The Camden Weekly Journal.

[30 Apr. 1861]

VOLUME XXII. CAMDEN, SOUTH-CAROLINA, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 30, 1861. NUMBER 18.

Miscellaneous.

FORT SUMTER.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GENERAL BEAUREGARD AND MAJOR ANDERSON, PREVIOUS TO THE BOMBARDMENT.

[Copy.]

HEADQUARTERS PROVISIONAL ARMY, C.S.A., Charleston, S.C., April 11, 1861—2, p. m.

SIR: The Government of the Confederate States has hitherto forborne from any hostile demonstration against Fort Sumter, in the hope that the Government of the United States, with a view to the amicable adjustment of all questions between the two Governments, and to avert the calamities of war, would voluntarily evacuate it. There was reason at one time to believe that such would be the course pursued by the Government of the United States, and under that impression my Government has refrained from making any demand for the surrender of the fort.

But the Confederate States can no longer delay assuming actual possession of a fortification commanding the entrance of one of their harbors, and necessary to its defence and security.

I am ordered by the Government of the Confederate States to demand the evacuation of Fort Sumter. My Aids, Colonel Chesnut and Captain Lee, are authorized to make such demand of you. All proper facilities will be afforded for the removal of yourself and command, together with company arms and property, and all private property, to any post in the United States which you may elect. The flag which you have upheld so long and with so much fortitude under the most trying circumstances, may be saluted by you on taking it down.

Colonel Chesnut and Captain Lee will, for a reasonable time, await your answer.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) G. T. BEAUREGARD,
Brigadier General Commanding.
Major Robert Anderson, Commanding at Fort Sumter, Charleston Harbor, S. C.

[Copy.]

HEADQUARTERS, FORT SUMTER, S. C., April 11th, 1861.

General: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, demanding the evacuation of this fort, and to say in reply thereto, that it is a demand with which I regret that my sense of honor, and of my obligations to my Government prevent my compliance.

Thanking you for the fair, manly and courteous terms proposed, and for the high compliment paid me,

I am, General, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) ROBERT ANDERSON,
Major, etc., Commanding.
To Brigadier General G. T. Beauregard, Commanding Provisional Army C. S. A.

[Copy.]

HEADQUARTERS PROVISIONAL ARMY, C.S.A., Charleston, April 11, 1861—11 p. m.

MAJOR: In consequence of the verbal observations made by you to my Aids, Messrs. Chesnut and Lee, in relation to the condition of your supplies, and that you would in a few days be starved out if our guns did not batter you to pieces—or words to that effect;—and desiring no useless effusion of blood, I communicated both the verbal observation and your written answer to my communication to my Government.

If you will state the time at which you will evacuate Fort Sumter, and agree that in the meantime you will not use your guns against us, unless ours shall be employed against Fort Sumter, we will abstain from opening fire upon you. Colonel Chesnut and Captain Lee are authorized by me to enter into an agreement with you. You are therefore requested to communicate to them an open answer.

I remain, Major, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) G. T. BEAUREGARD,
Brigadier-General Commanding.
Major Robert Anderson, Commanding at Fort Sumter, Charleston Harbor, S. C.

[Copy.]

HEADQUARTERS, FORT SUMTER, S. C., 2.30, a. m., April 12, 1891.

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your second communication of the 11th inst., by Col. Chesnut, and to state in reply, that cordially uniting with you in the desire to avoid the useless effusion of blood I will, if provided with the proper and necessary means of transportation, evacuate Fort Sumter by noon on the 15th instant, should I not receive, prior to that time, contrary instructions from my Government, or additional supplies; and that I will not, in the mean time, open my fire upon your forces, unless compelled to do so by some hostile act against this fort or the flag of my Government by the forces under your command, or by some act of them, or by the perpetration of some act showing a hostile intention on your part against this fort or the flag it bears.

