

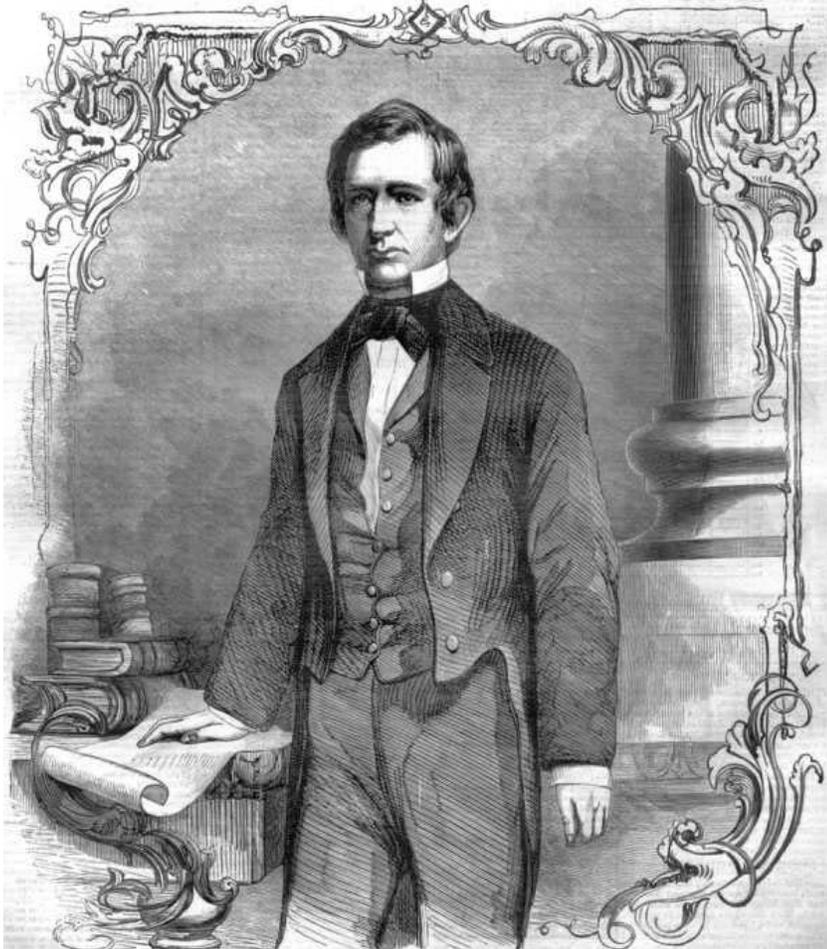
September 16th, 2005

Skedaddle

Week of April 1st to April 7th, 1861

Volume 2, Issue 14

WEEKLY GLIMPSES FROM NEWSPAPERS, JOURNALS AND DIARIES, &C, OF THE TIME



The Hon. William H. Seward,
Secretary of State
(From *Harper's Weekly*—April 6, 1861)

April 1, 1861

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF THE CIVIL WAR

- U. S. Tariff Act went into operation.

NEW YORK HERALD

The News.

Our despatches received on Saturday night announced that Mississippi and Texas had ratified and

adopted the constitution framed in the Convention representing the seceded States, at Montgomery, Alabama. Five of the seven States have now ratified that instrument, and in the following order:

Alabama..... March 13, 1861 87

Yeas 5 Nays

Georgia..... March 16, 1861 96

Yeas 5 Nays

Louisiana..... March 21, 1861 101

Yeas 7 Nays

Mississippi..... March 30, 1861 78

Yeas 7 Nays

Texas..... March 25, 1861 68

Yeas 2 Nays.

Two States, South Carolina and Florida, are yet to adopt the new constitution. There is little need of conjecture as to the part they will take in ratifying and endorsing the action of their brethren. The Convention of South Carolina is now in session, and that of Florida meets in a few days, and in a week or two, therefore, the final action of the confederacy will be perfected in regard to this important matter.

CHARLESTON MERCURY

Jamison Riflemen.

The undersigned, members of the Jamison Riflemen would respectfully appeal to the citizens of Charleston, for aid in equipping our Corps. In all new organized military bodies a great deal of expense attend their first efforts in furnishing a suitable uniform. We desire simply assistance sufficient to obtain what is absolutely necessary for active service, in the discharge of our duty as citizen soldiers of the Confederate States of America. We hope that our appeal will not be in vain, and that the usual liberality will be granted us in behalf of the Jamison Riflemen, as the citizens of Charleston hitherto have granted to other military bodies when appealed to for assistance in behalf of rendering aid to the State of South Carolina.

In establishing the above Corps, our aim is to bear a part of the danger which now threatens us with

civil war, and to be ready to guard against any emergency that may occur to our beloved State. We therefore announce in this humble form our hope that the Jamison Riflemen will be sustained by a generous public, and that the Committee appointed to make collections from the citizens of Charleston will be fully appreciated in so laudable a purpose.

The following gentlemen, appointed by the company, constitute the Committee:

JOHN ALLEN MILES, Chairman,

ROBERT JAMES.

HAMILTON CAREW.

WILLIAM WRIGHT.

W. H. DUV

A. ALPHONSO

C. HAMETT, Secretary. March 27

The Southern Forts.

The New York Tribune learns that orders were sent last week to the naval commanders at Warrington, near Pensacola, to land the 400 troops on board the Brooklyn, and reinforce Fort Pickens. No intelligence, however, of the execution of this order has yet reached the government. The Washington correspondent of the same paper, in giving this news, adds:

It is not disguised that some apprehension is entertained here of a possible attack by the revolutionary army now encamped before Fort Pickens, under command of General Bragg, though wiser counsels are hoped.

The government does not regard this movement as a reinforcement, and if treated as such by the secession leaders, they must take the consequences. No hostile demonstration is designed, and no attempt will be made to re-take the other forts and navy yard.

In transferring these troops from a sloop of war, which has been stationed off Pensacola for two months, the Secretary of War intended to protect Fort Pickens against surprise or surrender, and if their landing is resisted, reinforcements will be immediately thrown there, be the consequences what they may.

It is not true that the government vessels at Pensacola are short of supplies, or they need not be, with Key West so near at hand. The transport containing all the necessary provisions for the home squadron was detained at New York, but must have reached Pensacola by this time.

RETURN OF COL. LAMON.

Col. Lamon, who went to Charleston for the purpose of making personal investigation of the condition of affairs at Fort Sumter and in the city, returned this afternoon. He visited Major Anderson, and found

him well, and determined on the discharge of his duty, whatever it might be. Some of the men in the garrison were sick, but its general state of health was good, considering the close confinement and regimen to which it had been so long subjected. After obtaining the best information accessible under the circumstances, he is fully satisfied that reinforcements could not be introduced without involving a serious collision, and then the experiment would probably fail, even if sustained by a large naval force. The excitement in Charleston was intense, growing out of the belief that the Government was still deliberating upon the policy of sending in supplies of men and provisions to Major Anderson. The Convention was about meeting when he left, and the presence of the delegates had increased the popular feeling. Notwithstanding the strong sentiment which pervaded the community, he was treated with courtesy by Gov. Pickens and all the State officials. No evidence of disrespect was manifested, though the object of his visit to the Fort furnished the occasion for much comment and criticism. The people seemed to him in earnest about secession, and the military preparations exhibited a completeness and skill which gave proof of their conviction that the most serious consequence might happen. No signs of tumult or disorder were discovered. The prevailing tone was one of fixed and resolute purpose. It can hardly be doubted, after the reports of Capt. Fox and Col. Lamon, when taken in connection with the recommendation of Gen. Scott and the highest engineer officers, that the President will soon approve the order for Major Anderson's withdrawal, which the sensation papers have so repeatedly announced as concluded a week ago. He has no other alternative. The responsibility of this act is neither his nor that of his Administration. It results from the treason and treachery of his predecessor and Mr. Floyd, who refused to allow reinforcements to be sent when no danger would have been incurred. The withdrawal now is determined by military necessity alone, and has no political aspect whatever.

MAJOR ANDERSON'S FUTURE STATION.

The assignment of Major Anderson to the Western Department of the Recruiting Service, after the 30th of June next, has no reference to his present position at Fort Sumter, and no significance as to the intention of the Government concerning his withdrawal from there. The field officers for this duty are detailed every second year, under the supervision of the commanding general. If there be any good reason why they should be employed elsewhere, others are substituted. In this particular case, if Major Anderson should be relieved from Fort Sumter, he will assume

the recruiting duty, but the arrangement does not necessarily presuppose that he is to be called from that post. It is merely contingent upon the relief. All the speculations, therefore, which have been predicated upon this abstract fact are erroneous, for it is very well known here that it was a mere matter of routine, of which even the Secretary of War had no knowledge until his attention was called to it today.

Admission of Northern States into the Southern Confederation.

We have briefly indicated a few of the weighty reasons for the Confederate States rejecting all profers of association with the anti-slavery States of the North, whether Eastern or Western. But many readers may suppose our apprehensions groundless, and our reasoning uncalled for and premature. To such we would respectfully dissent. To us the future, in this respect, judged by the signs of the times, is ominous. 'Reconstruction,' on the basis of the old Constitution, is, we judge, the policy of the SEWARD wing of the Black Republican party, and every day will strengthen that element. 'Reorganization' under the new Constitution is evidently the programme chalked out some months since by Washington leaders of the South. And to this end the policy so far pursued unquestionably tends. Under the promulgation that war, pestilence and famine impended, in case any other course was adopted, inactivity has reigned, and every cause for alienation has been studiously avoided. Delay is still going on. A Constitution, too, has been carefully made, at Montgomery, which, with a little repression of the fanaticism on the slavery question, will be sufficiently acceptable to the Northwest to constitute no permanent difficulty in the way of their consenting to adopt it. Two years 'meditation upon the pros and cons will suffice them. Friends of Mr. DOUGLAS, including the near and dear GEORGE N. SAUNDERS, are already declaring that the Northwestern States should apply for admission into the Confederate States. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, in the United States Senate, speaks of this being the probable result. The Border States all look to it. The New York Herald daily urges the advantages of New York doing the same thing. We might go on and mention many other facts and circumstances that lead us unmistakably to apprehend the evil effects of reorganization, as a not improbable thing. We only wish to open the eyes of our people to the danger, and to warn them at once of the drift of events. They that have ears to hear, let them hear.

The Harbor Batteries.

Saturday last was an occasion that will long be remembered by our troops at the various posts in the harbor, as well as by the large number of distinguished gentlemen whose visit to the fortifications formed the chief incident of the day. Shortly after nine o'clock the members of the State Convention, and a few others who had been invited to accompany them, repaired to the Southern Wharf, where the commodious steamers Carolina, Capt. LOCKWOOD, and General Clinch, Capt. RELYEA, were in readiness to receive them. At ten o'clock the lines were cast off and the boats, with the State and Confederate colors streaming fore and aft, moved from the wharf to the inspiring strains of 'DixieLand,' from the Palmetto Band, stationed on the forward deck of the Clinch. The weather, fortunately, was most propitious. The genial sun shone out gloriously over the harbor, and the mild spring atmosphere, with the fresh sea-breeze, could scarcely have been more agreeable.

WHO WERE ABOARD.

The company who, by the invitation of Gen. BEAUREGARD, participated in the excursion, must have numbered several hundred. Among them we noticed Hon. D.F. JAMISON, and nearly all the members of the Convention, including quite a number of Ex-Governors, Judges, Chancellors and military men. It was more especially in honor of these gentlemen that the visit had been arranged. Among the other guests were Hon. EDMUND RUFFIN and Col. RUTHERFORD, both of Virginia; Major General SCHNIERLE, 2d Division, S.C.M.; Major WHITTING, of the Engineer Corps, C.S.A.; Rev. Dr. BACHMAN, and several ladies, who had availed themselves of the chance to get a glimpse of the batteries, of which they had heard so much. Gen. BEAUREGARD, in undress uniform, was aboard the Carolina, chatting socially in the groups that filled the cabins, and pointing out to those to whom the scene was a new one, the principal points of interest.

FORT JOHNSON.

The steamers first ran over close to the James' Island shore, to give the company a view of the village and earthworks at Fort Johnson. As the three gun and mortar batteries erected at this point were the first of the works visited, they were of course viewed with the greater curiosity, and spyglasses of every variety, from the long and weatherbeaten marine glass to the delicate lorgnettes of the ladies, were brought into requisition to get a better look at the grim embrasures of the

gun battery and the immense mound which protects the mortars. Some of the fair visitors were a little disconsolate when informed that their view of Fort Johnson was to be limited to the exterior. To make amends, as far as is in our power for this deprivation, we present a drawing, carefully prepared several days since by a military friend, giving a view of THE INTERIOR OF FORT JOHNSON.

After running a short distance along the shore the boats were round and steered across the harbor towards Moutrieville wharf, on Sullivan Island.

FORT MOULTRIE.

On reaching the wharf, we encountered the picquet guard of the First Rifle Regiment, under the command of Lieut. HEYWARD. Passing the sentries, the party proceeded through Moultrieville to the great point of attraction on Sullivan's Island—the famous old precincts of Fort Moultrie. Here everything was in capital order. As the Secretary of War and Gen. BEAUREGARD passed through the gateway, the band struck up and a company of regular State troops, who were drawn up at the entrance, gave the usual military salute, while the big guns on the parapet thundered forth a welcome to the Convention. Once within the enclosure, the party dispersed over the fort, and betook themselves to examining the elaborate and massive defences which, under the superintendence of the energetic and indefatigable commandant, Lieut. Col. RIPLEY, have been added to the walls. The stalwart gunners (who belong to the regular army of the State, and who are as fine a body of soldiers as it is possible to find) were all at their respective batteries, and went through the manual of heavy artillery with remarkable precision. The quarters, the magazine, the bombproofs, and the furnace, at which several 8 inch shot were brought to a bright red heat, eminently suggestive of unpleasant results, all came in for a share of attention; and it was with no little lingering that the warning that the boats were about to leave, was finally heeded. We quitted the fort agreeably impressed with the high state of discipline and efficiency to which the gallant RIPLEY has brought the garrison. It will be remembered that in the earliest stage of the Southern movement, Col. RIPLEY was one of the first to join his fortunes with those of our State.

DOWN THE MAFFIT CHANNEL.

Once more aboard the staunch boats, we steamed away down the Maffit Channel to the music of the Marsellaise. As we came opposite to Fort Moultrie, the flash and white cloud from the embrasure, followed by the loud report, told us that the firing of the heavy guns, by way of salute, had recommenced.

The cannonading was continued for several minutes. It was a grand sight to see the white smoke enshrouding the old fort, to hear the heavy booming of the guns in quick succession, and to know that there were men behind those sandbags who would never dishonor the Palmetto flag overhead. When opposite the five gun battery, garrisoned for the last six weeks by the Vigilant Rifles, or rather the Vigilant Artillery (for they are good at either service), Capt. TUPPER saluted with his battery. The firing was conducted with great regularity. The detachment of the Charleston Light Dragoons, on outpost duty, were also under arms, and formed in line on the beach; they, too, fired a feu de joie from their revolvers. The steamers then returned through the channel. When off the Moultrie House, the company had a fine view of the 1st Regiment Rifles, Lieutenant Colonel BRANCH commanding. The regiment was in line, open order, with colors flying, and saluted when the steamers passed.

MORRIS ISLAND.

Crossing the harbor, the steamers steered out the main Ship Channel, running along the Morris Island beach to a point nearly opposite the Lighthouse headlands. The scene upon the Island was indeed a beautiful one. The long low range of sandhills was covered with sentries, and squads of troops engaged in the drill. At short intervals the various posts were indicated by the flags streaming over them. Some of these banners were of extemporaneous patterns, but all, of whatever size or hue, bore the honored device of the Palmetto. Here and there along the crest of the hills we could detect with a glass the black muzzles of the cannon peeping threateningly out, while the background was dotted with the white tents and rude quarters of the troops. After giving time for a survey of this picturesque scenery, we put back towards Cumming's Point.

LUNCH.

Meantime a very sumptuous and plentiful collation had been served up in the lower cabins of the steamers. The keen breeze and the tramp over Sullivan's Island had served to give a zest to the appetite of the party and the rapidity with which the edibles (and drinkables, too) disappeared, was only equalled by the agility with which the corps of sable caterers marshalled up fresh supplies. The members of the Convention seemed to be having an amazingly good time, affording, when contrasted with their demeanor on the day before, a wonderful instance of the transformation grave to gay. The repast was partaken of sans ceremonies, and the celerity with which the champagne corks popped one after another from the bot-

bles, was a fair premonition, on a small scale, of the fire of shells from the heavy mortars, soon to begin. When it became known that we had touched at our destination, Cumming's Point, curiosity did not suffer many to linger at the table, and we hurried to the beach. The first rush of the sightseers was towards

THE IRON BATTERY.

This unique work, a section of which is given in our cut, was built under the direction of Major P. F. STEVENS, Superintendent of the Citadel Academy, and attracts attention, chiefly owing to its simple but massive construction. It consists of a heavy frame work of yellow pine logs. The roof is of the same material, over which dovetailed bars of railroad iron of the T pattern are laid from top to bottom; all of which is riveted down in the most secure manner. On the front it presents an angle of about thirty degrees. There are three port holes, which open and close with iron shutters of the heaviest description. When open, the muzzles of the Columbiads fill up the space completely. The recoil of the gun enables the shutters to be closed instantly. It is asserted, on high military authority, that this inclined plane will effectually resist guns of the heaviest calibre—first, because no direct shot can strike it except at an angle, which would cause the ball to glance; second, because its power of resistance is sufficient to withstand the fall of the heaviest shells. The Columbiad guns, with which this novel battery is equipped, bear on the south wall of Sumter, the line of fire being at an angle of about thirty-five degrees. This is not, of course, considered favorable for breaching, but owing to the fact that the wall is loopholed for musketry throughout its entire length, which of course, weakens it a great deal, the effect of shot upon it would, we think, even at the distance of 1150 yards, effect a breach within a reasonable time.

THE OTHER BATTERIES.

Passing on to the other batteries, we could not but marvel at the engineering skill displayed in the construction of these formidable works. We have not room here to give a minute account of each battery. Indeed, this would be superfluous, for, with the exception of the Iron Battery, they all seemed to be built after the same fashion. All were walled in by the same impenetrable defence of thousands of sandbags, all were in the same apple pie order, and all were guarded with the same ceaseless vigilance. We were soon roused from our admiration of these triumphs of military engineering by the report of one of the ten inch mortars, which showed that the day's practice at the batteries had begun.

