their attention to the procuring of engineers who, whether they can successfully run the machine or not, can maintain its reputation by successful lying.

They have tried Scott, McClellan, McDowell, Pope, Burnside, Hooker and Halleck. The latter sickle, because he is only the salesman, and is in a position to repudiate any of his lies. The Abolitionists, who first patented the machine have already sold out to the Democrats and a new batch of engineers will shortly, we expect, take command. The negro was at first supposed to be the most competent to run it, but upon the failure of Cuffee, the Democrats, believing themselves better practical machinists, bought out the establishment, and are now looking how best to enter Charleston, &c.

The Yankees have found some men in the South who have adopted their view, and who wish to become stockholders in their establishment. We are glad to say that no secessionist desires a share.

The situation of affairs is truly wonderful. An army of probably a hundred thousand Yankees has spent nearly six months before and around Vicksburg defeated in fair fight, and now at last despairing of success in any other manner. They have been aided from above and below by the most powerful fleets and by every appliance which hatred assisted by ingenuity and the most lavish supply that money could command.

The army is defeated and demoralized, the fleets broken up and sunk, and Vicksburg still stands stronger than ever. Every stream has been explored and every bay in which nothing larger than a yawl boat has ever before disturbed the sides of the alligators or its banks, has been threaded by powerful gun-boats seeking a way to undermine Vicksburg. But the city still stands a monument of an overruling Providence, and an example of the folly of trusting anyone to mere force.

The failure before Vicksburg and Port Hudson works a new cast of the coming campaign necessary.—Whether Grant's army will now join Rosecrans and attempt an overland route through Mississippi, or whether their combined forces will attempt to crush Bragg in Tennessee, and secure that State to the enemy, will alone determine. No movement in the main body of the armies in Tennessee has yet occurred that we have learned. Van Dorn, Morgan, Wheeler, Wharton, Forrest and McCann are hovering around Rosecrans, and their daring exploits render his stay insecure, and his motion almost impossible.

On the Potomac, all is yet quiet. The sunshine has not yet infused sufficient life into the enemy to cause a general attack. In our own State, Gen. Hill is leisurely conducting operations, no doubt, in full harmony with the plan of the whole campaign. He is besieging Washington at this time and the Yankees at a disadvantage. We believe he knows what he is about and we have full confidence in his sagacity, capacity and skill.—We will doubtless hear from him when the time comes to show the design of his actions.

The enemy have been engaged in a little amateur practice at the forts which protect Charleston. Of course they did not mean a serious attack, but simply to give their men and guns practice as at McAllister. They lost their strongest iron monitor, the Keokuk which sank on Tuesday night after the engagement. But as they were only in fun this loss, of course, does not count.

They have not renewed the attack since Tuesday, that we have heard. What they mean by their unaccountable delay is more than we can tell, unless they wish to weary the Confederacy into a peace by constant threats accompanied by no action.

A Dialogue Between Philosopher Greeley and Captain Holden of the Wake County Militia. GREELY.—Captain Holden, I am glad to make your acquaintance. I have long known you by common report, and as there seems to be a remarkable coincidence of opinion between us on the most of subjects, I wish to have some conversation with you on those relating to our present difficulties. HOLDEN.—It affords me a pleasure, my noble friend, to meet you, and especially to hold converse with you, in regard to national affairs; but you surprise me when you say there is such congeniality of sentiment between us.

GREELY.—How so? I once acknowledged the right of secession, as you will perceive by reference to the Standard for the time already mentioned. I told the Union that I thought and believed, and still maintain, is the right as a pledge to form and modify their political institutions without the necessity of fighting for such change. I believe our revolutionary fathers had a right, for reasons which were cogent, and seemed to them conclusive, to terminate their connection with Great Britain and that the British were wrongers in denying their claim to do so. And the right which I claim for our fathers and for ourselves (the Yankees), I will not deny to others." This is the doctrine I tried to promulgate in the winter of 1860-1, it seems, with ill success. But I still insist that it has been proved that if the people of the slave States, or even of the Cotton States, are really desirous to dissolve the Union, and have peacefully, deliberately, and authoritatively expressed that wish, we (of the North) should have assented to it.

