OUR POSITION.

The Messenger has lately come in for a full share of abuse, misrepresentation and slander from those bigots and puppets who have been stung to madness by our fearless exposure of the incipient steps for the enslavement of the people and the building up of a splendid and aristocratic government. We have been denounced as submissionists, and threatened with the gag, the halter, and the Lord only knows what else. We have heretofore nailed this charge of submission to the counter as a falsehood, and we wish all who may hereafter circulate this charge, to remember that they circulate a falsehood and a calumny. If they cannot answer our arguments, they resort to insinuations that charge the Messenger with disaffection to the Confederate Government, and submission sentiments generally, hoping, by this pitiful trick, to induce the people to close their ears to our appeals and arguments. The charge that we are submissionists is a base falsehood, and we want to brand it upon the foreheads of all such as circulate it.

We are as true to the South and as ready to stand by her, through every phase of her fortunes, as those noisy mouthers of the South, who have assailed us with the weapons of misrepresentation, misstatement and calumny, and threatened us with the gag and the halter. We are not in favor of reconstruction, and have never published a line favoring such a policy; and we believe the South can become great and prosperous if the Southern people do not blindly follow a set of corrupt and designing politicians bent upon the enslavement of the people. We stand prepared to approve and to advocate any measure calculated to advance the permanent welfare of the Confederate States, but we have never surrendered our right of private judgment and never intend to do so. We shall continue to battle for the inalienable rights of the people, and to censure and denounce every effort to deprive them of those rights and fasten tyranny upon them. We have separated from the North now, and can discuss questions affecting the South alone, without incurring the charge of submission and disloyalty. Come what may, neither falsehood nor misrepresentation, nor threats nor sneers, nor the filthy slang of blackguards, made brave from liquor and desperate from the loss of character, shall turn us from our purpose, or frighten us into silence. Thank God, the people have not yet lost all attachment to liberty, nor consented to be ruled and hectored over by half a dozen demagogues and rowdies.—*Livingston (Ala.) Messenger.*

PARTY AND ITS FRUITS.

The Livingston (Ala.) *Messenger* portrays *party* in the following truthful manner:

What has party spirit and party ever done for our country? Has it brought "blasts from Hell" or blessings from Heaven? It may be tracked by its slime, rancor and bigotry, but not by any benign influences. What has party done for the country? Let its fruits determine.

It has borne vulgar and dishonest demagogues into power over patriots and statesmen—it has enabled brutish sots to defeat sober men—simpletons to defeat men of intelligence and fitness—blackguards and bullies to triumph over moral men—it has blotted out the difference between fitness and unfitness—drunkenness and sobriety—independence and dust-licking servility, and almost demoralized and debauched the whole country. These are its fruits, its trophies and its titles to our love and respect. The history of the country is one long, loud protest against party spirit. The experience of every man must have satisfied him that party pays no regard to merit or fitness, and looks only to ascendancy. Shall we dig around and manure a tree that produces such bitter and poisonous fruits? Rather let us cut it down root and branch.

We long to see a more liberal and patriotic spirit introduced. It will be an happy hour for the country, when King Caucus shall be deposed and when every man shall scorn to vote for any man of whom they are ashamed, and when honesty and fitness shall turn the scales in the bestowal of office, and not a few dirty demagogues and party tools. We want to see the people use their suffrages with judgment and intelligence, scorning to vote for any man not possessed of mental and moral fitness and qualification, and spurning the trickery of demagogues also.

We believe that the people are sick of party and we rejoice at the dawn of a better spirit and feeling.

From the Baltimore Republican.

Excitement in Kent County—Houses Burned Down—Two Persons Burned to Death. The community under Arms.

Our readers are aware of the appointment of a Black Republican Postmaster at Still Pond, Kent county, against the solemn protest of nearly the whole community. This man, backed by some half dozen friends, went to the post office and demanded its surrender. He was met by an excited crowd, who warned him to leave the State or be lynched on the spot. He prefered to leave. That night or the next the houses of the two most prominent in this movement were burned down and in one of them two of the family were burned to death. Upon these facts becoming known, the whole community arose, and, suspicion attaching to the few Black Republicans in the county, they were immediately notified to leave, on pain of being summarily dealt with.— These are the statements which are given by parties who profess to have reliable information of the facts.

A Forcible Comparison.—The Baltimore American likens secession to a supposed separating of the Siamese twins.

"If one of the Siamese brothers, disgusted with his life-long contact with the other, rudely tears himself away, snapping asunder a band that God and nature intended to be perpetual, he inflicts upon himself the same grievous injury that he inflicts upon his fellow. Each spouting artery, each quivering muscle, each wounded nerve that he tears in the lacerated side of his discarded companion, has an exact counterpart in his own equally lacerated side. He commits fratricide and suicide at once.

WHAT THEY SAY OF US.

