TO THINE OWN SELF BE TRUE, AND IT MUST FOLLOW, AS THE

NIGHT THE DAY, THOU CAN'ST NOT THEN BE FALSE TO ANY MAN."

VOL. XII.—NO. 38.

BY ROB'T. A. THOMPSON & CO. SELECTED POETRY.

The Southern Volunteers.

Air-" All the Blue Bonnets are over the Border."

Come from the lands where the yellow corn tassels; Come from your Cotton fields, whiter than snow; Come from the mart, leave trade to your vassals; Jump to your rifles and after the fee!

March, march, true-hearted Southrons; Fall into ranks and march in good order— scambia shall many a day tell of the fierce affray. Escambia shall many a day tell of the her over he When we drove the base Northmen far over he

They dare dictate to us, as if we were craven— They c. sim the red land which our father's blood dyed; The traitor—his carcass may vulture and raven

Prey on-who refuses to humble their pride! March, march, &c.

For trumpet and drum, leave the soft voice of maiden; For the trainp of armed men, leave the maze of

the dance:
One kiss on the lips, with the words of love laden;
One look in dim'd eyes—then the rifle and lance.
March, warch, &c.

Do ye weep, ye fair flowers, our hearthstones that brighten?

For every tear shed shall full ten foemen's lives!
Far in the cold North their losts we will frighten.
As we strike for our "Homes, our Sweethearts and Wives. March, march, &c.

Hurry, brave Cavallers-dastards only fly danger We sprung from lineage heroic and brave, Will drive from his stronghold the black-hearted

stranger.

Or we'll die on the soil we would perish to save. March, march, true-hearted Southrons—
Fall into ranks and march in good order;
Escambia shall many a day tell of the fierce affray,

When we drove the base Northmen far over ou

·POLITICAL.

Speech of Governor Pickens-

On Saturday evening last, Gov. Pickens was screnaded at the Charleston Hotel. An immense crowd was in attendance. After the address by the Governor, loud calls were made for General Beauregard, Mr. Pryor and others, but those gentlemen were not to be found, their official duties requiring them elsewhere. During the delivery of the Governor's address, he was repeatedly interrupted by the excited growd with vociferous cheering. The following is the substance of his remarks:

Gentlemen: I am in very poor condition for speaking in this open air, in such a noisy place, with the passing of vehicles before us. But I thank you, gentlemen, for the very kind manner in which you have been pleased to welcome me. It is, indeed, a glorious and exulting occasion well calculated to awaken the proudest and most glorious feelings that can belong to any free people. The events of the last day or two are well calculated to fill the heart with gratitude to a superintending Providence for his kindness in protecting so many brave and good men from misfortunes incident to all. Although, fellow-citizens, I do not pretend to say that the triumphant and victorious results are in any degree me that has not filled my heart with the deepest anxiety for my beloved country.

When I reflected that so many brave and patriotic young men, who, called to the rescue of the State, were placed somewhat under my care, and that they composed the flower, and the hope, and the pride of South Carolina, I confess to you that often, often at night, my heart has sunk under me with the deep responsibilities under which I labored. I know I have often been blamed by the impetuous and the zealous because I have not been quick enough to attempt an attack upon Sumter, and to bring these young men under her raking fire. But, fellow-citizens, believe me when I tell you, I abstraiged because I clearly saw that the day was coming when we

would triumph beyond the power of man to

put us down.

When I was called upon to preside over the destinies of this State, after an absence of three or four years from home, I felt that the beaviest and most painful situation of my life as long as I was Chief Magistrate of South Carolina, I was determined to maintain our separate independence and freedom at any and at every hazard. I felt that the State so help me God, there is no power on this modistely and at the first intown upon the most scientific and expensive branches of see of blood. I can here say to you, it is the first time in the history of this country that the stars and stripes have been humbled. It has triumphed for seventy years, but to defend their country when it was supposed that peril, danger and even death were inevitable. It is indeed to them not only a glori-one day of triumph, but I, too, with feelings of deep gratitude, am enabled to return them bird, and humbled before the glorious little in the house of their fond homes and kindred uninjured, and with the proud consciousness that walking alone over a dangerous culf. in fact, walking alone over a dangerous gulf.

The least mis-step or want of coolness might have precipitated our cause into endless ruin.

With the heavy ordnance we had to procure, with the heavy ordnance we had to procure.

