Edgefield Advertiser.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING.

A. SIMKINS, D. R. DURISOE, & E. KEESE, PROPRIETORS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Two Dollars per year if paid in advance—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid within six months—and Three Dollars if not paid before the expiration of the year.

Subscriptions out of the District must be paid for in advance.

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All advertisements will be inserted at One Dollar per Square (12 Minion lines or less) for the first insertion, and Fifty Cents for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements from strangers and transient persons payable in advance. All others will be considered due when called for.

Advertisements not having the desired number of insertions marked on the margin, will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

Those desiring to advertise by the year can do so on liberal terms—it being understood that contracts for yearly advertising are confined to the legitimate business of the firm or individual contracting. Contract advertisements payable semi-annually.

All communications of a personal character, Obituary Notices, Reports, Resolutions or Proceedings of any Society, Association or Corporation, will be charged as advertisements.

Announcing a Candidate (not inserted until paid for,) Five Dollars.

Proclamations by the Governors of Virginia and North Carolina.

The following proclamation was issued on Wednesday by Governor Letcher. The entire military force of the Commonwealth will respond with alacrity to the order:

By the Governor of Virginia.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, seven of the States formerly composing a part of the United States, have, by authority of their people, solemnly resumed the powers granted by them to the United States, and have framed a Constitution and organized a Government for themselves, to which the people of those States are yielding willing obedience, and have so notified the President of the United States by all the formalities incident to such action, and thereby become to the United States a separate, independent and foreign power; and whereas, the Constitution of the United States has invested Congress with the sole power "to declare war," and until such declaration is made, the President has no authority to call for an extraordinary force to wage offensive war against any foreign power: and whereas, on the 15th instant, the President of the United States, in plain violation of the Constitution, has issued a proclamation calling for a force of seventy-five thousand men, to cause the laws of the United States to be duly executed over a people who are no longer a part of the Union, and in said proclamation threatens to exert this unusual force to compel obedience to his mandates; and whereas, the General Assembly of Virginia, by a majority approaching to entire unanimity, has declared at its last session, that the State of Virginia would consider such an exertion of force as a virtual declaration of war, to be resisted by all the power at the command of Virginia; and subsequently, the Convention now in session, representing the sovereignty of this State, has reaffirmed in substance the same policy, by almost equal unanimity; and whereas, the State of Virginia deeply sympathizes with the Southern States, in the wrongs they have suffered, and in the position they have assumed, and having made earnest efforts peaceably to compose the differences which have severed the Union, and have failed in that attempt through this unwarranted act on the part of the President; and it is believed that the influences which operate to produce this proclamation against the seceded States will [illegible] bear upon this Commonwealth, [illegible] exercise her undoubted right [illegible] powers granted by her people, [illegible] the honor of Virginia that an [illegible] se of force against her people [illegible]: Therefore, I, John Letcher, [illegible] the Commonwealth of Virginia [illegible] proper to order all armed [illegible] nts or companies within this [illegible] to hold themselves in readiness [illegible] immediate orders, and upon the reception of this proclamation, to report to the Adjutant General of the State their organization and numbers, and prepare themselves for efficient service. Such companies as are not armed and equipped will report that fact, that they may be properly supplied.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed, this the 17th day of April, 1861, and in the 85th year of the Commonwealth.

JOHN LETCHER.

By the Governor of North Carolina.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by proclamation of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, followed by a requisition of Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, I am informed that the said Abraham Lincoln has made a call for 75,000 men, to be employed for the invasion of the peaceful homes of the South, and for the violent subversion of the liberties of a free people, constituting a large part of the whole population of the late United States; and whereas, this high-handed act of tyrannical outrage is not only in violation of all constitutional law, in utter disregard of every sentiment of humanity and Christian civilization, and conceived in a spirit of aggression unparalleled by any act of recorded history, but is a direct step towards the subjugation of the whole South, and the conversion of a free Republic, inherited from our fathers, into a military despotism, to be established by worse than foreign enemies on the ruins of our once glorious Constitution of equal rights.

Now, therefore, I, John W. Ellis, Governor of the State of North Carolina, for these extraordinary causes, do hereby issue this my proclamation, notifying and requesting the Senators and members of the House of Commons of the General Assembly of North Carolina to meet in special session, at the capitol, in the city of Raleigh, on Wednesday, the first day of May next. And I furthermore exhort all good citizens throughout the State to be mindful that their first allegiance is due to the sovereignty which protects their homes and dearest interests, as their first service is due for the sacred defence of their hearths, and of the soil which holds the graves of our glorious dead.

United action in defence of the sovereignty of North Carolina, and of the rights of the South, becomes now the duty of all.

Given under my hand, and attested by the great seal of the State. Done at the city of Raleigh, the 17th day of April, A. D. 1861, and in the eighty-fifth year of our independence.

JOHN W. ELLIS.

By the Governor.

Graham Daves, Private Secretary.

Governor Letcher's Reply to Secretary Cameron.

Executive Department,
Richmond, Va., April 16, 1861.

Hon. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War.

Sir: I received your telegram of the 15th, the genuineness of which I doubted. Since that time I have received your communication, mailed the same day, in which I am requested to detach from the militia of the State of Virginia "the quota designated in a table," which you append, "to serve as infantry or riflemen for the period of three months, unless sooner discharged."

In reply to this communication, I have only to say, that the militia of Virginia will not be furnished to the powers at Washington, for any such use or purpose as they have in view. Your object is to subjugate the Southern States, and a requisition made upon me for such an object—an object, in my judgment, not within the purview of the Constitution, or the act of 1795—will not be complied with. You have chosen to inaugurate civil war, and having done so, we will meet it, in a spirit as determined as the Administration has exhibited towards the South. Respectfully,

JOHN LETCHER.

Montgomery News.

Montgomery, Ala., April 19.—A prolonged Cabinet session, on Virginia affairs was held to-day.

President Davis has received official notification of the secession of Virginia, and that she is in entire accord now with her Southern sisters.

Vice President Stephens leaves this evening for Richmond as Commissioner from this government to Virginia.

Gen. Winfield Scott has resigned his position as head of the United States Army, and tendered his services to his native State—Virginia.

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 negroes, belonging to Gen. Hardaway and Col. Bibb.

The defences of Texas and Louisiana are engaging the especial attention of the Government to-day.

Montgomery, April 20.—Mr. W. F. Gordon, the bearer of a copy of the Ordinance of Secession passed by Virginia, has arrived in this city.

