CAMBRIDGE DEMOCRAT.

W. W. BALLARD, Editor.

Wednesday Morning, May 1st, 1861.

☞The most careless observer of the rise and progress of the present crisis, cannot look upon the course the people of the North are pursuing but with feelings of indignation and contempt.

The aggressors, it would seem but natural that they should extend a plan of conciliation and compromise which would have given assurances that further aggression on their part would cease, the South placed on terms of equality, and fraternal attachment and good neighborhood established between the sections. At no time, however, has such a course ever entered the Northern brain, but on the contrary, having obtained control of the Government on principles opposed to the spirit of the Constitution, repugnant and odious to the entire South, it has ruthlessly trodden upon every idea of conciliation, broken down every plan by which the sections could be again united, and now seeks to compel the South to bow to its rule at the risk of subjugation or total extermination by a civil war with all its horrors and barbarities. Merchants with their goods, capitalists with their money, preachers, lawyers, mechanics, all are rampant to enter upon this war against the South. To infuse a spirit of enthusiasm in the masses, incorrect dispatches about attacks on their own homes by Southern marauding parties, the besieging of the capital by Jeff. Davis, are printed and circulated with avidity. Inducements are offered to all the baser passions of degraded humanity. Rich prizes are to be awarded to those who can surpass in cruelty and savage barbarity all the deeds of a Herod. To show we do not give too deep a coloring to this spirit of the North, we make just one quotation from the N. York Tribune. In its issue of Wednesday last it has the following:

"We hold traitors responsible for the work upon which they have precipated us, and we warn them that they must abide the full penalty. Especially let Maryland and Virginia look to it, for as they are greater sinners, so their punishment will be greater than that of others. Virginia is a rich and beautiful State, the very garden of the Confederacy. But it is a garden that is doomed to be a good deal trampled, and its paths, its beds, and its boundaries are likely to be pretty completely obliterated before we have done with it. It has property in houses, in lands, in mines, in forests, in country, and in town, which will need to be taken possession of and equitably cared for. The rebels of that State and of Maryland may not flatter themselves that they can enter upon a war against the government and afterwards return to quiet and peaceful homes. They choose to play the part of traitors, and they must suffer the penalty. The worn-out race of emasculated First Families must give place to a sturdier people, whose pioneers are now on their way to Washington at this moment in regiments. An allotment of land in Virginia will be a fitting reward to the brave fellows who have gone to fight their country's battles, and Maryland and Virginia, free States, inspired with Northern vigor, may start anew in the race for prosperity and power."

But as great a fiend incarnate as Greely shows himself to be, he is mild to some others of his cotemporaries. He would merely have our lands confiscated and us made slaves. Jas. Watson Webb goes further than this, and proposes not only that the dykes on the Mississippi, at high water, "shall be leveled in a hundred "places so that the traitors and rebels living on the lower Mississippi, "be drowned out, just as we would "drown out rats infesting the hull of "a ship;" but adds also the diabolical suggestion "that the negroes *in "the border States shall be given to understand that all moral obligations on "the part of the North to sustain the "peculiar institution has ceased."* The Boston Courier, heretofore a conservative journal, and with a kind word in behalf Southern rights, gives place to a correspondent who calls upon the men of Massachusetts to organize, arm and push on to Baltimore to lay it in ashes!

Can anything more clearly evince the deep-seated malice and hatred of the Northern people against us of the South? And why is this? They did once profess to be our brethren, bound to us by the warmest friendships and strongest ties. They now profess only to take up the sword in the support of the Constitution and the defence of the Union, and the sustaining of a government that does not represent a single Southern State. There is not one word of truth in it. Compromise could better protect, sustain and perpetuate these than all the swords of the North. Their object is plain. It is to obtain that sectional and commercial power for the North for which they have been so long striving—the one to crush out slavery, the other to build up manufactories and enrich the coffers of the North. Missouri compromises and high protective tariffs have failed to accomplish either. As the last resort the sword is appealed to, that with its power to subjugate and exterminate, they may be achieved. Who can doubt this to be the real design of a majority of the North. And when any citizen of Maryland argues that the future prosperity of his State depends on a union with the North when her sister slave States have left, he is attempting to place her in a position of vassalage to the North, both in regard to her local institutions and her commerce.