I have the honor to be, General,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) ROBERT ANDERSON,
Major U. S. A. Commanding.
Brigadier-General G. T. Beauregard, Commanding Provisional Army C. S. A.

[Copy.]

FORT SUMTER, S. C., April 12, 1861 3.20 a. m.

SIR: By authority of Brigadier General Beauregard, commanding the Provisional Forces of the Confederate States, we have the honor to notify you that he will open the fire of his batteries on Fort Sumter in one hour from this time.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servants,
(Signed) JAMES CHESNUT, jr.
Aid-de Camp.
STEPHEN D. LEE,
Captain S. C. Army and Aid-de Camp.
Major Robert Anderson United States Army, Commanding Fort Sumter.

Correspondence of the Lancaster Ledger.

"Long Grabs," the well-known and interesting correspondent of the *Ledger*, noticing the arrival in Camden of the "Lancaster Greys," *en route* for Charleston, says:

"About 4 o'clock we arrived in Camden.—The company dismounted on this side of the public square, and were formed and divided into platoons and sections. The Kershaw Cadets, receiving us with the air and marshal demeanor of veterans, and escorting us to the square, where the citizens were awaiting our arrival, three cheers were given us, and a patriotic and eloquent address by Col. Warren, (whose whole heart, and it is a large one, is and has been devoted to the cause in which we have engaged) welcomed us to the Town and extending the hospitalities of its citizens to which Capt. Wylie, with much feeling and emotion, responded. Preceded by the Cadets and citizens, we marched to the Town Hall, performing various evolutions on the march, which did credit to the skill of our officers and the military proficiency of the company. The Confederate Flag floats from the top of the steeple. Col. Warren announced he had marched us under its folds, and knew we would defend it; that full quarters had been prepared for us at the Mansion and the DeKalb Houses. Three hearty cheers were given by our company for the citizens of Camden. One platoon filed up to the Mansion and the other to the DeKalb House. At both Houses every attention and comfort was extended. It was a pleasure to the good people of Camden to contribute in every way to make our sojourn pleasant. Kershaw is a patriotic and revolutionary name. In the first struggle for independence, Camden and its surroundings had a prominent place in the picture, more so, probably, than any other locality in the State; her people were baptized in the blood of the Revolution. The descendants of those sires have not degenerated. In the W[illegible] of 1812, the Florida, Mexican, and the pre[illegible]t wars, her people have maintained the pr[illegible] heritage their forefathers left them. The [illegible]uments which designate the graves of their brave and patriotic dead who fell in battle, cheer them on and inspire that noble daring, keep it burning bright, and transmit it from sire to son. Other Towns may be equally as patriotic, but none can assume the name of the cockade Town with a more glorious record than Camden. Let her be the "Cockade Town"—she merits it. In all those patriotic glories and brave associations and recollections, Lancaster has always been side by side with Camden. In all those wars, (except, probably, the Revolutionary war), Lancaster has been equally as prominent, and has as proud a [illegible] glorious a record. Her peo[illegible] Camden was the largest town [illegible] dissents, and became the theatre of war. It was an important post for the British troops.

"In Camden we met some of our company who travelled other roads and had preceded us, and many of our citizens who had accompanied them. We too were accompanied by several of our citizens, who contributed much to the comfort and pleasure of the Company. The Company knows them, and will recollect and cherish their public spirit and kindness. In Camden our soldiers were delighted with the compliments and praise so freely and candidly bestowed on our appearance and performance. About 3 o'clock next morning all were up; the company formed and marched to the Depot, accompanied by all our Lancaster friends, and many of the citizens of Camden. There we made the "welkin ring" with cheers to the kind people of Camden for their hospitalities and kindness, and soon were off for Charleston."

Arkansas.