Vice-President Stephens has left for Richmond, and will be absent a week.

Hon. Roger A. Pryor, of Va., has been appointed Colonel in the Army of the Confederate States.

It is rumored that Gen, Henningsen will be appointed Leutenant Colonel.

Colonel Pryor leaves this city to-night for Virginia, to organize a Regiment.

Senator Wigfall is expected to-night. A large crowd is gathering to receive him, and to hear him speak.

The Army Appointments are being rapidly made.

The requisition upon Alabama for three thousand troops has been completed.

Governor Moore has left the city for a few days.

From Montgomery.

We clip the following paragraphs from the Montgomery (Ala.) *Confederation*, of April 17:

Appointments.—A. G. Hudgins and John F. Holden, esqs., resigned cadets from Annapolis, have been appointed midshipmen in the navy of the Confederate States. Lieut. Ingraham, of Mississippi, has been appointed by the Secretary of War to a First Lieutenancy in the army. Mr. I. belonged to the United States army, and is a relative of Commodore Ingraham.

We Admire His Pluck.—The Hon. Alexander H. Stephens said, in a speech at Atlanta, on Monday morning, that it woud take seventy times seventy-five thousand men to intimidate the Southern people, and that all the force old Abe could bring against us could not make us afraid.

This is true pluck. The people of the Confederate States have at the head of affairs two brave, fearless, prudent statesmen, in the persons of Davis and Stephens.

Gen. Pillow.—As we stated in our issue of yesterday, this gentleman arrived in our city on Monday night, and took quarters at the Exchange. Being a thorough, full blooded secessionist, whose sympathies are fully with the great southern revolution, he has visited our city for the purpose of tendering to the President ten thousand gallant Tennesseeans, who are now ready to take up the line of march. Gen. Pillow is accompanied by John C. Burch, Esq., the able and talented editor of the Nashville *Union and American*.

"Look Out for the Engine when the Whistle Blows."—A telegraphic dispatch, sent from this city a night or two ago, relative to the intentions of President Davis, if "such and such a thing" happens, has aroused the Blacks to such a degree that they are fully on the lookout for the great Southern locomotive. Old Abe has telegraphed the Massachusetts and Rhode Island chivalry to stay at home, or else they might get run over. Strange things will happen—stranger things to happen.

The "White House."—The President and his good lady, and family, have removed to the new "White House."

Shot Landed on Santa Rosa Island.—It is authoritively stated that a large number of shot were landed on Santa Rosa Island, for Fort Pickens, a night or two ago.

Reinforcement of Pickens.—It is said that only one hundred additional soldiers have been placed in Fort Pickens. Major Towers succeeds Slemmer in command.

News from Washington.

Washington, April 19.—The Alexander *Gazette* of this morning confirms the rumor, prevalent here yesterday, to the effect that a body of Virginia troops were marching upon Harper's Ferry this morning.

About 400 Pennsylvania troops and Sherman's battery of flying artillery arrived here to-night.

The Proclamation of Gov. Letcher, of Virginia, denouncing Lincoln's course, acknowledging the independence of the Confederate States, calling out the whole volunteer force of the State to be ready for immediate service, and refusing to furnish any quota to Lincoln's coercion army, has caused a great sensation here.

The rapid increase in the number of the Southern resignations is very perplexing to the Administration.

Washington, April 20.—The Pawnee and Anocostia left Washington City last night, and their probable destination is Norfolk.

The mail steamers on the Potomac have been temporarily detained, by order of the Government, for prudential reasons.

President Lincoln has issued his Proclamation declaring a blockade of all the ports of the seceded States.

We have no mails to-day beyond Baltimore. The reason assigned is, the destruction of a railroad bridge near Baltimore.

A large body of troops, destined for Washington, are detained at Havre de Grace.

Confederate Light Guards.—This corps, commanded by Capt. Edward J. Walker have received orders, upon very short notice, to leave for Richmond on to-morrow morning. They have had but little time for preparation, but we are confident that our citizens will not permit them to leave in want of any comfort.

We predict a good report of their prowess upon the field of battle.—Augusta Republic, of Sunday.

A Handsome Donation.—We understand that our fellow-citizen, Thomas S. Metcalf, Esq., on yesterday, authorised Capt. Blodget to have his company promptly uniformed and equipped, and draw on him for the expense of doing so. It is probable the amount will be about twelve or fifteen hundred dollars.

This is prompt and patriotic action on the part of Mr. Metcalf, and we trust will be followed by men of wealth and patriotic impulse in every portion of the Confederate States.—Constitutionalist.

Steamers Detained.—News reached this city yesterday morning that the steamship R. R. Cuyler had been detained at New York, for what reason we have not learned.

Shortly after the receipt of the dispatch announcing the detention of the Cuyler, the steamship Potomac, about to leave her wharf for Baltimore. was taken possession of by our authorities.—Savannah News.

Tennessee a Unit.—Let the friends of the South everywhere be assured that in the hour of trial which is now upon us, *Tennessee will be, is now to day, a unit.* All past dissensions are hushed. There is but one voice. Down with the tyrant and up with the flag of Southern honor and Southern independence. Such is the voice of every patriotic man, woman and child to-day in the town of Nashville, which gave to the Union candidate on the 9th of February last a majority of six to one. And so will it be through the whole length and breadth of the State. He that halts is damned.—Nashville Union.

The *Palmetto Flag,* a small and neat sheet, which made its first appearance about two weeks since, was put to death by a Philadelphia mob on the night of the 15th of April.

Its Southern proclivities drew down upon the banding the wrathful vengence of the populace, and it expired while the Mayor was waving the Stars and Stripes and the crowd was hurrahing for the Union.—Char. Courier.

Important from Baltimore.

Baltimore, April 19.—This city was today thown into a perfect fever heat of excitement, occasioned by the arrival of Northern troops on the way to Washington, in obedience to the call made in Lincoln's "coercion proclamation." When the first part of the Massachusetts Regiment was being transported through the streets of the city from the Philadelphia depot to the Washington depot, the horse-cars were riddled with stones and missives of every character. The windows of the conveyances were almost completely demolished, but, luckily for the soldiers, no one was injured seriously, though many were badly cut with broken glass and bruised with the stones.

The remaining detachment of the regiment, whilst attempting to march through the city, In order to arrive at the depot and proceed at once to Washington, met with a great deal of opposition. All along the route they were hooted at by the populace, and at the Pratt-street Bridge they came in contact with a dense crowd of reckless men, who opposed all further progress. Here a fight was commenced, and the assault was so vigorously made by the citizens that the Massachusetts soldiers fired upon them. On the part of the Baltimoreans pistols and stone were plentifully used, so that many on both sides were killed and wounded, but it was impossible to learn the names of any of the parties.