THE FIRING was kept up with spirit. One after another the mortars and heavy guns sent their shot and shell flying over the waters of the harbor. To a large majority of the spectators the flight and bursting of shell was something novel, and the scene was altogether grand and impressive. The whole hue of the beach for miles was clouded in white smoke, and the continuous flashing and reports of the guns heightened the warlike aspect of things. Among those who fired the mortars was ex-Senator CHESNUT, and we heard one of the officers say that his shot was quite a creditable one. For the benefit of those of our readers who have never seen such a work, we give a cut of A MORTAR BATTERY.

THE REVIEW.

After this splendid exhibition of gunnery, the visitors continued their walk a few hundred yards to witness the review of the First Regiment of Volunteers, Col. MAXCY GREGG, commander. They were drawn up on the beach in two ranks, and as soon as General JAMISON and General BEAUREGARD took their position opposite the centre, Col. GREGG ordered the regiment to prepare for review; the ranks were opened and aligned; officers stepped to the front; the band beat off; and the scene reminded us of a similar occasion previous to the departure of the Palmetto regiment for Mexico. Nearly 1000 men were under arms. After the review, the officers in one rank marched to the front and centre, and were addressed by Hon. D. F. JAMISON, who presented the thanks of the State to the several commands, and spoke in high terms of praise of the public spirit which had brought them from their homes and firesides, in the interior, to the rough life of the soldier on the sea shore. The regiment was then dismissed. Several of the companies delighted the numerous spectators with a variety of evolutions, the most noticeable of which was the drill, as skirmishers, (by the bugle), of the Richland Volunteer Rifle Company, of Columbia. They deployed on the centre file to the right and left; rallied by fours to resist cavalry, in admirable order, and at the double quick step. Several other companies marched and counter marched by files, by platoons and by companies, and gave ample evidence of the efficacy of their training.

THE RETURN.

By this time the sun was fast sinking, and the party hurried back from their rambles, and bidding goodbye to the gallant men at the trenches, embarked for the city. On our way we passed close under the walls of Fort Sumter, upon which nearly all of Major ANDERSON'S garrison must have been collected. In

a short time we had reached the Southern wharf, and at six o'clock we stepped ashore, while the band played away at 'Dixie' quite as vigorously as if they had never stopped since we started in the morning.

DIARY OF A YANKEE IN THE PATENT OFFICE

MONDAY, APRIL 1, 1861.

This has been rather a wet drizzling day. Nothing new seems to be afloat. If all "Niggerdom" "Secedes" the great North and West will be United and still a great Nation. If a compromise is effected at last, it will be many long years before the North can have faith or confidence in States which have furnished so many Robbers and Traitors. Many in the office are fearing the "ax" but I am quite indifferent about being removed. Am tempted to resign if my salary is not increased to \$2500 & think I shall.

April 2, 1861

NEW YORK HERALD

The News.

The election for State officers and members of Congress in Connecticut took place yesterday. From the returns published in another column it is pretty evident that the republicans have carried the State, and by an increased majority over the last election.

Like several of his predecessors, President Lincoln has been unable to withstand the wear and tear upon his physical and mental powers consequent upon his official duties. He is reported as being quite ill—so much so as to debar him from all intercourse with visitors. Even the most pressing official business was postponed yesterday on account of his indisposition.

The three Confederate States envoys to the European courts are now en route. Mr. Dudley Mann sailed from this port on Saturday, on board the Arago, while Messrs. Yancey and Rost sailed from New Orleans yesterday for Havana, where they will embark on board the British West India mail steamer for Europe. The United States Ambassadors will be despatched abroad with as little delay as possible. An outline of the instructions of the State Department to the last mentioned functionaries is given among our Washington despatches this morning.

Skedaddle

The Morrill tariff went into operation yesterday, and created trouble, confusion and annoyance among the merchants, brokers, clerks &c. A graphic account of the scenes at the Custom House will be found in another column, and will repay perusal.

CHARLESTON MERCURY

Our Montgomery Correspondence.

MONTGOMERY, March 29, 1861.

Despatches from Washington to the State Department have been received today, containing an announcement that the Senate had adjourned. As they have come to no definite conclusion in regard to existing troubles between the two governments, it is supposed that the course pursued for the time, at least, will be a peaceable one. Our Commissioners telegraph that they are of opinion that the Cabinet will decide upon peace and a speedy recognition of the Confederate States. There is no probability of an extra session of Congress, as that would limit the power of the Secretary of State somewhat, and curb his ambition to be the leading spirit in the affairs of Government. SEWARD is a far seeing man, knows that sooner or later the Southern confederacy must be recognized, and is now playing his hand to get every thing his own way. It is an easy matter seemingly for him to control the Senate and Cabinet, but with the turbulent House of Representatives he can have but little influence. Probably the most difficult person to manage is CHASE, who is a man of both physical and moral courage, and is withal a man of education, ability and decision. Both these men are represented as in favor of peace, and are willing, since no better terms can be made, to recognize the Government under its present policy, which is, equality and reciprocity. The report that our Commissioners had hired a house in Washington is true. They are now comfortably situated, and are prepared to enter into negotiations with the Federal Government as soon as it is ready to receive them. They are wise not to hurry matters, for day by day the longer settlements are delayed the better for us, as the Confederacy has been growing in favor and importance both at home and abroad. Two of our European Commissioners are now on their way to England. Mr. YANCEY leaves New Orleans on the 31st in the Havana steamer.

It is a matter of some surprise here that the apparent treachery on the part of the Federal Government in sending messengers from Washington to Major ANDERSON in Fort Sumter, should be tolerated by the commander of the forces there, or even by the authorities of South Carolina. It was but a few days since that Col. LAMON, LINCOLN'S bosom friend,

and Surgeon Fox, were admitted inside the fort, with no purpose except the avowed one of examining the state of the garrison in order to report to Republican headquarters. Unless coming with positive orders to Major ANDERSON to give up the fort to its rightful owners, they certainly can have no business there, and by admitting them matters are only delayed in their final settlement.

The list of Navy appointments is not yet complete, but I hope to send you a copy in a few days. It will be seen by the Navy Bill, passed by Congress this session, that very few officers are allowed at present. These have all been taken from the number of officers who resigned from the United States Navy, and who had claims superior to any other that could be urged. Very many civilians from each of the States have sent in applications for commissions in the navy, but it will be seen at once that there are now no vacancies to fill. The million appropriation will bring a few vessels into service as soon as they can be obtained, but there have already been commissions issued to fill all the offices. The department is getting into working order as rapidly as possible, but operations are delayed on account of the absence of several officers now on duty at Charleston or Pensacola. A few Lieutenants are recruiting for the marine service.

The Treasury Department is now in fine working order, all the appointments having been made, furniture and books obtained, and rooms put in order. They are now ready to transact any business that comes under the head of Treasury matters. The subscription books for the new Government loan have all been sent out, and nearly all of the advertisements. As I told you in my last, the bonds will be issued sometime next month for a large amount of subscribed stock, which has been taken at par. The greatest difficulty the department has to contend with is want of room, as no rooms of sufficient size can be obtained for the use of clerks, and those now occupied are far too small. The government building, by no means a large one, contains all the departments, and each is considerably cramped for room.

In the list of officers of customs, &c., which I sent you, no appointments were made for the port of Savannah. This was on account of the difficulties heretofore existing there in regard to jurisdiction. The objection to the reappointment of the Collector at Savannah having been removed by his undertaking to devote his whole time to his office, and by the recommendation of all or nearly all of the principal merchants of that city, he has been recommended to the President for reappointment. The Naval officer resigned his office, and until Congress shall act upon any plan to be submitted, it is thought better to leave this

office vacant. There are now two appraisers there, but only one will be appointed until after the experiment has been tried with one. The following names have been recommended to the President — appointment to take effect April 1st: JOHN BOSTON, Collector; JOHN E. GODFREY, Surveyor, THOMAS PURSE, Appraiser. Undoubtedly they will be approved.

A despatch from Warrington Navy Yard, received this morning, says that Col. BRAGG is still busy in preparations for an attack. Fifteen hundred troops from Mississippi are now on their way to Pensacola. The two regiments will be in Mobile in a few days, and from there will march across the country, from Blakely to Pensacola. The Georgia troops will rendezvous at Macon, and proceed in a body from that point, to join the regiment from Florida. One thousand men are about to start from Louisiana also. All these, with the seventeen hundred men now before Fort Pickens, will make quite a respectable force, and will prevent any reinforcements at present, were it attempted. A few temporary appointments have been made in the medical staff of the army, but their names will not be published until the officers are classified.

As all are aware, GEO. W. LANE has been appointed United States Circuit Judge for North Alabama. This worthy stated some time ago that he was going to get an office with large pay and little to do. I believe he got it, for the pay of a District Judge is good, and there can be no doubt but a Federal Judge in Alabama will have little to do. LANE is a brother-in-law of NICK DAVIS, recently elected to Congress, and a brother of the Mayor of HUNTSVILLE, I believe. He has been a strong Union man and Reconstructionist, and on the day the Ordinance of Secession passed, raised the United States flag on his house. I have been told that he was one of the BELL and EVERETT Executive Committee. He was never considered a man of much ability.

GOV. HOWELL COBB was in the city night before last, and left yesterday on the Mobile boat for New Orleans. He is looking as pleasant and rotund as ever, and does not seem bowed down by the weight of cares heaped upon him. He goes to attend the Masonic meeting which meets in New Orleans within a few days. Hon. ROBERT TOOMBS arrived here today.

TROUP.

Estimates for the Postoffice Contracts of the Confederate States.

We would call attention to the advertisement for proposals to supply the Postoffice Department with 'Mail Bags,' 'Wrapping Paper,' 'Twine,' 'Wax,'

'Stamps,' 'Stamped Envelopes,' 'Printing Blanks,' etc. Contractors will do well to look into the matter, as the time for receiving the offers is the 1st of May.

A Quarrel of Our Own.

The military authorities about Charleston harbor have persistently refused facilities to the press of the city, always urging the importance of silence in reference to the state of the military preparations and defences. Although these are matters of great desire to our readers, and completely within our reach, yet we have readily acquiesced in the policy, sacrificing interest from a regard to the public weal. But we had a right to expect, and did expect, that care would be taken to exclude the reporters of other papers, and particularly of Northern papers. The Floating Battery was a great secret, and yet its accurate description was heralded all over the country by a hundred different correspondents.

We had occasion to notice, a short time ago, the excellent engravings of sundry Morris Island batteries, taken by their artist, and forwarded with descriptions to Frank Leslie Paper, in which they appeared. Today we publish a full description of all the various batteries, with names, numbers of guns, &c., &c., written, as we understand, by Dr. SALTER, the self proclaimed correspondent of that virulent Abolition sheet, the New York Times. Another description of the same is published in the New York Herald. So that our people apparently have to go to New York papers to learn facts about our own affairs. Is this just; is it right? Have not the press of Charleston good reason to complain? We know our readers will think, as we do, it is a crying shame and injustice. If this be the result of our compliance, we make an end on it for the future.

THE HARRISBURG PENNSYLVANIA TELEGRAPH

The Crisis

"There is scarcely an individual or an interest in any community throughout what is left of the Union and that portion which has placed itself in belligerent attitude to the prestige and power of the government, but what feels and is affected by the awful crisis which has prostrated the energies and divided the sympathies of the American people. As well feel it now, and as we are now arrested in our development and progress, the whole civilised world must sooner or later come within the influences of the raid which now seeks to plunge this hemisphere into civil war of the most unrelenting and bloody consequences. Those

who have provoked the strife are those who seek to transfer its responsibility to the people, because they have, in the exercise of their rights and judgments, elevated to power men of tried moral worth and patriotic incentives. The triumph of the Republican party is made the excuse for the treason at the South by the men at the North who have lost an ally in every Southern traitor - while the leaders of the revolution themselves boldly declare that the election of Abraham Lincoln has nothing to do with their usurpation or their felonies. They claim the right of revolution and they have exercised such a right. On this claim they rest the justification of their acts, and by their success they illustrate either their own promises and power, or the instability and inefficiency of the Constitution and laws of the land. Since 1833 the secession movement of the South has been gaining strength with every successive triumph of the Democratic Party, until it has culminated in the success of its leaders so far as they have been able to entrench themselves behind their defiance of the legitimate government of the country. The idea that the treason of Jeff Davis was induced by present causes is as foolish as the assertion that South Carolina went out of the Union to vindicate a right or redress any real wrong. The actual motive of both was revenge. The true cause of the secession movements, the disappointment of those who have instigated it, in maintaining their positions in power, and covering up the corruptions which have disgraced their rule from the hour they gained possession of the government. The enormity of these corruptions has to often startled the nation to be repeated by us - and as there is a God to punish the crimes and the excesses of nations as well as men, we need to be surprised that he has suffered the American people to go astray in their pursuits of peace and prosperity. The corruption of our government has indeed become unparalleled in history or experience. From secret fraud to open bribery, we have arrived at the dreadful vortex of disunion, in which are concealed civil war, social extinction and national extermination.

This crisis was bequeathed to the administration of Abraham Lincoln by that which has preceded him. It is now made the pretext for the most vile attacks on the Republican party. The Democratic press first seek to excuse secession by inventing plans for its defence, and then demand that Mr. Lincoln should at once bring the troubles to a termination. They point to the felony of Twiggs and the perjury of Wigfall not as crimes, but as the evidences of unpopularity of the Republican party and the inability of a Republican administration to maintain and vindicate the laws. With such arguments, the workingmen of the North are sought to be seduced from their adherence to princi-

ple, and again induced to support the old measures and corrupt men of the Democratic party. If it asserted that the laws are to be enforced, at once the cry of coercion is proclaimed - and when humanity would seem to dictate the evacuation of a fort, a howl is raised that the government is being forced from its position, and that the Republican party has been compelled to back down. Let us not mistake these counter attitudes and variable declarations of the Democratic press of the whole country. They not only illustrate the inconsistency of those engaged in them, but it will shortly be proved by the action of these very men that they were as much accessories before the denouement of treason, as they have been aiders and abettors since it has achieved a sort of defiant success. This must be so, because the laws cannot much longer remain unvindicated and we as a government expect to preserve our position before the nations of the world. And when the blow is struck for the right, and the administration of Abraham Lincoln wields the power conferred upon it by the Constitution for the preservation of the Union, the opposition with which it will be compelled to contend will not alone be the secessionists at the South, but the hordes of removed Democratic officials and traitors at the North, who, with the loss of office, have sacrificed all love of country, and are now sworn and ready to increase the strength of slavery at the South, as well as destroy every vestige of civil and religious liberty at the North. If this is not to be the result of the present crisis, in case secession should succeed and revolution be acknowledged as the common right of those who choose to object to both statute and common law, then we have mistaken the objects of the Democratic press and the tendencies of Democratic leaders for the last four years."

THE SPECTATOR

(Staunton, Virginia)

Policy of the Border States.

Having steadfastly adhered to the doctrine that civil war, or danger of constant collision between the Border, Free and Slave States, could only be averted by a peaceful settlement in the Union of our present troubles, and that it was really the interest of the Border Slave States to maintain their present relations with the Free States on our border, and with the whole Union if possible, we have deduced therefrom a difference between our condition and that of the Gulf States. Nothing that has occurred, therefore, has served to change or even shake the conviction, that we have interests in the Union that are paramount—

interests that the Cotton States have not; and that therefore we should not rashly imperil them through any fancied identity of interest with the States that have left us for weal or for woe, to work out our own destiny as best we may. We have maintained that it is neither our interest to go with them, nor really essential to our interest that we should. We are glad, therefore, to find so respectable a journal in one of the seceded States, as the Milledgeville (Geo.) Recorder, supporting the views we have advocated. In the issue of that journal of the 12th inst., we find the case thus strongly stated, as follows: "If the line of the Southern Confederacy touched that of the Free States, there being to law or treaty for the rendition of fugitives from labor between foreign Powers, the mischief would be such, practically, that a collision of arms would be unavoidable, unless the Slave States receded altogether from the claims on which they insisted while in the Union, of having their property returned to them under the plain behest of the Constitution and the acts of Congress to carry it into effect. In the simple matter of convenience and expediency, therefore, we believe that the Border States will be of more advantage in their present position to the Southern Confederacy, a wall of defence against Northern aggression, than if they were to become members of it, with all their frontier exposed to fanatical hatred and pillage. We should then have to try an experiment which otherwise we might be under the necessity of making with the Free States, and which no amount of wisdom or valor may contemplate with indifference. If slaves from the Border States are stolen or enticed away by the abolitionists, the game would become vastly interesting in the absence of any stipulations recognizing slaves as property, which we have reason to believe could never be obtained. Outrage would follow outrage in rapid succession, and on a scale of such magnitude that war would be the only mode of redress."

Ought not this candid avowal, from a source entitled to credit, induce the people of the Border Slave States to make every effort compatible with their honor (and we would not have them do more) to avert the catastrophe, before they rush into the vortex of secession? This word, with us, has a deeper significance than it can have in the Gulf States. We trust our people will do nothing rashly.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL

(Memphis, TN)

Obituary — Uncle Sam

Died, on the 4th of March, 1861, UNCLE SAM, in the 85th year of his age.

In chronicling the demise of Uncle Sam, we do so with a mixed emotion of sorrow and joy. His death was anticipated for some years, having fallen a victim to an "irrepressible conflict" disease, which combated successfully and rendered ineffectual the expert skill of the most learned Sewardite and prominent physicians of the day, and after a long, protracted suffering, lingering in its progress with a slow, certain and unavoidable end, he departed this life on the day and year named above, leaving behind many to mourn this sad bereavement and others experiencing gratification who desired the agonizing and excruciating pains he endured to cease and be no more.

As he lived, he died, beloved and respected by all nations. We shall, perhaps, never look upon his like again. As a model for example, no copy is now extant and none ordered. His life was fraught with many eventful scenes, and the multitudinous vicissitudes through which he struggled and rendered glorious, characterized his indomitable will, honesty and bravery.

Born on the 4th of July, 1776, the last century was signalized by his unprecedented advent, and as the legitimate offspring of the independence of America, his birth was hailed by freedom as a wonderful epoch in the history of the world. His terrestrial career advancing, it became evidently important that a generalissimo was required, and should be employed to superintend and guard his household affairs. George, of revolutionary fame, having established a good character, and being strongly recommended by letters of an innumerable number of brave hearts, was the chosen one. Tradition says he made an excellent and very trustworthy functionary, gained the admiration and confidence of his employer and the respect of all of his obedient servants.

Then when George's term expired, John, Tom, James, Quincy, James the second, Andrew, Martin, William, Henry, John the Second, James the third, Zachariah, Millard and Frank, were employed successively in rotation, and are said to have given partial satisfaction in ruling moderately well over the servants, and conducting the affairs of the White House with a discretion remarkable and peculiar in the times and circumstances. During the latter part of these Administrations however, Uncle Sam, laboring under the debilitating influences of the "irrepressible" contagion prevalent, was confined to his department, private, and being unable, therefore, to give an undivided attention to the things of his Government, advantages were taken, powers usurped, and all matters appertaining to nationality administered by reckless employees, with a keen, discriminating eye toward personal aggrandizement.