DES ARC, ARK., April 17.—*Editors Appeal*: You will be pleased to learn that the people here are a unit for secession. The recent war news has created a profound sensation throughout the State, and the people are rising *en masse*, and taking steps to have their relations toward the Federal Government decided before August. Our people will not be idle spectators of the contest now going on between Lincoln and the Southern States, and will not await the mere forms of the law to dissolve their connection with the Union. At the various battalion musters on last Saturday, all over the State, the stars and stripes were taken down, and the militia testified their loyalty to the Lincoln Government, by mustering under the colors of the new Republic of the South. The flag of the Confederate States was hoisted on our public square on yesterday, amidst the firing of guns and other demonstrations of the wildest applause. Our military companies have offered their services to President Davis, and before this reaches you will be on their way to the seat of war. In the contest which is about taking place the sons of Arkansas will not be absent, and you may expect a good report from them. The whole state is in a blaze for resistance, and we will repudiate the present Union by a vote approaching to unanimity.—*Memphis Appeal.*

TENNESSEE.—The great revolution in public sentiment in Tennessee, which has been inaugurated by the hostile attitude of the Lincoln Government and its dangerous usurpations of authority, has culminated in an almost universal sentiment of resistance, and a conviction that Tennessee must separate herself from a Union, thus perverted to the purposes of tyranny, and must unite herself at once with the Confederate States, whose Constitution and Government offer us a secure asylum against oppression.

This revolution is not the work of leaders or politicians, as all can see. It is the spontaneous uprising and upheaving of the people. It is as irrepressible as the mighty tide of the ocean, and is sure to bear our beloved State into a speedy alliance with the Confederate States. This is our manifest destiny, and it will be accomplished without the in[illegible] of leaders, and despite their opposi[illegible]

Nashvi[illegible]

South Carolina Coincidences.

There are some curious coincidences in South Carolina history, between past and present, which deserve remembrance. South Carolina was the first of the Colonies to declare an independent State Constitution in the days of the Revolution. South Carolina was the first to secede from the late Confederacy and declare an independent Constitution. South Carolina was the first State in the Revolution of 1776 to beat back the enemy. This was done in Charleston harbor. South Carolina was the first of the seceding States in 1861 to obtain a triumph over the Abolition invader and usurper, and again in Charleston harbor! All the fights in the Revolution in 1776—Lexington and Bunker Hill—were American *defeats*. That of Fort Moultrie was a *victory!* Fort Moultrie in 1776 set fire to the British vessels. The same fortress had a large part in firing Fort Sumter. South Carolina, at the close of the Revolution, had been so liberal that she was the largest *creditor* State in the Confederacy at the end of the war. At the present moment her expenditures far exceed those of any one State in the Southern Confederacy and this without including those large annual expenditures for ordnance and arms which she began in 1832, and which, perhaps, has found her in the present conflict, better prepared for battle than any of her sister States.

There is one point of great importance, in which, the coincidence utterly fails. In 1776 her people half of whom were born in Great Britain, and had only recently come to this country, were divided. Now she stands erect ready to meet the enemy, with *united* columns; her people all feeling and prepared as *one* man In 1776, she could only bring, all told, about 12,000 men into the field; now she can bring 60,000.—And *such* meni a *land* fight would show; and if our brave boys do not utterly drive the invaders into the sea, we shall be greatly disappointed in the souls sinews that now keep guard over our islands. A more wanton invasion, more brutal, without right and reason, was never exhibited in history! And our boys are defending their homes their firesides, their women and children, against a foe who has been slandering, reviling, and robbing us for more than thirty years! If we do not give a good account of these wretches *now*, it will be because they will be chary to offer us the opportunity. We have to revenge the wrongs of thirty years. And the brood of Moultrie, Marion, Sumpter and Pickens, will furnish us with new coincidences!

Charleston Mercury.

For Wh[illegible] Are We Contending?