Four or five of the Massachusetts troops were killed on the spot, and others are badly wounded. Several dead bodies are now being hauled through the streets. The excitement is most intense. The whole city has flown to arms. Martial law has been proclaimed, and the Southern flag has been raised. The entire city has declared itself for States Rights and for the South.

[Private advices estimate the loss in killed and wounded at about one hundred and thirty. Among the killed is Mr. Davis, of the firm of Davis, Painter & Co.—Eds.[

Later in the day an immense crowd, numbering ten thousand people congregated around the Camden street depot (depot of the railroad to Washington,) and the Massachusetts troops were forbidden to depart. No troops will be allowed to proceed further.

Soon after this the tracks of the railroad from Baltimore to Washington were partly torn up by the people in order to prevent the departure of any force of men.

John W. Garrett, the President of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, has determined to allow the passage of no more troops over the line. Other railroads have come to the same understanding.

No more fighting for the present. All our military force is under arms, and order will be preserved.

Charleston Intelligence.

From the Mercury of Thursday last, we gather as follows:

Personal.—William H. Russell, the correspondent of the London *Times,* arrived in the city by the Northeastern train on Tuesday, and is now at the Mills House.

T. R. Davis, the artist of Harper's *Weekly,* arrived at the same time, and is also at the Mills House.

Hon. Roger A. Pryor, of Virginia, left Charleston Tuesday night on his way to Montgomery.

Serenade to Judge McRae.—Judge McRae, of North Carolina, arrived in this city Tuesday. A large crowd of our fellow-citizens serenaded him at the Charleston Hotel that night. In response to repeated calls, he made his appearance, and pledged his State to the Confederacy. He said, in explanation of the request of Gov. Ellis for guns, that North Carolina had taken her forts without an Ordinance of Secession, and wanted guns that had been victorious. South Carolina might take the lead now, but North Carolina would endeavor to be up with her, and gain a length ahead in fighting the battle of Southern Independence. Judge McRae was frequently interrupted by vociferous applause. At the conclusion of his speech, loud calls were made for Pryor and Rutlin, but neither of these gentlemen were present.

Respect to the Brave.—We are informed that when Major Anderson and his command passed out of the harbor on their way to join the fleet of the United States, the Marion Artillery, a company which, according to high military authority, contributed very materially to the reduction of Fort Sumter, in testimony of their appreciation of his gallant defence, formed on the beach and stood with uncovered heads until the *Isabel* had passed their position.

The War Ships.—The steamship *Isabel,* Captain Rollins, has returned from outside the bar. We learn from her that Lincoln's fleet left Monday afternoon, and it is thought that they will all go to New York. The steamtug *Yankee,* which was to accompany the fleet and bring in provisions for Fort Sumter, did not reach the bar until about 8 o'clock on Monday evening, when she came up and spoke the *Isabel,* thinking that she was the *Baltic,* but soon finding out the mistake and learning something of the position of things, and that the fleet had left, she put about and went off. The *Yankee* reports having experienced a severe gale which carried away her smoke stack.

The Command on Morris Island.—The forces on Morris Island have been constituted one division, to be commanded by General Bonham, of the South Carolina Volunteers. This division has been divided into two brigades, the first to be commanded by General Simons, of the South Carolina militia, consisting of the regiments of Col. Cunningham and Col. Hagood, and the battallion of artillery under Lieut. Col. DeSaussure; and the second to be commanded by Gen. Charles H. Nelson, of the South Carolina Volunteers, consisting of the regiments of Col. Gregg and Col. Kershaw, and the battallion of artillery under the command of Col. Rion. The first brigade will occupy the northern portion of the Island, and the second the Southern portion.

Still Later Charleston News.

From the Mercury of Saturday we obtain these items:

Help from Tennessee.—Gov. Pickens has received from Hon. C. G. Memminger, a dispatch stating that Tennessee has offered fifty thousand troops to defend the South, and not one man for Lincoln. Tennessee is all a-blaze. Tennessee is arming.

Troops from South Carolina.—The President of the Confederate States has made a requisition on South Carolina for eight thousand troops from this State.

The Confederate Loan.—The subscription was continued Thursday with great activity. The total amount subscribed in Charleston is two million two hundred and sixty thousand dollars. In New Orleans, on the first day, two millions seven hundred thousand dollars were subscribed. These two cities alone will take more than the amount offered. On Wednesday, Savannah subscribed $187,000, and Hamburg, S. C., $72,000. Reports from other places will exhibit a large excess of subscription.

Threatened Stoppage of the Mails.—Papers are said to be now in course of preparation at the United States Postoffice Department, ordering the mails in South Carolina and the other seceded States to be cut off immediately.

More Southern Resignations.—Among the further resignations from the United States service, which we have noticed, are the following:

Col. Benjamin Huger, in command of the Maryland State Arsenal.

Major Anderson, in command of the Company of the United States troops at the Arsenal at Fayetteville, N. C.

Joseph Price, of Wilmington, N. C., 1st Lieutenant in the Revenue service.

Col. Charles Lee Jones, Adjutant of the District of Columbia Militia.

George Loyal, Naval Agent at Norfolk, Va.

Major George C. Hutter, of Virginia, paymaster in the late United States Army.

Help for Virginia.—South Carolina will aid Virginia with two regiments of her victorious troops to maintain the bold position which she has assumed against Federal usurpation. We understand that the regiment of Col, Maxcy Gregg, and the regiment of Col. Pettigrew, have been selected for this service.

Of course these regiments will have an opportunity of voting for or against the service, but no one doubts the result. Both regiments will be *en route,* in a few days, for the scene of their future laurels.

Proclamation by Mayor Wood.

Mayor's Office, N. Y., April 15, 1861.

To the people of the City of New York:

As Chief Magistrate, representing the whole people, I feel compelled at this crisis to call upon them to avoid excitement and turbulence. Whatever may be, or may have been, individual positions or opinions on questions of public policy, let us remember that our country now trembles upon the brink of a precipice, and that it requires a patriotic and honest effort to prevent its final destruction. Let us ignore the past, rising superior to partizan considerations, and rally to the restoration of the Constitution and the Union, as they existed in the days and in the spirit of our fathers. Whether this is to be accomplished by fratricidal warfare or by concession, conciliation and sacrifice, men may differ, but all will admit that here at least harmony and peace should prevail. Thus may we, under the guidance of Divine Providence, set an example of peace and good will throughout our extended country. In this spirit, and with this view, I call upon the people of New York, irrespective of all other considerations or prejudices, to unite in obedience to the laws, in support of the public peace, in the preservation of order and in the protection of property. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

The Charleston Fleet.—We have already stated that two steam-tugs accompanied the Baltc in her late voyage from this port.

