

March 19<sup>th</sup>, 2005

# Skedaddle

Week of April 8<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup>, 1861

Volume 2, Issue 15

(Part "A"—April 8<sup>th</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup>)

WEEKLY GLIMPSES FROM NEWSPAPERS, JOURNALS AND DIARIES, &C, OF THE  
AMERICAN CIVIL WAR



**United States Flying Artillery Going On Board the Steamship "Atlantic" at New York, April 6, 1861.**

(From *Harper's Weekly*, April 20, 1861)

## Publication Notes:

This issue of *Skedaddle* covers the week of the firing upon Fort Sumter. With the number of pieces available for that week, this issue is being published in "parts," with this part of issue 15 being designated as "part a." The intent is to limit the size of the document for downloading and for distributing to *Skedaddle's* subscribers without having to sacrifice content.

Appearing in this issue for the first time are the daily entries of "A Rebel War Clerk's Diary" by John Beauchamp Jones. Southern born,

and the editor of the *Southern Monitor* in Philadelphia, Jones leaves for the South with the divided nation on the brink of war.

**April 8, 1861**

## CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF THE CIVIL WAR

- Official notification given that supplies would be sent to Fort Sumter by force if necessary.
- State department declined to recognize the C. S. commissioners.

**The News.**

An official of the administration, as will be seen by our despatches, left Washington yesterday for Montgomery, Alabama. The object of the mission was not known.

From Charleston we learn that the people were fully advised as to the warlike preparations of the federal government, and in consequence the greatest excitement prevailed. On Saturday, when the supply of provisions was sent down to Fort Sumter, Major Anderson was notified by General Beauregard that no more supplies for the garrison could be obtained in Charleston, which was regarded as a declaration of hostilities on the part of the commander of the Confederate forces. Governor Pickens, with his Council and the senior officers of the army, were engaged during Saturday in inspecting the batteries in Charleston harbor, and everything was found in a state of efficiency. Troops had been ordered to rendezvous within supporting distance of Charleston to watch the movements of the enemy. The people of Charleston all appeared to be in fighting humor, and declared themselves prepared for any emergency.

Despatches from Montgomery, Alabama, state that no attack will be made by the troops of the Confederate States on either Fort Sumter or Fort Pickens. To do so, President Davis argues, would be to place the new government in a false position before the world, and he is determined that if civil war must ensue, the first blow shall be struck by the administration at Washington.

Washington City was yesterday filled with all sorts of reports, rumors and speculations in regard to the present naval and military preparations of the administration. The President, it is said, in conversation does not hesitate to express his determination to possess the government property where it is practicable, and, as far as possible, to carry out the views expressed in his inaugural address. A plan for the peaceable evacuation of Fort Sumter is said to have been agreed upon, and that the order to Major Anderson will be issued today.

The *Roanoke* was taken out of the dry dock at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on Saturday evening, and her place will be occupied by the *Savannah* today.

The outfitting of the steam transports recently chartered by the government is being rapidly pushed forward. The *Illinois* was hauled round yesterday to the dock recently occupied by the *Atlantic*, where a cargo of arms and provisions was taken on board. She sails today, and will receive her troops in the bay from a

steam-tug. The *Baltic* is also being rapidly got in readiness for sea, and will follow in a day or two.

**The Mysterious and Threatening Aspect of the Revolution.**

Secresy is only the defence of the weak, and is always calculated to arouse suspicion. It is, therefore, a bad sign when we find the administration of this country hiding its designs, as the ostrich hides his head, in the face of proceedings that are the theme of universal comment and anxious speculation from Florida to Maine. We find the government chartering and despatching transports laden with troops and stores, and equipping the entire naval force at its command with the utmost haste, and without letting the public know the purpose or destination for which they are intended. Meanwhile rumor is busy on the wing, and we are left to conjecture. Some say the vessels are bound for Pensacola, which is probable; others that they are for Texas, in order to carry on the war against the Indians that are making hostile demonstrations on the borders; while many surmise any and everything, probable and improbable, from active interference with Spain at San Domingo to the reinforcement of Fort Sumter.

To the ominous and painful uncertainty occasioned by these warlike movements, we have added an increased distrust of the administration, consequent on the surmise that there is trouble, almost amounting to a split, in the Cabinet. It is evident that the war section of that august body has triumphed over the peace section. What, therefore, are we to expect? The administration, by working only in the dark, has evidently no definite policy to proclaim, and is weak and uncertain in its movements. Now, let us ask in what good can all this secresy result, and what necessity is there for maintaining it? There is no necessity for or utility in it whatever. It is only blinding the people, while the country is drifting to ruin, and while civil war with all its attendant horrors is being willfully inaugurated. Look at the immense harm the condition of things is producing in financial and commercial circles; for, of course, according to the acts of the administration, direct or mysterious, stocks in Wall street rise or fall, and just now, as a consequence, we find the heart of the money market very irregular indeed in its pulsations.