At this juncture James, surnamed Buchanan, was called in to preside. Powers extraordinary and plenipotentiary were extended to him, and being an old horse in the harness, he very soon wrought the same privileges enjoyed by his immediate predecessors, into advantages which led him and subordinates to adopt the grab game, and before his term transpired, managed to oust from the treasury all of its contents, and created a debt inconsistent with legal expenditure, precedent and expectation, consisting of nearly one hundred millions to be liquidated by Uncle Sam's dilapidated, disintegrated and moneyless federalism.

It is conjectured, and believed by some who have not thought much upon the subject, and have had less opportunities whereby to form a proper opinion, that this dissolute, corrupt and jealous disposition made manifest in the administration of governmental affairs was the immediate cause of Uncle Sam's demise; but, as investigating committee of thirty-three, representing all parts of the public domain concerned, having been appointed, and detailed to examine into and ferret out the true circumstances surrounding this predicted event, and report the causes which tended to produce such an unhappy result, met in judgment and pronounced as follows: Whereas Uncle Sam had discovered that, during his physical derangement and lamentable sickness, many of his powers were misused, and immunities, never granted constitutionally, were employed by his employees to abuse and subvert the ends of his Government; and, whereas, his union of States was now in a manner disrupted, it became important and absolutely necessary to elect another presiding officer, more trustworthy and faithful in the discharge of incumbent duties, enforcement and execution of his laws. Hence numerous applications were made, and through the counseling of leading and influential contemporaries, conventionally, Stephen, John, John C., and "honest old Abe," received the nominations, and went forth upon the campaign, canvassing for an election to this high, distinguished and responsible position.

Strong recommendations were voted each, but as a greater number appeared, testifying to the sobriety, capacity, and integrity of "Honest Old Abe," his claims were favorably and duly considered. Uncle Sam, however, had never seen him but once, and then casually, while the other candidates were familiar acquaintances, and knowing them well, was cognizant of their many faults. In view of these facts, especially after learning that very impressive, popular, and inviting handle to his name, through the tantalizing importunities of supposed friends, Uncle Sam concluded to select Honest Old Abe. Therefore, a dispatch was for-

warded to Springfield, his place of abode, requiring him to repair immediately to the White House at Washington. According to order, "Honest Old Abe," after having delivered himself of the ignorant and insignificant phrase, indicative of his unsound calibre, "No one is hurt," at the time and place designated, arrived to assume the new duties assigned. The moment Uncle Sam beheld him, he was startled, aggravated, and horrified at his emancipated, imbecile, and abolitionized countenance, and was heard to exclaim: "He is not the right man, in the right place, the handle to his name is a ruse, I am deceived, mortified, and ruined forever." Thus as Uncle Sam's mental and physical ability was already nearly destroyed by the "irrepressible conflict disease," he could not withstand this sudden deception, and mortal shock, so falling prostrate, died.

Let his memory be revered as a monument to self-government, and the star-spangled banner remodeled to comport with the exigencies of the times, as a shibboleth of his glory to enshrine in the hearts of all.

It may be interesting to state that there was found among the archives of Uncle Sam's office, his last will and testament, bequeathing all of his earthly effects, both personal and real or mixed, to be equally divided between his two surviving heirs—the Northern and Southern Confederation.

The will is now being probated and the executors will administer in due time. No apprehensions, therefore, need be had in regard to continued difficulties arising between the legatees, as the property involved must be distributed according to the law of the will. So be it.

Louis Gaznog.

DIARY OF A YANKEE IN THE PATENT OFFICE

TUESDAY 2

A fine day but a little cool, had a fire in the office nearly all day. One of the principal Examiners, A B Little was removed today, other removals are expected this week. Went after dinner with Mr John Vansantvoord to see [Preston?] King. We also called upon Gov Seward at his home and upon Mssrs Beach and Wales at the "National." The crowd at the Hotels is getting rather less in numbers but apparently more anxious. The time of their waiting has grown long while their purses have grown short and they look impatient.

April 3, 1861

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF THE CIVIL WAR

- Long cabinet meeting on the Fort Sumter business—great activity in the navy department.
- Rebel battery on Morris Island, Charleston Harbor, fired into a schooner.

NEW YORK HERALD

The Beginning of the Real Struggle Between the Two Confederacies.

The struggle for supremacy, commercial and political, between the two confederacies, North and South, may be said to have fairly commenced, and we recognize the opening of the battle in three or four events which have come to pass within the last few days. First, in the inauguration of the Morrill tariff on Monday last; second, in the tone of the English press upon that measure, as demonstrated by the papers which arrived here yesterday by the Borussia and New York; third, in the instructions said to have been imparted to our representatives going abroad by Mr. Seward; and fourth, in the circular addressed by Mr. Chase to the Collectors of Customs at the North, prohibiting entries of goods in bond about to be shipped to the ports of the seceded States.

Let us treat these incidents seriatim, and endeavor to arrive at the inevitable result to the future of both confederacies.

The operation of the Morrill tariff, as manifested in the New York Custom House of the past two days, and as we have described it in our columns, verifies all that has been predicted of the ruinous complication and confusion with which it was certain to surround the importing interests of this city; and, as regards its effect upon the revenue, there can be no doubt, from the present proceedings, that although for a month or so the receipts of the Custom House may increase—that is to say, while the merchants are taking out of bond those articles upon which the duties are lowered—after that time the revenue will fall off immensely, in proportion to the decrease of importations. On the first day of the operation of the new tariff \$50,000 worth of sugar and molasses was withdrawn, and so with other goods upon which the duty is lessened, and which were rushed into bond in large quantities since the tariff was passed. When this spasmodic influx of money to the treasury declines, as it soon will, the government at Washington will find an alarming decrease in the revenue to be the conse-

quence of the Morrill tariff. Many importations yet to arrive will be subject to much confusion. Of the steamers which arrived here from Europe yesterday, two of them bring cargoes, a portion of which must be levied upon under the old tariff, and a portion under the new. For instance, it is provided that all merchandise shipped on or before the 17th of March can enter at the reduced rate of the old tariff, but all goods shipped subsequent to that date must pay the exorbitant duties of the Morrill law. The Borussia left Hamburg on the 15th, Havre on the 18th and Southampton on the 19th of March. Hence her Hamburg cargo comes under the old law, while the goods shipped in the two latter ports come under the provisions of the new law. And in like manner the cargo taken on board the New York at Bremen on the 15th will only have to pay the old rates, while that taken in at Southampton on the 19th must pay the new rates of duty. This provision of the new tariff was affecting the trade of some of the manufacturing districts in England; for we find that great activity was observable in Newcastle to hurry off its chemicals and its coal for the American market before the 17th of March, in order to escape the prohibitory duties now imposed upon these articles; and also in Rochdale, to make up its shipments of woollen goods with a like purpose. But this is, as it were, the last spirit of trade in these articles with the Northern ports, for the Morrill tariff virtually excludes them.

It is evident from the tone of the English press, that all questions of American politics are completely absorbed in that country by the great commercial issue involved in the solution of the Northern and Southern tariffs. Slavery is swept out of notice altogether; there is no longer a word to be found about the negro; the vital question there now is which confederacy shall receive most favor, in view of the manufacturing interests of England, and the verdict in every quarter is on the side of the South; for, says the London Telegraph, 'all the sympathy for the free States, we cannot suffer our industry to be cut up by the roots in order that a slaveholding faction may be prostrated.' And the same journal says: 'France and England will no doubt combine to thwart the Cabinet at Washington in any efforts it may undertake to coerce the cotton States by shutting them off from the trade of Europe.' This is emphatic in favor of a recognition of the Southern confederacy. And in connection with Mr. Lincoln's alleged project of blockading the Southern coast, the same paper adds: 'We cannot afford to see the Southern ports blockaded for a month, a week, a day. If Mr. Lincoln attempts to blockade them, the European law of blockade will be put in force, and the navy of the republic will be at once powerless upon

the seas.' The London Times, News and Globe are equally distinct upon this point. The Times says that Mr. Lincoln, instead of ignoring the Southern confederacy, should recognise it as a reality; and it gives deserved credit to the sagacity of the Southern statesmen by adding, that while the North is passing a prohibitive tariff, the Confederate States are acting with 'marked prudence and propriety.'

From these expressions it can be seen that the commercial necessities of the case are compelling public opinion in Europe to side with the South against the North despite of all the prejudice against Southern institutions. The fact is, that the issue of slavery upon which the republican party scrambled into power and place, is totally lost sight of in the face of graver questions which touch the dearest interests, not alone of this country, but the whole civilized world. The republicans have got the negro all to themselves, and while—like the man who won the elephant at a raffle—they are endeavoring to stow him away comfortably in the garden at Washington, all sensible nations are looking after the material interests of commerce, industry and manufacture, as they are affected by the vital commercial question involved in the operation of the Northern and Southern tariffs, and the division of the republic into two separate confederacies.

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS

(San Antonio)

Our Flag

We wish our neighbor of the Herald to understand that '*our flag*' is that glorious old banner invented by Washington, and raised in 1776 and confirmed by congress in 1777; that was carried triumphantly through three glorious wars and will continue to wave while a true American lives. We claim no new fangled banner no bastard imitation of the banner of Washington.

Fashionable Patriotism

The fashionable patriotism among secessionists is to claim the State in which they were born as their country. The great pity is, that this doctrine is only demonstrated by natives of the revolting States. By a review of the names of the conventionites or "Evergreens," we see that a large portion of them were born in conservative portions; of the country, to wit: Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, and we even see Massachusetts, the British Provinces and Germany represented. This kind of patriotism is

too small, too contracted, to be held by any true American. When love of country becomes sectional, then farewell to national greatness. From a love of one particular section and dislike of another it will narrow down to the smallest limit possible to contain a mean selfish spirit.

CHARLESTON MERCURY

Departure of the Augusta Volunteers.

The readers of THE MERCURY have already learned that the President has made a requisition upon Georgia for one thousand men, to serve in Florida. Already the note of preparation is sounding in many parts of that gallant State, but so far as our observation goes, the Augusta Volunteers are the first who have actually taken the field. This is not surprising, however, when it is recollected that the citizens of Augusta have always displayed an ardent patriotism. They were among the first, if not the first, to volunteer for the Florida war, and more recently the Mexican war.

On Monday last the Ogelthorpe Infantry, Capt. J. O. CLARKE, and the Walker Light Infantry, Capt. S. H. CRUMP, left Augusta for Macon, the place of rendezvous for the troops ordered on this campaign. Their combined force numbers 130 men. They were escorted to the depot by the celebrated Clinch Rifles, and other military organizations, together with a number of citizens, so large that the Chronicle and Sentinel feels diffident about furnishing an estimate. Of the volunteers themselves, that journal is not so sparing, for it says that if the day comes when they shall be obliged to meet a hostile army, will not be found wanting in all that constitutes brave and efficient soldiers. We wish these volunteers all that brave soldiers ever fought, died or hoped for.

A Change of Policy.

We understand the liberal supplies heretofore permitted to Major ANDERSON, will shortly be cut off. Yesterday a despatch was received from the Commissioners to Washington, advising a change of policy. In their opinion, no more roast beef—no more barrels of potatoes—in short, no more supplies of any description, should be suffered to reach Fort Sumter. A decision has been reached here. Fort Sumter must shortly provision itself. Tomorrow the garrison must fall back upon its own stores. Its licensed intercourse with the city must cease. But there is something more to be mentioned. A despatch has been sent to President DAVIS, in which immediate action is not indirectly hinted at. No reply has yet been received, but a telegraphic reply is hardly to be looked for. The mail will undoubtedly bring an answer. Our citizens, we are

aware, are excited in regard to these matters. Patience with them, however, has become a cardinal virtue. Let them exercise it.

DAILY ADVOCATE

(Baton Rouge, LA)

The Confederate Flag.

Yesterday, the 2nd of April, the flag of the Confederate States of America was for the first time run up to the top of the flag staff at the Barracks at Baton Rouge. When it unfolded its gay colors to the soft April breeze, seven loud reports from the cannon's throat announced the intelligence to the surrounding neighborhood. It is a thing of beauty and of life. Long may it wave over the homes of the brave and noble people whose rights and whose honor it was intended to protect and preserve.

DIARY OF A YANKEE IN THE PATENT OFFICE

WEDNESDAY 3

Another pleasant cool day, fire in office during the forenoon. The work is pretty well "up" in our room altho we have no 2nd assistant yet. I am now performing the clerical duties in addition to my usual routine of work. Walked with Juliet this evening, got her pr Boots on 7th Street, and then we went through the upper part of the City. I did not go to the Ave and of course did not get the NY papers. Read "Williams on Heat" till 11, and am off to bed.

April 4, 1861

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF THE CIVIL WAR

- Legislature of Kentucky ratified the amendment to the Federal Constitution passed by Congress.
- Virginia State Convention refused, by a vote 89 to 45, to submit a secession ordinance to the people.

NEW YORK HERALD

The News.

The accounts from Washington this morning are of an important character. The Cabinet were in session yesterday, and Gen. Scott participated in their deliberations. The War and Navy Departments were

unusually active, and Secretary Cameron and the President held frequent private consultations. It seems clear that the administration have resolved upon some extraordinary step, but in what direction, and for what end, are as yet involved in mystery.

The Corps of sappers and miners have been ordered from Washington to New York, and it is said their ultimate destination is Fort Pickens. It is stated, however, that Fort Pickens is not in want of men.

It will be seen by our Washington despatches that a blockade of the Mississippi is threatened. The President, however, cannot order a blockade, or attempt to collect the revenue on shipboard, without the authority of Congress. Nevertheless, the steam frigate *Minnesota*, the steam sloop *Powhatan* and the brig *Perry* have been ordered to the Belize, while sealed orders have been sent to the *Cumberland*, *Pocahontas* and *Dolphin*. The *Minnesota* is a steam frigate of 3,200 tons, carrying 40 guns. She was built in 1855, and has been lying in ordinary in Boston. The *Perry* is a brig, carrying 6 guns and 280 tons burthen; she is fitting out at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The *Powhatan* is a first class steam sloop, of 2,415 tons; she carries 11 guns, and is at present attached to the Home squadron. She is also preparing for sea at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The sloop-of-war *Cumberland* is the flagship of the Home squadron, and has been doing duty at Vera Cruz. She is 1,726 tons burthen, and carries 24 guns. The *Pocahontas* is a second class steam sloop. She was purchased by the government in 1855, and has been attached to the Home squadron. She carries 5 guns, and is 694 burthen. She is at Norfolk. The brig *Dolphin* is also at Norfolk, where she is lying in ordinary. Like the *Perry*, she is of light draught, being but 224 tons; she carries 4 guns.

Important From Washington – The Warlike Movements of the Government.

WASHINGTON, April 3, 1861.

At last the ball has opened. The corps of Sappers and Miners left here this morning, and today three of the batteries now in this city received orders to leave forthwith, all being required to report at Fort Hamilton, New York. That these troops are destined for Fort Pickens there can be no doubt. In less than a week the country will learn whether we have a government or not. The Home squadron is to be increased and ordered South, and Pensacola and other Southern ports will be blockaded. Fort Pickens is not in need of additional men, but will soon be in want of supplies, which will be furnished forthwith.

It is believed that General Sumner has been ordered to New York, and perhaps South, to direct

the movement of the troops, as he left here very suddenly.

General Scott's private secretary also left yesterday on short notice for New York.

Several interviews have been had today between the President and Secretary of War, and the latter with General Scott.

Orders have been issued today in the Navy Department to the several bureaus to an extent that almost precluded everything else. Every available naval ship will be called home. Those on the Coast of Africa, it is said, cannot be recalled without violating the treaty with England requiring the United States to keep at least eighty guns there.

The Cabinet were in session today for several hours, and Gen. Scott was present. Among the important questions discussed was the recent affair in St. Domingo. The foreign Ministers here express the opinion that the Spanish government will not countenance the course of the Governor General of Cuba in sending troops from Havana to St. Domingo to sustain the Spanish flag. The Spanish Minister asserts that his despatches from Madrid have contained no reference to the subject.

Report says that the British and French Ministers have indicated to the Secretary of State, that if the United States should interfere in the matter, that their governments will keep hands off.

It is argued in high official circles here that the best policy for the administration is to inaugurate a war with Spain or Mexico, or both, as the best means for averting internal strife.

A difficulty is said to exist in regard to the appropriation for the construction of the seven new steam sloops. It is that the money was appropriated for the fiscal year ending 1st of July next, and that it cannot be used until on and after that time. This is one of the reasons why an extra session of Congress cannot be prevented. The administration is crippled in a similar manner by other appropriations.

When it is officially demonstrated that any one of the thirty-four States of the United States has been invaded by Mexico, the Government will forthwith take immediate steps to repel the invaders.

The President today seemed to be laboring under a depression of spirits. He justly complains that Congress adjourned leaving him almost powerless to act. His only objection to calling them together now is the fear that they will come here and proceed to discuss some compromise measure, or undertake to investigate some unknown mystery, or quarrel over the tariff, instead of transacting the business actually necessary to carry on the government.

Instructions were today given to all the heads of Bureaus in several of the departments not to hold any further official communication with any persons residing in the seceded States.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL

(Memphis, TN)

The Mississippi Troops in Mobile.

A friend connected with one of the Mississippi regiments of volunteers, writes to us from Mobile under date of the 31st ult., as follows:

“Two regiments of Mississippi troops are now assembled in Mobile under the command of Maj. Gen. Clark, and quartered, some in cotton sheds, others in cotton tents. Our destination is Pensacola, to which place we will proceed by the land route, starting on Wednesday next. Inasmuch as there are five United States vessels of war lying off Fort Pickens, it is deemed imprudent to attempt to reach Pensacola by water.

The election of field officers for the two regiments is postponed until our arrival at Pensacola. The candidates are numerous, and the contest perhaps will be very exciting.

It fills one with singular and pleasant reflections upon the effects of patriotism, to walk around our camps and see the old and young men, wealthy planters, lawyers, doctors, men of all professions, in the red or blue flannel shirts of privates, gathered around the camp fires, and cooking their own meals with an alacrity and earnestness equal only to the use of their muskets. Dangerous fellows these, for abolition hordes to meet!

Brigadier-Generals Motte and Barksdale, army of Mississippi, are in the city. Brigadier-General Griffiths, with his aid, Capt. Brown, passed through this city Monday, bound for Montgomery.”

F. E. W.

CHARLESTON MERCURY

War!