☞Much fear has been evinced by many of our citizens in consequence of an order of the Mayor of Baltimore prohibiting the transport of provisions from the city, that we would soon be left in a destitute condition. It will be seen from the following communication that the order has been revoked:

[For the Democrat.

BALTIMORE, April 27th, 1861.

Mr. Ballard:—As I understand a wrong impression exists in your county in regard to the purchase and delivery of provisions for family use, I beg leave to state that a few days ago an ordinance *was* passed by the City Council preventing vessels from taking on board or leaving harbor with stores of provisions. *This ordinance has been repealed,* and by permission of Col. Trimble or the Harbor Master, families on your shore can be supplied with any quantity of provisions they may require. I make this statement through your columns for the benefit of country people who have not now the facilities of receiving Baltimore news by mail.

Yours truly, B G. TUBMAN.

Local and Personal.

By far the saddest and most melancholy event that has happened in our midst for years, happened on Sunday afternoon last, in the accidental drowning of Mr. Wm. Lake, eldest son of Mr. Jas. B. Lake, of this town. Mr. L. was living on a farm purchased by him some few years since, nearly opposite this place in Talbot Co., and had been in the habit of crossing the river very often to visit his friends here. On Sunday afternoon last, he started with two friends for Cambridge in a canoe, just before the storm of wind of that afternoon had arisen. They had scarcely proceeded farther than the middle of the river before the storm struck them, the canoe capsized and filled, her sails became disconnected and they were left at the mercy of the waves, exposed to the cold water and still colder north west wind. In this condition they clung to the canoe, sunken as she was to the water's edge, until they had been exposed for several hours, had drifted a considerable distance up the river, when being espied by Mr. Levin Dail, and other gentlemen, they were rescued. Most unfortunately the rescue came too late, to save the life of Mr. Lake, who had perished from exposure and the dashing of the waves over him.

The other two gentlemen were nearly exhausted when they were brought ashore. Never have we had more vividly impressed on our mind the truth of that declaration "in the midst of life we are in death" than in this instance. Two families have by this sudden and sad bereavement been changed from the happy and joyous to the sorrowing and anguished, while deep gloom pervades the entire community at this melancholy removal of one, who from infancy has merited and received its greatest respect and highest esteem.

The deceased was 26 years of age, an enterprising farmer, and promised a life of great usefulness to society.

His remains will be interred in the P. E. burying ground of this place, this morning at 11 o'clock.

The other two gentlemen were kindly cared for by Mr. Dail and family on Sunday night, and on Monday they returned to their homes in Talbot.

We rejoice at the liberality manifested by our County Commissioners in the appropriation of $5000 to assist in arming the citizens of the county and putting it in a more complete state of defence.

A committee of five persons, consisting of Messrs. Thos. W. Anderson, James Wallace, Caleb Shepherd, Lewis Ross, Sr., William Creighton, was appointed, in whose hands the money is to be placed for disbursement. The two companies already organized in our county have each $250 of the appropriation marked to their use. This we understand is to be used in the purchase of knapsacks, camp equipments, &c.

Destructive Fire.—A fire occurred in Vienna on Monday last, which resulted in the total destruction of the House occupied by Messrs. Jas. Hyland and Noah Kennerly, as a carpenter shop. There was a large quantity of lumber in the house at the time, which together with a large and well selected set of tools, was destroyed. The house belonged to Dr. J. W. Henry, and was accidentally fired. The loss of materials and tools is estimated at $500.

Erratum.—In our notice of the Court proceedings last week under a misapprehension, we gave the wrong date of the adjournment of the Court. It adjourned to the 1st Monday in June instead of the 2nd, as we stated. Jurors and others interested will please take notice.

We would again call attention to the advertisement of Messrs. T. T. Martin & Bro., importers of liquor &c., Baltimore, Md.

THE ORPHANS' COURT of Dorchester county will sit on MONDAY, the 6th of May.

The Dorchester Rangers meet for drill in this place on Saturday next.