One of these little vessels was the "Yankee" and it was so well understood she was going to Charleston that her regular captain gave place to another, who had been under fire and who volunteered his services. The opinion prevailed that the Yankee was to be first sent in with provisions, unaccompanied by any war vessel.

Before sailing her hose were so arranged that all the boiling water in the steam boiler could be thrown at a great distance in any direction. This was intended as a measure of defence, and if the Charlestonians attempted to board and capture the vessel, the Captain avowed his purpose to give them the contents of the boiler straight in the face.—N. Y. Evening Post, April 13.

The Military Force in Washington.—The Washington correspondent of the Petersburg *Express* says:

"Certain it is, that there are over ten thousand secretly well-equipped gentlemen in the city, and the surrounding cities and country, ready, at a moment's call, to flock to the standard of a certain military man, whose name I had rather not mention. This is no surmise, but certain knowledge. When to expect the call to be made, or what will be deemed sufficient cause for making it, I do not know. But should this secret force be called out, there is danger of there not being much bloodshed, for the city force will make scarcely a decent resistance. The oath required previous to the enlistment of volunteers has occasioned much difficulty. Not only have two of the finest companies in the District been completely broken up, but there is scarcely a company whose number has not been greatly reduced by this requirement. Besides this fact, there is great dissatisfaction manifested in the ranks of the Federal troops. Scarcely a day passes without an instance of desertion. Over two hundred men, from the nine hundred that have been stationed in the city since the inauguration of the revolution, have deserted. A day or two since twenty marines left at once for the South, and the officers privately assure the citizens of their real intentions and determination not to carry out Lincoln's policy."

Military for Virginia.—Lieut. DeLaigle, of the Georgia Army, received a dispatch this morning' from Gov. Brown, ordering three hundred and fifty muskets and a quantity of cartridges, to be delivered at the South Carolina railroad depot, to-morrow (Sunday) morning. Four companies of troops are expected to arrive to-morrow morning on their way to Virginia, and these articles are for their equipment.

South Carolina.—The State of South Carolina has proven herself as disinterestedly patriotic as she has been successfully brave. She has gone to all the expense—amounting to near a million dollars—of the bombardment of Fort Sumter, without drawing a dollar from the Treasury of the Confederate States, and is now in full possession of the last menacing fortification on her own soil, all by the valor of her own sons. Truly has the Palmetto State illustrated the practice as well as the theory of State Rights.—Montgomery Advertiser.

Baltimore, April 18.—Capt. Pearson, of the Norfolk steamer, just arrived here, reports that the main entrance to the harbor of Norfolk has *by order of Gov.* Letcher, been obstructed, so as to prevent the U. S. war vessels from leaving, as ordered, upon their mission of coercion. This was effected by sinking boats across the mouth of the channel.—Capt. Pearson was obliged to come up across the flats.—Norfolk.

Norfolk, April 18.—The U. S. Custom House was broken into last night, and a large quantity of guns, ammunition, etc., stored there, was taken out. The Federal Revenue Cutter was also boarded, and her guns seized.

Major Anderson.—The New York *Journal of Commerce* says:

"The gallant conduct of Major Anderson elicits praise from all lips. His position has been one of great delicacy and danger, requiring constancy and courage. He has acquitted himself well, and deserves the public approbation. We notice that the chivalrous South Carolinians expressed warm admiration for his gallant conduct.

We met on Wednesday one of the laborers who had been quartered in Fort Sumter for some weeks, a resident and citizen of Charleston, and he spoke in emphatic terms of the character and worth of Major Anderson.

Yet, for surrendering after an obstinate defence, after having exhausted all his cartridges and with a fire raging within the fort rendering access to the magazine or making cartridges, even had there been materials, fatally dangerous, Major Anderson is branded as a traitor by the Weeb and Greeley tribe of warriors.

Major Anderson's greatest, or only error, was in leaving Fort Moultrie.—Charleston Courier, April 18.

Commissioners from the Southern Confederacy.—As we announced in our previous number, the Hon. Mr. Yancey and Judge Rost—recently appointed with Mr. Dudley Mann, as Commissioners from the Southern Confederacy to Great Britain, France, Spain, and other European Powers, arrived here last Wednesday on board the clipper steamer Habana, and will leave to day for Southampton, by the British Mail steamer Clyde. Mr. Dudley Mann was to leave New York for Europe last week, and the three Commissioners will meet in London to organise their movements, and proceed to the different courts to obtain a speedy recognition by the European nations interested in commerce with the Southern United States, of the newly organised Republic of the Confederate States.

Messrs. Yancey and Rost called on H. E. the Captain-General, who received them with his usual affability, as distinguished gentlemen who have been entrusted with highly important commissions from the Provisional Government of the Confederate States. Several of our principal citizens called on Messrs. Yancey and Rost, and they were invited to dine with some of them during their sojourn among us.—Cuban Messenger, April 7.

Alexander Hamilton on the Constitution of the United States.—The following prophetic language was held by Alexander Hamilton, on his resignation of the office of Secretary of the Treasury in 1795. Holding in his hand a small book, containing a copy of the Federal Constitution, he said:

"Now, mark my words! So long as we are a young and virtuous people, this instrument will bind us together in mutual interest, mutual welfare, and mutual happiness; but when we become old and corrupt, it will bind us no longer.

The Advertiser.

ARTHUR SIMKINS, EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1861.

The Advertiser in Camp.

The soldiers from Edgefield, whether at Charleston, Norfolk, or elsewhere, will be supplied with the *Advertiser* at 50 cts for 3 months or $1 for 6 months. It will be to them a *regular* letter from home, as we shall mail the packages to Captains commanding. We shall have an eye to such local information as may interest them.

☞ See the call of A. Perrin and others. It is eminently right and proper, and we hope the undertaking will succeed.

A Call.

At the request of several gentlemen, we take pleasure in announcing that a meeting of the citizens of this place and vicinity will be held in the Court House on Saturday next, at 10 o'clock, to take measures for the relief of any families that may be left in difficult circumstances by the volunteering of their male members. So good an object cannot fail to bring together a full meeting.