HOLDEN.—That, sir, is the very doctrine which I promulgated from 1850, to 1860-1, a period of ten years, in proof of which I refer to my file of the Standard for the time already mentioned. I told the people of the Southern States in 1850, that if they did not dissolve the Union in the event of Fremont's election, their Slaves would just for their means, imbecility and cowardice. In Jan. 1860, I held this language: "If a Black Republican or sectional President shall be elected in 1860, we will go with the South—we will stand side by side with the sons of Virginia and South Carolina, as our ancestors did at Yorktown and the Cowpens." GREELY.—Really, Captain, no man ever thought so exactly alike on this or any other subject, but there is still another more remarkable coincidence between us.

HOLDEN.—Pray, sir, what can that be? GREELY.—It is that both of us simultaneously abandoned the doctrine in the winter of 1860-1, and cried, Union, Union forever. HOLDEN.—This can only be accounted for by the fact that the thoughts of all great men, flow in the same channel and arrive at the same conclusion. GREELY.—Well, Captain, we are now at war. I advised the South to stand side by side with the sons of Virginia and South Carolina, as our ancestors did at Yorktown and the Cowpens. This could not have been your motive. I go in for the prosecution of the war, you are crying peace, peace, without naming any terms. Why did you preach secession for ten years and then suddenly abandon it, after getting the two sections into a war?

HOLDEN.—Subjugation of the South, had I had my way, sir, should have been the result. I am longer than we did. If we thought alike, we were actuated by very different motives. I talked about secession merely to bully the North and for party purposes, never dreaming that it would ever lead to present difficulties. Now, there is a discrepancy between us; you go for a prosecution of the war, I am for peace.

GREELY.—That is not the only discrepancy between us, I support President-Dictator Lincoln, you oppose President-Rebel Davis, and call him an unmitigated pariah. I support all the measures of the Federal Government—especially those for the prosecution of the war, the subjugation of the South, the confiscation of the property of rebels, and the abolition of slavery, the regularization of the blacks and whites, giving all alike the right of voting, holding office—yes, a perfect amalgamation of the races—of all emne gens. United we stand divided we fall. Do not flatter yourself that the Democrats of the North will stop their war sheet of your subjugation, even if they get in power, which is all they want. I support the next President, hence this Democratic rally. It is not intended for the relief of the South.

HOLDEN.—I have long since lost all confidence in the Democratic party. They are the most ungrateful wretches. I worked hard for them eighteen years, placed them in power in my own State, and they have repaid me by their ingratitude. I will never vote for a Democrat again. I support the next President, hence this Democratic rally. It is not intended for the relief of the South.

GREELY.—I am a philosopher, let me give you some advice. I feel an interest in your future welfare and political promotion. The South should no longer have any pretensions to regard the invasion, and judging from the signs of the times, there is a great probability of her success, you are a ruined man, your Conservative party will be overwhelmed, its organs rejected, and the secessionists and war men, I mean the soldiers, will triumph. Adopt Gov. Brown's plan—the fought Jeff. Davis and his administration until he found he was kicking against the pricks—now he has fled, and he would be defeated, I am a ruined man, I will, however, powder over this matter, and at our next interview, you may be able to devise some means for my safety and benefit. Exit Holden.

GREELY, solves.—What an unhappy man my friend Capt. Holden, of the Wake county Militia must be.—In the meantime, I will ask the prayers of the congregation in his behalf.

FROM OUR KINSTON CORRESPONDENT. KINSTON, April 10. EDITORS STATE JOURNAL: I HAVE NOT A WORD OF NEWS TO communicate to you this morning. All is more quiet here than usual. The Yankees, reported at Swift Creek, have fallen back to Newbern, having received advices about Streets Ferry of the position of our troops, who were laying in wait for them. We heard from Gen. Hill last night, and all is well.

BY TELEGRAPH. MORE YANKEE LIES! LATEST FROM THE NORTH.

New York dates to the 6th have been received.—The news is unimportant. A dispatch dated Washington 5th, says: A report reached here from Fredericksburg, derived from Rebel sources, that Charleston was bombarded by the Federal fleet and attacked by land forces, on Thursday last, and is now in possession of the Federals under Hunter and Dupont.

The report is fully credited by the officials of the Government, who were in possession of the facts in reference to the contemplated attack upon Charleston, which it is not yet prudent to divulge. It is certain, however, that those who possess this information are confident that our soldiers and sailors will celebrate the second anniversary of the fall of Fort Sumter in the captured City. The restrictions upon the publication in the Northern papers of adverse news are so stringent that it is not expected to find much in reference to the capture of Charleston until the disaster can be no longer concealed. But the reports which have arrived are definite and positive, and are believed by those who have the best right to know what foundation there is for them.