Godey for May.—The Spring moves on apace and Godey "taking time by the forelock" sends us this number embellished with emblems of its flying moments, "Buttercups and Daisies," a beautiful engraving and beautifully executed from the front plate of this number. Its fashion plates are well executed, its pattern cuts, numerous and varied and its reading matter interesting and unexceptionable.

The News.

ARKANSAS.

Fort Smith has been taken possession of by the State troops. It was formerly surrendered by Capt. A. Montgomery to Gen. E. Burgeim, who placed Col. Borland in command. The Confederate flag was raised on the fort at 12 o'clock, amid the firing of cannon and the cheers of the people. The State Convention has been called to assemble on the 6th inst.

INDIANA.

The Legislature met in extra session on Friday last. Hon. S. A. Douglas addressed the troops at Camp Martin on same day in a strong Northern speech.

N. CAROLINA.

The Branch Mint in Charlotte, North Carolina, was taken possession of on the 21st by by Col. Bruce and the military, by order of Gov Ellis. No resistance was made nor the slightest disturbance occurred.

The Leg. meets in extra session in a few days.

Since the bloody reception given to Northern troops at Baltimore, they have been peacefully wending their way to Washington by way of Annapolis. Some 12,650 had landed at the Naval School up to Friday morning last, of which number some 5000 had gone to Washington. The Naval Academy has been abolished and the remaining midshipmen will be taken North, and discharged on a furlough for three months, while the Academy will be held as a military post for the present.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, April 25.—A proposition has been made by the Governor of Kentucky to the Governor of Ohio, that the Governors of the Border States propose to the United States Government to become arbitrators between the contending parties in the present difficulties.

Governor Magoffin will to-morrow issue a proclamation calling the Legislature together on the 6th of May.

LOUISVILLE, April 24.—The Nashville papers contain a speech made by John Bell yesterday, advocating a strong military league of all the Southern States against a common invading foe.

Movements in Maryland.

James R. Partridge Secretary of State has resigned, and his resignation been accepted of by Gov. Hicks.

Frederick Schley appointed by Mr. Lincoln, as appraiser at large, has declined taking the office.

The Legislature of Maryland convened in Frederick on Friday last.

All the members were present excepting Messrs. Welsh, MacKubbin, Compton, Burgess, Ford, Hunter, Renshaw, Stanford, Linthicum, Wilson of Cecil, Miller, Bryan, Weston, Naill, Bayless, Stake, Harding and Beall.

All the officers of the House were present.

The newly elected delegates from Baltimore took the oath prescribed by the Constitution.

Mr. Morgan offered a message to the Senate, informing them of its organization, and appointed Messrs Morgan, Wallis, and Dennis of Somerset, a committee on the part of the House to wait upon the Governor and inform him that they were ready to receive any communication from him which he might desire to make The resolution was adopted.

The Senate Committee, consisting of Messrs Yellott, McKaig, Whittaker, Watkins, and H. H. Goldsborough appointed to consider and report the measures most important for immediate action, and to whom the Governor's message and all other important matters have thus far been reported, are considering and maturing further measures for the action of the Senate.

The address to the people of Maryland, unanimously adopted and published by the Senate, had been received in Western Maryland, and relieved the public mind of much anxiety from the apprehension of rash measures on the part of the Legislature.

The Governor has appointed Grayson Eichelberger of Frederick city, Secretary of State.

Senator Mason, of Va. is at Frederick, the guest of Hon. J. M. Kunkle. He was serenaded on Saturday night last, when he responded in a few remarks, declaring that Virginia sympathizes with Maryland and intimated that she would show it practically Hon. Reverdy Johnson was also in Frederick. He has in his possession a letter from President Lincoln, suggesting that Maryland, through its Legislature, should agree to an armistice with the General Government for six days.

It was reported to the members of the Legislature, that Virginia had united herself with the S. Confederacy, under President Davis.

Message of Gov. Hicks to the Maryland Legislature.

FREDERICK, April 27.—The Message of Gov. Hicks to the State Legislature, was sent to that body today. It is as follows:

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:—The extraordinary condition of affairs in Maryland, has induced me to exercise the constitutional prerogative vested in the Governor to summon the Legislature in special session, in the hope that your wisdom may enable you to devise prompt and effective means to restore peace and safety to our State. I shall detail briefly the startling events which have induced me to summon you together and which have so suddenly placed us in the the state of anarchy, confusion and danger, from which I sincerely trust you may be able to extricate us.