Moving a Little.—Terrapin like, Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri are beginning to *poke* out their heads and legs preparatory in *crawling*, under the fire laid upon their backs by the Lincoln Administration. But North Carolina and Tennessee, under a stream of molten lava pouring upon them, would not even *shake their tails.* Would States so slow to move under such accumulation of wrongs, contribute much to the moral power of a Southern Confederacy? Would States having literally to be kicked and thrust and goaded out of the Union, with the saliva of insult dripping from their faces, strengthen us in heart or hand? We fear not; their tardiness under the circumstances is evidence of the fact that they would hang like sheets of lead upon our skirts. Soon, in our humble judgment, these States would become to us what the North formerly was to the South. Better for them to remain in the Union, and stand as a barrier between us and the North, than to join us and distract our counsels and cripple our operations. Of course, if these States were sound to the core we would be glad to have them; but a milk and water mixture, we fear and dread. What we want is a pure, unadulterated pro-slavery government.— Such we now have, and such let it ever remain.

We clip the above from the Abbeville (S. C.) Banner. The people of N. Carolina, can see from this how the chivalry of the South, regard and speak of them. And so, in the estimation of South Carolinians, the people of North Carolina have "the saliva of insult dripping from their faces." And "a stream of molten lava pouring upon them, would not even *shake* their *tails.*" Such is the language of the men of the Southern Confederacy; and it is to join in with such men, that we are called upon to desert the Union, and to break up the best government that was ever formed. "Better for them" says the Banner, "to remain in the Union, and stand as a barrier between us and the North, than to join us, and distract our counsels and cripple our operations."— No doubt the Banner, and the Southern chivalry want a barrier between them and danger. One great reason why they crow so loud, is the knowledge that Virginia and North Carolina, stand between them and danger. Had South Carolina occupied the position of Virginia, she never would have seceded; but looking to North Carolina and Virginia to protect her, she crows most lustily. She has forgot the time, perhaps, when she wanted to stand neutral during the war of the revolution.—*Greens. Patriot.*

The War Excitement.—Important from Washington—The Reason Fort Sumter has not been Evacuated.

WASHINGTON, April 6.

It appears that there is serious trouble at Fort Sumter, and that much of the military and naval movement now in rapid progress on the part of the government here is destined for that quarter. An officer of the army stated to me this afternoon that the first collision would, in all probability, occur in Charleston harbor. The government, he says, having decided some days ago to evacuate Fort Sumter, were about to send an order detailing how it should be done, but Gen. Beauregard, who is in command, in conjunction with Governor Pickens, refused to accept their plan of evacuation.

What the order or plan proposed by the government here was is not fully known, but it is understood that they wanted to leave a small force to protect the property of the U States. This the Carolinians peremptorily refused to agree to. They demanded an unconditional surrender.

These facts were laid before the President, who at once decided that unless they accepted the plan or order proposed by the government that the fort should not be evacuated, thus compelling them to take it by force.

FROM PENSACOLA.

The Pensacola Gazette of the 2d says:

The arrival of so many troops in our midst certainly looks squally, while there are a great many more en route. Many of these have already arrived at Mobile—principally from Mississippi—as many as 600 arriving on Friday and 600 on Saturday. None of the Mississippi companies have yet reached Pensacola. It will be seen by Gov. Pettus' proclamation that a requisition for fifteen hundred men has been made upon that gallant State. We suppose that the other states of the Confederacy will furnish their quota. Indeed, we have heard it stated that Alabama and Louisiana would furnish 1,500 men each, Georgia 2,000, South Carolina and Texas 1,000 each, and our own little State of Florida 500 men. A pretty respectable force, for any emergency.

The distinguished [illegible] of the Confederate army will be the [illegible] Battalion, the first company of which, under command of Captain A. Coppens, arrived at Barrancas on Saturday morning, and more of them are expected. Their appearance created considerable of a sensation among the troops at the Barracks as they no doubt would produce were they to make their appearance in our streets. The Battalion is being rapidly recruited in New Orleans and will contain many of the veritable Zouaves that figured in the Crimean Campaign.

Shot and shell, and large quantities of provisions are being concentrated at this point.

The sand batteries are being rapidly pushed forward, and new ones rapidly thrown up at every available point. Nothing is being left undone by the powers that be to conquer a peace."

In the meantime all eyes are turned towards Washington, anxiously awaiting Abraham's first move in the great game of diplomacy. We feel every confidence in the coolness and skill of our Southern players, and would bet our bottom dollar they checkmate the old Rail-splitter."

A SAD SEQUEL TO THE DIAMOND WEDDING. —Every body recollects the diamond wedding of the rich old Cuban and the young New York belle. A recent letter from Cuba says: "It may interest my fair readers to remember that Havana is the home of Signor Oviedo, the hero of the diamond wedding. Here he is known as a mulatto, at least half black, and he is said to be a blue Beard for brutality. He is rich; but, as he and his bride are of course excluded from all good society, his wealth can hardly compensate his lady for the slights and seclusion to which her life is henceforth destined. A sad and dearly bought conclusion of so brilliant a bridal."