From present appearances we know what we may expect in the future. We see that all the professions of peace uttered by Mr. Lincoln and others were mere idle talk, or else made to lull the country into a state of false security till the administration concluded its loans and was ready to strike a blow. Fort Pickens, on its lonely sandbar, may, in its ruins in years hereaf-

ter, tell of the bloody battle of Pensacola which commenced the civil war that desolated the United States in the year of our Lord 1861. Our fervent prayer is that it may not, and that those enemies of their country who cry for blood may be disappointed. But of this there seems now to be little hope.

### TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS

(San Antonio)

A public meeting of all those in favor of preserving our government from total destruction, and restoring harmony and prosperity to our distracted country, will be held on the Main Plaza, Tuesday night the 9th inst., at 8 o'clock.

### CHARLESTON MERCURY

#### Major Anderson's Supplies and Provisions.

We understand that Gen. BEAUREGARD, yesterday morning, sent a messenger to notify Maj. ANDERSON that all supplies of provisions would be stopped forthwith.

The *New York Tribune*, alluding to the letter from a soldier in the fort, of which we published an extract on Saturday, says: '*The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser* printed yesterday a letter which we copy in another column purporting to be from a soldier in Fort Sumter, who states that the garrison have supplies for four months. The letter is probably a forgery, but, if it be genuine, the writer was either drunk or jesting.'

#### The Naval Preparations at the North.

Our telegraphic despatches inform us of the sailing of the steamship *Atlantic*, with 500 troops, a company of horse and several cannon; also, the departure of the U.S. steam frigate *Powhatan*, and sloop of war *Pawnee*, and that the steamship *Illinois* and brig of war *Perry* sail next. The *Atlantic* and *Illinois* are merchant steamers, drawing at least twenty feet water. The *Pawnee* and *Perry* draw from ten to twelve feet water.

We learn, also, that the screw frigates *Minnesota* and *Colorado*, and side wheel frigate *Mississippi*, are nearly ready for sea. These ships all draw over twenty feet water. If there is a fleet of smaller vessels, their names have not transpired, and it would require a very diligent search of the U.S. Navy list to find them just now. We take it the Gulf is the destination of Commodore STRINGHAM'S fleet.

#### Spanish, British and French Fleets.

The evil effects of a dissolution of the Union of the United States, upon the North, are apparent,

not only in the paralyzing of trade in the Northern States and cities, but in the new aspect presented by Foreign Powers. But yesterday, the Union—the Northern States united with the South—against the world. We were the dictators on this Continent. With the powerful commercial and economical necessity of cotton in the hands of the United States, they could threaten and command the policy of European nations. But, now, the Union is divided; and the North is impotent. The grand element of command is with the South. The Northern States have scarcely one element of trade with European nations, excepting grain, which is sometimes available. They are the rivals of France and England in navigation and manufactures. The Confederate States, on the contrary, do not stand in competition with the great European nations in their productions. They are agricultural States, and produce cotton, rice and tobacco—commodities essential to the industry and necessities of European nations. In this state of things, these nations are called upon to choose their allies. Will they support the United States, their natural rivals and enemies, or will they go with the Confederate States, their natural friends? No one but a Black Republican bigot could, for a moment, doubt their determination. They will, beyond question, recognize and support the Confederate States; and this being their determination, they are about to send fleets to this Continent, to see that their policy is carried out. They do not intend to submit to paper blockades. They do not intend that our cotton shall be kept from their looms. They will have it, and to this end they will recognize the independence of the Confederate States, within six weeks from this time; and anticipating that some obstacles to this policy, with its accruing advantages, may be put in their way by the United States, they send a fleet to enforce it. If the United States acquiesce in a peaceful separation of the States lately composing it—the precaution of having a fleet on our coasts will be useless; but if a blockade of our ports is to be attempted—if war is to arise—the fleets of France and England will be necessary to protect their commerce.

Besides blockade, privateers are rather lawless in their operations. Every sea will swarm with the privateers of the Confederate States. The most active sea hunt will take place that the world has ever witnessed. Already, the Governor of South Carolina has had offers and applications for letters of marque and reprisal from Northern ports. The Spanish galleons, which of old tempted the sea adventurer, were nothing to the rich prizes which the California steamers and European packets will afford. New York will blockade New York. We have but to legalize and let loose their own sea robbers and adventurers upon their commerce and

to accomplish its speedy annihilation. New York and Boston now furnish the men, capital and ships which now carry on the African slave trade, in defiance of all laws. The fleets of nations on the coast of Africa have in vain tried to defeat their cunning and desperate enterprise. They are ready to pursue a far more lucrative and honorable calling, under the flag of the Confederate States, and to sweep the Northern shipping from the ocean. France and England wisely prepare for such a contingency; and enter on the scene of enterprise to see that their navigation is protected. Spain will be too near the hunting grounds not to fear complication. Her fleet rightfully comes to protect her interests.