Believing it to be the design of the Administration to pass over our soil troops for the defence of the city of Washington, and fearing that the passage of such troops would excite our people and provoke a collision, I labored earnestly to induce the President to forego his purpose. I waited upon him in person, and urged the importance of my request. I subsequently communicated with him and his Cabinet by special dispatches, entreating an abandonment of their designs. To all my requests I could get but the reply that Washington was threatened with attack; that the Government had resolved to defend it; that there was no other way of obtaining troops than by passing them over the soil of Maryland; and that the military necessity of the case rendered it impossible for the Government to abandon its plans, much as it desired to avoid the dangers of a collision. My correspondence with the authorities at Washington is herewith submitted. The consequences are known to you. On Friday last a detachment of troops from Massachusetts reached Baltimore, and was attacked by an irrepressible mob, and several persons on both sides were killed.

After speaking of the arrival of U. S. troops at Annapolis, and his protest against their landing, the Governor says:

I sent a special messenger to Washington with a dispatch to the Administration, advising that no more troops be sent through Maryland; that the troops at Annapolis be sent elsewhere; and urging that a truce be offered with a view of a peaceful settlement of existing difficulties by mediation. I suggested that Lord Lyons, the British Minister, be requested to act as mediator between the contending parties. The result of the mission will be seen by the correspondence herewith submitted. These events have satisfied me that the War Department has concluded to make Annapolis the point for landing troops, and has resolved to open and maintain a communication between this place and Washington.—In the brief time allowed, it is impossible for me to go more into details. The documents accompanying this message place before you all the information possessed by me. I shall promptly communicate such other information as may reach me. Notwithstanding the fact that our most learned and intelligent citizens admit the right of the Government to transport its troops across our soil, it is evident that a portion of the people of Maryland are opposed to the exercise of the right. I have done all in my power to protect the citizens of Maryland, and to preserve the peace within our borders. Lawless occurrences will be repeated, I fear, unless prompt action be taken by you. It is my duty to advise you of my own convictions of the proper course to be pursued by Maryland in the emergency which is upon us. It is of no consequence now to discuss the causes which have induced our troubles. Let us look to our distressing present and to our portentous future.

The fate of Maryland, and perhaps of her sister Border Slave States, will undoubtedly be seriously affected by the action of your honorable body. Therefore should every good citizen lend all his energies to the task before us, and therefore should the animosity and bickerings of the past be forgotten, and all strike hands in the bold cause of restoring peace to our beloved State and to our common country. I honestly and most earnestly entertain the conviction that the only safety of Maryland lies in preserving a neutral position between our brethren of the North and of the South. We have violated no rights of either section; we have been loyal to the Union. The unhappy contest between the two sections has not been commenced or encouraged by us, although we have suffered from it in the past. The impending war has not come by any act or any wish of ours. We have done all we could to avert it; we have hoped that Maryland and all the other Border Slave States, by their conservative position and love for the Union, might have acted as mediators between the extremes of both sections, and thus have prevented the terrible evils of a prolonged civil war.

Entertaining these views, I cannot counsel Maryland to take sides against the General Government until it shall commit outrages upon us which would justify us in resisting its authority. As a consequence, I can give no other counsel than that we shall array ourselves for the Union and peace, and thus preserve our soil from being polluted with the blood of our brethren. Thus, if the war must be between the North and the South, we may force the contending parties to transfer the field of battle from our soil so that our lives and property may be secure.

It seems to me that, independently of all other considerations, our geographical position forces us to this, unless we are willing to see our State the theatre of a long and bloody civil war, and the consequent utter destruction of every material interest of our people, to say nothing of the blood of brave men and innocent women and children, which will cry out from our soil for vengeance upon us if we fail to do all that in us lies to avert the impending calamity.—The course I suggest has all the while been the sole groundwork of my policy; and but for the excitement prevailing among our people during the past few days, I believe the object I have kept steadily in view during my administration, would have been consumated. If it has failed, I have the full consciousness that throughout the whole of my harassing and painful incumbency of the gubernatorial chair, I have labored honestly and faithfully for the peace, the safety and the interests of Maryland and of our common country. This consciousness has fully sustained me in all my troubles, and has enabled me to endure patiently all the cruel, unmerited, and heartless attacks that have been made upon my integrity. I have also comfort in the conviction that my policy has been sustained by a large majority of the people, and that nothing that has transpired since the recent lamentable occurrences within our State, has shaken that conviction.