Transfer of Troops.

Says the Charleston *Courier* of the 20th: "The Secretary of War, Gen. D. F. Jamison, leaves today for Montgomery, to make arrangements for the transfer of the troops now in the service of the State to the Government of the Confederate States.

Col. Bacon's Regiment.

The Seventh Regiment of Volunteers, Col. Thos. G. Bacon (says the Charleston *Courier* of Friday) has for the present established headquarters at the German Shooting Ground (*Schutzenplatz,*) near Rikersville.

Col. Bacon is recovering favorably from the accident which lately made him a cripple, but as he never entered the service or accepted office for the purpose of retreating, he is now ready for duty and at duty.

Packages or communications designed for any officer or company of the regiment should be addressed to the care of Caldwells, Blakely & Co., Charleston.

Gen. M. L. Bonham.

We are pleased to observe in the *Courier* of Saturday, that Gen. M. L. Bonham has been appointed by President Davis Brigadier-General in the Confederate States Army.

Robbers About.

The store of Mr. Jack Cheatham, we learn, was broken into during Thursday night last and goods abducted to the amount of $300 or $400.

Dr. Sam. Brunson's smoke-house was robbed on Saturday night,—also Mr. E. L. Bartley's,—but to what extent we do not learn.

Is the patrol system abandoned?

Green Oats.

Mr. O'Connor, of Mt. Vintage, places across our table a sheaf of green Oats, with heads nearly full, measuring more than four feet in length. He has about fifty acres like this. The grain crop generally is very fine. A gentleman from the Cambridge lands told us yesterday that the Wheat and Oat crops were never better. Such is the intelligence from every quarter. This fact, together with the slight decline in the Corn market, holds out a cheering hope of the begining of easier times in the business of living. We therefore hail Mr. O'C's sheaf of Oats as an olive-leaf of promise.

Goods from Charleston.

Mr. E. Penn, Sen'r, has bought a fresh stock of goods in Charleston. They were purchased under the full influence of the triumphant cannonading of Fort Sumter, he having witnessed the whole of it;—And they are now being sold under the inspiration of Virginia's action, which has opened the old soldier's heart wider than ever. Call while he is in a good humor, and examine his varied stock.

The Augusta Concerts.

The young amateurs of Augusta, under Mr. Hett, have been giving some acceptable concerts in that city. We had the pleasure of attending one of them last week, not however as a dead head;—we are therefore quite at liberty to criticise. But this is not our wish. We would only remark that the boys did credit to our old friend Hett, and that the ladies, who assisted, enacted their roles very gracefully. She who sang in the soprano and tenor duo was the "bright particular" of the evening.

It is quite pleasant to see a community encouraging the divine art in this manner. It can but exercise a refining influence. But, by all means, let the ladies lend their aid in every instance. It is chiefly under their auspices that music truly ministers to taste and sentiment.

The Governor's Speech.

The reader will find on first page the glowing and truthful remarks of Governor Pickens on the eve of the victory of the 15th April. He rings the changes on the complete success of our despised Carolina against the mighty arms of the government at Washington. It was indeed a noble triumph of perseverance, valor and skill, and it was natural thus to throw it in the teeth of our insulting adversaries of the North. The Governor also properly accords the highest tributes of praise to General Beauregard and the forces under his command. The history of the four short and stormy months that led to this brilliant feat of arms, will assign to the Governor himself a distinguished place in the memorable developments of the Spring of 1861.

The Battle's Importance.

The Battle of the Forts is of much importance in several points of view. It will partially open the eyes of mankind to the ability of Southern troops to defend their shores at short notice. It serves to clear away the mist which has prevented our immediate enemies, the abolitionists, from recognizing the truth,—that Southern chivalry is a stern reality when exerted in behalf of Southern institutions. It gives the soldiers of the South the morale of a successful first engagement. But, more than all, it has educated some thousand or two of artillerists for our cause. That thirty hours cannonading has made veterans of those who actively participated in it. That battle, superadded to the drill of the few preceding months, has created fit material for officering forty corps of artillery. Who can estimate its importance in this light, if the war is to become general.

The "Ægis" on Sam Houston.

The Texas Polk County *Ægis,* in view of Houston's recusancy and downfall, "does justice to the subject" in the following style:—"Governor Houston's darling dream has fled like mist before the morning sun. He hoped to figure largely in Texas, when she set up an "Independent Republic" But alas! Texas cast her destiny with her sister Southern States; and Sam Houston hears ringing in his ears, the death knell of his political career and military prowess. Houston's ambition has been great, perhaps higher than any man's who has ever figured in Texas; to the political sun he aimed, and thus lofty endeavored to make his flight. But corruption within has darkened his passage without, and he is whirled to the dust, from whence he took his upward flight, *and will there be labelled—*

"The smouldering ruins of a splendid curse."

Important from Europe.

The new steamship *Kedar* arrived at Halifax on the 17th, from Liverpool with dates to the 6th instant.

The appearance of matters on the Continent betokened speedy war.

The French Army, by direction of the Emperor, was drilling constantly for active service.

All the Marshals of France were summoned to attend a Council of War on the 8th inst.

Military operations were about commencing in Italy.

The *Niagara* took out £35 000 in coin.

The sale of Cotton at Liverpool on the 6th, were 20,000 bales.

The market was buoyant, and advancing. The news by the steamship *America* caused 1-8d advance. Breadstuffs and provisions steady. Consols 91⅛ @ 91¼c.

A Place for the Cavalry.