The Northern people see these demonstrations with anger and dismay. It is but the beginning of their mortification, losses and sorrows. They have broken up the noblest fabric of free government the world has ever seen, and must bear the righteous retribution which must follow their fanaticism, rapacity, bad faith and folly. In vaunting presumption and tyranny they have thrown themselves in antagonism to the wants and interests of the whole civilized world, and they only will lament if they are humbled and crushed by the world.

They may busy themselves in warlike demonstrations and naval equipments, hoping to produce abroad the impression that they are about to coerce the seceded States. It is all labor lost. They will fail to influence European nations. Their ambassadors and envoys will be snubbed, and in six weeks we predict the recognition of the Confederate States.

## DIARY OF A YANKEE IN THE PATENT OFFICE

by Horatio Nelson Taft

Rained all day or rather drizzled all day. No new excitement today. No removals from the Pat office today. Got letter from Bro C.R. Went over to the Post office and got his "papers" taken up. His appointment as Post Master at Wmstown Mass will be made out in a day or two. Wrote to him tonight at home, most of my private letters I write in the office. Handed Green my revolver to draw the charges, it has been loaded two months. Have spent the entire evening at home with one girl & three boys round the table with me writing.

## A REBEL WAR CLERK'S DIARY

by John Beauchamp Jones

The expedition sails to-day from New York. Its purpose is to reduce Fort Moultrie, Charleston harbor, and relieve Fort Sumter, invested by the Con-

federate forces. Southern born, and editor of the *Southern Monitor*, there seems to be no alternative but to depart immediately. For years the *Southern Monitor*, Philadelphia, whose motto was "The Union as it was, the Constitution as it is," has foreseen and foretold the resistance of the Southern States, in the event of the success of a sectional party inimical to the institution of African slavery, upon which the welfare and existence of the Southern people seem to depend. And I must depart immediately; for I well know that the first gun fired at Fort Sumter will be the signal for an outburst of ungovernable fury, and I should be seized and thrown into prison.

I must leave my family — my property — everything. My family cannot go with me — but they may follow. The storm will not break in its fury for a month or so. Only the most obnoxious persons, deemed dangerous, will be molested immediately.

8 O'CLOCK P.M. — My wife and children have been busy packing my trunk, and making other preparations for my departure. They are cheerful. They deem the rupture of the States a *fait accompli*, but reckon not of the horrors of war. They have contrived to pack up, with other things, my fine old portrait of Calhoun, by Jarvis. But I must leave my papers, the accumulation of twenty-five years, comprising thousands of letters from predestined rebels. My wife opposes my suggestion that they be burned. Among them are some of the veto messages of President Tyler, and many letters from him, Governor Wise, etc. With the latter I had a correspondence in 1856, showing that this blow would probably have been struck then, if Fremont had been elected.

April 9, 1861

## CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF THE CIVIL WAR

- U. S. steamers "Illinois" and "Baltic" sailed from New York with sealed orders.
- President Davis makes a requisition for troops.

## NEW YORK HERALD

### The News.

Startling news from Washington may be found in our despatches in another part of today's paper. The curtain has been rung up, and the tragedy is about to begin. A portion of the squadron of war ships and transports fitted out at New York are ordered to Fort Sumter. Supplies are to be thrown into

that stronghold at all hazards. Major Anderson has been directed, in the event of the federal vessels being opposed by the secessionists, to open his batteries. Such, in brief, is the government programme for Charleston harbor. Our reports from that point confirm the statement that the supplies of the garrison from the city have been cut off. Intense excitement prevailed there yesterday. Five thousand men have been ordered out, the batteries have been strengthened, and every preparation made to repel the federal forces. Beyond doubt the dreaded fratricidal conflict will commence within forty eight hours. As soon as it is known in Washington that the war has begun, the President will, it is said, issue a proclamation calling Congress together.

The flying artillery, cavalry and sappers and miners which have left this port within the past five days are to proceed to Texas, there to cooperate with Gen. Houston for the restoration of the government authority in that State, while a portion of the fleet will reinforce Fort Pickens, and other posts on the Gulf coast.

The President will soon, it is believed, call for fifty thousand volunteers. Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, who has just returned to Harrisburg from Washington, yesterday sent to the Legislature a message recommending an appropriation of half a million dollars to put the militia of the State on a war footing. Governor Dennison, of Ohio, who has also been in Washington for some days past, will make a similar recommendation to the Legislature of his State.