UNION MEETING ON THE REGULATION

BATTLE GROUND, ALAMANCE COUNTY.

According to previous appointment a portion of the citizens of the surrounding country met at Dr. W. R. Denny's, near the Regulation Battle Ground, on Saturday the 30th ult.

On motion of Dr. Denny, the meeting was organized by calling Michael Shoffner, Esq. to the Chair, and appointing A. E. Eulis, Esq. Secretary.

By the request of the Chairman, Dr. Denny explained the object of the meeting to be to take into consideration the propriety of raising the flag of the Union on the Regulation Battle Ground on the 16th day of next May, it being the anniversary of the Regulation Battle.

Whereupon the following preamble and resolutions were offered by Dr. Denny and unanimously adopted by the meeting:

WHEREAS, The crisis has come when all good and true Union men should manifest their devoted fidelity to the glorious liberties bought by the blood, lives and treasure of their revolutionary fathers—Therefore,

Resolved, That we, a portion of the Union men of this section of North Carolina, feel that we can do nothing that will have a greater tendency to restore the peace and prosperity of this once happy, but now divided and distracted government, than to raise the flag of this nation on the Regulation Battle Ground on the 16th day of next May, it being the anniversary of the Regulation Battle.

Resolved, That the chairman appoint a committee of three whose duty it shall be to procure the flag of this nation, with the following inscription on it: "The Union and the Constitution."

Resolved, That we look upon separate State secession as illegal, unconstitutional and dangerous to our republican institutions.

Resolved, That we are as much opposed to the election of a sectional candidate to the Presidency as any people can be; but when that election is in accordance with the Constitution of the United States, and that President pursues a constitutional course in his administration, we deem it not a sufficient cause for a disruption of this government.

Resolved, That whilst our Southern sisters have left us without our consent, yet we are opposed to this government using any means of a coercive tendency whatever to bring them back.

Resolved, That the Hon. George E. Badger, W. W. Holden, John A. Gilmer, John M. Morehead, William A. Graham, Robert P. Dick, Jonathan Worth, Thomas Ruffin, Sen., and Giles Mebane, be invited to attend to taking of said flag.

Resolved, That the chairman appoint a committee of three to confer with the above named gentlemen and request their attendance.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Greensborough *Patriot* and Raleigh *Standard*, with the request that all the papers in the State friendly to the cause publish.

Dr. Denny being called upon, responded in an able, eloquent, and patriotic speech, pointing out the dangers of the doctrine of secession; declaring that civil war and anarchy were its legitimate results, and conjuring the people to stand by their Constitution and Union.

In obedience to the second and seventh resolutions, the chairman appointed Thomas G. Whorton, William L. Shoffner and Daniel Keck a committee to procure a flag; and W. R. Denny, Joel Shoffner, and Alfred E. Eulis, a committee of correspondence.

On motion of Col. Wm. Denny, the meeting adjourned to meet on the 16th May next at the Battle Ground.

MICHAEL SHOFFNER, Ch'm.

A. E. EULIS, Sec'y.

UNION MEETING IN DAVIDSON.

Pursuant to previous notice, a large and enthusiastic meeting of Union men assembled at the court house in Lexington, on Tuesday the 2d of April, 1861.

On motion of B. A. Kittrell, Esq., the meeting was organized by calling Dr. R. L. Beall, to the Chair, and appointing J. C. Hedgecock and Lewis Hanes, Secretaries.

Mr. Kittrell explained the object of the meeting to be the appointment of Delegates to represent the County of Davidson in the District Convention of the Union men to be held at Winston on Tuesday, the 9th day of April, (inst.) to nominate a candidate to represent the Sixth Congressional District in the next Congress of the United States, and concluded by offering the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we deem all other political questions merged in the all absorbing one of PEACE and the UNION, and that the time has come for all difference between Union men of all parties to end, as the perils of the country demand their united efforts for the common good.

Resolved, That notwithstanding the attempted separation of some of the sister States from the Union, *the true source of all our greatness as a nation*—we are not without hope that all National troubles may yet be satisfactorily adjusted by prudent forbearance, and the united influence of the honest conservative masses of all sections, when they shall have had time to reflect, and are permitted to act.

Resolved, That we sincerely regret to see manifested at various meetings on the part of some of our fellow citizens in different sections of the State dissatisfaction at the clearly expressed will of the majority of the people, and that we cannot but view such demonstrations at this time on the part of restless agitating spirits, as tending to civil strife.

Resolved, That we deny that any State has the right to dissolve its connection with the Union for any cause short of that which would justify revolution; and that revolution is only justifiable when oppression on the part of the national government has dissolved the compact implied between it and the people; and in no case is it justifiable until all Constitutional remedies have been exhausted, including the holding of a national convention.