This arm of the State service has been dormant thus far, because there was no duty suited to them. But there is a place for them now, and a very handsome place,—and we respectfully suggest that the cavalry corps of South Carolina should have the opportunity of entering the field. The State is sending infantry to Virginia. They are said to be particularly destined for Norfolk. But is it not probable that in a little time the war will become general on the Virginia border? And is it not to be expected, that *there* will be the post of honor as well as of trial? If so, South Carolina will be represented in that strife; and this can best be done, under the circumstances of her present situation, by her cavalry. Many of our noblest spirits have been held back by their devotion to this branch of the service and by the earnest desire of serving the country in this capacity. They expect that they will be called on *as cavalry* at the first hour of need, and they accordingly hold themselves in readiness to move at short notice. Why not then open a door to them, now that "trumpets are sounding" and "war-steeds are bounding" in the direction of the free hills of Old Virginia? If the State desires to be represented on the new fields of glory that lie beyond, it can not be more efficiently, or readily, or bravely done than by our cavalry. We know that some urge the inutily of cavalry in modern warfare. But we believe nevertheless that they will be just the kind of troops to assist materially in scattering armies made up of Northern Black Republican new recruits. If our State authorities are to have any discretion as to the character of the corps they may send to Virginia, we respectfully urge upon them the claims of the cavalry. In regard to the 2nd Regiment, composed of Abbeville and Edgefield, we may truly say that no more heroic soldiers will enter this war. With brave officers and intrepid men, it will cut its way where any living regiment can do so. We are aware that it is said in Edgefield by some, that the drain upon us has already been heavier than elsewhere. But remember, we vote 3400; and there are perhaps six hundred more males between the ages of 17 and 21. And although we have sent some seven hundred men to the field, yet three of the companies will return by expiration of their term of service in July. This is no good reason, therefore, against giving this Regiment, or at least four of its companies, a place in the first cavalry duty of the war. If we are right, it should be done quickly. Otherwise, we fear that, in despair of their own peculiar service, they will volunteer in some other, and thus (it may be) disband their present organization for all purposes of benefit to the cause.

General News Items.

☞ Ex-President Buchanan it is said expresses his determination to sustain the Lincoln government.

☞ The Legislature of New York has passed a bill appropriating $3,000,000 to equip 30,000 volunteers, in addition to the present State force. Gov. Morgan has issued his proclamation accordingly.

☞ A new Volunteer company has been formed in Wilkes County, Ga., Rev. Mr. Green, Baptist clergyman Captain. This is the third company in that county—two of them commanded by Ministers.

☞ The Louisiana papers report the crops of corn and cane were never finer, and the promised yield cheering. Fruit of all kinds in abundance.

☞ The Boston Commercial *Bulletin's* regular weekly list of failures and suspensions for the week, gives eleven failures and suspensions in New York, seven in Boston, five in Philadelphia, two in Detroit, and twenty-one in other places—a total of forty-six for the week ending April 12.—Still the Northern fanatics say there is "Nobody hurt!"

☞ "One of Anderson's forty pounders is said to have smashed a piano forte in one of the houses on Sullivan's Island. The owner, an individual of uncommon fortitude, merely remarked that it was 'a clear case of the *fortyter in re* coming into disgraceful antagonism with the *suaviter in modo.*' And about that time the fortification fell. No wonder."

The merciless punster who sends the above (and who, by the way, signs himself *Fortimore,*) has the audacity to add,

"Accept this nut from me,—
'Twill do to crack *for tea.*"

We must be excused for saying that neither jaw-bone nor digestion is adequate to the task.

☞ Among the Sabbath amusements at St. Louis, on the 7th, was a fight at Arsenal Park, between a Brazilian tiger and two bull dogs.

☞ The publisher of the Chester *Stanard* has reduced the size of that paper and will for a while issue it semi-weekly in order the better to furnish his readers with the latest news.

☞ The *Day Book* newspaper office in the city of New York, is compelled to have a guard of police officers, in consequence of popular demonstrations.

☞ Our Hamburg friends fired a salute on Thursday evening last in honor of the secession of Virginia.

☞ An immense and enthusiastic meeting was held at Louisville, Ky., on the night of the 16th. Resolutions were unanimously adopted approving Gov. Magoffin's refusal to furnish the quota of troops demanded from Kentucky by the Federal Government, and asserting that in the event of war, Kentucky will go with the South.

☞ A special dispatch to the *Constitutionalist,* dated Memphis, 17th April, says: "A tremendous meeting was held here last night, at which it was resolved that Memphis was out of the Union. There are no Union men here now. The City Council appointed a Military Board, and appropriated fifty thousand dollars for the defence of the city. Citizens are arriving and equipping themselves.

☞ The Madison Rifles, one of the companies from Mississippi, have the nice little sum of seven thousand dollars in their treasury, besides six negro men, all of which have been presented to them by the citizens of that county since their enlistment.

☞ Mr. John W. Nixon, of Louisiana, has received the appointment of Paymaster in the Confederate States Navy.

☞ A young man by the name of Samuel Barker, from Washington, D. C., is raising recruits in Terre Haute, Indiana, to join the Southern army.

☞ The Memphis (Tenn.) *Appeal,* of the 18th inst., says: A "flying rumor" upon the streets this morning gives the following as Governor Rector's last reply to Lincoln's call for volunteers: "Yours received calling for a regiment of volunteers from Arkansas. *Nary one—see* you d—m—d first!"

☞ It is said that ten Irish regiments in the Abolition States have offered their services to President Davis.

☞ It is said that only one hundred additional soldiers have been placed in Fort Pickens. Major Tower's succeeds Slemmer in command.

☞ Gov. Brown of Georgia, has received a requisition from the War Department at Montgomery calling for 5,000 more troops for immediate service.

☞ President Davis calls for thirty-two thousand men. The impression is general that President Davis will take command of the army.

☞ Arms and other munitions of war have been shipped to Augusta, Georgia, from New York via Havana, and it is highly probable that more will follow suit.

☞ Bets were freely offered yesterday, says the Charleston *Courier* of the 19th, that the Lincoln Congress would not meet in Washington on the 4th of July, and that before the 1st of July President Davis would issue orders from Washington City.

☞ The steamer Habana has been purchased by the Government of the Confederate States. It will be transformed into a war vessel. She will carry eight guns and one pivot gun.

☞ A Volunteer Aid Society has been organized in Columbia.

☞ There were slight frosts in this vicinity on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of the past week—no material damage done to the growing crops.

Old Virginia.

That great commonwealth of freemen has at length severed its connection with an oppressive majority and united with the Seven Stars of the South in vindicating the principles of republican liberty. Make room for the Star of the Old Dominion! And welcome, welcome, a thousand times welcome be her sons and daughters to the new Southern fold!

It is an event which many of us have never ceased to expect with still abiding faith, however adverse the political symptoms of her delay. And it is surely one for which we have hoped on with the deepest solicitude. After all, it has perhaps occurred at the auspicious moment. It is certainly a glorious moment for Virginia's ancient renown;—not when security beckoned her to the work;—not when a vacillating administration at Washington seemed about to fall to pieces from its own incoherent counsels;—But when, the first confusion braved, that administration had hardened its face and bared its insulting arm for the subjugation of the seven sisters;—when its blind devotees had been summoned by tens of thousands to the rescue, and when all its powerful appliances had been set in motion with fiendish zeal to ensure our downfall;—then it was that Virginia threw herself into the imminent deadly breach and said: "If this be your purpose, you can only come to it over the crushed bones of my children." And to these children, in the language of one of her own bards, she now exclaims:

"Can you forget my glory,
My valiant sons of old?—
Names chronicled in story,
Deeds blazoned in bright gold?
My enemies assemble
To scorn me and disgrace:
Go, make the invader tremble;
Go, scourge the traacherous race.