The State Department yesterday sent word to the Confederate State Commissioners that the administration would hold no official intercourse with them. They will respond to the communication of the Secretary of State, and then probably proceed to the South. The Montgomery Cabinet were in session last night, expecting important news from the Commissioners.

The war steamer Harriet Lane and the steam transports Illinois and Baltic sailed from this port yesterday for the Gulf, loaded with stores, munitions of war and troops.

### Interesting from South Carolina.

Our Charleston Correspondence.  
CHARLESTON, April 3, 1861.

The city was astir this evening in consequence of rumors about another vessel, showing the American flag, being fired into from batteries on Morris Island. The reports were very conflicting, and nothing definite will be known until an official report is made to Gov. Pickens—an officer having been despatched to the island to ascertain the particulars.

The rumors are that the vessel was a regular trading schooner from Philadelphia, and attempted to make her way into the harbor without showing proper signals; that she was fired at with blank cartridges, and not paying attention thereto, Col. Lamar gave her a shot in the hull from his columbiad. She then displayed the American ensign, and that not being a satisfactory signal, another shot was fired at her, but it was not known at eleven o'clock this evening whether the second shot took effect or not. Capt. Dozier went down in the government steamer Lady Davis, but did not succeed in ascertaining the whereabouts of the vessel. It is supposed she put to sea.

When the firing was observed by Major Anderson, it is stated, he despatched two of his officers — Captains Seymour and Snyder — to Morris Island, with instructions to seek Colonel De Saussure, commanding artillery on the island, and ascertain the cause of the hostile demonstration against his flag. The reply was that the vessel was endeavoring to pass the batteries without coming to at the first summons. Major Anderson's officers then proceeded, with the consent of Colonel De Saussure, to the vessel to examine her condition; but their report has not yet reached the city. The affair is considered of some importance by the highest functionaries here, although it may eventually prove to be of little consequence. The official report will be made to Governor Pickens early tomorrow morning.

The Convention having today ratified the constitution of the confederate States, General Beauregard will soon assume the entire control of the military operations in this section, and thus relieve Governor Pickens of that harassing duty. The vote on the constitution will be made nearly unanimous before the injunction of secrecy is removed from the proceedings of the body. The unanimity of feeling exhibited by the members of the Convention in relation to this important event causes much satisfaction this evening in every quarter; and reference to it by ex-Senator Wigfall, in his speech from the balcony of the Mills House, was hailed with enthusiastic cheering.

Your correspondent returned from a visit to the fortifications on Sullivan's Island, in company with the military secretary of the Governor, Colonel Moore, to whose obliging attentions he is much indebted. The works were found in admirable condition for service, the fort itself being strengthened by five new batteries.

No. 1 is a masked battery of two forty two pounders and three thirty twos. It is screened by a large frame building, which will be blown up when the occasion arrives for action.

No. 2 is Captain Halloquist's battery of two ten inch mortars. Captain H. is a West Point graduate,

and was formerly a second lieutenant in the Fourth artillery.

No. 3 is an enfilading battery of five pieces, three forty twos and two mortars. It is commanded by Captain Wm. Butler, nephew of Colonel Pierce Butler, of Mexican war fame.

No. 4 is a five gun battery, commanded by Captain S. Y. Tupper, and manned by the Vigilant Rifles, which is a regular fire company in Charleston in time of peace. The Vigilants are a flank company attached to the First regiment of artillery. In action they serve either as riflemen or artillerists as occasion may require. Captain Tupper has been in action against the Seminoles in Florida. Two of his officers, Lieutenants Thames and Harleston are West Point graduates.

No. 5 is a forty two gun battery, and commands the creek at the east end of the island.

There are eight companies of regulars on the island, Colonel Ripley, an experienced and indefatigable officer, commanding, with Major Dunnovant, also an experienced soldier, second in command. Major H. was in the United States Army in Utah at the time he resigned his commission in that service.

There is also a regiment of rifles, numbering 450 men, under command of Colonel Pettigrew. They are all sharp shooters and can crack the cork of a champagne bottle at a distance of 300 yards.

A detachment of Washington Light Infantry, numbering 90 men, under command of Captain Simonton, have charge of the battery at the entrance to Bull's Bay. Their camp is called Camp Washington.

The German Artillery, Company A, Capt. Harris, have charge on one of the five gun batteries.

Martial law prevails on the island. The houses are all deserted by their former inhabitants, and are only here and there occupied as officers' quarters, barracks for the soldiery, &c. It is truly a deserted village. Both regulars and volunteers are repeatedly drilled, and the former for raw recruits, with only a few weeks drilling, exhibit remarkable proficiency.