Resolved, That we are proud of our able and faithful representative, the Hon. James M. Leach, whose national patriotic course in the last Congress meets with our full approbation, and knowing him to be true to the Union, and devoted to the Constitution, we respectfully recommend him to our fellow citizens of the district for re-election.

Resolved, That all citizens of the county who are good Union men are hereby constituted delegates to said convention.

The meeting then adjourned.

R. L. BEALL, Ch'm.

LEWIS HANES, }
J. C. HEDGECOCK, } *Secretaries.*

HONOR AND FORTUNE FAVOR THE BRAVE.— We learn that a purse of $100 000 has been raised by some wealthy gentlemen of Mississippi, which will be given to the first member of the "Mississippi Rifles," who puts his foot on Fort Pickens in time of war.—*Mobile Tribune.*

On Saturday 4000 shad were brought to Alexandria, Va., and sold at $15 per hundred.— Herring sold at $10 a 12 per thousand.

HON. Z. B. VANCE.

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

We have not heard of any one who proposes to become a candidate against Mr. Vance, although we have been informed he will certainly have opposition. In what shape this opposition if made, will come, we cannot tell.

The true issue now in North Carolina, as well as in the other non seceded States, is "between those who demand the separate, unconditional, and precipitate secession of this State, and those who desire consultation and cooperation with the border Slave States, for the purpose of restoring the Union, if possible." The form in which that issue will be presented, to slightly modify the language of a Virginia cotemporary is, *shall North Carolina secede forthwith—or shall she consult with her sister border States?* This is the great issue. It is one of incalculable importance to every citizen of the State. On this, then, let the battle be fought, and the victory won.— Mr. Vance, as already shown, is for standing by North Carolina and the border States.—*Asheville Spectator.*

"But, the *Banner* asks us, and we acknowledge his right in common with the people, being one of them, to catechise a journalist:

" *Will you submit to the will of the majority of the people of, North Carolina?*"

We answer we will *submit* to the will of the majority of the people of North Carolina, when clearly expressed, but we *never will acquiesce* in the decision recently promulged, because it was obtained through fraud in many cases; and in some, because it was believed that either the Peace Conference or the National Legislature would, before they adjourned, adjust the difficulties pressing upon the Nation and restore to the South peace, by a full and free recognition of her rights and institutions."—*Charlotte Bulletin.*

So far, so good. We are glad to get such declarations from our disunion friends. But how are Union men to move? How can they get the question of Union or disunion before the people? They have no Governor, and no Adjutant General. The disunionists have these functionaries, and Union men must await their pleasure. Let the question come before the people again; we are anxious for it. In the language of the Warrenton *News* the majority will be thousands where it was hundreds before; and our friend of the *Bulletin* promises to submit. We promise the same—we announced in our paper of March 1st, that if the people had voted for disunion, we would go with them, and submit to their will.— They voted for Union, and the disunionists would not submit. Let it be tried again. Call on your Governor to convene the Legislature, and see if it will again consult the people.

The Union party of this State is in the majority, but it is out in power. It cannot take any steps for ascertaining the will of the people. It can only urge those who have the power to again consult the people. We hope the *Bulletin* will let us alone about this matter, and get after its Governor. *He* can move in the matter, we cannot. Let him be called upon by his disunion friends to submit the question to the people, and let him also pledge himself to submit to the will of the people. We care not how often the people are consulted. We have confidence in the people. They are honest, and that is more than we can say of the politicians. They may get tired of being called upon to do their work over and over again, in order to satisfy those who doubt their capacity and that they are in earnest, and that they really understand the question on which they voted. If so, the *Bulletin* must submit to their decision.

We have always believed, though we shall no doubt be laughed at for telling it, that the people have some sense—and that the people are, nominally, the source of all power in this State, and that they are, with the aid of politicians, capable of self government. Doubtless this will be thought an "old fogy" idea by the present masters of the people, but we nevertheless put it forth; and at the same time we call upon these masters to once more consult their servants, and put the question directly to them, "Are you a set of fogies?"—*Raleigh Banner.*