A momentary frantic excitement took the place of reason and good judgment, and men for the time threw aside all prudent thoughts of the future, in the burning desire to avenge what they considered wrongs. I submit my suggestions to your wisdom, and I appeal to you, not only as devoted citizens of Maryland, but as husbands and fathers, to allow that prudence and Christian-like temper so honorable to all men, to guide your counsels; and I implore you not to be swayed by the passions which seem to be so fully aroused in our midst to do what the generations to come after us shall ever deplore. In conclusion, gentlemen, I ask your indulgence if I have omitted to present to you any other matter of interest in connection with the important subject which you are summoned to consider. The short time I have had in which to prepare this communication, and the turmoil and excitement around me, may have caused omissions; if so, they will be promptly supplied when indicated by you. Signed,

T. HOLLIDAY HICKS.

All the Governor's correspondence with the Administration and Government officers accompanies the message.

Ten thousand copies were ordered to be printed.

An Attempt to Recruit for the General Government at Frederick.

Major McFreely, of the United States army, arrived at Frederick on Wednesday last, and having been called upon by Mayor General Kimmell, he stated that his orders were to muster volunteers into the United States service. Gen. K., in order to prevent any excitement, immediately telegraphed the fact to Governor Hicks, who directed Major McFeely to be informed that if such were his orders that "his mission will be ended." The officer said he would be governed accordingly, but would have to communicate with his government and remain in Frederick until he received orders to leave. This action, having been taken before the object of Major McFreely's arrival in Frederick was generally known to its citizens, prevented the occurrence of any movement on their part calculated to disturb the quiet of that city.

LATEST FROM ANNAPOLIS.—A gentleman who left Annapolis on Friday evening, informs us that there were eleven thousand soldiers in Annapolis and the harbor. There were four war vessels and a transport ship in the Roads, preparing to land, and at least eight thousand in all had marched for Washington. We learn from another gentleman who arrived in this city on Saturday evening from Annapolis, that during the day about 10,000 Government troops passed over the railroad to Washington.—Two war steamers made their appearance at Annapolis in addition to the five previously reported at anchor in the harbor.

The presence of troops has had the tendency of inflating the prices of every description of provisions. Flour was held at twenty dollars per barrel.—*Phila. Ledger.*

The Feeling in Tennessee.

Volunteers are daily offering their services to the Governor of the State:

In Nashville, on Saturday, John Overton whose estate is valued at $5,000,000 said to Gov. Harris, "Sir, you can check on me for the amount of my whole estate to uphold the honor of Tennessee."

Gen. W. G. Harding, who is also millionaire, tendered his fortune and himself to the State. These are but few, but noted instances of Southern patriotism.

Hon. John Bell and about a dozen other "Union men" of Tennessee, have issued an address to the people of the State, approving the refusal of the Governor to respond to the federal requisition for troops. They are, however, still opposed to secession as well as coercion.

Serenade to Vice President Stephens at Richmond, Va.

On Monday night a large number of citizens of Richmond, Va., congregated in front of the Exchange Hotel in that city, with the First Regiment Band, and serenaded the Hon Alexander H. Stephens, Vice President of the Confederate States of America. The *Dispatch* has the following sketch of his speech:

The distinguished gentleman was introduced to the throng by Mayor Mayo, and was received with hearty cheers. In response, Mr. Stephens returned his acknowledgments for the warmth of the personal greeting, and his most profound thanks for it as the representative of the Confederate States. He spoke of the rejoicing the secession of Virginia had caused among her Southern sisters. Her people would feel justified if they could hear it as he had. He would not speak of the States that were out, but those who were in. North Carolina was out, and did not know exactly how she got out. The fires that were blazing here he had seen along his tract from Montgomery to Richmond. At Wilmington, N. C., he had counted, on one street, twenty flags of the Confederate States.