With the heavy ordnance we had to procure, cover lower the flag of South Carolina while I is recaired time, exact calculation and high civilized world, your independence is bap- claim anything myself, except that my heart science, and it would have been madness, it fixed in blood; your independence is won has been filled with deep anxiety, and I have work that was pronounced the Gibraltar of the arms.
South. But when the proper time had come, work that was pronounced the Gibraltar of the South. But whom the proper time had come; which I knew we were prepared, there was not a moment that I was not prepared and ready to strike the blow for my State and the independence, of the perit amid the storm and the booming of and to strike for her independence, at any

of strength in war, and they have defied us. But we have rallied; we have met them, and met them in the issues they have tendered in shall submit to is, and I trust we ever shall their stronghold, by which they expected to extend to all others, the liberality, the justice, subjugate our country. We have met them the forbearance and moderation which become and we have conquered. We have defeated an enlightened and a great people. their twenty millions, and we have made the proud flag of the stars and stripes, that never was lowered before to any nation on this earth, we have lowered it in humility before the

Palmetto and the Confederate flags, and we have compelled them to raise by their side the white flag, and ask for an honorable surrender.

They have surrendered, and this proud for-tress, that was attempted to be a fortress for despotism, has now become, as its name indisides, one of their most scientific officers, on he called a weak fort and untenable, and went it was to be supplied, and that those supplies so deep into the hearts of a grateful people as over to this strong and powerful position, because he could maintain himself, and because it was pronounced the key of the harbor .-He left Fort Mc iltrie because it was untenable and at the mercy of Sumter. He chose Sumter as his fortress. We took the one he has deserted, and with it whipped him to his heart's content. And this proud fort of ours, so consecrated in the history of our country, has again, on this 13th day of April, achiev ed our independence, as it did in the memorable days of the revolution. Yes, it was ex-ultingly proclaimed that we had not the pow-people are always generous and always er to do it. We were ridiculed, and we were held up as the chivalry of this country, and and contempt,

over, and I would be the last man to counsel any premature, or extreme measures. I never would counsel my fellow-citizens, in the an occasion similar to this, that true, South day of proud victory, to anything else but a noble forbearance and a noble generosity.— nothing to fear, for she had on a memorable The man who derended that fort has many of occasion, previous to the Declaration of Inthe attributes of a brave soldier. Let us not dependence itself, stood alone and fought the only show that we are a brave people, but a battle of Fort Moultrie, where she had sunk generous and magnanimous people, and that the ships of one of the proudest nations of we would not use any extreme or exulting language calculated as unworthy of a high-toned bloody battle field of Churubusco our noble and chivalrous race. Remember that the regiment had marched across that field under danger is not yet over. We, perhaps, may a flery storm such as has seldom been seen. have just commenced the opening of events and that if need be, she could now stand that may not end in our day and generation. alone again, and fight alone for her indepen-Remember that there is now a hostile fleet of seven sail off your harbor, directed by bitter zens, on this, the 13th day of April, 1861, and malignant foes. They have come here she has again fought alone and defeated an proudly scorning and contemning your posiion. They may attempt to enter, but I say to them this night, in defence, let them come, let them come. If they do, although we may not wrap them in flames, as we have Sumter, we will wrap them in the waves and sink them too deep ever to be reached by pity or

But three months ago, I was ridiculed for attempting to fortify the channel on Morris' Island, and I was ridiculed for attempting to hold Fort Moultrie under the fire of Sumter. I was ridiculed for sttempting to keep out what they call the United States Navy .-Many men, although our best men, thought scarcely attributable to any skill of mine, yet it was a fruitless undertaking. But in the I will say that there has been no citizen in short period of three months we have the this wide spread land, who for the last three channel fortified, so that at this moment it demouths has felt such a deep and intense anxiety as I have There has not been a single lety as I have There has not been a single We have had a great many delicate and peculiar relations since the 20th of Docember last. We took the lead in coming out of the old Union and in forming this new Confederacy. We, therefore, had certain relations to those who were to come out and stand by our side. We owed a great deal to those who were expected to come with us. We were bound to consult their feelings and their interests, and it was due that we should be forbearing as well as free. We are now one of the Confederate States, and they have sent us a brave and scientific officer, to whom the credit of this day's triumph is due. He has led you to victory, and will lead you to more if occasion offers.