INDEPENDENT POSTAGE STAMPS.—Several specimens of original postage stamps have been received at the New York Post Office from the Confederate States. They are authorized neither by the Confederate government, nor by any separate State; but are the contrivance either of local Postmasters, or (what is most probable) of waggish private individuals, who get up these novel stamps to show their sovereign independence of the United States. The latest sample received at the Post Office, and the handsomest and most portentous of them, is from Florida. It is about the size of the United States stamp, made of thick buff colored paper, and bears a border of stars, and the inscription "3 cents" very faintly printed in brown. Whether the eccentric spelling of the word "cents" is intended to illustrate the absolute independence of the maker, or is an accidental mistake, we will not undertake to decide. It is a singular fact, however, that the country editor at whose office this neat little job was done, indulged in a long exultation over such a specimen of his typographical resources and skill, without once alluding to the "cents." This stamp had passed through the local Post Office, and received its ink mark, thus showing that the Postmaster there regarded it as "all right." It was passed through in this city, but it is almost unnecessary to say that Postmaster Taylor did not recognize the stamp, and that three cents were collected from the person who received the letter. It would seem, therefore, that these stamps, though valueless in fact, are worth three cents a piece to persons using them, with the consent (which is indispensable) of the local Postmasters. To the credit of the South it must be said that the appearance of these anomalous stamps in New York is very rare, and that they are regarded as a practical joke at the expense of the person to whom the letter is addressed, rather than a deliberate attempt to defraud the U. S. Government.

N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.

A shrewd Quaker friend once arose in meeting, after a brother had just closed a very distorted and meaningless harangue, and said— Friends, my perturbations have been distressingly great and disquieting while the brother was speaking; and I feel to say, being moved by the power within me, concerning the exhortation— it thundered and it lightened, it rained and it hailed, it poured in and it poured out, it held up, and it gave down; and after it was all over, there was nothing of it, and the mud was as thick as ever.

There is a fearful spirit of truth in this powerful poem, which we copy from the Louisville *Journal:*

The Disunion Banner—A One-Act Drama.

DRAMATIS PERSONAE:

DEVIL,
DISCORD,
FAMINE,
SLAUGHTER, } *Attendants.*

DEVIL.

Fiends, who in the lurid gloom
Of Hell do ply the fatal loom,
Weave a banner of despair
For Columbia's tainted air;
In device of sulphurous flame,
Weave her everlasting shame,
Far and wide its shadows fling,
Like the carrion-vulture's wing.
Filling every field and flood
With the smell of human blood,
Horrid as the flag of Hell,
Reared by Satan when he fell,
That our dark kingdom may repine to know,
Earth vies with us in sin, despair and woe.

DISCORD.

The Union raves like one insane.

SLAUGHTER.

Her heart's-blood flows like summer rain.

FAMINE.

Frightened by her cries of pain,
I have fled to Hell again.

DEVIL.

Joining in a mystic ring
Weave each form of suffering,
In its murky woof embroider
Darkness, death, and Hell's disorder.

DISCORD.

All things have I infected with my breath;
The treacherous banquet breeds disease and death.
Restless suspicion lurks in every eye;
Distrust has severed friendship's sacred tie;
Hate fires each bosom, and from son to sire
The land is rent by bitter enmity.

ALL.

Show how discord and distrust
Torment these wretched worms of dust,
In the murky woof embroider
Darkness, death, and Hell's disorder.

SLAUGHTER.

The cities sink in flames—broad seas of gore
Drench the white fields and purple every shore,
And hostile squadrons, clashing in each path,
Trample the wine-press of Almighty wrath.
A village in its midnight rest reposed
In blissful sleep, each weary eyelid closed,
With cat-like step a treacherous host stole in
And heaven was shaken with the battle's din.
The mother gave her babe one parting glance,
The soldier spotted both upon his lance,
Serene old age a moment gasped for breath,
Then passed from life's last sleep to that of death.
Such horrid was the change of that dread night
That Hell itself might shudder at the sight.

ALL.

Weave we in our fatal loom,
Piles of slain, without a tomb,
In the murky woof embroider
Darkness, death, and Hell's disorder.

FAMINE.

Amid the smouldering embers of their homes,
And granaries pillaged by the foragers!
I saw the farmers, standing like a path
Of starving wolves, lank ribbed and fiery-eyed.
Beside them sat their wives, whose starving babes,
Like withered lilies lay upon their laps,
Sucking the breasts that gave no nourishment.
In yonder port no more the stately mast
Spreads its white sails and trembles in the blast,
While hapless merchants gazing down the bay
Mourn the swift ships that wander far away.

ALL.

On the fatal standard show
Famine's endless train of woe;
In the murky woof embroider
Darkness, death, and Hell's disorder.
Now let its ample folds be bound
With a fiery serpent round.
Eden's destroyer shall recall
The new temptation, sin and fall.

DEVIL.

Ye, of Hell's brood most accurst,
Bear to sight your deed the worst,
For the Banner of the Union,
Once the pledge of true communion,
By your potent incantation
Suffers strangest transmutation,
Blending in your mystic art
Yancy's tongue and Sumner's heart,
Greeley's Pharisaic cant,
Phillips' jibes and Beecher's taunt,
Parker's horrid blasphemy,
Cheever's rank hypocrisy,
And the foetid gall which drops
From South Carolina's lips.
Wondrously has every hag
Wrought upon the Union flag.
Ye have changed the stripes of flame
To the livid blush of shame.
And the streaks of spotless white
To the pallor of affright.
And the stars which blossomed all
To Wormwood in their endless fall!