For more [illegible] thirty years the people of South Carol[illegible] have been contending against the consolid[illegible] of the Government of the United States. [illegible] Crafted a Confederation of Republics whose [illegible] central power, authority and jurisdiction, w[illegible] carefully limited by the compact of the C[illegible]stitution, and made conformable to, and wi[illegible] in its proper limits, co-ordinate with the origi[illegible] and reserved powers, authority and jurisdic[illegible] of the several States of which it was compo[illegible] the United States Government has ste[illegible] usurped powers not granted—progressiv[illegible] reached upon State Rights. Not a bald, i[illegible]ous, unchecked, vulgar democracy of [illegible] numbers, was organized by the instrument [illegible]eration between the States; but a [illegible]cted, duplicate system, harmonious an[illegible]lementary—the central common Gover[illegible] performing its allotted functions withi[illegible]ribed sphere, and each State Governm[illegible]orming all other functions of Govern[illegible]ot expressly yielded to the other. If t[illegible]ernment became practically omnipote[illegible] clear that it must be a most fearful [illegible]ism—a despotism of one section of the Uni[illegible]er the other—a despotism of Manufacturin[illegible] Agricultural States—of Free States ove[illegible]olding States. Earnestly and faithfully [illegible] public men at Washington contended [illegible] this fatal consummation. It was not [illegible] trade only in 1833—it was not again[illegible]ery fanaticism only in 1852—it is n[illegible]gainst our preclusion from our Territo[illegible] the vulgar crew who fill the high pla[illegible] Washington, that we have set up for o[illegible] a separate destiny. These are all offe[illegible] one great cause—the consolidation of th[illegible] Federal Government. As *facts*, we have been [illegible]bliged to meet them—but the fact themselves [illegible]re comparatively insignificant. They were [illegible] the ship money which Hampden refused [illegible]—like the three pence a pound on tea, [illegible] our fathers resisted. They proved to us [illegible] we were the slaves of a consolidated des[illegible]tism—that self-government, and the secu[illegible] which self government alone can impart—[illegible] liberty, and the priceless self esteem and [illegible]ord repose which liberty only can inspir[illegible] were no longer our inheritance or poss[illegible]ion. It was [illegible] South Carolina en[illegible]tered, to [illegible] despotism existed. [illegible] had the [illegible] of a free representative gove[illegible]nt. There was a party in the Northe[illegible] [illegible] those principles of limit[illegible] restriction, which might yet be re[illegible] in the government, and [illegible] a free government. There was [illegible]rance and attachment to the U[illegible] blinded the understandings of [illegible] gen[illegible] the [illegible]al despotism, [illegible]ort of our absolute summation, [illegible]h Carolina, by her subjection and [illegible] of the nature of the secession, forc[illegible] we lived. It has government und[illegible] proved itself. As one [illegible]de of hypocrisy after another fell off of [illegible] poisonous surface, it stood forth a pure, fierce m[illegible]aster of despotism. The *National Intelligencer* of Washington, for forty years the central organ of Consolidation, identifies its policy with the New York *Tribune*. Blair, the mouthpiece of Jackson Democracy in 1833, and Johnson, of Tennessee, its modern prototype, and Douglas and Buchanan, now join with Lincoln and Chase and Seward in the grand effort to establish, *by the sword*, what has long existed as a policy—*the despotism of a consolidated government under the Constitution of the United States.* The matter is now plain. State after State in the South sees the deadly development, and are moving to take their part in the grand effort to redeem their liberties. It is not a contest for righteous taxation. It is not a contest for the security of slave property. It is a contest for freedom and free government, in which everything dear to man is involved. Shall we submit to the sectional and [illegible]orseless despotism of a Majority of the N[illegible]ern States, with no restraints on their lawless will, no checks on their omnivorous rapacity? That is the question. Every man, every [illegible] in the South answers No! And they will fight the foul usurpers and tyrants, if they dare the issue of war, as long as the streams ru[illegible] and the sun shines on our vallies.—*Charleston Mercury.*

From R[illegible]mond.

RICHMOND, April 2[illegible]—The large bodies of troops assembling here [illegible] this evening gone into camp at the Fair Ground.