Maj. A. J. Sheppard, of Stuart's staff, captured a few days since near Dumfries, is to be tried as a spy. Passengers who reached Cairo on the 2d, state that the late movement on Haines Bluff was a failure.—The fleet and transports returned to Young's Point. Grant had succeeded in placing a battery of eight four-pounder Parrotts, beyond the levee, in position, to easily reach Vicksburg. The bombardment was to have commenced on the 27th, but the storm prevented.

The Yazoo Pass expedition abandoned three hundred boats at Young's Point, on the 4th. Farragut had captured several rebel gun-boats at Vicksburg, which floated from their moorings during the storm. Pegram's loss in Kentucky in killed, wounded and prisoners, 350; twenty commissioned officers, now in Federal hands, 400 cattle, many horses and firearms. Gold on Saturday, 156; cotton, 73.

Latest from the North. RICHMOND, April 9. Fredericksburg Northern dates up to the 7th have been received. The rumors of the capture of Charleston created great excitement in New York on the 6th and gold suddenly fell. A Cairo dispatch of the 6th says that all is quiet in Rosecrans's department.

The election of Connecticut resulted in the success of the Republican ticket for State officers, and three out of four Congressmen. The Legislature is strongly Republican. Buckingham's majority over Seymour is about 3,000, being a Republican loss of 3,000 since last year. The Steamship Crescent City, of Cork, brings Liverpool dates of the 21st.

Further successes of the Russians over the Poles is reported. European files detail the progress of the Confederate loan to its close. In London, Paris, Liverpool, Frankfurt and Amsterdam bids amounted to fifteen millions pounds sterling, and the premium averaged fifty four and a half. Leading English papers comment favorably on the loan. Gold in New York fell to 49 on Charleston news, but rallied closing at 52. Malling cotton, 71 1/4.

From Charleston. CHARLESTON, April 9. All quiet. The Monitors were still in sight yesterday evening. Many pieces of the Keokuk's furniture, with spy glasses, &c., washed ashore on Morris Island beach. Many of these articles were covered with clotted blood, and the impression prevails at our batteries that the slaughter aboard the Keokuk was terrible.

SECOND DISPATCH. CHARLESTON, April 9—8 P. M. All quiet thus far to-day. Our people and troops are in high spirits at the result of yesterday's fight. The Keokuk is certainly sunk. The fighting was chiefly at a distance of ten hundred yards. The Monitor cannot pass fort Sumter without coming within five hundred yards. The impression is very general that the enemy will renew the attack after repairing damages. Seven Monitors and Ironsides are still off the harbor.

At 10 p. m., the latest official intelligence from the bar states that only the iron-clads have gone South, leaving seven remaining besides the Keokuk, which lies about one thousand yards from Morris Island. The Yankee machine, called a Devil, designed for the removal of torpedoes has floated ashore and fallen into our hands. All quiet now. The enemy constantly signalling, but no renewal of an attack anticipated before to-morrow. The Yankees have been busy all day repairing damages.

THIRD DISPATCH. CHARLESTON, April 9. An official dispatch from Harleville, announces that early this morning Gen. William Walker, with his light artillery, destroyed one of the enemy's gun-boats in Cosaua river.

FOURTH DISPATCH. CHARLESTON, April 9. All quiet. No prospect of a fight to-day. A Confederate officer from Morris Island boarded the wreck of the Keokuk last night, and found her turret had been pierced through by a ball. Pieces of furniture and wreck are floating ashore. Gen. Wm. Walker has sunk a Yankee gunboat on Cosaua river.

From Florida. SAVANNAH, April 9. A letter to the Morning News, from Platteka, Fla., says that on the 27th the Yankee gunboat, Ben De Ford, was attacked in St. John's river by Capt. Dickson's cavalry battalion. They were driven off, and many Yankees killed and wounded.

Confederate Congress. RICHMOND, April 8. In the Senate to-day the substitute from the House for the Extension bill was disagreed to, and a committee of conference asked for by the Senate. Bills passed extending the provisions of the Emancipation act to supplies for the navy, and to provide for the transfer of persons serving in the army to the navy.