An invasion, a campaign, or war, by land or sea, of the North on the South, is, in our opinion, gammon. Coercion is manifestly so nonsensical and absurd, that if it were practicable, it would not be attempted. And it is utterly impracticable for Mr. LINCOLN and his Rump Government to make effective war upon us. The North, to be sure, is besotted, and LINCOLN has threatened. He may hold Forts Sumter and Pickens—until obliged to yield them; he may, and

probably will, keep Key West and Tortugas—because we have no naval resources—until a treaty of amity is made, or until the Confederate States have naval appliances for ousting him; but as to anything like real war, or anything beyond a few collisions concerning the forts, proving our temper and capacity in this revolution of government, we are altogether and entirely sceptical. LINCOLN’s secrecy and activity, which trouble the correspondents, go to this extent—no more: he is nonplussed and fidgetty. He desires to hold the remaining forts, if he can; and will give them up, when he must. In the meantime, and until some decided and positive course is adopted by the Confederate States’ authorities, he is audacious and vicious enough to intrigue, trifle and experiment about reinforcing and provisioning the strongholds in his possession. Fighting immediately and obviously destroys the Union party in the Border Slaveholding States, and brings them into the Southern Confederacy; it destroys, likewise, all hopes of re-establishing the broken Union which the Black Republicans all are loth to give up, and expect yet to mend; and it will raise a powerful anti-coercion party in every Northern State, who will clog and cripple the Government; it will immediately bring the Government into hostile collision with the fleets of England and France; and it will make their commerce a prey to privateers; whatever the event, it must prostrate the commercial and manufacturing interests of the North; and, lastly, it will manifestly fail either to conquer and hold the fifteen Slaveholding States as provinces, or to persuade them back into the Union as friends and equal confederates. Every dictate of reason and common sense, therefore, leads to the same conclusion. Men and peoples are controlled by circumstances and events; and the circumstances and events, in this instance, are all to the effect that the LINCOLN Government will not and cannot make war upon the Confederate States. That they will trifle and trick at the risk of bloodshed at the forts, is not out of character. But for invasion, or a campaign, or a war on sea, we confidently predict there will be none.

Our Montgomery Correspondence.

MONTGOMERY, April 1, 1861.

As you have been apprised by telegraph, the War Department is vigorously concentrating men and munitions of war at the most important points, for the purpose of being prepared for a systematic defence of the Indian frontier. Several competent officers and influential agents have been already appointed at different places upon the border, who are working diligently to make preparations for the troops which will be sent out in a short time to guard the frontier. I am informed that advices have been received today in the

State Department that Fort Pickens will not be reinforced, and that it will be given up to the Confederate States within a short time. This was considered positive, and as I make the statement upon the highest authority, it may be believed as true. Without trusting too fully upon the execution of this promise, the work of preparing the siege will go on at Pensacola, and the troops will concentrate at that point. If not given up within one month, or some definite arrangements made between the two governments, Col. BRAGG will commence an attack, which cannot fail to be a successful one.

More troops from this State and from Georgia are on their way to Warrington and the forts. The Cherokee Grays, Capt. CLARE'S Company, consisting of ninety-two men, passed through here today. Another Company of about fifty men left on Friday last. Four hundred of the Alabama troops are at Mount Vernon Arsenal, where a rendezvous has been established.

There is considerable anxiety in this city in regard to South Carolina and the action of her Convention. It is well known here that there are two or three very objectionable clauses in the Constitution, which, considering the general ability of the instrument, were passed lightly by when the States adopted it as the permanent Constitution—the le supremis under which they were to live. In two instances, at least, it has clauses which will seriously cripple the Government in the future, and these, it is feared, may prove sticking points in the South Carolina Convention. Considering the solemn promise the members made the people in regard to reuniting the fortunes of their State with the North, or with any Government which continued a free State, it is not to be wondered at that they hesitate before adopting a Constitution which leaves the door open for any State to enter, simply requiring a two-thirds vote. More especially should the matter be considered when it is known that some of the Cabinet and many of the members of Congress are in favor of reorganizing the scattered States which once composed the United States, under the present Constitution. The long delay has caused serious alarm at the Capital, and news is anxiously sought for. It was supposed there would be some opposition, but no one ever dreamed it would assume so formidable an appearance. The opposition to the Confederate Constitution in the Alabama Convention was laughed at as merely the whim of a few pragmatical gentlemen who wished to make speeches upon it; but in South Carolina it is looked upon with alarm, which increases as the days go by, without hearing what has been done. No papers have come through since last Friday, and no important telegrams have been received.

The advertisements for the Postoffice, which were sent to THE MERCURY to be published in South Carolina, have brought a great many visitors to the Department today. The object was to examine samples of paper, blanks, and other matter mentioned in the advertisements. Several designs for stamps and stamped envelopes have been presented, but as yet none have been adopted. I have just seen a design for the seal of the Treasury Department, which was cut from a drawing by Dr. CAPERS, Chief Clerk of the Treasury. It consists of three circles with raised edges. In the outer circle is a vine, in the middle circle the words 'Confederate States of America,' and in the inner circle 'Provisional Government,' with seven stars. In the centre is a Palmetto, with the words 'Treasury Department' above it. Altogether it is a very good design, and makes a plain but beautiful seal.

It has been ascertained that the present force of the government is far too small, and it will be increased in all the departments. It will hardly be worth while for any more applicants to present their claims as there are now about one hundred applicants for every office within the gift of the government. In the army department, in particular, the applications are plentiful, and daily coming in. Today an extra clerk was engaged to assist in filing them away. The appointments in the army are now all confirmed, or at least provision is made for any vacancy that may occur. The great number of officers who have resigned from the United States service will be the first provided for, and they necessarily take the first positions. In considering these appointments, the Confederate army must not be confounded with the provisional army, which is officered and equipped by the States from which they are taken by a requisition from the President. Of the five thousand men who will soon be at Pensacola, only the field officers belong to the Confederate army, the rest to the Provisional army, holding a commission from the Governor of the State from which they were drawn. Thus, it will be seen, that in the present army there are very few offices to fill at the War Department. Recruiting for the regular army is a slow and tedious business, and it will be some years before a permanent army can be taken into the field. In the meantime the Provisional is raised to meet the exigencies of the times.

As I have already told you, the President has made a requisition upon the States for five thousand men, but those now on their way to Pensacola are part of that force. None was drawn from South Carolina, as she has more than her share on duty at the forts, and from the first has done her duty in the field. When Fort Sumter is given up, then a few will be required to

assist in guarding the frontier, but for the present none will be taken from the State.

Our Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, April 1, 1861.

Northern politicians, not bound hand and foot to the Abolition Juggernaut, begin to decry the indecisive policy of the LINCOLN Administration. It takes strong ground neither on one side nor the other. Cabinet councils are held, and the duration of their sittings is proclaimed with a loud flourish of trumpets; but when you come to the hard, practical question—what has been done, what is to be done, to meet the demands of the country?—you hear only the hollow, unsatisfactory sound which has been heard daily since the 4th March last. Therefore, all men not interested directly or indirectly in official plunder, experience difficulty in restraining their indignation. It is too bad, they say, that the vital interests of the people are to be made subordinate to the vile, sinister intrigues of a faction.

The only explanation yet vouchsafed upon the subject serves to deepen the shade of infamy in which it is enshrouded. What is it? That to accomplish party purposes in Connecticut and Rhode Island, the solution of the Sumter and Pickens difficulty shall be deferred until the elections have taken place. The fact that the alternative, peace or war, appears to hang by a thread over the country, matters not to these miserable leaders of a miserable party. Intent upon calculating only their own chances, they leave the great issue to drift before the wind and tide of a tempestuous sea. They have the wish, but the folly and failure of the attempt are too manifest to warrant it.

Thus, though each day furnishes a full proportion of rumors, you speedily discover that all proceed from the same tainted, unreliable source. The coinage of lies has not even the merit of novelty to recommend. And those whose business it is to visit the departments in search of intelligence, and to make a salaam before the great men of the government, shake their heads sorrowfully when the task of sifting the true from the new is ended.

The common belief that this do nothing system results from Executive incapacity, is, however, repudiated by some whose reputation for sagacity and fullness of information entitle them to speak with a degree of authority. By these it is held that under cover of indecision really lurks treachery; that whilst apparently countenancing delay, the President and his advisers are, in truth, bent upon misleading the Southern people, with a view to the accomplishment of ulterior military and naval purposes. Upon this supposition, more readily than any other, may the shilly shally

course pursued toward the Southern Commissioners be explained. According to those distinguished gentlemen, all the credit that is claimed for them on the score of inactivity, its immediate benefits are not obvious. And there are reasons for thinking that it is the very policy which the LINCOLN Cabinet may be supposed to favor, as most in harmony with their convenience. The worst thing that could befall the rulers of the Northern Union would be, just now, to be compelled to determine their conduct in relation to the Southern Confederacy, and to abide the consequences. If inactivity mean complete passiveness, it is the very condition for the prolongation of which Messrs. LINCOLN and SEWARD devoutly pray. It postpones the finality of Southern Independence.

The landing of troops at Tortugas and Key West albeit inconsiderable judged in regard to absolute strength, is proof how like the Administration heeds the spirit of the understanding on which the Southern Commissioners desire to rely. In the quietest way, but with as much effect as it can command, the government is preparing for the last appeal; and if it fail to accomplish the design at Pensacola, the circumstance must be attributed, not to the good faith of the Black Republicans, but to the vigilance, the energy and the wisdom of Southern leaders. But Tortugas and Key West are the strongholds on which LINCOLN and SEWARD will fall back.

The shout of exultation with which the dominant party here received the reported exploits of Ex-Governor HOUSTON, and the haste with which the retention of Federal troops in Texas to sustain his treason, was recommended by the Northern press and individual members of the government, cannot be omitted from any account of Executive treachery. Knots of Black Republicans yesterday chanted the praises of HOUSTON and his letter; the Intelligencer this morning spreads it before the community, and a very decided disposition is manifested to succor the Texas rebel to the extent of existing opportunities. In this manner, it is contended, Mr. LINCOLN may most easily assail the Confederate States. Without troops or money, with Northern commerce and industry prostrated, and the Northern people divided, Mr. LINCOLN'S aim is, rather to foment mischief within the Confederacy than to assail it with open war. The do nothing policy plays into their hands.

The Union saving press and politicians are all proceeding on the same idea. They are trying to persuade themselves that secession is distasteful in the seceded States; and on this hypothesis they would construct a policy looking to the nurture of a Union party amongst the people of the Confederacy. With this view, HOUSTON and HAMILTON are to be

assisted in Texas, COBB is encouraged in Northern Alabama, and efforts are promised to produce trouble in Louisiana. The folly of these plans does not lessen their criminality. They are not less hostile because certain to end in failure. And they form a key to the tactics of the Government, and the integrity which guides it in the execution of its pacific understanding, through third persons, with the Southern Commissioners.

Private letters from Kentucky report the growth of a strong Southern sentiment in that State. Of that fact, however, Mr. BRECKINRIDGE'S demonstration in the Senate might be taken as prima facie evidence. But they look, of course, to reorganization.

From Virginia, too, the intelligence is gratifying. Meeting after meeting pronounces in favor of immediate secession. But the Convention will do nothing. Its knavish majority, for the most part elected on false pretences, repudiate instructions, and will do their utmost to hand over the State to Black Republican control. The true reliance is upon the honest instincts of the people, and these are manifesting themselves unmistakably in all quarters.

Desertions are constantly going on from the ranks of the federal soldiery stationed in this city. The prevalence of disaffection has been no secret for some time past; and now, privates are following the example of their ablest officers by transferring their allegiance to the flag of the Southern Confederacy.

The departmental guillotine is hardly yet in full play. The clerks already decapitated, however, form a cloud of witnesses, whose testimony is conclusive against the prevailing mania for subordinate government employment—it is at once the most damaging and the most unprofitable pursuit extant.

Another Vessel Fired Into.

Another suspicious vessel was fired into yesterday. We furnish the following statements, from reliable parties, for the information of our readers:

FIRST STATEMENT.

Yesterday morning, General BEAUREGARD, with his Aids, Captains FERGUSON and CHISOLM, and Governor PICKENS, with his Aid Colonel LUCAS, visited Sullivan's Island and the batteries there. About half past 2 o'clock, whilst they were standing in the porch of the Moultrie House, a schooner was discovered coming in, with the United States flag flying. They saw the battery fire at the vessel, upon which they think she turned back. The battery, however, continued firing. Major ANDERSON sent a boat with a white flag to the vessel, but what the message was had not at this writing transpired at Headquarters.

SECOND STATEMENT.

About three o'clock yesterday afternoon an unknown schooner was seen entering the harbor, with no colors flying. When she came within range of the 'Star of the West' battery, it was deemed expedient to fire across her bows in order to force her to show her colors. Two shots were accordingly fired, when she ran up the flag of the United States, but continued to stand in, in defiance of the admonition which she had received. Three more shots were fired, making five in all, when the vessel altered her course and anchored near the bar. It was pretty generally believed she was struck, but some doubts were entertained. Before I left the Island I learned that Major ANDERSON had sent his messenger over there with a message to the effect, that if the vessel had been struck, or if any damage had been done to her, he would feel himself compelled to open his batteries upon us. After that his boats went out to this vessel, and up to the time I left, they were both laying aside of her, trying to find out whether or not any damage had really been done. The Revenue Cutter sent out a boat also, but it reported the boat too high on the breakers to get at it, and came back, having brought no news. The schooner is very heavily laden, but it is not thought that she brings reinforcements. I have just learned since I have been here that a steamer has been seen outside the bar, but I am not certain of this, because I know nothing about it myself.

THIRD STATEMENT.

Yesterday afternoon, about three o'clock, while the wind was blowing heavy from the northeast, a schooner crossed the bar and was beating up the channel, abreast of the beach of Morris Island, when she, having attracted the attention of some of the sentinels, one of the batteries fired several blank cartridges at her, for the purpose of bringing her to, but kept on his course, when a shotted gun was discharged, the ball from which, it is supposed, struck her in the bulwark, when she put about and proceeded down near the bar and anchored. During the firing, it is said that the schooner displayed the "United States ensign," but as her character, and not her nationality, was in question, she should immediately have come to an anchor and held intercourse with the commander on Morris Island, instead of acting in a manner that produced the impression that she intended to force a passage soon after the firing took place, a boat from Fort Sumter visited Morris Island, sent by Major ANDERSON to make inquiry into the cause of the vessel having been shot at, and also to request permission for his boat to proceed to the schooner; and it is reported that the boat did go to the suspicious vessel, but of this we have no certain information. It is also

said that one of the officers in the boat from Fort Sumter stated, that Major ANDERSON'S batteries would probably pay their respects to those on Cumming's Point before morning. About six o'clock last evening the steamer Gen. Clinch, with Lieut. T.B. HUGER, was sent from the city to look after the schooner, and investigate her character, but, after proceeding some distance down the channel, they were unable to discover anything of her, and suppose that she had gone to sea. As the wind was blowing very strong from the northeast, she will, no doubt, take a southerly course.

OTHER FACTS.

The suspicious part of the whole proceeding is, that this schooner, instead of coming to and establishing her character, immediately, on finding that she could not successfully run the gauntlet of the harbor batteries, attempted to escape. The latest, and apparently the most reliable rumor last night was, that the schooner is a coasting vessel, laden with merchandize. In connection with the suspicion that she carried supplies for ANDERSON, it may not be out of place to state that the usual supplies went over to Fort Sumter yesterday.

We are informed that the agent of one of the lines of steamers to the North sent an agent to Major ANDERSON, the other day, stating that he could furnish him with excellent accommodations for himself and his soldiers on their return trip. Major ANDERSON is said to have replied, that he would like to make the arrangements, but as yet he had received no orders for the evacuation of Fort Sumter.

DIARY OF A YANKEE IN THE PATENT OFFICE

THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1861.

This has been a cool pleasant day, just comfortable with a fire all day. My health and spirits are good. I feel better than usual at this time of year. I take a little cherry whiskey every morning, about half a wine glass full. Took a walk after dinner with Mr Peale of the Patent office. Was an hour at the National. Called at "Browns" upon Mr Henry Howson of Phila., dropped into Willards, got the NY papers and came home and read them. No particular News. 1/2 past 11 o'clock.

April 5, 1861

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF THE CIVIL WAR

- South Carolina State Convention ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States (146 v. 16, 10 absent).

NEW YORK HERALD

The News.

Our Washington despatches reiterate that the administration has a policy, and that an unmistakable revelation of it is soon to be made. The public will be glad to learn what the government intends to do. The Southern Commissioners at Washington, doubtful of the sincerity of the assurances given them by the administration, that the present military status would remain undisturbed, have made direct application in the proper quarter for explanations regarding the naval armament now fitting out. It is conjectured that they will obtain no satisfactory replies to their inquiries. Our latest accounts from the capital, however, assert positively that the administration, yielding to the pressure of the war section of the republican party, has determined to blockade the Mississippi river, and if possible collect the revenue at that point from on board ship. The vessels-of-war now preparing for sea are intended to co-operate in this design.

We learn from Charleston that Lieutenant Talbot left that city yesterday, bearing despatches from Fort Sumter to the War Department. The people of Charleston were in great excitement, in consequence of the receipt of the news of the warlike preparations on foot at the North. Rumors were in circulation that the fort would be attacked within forty-eight hours, and it was understood that orders had been received from Montgomery to cut off Major Anderson's supplies from the city, and allow no further communication to be held with the garrison.

Lieut. Gilman, who arrived at Washington on Wednesday night, direct from Pensacola, states that no supplies have been landed by the Brooklyn at Fort Pickens. There are now five thousand of the Confederate States troops about the fort, all anxious for fight, and Lieut. Gilman is of opinion that it will be impossible to avoid a collision at an early day.

The News from Washington - Activity in the Navy and War Departments.

By the telegraphic despatches from Washington, which we publish today and published yesterday,

and the day before, and by intelligence from all points of the compass, including the Navy Yard at Brooklyn, it appears that the policy of inactivity, of which we have so much experience of late, has given place to unusual bustle and excitement at the White House, in the War and Navy Departments, and at various naval and military posts throughout the country. General Scott is closeted for hours with the Cabinet. Movements of troops and war ships are ordered. Artillery companies and corps of sappers and miners leave Washington for New York, and General Sumner suddenly leaves for the same city, and for the South, to command the troops which are being concentrated there. General Scott's private secretary also leaves upon a secret expedition. In the Navy Department numerous orders are issued, and every available ship is to be called home. The *Minnesota* has been ordered from Boston to the mouths of the Mississippi; the *Powhatan*, the *Release* and the *Perry* are directed to proceed South, and sealed orders have been despatched to the *Cumberland*, *Pocahontas* and *Dolphin* at Hampton Roads.