Several distinguished citizens, and many of our Pastors, have enter[illegible] the ranks as privates, and are cheering on the troops by their patriotic example.

The gallant Capt. George Minor, late of the United States Navy, just recovered from a severe indisposition, and who tendered his resignation some days since, has received a similar appointment from our patriotic Governor.

The enthusiasm prevailing here would do credit to Charleston itself.

SOUTH CAROLINA TROOPS AT RICHMOND.—The loud booming of cannon, the lond shouts of welcome, and the presence of thousands of our citizens and military greet the arrival of the first instalment of South Carolina's gallant forces. All hail to our glorious cause.

Charleston Mercury.

A NEW WAY OF PAYING OLD DEBTS.—A merchant suggests to the Richmond *Dispatch* the following mode of ex[illegible]cation from a pressing pecuniary liability;

"As a consequence of the turn affairs have taken the merchants are in a quandary what to do. I suggest that merchants pay over to Gov. Letcher all debts [illegible] at the North, taking his receipts therefor, and passing said receipts over to Northern creditors to be redeemed when hostilities [illegible]ease by the State."

MEETING OF U. S. CONGRESS AT CHICAGO.—It is rumored that President Lincoln has sent a private Secratery to Chicago for the purpose of ascertaining if satisfactory arrangements can be made for the assembling of Congress there on the fourth of July next.

Serenade to Hon. Thomas L. Clingman, of North Carolina.

Last night a large number of our citizens proceeded to the Charleston Hotel, with a band of music, and serenaded the Hon. Thomas L. Clingman, of North Carolina. In the course of his speech, he said there was no doubt that North Carolina would stand by the Palmetto State. [Applause.] North Carolina had been a little slow, but in the Old Revolution perhaps she had been fast enough. South Carolina had been the first State to secede, and she had fought the first battle and won the first victory. [Applause.] For the last twenty years South Carolina had been denounced by the free soil element of the North, but South Carolina occupied a proud position, because no country in the world, perhaps, has ever made a revolution with that unanimity and order with which they have. Alluding to the forces in action, he said Napoleon never had such a guard as South Carolina had in the recent action. [A voice—"He never had Beauregard."] That is so (said the speaker.) Beauregard is the best of guards I have heard of lately. [Applause.] North Carolina had got into the old Government in an irregular manner, and he supposed she would tumble in in the midst of the fight. [Applause.] For himself, he never had the slightest doubt that this movement would produce war. He had no doubt the North would make a formidable show in the start, and that the banks would subscribe a great deal of money, but there would be a change before a great while. He did not believe the harbor of Charleston would be attacked again during the war. He thought the fight would be elsewhere—in Virginia and North Carolina. In his opinion, in answer to an inquiry from the crowd, the ships had not come in because they could not. They were afraid. In conclusion, he said he had no doubt North Carolina would make one of the Confederate States, standing side by side with South Carolina. It was unnecessary for him to inspirit South Carolinians, who had more spirit than he could possibly have, and therefore he bade them good night. Mr. Clingman retired amidst loud and long continued applause. Speeches were also made by Col. McRae, of North Carolina; Mr. Brent, of Tennessee, but a [illegible] of South Carolina; and Mr. Warren, e[illegible] of the Camden *Journal*.—*Charleston Mercury.*

Annual Report of Deaths in the Town of Charlotte during the year 1860.

BY ROBERT GIBBON, M. D.

Cholera Infantum,	7
Dysentery,	7
Typhoid Fever,	[illegible]
Membranous Croup,	[illegible]
Premature Birth,	3
Bilious Fever,	2
Pneumonia,	2
Consumption,	2
Jaundice,	2
Puerperal Fever,	2
Congenital Syphilis,	2
Diarrhœa,	2
Dropsy,	1
Gastrilis,	1
Meningitis,	1
Epilepsy,	1
Hemiplegia,	1
Diptheria,	1
Introsusception,	1
Heart Disease,	1
Fractured Spine,	1
Fractured Cranium,	1
Old Age,	2
Not known,	1
Smothered,	1

Twenty-one of these under two years of age; six from two years to ten.