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—It is known here that Gen. Beauregard yesterday received an official notice from the Federal Government, that it would supply Anderson with provisions forthwith; and that, in the event of the vessels performing that duty being fired upon, Anderson would open his batteries, and the Government would sustain him at every hazard.

The New York *Herald*, alluding to this subject, says that—

"The Administration is at last determined to enforce the laws and do it vigorously, but not in an aggressive spirit. When the Administration determined some days ago to order Major Anderson out of Fort Sumter, they also determined to do so on one condition, viz: "That the fort and property therein should not be molested, but allowed to remain as it is. The authorities of the Confederate States would not agree to this, but manifested a disposition to get possession of the fort and the property therein. The Government would not submit to any such humiliation. It was immediately determined to keep Major Anderson in Fort Sumter, and to supply him with provisions forthwith. A portion of the fleet which should have left New York last night will reach Charleston to-morrow for that purpose.— The fleet will not approach Charleston with any hostile intent; but in view of the great military preparations about Fort Sumter, the vessels carrying supplies will go prepared and reply promptly to any resistance of a warlike character that may be offered."

The statement is generally credited in Washington circles.

There is no doubt that the larger portion of the troops is intended for Texas, while the greater portion of the fleet is intended for Forts Sumter and Pickens.

THE NEW TARIFF.

The ablest and most influential of the Republican papers, such as the N. York Evening Post, Times, Commercial, and Independent, to which are now added the Tribune, are complaining bitterly of the tariff law passed at the late session of Congress. They argue that the high duties laid by it will drive importations into the ports of the Southern Confederacy, and thus not only do vast damage to the commerce of the United States, but greatly strengthen the commercial and political power of the new Confederacy, and offer a strong temptation to foreign powers to recognize that Confederacy. There is an earnest call for an extra session of Congress to repeal or modify the tariff. *Fay. Obs.*

A patent has been recently taken out in Belgium, for making small casks and barrels of glass. The idea is to apply glass in the formation of casks of five gallon capacity and downward.— They blow the glass in a mould of wood or iron, the mould being in two parts of the form of the cask. A certain portion of the molten glass is introduced into the mould on the end of the glass-blower's staff; then the mould is closed, and the glass is blown until it assumes the form of the mould and is hollow inside. The tap hole is pierced in the cask with a red hot iron. Small flasks of a barrel shape made of glass are common, but casks of five gallon size appear to be an extension of glass application to this particular purpose, and for holding ether, oils, &c. In situations where they are not required to be moved about, they will answer a most excellent purpose.

THE "SOUTHERN RIGHTS" PARTY.

Under this head the *Fayetteville Observer* of the 8th inst, makes the following *truthful* remarks upon the silly and arrogant claim which the disunionists set up as the peculiar friends of the South. Let the people remember who are the men these peculiar friends have generally voted for for President, and what were the opinions avowed by them:

THE "SOUTHERN RIGHTS" PARTY.—This is the new name adopted by the men who for years past, as now, have claimed to be the peculiar defenders of the rights of the South, and who for years past, as now, have denounced as untrue to the South all who dared to hold and express opinions not in unison with theirs. We make no such denunciations as to any body of Southern men. We believe that our people of all parties are true to their own rights and interests, however mistaken and ruinous the policy some of them may advocate. But we may reply to the bitter revilings of the great body of political leaders and followers of the secession movement, and to their claim of exclusive guardianship of Southern institutions, (as the Baltimore American does,) "that from the days of Andrew Jackson to those of their last President, they never supported a President of the United States [except Mr. Polk] who had not expressed anti-slavery sentiments as earnest and heartfelt as any ever uttered by the Black Republican President, Abraham Lincoln; and that the only Southern President [Mr. Polk] they ever elected, signed the Wilmot Proviso, which Proviso is the worst practical feature of the Chicago Platform, and the greatest political crime which the Black Republican President *threatened* to commit."

Incredible as, at first blush, it may seem, this statement is literally true, and can be proved so in every particular. The Presidents or candidates referred to, are Martin Van Buren, James K. Polk, Lewis Cass, Franklin Pierce, and James Buchanan.

THE ATTITUDE OF FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The statement that England and France will sustain the policy of the administration, in the event of an attempt to put down the secession of the Confederate States, is without a shadow of foundation. Advices received by the last mail from Europe, by both the English and French Legations indicate, pretty clearly what these two powerful governments intend to do. They will keep hands off, and wait the development of events. The instructions to all their agents on this side of the water are clear and explicit. In no event will they take sides in the difficulties which now impend over this country. They sincerely hope to see a peaceful solution of the question. I make this statement on the highest authority.

The war wing of the Republican party are in great glee at the prospect of plunging the country into civil war and blood. They do not hesitate to denounce Gen. Seward in coarse and opprobrious language, merely because he opposed their insane and reckless schemes. Had it not been for his wise counsels, the whole country today would witness scenes that would appall the stoutest heart. He never will permit this administration to follow the wild and fanatical schemes of the abolitionists.