It is thus evident that there is something in the wind, but what it is nobody knows. One correspondent telegraphs that it has reference to the Spanish movements in St. Domingo, while the Spanish agents and all the foreign Ministers in Washington say there is nothing whatever in those movements; and the probability is that the story is got up to divert attention and cover very different designs of the government. A second correspondent says the troops are destined for the mouths of the Mississippi; a third that their destination is to collect the revenue at the entrance to every Southern port on the decks of ships-of-war, contrary to the laws of Congress; a fourth insists that Pensacola Bay is the place of rendezvous, and that the reinforcement of Fort Pickens, which the federal troops cannot hold, even if it should be reinforced, is the real object of the orders and preparations now going forward. It is also suggested that a grand coup d' is to be made on Charleston, with a view to the reinforcement of Fort Sumter and the recovery of Fort Moultrie.

Which of all these points, or whether any of them, has been selected as the theatre of war, and for the display of the sudden and unexpected energy of the government, is mere matter of conjecture. What the Southern army is doing and what are the objects of its movements everybody knows. There is no mystery at Montgomery. The possession of Forts Sumter and Pickens is the avowed intention of President Davis and his Cabinet. But when the nation turns to Washington to look for information as to the design of the military and naval preparations of the Northern gov-

ernment, it is met either with mysterious silence, or conflicting stories, or ambiguous utterances, like the responses of the Delphic oracles.

Now, the effect of all this mystery, so foreign to the genius of a republican government, is most disastrous to the whole country. As to the North, with its idle capitalists, surplus breadstuffs and its enterprising spirit chafing for employment, the policy of the administration is most ruinous to it. All the operations of trade and commerce and manufactures are paralyzed and fettered by uncertainty, which is more fatal to business interests than the worst reality. Merchants cannot make their calculations, and dare not invest till they have some idea of what is before them. If it be war, they will know what to do. If it be peace, they will promptly act accordingly. But suspense is death to all enterprise. So destructive to the public welfare is the conduct of the administration that the people of the North will not stand it much longer.

In the South the know-nothing, do-nothing policy of Mr. Lincoln's administration is equally obnoxious. It compels the confederacy to keep up a standing army at a terrible expense. At the lowest calculation the cost of maintaining ten thousand men for the year is five millions of dollars. The Confederate States will no longer submit to this expense without coming to blows; and the irritating, tantalizing course of our government, and their marchings and counter-marchings, will probably soon drive the Cabinet at Montgomery into a solution of the difficulty, by taking the initiative and capturing the two forts in its waters held by the United States troops.

This we have no doubt is what Mr. Lincoln wants, for it would give him the opportunity of throwing upon the Southern confederacy the responsibility of commencing hostilities. But the country and posterity will hold him just as responsible as if he struck the first blow. The provocation to assault is often more culpable than the assault itself. In the same way he shirks his responsibility in the case of Fort Sumter. At half a dozen Cabinet meetings it has been decided, and that, too, with the concurrence of General Scott, that the evacuation of the fort is a military necessity. Yet Mr. Lincoln will not give the order for its evacuation, lest it should be placed on the record against him; and he prefers to allow Major Anderson to be starved out, or driven out by the batteries by which he is surrounded, in which event the lives of the garrison would probably fall a sacrifice, on the military principle that no commander has a right to hold out in an indefensible position after being summoned to surrender by a superior force. For this useless sacrifice of a brave officer and his command, which may occur at any moment, Mr. Lincoln would be held responsible

by the Nation. He cannot, therefore, escape the consequences of his omission; for by all nations it is held to be the most sacred of duties to relieve a patriotic garrison, either by raising the siege or by ordering the surrender of the stronghold.

The ambiguity of the government seems to pervade even the elections. The results in New England indicate the uncertainty and suspense in which the people are held from day to day. They know not what to do. In their business relations they are equally at sea, without a chart or compass or star to guide them over the dark waves; and thousands, fearing to embark and make shipwrecks, are ruined from inaction. Such is the sad condition to which the country has been reduced since the triumph of the republican party on the 6th of November. How much longer the people are to be kept in a state of suspense remains to be seen. There is great apparent official activity going on in the Cabinet and at the War and Navy Departments in Washington; but what it all amounts to is still a mystery.

CHARLESTON MERCURY

Fort Sumter—The End Approaching.

When it became generally known yesterday morning that the companies now on duty at Sullivan's Island had been ordered to fill up their ranks without delay, and that the reserves belonging to the several corps were to join their comrades already on duty by the four o'clock boat, people began to speculate as to what was going to happen next. The public curiosity grew more general upon the arrival of two of the officers of Major ANDERSON'S command—Lieuts. TALBOT and SNYDER—with a flag of truce. They were received by the Governor and General BEAUREGARD. Lieut. TALBOT having been appointed by the Government at Washington as Assistant Adjutant-General for the District of Oregon, with orders to repair to that station at once, desired permission to leave the city to report himself at Washington. Leave was of course readily granted to him with the understanding that no officer was to be permitted to join the garrison of Fort Sumter to supply his place; and, accompanied to the depot by Colonel MOSES, aid to the Governor, he left Charleston by the two o'clock train of the N.E. Railroad. Meantime, Lieutenant SNYDER had mentioned the facts of the firing into the unknown schooner (as described in our issue of yesterday), and informed the Governor that the vessel in question was a Boston schooner, loaded with ice, and bound for Savannah, and that she had put into this harbor on account of stress of weather. He further said that one of the shots had passed through the

schooner sail. Lieutenant SNYDER then returned to the wharf in company with an aid, and went back to the Fort. During his interview with the Governor, the soldiers who manned the boat had seized the opportunity to lay in some coveted individual supplies of whisky, tobacco, eatables, and a host of other provisions, making in all no less than thirty-five packages. The police, however, had kept a bright eye upon the soldiers, and when the provisioning was complete, they quietly seized all the packages and transferred them to the guard house.

During the whole of yesterday afternoon all kinds of rumors were rife on the streets. A vague impression had somehow got abroad that the long agony of suspense and inaction was to be speedily and abruptly ended; but how, or when, or by whose orders, nobody could tell. We have made diligent inquiry; and, (in the absence of official information, which, in a juncture like this, is seldom made public), we deem the following facts to be reasonably certain:

First. That the supplies of provisions and the mails, hitherto furnished regularly to the garrison of Fort Sumter, are to be cut off today, and that no further communication will be allowed between Major ANDERSON and the Government at Washington.

Second. That the troops at all the State fortifications are now finally disposed, equipped and provided for, so as to be ready for action at a moment's warning.

Third. That no attack of any kind will be made upon Fort Sumter until further orders, unless such an attack should be provoked by Major ANDERSON, or by an attempt on the part of his Government to bring aid to the beleaguered fortress.

Fourth. That these measures are taken at the instance of the Government of the Confederate States, which has lost all confidence in the professions of the LINCOLN Administration.

We have said that this information has no official sanction; but we have not given it without sifting thoroughly all the conflicting reports prevalent last night, and we think it can be relied on as affording a fair outline of the new policy to be pursued henceforth...

The Constitution.

Our readers have already been informed that a vote on the Constitution has been taken in the South Carolina State Convention, and that it has been accepted by a vote of some twenty against one hundred and fifty. The Convention is almost unanimous, we understand, in objecting to two provisions: one, the admission of anti-slave States by even a two-thirds vote of the Houses of Congress; and the other is the

continuance of a partial, instead of a full, representation of persons who are slaves, in the Congressional apportionment. Besides these, there are many in the Convention who object to the insertion of the slave trade prohibition into the Constitution, instead of leaving it to legislative enactment, as in the old instrument. These, we believe, are the only matters to which any serious exception is taken, although doubtless many would like to have had the duties on imports specifically limited to ten or fifteen per cent ad valorem, and many would have preferred a more responsible way of electing the President, than by the present party caucus system. With these exceptions, and as a whole, it is generally regarded as an admirable Constitution, and one which will make us a prosperous and happy people for generations to come, if we have but the wisdom to keep our Confederation one of pro-slave republics exclusively, and not to mix it of States having different domestic institutions and antagonistic views. No more of irrepressible conflict, and hands off with the North, is clearly our policy.

Those who have supposed the ratification of the Constitution by this State a matter of any doubt, have troubled themselves with uncalled for anxiety. There has been no uncertainty from the time the Constitution was first published. Had South Carolina occupied another position than the prime mover in this revolution, and had other circumstances warranted it, she might have made a point on objectionable features of omission and insertion in the Constitution—at least first tried to have them corrected. But prominent as she has been, and in the unsettled condition of affairs, she has not hesitated a moment about accepting a Constitution, which, if not entirely satisfactory, yet embodies many important and radical improvements upon the United States Constitution. It is probable that with the proposal of some of the amendments she desires, for the consideration and action of the Confederate States, however unlikely their adoption may be, South Carolina will ratify the new Constitution by a vote approximating to unanimity.

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS

(San Antonio)

The 2nd Cavalry

The last of the 2nd Cavalry, consisting of two companies, under command of Capt. Johnson, passed through our city this morning, Friday, on their way to the coast. They were accompanied by a fine brass band. The people cheered them lustily thro' the city and accompanied them to the suburbs, where an American flag was presented to Capt. Johnson.

Rain—and—Reign

Today, Friday, we had quite a lively demonstration of two kinds of *rains*—rain from Heaven and the *reign* of Terror. The first in a refreshing shower, which imparted a pleasant spring-like softness to the air and comfortable moisture to the earth.—Reign of terror, in the marching through of the last of the 2nd Cavalry, which made our hearts sad and thoughts ominous of the future, while we cheered them on their way.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL UNION

(Des Arc, ARK.)

Cavalry Company.

This corps, at their last meeting, adopted as their name, The Des Arc Rangers. On last Saturday they paraded through our streets, for the first time, in their uniforms, presenting quite a soldier-like appearance. The uniform adopted by the Rangers is a red flannel shirt, with a deep blue breast and back, blue cuffs and black velvet collar, with three rows of brass buttons in front; black pants, with red stripes up the sides; United States cavalry fatigue cap, with ostrich plume, with colt's Navy repeaters and United States dragoon sabers.

DAILY TIMES

(Leavenworth, KS)

Hart (alias Quantrell) Arrested

The Osawatomie Herald notices the arrest of Hart, alias Quantrell, who has made himself somewhat notorious as a thief and kidnapper. It was he who persuaded three young men to engage in a slave-conspiracy, at Independence, last winter, and betrayed them into the hands of the authorities.

The Herald does not state what is the nature of the charge now preferred against him. He has been lodged in jail, to await his trial.

THE HARRISBURG PENNSYLVANIA TELEGRAPH

Peace or War?

“The delay in the aggression of the secessionists and the pause in the action of the Federal administration, have left all sections of the country in a state of perplexity, in which they cannot exist much longer and preserve their equanimity. With all due respect to

the administration we now think, with thousands of earnest Republicans, that it is time some definite policy was proclaimed, so that the country may prepare itself for any emergency which might grow out of such declaration of design or action. If secession has arrayed itself in impregnable defenses, and it is no longer possible to maintain the federal authority in the seceded States, the States that yet cling to the old confederation should be apprised of the fact and proper means at once taken for the safety and preservation of what remains of the Union. It is no longer just to deny that the Union has been dissolved, because the facts of dissolution are too apparent in the insults which are daily heaped on our nationality by the States that are antagonized. To all intents and purposes, the Union is dissolved. The theory of dissolution was fully established by John C. Calhoun before he died. Its practical realization began six years ago - and now that it has burst upon the country and the world with all its force and fury, it behooves us no to shrink from any of the terrors which it presents, but to meet it boldly, and, if possible, cope with and conquer all the difficulties which it has cast in our way.

For many years, there has been a bitter antipathy growing up between the South and the North. This feeling was produced entirely by jealousy, because under the influence of free labor, one section excelled the other, so immensely in augmented interest and growth, that political, financial and business inferiority stared them in the face as their inevitable doom. The admission of new States with free institutions as the basis of their government, did not assist in allaying this feeling, while the result of the late census has unmistakably fixed the political inferiority and subordination of the slave States, in any union of commonwealths imbued with freedom and free labor. Southern statesmen understand and appreciate this condition of affairs, and have long since beheld their doom in the mighty progress of free labor, and consequent destruction of slavery in North America.

Why is peaceable secession not practicable? Why, if the people of the slave States are determined to organize a government of their own, should the people of the free States object? When rebellion first showed itself in South Carolina, it was within the power of the federal authorities to have reduced the rebels to subjection - but as the federal government was then in the hands of those who sympathized with secession, the movement was permitted to go on until it has become one of formidable proportions and strength. War with the seceded States will not bring them back into the Union - it will not inspire them with fresh allegiance to their old attachments, nor can its results be other than sanguinary and mournful to

one, and, perhaps, fatal to both parties. Why, then, should not the cotton States be allowed to remain where they are, adrift among the nations of the world, until they discover their own folly, and of their own volition seek again an association in a union with their old friends and neighbors? Such a recognition of peaceable secession would not increase the danger and difficulties by which we are already surrounded, nor would it affect any more than they have been affected, the destiny and development of the free States. In the present juncture, a resort to arms seems utterly impracticable. And yet the complication of affairs seems so completely to perplex those who are without official information on the subject, that we most patiently wait until the wisdom of the administration has devised some plan to rescue the country from its impending ruin."

DIARY OF A YANKEE IN THE PATENT OFFICE

FRIDAY 5

Warmer today but a white frost this morning. Gardens are being made now and the Peach trees are blossoming. The grass is quite green in the public grounds and the trees are leafing out, and the City will soon assume a gay and beautiful appearance. Did not go on to the Ave tonight. Have had a man at work cleaning out the cellar (my wood house) and doing some work in the yard. Got a load of manure. The man is coming tomorrow to spade up the little garden & I will plant it. Boys are much exercised over the first litter of chickens. 11 o'clock.

April 6, 1861

NEW YORK HERALD

The Administration Dragging the Country into Civil War.

Civil War, like the sword of Damocles, hangs suspended over this country as by a single hair. As we predicted, the anti-slavery radicals of our new administration have gained the control of it, and rebels and traitors' of the seceded States are to be whipped into submission. The formidable military preparations of Mr. Lincoln, his mustering of ships-of-war, and transports, and troops, for active operations on the sea and on the land, remove all doubts as to the policy which he intends to pursue. To the extent of his resources, his policy will be the maintenance of the authority of

the United States over the seceded States by force of arms.

The precise plan of operations projected is of course undisclosed to the world; but we have reason to believe that it comprehends, first, the reinforcement and continued occupation of Fort Pickens, at all hazards, and in the face of an inevitable collision with a besieging army of the Confederate or seceded States of from five to ten thousand fighting men; and, secondly, the collection of our federal revenues from the customs at or near the ports of the seceded States, by means of a blockade. Several ships-of-war, for example, are to be stationed at the outlet of Charleston harbor, to collect the duties upon imports at that point; another blockading squadron is to guard the several mouths of the Mississippi, and so on. Such appears to be the practical interpretation resolved upon of Mr. Lincoln's inaugural, wherein he promised to hold the forts still under our federal flag in the seceded States, and to execute in said States our revenue laws.

Now we think it can be no longer disputed that Fort Pickens must be peaceably evacuated by the United States, or that between their military forces and those of the seceded States there will be a bloody collision for the occupation of said fortress. We are semi-officially assured that it will not be peaceably evacuated, and therefore a bloody collision at that point seems to be inevitable. In the event of such a collision we know what will immediately follow. Virginia will lead off the border slave States into the Southern confederacy, and an alliance offensive and defensive, among all the slave States, will be the next act in the drama. And what next? The movement, perhaps, of a Southern army of twenty, thirty or fifty thousand men upon Washington, largely collected from the revolutionary secession elements of Virginia and Maryland.

In discussing the fearful chances of a civil war, it is not necessary to go beyond Fort Pickens. But the revenue policy of our administration is also a policy of war. Has our executive government any constitutional authority to blockade any of the ports of the United States, assuming, with Mr. Lincoln, that the seceded States are still in the Union? We are not aware of the existence of any such authority. Has our President any legal right or legal means for the collection on board ship, in the manner proposed, of our federal duties upon imports? None that we are aware of. A blockade, of itself, is an act of war; and the war making power belongs, not to the President, but to Congress. Thus, in usurping powers not to be found of our federal constitution, Mr. Lincoln will cease to have any further claims upon the loyalty of the border slave States, and they will unquestionably transfer their allegiance from Washington to Montgomery.

Our readers will thus perceive that we are standing upon the threshold of house divided against itself in battle array; that we are upon the verge of a civil war, in which all the slave States will be combined against the government at Washington; and that there is at least some manifest danger of that Southern armed invasion of Washington which, it is thought, only General Scott's formidable warlike precautions prevented on the occasion of Mr. Lincoln's inauguration. Civil war! Our people have no actual knowledge of the terrible import of these two dreadful words—civil war! We read of its horrors in France, England, Scotland, Ireland, Spain and Mexico, and we shudder at its desolating and brutal atrocities. But at length we are suddenly arrested in our brilliant career of national prosperity, happiness and power, by this horrid apparition of civil war. There appears to be no hope of escape.

We must then prepare for the worst. The civil wars of the Roses, and of Cromwell, and of La Vendee, will serve to warn us of coming events in our midst—fire and sword, confiscations, forced contributions, terrorism, anarchy and a military despotism. Our merchants, manufacturers, banks, corporations and industrial classes, our men of property and our children of poverty, would do well to prepare at once for these overshadowing and appalling calamities. We may soon expect a change in the specie tide which has been flowing in upon us for some time past, till it has gorged our banks, not only from California, but from Europe. It will flow back to England for safety; for the strongest doors of our banks will not be safe against the casualties of civil war. Nothing is safe where all laws and all rights are torn down by the strong hand of violence.

Then our Northern people will begin to comprehend the meaning of this conflict, concocted forty years ago for the abolition of Southern slavery. Then our Northern anti-slavery agitating politicians will begin to realize their folly, and thinking men will begin to see that it would have been better to have granted every concession demanded by the South than to have risked this fearful ordeal of civil war. We recur to the reckless demagoguism, the imbecilities and corruptions of poor Pierce; to the vacillations, demoralizations and Cabinet treacheries and debaucheries of Mr. Buchanan's administration; to the incompetent, ignorant and desperate 'Honest Abe Lincoln,' and we understand it all. Our unscrupulous, scheming, spoils-and-plunder politicians, through Pierce, Buchanan and Lincoln, have brought the country—its good name, its prosperity and its hopes—to the dust. We can only deplore its humiliation and downfall, and admonish our fellow citizens, high and low, rich and poor, North

and South, to prepare for the cruel extremities of civil war.

The Very Latest - Important News From Washington.