I hope on to-morrow, Subbath though it he, that, under the protection of Providence, and under the orders of General Beauregard, commander of our forces from the Confederate States, you shall have the proud gratification of seeing the Palmetto flag raised upon that fortress, and the Confederate flag of had come. But so far as I was concerned. in defiance of any power that man can bring earth shall ever lower from that fortress those interests to come forward and to seek eagerly ancitately and at the first thrown upon the flags, unless they be lowered and trailed in a to defend their country when it was supposed have the honor to preside as your Chief Mag. It is to those men and those officers that we ed to erect, I felt under these circumstances istrate. And I pronounce here, before the owe everything; and I do not pretend to

the peril amid the storm and the booming of periodene of my country, let it lead to what the peril amid the storm and the booming of same of my country, let it lead to what the peril amid the storm and the booming of the peril amid the storm and the booming of the peril amid the storm and the booming of the peril amid the storm and the booming of the peril amid the storm and the booming of the peril amid the storm and the booming of the peril amid the storm and the booming of the peril amid the storm and the booming of the peril amid the storm and the booming of the peril amid the storm and the booming of the peril amid the storm and the booming of the peril amid the storm and the booming of the peril amid the storm and the booming of the peril amid the storm and the booming of the peril amid the storm and the booming of the peril amid the storm and the booming of the storm and the storm and the booming of the storm and the storm and the booming of the storm and the storm and the booming of the storm and the storm of the storm and the s

or and truth frem others, and all we ever an enlightened and a great people.

In the events which have developed themselves in the last few days, we are, at least, without blame. This fort was held up as erned, and that any Government that attempts the fortress by which we were to be subjugatory to exercise power without this cousent, not ted, and kept permanently under the control only is unjust to a brave, true, and patriotic of a Government we had repudiated, and that was odious to us. We made every advance that reasonable men could make to ask the desire to subjugate that could at all make it an oject of such importance to be possessed cates, a fortress for our independence. Be- by a Government from which we had with- thanks, and hope that there may be no events drawn. It was peremptorily refused, and I the 26th of last December, escaped from what was informed from the highest quarters that rious day will ever be remembered and sink

shou t be sustained, if necessary, by force. Under these circumstances, there was no alternative but to make the last sad appeal to they deserve to be free. arms and the God of Battles, and this day has triumphantly shown that we were right and our opponents wrong.

Now, fellow-citizens, go to your homes .-Be moderate and abstain from every act and every sentiment of extreme language or unworthy violence. Show that you are not only really free, but that you deserve to be "

people are always generous and always mag nanimous. We can meet our foes clad in steel and make them feel the weight of our they attempted to throw upon us even scorn metal upon any field of battle, but at the ing its independence, and subjecting the free same time we can treat them with that liber- | people thereof to the dominion of foreign Fellow-citizens, the danger may not yet be ality and noble magnanimity that always be-

long to a generous and a brave people.

I said on the 17th of December last, on arrogant and assuming power, and she has gloriously triumphed alone, and thus again Fort Moultrie, which was so dear in our independence of 1776, has again answered, and is consecrated and baptised over again in

our independence and freedom of 1861. I studiously declined receiving volunteers who so nobly and so gallantly offered themselves, from other States, because we had so many among ourselves who desired a place of danger and of peril, and demanded it as a right. I besides desired, as we had begun it first and alone without consultation, and as some said, rashiy, I desired under these circumstances, that if we had to fight for our independence again, that the battle should be ence and to the gallantry of Gen. Beauregard, who was sent to us by the President of the Confederate States. We do owe to him all honor and all gratitude for his high and manly bearing and noble conduct; but as far as our own companies, our pattalions, our regiments and our men are concerned, the triumphs of this day have been due literally to South Carolina troops alone. I do not mean to say this (said the Governor) by way of exultation, but as due to the truth of history, duced and sneered at as being too weak and o) small to defend berself, and was accused of arrogance and presumption. But this dry shows that weak as we were supposed to be, we have defied the power of our enemies, and defied them upon their sought and cho-

sen battle field. And now I here, in the name of South Carolina, return the gratitude of the State to these free and independent States side by those gullant and intelligent officers who have side with it; and there they shall float forever, come forward and so generously served their come forward and so generously served their St te in this her day of trial. And they are against them. We have humbled the flag of too numerous even to mention in detail; and would have been folly, to have rushed the brave and patriotic men in my charge upon a glorious battle field, and you are free how and forever, in defiance of a world in amination of all the details and all the points