WORDS FITLY SPOKEN.

WE subjoin a paragraph from the New York *News* which contains home truths well entitled to the sober reflection of every Northern man. Most truly does it say: "*We must do justice. If we had done so earlier, secession never would have occurred, and all sections of the country would have enjoyed their constitutional rights:*"

"One thing is certain, the North cannot expect to come out of this controversy with the spoils of iniquity in their hands. We must do justice, if we had done so earlier, secession never would have occurred, and all the sections of the country would have enjoyed their constitutional rights; if we do so now, the Union may be reformed and reconstructed. If the pacific overtures of the border States, acting as mediators, be rejected, and we insist besides on holding the effects of the partnership, like a vast community of knaves, we may be certain that our punishment will be inevitable, and that if nothing more formidable befalls us, the Northern United States will be the reproach and hissing of the world."

INSANE ASYLUM.

A call meeting of the Board of Directors was held at the Insane Asylum on the 22d inst., Dr. Charles E. Johnson, President, and a quorum of the Board being present.

The number of patients in the Institution is one hundred and ninety, and in consequence of the increasing number, it has been found necessary to discharge all foreign patients in the male department, to make room for our own unfortunate citizens. The health of the institution has been remarkably good for the last six months. Steps were taken for the erection of a brick wall on the western side of the buildings, as provided for by the acts of Assembly of 1858-'59, '60 and '61.

It is due to the Institution to state that a very erroneous impression prevails in the mind of many respecting the annual charge to the State of the Asylum. For the more certain means of its support, an annual appropriation is made by the Legislature of twenty-five thousand dollars, but more than two thirds of that sum is paid back into the State treasury by the respective counties which are taxed for the support of the respective indigent insane sent to the Asylum, the average to the State from this source for the last year being $18,000, leaving the sum of eight thousand two hundred as that really contributed by the State at large.

We have been requested to state, that on account of the crowded condition of the male department, applications for that class of patients must be made to the Superintendent before bringing them to Raleigh.—*Raleigh Register.*

SUDDEN CHANGE.—Since the result of the election on the Convention question has been known, we learn that several members of the Legislature have ascertained that they have always been strong Union men. We rejoice at this information, but cannot understand how these strong Union men came to vote in the Legislature to send Thomas L. Clingman to the United States Senate, nor what induced them to vote for John F. Hoke, (one of the leaders of the disunion party in the Legislature,) for Adjutant General of North Carolina. The mystery should be explained.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

TELLING WHOPPERS.—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in a recent abolition speech at Rochester, said Whitney, who invented the Cotton gin for the South, was cheated out of the reward of his toil, and died a poor man. A friend of Mr. Whitney writes that he died in New Haven, worth two hundred thousand dollars, as shown by the records of the Probate Court—that the hospitality of his widow, now living in affluence, is often enjoyed by Dr. Lyman Beecher and others members of the Beecher family, if not by Henry Ward himself, and that the latter gentleman must have known these facts, "and in speaking as he did about Mr. Whitney, must have knowingly uttered a malicious falsehood."

☞ A disease known as the Spotted Fever, prevails to a considerable extent in Dauphin and Lebanon counties, Pa. It has proved fatal in a number of instances recently, baffling the skill of physicians, and carrying its victims off quite suddenly.

Green peas are selling in Charleston S. C., at $2 a peck.

ARE YOU NOT SICK OF IT?

"Friends, are you not sick and tired of this unsettled condition of affairs? Is money scarce? Are times hard? Has everybody got the 'blues?' Do you know why this is so? Do you know why it is that money seeks the vaults of the Banks or the coffers of the rich? Then we'll tell you—it is because of this unsettled condition of our affairs.—*Fayetteville Carolinian.*

Yes, we are all "sick and tired" of the present state of affairs, and we call upon the disunionists to "settle" things, for they have "unsettled" them, and brought about the troubles that now environ us. Their plan seems to be to agitate, to talk, to make a noise, to arouse bad passions, and to do all the mischief they can with as little personal responsibility as possible. Are they "cowards?" They say the Union men are. Let them attempt to make good their words.

We are "sick and tired" of boastful words without corresponding action. We are "sick and tired" of being denounced as "submissionists" and "cowards." We are "sick and tired" of having a few irresponsible boys giving Raleigh a bad name, and abusing Union men. We are "sick and tired" of the little disunion squad that would lord it over our City, and that has attempted to insult Union men here.

We are "sick and tired" of the airs of little disunion fledglings who think a red rosette upon their hats is an ornament, and gives them importance. We have no objection to the gratification of their childish vanity, provided they do not use it to insult gentlemen. In a word, we are for peace, whether it is voluntarily granted or conquered.—*Raleigh Banner.*

"It will not be long before the Lincolnites of North Carolina will begin to scatter. A halter will soon be prepared for all apologists of Abe Lincoln, and we hope to see them, if they do not leave the country soon, forced to take shelter under a swinging limb."