These figures show three very important facts. First, That Charlotte is free from local disease. Second, That nearly one-half of the deaths was of children under ten years of age. Third, That the mortality in Charlotte is greatly below the average mortality throughout the world. Divide our 2800 population by 57, and you will get a quotient of about 50: that is, the average mortality in Charlotte is 1 in 50, whereas,

In Russia	it	is	1	in	41
" France	"	"	"	"	40
" England	"	"	"	"	45
" United States it			"	"	40
" New York	"	"	"	"	40
" Philadelphia	"	"	"	"	45½
" Boston	"	"	"	"	41
" Charleston	"	"	"	"	36½
" Paris	"	"	"	"	32
" London	"	"	"	"	40
" Vienna	"	"	"	"	22⅞

Important from Montgomery.

MONTGOMERY, April 22.—The Cabinet, at a meeting held to-day, decided to call into service 12,000 men in addition to the 32,000 already marching to cooperate with the Border States. Of these, 2000 are to come from Mississippi, 2000 from Georgia, 1000 from Alabama, and probably 1000 from South Carolina. The regiments accepted from North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee and the other Border States, fully supported by the officers of the Confederate States, have been ordered to report at Headquarters immediately.

The steamer *Habana* at New Orleans was taken to-day. She was named the *Sumter*. Semmes will, probably, be assigned to her command.—*Charleston Mercury.*

Extraordinary Balloon Journey.

COLUMBIA, April 22.—Lowe, the celebrated æronaut, has just arrived here. He left Cincinnati, Ohio, on Saturday morning, April 20, at 4 o'clock, a. m., in his balloon. His destination was Richmond, but at one o'clock on Saturday, nine hours from the time he left Cincinnati, he came down in Union District, S. C., having accomplished a journey of twelve hundred miles. He brings Cincinnati papers of Saturday morning containing notices of his intended departure.—*Charleston Mercury.*

Among the Kentuckians now in Montgomery, who have offered their services to the Confederate States, are a nephew of John C. Breckinridge, and Mr. Todd, a brother of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln.

The Lancaster Greys.

It was announced through our last issue that Capt. Wylie's Company of Volunteers had been ordered to repair to Charleston. The orders were received about 1 o'clock on Tuesday, and within twenty-four hours the Company, though scattered in almost every part of the District, had rendezvoused at this point, ready to take up the line of march.

A part left on Wednesday afternoon and the remainder the next morning. All, we believe, were supplied with proper conveyances to Camden, which point the company reached Thursday evening. They were received on the outskirts of the town by a large delegation of the citizens, headed by Col. Thomas J. Warren, the Intendant, who, in a spirited and stirring speech, welcomed them to the hospitalities of Camden. Capt. Wylie gave a handsome response in behalf of his company. The company then divided into two sections and marched, one to the DeKalb House and the other to the Mansion House, where ample accommodation had previously been provided through the hospitality and generous patriotism of the people of Camden. Our informant states that no pains were spared to render the company comfortable—civilities which will be remembered and appreciated by every citizen of Lancaster.

At 4 o'clock the next morning, they left on the train for Charleston.—*Lancaster Ledger.*

Kentucky Legislature Convened.

LOUISVILL, KY., April 19.—Gov. Magoffin of this State, has issued his proclamation, convening the Legislature in extraordinary session on the 27th instant.

Charleston Mercury,

The Confederate States Loan.

MONTGOMERY, April 19.—The Treasury Department has thus far heard that the bids for the new Five Million Loan have reached eight millions. The smaller towns are yet to be heard from.

Montgomery has taken two millions, of which four hundred dollars is taken by two negros, belonging to Gen Hardaway and Col Bibb.