Preparations for War at the North and the South. The Confederate States Ready for Hostilities. Probable Surrender of Forts Sumter and Pickens in Case of Attack. INTENSE EXCITEMENT AT CHARLESTON. The Policy of the Federal Government Towards the South, &c., &c., &c. THE RIVAL CONFEDERACIES PREPARING FOR WAR.

WASHINGTON, April 5, 1861.

MEETING OF THE CABINET.

The first regular Cabinet meeting convened today at noon, and continued in session for three hours. Southern affairs exclusively occupied its attention. Lieutenant Gilman report of the condition of matters at Pensacola and Fort Pickens was the principal subject under consideration.

The failure of the government to obtain any information from Fort Pickens was the subject of great surprise. Fears were entertained that a conflict had ensued, in consequence of the landing of supplies, and that telegraphic communication had been cut off.

Up to a late hour there are no reports from Fort Pickens, and the government is exceedingly anxious to hear from there.

It was noticed this morning that an unusual number of official telegraphic despatches were sent over from the War and Navy Departments to the President.

ALARM OF THE WASHINGTONIANS.

The excitement that prevails here among all classes in consequence of the war prospect is indescribable. The radical republicans are in high glee at the display of administration vigor, and walk about with an air of defiance. The Washingtonians all look exceedingly sober.

POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

The country is on the brink of civil war. Lamentable though this consummation may be, its imminence can no longer be denied. The knot that has been tying since last November, and that the highest statesmanship of the nation failed to disentangle, will be cut by the sword.

A Western Congressman, who has satisfied himself as to the purposes of the administration by an interview with the President within the last twenty-four hours, remarked today that 'Blood will be spilled in less than ten days.' The unmistakable symptoms of an impending strife render it but too probable that his evil prophesy will be verified. But although the inauguration of a fratricidal conflict is now evidently inevita-

ble, it would be injustice to charge the doleful calamity to the federal administration. It does not mean to engage in any aggressive demonstrations. Its men of war are not put in fighting trim, and its troops are not collected in large bodies for a war subjugation. It simply means to discharge its constitutional duties. It intends to strengthen, protect and defend, in case of attack, all the Southern forts still in its possession, excepting Fort Sumter, which it is ready to abandon in order to avoid useless bloodshed. It will use all the resources at its command to collect the revenue. If the revolutionary powers of the South shall interfere with this discharge of duties which the laws of the land impose upon its federal ministers, the interference will be repelled, and then the conflict will come. But the administration will not strike the first blow. The shot that will open the bloody drama of civil strife will have to be fired on the side of the revolutionists, and not on that of the lawful protectors of the federal authority.

The doings of the administration since the beginning of this week were studiously sought to be kept in the dark, but not only its actual purport of the naval and army movements has been definitely ascertained, but something has also leaked out in regard to the Cabinet proceedings. It is known that Mr. Seward advocates an adherence to the former passive attitude, but that he found his colleagues unanimously advocating a vigorous response to the appeal of the commander of the naval forces in the bay of Pensacola for additional supplies of men and provisions, which demand, together with the representations of the necessity of some action in regard to the collection of the revenue, formed the immediate occasion for the consent for the present armament. Postmaster General Blair was foremost in urging the adoption of energetic measures.

THE WAR PRESSURE ON THE PRESIDENT.

Since an attack upon Forts Sumter and Pickens has become probable, the President has received a number of telegraphic exhortations from leading politicians in all parts of the country, urging him not to surrender anything, and offering to volunteer in undertaking reinforcements. An enterprising Yankee offered to supply Major Anderson with men and provisions for five thousand dollars on ten days' notice. A prominent Bell man of Cincinnati telegraphed to a Western Congressman to tell the President not to budge an inch—that to yield anything was to yield everything, and that a million of Northern men would spring to arms should the Southern forts be attacked. The despatch was handed to the President this morn-

ing by a member of the Cabinet. These appeals are said to exercise a considerable stiffening influence.

The President is now said to be fully emancipated from the inert influences of the Secretary of State, and to lend his ear mostly to Blair and Chase. Frank P. Blair talked some backbone into Old Abe one day this week, after his outspoken, unsparing fashion. He told him plainly that peaceable secession, or separation, was an impossibility, and that the success of the republican administration depended on the fulfillment of the assurances held out in the inaugural. He is said to have done anything but minced words in his allusions to the views of the Premier upon the secession question.

REPORTS FROM MONTGOMERY.

Despatches received here today from Montgomery and Charleston indicate that the Confederate government is ready for any emergency, and fully and amply prepared at all points to defend themselves, whenever and wherever assailed. General Beauregard says he has no fear of their ability to repel all invasion.

THE PREPARATION FOR WAR.

The government is exerting all its power and energy in all its departments to carry out the policy decided upon towards the seceded States. That they are of the most determined and extraordinary character is clearly evident from the movements that are now in progress; but the impression is that they have waited too long. The Confederate government is in better condition today, for defence and active operations on land, than is the Washington government.

The fact that the administration intend to reinforce Fort Pickens has reached Pensacola ere this, and when the attempt is made it will be resisted to the death.

Several members of the Cabinet have expressed apprehensions that Fort Pickens would be immediately attacked, and that the squadron now collecting would appear in Pensacola bay too late to be of real service. It is expected to be upon the scene of action in about ten days.

Governor Curtin of Pennsylvania, besides being closeted with the President an hour, has had an interview today with Secretary Cameron and General Scott, and at eleven o'clock tonight had a private interview with one of General Scott confidential officers. What is up? There is no doubt that Pennsylvania will be put upon a war footing immediately.

Massachusetts has six thousand six hundred and seventy men, all equipped and ready to march at twelve hours notice. Among them are two flying artillery batteries, almost as expert in drill as the best regulars, and several dragoon and cavalry corps, not sur-

passed in efficiency by any in the volunteer militia in the United States. The infantry corps are well drilled.

New York State is pledged to furnish ten thousand men at forty-eight hours' notice, and other States in proportion. Illinois and other Western States are begging to be called into the field. We have lively times before us.

STEAMER PAWNEE ORDERED TO SEA.

Extraordinary efforts have been making all day at the Navy Yard here to put the steamer Pawnee in condition to leave here tomorrow morning, under sealed orders.

AN ENVOY FROM FORT SUMTER.

Lieutenant Talbot, with despatches from Fort Sumter, is expected to arrive here in the morning. The opinion is that he comes to inform the government that his supplies are cut off, that he must evacuate the fort from necessity, and to learn at what post he shall report with his command. It is undoubtedly true that the secessionists are anxious to get Major Anderson out of Fort Sumter, for the purpose of despatching a portion of the troops now at Charleston to Pensacola.

REPORTS FROM FORT PICKENS.

Lieut. Gilman, after testifying today before the Court of Inquiry in the case of Commodore Armstrong, who surrendered the Pensacola Navy Yard, had an interview with the Secretary of War and Gen. Scott, and left this afternoon for Pensacola.

It is believed in high administration circles that the Brooklyn has ere this landed supplies at the fort, and some interpret the silence of the telegraph wires as evidence of an attack from the secession forces. This news is hourly expected.

Capt. Slemmer has kept the government here advised of his condition, and frequently told them, within the last month, that he could not hold out much longer without men and supplies. Yet the administration did nothing. It is believed here, from information just received, that should an attempt now be made to reinforce Capt. Slemmer, he will consider it his duty, under existing circumstances, to haul down his flag and surrender at once, being satisfied that it would be useless to attempt to resist the overwhelming forces surrounding him on all sides. He never will consent now, it is said, to sacrifice his little band, but will throw the entire responsibility on the administration. They have been aware of his critical condition for more than a month, and of the extraordinary efforts in progress by the Confederate government to surround the fort with fortifications and batteries of the largest description. It would be a most wanton sacrifice of human life for him now to attempt to resist them. Whenever an attack is made it will certainly be taken.

PROBABLE SURRENDER OF FORT SUMTER.

The same state of things exists in regard to Fort Sumter. The officers in command of these two forts will, it is believed here by military men, surrender whenever an attack is made. By this course they will avoid the shedding of blood at these points at least.

OPINION OF JOHN MINOR BOTTS.

There is a large delegation of Virginians here, headed by John Minor Botts. They have come for the purpose of ascertaining something respecting the movements now in progress by the administration towards the Confederate States. Botts is of opinion, from the best information he can obtain, that the administration does not intend war. He says that, even in the event of hostilities, Virginia will still refuse to join the Southern confederacy.

Mr. Botts also says that the secession feeling is steadily gaining ground, and that unless the demands of the Old Dominion upon the North be complied with, she will follow, sooner or later, in the wake of the cotton States. He called on the President, and advised him to withdraw Major Anderson from Fort Sumter, and not to disturb the present status of the other Southern forts. His counsels probably come too late.

THE PRESIDENT'S LEVEE POSTPONED.

The regular levee this evening was not held, on account of the pressure of public business.

RECRUITING FOR THE SOUTHERN ARMY.

An officer of artillery in the South Carolina forces arrived here yesterday, and is engaged in recruiting soldiers to fight against their country. The men thus enlisted are not sent beyond Richmond, Va., where a strong force now exists, which is daily being strengthened from among the floating adventurers and filibusters of Northern cities.

CALL FOR AN EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.

There will be an extraordinary session of Congress in about sixty days.

War Movements in the South.

Our intelligence from Pensacola dates up to the 26th ult., at which time new levies of troops were arriving, which swelled the available force to sixteen hundred men. The numerous sand batteries commanding Fort Pickens were in an advanced state towards completion. General Bragg had ordered the removal of sixty heavy guns, to be taken from Fort McRae and distributed among the new sand batteries. Five thousand stand of arms and two hundred thou-

sand ball cartridges, for the use of the Confederate troops, arrived at Pensacola on the 26th ult. Commodore Ingraham assumed command of the Warrington Navy Yard on the date of our despatches, superseding Commodore Brent, who remains second in command. Surgeon W. A. W. Spotswood and Paymaster W. J. W. Kelly are also on duty at that port.

The steamer *Fulton*, at the Warrington Yard, is to be repaired as soon as the work can be prudently done; an appropriation for that purpose has already been made.

Captain Odalowski advertises for thirty laborers—we suppose to assist in placing the unmounted guns in position in the sand batteries about to be erected between Forts McRae and Pickens.

President Davis called for fifteen hundred troops from Mississippi, and more than two thousand have responded to the call. One-fourth of the volunteers that offered to serve the confederacy cannot be accepted.

The Governor of Georgia has, it is said, ordered nine military companies in that State to hold themselves in readiness to march to Pensacola.

The Confederate States government are adopting active measures to complete the Gulf Railway from Montgomery to Pensacola, to facilitate the transportation of troops to the Gulf. It will be completed in a few days.

The garrison of Fort Morgan, at Mobile Point, now under the command of Col. Wm. J. Hardee, we understand, is to be raised to a thousand men. At present we suppose there are at least seven or eight hundred already there, and we learn that they are rapidly being instructed in all the garrison duties.

Three heavy columbiads reached Atlanta, Ga., from Richmond, on the 27th ult. The lightest of the three weighed 9,475 pounds and the heaviest 16,000 pounds. A large quantity of shells and balls accompanied them. The guns will be forwarded to the forts near Savannah.

Late Mobile papers state that troops and munitions of war are constantly moving forward by every route to Pensacola. Several companies from North Alabama are expected down the present week.

The First Company of New Orleans Zouaves, Captain A. Coppens, left for Pensacola on the 28th ult., via the Pontchartrain Railroad and Mobile, one hundred strong. A late New Orleans paper, in speaking of the battalion to which this company is attached, says:

This corps of the army will be quite a feature of the service. It will be recruited in Louisiana, and many Louisianians of the best families have enlisted. The battalion is to number five hundred men, and is

rapidly filling up under Major Coppens, who is charged with its organization. On Monday night the organization had so far progressed that two companies, of one hundred men each, turned out for a trot round town. The battalion will include quite a number of the veterans of the Crimean War, familiar with the drill and practice of Napoleon's Zouaves, and by their teaching and example the recruits will soon be made proficient. They will have the uniform and equipments of the French Zouaves, and the orders are given in French. The uniforms and equipments have been contracted for, and it is expected that the battalion will receive orders to leave New Orleans very soon—probably for Pensacola. This battalion will be a considerable curiosity in the military way, and will doubtless prove very efficient. A majority of its materiel is native Louisiana Creole stock, and there are not better men.

The *Memphis Avalanche* publishes a telegraphic despatch, received by Mr. Coleman of that city, on the 26th, from Hernando, Mississippi, stating that six hundred troops would leave there the next day for Memphis on their way to Pensacola. The *Avalanche* also states that thirty young men of that city were to have left on the 26th with the Irresponsibles of Hernando, having enlisted in the company.

The *New Orleans Picayune* of the 24th ult. says: The government of the Confederate States at Montgomery has issued orders for the purchase of the clipper steamship Habana, of this port, now under command of Captain McConnell, in the Havana trade, to be fitted out as a war steamer. The Habana is admirably adapted as a war steamer, being staunchly built and one of the fastest steamers now afloat. We understand that she has been examined by Commodore Rousseau, who expresses himself highly satisfied with her. She will leave this port on the 7th proximo for Havana with our Commissioners to Europe, to meet the British mail steamer.

The *Vicksburg Whig* of the 26th ult. says: We learn that Governor Pettus has engaged transportation on the Southern Railroad for three hundred men, which are to leave Jackson for Meridian tomorrow morning en route for Pensacola.

The *Pensacola Gazelle* of the 20th ult. says: Two 32-pounders have been obtained from St. Augustine, and are to be placed in battery near the port of St. Marks, for the protection of that harbor. A call is made on the planters for laborers to assist in erecting sand batteries.

STEAMER FIRED INTO.

The *Savannah Republican* of April 1 says: The steamer Georges Creek, Capt. Willetts, from Bal-

timore, in coming up the river, was brought to on Saturday night last by the battery at Fort Jackson. The Georges Creek, it appears, having, when abreast of the fort, no lights observable, was hailed, and giving no answer, two blank cartridges were fired at her; still failing to answer, two balls were fired at her, one of which passed over her bows, and the other over her stern, which immediately brought her small boat to the fort to explain her position.

Approaching Civil War.—Our Charleston Correspondence.

CHARLESTON, S.C., March 27, 1861.

Can the Confederate States Govern Themselves, &c.

In former communications the question was propounded, 'Can the Southern States maintain their independence?' Examination into the defences of this harbor, among the most important of the confederacy, has established the fact, in the minds of well-informed and unprejudiced men, that, as far as this section of the Confederate States is concerned, it can defend itself, and, if need be, lend aid to other sections. Fort Sumter evacuated, and the material of war which will be of no immediate use here may be conveyed to other points that may be weak, without detriment to the protection of Charleston. The government at Montgomery has undoubtedly taken the precautions necessary to protect other points on the seaboard as it has to protect this, but probably not to the same extent; for here has been the battle ground of the thus far bloodless revolution.

A question now arises of nearly equal importance to the first, namely: 'Can the Confederate States govern themselves?' And in no place can a better solution to the question be given than at a point where a Convention of the representatives of the people of South Carolina meets, and that is, the city of Charleston, at this particular time. Two days have elapsed since the Convention assembled. Many expected a violent and relentless opposition to the new constitution, and perhaps its indignant rejection by the Convention. Some of the provisions of the instrument were of a character repugnant to the views and wishes of many of the people of the State; and hence serious apprehensions were entertained among the well-wishers of the new confederacy that the opposition would be overwhelming. The fears of a few were dissipated on the first day's proceedings. On the second, notwithstanding a lively debate, it became apparent that at heart a large majority—10 to 1 at least—were in favor of adopting the new constitution, without dotting an i or crossing a t, and to that conclusion have the most influential members of the Convention arrived to-

night. It appears then, that South Carolina is content to surrender some of her most cherished sentiments, to moderate her views, to govern her spirited temperament; and if South Carolina is able to govern her temper, no doubt the remainder of the Confederate States can, with the aid of the 'Gamecock State,' successfully govern themselves. The only apprehensions have been about South Carolina, and if she is contented the victory is secure.

Gov. Pickens has been all day engaged in preparing a message, which is to be presented to the Convention tomorrow. It will embrace all information necessary to be transmitted to the body in his capacity as Governor of the State, and include the reports of the different departments, State, War, Treasury, &c., which have been in existence since she adopted the ordinance of secession.

Travellers complain a good deal about the interruption and detention they are subjected to in consequence of the establishment of internal revenue guards. But all these things are consequent upon the construction of a new government, and when matters become settled and a reciprocity treaty is made between the United States and the Confederate States these annoyances will be obviated.

Large orders have been sent abroad for the trans-shipment of goods to Southern ports which have hitherto been sent to New York. The difference in the two tariffs offers great inducements to merchants to ship goods for Charleston, and if bound northward, can pass the borders, without interruption, for Uncle Sam has not thought it necessary even yet to establish inland revenue guards on the boundary lines between the two Territories. The old gentleman must wake up or he will ere long find that he has not only lost some of his best men in his army and navy, but his revenue, coastwise and inland, will be lost to his exchequer forever.

In corroboration of my statement in yesterday's letter that President Davis had made requisitions on the several Confederate States for a certain complement of Troops, it has been publicly stated a requisition on Gov. Perry, of Florida, has been made for 500 men. Information in relation to other matters in this connection is not yet in train for general diffusion.

The constitution adopted by the Convention of Georgia is to be submitted to a vote of the people of the State on the first Tuesday in July next.

CHARLESTON MERCURY

Our Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, April 3, 1861.

Military movements, sudden and secret, are attracting attention, and giving rise to apprehensive speculation. I mentioned yesterday the presence here of an unusual number of engineer officers, and unwonted activity in the War Department. This morning, the sappers and miners, who have been stationed in this city since the commencement of the SCOTT dictatorship, left by railway for New York; another company proceeded in the same train, and it is understood that tomorrow morning other companies of artillery will follow. The generally received opinion is that these troops are being removed to forts in the vicinity of New York, whence they may be quietly shipped to Southern points.

Simultaneously with this change in the disposition of troops, it is noted that several of the officers, summoned hither within the last few days, have left; and there are grounds for believing that they have been sent on secret missions to Southern forts yet retained by the United States Government.

The impression produced upon the minds of the calmest observers and the best informed politicians is that the prospect is considerably more warlike than it has been for some time past. The removal of soldiers and the prolonged labors at the War Office are but a part of the circumstances which have led to this change in the estimate of the future. The treachery of the Administration no longer admits of doubt. The landing of soldiers, en route from Texas, is admitted to have been effected through deception; a trick, in fact, for which the commanding officers avow their responsibility, but of which the authorities at Washington are undeniably the authors. Moreover, it is known that both LINCOLN and SEWARD have become more chary in the use of pacific promises. The Union saving Pilgrims, who wear out shoe leather in tramping from the Convention Hall, at Richmond, to the White House, carry back discouraging accounts. The other day an influential Union man, who visited LINCOLN as the mouthpiece of Virginia Submissionists, was constrained to confess that his success had been scanty. He obtained nothing with which to revive the drooping spirits of the party he represented. Altogether, the conviction is strong that there is no outlet for pent-up feeling, no escape from surrounding difficulties, but through war.