A Yankee trick was played upon one of the officers in the Quartermaster's department a short time since. He went North, and in Connecticut, I believe, purchased a lot of some five thousand friction tubes for firing heavy ordnance. On examination the material they were composed of was found to be simply paper, with a black coloring, so as to make them resemble hard metal. Another Yankee trick has been made public, and it is a dastardly one. A box was sent to Governor Pickens, and being of a suspicious character was cautiously opened by one of his aids, and found to contain rags and bandages, evidently from a small pox hospital.

(Harrisburg, Pennsylvania)

### The History of the Times

“When the impartial pen of the historian is invoked to trace the transaction of the present to their true source and responsibility, he will be compelled to discharge a duty which will leave a stain of dark and irrefaceable crime on the name of the Democratic party, its measures and its men. However we may endeavor to deal leniently with the errors of individuals, and close our eyes to the common faults and frailties of our nature - there are yet degrees of crime and extents of excuse which must not be permitted to pass unnoticed or uncondemned. They will not be permitted to do so, particularly when they seek to thrust suffering on the generation that governs or entail misery and sorrow on that which is to come after us, to inhabit and possess the land. All that we were as a government, so far as prestige and political influence are concerned, we inherited from the wisdom of those who bathed their virtues and their patriotism in their own blood, and became martyrs to their faith, with the holy resolution and purpose of creating a government which would end the martyrdom of patriotism, and establish forever the civil and religious rights of mankind. Those who formed and framed and labored for the establishment of free institutions on this hemisphere never dreamed that the blow which would destroy their cherished object and holy purpose would be dealt by the hands of a portion of the American people themselves. They never imagined that treason would be hatched in the capital of the republic they poured out their blood to organize. If the blow ever did come, and treason plotted to subvert the liberty of the American people, in their opinion it would come from abroad, and be hatched by those who never enjoyed and therefore could not appreciate the blessings of free institutions. But in their confidence in those who were to come after them, the statesmen and heroes of the revolution were mistaken. Instead of the blow that is to destroy us, coming from abroad, it is dealt from at home, by those most benefitted, and the treason with which it is clutching the nation by the throat, was concocted by the very men who were sworn to its preservation and protection. This is no idle assertion. The history of the past proves the origin of the treason, while the transactions of the present are daily developing the designs of those engaged in this treacherous revolution.

The cause of all our troubles is traced to the subject of slavery. In the infancy of the nation, and while we as a people were yet dependent colonies, slavery was introduced. After the revolution, and after

the formation of the first Constitution, every christian man and patriot in the land admitted the evil of the institution, and consulted for a plan to ensure its gradual extinction. Such was the purpose of Jefferson and Adams, of Madison and Monroe, and on this idea of the abolishment of slavery the leading men of the past looked to the future for the grandest and holiest realization of the conception of free institutions. But as politics became a business, and the hunt for office a trade in which the worst passions and propensities of men were invoked and displayed, every prejudice which could be flattered and used for selfish purposes, was at once cultivated and fostered. The Democratic party has reorganized to counteract the purpose of effecting the gradual extinction of slavery. Its legislation has all tended towards such an achievement. During the years of its success, its efforts to prevent the protection of free labor were in keeping with its purpose to consolidate and spread the institution of slavery over all our territory, and constitute it a recognised element in the government of the country. Not satisfied with incorporating slavery in the domestic policy of the government, a foreign war was provoked, in order to satisfy its voracity and cater to its demands. And herein is the true source of all our difficulties. As long as the South maintained the balance of power, as long as they were able to control the government, to manage its departments, the machinery of legislation was undisturbed, and no section complained of the aggressions of the other. The breeding pens of Virginia were never more flourishing than when their owners were permitted to sit in high places of power - nor were South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida and Louisiana, fearful of the invasion of nay of their privileges or the disregard of nay right, when the national legislature refused to recognise free labor, or persisted in pouring into the lap of slavery the treasure of the whole country. By such acts and such legislation, the Democratic party were able to hold the government of the country in their own ... because it made the South a unit in their favor. They succeeded in polluting the minds of the people of the North with false notions of monopoly, whenever protection to labor was broached, until the very labor which was thus sought to be fostered, suffered itself to be bound in its service and dragged into the depths of Democratic misery and destitution. For forty years all our struggles have been for slavery. The forcible and fraudulent annexation of Texas was for the same purpose. The bloody and costly war with Mexico aimed at conferring benefits on the same hellish influence - and to day we stand on the verge of a conflict even more sanguinary and far more expensive to curb the lusts and larcenies of this identical institution.