All we ask is plain justice, liberality, hou- that as far as the American people are concerned they are impotent and imbecile, because the heart, the great heart of the American people in reality, beats for what is right. We then stand upon the right. We stand upon the inalicuable right of a people to choose their own lastitutions, and that all just Government rests upon the consent of the govpeople, but that people can defy that power,

and they can conquer, and they can triumph But let me say again, fellow-citizens, that I for its possession, and there was nothing but am in rather a poor condition to speak at this time of night, under the confusion that comes from a noisy street, and I return you my to sadden the future, but that the present gloto show that by virtue and firmness, they not only can be free, but prove to the world that

The Governor then retired.

warfare place at its disposal.

Proclamation by President Davis. MONTGOMERY, April 17 .- The following roclamation was issued to-day:

A Proclamation by the President of the Confederate States of America:

Whereas Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States, has by proclamation announced the intention of invading this Confederacy with an armed force, for the purpose ef capturing its fortresses and thereby subvertpower; and whereas it has thus become the duty of this Government to repel the threatened invesion and to defend the rights and liberties of the people by all the means which the laws of nations and the usages of civilized

Now, therefore, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, do i-sue this my proclamation, inviting all those who may desire by service in vate armed vessels on the high seas to and this Government in resisting so wanton and wicked an aggression, to make application for commissions or letters of marque and reprisal, to be issued under the seal of these Confederate States. And I do notify all persons applying for letters of marque, to make a statement in writing, giving the name and a suitable description of the character, tonnage and force of the vessel, and the name and place of resi dence of each owner concerned therein, and the intended number of the crew, and to sign said statement and deliver the same to the Sceretary of State, or to the Collector of any port of entry of these Confederate States, to be by him transmitted to the Secretary of State. And I do further notify all applicants foresaid, that before any commission or letter of marque is issued to any vessel, the owner or owners thereof, and the Commander for the time being, will be required to give bond to the Confederate States, with at least two responsible sureties, not interested in such vessel, in the penal sum of five thousand dollars ; or if such vessel be provided with more than | nish a single man for coercion, but fifty thouone hundred and fifty men, then in the penal sand, if necessary, for the defence of our sam of ten thousand dollars; with condition rights and those of our Southern brothers. sel, shall observe the laws of these Confederate States, and the instructions given to them for the regulation of their conduct : that they shall satisfy all damages done contrary to the tenor thereof by such vessel during her commission, and deliver up the same when revoked by the President of the Confederate States. And I do further specially enjoin on all persons holding offices, civil and military, under the authority of the Confederate States. that they be vigilar t and zealous in discharging the duties incident thereto. And I do. more over, scleanly exhort the good people of these Confederate States, as they love their country, as they prize the blessings of free Government, as they feel the wrongs of the past and these now threatened in an aggravated form, by those whose enmity is more implacable, because unprovoked, that they exert hemselves in preserving order, in promoting concord, in maintaining the authority and efficiency of the laws, and in supporting and invigorating all the measures which may be adopted for the common defence, and by which, under the blessing of Divine Provience, we may hope for a speedy, just an honorable peace. In testimony whereof. I have hereunto set

ny hand and caused the seal of the Confederate States to be affixed, this seventeenth day f April, 1861.

By the President.

(Signed;) JEFFERSON DAVIS.
R. TOOMBS, Secretary of State.

CONSTITUTIONAL L'REEDOM .- The Southern Christian Advocate, in referring to the result of the Sumter affair, says:

"That no lives should have been lost in so heree a struggle is cause of devout thankfulicss. Is it not an cornest of the fact, that the God in whom we trust, will give us the vietory yet, without the shedding of the blood of ose so lately fellow-citizens. In Him we trust. Our cause is no longer that of the relations of the negro to the white man-but that of Constitutional liberty-that of the right of a people composing a large separate section of the race, to govern themselves. It is a question between free institutions and a miliary despotism. If our neighbors prefer the latter, let them have it. We of the South

Telegraphic News from all Quarters.