Singularly enough, though not unnaturally, the desire of Gen. SCOTT to avoid war, proceeds *pari passu* with the increasing belligerent propensities of

the Black Republican guard, by whom the President is controlled. The old soldier, with all his vanity, realizes the nature and consequences of conflict with the South. The TRUMBULLS and BLAIRS of the party care only for the pacification of cherished malignity, and the furtherance of Abolition designs through a servile insurrection.

The exciting intelligence from the Rio Grande is considered indicative of other methods of attack contemplated by the LINCOLN Administration, in their crusade against Southern independence. Allowance must be made for exaggeration and error in the telegraphic report received today. It is possible that the whole story has grown out of fresh efforts by CORTINAS and his bandits, who will, of course, be the fit and proper allies of ex-Governor HOUSTON; but even this supposition implies a greater or less degree of participation in the movement by the Federal authorities. Certain it is, that HOUSTON is cooperating with LINCOLN, and that the President, in return, is rendering aid and comfort to the ex-Governor. On the other hand, assuming the despatch to be substantially correct, and that AMPUDIA, at the head of Mexican troops, is marching upon Brownsville, the conclusion is irresistible that the United States Government connives with the Mexicans, for the purpose of harassing the Texans, and swelling the difficulties of the Montgomery Executive.

The appointment of CORWIN as Minister to Mexico has, from the outset, been regarded as the precursor of trouble on the Mexican frontier. The aim of the Administration is two fold: to stimulate and assist Mexico in resisting the natural growth of slave territory, and to profit by a Mexican alliance for the purpose of keeping up a border warfare, and so distracting the plans of the Confederacy in the event of war with the Northern States. CORWIN is the very man for the business. Traditionally opposed to Southern expansion, and impelled by his anti-slavery associations to hate the new Confederacy, he will bring all his cunning into exercise to commit Mexico to a policy of hostility toward the Confederate States; and Mr. LINCOLN is quite ready to help Mexico in return.

Adverting again to the alleged invasion of the Texan frontier, it is impossible to overlook the well understood calculations of the Republican party, with regard to aid derivable from the Indians. When it was clear that Texas would prove true to itself and to the South, the exposed position of its frontier settlements was dwelt upon with fiendish exultation; and in the discussion constantly going on here, reference is uniformly made to the use of Indian savages as assistants of federalism in the work of coercion. The Republicans are ready to re-enact the demoniac horrors which

eternally disgraced the British cause in the Revolutionary War. CHATHAM'S scathing denunciations are forgotten by the ruling party of the Northern States.

Perhaps it is premature to speculate upon the extent to which the LINCOLN government relies upon the aid of Spain in its interference with Mexican affairs. The indifference with which the Spanish occupation of San Domingo has been received in this city is, however, inexplicable, on any other hypothesis than one that attributes to the Executive a willingness to submit to any thing, to foster anything that seems likely to be convenient or profitable in connection with war upon the commerce of the Confederacy. The administration journals content themselves with the intimation that the news is not credited—although it is in perfect keeping with other occurrences, and in harmony with the policy of Spain in relation to the Southern continent. Prominent Black Republicans are less discreet than their newspapers. Individually, they do not conceal their disposition to tolerate any possible movement of European governments tending to the consolidation of any other power than that of the Confederate States in the Gulf and the ocean. The hate of the Black Republicans is equalled only by their duplicity and their cowardice.

The numerous newspaper conversions in Virginia startle the Unionists, who unhesitatingly ascribe the fact to the employment of corrupt agencies by the local Secessionists. The explanation is far-fetched—the truth being that the journals which have recently hoisted the secession standard have but followed the lead of public opinion. The demand for immediate secession grows apace, and the editors find their profit in bowing gracefully to a fate that is irresistible. The change of the Richmond Whig is the most significant of these occurrences. RIDGWAY, the Union editor, was in Washington yesterday, seeking Black Republican subscriptions to a Union saving sheet, projected as the successor of the Whig.

I erred in stating that only a single Washington bid was tendered yesterday for the new loan. There was a second, in the name of SWEENEY, RITTENHOUSE & CO. Secretary CHASE has rejected all bids below 94, at which rate some \$3,000,000 have been awarded. The remaining \$5,000,000 are to be provided through Treasury notes.

S.

Our Montgomery Correspondence.

MONTGOMERY, April 3, 1861.

For the past few days we have been in a great state of uncertainty in this city, on account of the conflicting statements received by telegraph from all parts of the country. The State Department has received

assurance from Washington that the forts will be given up; but, per contra, the indications in the War Department are that a fight will commence in a short time. At any rate, our people will be prepared for war if it come, for preparations are going on with great activity. I stepped into the Commissary's Department this evening, and found there a large quantity of army stores and munitions of war. Among the stores were some two thousand barrels of flour, sacks of corn, barrels of meat, boxes of bread, and everything, in fact, necessary for the comfort of the soldiers who will soon be in the field. There are several army depots in the Confederacy, at each of which large quantities of stores are already deposited, and are being deposited daily.

There were rumors in this city yesterday, brought by a gentleman who came as bearer of despatches from Pensacola, that Lieut. SLEMMER had become alarmed at the number of men that are daily pouring into Warrington, and had demanded a reinforcement from the United States vessels in the harbor. He also reported that when the vessels arrived at Key West with the Texas troops who were under Gen. TWIGGS, they were immediately sent to sea with sealed orders, and it is thought highly probable these may be for Fort Pickens. Lieut. SLEMMER knows that if reinforcements are denied him a short time longer, it will be impossible to land them, as our forces are daily growing stronger, and will most certainly prevent the landing of any troops from the ships.

It is also rumored that the Spanish fleet has been seen at the Tortugas, bound westward, probably for Vera Cruz. I hardly think, however, an attack will be made upon that town at present, owing to St. Domingo difficulties, but it was supposed here a short time ago that the fleet sailed to the Gulf for the purpose of landing men at Vera Cruz, and taking possession of the city.

Our navy comes on slowly, but the time is not very far in the future when we shall have some men-of-war afloat. Officers and navy agents are now at the various seaports in this country, trying to negotiate for vessels to be immediately fitted up and put into service. A few officers are now recruiting for the naval service. RUEBEN THORN, Esq., of this city, and late a Captain in the Alabama army, has been appointed Captain of the Marines in the Confederate service. The following list gives the names of the clerks in the Navy Department.

E. M. TIDBALL, Virginia, Chief Clerk.
FRANCIS DOYLE, Georgia, Clerk.
WM. P. HILLIARD, Alabama, Clerk.
Z. P. MOSES, South Carolina, Clerk.

I send you a sketch of our Revenue Flag, which was adopted today. The colors are red, white and blue, and the flag consists of three broad bars, perpendicular, instead of horizontal, like the National flag. The first bar is blue, and contains seven stars; the second white and the third red. It was selected from the drawings sent in by Dr. H. D. CAPERS, of the Treasury Department. It resembles the French tricolor too much to please my fancy, and I think there were several designs from the same pencil far better than this. The following diagrams will give your readers an idea of its appearance:

[Diagram of Flag]

Several names have been mentioned as candidates for Governor in the next election. The most prominent among these are Gen. JEMISON, of Tuscaloosa, Judge JOHN E. MOORE, of Florence, and THOMAS J. JUDGE, Esq., of Montgomery. Gen. JEMISON was formerly a Union Whig, and was elected to the Convention of this State as a Cooperatist. His position is the Convention against immediate secession was bold and decided, though he has since signed the Ordinance, and has given his approbation to the measure. He is a man of decided ability. Judge MOORE'S claims are in some measure based upon the fact that he is a North Alabamian, the two sections of the State being often pitted against each other in elections of this kind. He was a staunch State Rights man, able, and a good Secessionist, and is generally very popular. Col. JUDGE is also prominent before the people. His firm and unflinching adhesion, latterly, to the doctrine of States' Rights, his gallant bearing and his candor and political integrity, have endeared him seemingly to men of all parties and of every section. Should he consent to run, he will probably receive the support of a majority of those who originally advocated the secession of Alabama, as well as of those who have since become well affected toward the new government.

Manager CANNING, of the Montgomery Theatre, gave, night before last, a benefit to the 'Orphan Asylum.' The house was well filled, and the ladies composing the Board of the Asylum received the next day a check for one hundred and eighty-one dollars. This magnanimous spirit of liberality is appreciated by the citizens of the city, and the little beneficiaries especially return hearty thanks to Mr. CANNING.

The Real Struggle.

We will assuredly have to wage a war upon our Northern enemies. But it will be a war of political economy and commercial policy. The conflict must be fought out. But duties on imports will be the field of battle, and there will the scale of battle be turned. The

Northern Government may send for officers and consult engineers. They may send provisions, and troops, and mortars, and guns, and bombshells and shot to sea. They may sail about extensively, reinforce Fort Pickens, Key West and Tortugas; they may cruise about the Gulf, and examine the British, French and Spanish fleets. But their voyages are vain and ineffective. The result of the struggle between the North and South will be otherwise determined. The South has the commanding position and can achieve an easy victory. The protective MORRILL Tariff of the North, has to meet a Revenue Tariff of the Confederate States. Already have we observed the effect upon European nations, and yet they are as ignorant and nearly as prejudiced against us as the people of the North. Commercial and manufacturing interests have developed the friendly feelings so soon manifested. And when, in addition to the exaction of duties agreeably moderate from all the rest of the world, the Confederate States impose prohibitory duties upon importations from our unfriendly neighbors north of Mason and Dixon's Line, the same converting influence will establish itself in the minds and hearts of the foreigners near as we have beheld working upon those afar off. Palpable, pressing interest will overcome abstract theories about African privileges; will smooth down ruffled arrogance, and cool even the fiery desire for a war of arms, if it existed. In two years from this time the North, sorry for itself under the disastrous effects of this war of policy, which not only must bring it into sharp competition with the starving labor, abounding capital and great enterprise of European nations, but actually put it at a positive and insuperable disadvantage—the North will be glad to gain the attitude of a friendly power by making terms with the Confederate States. We only fear that some of them will not be content not to embrace us. It will be unnecessary to sack Philadelphia, New York and Boston with Southern troops, and will be much cheaper.

The Mysterious Schooner that was Fired Into— The Captain's Account of the Affair.

(From the Savannah News, April 5.)

The schooner R.H. SHANNON, Capt. Joseph Marts, from Boston, with a cargo of ice, to Heyward & Gage, of this city, arrived here at noon. Capt. Marts informs us that on Wednesday morning about 11 o'clock, the weather being rough and heavy, he mistook Charleston harbor for that of Savannah, and did not discover his error until after he had passed the bar, when he made signal for a pilot, intending to go into the harbor and to come out next morning, in the event the weather proved fair, and proceed on his voyage to this port. Shortly after making his signal by

displaying the United States colors, in the hands of one of his men at the mast head, and when his vessel had arrived nearly abreast of Fort Moultrie, one or two guns were fired, as he thinks, from that fort, across his bows. He continued on his course, and ordered his colors to be run up to the main peak, supposing that a signification of his nationality was what was required. But in a few moment the fire was opened from both sides of the channel—from Fort Moultrie and from a battery on Morris' Island—the shot passing fore and aft of the schooner, and whistling, as he describes it, fearfully over head. Not knowing what to do or what was required of him, he ordered his colors hauled down, tacked ship and stood out to sea. The firing from the fort and battery continued, most of the shot coming in dangerous proximity, and one ball passing through his mainsail, only some twelve inches above the head of a man who was standing on the house at the time. The crew think that one shot struck the schooner forward, but under water, and doing no perceptible damage. Passing within speaking distance of a brig that was going into the harbor, Capt. Marts hailed it and asked why he was fired upon. The captain of the brig advised him to haul his jibs down and come to anchor, which he accordingly did and the firing ceased. About an hour after coming to anchor a revenue cutter was seen bearing down towards the schooner, but owing to the roughness of the weather she was compelled to put back after approaching within half a mile of the Shannon. As she wore round, on her return, the officer in command waved his hat, which Capt. Marts took to be a signal that all was right and to come in from his dangerous position. The crew of the Shannon commenced heaving anchor when a boat was seen approaching the schooner, as we supposed from the shore, but which proved to be from Fort Sumter. Two officers from the boat came on board the Shannon, and after ascertaining where she was from and all the circumstances of her case, asked Captain M. why he did not display his colors. The Captain assured them that he had done so, but that the flag had not been respected, as the firing continued while it was displayed from his peak. The officers informed him that his vessel had no doubt been suspected of coming there to reinforce Fort Sumter, which was the cause of his being fired into, and directed him to remain where he was until they could represent his true character to the Confederate authorities, when he would be permitted to enter the harbor unmolested. After the boat had left, and had got about half-way to the island, night coming on, and the weather becoming more threatening, Capt. M. weighed anchor and stood into the harbor for safer anchorage; but looking through his glass and seeing what he thought to be preparations for

opening fire on him again, preferred the perils of a stormy night on the coast to again running the gauntlet of the South Carolina batteries, and accordingly put to sea. Getting clear of the bar, the weather being rough, the Shannon hove to until 4 o'clock yesterday morning, when she bore away for this port, where she arrived with no other damage than a pretty good fright, and a shot hole in her mainsail.

Capt. Marts, who is an intelligent and clever skipper, says although he brought us a cargo to keep us cool, we certainly gave him a very warm reception on his first voyage South.

The captain informs us that there were one or two ships outside of the bar when he went into the harbor, which, in the hazy weather might from the land, have been taken for steamers.

SUGAR PLANTER

(West Baton Rouge, LA)

Law of the Land

Five States having ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States, it is now the supreme law of the land. Texas and Mississippi, through their Conventions, made up the requisite number. In accordance with that fact, the flag of the State was hauled down from the flag staff in the Garrison at Baton Rouge, on Tuesday last, and the flag of the confederacy run up in its stead, accompanied with a salute of seven guns.—Whoever made the flag for the Garrison must have been very short of bunting, it being the smallest flag we ever saw hoisted on so lofty a pole.

Secession Drink.

The Petersburg Express says that a popular restaurant in that city has concocted a drink called the "secession trump." It is made up of an equal proportion of brandy and sherry wine, well mixed with small pieces of lemon and orange, and flavored with a few grains of gun powder. It is quite palatable, and very popular. When Virginia secedes, a few sprigs of mint are to be added, and this, is thought will greatly improve the taste of the "secession trump."

"The Stars and Bars"

April 6, 1861; Sugar Planter (West Baton Rouge, LA)

We used to talk about the "stars and stripes," says the Mobile Advertiser. Now the "bars" take the place of the "stripes," and we can hurrah for the "stars and bars." Long may they wave—if we are to have no better pattern of banner.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

Iron and Wooden Naval Vessels.

We take the following from the London Mechanics' Magazine:

The first question for discussion is the comparative value of iron and wooden ships-of-war. In favor of the latter, we have a conservative party represented by Sir Howard Douglas, who is probably the ablest living advocate of "wooden walls." It is his opinion "that ships formed wholly, or nearly so, of iron, are utterly unfit for all the purposes and contingencies of war, whether as fighting ships or as transports for troops." In opposition to this opinion Mr. J. Scott Russell endeavors, and we think successfully, to establish :

1. That iron steamships-of-war may be built as strong as wooden ships of greater weight, and stronger than wooden ships of equal weight.
2. That iron ships of equal strength can go on less draught of water than wooden ships.
3. That iron ships can carry much heavier weights than wooden ships.
4. That they are more durable.
5. That they are safer against the sea.
6. That they are safer against fire.
7. That they are much safer against explosive shells.
8. That they are much safer against molten metal.
9. That they are much safer against red-hot shot.
10. That they can be made impregnable even against solid shot.

As Sir H. Douglas has attacked the construction and sailing qualities of the Great Eastern, his opponent first disproves his assertions and predictions regarding her, and then states the facts regarding iron war-ships which have been ascertained by actual experiment. Experience has proved, first, that "when the thickness of a vessel's side is not more than half an inch, shots fired obliquely have glanced off the iron vessel which would have penetrated a wooden ship; second, that shots fired directly have passed through both sides of the ship, doing less damage to the ship directly and less damage by splinters than would have been the case in timber ships; third, that the shot holes have been as easily stopped, and more expeditiously and less expensively repaired than in wooden ships; fourth, that their plates of wrought-iron, even five-eighths of an inch, are proof against shells; that iron plates four inches and a half thick are nearly impenetrable to shot fired from the heaviest nature of guns; and, finally, that plates six inches thick are practically impenetrable."

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

The Confederate States.

The Government of the Southern Confederacy has appointed the Hon. William Yansey, of Alabama; Judge Rost, of Louisiana; Colonel Mann, and Mr. Botler King, of Georgia, as Special Commissioners to proceed to England and France for the purpose of obtaining the recognition of the independence of the Confederate States, and to make such commercial arrangements as their joint interests may require.

The Congress at Montgomery has adjourned until May without agreeing upon the tariff.

The citizens of Louisiana, through their State Convention, have rejected the proposed Constitution.

We hear, although no authority is vouchsafed, that the Customs authorities at Havre have notified that ships from the seceded States would be received on the same footing as those sailing under the "stars and stripes."

The design of the flag recently adopted by the Southern Congress is as follows:—Red, white, and red, in three equal parts, horizontally placed—the white between the red; blue union, with seven stars in the form of a circle reaching down to the lower red.

HARPER'S WEEKLY

Hon William H. Seward, Secretary of State.

THE Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, whose portrait we publish... (*see page 1*), is one of the foremost representative men of the age. Few of his fellow-citizens are unwilling to render the due tribute to his intellectual ability, while his party regard him as the champion of human freedom and of progress.

Mr. Seward was born in the village of Florida, Orange County, New York, on the 16th day of May, 1801. Of an active disposition, and possessing an inquiring mind, he mastered the rudiments of education at an early age, and in 1816 entered Union College, at Schenectady, where he greatly distinguished himself as a diligent student. Having graduated with high honors, he went to New York city in 1820, and commenced the study of the law in the office of Hon. John Anthon; but the next year returned to his native county, where he completed his legal studies in the office of Hon. Ogden Hoffman, at that time District Attorney.

In 1822 Mr. Seward was admitted to the bar, at Goshen, and soon afterward he removed to Auburn, where he entered into partnership with his future father-in-law, Judge Miller, and where he has

since resided. Devoted to the interests of his numerous clients, the young practitioner soon gained a high reputation, and enjoyed a lucrative practice.