The historian will deal impartially with these facts. As long as the Democratic party was able to protect and maintain slavery, the advocates and supporters of that evil were also advocates and supporters of Democracy. As long as the Democratic party was powerful for slavery propagandism, the entire South was devoted to Democracy. But when the Democratic party became demoralized, when its leaders at the South assumed all the regal arrogance of aristocratic power, and the masses at the North suddenly changed their faith in its purity and purposes, then its southern adherents suddenly ceased in their devotion, the party itself was divided into angry factions and the cry of revolution and succession became as popular as free trade and direct taxation had before been audaciously insisted upon. No sane man will dare to declare that the revolution at the South is the result of any fear of political invasion from the North - and only those who are insane will deny that it is the effect of northern development, progress and improvement on the last relic of barbarianism that yet remains on this continent, in the shape of African slavery. It is the struggle of the Democratic party to maintain slavery. The effort of a decayed and dissolute aristocracy, under the name and in the disguise of a corrupt Democracy, to maintain its power in this government for the purpose of triumphing in its own base and selfish objects.

Let not the American people, the laboring man and mechanic, be misled, therefore, in the contest which is about to be waged. The conflict has been forced on them, and the struggle will be for their dearest rights. Under any circumstances, war seemed inevitable, and we had better have it written of us hereafter that we were willing to perish in a contest for life and liberty, than that we supinely submitted to our fate, and lost both liberty and life."

## CHARLESTON MERCURY

### Our Montgomery Correspondence.

MONTGOMERY, April 5, 1861.

The first of the Treasury notes have been issued and are now being signed rapidly. The first was taken by Judge A.B. CLITHERALL, the Register of the Treasury and Navy, instead of coin, for their salaries. There is considerable competition for the first bond of the Confederate States, and twenty per cent premium has already been offered for it. The form of these Treasury notes is as follows:

Twelve months after date the CONFEDERATE STATES will pay to bearer, \$50, with interest at half a cent per day. Montgomery, ALEX. B. CLITHERALL, Register. E. C. ELMORE, Treasurer.

Receivable in payment of all dues except duties.

The vignette is a plantation scene—three negroes hoeing cotton, one with a basket—fields and mansion in the background. They are of different denominations from fifty to five hundred.

In reply to the Treasury circular issued to the Banks, the President and Directors of the Banks of Charleston, Augusta and Savannah have agreed to the proposition, and will redeem, in coin, all notes of their respective banks which have been paid to the government for stock in the new loan. I am informed upon good authority that the Central Bank of Alabama, as well as the other suspended Banks in this State, will agree to the same. The Central Bank has been retarded in its action on account of the absence of some of the directory. There is no doubt of its course, however.

Nothing in particular has been done in the Navy Department, as all its operations must be slow. A few appointments have been made in the Marine Corps:

Captains. George Holmes, Florida; A. J. Hays, Alabama; R. T. Thorn, Alabama; A. C. Van Benthuysen, Louisiana.

First Lieutenants. C. L. Sayre, Alabama; H. L. Ingraham, South Carolina; B. K. Howell, Louisiana.

All these are officers resigned from the United States service, except Captains THORN and VAN BENTHUYSEN. They are all the civilians that have been appointed or that will be at present.

Despatches were received from Washington today stating that the United States had given the order for the reinforcement of Fort Pickens. This indicated the course that would be pursued, but per contra despatches were sent from the best authority saying that the question of practicability was seriously discussed, and the prevailing opinion was that LINCOLN had not backbone enough to enforce the order. The news served to draw the attention of the Administration more closely to the state of our army at Pensacola, and more troops will be sent, with orders for vigilance. The first of the Georgia battalion, which left Macon this morning, will arrive here tonight. Two hundred will then arrive in each succeeding train until all are sent on. The army list is now being arranged and classified, and will be finished in a few days. I shall endeavor to obtain an early copy of it for the benefit of your readers.

I called upon the Attorney General yesterday. He now has his Department arranged and in good working order. All the Confederate Courts have been established, and the officials appointed. The following judicial appointments have been made:

## Skedaddle

Alabama. Judge, William G. Jones; Marshal, Benjamin Patterson; District Attorney, A. J. Requier.

South Carolina. Judge, Andrew G. Magrath; Marshal, Daniel H. Hamilton; District Attorney, James Conner.

Georgia. Judge, Henry R. Jackson; Marshal, James M. Spullock; District Attorney, Hamilton Cooper.

Mississippi. Judge, William Lanier Harris; Marshal, H. H. Tison; District Attorney, Carnot Posry.

Louisiana. Judge, —, Marshal, C. B. Beverly; District Attorney, Henry C. Miller.

Florida. Judge, Jesse J. Finley; Marshal, Elias E. Blackburn; District Attorney, D. P. Holland.

In Admiralty Court at Key West. Judge, McQueen McIntosh; Marshal, F. J. Moreno; District Attorney, John L. Tatum.

Texas. Judge, John Hemphill was appointed, but will not accept the position. As yet, no person has been selected to succeed him. Marshal, Wm. J. Austin; District Attorney, George Mason.

Assistant Attorney-General, Wade Keyes, of Alabama; Superintendent of Public Printing, George E. W. Nelson, of Georgia.