The defences of Texas and Louisiana are engrossing the especial attention of the Government to-day.—*Charleston Mercury.*

Seizure of the Charlotte Mint.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., April 20.—The Branch Mint at Charlotte was taken possession [illegible] morning by Col. Bryce and the mi[illegible] ing under orders from Gov. Ellis. [illegible] was offered, no [illegible]

[illegible] claimed until the [illegible] evi- [illegible]pending danger. Major Haskins [illegible]ork, is in command of Fort Washing- [illegible]0 men. Troops are coming round [illegible]hip *Constitution* from Annapolis, where [illegible]e force from the North is concentrated to-day.—*Charleston Mercury.*

FROM WILMINGTON.—An officer of Colonel Gregg's Regiment telegraphs from Wilmington yesterday morning as follows:

"Our train being very heavy, great caution was necessary in moving. Night before last an assassin was caught obstructing the track, and will be hanged. The timbers of the track, happily, are without damage. The engineer ran with great caution, which in part explains our slow progress. The gallant North Carolinians kept watch all night, and at every culvert and trestle work were bonfires and men in arms.

"Our reception at Wilminton was an ovation. Everywhere we were recived with enthusiasm. The whole State is in a blaze. Troops are preparing to take the field. The people of North Carolina are out of the Union."—*Charleston Mercury.*

THE [illegible] YORK SEVENTH REGIMENT.—The Petersbu[illegible] *Express*, of Sunday, says: Mayor Townes, of this city, yesterday received from His Excelle[illegible] Gov. Letcher, the following telegram:

RICHMOND, April 22, 1861.

"I have received information from a reliable source at Alexandria, stating that a special messenger had reached there from Marlboro, Md., with tidings to the effect that an engagement had taken place on Annapolis Heights between the Baltimore Military and the New York Seventh Regiment. The conflict was terrific, and the latter were literally cut to pieces."

The despatch spread like electricity all over the city, and was everywhere received with shouts and cheers. The Home Guards, which were on parade, 167 strong, at Poplar Lawn, greeted the tidings with the wildest joy, lifting their hats, and cheering again and again.

The New York Seventh Regiment is the crack military body of the State of New York, and has heretofore been considered invincible. They came down to Virginia some three or four years since with the remains of President Monroe, and were greeted at Richmond with a perfect ovation. They are composed of the very flower and pride of New York city.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS.—Several gentlemen who arrived last night from Richmond, report that the troops of Virginia, under Col. Lee, have taken posession of the heights of Arlington, just across the Potomac from Washington. Heavy batteries were being erected, and every preparation being made for offensive operations. These gentlemen also state that the Lincoln Government designed to erect batteries at Alexandria, but were not permitted by the citizens. At every point along the route a spirit of determined resistance to Federal tyranny is manifested; everywhere brave men are volunteering for war.—*Charleston Mercury.*

CAUSE AND EFFECT.—The New [illegible] *Book* says:

Since the news from Charleston [illegible] six hours of fighting and *nobody k*[illegible] publicans of this city are prodigiously [illegible] fight—all eager for battle.

News from Balti[illegible]

BALTIMORE, April 23.—Nob[illegible] dares to proclaim himself in favor o[illegible]ion. The flag of the Confederate St[illegible] floating to the breeze in every portion o[illegible] city. Strong guards have been stationed [illegible] the railroads to prevent the rebuilding of th[illegible] bridges.

WILMINGTON, DEL., April 23.—It is generally believed here that a collision has taken place between the Northern troops and the Marylanders at Fort McHenry. No details, however, have reached us. A despatch received here says that leading Border State men asked a cessation of hostilities, with a view to a compromise.

LATER.

The Baltimoreans are actually preparing [illegible] take Fort McHenry, and the guns of the f[illegible] are turned against the city.

Charleston Mercury.