Mr. Seward became identified with the "Anti-Masonic" party in this State, and in 1828 was the President of a Young Men's State Convention, at Utica, in favor of the reelection of John Quincy Adams to the Presidential chair. In 1830 he was elected to the Senate of the State of New York, where he at once distinguished himself as a Reformer.

Having served four years as State Senator, Mr. Seward was persuaded, in 1834, to accept a nomination for Governor, in opposition to Hon. William L. Marcy, who then held the position. He was defeated; but two years later he was more successful, defeating his veteran opponent by ten thousand majority. In 1840, after the memorable "Harrison campaign," in which he took an active part, he was triumphantly re-elected.

In 1843 Governor Seward, having declined a re-nomination, settled down at Auburn to enjoy the comforts of domestic life, and to devote himself to his profession, in which he since occupied a leading position. His practice was varied and extensive, embracing many important patent cases and other civil suits; while at the same time he was regarded as one of the best criminal lawyers in the State of New York.

The nomination of General Taylor in 1848 as the Whig candidate for President was regarded by Governor Seward as one eminently "fit to be made," and he entered into the canvass with great zeal. The State of New York gave Taylor and Fillmore a large majority; and when the Legislature assembled Governor Seward was elected to the United States Senate by a vote of 121 to 30. It was expected that he would have been the controlling spirit of the Taylor Administration; but the untimely death of the President completely changed the aspect of political affairs at Washington.

Senator Seward was one of the most earnest opponents of the "Compromise Measures" passed by the Thirty-First Congress. "I feel assured," said he, in his famous speech of March 11, 1850, "that slavery must give way, and will give way, to the salutary instructions of economy and to the ripening influences of humanity; that emancipation is inevitable and is near; that it may be hastened or hindered; that all measures which fortify slavery or extend it tend to the consummation of violence—all that check its extension and abate its strength tend to its peaceful extirpation. But I will adopt none but lawful, constitutional, and peaceful means to secure even that end; and none such can I or will I forego."

In the Presidential campaign of 1852 Senator Seward advocated the election of General Scott, although he did not approve of the "platform." The disastrous result, which brought about a dissolution of the old "Whig party," did not appear to discourage the Senator from New York, who took bold and decided ground against the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, which he denounced in two able speeches.

In February, 1855, Senator Seward was re-elected by a combination of Whig, American, and Anti-Slavery Representatives, who then laid the foundation of the present Republican party, of which he is the acknowledged leader. It was, however, deemed expedient, at the ensuing Presidential election, to place Colonel Fremont in nomination; and Mr. Seward labored on his behalf with the same energetic zeal which had marked his exertions to promote the success of Clay, of Taylor, and of Scott.

After the adjournment of Congress in the summer of 1859 Senator Seward again visited Europe, extending his tour to "the Orient." He was everywhere received with marked distinction, and was the guest of the sovereigns of the principal governments.

When the Chicago Convention met in May, 1860, it was generally expected that he would be the candidate of the party. He was passed over, and Mr. Lincoln was selected in his stead. He did his share of the campaign; he stumped the entire Northwest, and part of New England and New York, speaking everywhere to enormous audiences, and no doubt contributed largely to the success of the party. It was generally understood that he would not accept office, at least at home, under Mr. Lincoln; but the unexpected troubles which followed the election compelled him to reverse this intention, and he accepted the post of Secretary of State as soon as it was offered him. His speeches in the Senate, which were delivered shortly afterward, have been justly regarded as expositions of the policy of the administration. In office, Mr. Seward is understood to be in favor of conciliation and delay, in the hope that time will mitigate the asperities of the pending civil contentions.

In personal appearance Senator Seward is remarkably unassuming, of middle size, with light hair toned down by age, prominent features, and heavy, overhanging eyebrows. His smile is cordial, and there is a luminous depth in the searching glance of his keen eyes that betrays a warm heart. Married, early in life, to a daughter of Judge Miller, of Auburn, he has two sons and two daughters, and a portion of his family have always accompanied him to Washington whenever his duties have called him there. No man has a larger circle of devoted friends, and no public personage of our time enjoys a higher reputation as a culti-

vated, high-toned gentleman. Politicians of every phase meet at his hospitable board, which is enlivened by his inexhaustible reminiscences and sparkling wit.

DIARY OF A YANKEE IN THE PATENT OFFICE

SATURDAY 6

Warm pleasant day. Much excitement again in the City in reference to the movement of troops and the sailing of vessels bound south. It looks as though there was trouble ahead here. The City is again threatened and a "Coup d'Etat" may be attempted in a few days. Went up to the N Yard and paid Mrs Smith \$25.00 for a year Service of her Slave girl Larney, have clothed her besides. Was in the "National" and "Willards," got NY papers & read them. Now 1/2 past 10.

April 7, 1861

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF THE CIVIL WAR

- Gen. Beauregard notified Major Anderson that intercourse between Fort Sumter and Charleston city would no longer be permitted.
- Steam transport "Atlantic" sailed from New York with troops and supplies.

NEW YORK HERALD

Sailing of the *Powhatan*.

The steam sloop of war *Powhatan* did not haul out into the stream on Friday night, as was rumored, but remaining alongside the dock at the Navy Yard throughout the night. Yesterday there was another large influx of visitors to the yard, but as everything had been taken on board, there was not the same bustle that prevailed on the previous day. Much anxiety was manifested by the visitors to ascertain whither the *Powhatan* was bound, and whether she was going to take troops on board. One man was observed to buttonhole a watchman, and ask him it was true that 'solders were to be embarked?' to which the watchman replied that he did not know, which in turn was followed by a rejoinder from the querist that was 'no use denying it, no how the watchman could fix it, for if troops were not to be taken on board what the — was the use of all that fuss?' To which cogent, but rather profane reasoning, the watchman vouchsafed no reply. This incident serves to illustrate the curiosity

that prevailed among the spectators as they watched the progress of the preparations for departure.

It would seem that the *Powhatan* was merely awaiting orders, for during the day two sealed packets were received by the commanding officer, and immediately upon the receipt steam was got up. At two o'clock the moorings were unfastened, and, aided by the steamtug *Ceres*, the *Powhatan* moved slowly out, and reaching a point of the stream from free obstruction, sailed down the river. There was no cheering or other outward demonstration by the spectators, as would undoubtedly have been the case had she been bound on a cruise to sustain the honor of the American flag against any foreign foe.

The steamtug parted from her in the East river, and the *Powhatan*, rounding the Battery, where her movements were observed by a number of spectators, who, however, exhibited no further interest apparently than that conveyed by a gloomy look, passed out into the bay, but no salute greeted her from the forts in the harbor, nor was there any demonstration by the surrounding shipping. She steamed seawards, and after anchoring at quarantine for a short time, resumed her voyage.

The following is a revised list of the officers of the *Powhatan*:

Captain: Samuel Mercer, Maryland.

Lieutenants: Egbert Thompson, New York; M. C. Perry, New York; W. B. Whiting, New York; W. H. Gamble, Pennsylvania.

Marine Lieutenant: J. L. Broome, New York.

Surgeon: Joseph Wilson, Jr.

Passed Assistant Surgeon: James Laws.

Paymaster: J. J. Gulick, New Jersey.

Chief Engineer: Harman Newell.

Midshipman: George Dewey, Joshua Bishop, M. S. Stuyvesant and Charles W. Read. Boatswain: F. McCloud.

Gunner: Barnard Duycker.

Sailmaker: Jacob Stephens. Engineers:

First Assistants, William J. Lamdin and James F. Lamdin;

Second Assistants, J. McElmell and John Purdy;

Third Assistants, William H. Gladding, E. Laws and H. C. McIlvain.

Another View of the Military Preparations.

WASHINGTON, April 6, 1861.

Notwithstanding the many rumors of war with which Washington has abounded for many days, and still abounds, I am able to assure you, in the most positive manner, that neither Fort Pickens nor Sumter is to be reinforced, and that no attack is feared upon

those places by Generals Beauregard and Bragg. Every effort is being made to concentrate United States troops, a part of which are cavalry, and munitions of war are being collected on board of government vessels, but their destination is Texas, where the most alarming state of affairs exists.

It is understood that despatches have been received from Gen. Houston, of the most urgent character, representing the danger of attack by Mexicans and Indians as so imminent that nothing can prevent the most serious disasters upon the frontier if assistance is not received immediately. The Cabinet are, therefore, agreed that, whatever course may have been taken in favor of secession by the Texan people, it would be equivalent to a recognition of their independence, under the most cowardly auspices, to abandon them to their own resources at the present time. The invasion of Texas is an act of aggression against the whole Union, which it is the more the duty of the federal government to repel, as the authorities at Mexico are utterly powerless, as yet, against the bands of brigands with which that country abounds.

There is a complete and thorough understanding, although it is tacit, and to a certain extent unofficial, between the Southern Commissioners and the Lincoln administration, that the status quo shall not be disturbed, either by the United States authorities or by the southern confederacy. One of the Commissioners from Montgomery has stated in the most emphatic manner, within the last twenty-four hours, that no reinforcement could be sent to Fort Pickens or to Fort Sumter, and that no attempt to blockade the mouth of the Mississippi, or any Southern port or harbor, for the purpose of collecting revenue, could be made, without such a violation of good faith and such wanton treachery on the part of the President and his advisors, as would be without a parallel in the history of any civilized nation. When asked how he interpreted the belligerent rumors of the last few days, he simply added that he and his colleagues were satisfied they boded no evil to the Southern confederacy, and that they did not apprehend that there was any immediate danger of civil war.

President Davis and his administration have so notoriously, and from such obvious reasons of interest and necessity, adopted *festina lente* as their motto, that the reports of projected attacks upon Fort Pickens or Sumter ought not to require contradiction. There is doubtless great excitement at Pensacola and Charleston, and, like Washington, both of those places are agitated by all manner of false rumors. The telegraphic despatches that cause a financial panic in your city react, in a different manner, upon the population there; but be assured that neither Beauregard nor Bragg will

proceed to acts of warfare without orders, and that there is no likelihood of such orders being given. Imbecile and weak as Mr. Lincoln's administration is, it is scarcely fair to accuse it of the diabolical perfidy which would be involved in a breach of faith with the Southern Commissioners, and, unless such perfidy is practised, there will not be bloodshed, at least for a while.

The News.

The reports from Charleston this morning are highly important. Our correspondent states that the secessionists are advised of the warlike movements of the federal government, and are fully prepared for any emergency. With the supplies sent down to Fort Sumter yesterday was also sent a notification from General Beauregard to Major Anderson that no more provisions could be obtained at Charleston for the garrison. This is regarded as a virtual declaration of hostilities by the commander of the confederate forces. Five thousand troops have been ordered to rendezvous at various points within easy reach of Charleston, in anticipation of a collision.

Lieutenant Talbot arrived at Washington from Fort Sumter yesterday morning, with despatches for the War Department, and subsequently had an interview with the President, General Scott and the Secretary of War. His mission, it is said, had reference to the evacuation of the fort. It is reported that the federal and South Carolina authorities cannot agree upon a plan of evacuation. It is understood that the President wanted to leave a small force in the fort to take charge of the public property, but that General Beauregard and Governor Pickens demanded an unconditional surrender. It is further understood that the President, upon learning the views of the secessionists, at once decided that unless they accepted the terms of the government the fort should not be abandoned, thus obliging them to attack it. Therefore it is not improbable that, unless a speedy arrangement is made by the belligerents, a conflict will ensue in Charleston harbor at an early day. Lieut. Talbot left Washington last evening for Fort Sumter, with despatches for Major Anderson. Their purport has not, of course, been allowed to be made public.

It is supposed in some quarters that the extensive military arrangements now in progress have been set on foot in expectation of an immediate catastrophe at Fort Sumter, and that as soon as an attack is made upon that post every port on the Southern coast will be blockaded by the ships-of-war.

The United States steam frigate *Powhatan* left the Navy Yard yesterday afternoon at two o, and, after being intercepted by the steamtug *Griffin* at Quar-

antine, proceeded to sea, crossing the bar at six o'clock P.M.

The steamship *Atlantic*, now a government transport, took on board five hundred troops yesterday, and, having completed her cargo of supplies and munitions, was ready for sea, but had not sailed at nine o'clock last evening. Her destination is understood to be Fort Pickens.

The steamship *Illinois*, chartered by the government, will load with troops and stores with all despatch and proceed to the Gulf. The *Baltic* has also, it is believed, been chartered for similar service, and the War Department are negotiating for several other large steamers for transports.

The Charlestown Navy Yard is a scene of great activity at this time. The brig *Bainbridge* is ready for sea, and the steam frigates *Minnesota*, *Mississippi* and *Colorado* are nearly ready. They are destined for the Gulf.

The steamship *Nashville*, advertised to sail yesterday for Charleston, has been detained until Tuesday next.

The Approaching Civil War.

The excitement which has sprung up within the last few days consequent upon the unwonted movement of United States troops, the commissioning of United States vessels, the chartering of steamers for military service, the extensive preparations made to fit out the same with the deadly material of war, and, above all, the mystery which shrouds the object of this extraordinary belligerent demonstration, seemed to reach its culminating point yesterday. On whatever side the attentive or curious observer turned the all absorbing topic of conversation was the military preparations and the warlike attitude so suddenly assumed by the government at Washington. But while the facts laid before the public yesterday morning by the HERALD furnished an interesting subject for discussion, it was evident that the precise cause of all this unusual hubbub greatly exercised the lieges of Uncle Sam.

The Battery, if its uses conveyed the significance of its name, might be appropriately considered a fitting spot for assemblages to meet and discuss the tidings of coming war. But though this is not so, yet was the Battery the chosen ground yesterday whereon to treat of those events, whose coming have cast their shadows before, and which have so startled the mind of the community. A great diversity of opinion prevailed as to the object of the armaments in process of embarkation on the *Powhatan*, the *Atlantic* and other steamers, and the destination of the troops daily concentrated at the different stations in the harbor.

But as little information could be acquired from the surmises of the assemblages, and as it is the duty of the reporters to collect facts and to lay the same before the public, it was necessary to visit the different forts, and, if possible, to learn from authentic sources what was going on.

The great bustle and activity observable in the Navy Yard for some days denotes that much is to be done before the orders of the War Department can be fully complied with. Within each of the forts the same quiet, orderly bustle and active preparation is going on that has marked the conduct of the military for the last few days. Arms are burnished, kits got ready, inspections are made, parades are incessant, orderlies are in perpetual motion, and all this under the strictest rules of discipline. The bearing of every man in garrison is characterized with that soldierly gravity which seems impervious to appeals from curious civilians, and which impresses all such individuals with the idea that every orderly he meets is as much in the secret as the Secretary of War himself. But to all inquiries even at 'the invariable answer was,' We are all in the dark here; we get all our own information from the HERALD. What's coming seems to be better known at your office than it is to our highest officers,' &c., &c. In every instance all courtesy was extended to the reporters, and in the forts all due facility was offered for noting the preparations going on and of ascertaining the feeling of the men. On this latter point the men are very chary of expressing themselves. They evince no hesitation in carrying out to the letter the orders of their superiors; indeed, a very commendable promptitude is observable in the manner they go through every routine of garrison duty. The officers seem to have every reliance on the loyalty and fidelity of the men, while the latter reciprocate this feeling most heartily. In this respect the esprit de corps is beyond all insinuation and all cavil. While thus animated towards each other and towards the profession they have voluntarily chosen, it is equally true that officers and men lament the dissensions which have disrupted the Union, the more bitterly from the very fact that their services are likely to be called into requisition before a compromise is effected, and they freely express the hope that no collision will take place between the two confederacies.

One fruitful theme of conjecture and comment in all circles, but more particularly in military, was the resignations of Major Holmes and Major Johnson. The former, an old and tried officer, is a native of North Carolina. He has been in the service some thirty-one years, and has distinguished himself on several occasions in a way to earn for himself the confidence of the War Department. The resignation is not officially known, and the report may be premature;

but yet the report getting abroad at such a time, when, as chief in command of the island garrison and general superintendent of the recruiting department, his services are most necessary to the execution of the orders of the Executive has excited quite a commotion. Major Johnson is a native of Kentucky and fellow citizen of Major Anderson, and has also been a highly esteemed officer.

The resignation of these officers will come with the more astounding effect upon the public from the fact that they must naturally exercise a depressing effect upon the feelings and sentiments of the great body of the military of every grade. Indeed, intimations were rather freely indulged in that other resignations would follow, and as these got wing, an evident gloom imperceptibly stole over the men. Still the troops continued packing up, and still an incessant activity prevailed in preparing all the materials and supplies required by troops under orders for active service. At Governor Island wharf vessels have been loading all day with ordnance and stores for the fitting out of the steamers. The troops who are on the island under arms—the first to be ordered off—will be conveyed to the Atlantic by the steam tug Pope Catlin. A detachment of the Second artillery (Company A) intended to form part of the expedition by the Atlantic, went on board in the forenoon; several other companies followed in the course of the day, making in all between seven and eight hundred men. The Atlantic will leave with sealed orders. Her destination is, of course, only a matter of conjecture.

At the recruiting rendezvous enlistments are not particularly pressed. No orders traceable to the war excitement have been received, and none but picked men are taken. There is no want of applications at the offices, but the gentlemen who desire to become food for powder all prefer to join as volunteers, and not as men bound to serve for a period of five years. When told that Uncle Sam—or Abe Lincoln—requires no volunteers, these same would be heroes, with the most perfect nonchalance, inquire of the officer whether he will take volunteers for the Southern army. They don't seem to understand why it is, if rejected by Uncle Sam, he is so averse to transferring them over to Jeff. Davis, who might place more value on their services.

At the United States naval rendezvous orders have been received for an accession of seamen, and large numbers of ordinary and able bodied men are joining. The term of service is three years if not sooner discharged—the rate \$18 a month. Not bad service that in these times. The general impression is that the times of peace' are past, and that the President is determined to change his tune 'Nobody hurt,' to what-

ever tune cannon ball and musketry may whistle in beleaguered fort or tented field.

**DIARY OF A YANKEE IN THE
PATENT OFFICE**

SUNDAY, APRIL 7, 1861.

It has been a wet drizzly day, but I went to church with the boys in the morning. Chas was up to dinner. The papers are full of war news and there is now much excitement in the country, as much as there has been any time. When we know where the troops

have gone from NY, the anxiety will be lessened. It is past 9. Wife is at the table reading. The boys have gone to bed. Julia is playing on the Piano. Larney (the black chattel) is crouched behind the stove keeping comfortable, a basket of young chickens is in the corner by her.

The *Skedaddle* e-journal home page
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THE SMALL PRINT

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