"I gave them broad dominions;
I gave them liberty;
And now the ungrateful minions
Have turned to fetter me.
Long years have I been pleading
That they should grant me peace;
But they, my voice unheeding,
Vow war shall never cease.

"Leave then your peaceful labours;
Unfurl your banners high;
Bring your rifles and your sabres,
And go prepared to die.
To die for me is glorious;
So died your sires of yore:
My sons, come back victorious;
Or never come back more."

It was to be expected that the intelligence of Virginia's action would be hailed at the South with delight. It has been so, and even more;—enthusiasm, ecstasy has marked its reception in all quarters. Even the late Cotton-States theorizers are joining in the chorus of rejoicing. And how natural, how righteous! For where is the district, or town, or hamlet, throughout the South, that is not all the more hospitable and true for its intermingling of Virginia blood? And what reflecting man can fail to rejoice, that the good commonwealth which acted so distinguished a part in the Revolution of 1776 is with us in the Revolution of 1861?—with us, for weal or for woe, now and forever?

Neat Cavalry Flag.

Our friends, Fisk & McLaughlin, who are becoming celebrated for their skill in that line, have just finished a company flag for the "Edgefield Rangers," which is to be presented to that corps about the first of May. On one side is a Palmetto tree, with the name of the company. On the other is a horseman, with the motto in scrolls above and below—"Liberty we love—Justice we will fight for." The Edgefield boys will stick to their text. So says the Augusta *Dispatch,* of Friday.

Responses to Lincoln.

Read again these capital responses to Old Abe's War Department:

Frankfort, Ky., April 15, 1861.

To the Secretary of War:

Your dispatch has been received. In answer, I say emphatically, Kentucky will furnish no troops for the wicked purpose of subduing her sister Southern States.

(Signed,) B. Magoffin,
Governor of Kentucky.

Raleigh, N. C., April 15, 1861.

To the Secretary of War:

Your dispatch has been received, and if it is genuine, which its extraordinary character leads me to doubt, I have to say in reply that I regard a levy of troops for the purpose of subjugating the Confederate States of the South, as in violation of the Constitution and a usurpation of power. I can be no party to this wicked violation of the laws of the country, and to this war upon the liberties of a free people. You can get no troops in North Carolina. I will reply more in detail when your call has been received by mail.

(Signed,) John W. Ellis,
Governor of North Carolina.

Governor Harris of Tennessee, has also replied to Lincoln's Secretary of War, that he will not furnish a single man for coercion, but will furnish fifty thousand, if necessary, for the defence of our rights, and those of our Southern brothers.

Gov. Jackson, of Missouri, replies to the Secretary, that his requisition is illegal, unconstitutional, revolutionary, inhuman, diabolical, and cannot be complied with, for Missouri will not furnish a man for such an unholy crusade.

Now turn and look on the picture of a drivelling, snivelling submissionist:

"Gov. Hicks has informed the Secretary of War that Maryland will respond to his call with the quota assigned to her."

Two or three weeks ago the Edgefield *Advertiser* accused the *Home Journal* of "toadyism in the direction of Lincoln." We had failed to see this, although we read the *Home Journal* usually with a great deal of attention; yet, knowing the *Advertiser* to be one of the closest readers amongst our exchanges, we concluded it was so, and resolved to keep a bright look-out to see if this hitherto high-toned Journal, the delight of Southern as well as Northern literati, was stooping to the low and vile filth of abolitionism. We do not yet know that the *Advertiser* was mistaken. It has, however, been contradicted "distinctly and emphatically" by a Southern writer (?) to the Washington *States and Union.* We sincerely hope, for the honor of letters if for no higher or more practical consideration, that Morris and Willis, both of whose names are wedded to American literature, will keep the *Home Journal* where it has always been heretofore, entirely above suspicion. Let us have amidst the unbrotherly and contemptuous depreciation so universal at the North, at least one paper that "floats to us simply upon the breast-deep current of human sympathy."

The above is from the Yorkville *Enquirer,* and we copy it mainly to agree with it in its appreciation of the *Home Journal.* There is no paper in America for which we have a higher regard. And we believe its distinguished editors are pure men, and patriots untainted with sectional error. Their paper too is as remarkable for its fairness as it is for its excellence. But the "distinct and emphatic" contradiction of the said "Southern writer to the contrary notwithstanding, we *did* see a five line paragraph in one number of the *Journal* that *seemed to us* to "*incline* to toadyism in the direction of the Lincolns." It was a notice of them after the fashion of allusions sometimes made to Royal personages,—a small matter, to be sure but *inclining,* as we thought and said, to court bobbery. It is with regret, however, that we find our brief comment made so much of, North as well as South. With this single small exception, and which we may have construed amiss, we have seen nothing in the columns of the *Home Journal* that could prejudice the most sensitive southern reader.

Will the Mobile *Register,* Yorkville *Enquirer,* Washington *States,* New York *Day Book,* and other papers that have noticed this matter, please give room to our explanatory remarks.

How They Spell?

Much is boasted of the educational facilities afforded at the North by their public schools. But the School Committee of Winchester, Mass., reported the other day an examination of some of their pupils who gave the following words variously, thus:

Difficult—Dificult—Diffucult.
Engineer—Enginor—Enginier—Engeure—Engeneer.
Inflammatory—Inflamitory— Inflamatory—Imflantory—Infaitory. (Not spelled right on a single paper.) *Isthmus*—Istmus—Ismuath—Ismus—Isthmas—Ismes.
Victuals—Vittles—Vitules—Vitnals—Victals.

Flag Presentation.

The Company of Capt. Spires, received a flag on the 10th inst., from the fair and patriotic ladies of Hamburg. It was presented in camp on Morris' Island, and was accompanied with the following ceremonial.