It has been a matter of great surprise here that supplies are continued to be furnished to Major ANDERSON from the Charleston markets. It is conceded on all hands that the evacuation of Fort Sumter must be the result of necessity—that the U. S. Government cannot possibly reinforce or raise the siege before capitulation will have become necessary from starvation. This want of provisions is then the immediate cause of ANDERSON'S dependent condition, and this cause is being obviated by the course referred to. Why, then, is this done? If the peaceful evacuation of Fort Sumter is desirable, why postpone, and mayhap prevent, the evacuation from taking place? While speaking upon this subject, I have learned, as I telegraphed you, that the order to cut off supplies has been sent from the War Department.

TROUP.

### The End of Negotiation.

Much surprise was created about six o'clock yesterday evening, by the announcement, upon the bulletin board of THE MERCURY, that Lieut. TALBOT—now Captain TALBOT, of the United States Army—had returned to Charleston by the evening train, and was then at the Charleston Hotel. It appears that he was accompanied by Mr. R. S. CHEW, the confidential secretary, we believe, of Secretary CHASE. Capt. TALBOT came as bearer of despatches to Major ANDERSON, and upon making known his mission to General BEAUREGARD, was

peremptorily refused permission to communicate with Fort Sumter.

Mr. CHEW, we understand, came as special messenger to the authorities here, with an official notification from the LINCOLN Government that Fort Sumter was to be provisioned—peaceably, if practicable, forcibly, if necessary. It is almost needless to add that Mr. CHEW received no information of a very consoling nature.

Both he and Capt. TALBOT departed on their return to Washington, by the eleven o'clock train.

During the afternoon, despatches had been received of a nature to warrant the belief that a formidable naval force was off our coast. Subsequent despatches confirming the first reports, it was determined to send down additional troops to the harbor fortifications. Shortly before midnight the city was startled by the booming of seven guns from the Citadel Green—the signal for the mustering of the 17th Regiment. In a few minutes the wet, misty streets were all commotion; volunteers could be seen hurrying to and fro to join their respective commands, and the neighborhood of the City Hall was speedily thronged by the citizen soldiery, who, like true men, had left their beds and hastily donned the knapsack and shouldered the musket. As company after company filed silently down to the boats, the occasional flashes of the lightning lit up their right bayonets and glazed kepis, and nothing save the steady measured tramp of the men disturbed the solemn stillness.

Colonel RION'S Regiment from Kershaw was sent for yesterday, and is expected to arrive this morning. Ample provision has been made for accommodation of the troops. Before daylight this morning the force at the threatened points will be fully doubled.

As we go to press (4 o'clock a.m.) all is yet quiet, but a rumor prevails that there are seven vessels off the bar.

**Latest by Telegraph.—The Administration Refuses to Recognize the Southern Commissioners.**

FORTS SUMTER AND PICKENS TO BE REINFORCED. THE NOTE OF PREPARATION, &c., &c., &c, (FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, April 8. The Southern Commissioners today received from the Department of State the reply to their official communication.

SEWARD declines to recognize them, and refuses to hold any communication with them other than as citizens of the United States.

It is now placed beyond all possible doubt that the attempt will be made by the United States

Government to throw a full supply of provisions into Forts Sumter and Pickens.

The great military and naval preparations now going on mean COERCION. All disguise is now thrown off.

There will be a collision in less than a week.

It is a significant fact, that of all the officers appointed to command in the expeditions now filling out for the South, not one is from a Southern State.

Captain M. C. MEIGS said yesterday that the people will in less than ten days know all about the movements, which create so much excitement here and elsewhere.

Lieutenant (now Captain) TALBOT, with Mr. R. S. CHEW, formerly of the State Department, left the city yesterday for Charleston. Their departure was effected so quietly that none here were aware of it at the time. Everybody is puzzled as to the nature of their mission; but the impression is abroad that it is not a peaceful one.

Reports from New York.

NEW YORK, April 6. It is reported and denied that Major HOLMES, commandant of Governor Island, also Major JOHNSON, have resigned. BARRY, of 6th Artillery, is aboard the Atlantic. The Powhatan is ordered to Fort Hamilton to take troops on board. Capt. MEIGS, with his company, have left Washington for parts unknown. Gangs of men are at work on the Wabash, Roanoke and Perry. Besides 900 troops a number of long clinker built boats have been shipped on the Atlantic, which cleared for the Brazos. The steamship Illinois has steam on, and it is reported will load with stores and troops at night. The Powhatan with 400 troops passed the bar bound out.

The steamship *Nashville*, advertised to sail for Charleston on Saturday, has been detained until the 9th.

JOHN MORRISEY is dead.

THE LATEST.

NEW YORK, March 8. War preparations on a large scale continue unabated.

The naval receiving stations have been re-opened.