The House passed the Senate Bill for the relief of the Brunswick and Albany Railroad of Georgia; also the Senate Bill to authorize the publication of the laws in three newspapers in each State, with an amendment; also the Senate Bill to prevent the absence of officers and soldiers without leave.

RICHMOND, April 9. Nothing important in open session to-day. The Senate in secret session passed a substitute for the Tax-bill.

From Charleston. CHARLESTON, April 9. Six Monitors and the Iron-clads still lie within the bar, about 2 1/2 miles from Sumter. The enemy is waiting for a new machine to remove torpedoes. Every thing is in readiness for an attack. Senor Moncado, the Spanish Consul, who recently left here in a Spanish war steamer, returned to-day via Richmond, having left Washington on Thursday last, on hearing that an attack here was imminent. Neither the French nor the English Consuls are here.

Accounts from Fort Sumter reflect the highest credit on the Garrison for coolness and bravery in the recent fight. When the Monitors were discovered approaching, the men were at dinner. At the sound of the roll they sprang to their guns with cheers, the battle flag was run up to the air of Dixie, played by the band on the parapet, and a salute of thirteen guns was fired. Col. Alfred Rhetts was commanding officer of the Fort, Lieut. Col. Yates commanding the Barbette Batteries, and Maj. Ormsly Blandish the case-mated Batteries. The enemy fired 80 guns at the Fort, of which 81 struck. The Garrison are eager for another chance at the Monitors.

From Port Hudson. PORT HUDSON, April 9. All quiet here this evening. The fleet above and below disappeared—the former above Bayou Sara. Forty parolees and exchanged prisoners from New Orleans arrived here yesterday. The troops are in excellent spirits, vigilantly watching Yankee vessels.

We captured this morning a skiff of negroes attempting to pass our batteries. From Chattanooga. CHATTANOOGA, April 9. The enemy occupy Lebanon with a division under Gen. Reynolds. They are also in force at Carthage. News from Kentucky is cheering. The Louisville Democrat spurns the tyranny of the Union Democratic Convention and its platform. All quiet at Columbia. Twenty more prisoners reached here yesterday. Yankee scouts burned the railroad bridge North of McMillanville.

From Rodney. RODNEY, Miss., April 9. Harrison's pickets captured a negro bearing dispatches from the lower to the upper fleet. The nature of the communication has not been made public. The negro was hung to-day. The enemy have been reinforced with three regiments.

From Vicksburg. VICKSBURG, April 8. Everything is quiet here. Two more transports left this afternoon bound up the river. A number of transports are still in sight. A Cairo dispatch of the 6th says that all is quiet in Rosecrans's department.

Serious Railroad Accident. LYNNBURG, April 10. The train which left here this morning on the Virginia and Tennessee railroad, with four hundred exchanged Confederate prisoners on board, ran off the track near Lowry's Crossing, wounding eleven soldiers, five seriously.

Confederate Congress. RICHMOND, April 10. In the Senate the report of the Committee of Conference, recommending that the Senate agree to the amendment of the House to the bill exempting Mail Contractors from military service, was concurred in. The House bill amending the Copy-right act, and the Senate bill abolishing all ports of delivery in the Confederate States except such as are also ports of entry, passed. The Senate then went into secret session.

The House postponed the Supreme Court and Claims bills till next session, and passed the bill to reorganize the Medical Dept. The House concurred in the report of the Committee of Conference in relation to the exemption of Mail Contractors.

The Food Crops—Proclamation of the President. RICHMOND, April 10. The President will issue a proclamation to-morrow morning urging the people to direct their agricultural labor mainly to the production of food crops. He takes an encouraging view of the present situation of affairs, and urges the raising of food for man and beast as the means of averting the only danger the Government regards with apprehension. He administers a just rebuke to speculators.

Confederate Congress. RICHMOND, April 11. The Senate bill to organize the Ordnance Department passed; also the Senate bill prescribing rates of postage on newspapers, &c., and the Senate bill to reorganize the Medical Purveyor's Department.

The House last night passed a substitute for the Senate bill to amend the sequestration laws. The Senate bill was reconsidered to-day, and the bill referred to the Judiciary Committee.

From Charleston. CHARLESTON, April 10. No change of yesterday. All quiet. The steamers Anna and Emma, formerly from New Orleans and Galveston, arrived this morning from Nassau, with a cargo of merchandise, including a large quantity of Havanna sugars.

From the Southwest. CHATTANOOGA, April 10. Nothing additional from the front to-day. Eighteen prisoners captured near Frankfort by Van Dorn, reached here to-night.