WASHINGTON, April 17-A few weeks nce a distinguished democrat was requested by Secretary Seward to go to Texas, and ascertain the state of the public mind there, and especially to converse with Governor Houston, and learn his views of the present seces sion movement in that State. On his return, he reported that Gov. Houston not only refused to accept military support from the U Government, but desired that President incoln should recall the regular troops from exas. He also reported that Governor

Houston urged in the strongest terms the acuation of Fort Sumter and Pickens, stang that Arkansas will join Texas in seceson in the event of coercion, or even the colection of the revenue being attempted. Gov. Houston requested to be left alone, and mainained that the Union party of the entire South evident feeling of solemnity, suspense and was dead if coercion was once attempted.

This account appeared to President Lincoln

so much at variance with what was understood here to be the opinion of Governor Houston, and knowing the political proclivities of the ambassador, the President immediately dispatched another messenger to Gov. Houston, and without waiting for his return s sent forward the troops to Texas.

There is reliable information to show that he late publication that Gen. Ampudia was marching on Brownsville is false. On the contrary, he has retired from the army, gone nto the interior, and has no means, even if he had the disposition, to enter upon such an enterprise. Besides, the constitutional governnent is opposed to any such movements.

DESPATCHES TO GOV. PICKENS .- The Charleston Courier publishes the following despatches, received by Gov. Pickens on hursday:

FROM EX-SENATOR MASON. RICHMOND, April 18.—To Governor Pickens: I came here last night. The orinance is just, promulgated, and the Confederate Flag floats over our Capitol.

FROM EX-PRESIDENT TYLER. RICHMOND, April 18 .- To Governor Pickens: The ordinance of secession passed esterday. We are substantially at war.

FROM THE ROCK CITY GUARD COMPANY. NASHVILLE, TENN., April 18 .- To Govrnor Pickens: Can you spare us one hundred Enfield or other rifles, with sword bayonets and accoutrements, and at what price? 'ennessee is all ablaze.

MONTGOMERY, April 18 .- Virginia has eceded. North Carolina offers help to reach Washington. Tennessee offers fifty thousand men to defend the South, and refuses one to Lincoln. Kentucky offers volunteers.

MONTGOMERY, April 18-The news of ing here. Montgomery is brilliantly illuminated to-night. One hundred guns were fired. It is generally believed the revolution is now

complete. TENNESSEE AND MISSOURI REFUSE .-NASHVILLE, April 18 .- Gov. Harris replies to Lincoln's call on Tennessee for two regiments, as follows: "Tennessee will not fur-

St. Louis, April 18 .- Gov. Jackson tells Cameron that his requisition is illegal, unconstitutional, revolutionary, inhuman, diabolical and cannot be complied with. Missouri won't furnish a man on such an unholy cru-

LATER FROM EUROPE .- HALIFAX, April 15.-The new steamship Kedar, which sailed from Liverpool on the 6th instant, arrived at

this port to-day.

The sales of cotton on Saturday, the 6th, amounted to 20,000 bales. The market was ouoyant, and prices have an advancing tenlency. The advices by the last steamer from America caused &d. advance. Breadstuffs and provisions steady. Consols 91 to 91 ?. The Continental advices are very warlike.

In Paris, an army was drilling for war.— All the marshals of France have been sum moned to attend a council of war on the 8th of April.

Military operations are about to commence in Italy. The Ningara took £35,000 in specie.

VIRGINIA ACTING.—BALTIMORE, April 8.—Capt. Pearson, of the steamer which arrived here this morning from Norfolk, reports the the main entrance to the harbor of Norfolk has been obstructed, by order of Governor Letcher, by sinking some small boats. Captain Pearson was obliged to go over the flats, in order to get out of the harbor. The object of this procedure is to prevent the Government vessels now in the harbor from leaving, as ordered by the Lincoln Government.

NORFOLK, April 18 .- The Custom House in this city has been broken into, and a quantity of guns stored there, belonging to the United States Government, were taken out. The revenue cutter was also boarded, and her guns seized by the citizens.

Washington, April 18.-It is rumored and generally believed that there is considerable force en route from Central Virginia to

seize Harper's Ferry.

Baltimore, April 19.—A terrible riot took place here to-day, with some of the troops who were going on to Washington in obedience to Lincoln's call. The Regiment from Massachusetts, and the Seventh Regiment from New York, were attacked and several killed. The Governor has proclaimed

Government, under the apprehension that they

will be used for secession purposes. agent here is cudeavoring to have them released to-morrow.

The steamer Pawnee, with troops and munitions of war on board, is now ready for further service

Twenty men of the Massachusetts Battalion, who were attacked in Baltimore, and seriously wounded, have been conveyed to the infirmary here. Others were slightly wounded.