VIRGINIA IS WITH US.—The news just received of the secession of Virginia fills my heart with peculiar emotions. The bells are ringing and cannon firing, but these are but feeble expressions of the joy I feel. Dear Old Virginia! The mother of Washington, and Jefferson, and Madison, and Monroe—the mother of Presidents, and heroes and statesmen—the land of beauty, and chivalry, and valor—[illegible] old Virginia is with us. If she delayed, it [illegible] with a purpose. If she hesitated, it was [illegible] she might act as a peace-maker. But whe[illegible] this was no longer possible, and an Abolition President called on her for troops to conquer her Southern sisters, she raises her giant arm—she heaves her noble breast, and cries "down with the tyrant!" And many of her absent children, like the writer of this article, who have looked confidently to her ultimate action, rejoice that their trust has not been betrayed; that she not only holds the sacred dust of the immortal Washington; but that her present generation are ready to prove that they are not degenerate sons of a noble ancestry. All honor to dear Old Virginia! Well may a thrill of rapture run through our bosoms, as we hear the intelligence that Virginia is with us. South Carolina—the grand old Palmetto commonwealth—inaugurated the revolution, and gallantly, fearlessly led the way. A noble Confederacy of seven has been formed. Virginia now comes in, and *we are invincible against a world in arms.*

J. C. JANNEY,
South Carolinian.

[illegible]ashington.

[illegible]ent, are [illegible]

Movements in North Ca[illegible]

WILMINGTON, April 23.—The G[illegible] this State has issued a call for 30,000 volunteers. The war spirit is universal. The Palmetto Regiment was received here with *eclat* and rejoicing.—*Charleston Mercury.*

From North Carolina.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., April 24.—The United States Arsenal at this place, with 37,000 stand of arms, was taken possession of yesterday by our State troops. No resistance was offered.

SUFFERINGS OF THE PILGRIMS TO THE WHITE HOUSE.—The Washington *States and Union* says:—"The distress prevailing among this unfortunate class is truly lamentable. A number who came here with bright anticipations, find themselves, after two week's sojourn, out of money and without friends. The proprietors of the hotels can attest this fact; they have now over four hundred carpet bags and valises, which have been left by the pilgrims in search of office, for their boarding bills.—As far as heard from, there is only one valise which contains anything valuable, and in that one was found a well-executed counterfeit twenty dollar bill on the State Bank of Ohio."

SAVE THE POWDER.—We suggest to our friends that no more powder should be wasted in salutes and military demonstrations. The tocsin of war has been sounded, and we know not the hour when it may be upon us. It is well, therefore, that we should not only "keep our powder dry," but that we should waste as little of it as possible. Those for whom salutes are intended will cheerfully "take the will for the deed" under present circumstances; and by husbanding all our resources, we shall be better prepared for any emergency that may arise.—*Charleston Mercury.*

THE SOUTHERN COMMISSIONERS TO EUROPE.—We learn by private advices from Havana that the Commissioners of the Confederate States to the States of Europe had arrived in that city, where they were received with distinguished courtesy by the Captain General. During their stay on the Island they visited, in company with him, all the magnificent fortifications which guard the harbor of Havana.

Charleston Mercury.

JOHN BELL FOR SECESSION.—Yesterday was the day on which John Bell was to have made a secession speech in Nashville, so Gen. Pillow stated to a friend of ours on Tuesday last, on the train between Montgomery and Opelika. If such be the fact, our hope that Tennessee will soon terminate her connection with the Northern Union, will be much enlivened. If some private hanging party would now execute Andy Johnson, the thing would be fixed.

Columbus (Ga.) Times.

MAJOR ANDERSON.—Major Anderson will be tried by a Court of Inquiry (not a Court Martial) in a few weeks. This does not imply a suspicion of his honor, but is merely a military rule. If the Court deem his case one for a Court Martial, he will then be arraigned before it. It is said, too, that all the commanding officers of the fleet reported to have been off Charleston will be brought before a Court of Inquiry.—*Philadelphia paper.*