The war has commenced at Raleigh by unwarrantable assaults upon true Southern Rights men, as we learn by extracts from the Newbern *Progress*, published elsewhere, and we call upon the State Rights party of North Carolina to stand up boldly and mete out the most severe punishment to those on the other side who perpetrate, or countenance violence upon their friends at Raleigh or elsewhere."—*Charlotte Bulletin.*

We pronounce the editor of the *Bulletin* is as much a "LINCOLNITE" as any man in Raleigh. We have already given a plain statement of the facts about the raising of the disunion flag here, and it is unnecessary to repeat them. Certain parties feel interested in ignoring facts and pandering to prejudices. No Raleigh paper is named by the *Bulletin*, but that paper goes abroad to get misrepresentations of Raleigh and its people.

"War has commenced at Raleigh," quoth the *Bulletin*. Haven't seen a speck of it here.— Hope the *Bulletin* editor is not frightened.— Hope he is not pugnaciously inclined, either.— We advise him to keep cool. That "shelter under a swinging limb" is not a pleasant place to talk about. The first to suggest such a thing may be the first to avail himself of such shelter, or have it bestowed upon him.

But really and seriously, we are sorry to see such an article as the above. It can do no good and may do harm. Moreover, it is untrue, and also unjust. The people of Raleigh are peaceable and law abiding, and the little handful of disunionists here are only provoked that no more notice is taken of them. There are not enough of them to stir up strife, except through disunion papers abroad. They tried to create some excitement here, but made a very poor showing. Nobody was hurt, but as the news went abroad it was amplified and magnified, distorted and falsified and bad passions were aroused in the breasts of those already entertaining a prejudice against Raleigh and anxious for something to nourish their hatred.

The *Bulletin* seems disposed to commence a war. Probably it had better reconsider any such disposition. It might not be a very easy matter to put the people of Raleigh under the shelter of "a swinging limb." We are mostly Union men here, but we want no union with swinging limbs. We trust the *Bulletin* editor will cease his unprovoked warfare against the people. We assure him he cannot erect a shelter of swinging limbs over us. In fact we do not think he has frightened any body at all.—*Raleigh Banner.*

IMPORTANT TREASURY CIRCULAR

NO TRANSPORTATION IN BOND TO SOUTHERN PORTS.—Collector Schell of New York, has received the following Circular from the Treasury Department:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, }
March 30, 1861. }

SIR.—The control of the warehouses of the government in the several ports and States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida and Texas having been usurped under the alleged authority of those States, and the officers of the customs acting under the authority of the United States having been forcibly excluded from their proper functions in the custody of merchandise and superintendence of the entries for warehousing and withdrawal, it has become impracticable to continue the privilege of bonding for transportation to those ports.

Collectors of the customs are accordingly hereby instructed that no entries for transportation in bond to those ports can be permitted until otherwise directed by this Department.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

S. P. CHASE,

Secretary of the Treasury.

CHARLESTON MATTERS THROUGH NORTHERN SPECS.—The New York *Herald's* correspondent gives us the following:

"The energy and skill Colonel Ripley has displayed in strengthening the works are quite apparent, and he is entitled to credit for the excellent discipline observable everywhere on the island. The Colonel is strictly a temperance man, but at the same time does not object to his officers using wine, which they occasionally do in moderation, and it is rarely that you will find a soldier who does not. Lieutenant John Cordero, of Columbia, at present commanding the Richland Rifles, in the temporary absence of Captain Miller, is also a strictly temperance man. He has a son with him in the company who is a head taller than himself and full of fight for his country. This company represents aggregate wealth amounting to more than half a million of dollars. Some of its members, professional gentlemen, have left lucrative businesses yielding $7,000 to $10,000 per annum, to contribute their aid to secure the independence of the State. In the company are several veterans of the Mexican war, including Orderly Henry Beard, who served in the same capacity in the Palmetto Regiment, and was in all the severe fights on the line from Vera Cruz to the Mexican capital. He is of much service in his present capacity, as is also Mr. Lyle Levin, who has left a large business in Columbia to accept the humble but honorable position of captain's clerk in the Richland Rifles. It is not, however, only in this corps that instances of self sacrifice are to be noted. Hundreds can be mentioned as having left their plantations without a white soul on them, and the planting season slipping apace. For this reason it may be regarded as a safe calculation that the product of cotton in South Carolina the coming year will show a considerable falling off from previous years.

No State tax is to be levied in Illinois for the next two years; the accumulation of the sinking fund for paying off the State debt beyond the amount falling due, and the revenue from stock in the Central Rail Road, will defray all the expenses of the State government.