The news from Tennessee was equally cheering—there the mountains were on fire. Some of the States still hesitated, but soon all would be in. Tennessee was no longer in the late Union. She was out by resolutions of her popular assemblies in Memphis and other cities. Kentucky would soon be out; her people were moving. Missouri—who could doubt the stand she would take when her Governor, in reply to Lincoln's insolent proclamation, had said, "You shall have no troops for the furtherance of your illegal, unchristian and diabolical schemes!" Missouri will soon add another star to the southern galaxy. Where Maryland is you all know. The first southern blood had been shed on her soil, and Virginia would never stand idly by and see her citizens shot down. The cause of Baltimore was the cause of the whole South.

He said the cause we were engaged in was that which attached people to the Constitution of the late United States—it was the cause of civil, religious and constitutional liberty. Many of us looked at that Constitution as the anchor of safety. In Georgia the people had been attached to the previous Union, but the Constitution which governed it was framed by Southern talent and understanding. Assaults had been made on it ever since it was established. Lately a latitudinous construction had been made by the North, while we of the South sought to interpret it as it was—advocating strict construction, State rights, the right of the people to rule, etc. He spoke of all the fifteen Southern States as advocating this construction. To violate the principles of the Constitution was to initiate revolution—and the Northern States had done this.

The Constitution framed at Montgomery discarded the obsolete ideas of the old Constitution, but had preserved its better portion, with some modifications, suggested by the experience of the past, and it had been adopted by the Confederated States, who would stand to it. The old Constitution had been made an engine of power to crush out liberty; that of the Confederated States to preserve it. The old Constitution was improved in our hands, and those living under it had, like the Phoenix, risen from the ashes. The revolution lately begun did not affect alone property, but liberty. He alluded to Lincoln's call for 75,000 volunteers, and said he could find no authority in the old Constitution for such a flagrant abuse of power. His second proclamation had stigmatised as pirates all who sailed in letters of marque; this was also in violation of the Constitution, which alone gave Congress that power.

What had the friends of liberty to hope for? Begining in usurpation, where would he end? You were, however, said he, no longer under the rule of this tyrant. With strong arms and stout hearts you have now resolved to stand in defence of liberty. The Confederate States had but asserted their rights. They believed that their rulers derived their just powers from the consent of the governed. No one had a right to deny the existence of the sovereign right of secession. Our people did not want to meddle with the Northern States—only wanted the latter to let them alone. When did Virginia ever ask the assistance of the General Government?

If there is sin in our institutions, we bear the blame—and will stand acquitted by natural law, and the higher law of the Creator.—We stand upon the law of God and Nature. The Southern States did not wish a resort to arms after secession. Mr. Stephens alluded to the negotiations between Major Anderson and the authorities of the Confederate States, to demonstrate the proposition. History, he said, if rightly written, would acquit us of a desire to shed our brother's blood.

The law of necessity and of right compelled us to act as we did. He had reason to believe that the Creator smiled on it. The Federal flag was taken down without the loss of a single life. He believed that Providence would be with us and bless us to the end. We had appealed to the God of Battles for the justness of our cause. Madness and folly ruled at Washington. Had it not have been so several of the States would have been in the old Union for a year to come. Maryland would join us, and may ere long, the principles that Washington fought for might be again administered in the city that bore his name.

Every son of the South, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, should rally to the support of Maryland. If Lincoln quits Washington as ignominously as he entered it, God's will will have been accomplished. Be prepared; stand to your arms—defend your wives and firesides. He alluded to the momentous consequences of the issue involved.

Rather than be conquered, let every second man rally to drive back the invader. The conflict may be terrible, but the victory will be ours. Virginians, said he, you fight for the preservation of your sacred rights—the land of Patrick Henry—to keep from desecration the tomb of Washington, the graves of Madison, Jefferson, and all you hold most dear.

Three cheers were given for Mr. Stephens, and three for Jefferson Davis. The citizens repaired to the Spotswood House to serenade Col. Lee. Mayor Mayo appeared and regretted that gentleman's absence; but having been appointed General of all the land forces of Virginia, he was then consulting with the Executive as to the proper measures to be pursued.