Corporal P. O. Ransom, deputed by the ladies to that duty, presented the flag in brief but appropriate terms, as follows:

Capt. Spires:—It becomes my pleasing duty, in obedience to the behests of lovely woman, to make known to you and your gallant men a gift of priceless value. I say priceless, because no price will induce you to part with it when once deposited in your keeping. It is this bright Flag, gentleman soldiers, that awaits your proud acceptance—a Flag which I am instructed by the ladies of Hamburg to present to you in their behalf. With it go the approving smiles to which no brave spirit is ever indifferent; and for the safety of those whose common badge it now becomes, ascend the warmest prayers of glowing hearts. With this grateful assurance, take it. That you will cherish and defend it to the death no living man dare deny. It is yours!

Ensign John D. Reilly received it in behalf of the Company and said:

Capt. Spires,—I am proud indeed that I have the honor of receiving this beautiful Flag in behalf of my Companions, the Hamburg Volunteers, and truly gratified that it is my happy privilege to return their sincere and heartfelt thanks to the Ladies of Hamburg for the tasty and magnificent demonstration by which they have been pleased to assure us that their hearts are with us in the cause in which we have enlisted. We are proud of the confidence they have exhibited in entrusting this standard to our protection, and we assure them their confidence is not misplaced, and shall never be abused.

The custom of carrying the Banner is as old as civilization, and the various designs have marked the times and the manners. In the classic ages it was made of drapery suspended from the Cross, and usually bore the image of the object of adoration; that of the Romans was a single square cloth of crimson, bearing the inscription "S. P. Q. R." (Senatores, Populus, Que Romanus,) surmounted by an eagle for the legend, and an open for the Company. The famous banner of Constantine was surmounted with a Cross of Gold and Jewels. In the expedition of Cyrus, the Persian King exhibited a Golden Eagle, and from the Bible we learn the different devices borne by the children of Israel. But in those days of glory and pride the banner was a mark of distinction, while the American Banner, with its simple Stars and Stripes, was intended to denote its equality.

In all ages, and among all nations, the banner and inscription has ever been cherished with a feeling akin to reverence, and they have felt it their duty to place the motto of their rights upon its folds that the breezes of Heaven might bear it to the bounds of the earth, and proclaim like Constantine, *In hoc signo vinces.*"

It was indeed painful to every American to give up the old Stars and Stripes; and it is still painful that our duty calls upon us to regard it with hostility as it floats over the walls of Sumter—hallowed as it is by the holy association of the past, and the days and deeds it commemorates; for beneath its folds have been gained victories more glorious than ever furnished themes for Grecian eloquence or attuned the lyre for Grecian song. No nation has ever exhibited a greater regard for the ensign of their rights than the American people. In the days of 1776, on Sullivan's Island, now under our eyes, when the veteran Lee ordered Gen. Moultrie to abandon the defence of the pass, (terming it a slaughter-pen,) the inflexible Rutledge told him to stand firm. The British attacked his fort with a fierceness more execrable with hatred than Xerxes ever entertained against Greece.

"Like leaves of the forest when summer is green,
That host with their banners at sunset were seen;
Like leaves of the forest where autumn hath blown,
That host on the morrow lay withered and strewn."

It was then and there when the American Flag had been carried down from the walls of the fort by the balls of the enemy, that Sergeant Jasper, of whom South Carolina must ever be proud, leaped from the walls, regained the flag, fastening it to a sponge-rammer, replaced it amidst the fiercest of the firing. This and many other instances might be referred to, to show the devotion of the Americans to their standard; yet they would but serve to renew the pain we felt in resigning that glorious old Flag. But a higher and holier principle compelled us to lay it aside. We could not insult the memory of the heroes whose deeds immortalized it by longer serving under it in brotherhood with those who for years have trodden under foot the precepts those heroes left to guide us—who for years have disregarded the holiest injunctions they, in departing, have left behind them—who for years have proved recreant to their oaths, and indulged in every species of miscreancy that infamy could suggest to deprive us of our rights and equality in the Union; and not content with aiming a death-blow at our institutions, thereby seeking to deprive us of the chief means by which we are to attain that position of honor, wealth, and importance which the Creator designed when aiding our forefathers in becoming masters of the loveliest soil beneath the sun, but they were seeking to reduce our mothers, our sisters, our wives, and our daughters to shame; for if allowed to go on as they commenced, our progeny would eventually have been forced to a level with those creatures upon whose brow the Almighty placed the signet of inferiority by which they were to be known as slaves for man.

But it is useless to enumerate the long catalogue of grievances which forced us to the position we now occupy. Enough! "The die is cast!" We must stand the hazard of the turn. The work being well begun is half complete—yet there is much to do, and it is for the sons of Carolina, and of the whole South, to emulate the example of their forefathers, and do it at once, and nobly it shall be done. With their wrongs crying for vengeance, the daughters of our soil asking us to avert the shaft which the vandalizing hordes of Northern fanatics are aiming at their dignity and our honor, if aught be wanting to fire the true Southern heart to a sense of just indignation for our wrongs and a determination to disinthrall ourselves entirely from the shackles which crude philanthropists are seeking to throw around us, it is the approving smile of lovely woman,—

"The goddess from whose inspiration flows
The toil of patriots, the delight of friends;
Without whose worth divine, in heaven or earth,
Naught lovely, naught propitious, comes to pass
Nor hope, nor praise, nor honor."

Her's has been a celestial mission and correctly has it been fulfilled. Her ear ever open to catch the sound of distress—her voice attuned to the chords of sympathy, she is ever present when in suffering she can aid, and ever heard when her gentle voice can command to deeds of honor, or whisper consolation to the drooping spirits of man. And as it has been truly said of her "tho' timid she be and so delicate that the winds of heaven may not too roughly visit her," when she can assist by her counsel or presence, "she loses all sense of danger, assumes a preter-natural courage which knows not and fears not consequences."

"Not she with traitrous kiss her Savior stung;
Not she denied him with unholy tongue;
She, when Apostles shrank, could dangers brave,
Last at the Cross, and earliest at the grave."

And now, that I have before us this "bright flag," from their hands, with the pleasing assurance that their feelings are with us, and that the "warm prayers of glowing hearts" ascend for our protection, is there a man who would hesitate to march to the grave deeming his life a small sacrifice at the shrine of his honor? If there be, you can assure the Ladies of Hamburg, to whom we are indebted for this lovely symbol of our rights, that he shall never be found beneath its folds.

If permitted, like the Olive Branch, it shall be the insignia of peace to mankind, but if assailed or insult be offered to the soil over which it floats, its inscription shall prove more dreadful to the aggressor than the fierce letters on the palace-walls of Babylon to the distracted vision of Belshazzar.

Tell them wherever duty commands or honor beckons, where your sword may point, or glory awaits, amidst strife the severest, where danger [illegible]