A strong guard is posted at all the out-posts around the city to-night. There are fully five thousand troops under arms in and around the city. A strong Union sentiment pervades all

classes in this city, and the deepest regret is expressed at the occurrences in Baltimore today. There is no violent excitement, but an anxiety.

THE troops from Massachusetts and New York have arrived. The extent of the injuries to the soldiers and citizens of Baltimore is unknown. The volunteers in Baltimore are at their drill rooms ready to carry out the martial laws.

Augusta, April 18 .- The news of the socession of Virginia was communicated to the Hon. Roger A. Pryor as he was departing on the cars for Montgomery.

The news was received in this city with im-

mense cheering. The bells are ringing, and general joy is manifested.

MOBILE, April 18 .- The secession of Virginia was received with immense of coring .-The bells are ringing and one hundred guns are being fired. The people are frantically joyous, and impromptu speeches are being delivered.

HELP FROM TENNESSEE .- Gov. Pickens has received from Hon. C. G. Memminger, a despatch, stating that Tennessee has offered fifty thousand troops to defend the South, and not one man for Lincoln. Tennessee is all ablaze. Tennessee is arming.

Los VEGAS, NEW MEXICO, March 12 .-The stage arrived here this morning from Santa Fe, en route for the States, and as it was about leaving here on its way in, an express arrived from Col. Fauntlerey, commanding this military department, to the Com-mandant at Fort Union, ordering this officer to prepare for defence. On yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, the people of the capital, (Santa Fe.) Americans and Mexicans en masse, seeming to have sprung up like "Cadmus' men," well armed and in great numbers, at once seized and now held Fort Marcy. Col. F. declined to surrender the Fort, as was expected, and while in the act of remonstrating with the populace, the citizen solthe secession of Virginia caused much rejoic- diery rushed upon the works, and in ten minutes they were taken possession of.

Governor Rencher was the prime mover in these proceedings, and he now has charge of all the military equipments and public property. Everybody is surprised at this well concected and efficient coup d'armes. In brief, New Mexico now has declared for and practically affiliated with Texas and the South, and the United States is suddenly ignored and our allegiance changed. Arizona also absolves her allegiance on the

16th instant.

ATTACKING NORTHERN CITIES .- We trust that the South will soon be in a condition to act aggressively as well as defensively. We have no idea on the face of the earth of standing still and being butchered like sheep in a slaughter house. As soon as possible, a blow should be struck at the populous hives on the border, and privateers should be fitted out to harrass the enemy's commerce. The sooner his is done the better. Already the Southern army, at the different forts and stations, numbers about thirty five thousand men .-With the accession of the border States, this can be swelled, without an effort, to a hundred thousand of the bravest troops in the world. We shall then see whether the game of invasion which Abraham Lincoln has inaugurated is not one which two can play at .- Richmond Va) Dispatch.

ENGLISH VIEW OF COERCION.-Lord Palmerston has again, in a public address, emphatically expressed the hope that the quesions at issue between the United States Government and the Confederate States may be settled without an appeal to arms. The same sentiment is reiterated without exception, that we are aware of, by the whole English press. The civilized world looks with horror and amazement at the dire portents of this fratricidal and suicidal strife. The Lincoln Cabinet stands alone among the Governments of the whole civilized world in preferring a bloody arbitrament for this American quarrel. All Christendom raises its voice against it; and even in the North, it is a minority elected ruler alone who seeks to involve this nation in such unparalleled horrors. The journals of France, the most warlike of modern nations, cry aloud against this most unnecessary and iniquitious appeal to battle, and those of England pronounce the crime of the act

RESIGNATION OF COL. BENJ. HUGER .- A special dispatch to the New York Express, says that Col. Huger, of this State stationed at Baltimore (Fort Mollenry,) for the dofence of the harbor, and one of the hest of the United States Ordnance Corps, has resigned.

The Express adds: "No one has doubted his past fidelity to the Government, and, if not called upon to bear arms against his near tive State, it was not his purpose to resign."

A NOTEWORTLY FACT .- The New York Tribune, of the 13th, speaking of the despatches from General Resurregard to President Davis, which were received in New York a lew hours after they were sent to Montgomery, says this is doubtless the first instance in the history of war where a despatch from a general in the field to his own government wen read on the day it was written, in a hostile city nearly 800 miles distant,