Parties through the lines report that Confederate prisoners have been liberated from their guard by citizens of Mount Sterling, Indiana. Bu-made is at Louisville with 29,000 men.

Fight at Pascagoula. MONROE, April 10. An official dispatch states that the enemy, 400 in number, mostly contraband troops, landed at Pascagoula on yesterday, and were attacked by our cavalry. The enemy lost 15 killed. Our loss was one Lieutenant and one private, slightly wounded. The Yankee gunboat put back to Ship Island with the wounded. Reinforcements have been sent to the scene of action.

From Washington, North Carolina. GOLDSBORO, April 12. News of a partial victory over the abolitionists near Washington reached us to-day. It appears that the Yankees under Foster, marching to the relief of Washington, now invested by our troops, were met and routed last Thursday evening near Blount's Creek by Gen. Pettigrew. No loss on our side.

200.—Quip, who has mounted a hat, has inscribed instead of his name, the number "290." He assigns as a reason, for his eccentric behavior, that he has lost a good many hats by felonious capture, and he thinks that the above figure will save the felt—having made up his mind that, under our present navy management, "290" can't be taken.—Boston Post.

CONSOLIDE.—A Maine newspaper, the Portland Argus, says that though thousands of brave white men fell at Fredericksburg, it is consoling to think that not a single negro was hurt.

From the North. The election in Connecticut resulted in the success of the Republican ticket for State officers, and three of the four Republican nominees for Congress, while both branches of the Legislature are strongly Republican. The Democrats lose one member of Congress. Buckingham's majority for Governor is estimated at 3,000, being a Republican loss of 6,000 since last year.

TOWNSHIP ELECTIONS IN THE WEST. Township elections in Indiana indicate large gains for the unconditional Union tickets. In Missouri and Ohio municipal elections of the 6th show the same result. In Detroit, Michigan, the Democrats had 100 majority.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. Six or eight hundred soldiers on forlough came up on the boat from the army of the Potomac to-night. There was a grand review of General Stuemmen's cavalry in the army of the Potomac to-day. An infantry review will take place to-morrow.

FROM THE WEST. Nothing new from Vicksburg. Perfect quiet is reported in Rosecrans's Department. Large numbers of deserters are availing themselves of Lincoln's proclamation, and returning to their regiments.

"THE WAR ACTION—ACTION—THE DANGER OF FOREIGN INTERVENTION REVIVED." The leading editorial of the Herald under this title argues that the Polish insurrection crushed, and the French army established in Mexico, the selfish policy of England, and the restless ambition of Napoleon will surely unite in some scheme of intervention in American affairs. Therefore vigorous blows should be struck, and success obtained—that General Hooker had boasted that he commanded the finest army in the world, but all he had accomplished was the capture of the Herald's correspondent. The article concludes with urging on the Vicksburg and Charleston movements, that such however important victories at these points might be, "Virginia is the particular field in which the present is the golden opportunity."

SPRIT OF THE NORTHERN PRESS ON THE WAR—COURT COMMENTS.—MONDAY'S PRESS. The Philadelphia Inquirer has an editorial under the style "Gibraltar," wherein, after giving the origin and significance of the term, is stated: "This war has furnished numerous illustrations, but just now the rebel Gibraltar seem to defy all our attacks and to stand in all the pride of invincibility. Richmond, Charleston, Vicksburg, Fort Hudson and Chattanooga, the keys of the great situation, hold our armies still at bay in spite of the plans, materials, and time we have made and employed. Some of these must be attacked for obvious reasons, but must the attacks be made where the enemy is prepared for us? Along the coast line, where we are in fact, points whereby we may penetrate the interior?—Cannt Charleston be turned? Cannt the Mississippi be opened by a movement far in rear of Vicksburg? These are very general questions, but may be suggested. The rebels are now—how long it may be we know not—acting on the defensive. They stand in our front, holding up their cannon. We should, by proper strategy, force them to come out from their hiding place and either fight in an open field, or do digging in a new place. Their Gibralters are thus far too strong for us.

"In Heaven's name, let us try some other plan than direct attacks under most unfavorable circumstances, such as last Barnstable the battle of Fredericksburg, and Sherman that of Vicksburg. Cut their lines of communication; stop their supplies; and when isolation and starvation take the field, their Gibralters will be evacuated for us."