A dispatch was received at New Orleans on the 20th ult from the Hon. C. G. Memminger ordered the close of the $15,000,000 loan of the Confederate States, the entire am't having been subscribed for.

Baltimore Grain Market.

BALTIMORE Monday April 29th.—There were some 7,000 bushels of Wheat offered today; demand less active, and sales of white at $1 20a1 50 for common, 1 45a$1 55 for medium to fair, 1 50 a$1 60 for good to prime, and at1 65a$1 70 per bushel for choice; red bro't 1 10a$1.30 per bushel for good to prime. Of Corn 5,000 bushels offered, and white sold at 58a63cts, and yellow at 55a60cts per bushel.

Virginia Secession Ordinance.

We append the ordinance of secession of Virginia, passed on the 17th ult., and which has just been made public. Accompanying the document is a long schedule, setting forth the time and manner of holding a poll for its ratification by the people. A poll will be opened in each military camp of Virginia volunteers, whether in or out of the State, and the voters there suffered to vote. This will be in addition to the regular election precincts. The election for members of Congress for the State to the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United Statss, required by law to be held on the 4th Thursday in May next, is suspended and prohibited until otherwise ordained by the convention:

AN ORDINANCE

To repeal the Ratification of the Constitution of the United States of America by the State of Virginia, and to resume all the rights and powers granted under said Constitution.

The people of Virginia, in their ratification of the Constitution of the United States of America, adopted by them in convention on the twenty fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, having declared that the powers granted under the said constitution were derived from the people of the United States, and might be resumed whensoever the same should be perverted to their injury and oppression, and the federal government having perverted said powers, not only to the injury of the people of Virginia, but to the oppression of the Southern slaveholding States.

Now, therefore, we, the people of Virginia, do declare and ordain that the ordinance adopted by the people of this State, in convention, on the twenty-fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, whereby the constitution of the United States of America was ratified—and all acts of the General Assembly of this State ratifying or adopting amendments to said constitution—are hereby repealed and abrogated; that the Union between the State of Virginia and the other States under the constitution aforesaid is hereby dissolved, and that the State of Virginia is in the full possession and exercise of all the rights of sovereignty which belong and appertain to a free and independent State. And they do further declare that the said constitution of the United States of America is no longer binding on any of the citizens of this State.

This ordinance shall take effect and be an act of this day when ratified by a majority of the votes of the people of this State, cast at a poll to be taken thereon on the fourth Thursday in May next, in pursuance of a schedule hereafter to be enacted.

Done in convention in the city of Richmond, on the seventeenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and in the eighty-fifth year of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

A true copy. JOHN L. EUBANK, Secretary of Convention.

The following is the proclamation of Gov. Burton, of Delaware.

WILMINGTON, DEL., April 26.

To the Citizens of the State of Delaware:—Whereas a requisition has been made upon the undersigned, as the Executive of the State of Delaware, by the Secretary of War, for one Regiment, consisting of seven hundred and eighty men, to be immediately detached from the Militia of this State, "to serve as Infantry or Riflemen, for the period of three months, unless sooner discharged;" And whereas, the laws of this State do not confer upon the Executive any authority enabling him to comply with such requisition; And whereas, it is the duty of all good and law abiding citizens to preserve the peace and sustain the Laws and Government under which we live, and by which our citizens are protected;

Therefore, I, William Burton, Governor of the said State of Delaware, recommend the formation of Volunteer Companies, for the protection of the lives and property of the people of this State against violence of any sort to which they may be exposed. For these purposes, such companies, when formed, will be under the control of the State authorities, though not subject to be ordered by the Executive into the United States' service; the law not vesting in him such authority. They will, however, have the option of offering their services to the General Government, for the defence of its Capital and the support of the Constitution and laws of the country.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have caused the great seal of the State of Delaware to be hereunto affixed. Done at Dover, this twenty-fifth day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty one, and of the Independence of said State, the eighty-fifth.

By the Governor:

WM. BURTON.

ED. RIDGLEY, Secretary of State.

MARRIED.

In Philadelphia, on the —— ult., DANIEL ROBINSON and Miss H. E. WILKINS, both of Caroline County.

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