The Washington Chronicle has a leader entitled "Thirty years war if necessary." It argues that Lord Lyons committed a grave error in stating to his Government that "political interests of the party now in power render a continuance of the war necessary"—that the war is dependent on the political interest, parties or combinations; that they may all perish, yet the war will be left, until its mission for the destruction of slavery and consolidation and perfection of the American Republic is fulfilled. The article closes with the adjuration, "if a thirty years war is necessary for the attainment of these objects, so help us God, it shall be established."

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA. A PROCLAMATION. Whereas, It has become apparent to me and to all who are interested in the welfare of the State, and who have any feelings of humanity for suffering among their fellow-men, from the cries which reach us from the poor in all sections of the State, that starvation will be the fate of many of our heretofore favored people, unless the crisis of pecuniary in the necessities of life can be arrested; and whereas it is the duty of the Government to protect the citizens of the State, of which I have the honor to be the Chief Magistrate, against the evils consequent upon this crime, to the utmost of my ability.

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of State, issue this proclamation, forbidding all persons, for the space of thirty days from the date hereof, from exporting any of the following articles beyond the limits of the State, to-wit: any Salt, Bacon, Beef, Pork, Corn, Meal, Flour, Wheat, Oats, Indian Meal, Lard, Hides, Cotton Cloth, and Yarn, and Woolen Cloth.

From this prohibition the following persons are to be exempted: All Quartermasters and Commissary Agents of the Confederate Government, and of any State of the Confederacy, exhibiting proper credentials; the officers and clerks of the several County, District, Town or Corporation, of other States, who shall exhibit satisfactory proof of their Agency for the purchase of such articles for such County, District, Town or Corporation, for public use, or for distribution at cost and transportation, and not for resale or profit. Also, all persons—whether residents or non residents of the State—who are the owners of said articles for their private use, or which, before the articles are removed, their oath, before a Justice of the Peace, may be taken and recorded in the presence of the Chief Magistrate, or other authorized non-resident who may have purchased before the date hereof. The exception is to extend to Salt made by non-residents on the sea coast and in their own works, and to cargoes entering a port of this State.

Any of said articles that may be stopped in transit from our borders, are to be confiscated to the use of the State. The Council of State throughout the State are enjoined to see that this Proclamation is enforced. I earnestly appeal to all good citizens to sustain and aid me in carrying out the intent of this Proclamation as designed, so far as possible, to effect.

In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor, Capital General and Commander in Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed. Done at our City of Raleigh, this 12th day of April, A. D. 1863, and in the year of our Independence the thirty-ninth. By the Governor: R. H. BATTLE, Jr., Private Secretary, April 12-12th. All papers in the State copy two weeks and send bills to Executive Office.

Land and Tan-Yard for Sale. I will sell my land (150 acres), with the tan-yard, (20 acres). The land is very fertile, and contains some 15 to 20 acres of excellent bottom, a house, barn and out-houses, with a good well. The tan-yard is somewhat out of repair, but very little labor can make it first rate. The above premises is about two miles from the Grove station, on the North Carolina Railroad, ten miles from Salisbury, in a very good neighborhood for tan-barks, &c. For further particulars call on the undersigned, march 6-wst. W. C. MILLER, Coleman's Turnout, N. C.

District Court of Albermarle. General Orders. Receivers under the Sequestration Acts 1. must file their accounts in the Clerk's Office of the District wherein they reside, or before the 1st day of May next, and the day of holding the next term of the District Courts is hereby appointed for settlements.

2. The next District Courts will be held as follows: For Albemarle District at the Court-House in Halifax, on the 20th May next. For Pamlico District at the Court-House in Goldsboro, on the 4th Monday in May next. For Cape Fear District at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the 1st Monday in June next.

3. Order.—That the Clerk of this Court cause publication of the above General Orders to be made weekly for four consecutive weeks in the State Journal, Fayetteville Observer, Asheville News, Carolina Watchman and Wilmington Journal, and that the bills for such publication be sent to Marshall, to be paid as contingencies expenses of this Court. ASA BIGGS, Jester, &c. A true copy from the Records. W. RANNEY, Clerk. March 14, 1863. W.A.

Steam Saw Mill for Sale. OFFER for Sale a Steam Saw-Mill, ten miles South West of Raleigh, near Middle Creek. P. O. The Engine is of 18 horse power. The Saw is a fifty-two