The *Harriet Lane* has sailed with sealed orders. The *Illinois* and *Baltic* are taking in a heavy armament, including a number of man of war launches and several hundred troops.

The frigate *Roanoke* has been floated out. It is said that she goes to Fort Pickens, and thence to Texas to assist HOUSTON in the event of civil war.

TEN O'CLOCK, P.M. The *Baltic* sailed at seven o'clock, accompanied by a steam tug.

The steamers *Freeborn* and *Yankee* have been chartered by the Government for a short voyage. They probably go to Fort Sumter.

Lieut. RAMSEUR, Fourth Artillery, U.S.A., and other officers, have resigned.

Reports from Boston.

Boston, April 8. Sixty tons of cannon balls left the Watertown Arsenal on Saturday night for New York.

### War Declared.

Our authorities yesterday evening received notice from LINCOLN'S Government, through a special messenger from Washington, that an effort would be made to supply Fort Sumter with provisions, and that, if this were permitted, no attempt would be made to reinforce it with men! This message comes simultaneously with a fleet, which we understand is now off our bar waiting for daylight and tide to make the effort threatened.

We have partially submitted to the insolent military domination of a handful of men in our bay for over three months after the declaration of our independence of the United States. The object of that self-humiliation has been to avoid the effusion of blood, while such preparation was made as to render it causeless and useless. It seems we have been unable, by discretion, forbearance and preparation, to effect the desired object; and that now the issue of battle is to be forced upon us. The gage is thrown down, and we accept the challenge. We will meet the invader, and the God of Battles must decide the issue between the hostile hirelings of Abolition hate and Northern tyranny, and the people of South Carolina defending their freedom and their homes. We hope such a blow will be struck in behalf of the South, that Sumter and Charleston harbor will be remembered at the North as long as they exist as a people.

### DIARY OF A YANKEE IN THE PATENT OFFICE

by Horatio Nelson Taft

Rained again all day, and a perfect tempest of wind and rain all last night as well as today. Much anxiety is felt on account of the fleet which for two or three days past has been leaving NY with troops &c for the South. E G Allen of Boston in our Rooms today. Singular man. Many are fearing an attack upon the City

### Skedaddle

now, as it is thought that a War is about commencing. Have been at home all the evening hearing the boys read, and cleaning my "revolver" after they went to bed. It rains yet at 11 o'clock, fair prospect for it tomorrow.

### A REBEL WAR CLERK'S DIARY

by John Beauchamp Jones

My adieus over, I set out in the broad light of day. When the cars arrived at Camden, I proceeded, with the rest of the *through* passengers, in the boat to the navy yard, without going ashore in the city. The passengers were strangers to me. Many could be easily recognized as Southern men; but quite as many were going only as far as Washington, for their reward. They were bold denouncers of the rebellion; the others were silent, thoughtful, but in earnest.

The first thing which attracted my attention, as the cars left the Delaware depot, was a sign-board on my left, inscribed in large letters, "UNION CEMETERY." My gaze attracted the notice of others. A mocking *bon-mot* was uttered by a Yankee wit, which was followed by laughter.

For many hours I was plunged in the deepest abstraction, and spoke not a word until we were entering the depot at Washington, just as the veil of night was falling over the scene.

Then I was aroused by the announcement of a conductor that, failing to have my trunk rechecked at Baltimore, it had been left in that city! Determined not to lose it, I took the return train to Baltimore, and put up at Barnum's Hotel. Here I met with Mr. Abell, publisher of the Baltimore *Sun*, an old acquaintance. Somewhat contrary to my expectations, knowing him to be a native of the North, I found him an ardent secessionist. So enthusiastic was he in the cause, that he denounced both Maryland and Virginia for their hesitancy in following the example of the Cotton States; and he invited me to furnish his paper with correspondence from Montgomery, or any places in the South where I might be a sojourner.

**April 10, 1861**

**CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY  
OF THE CIVIL WAR**

- Floating battery at Charleston finished and mounted—large numbers of troops sent to the various fortifications.

**NEW YORK HERALD**

**The News.**

The accounts this morning from Charleston corroborate the information relative to the designs of the administration, which was published in yesterday's paper. Seven United States vessels are reported off Charleston, but it is said the supply vessels had not arrived yesterday, and until they reach there no demonstration will be made. The Confederate States forces are fully prepared for the conflict. Captain Talbot arrived at Charleston on Monday night with despatches for Major Anderson, but he was not permitted to proceed to Fort Sumter, and therefore left on his return to Washington the same night. Mail communication with the fort is, however, still uninterrupted, and Major Anderson is doubtless apprised of the designs of the administration, and prepared to cooperate with the fleet. We may expect news of the commencement of hostilities at any moment.

The warlike operations of the government continue to be vigorously prosecuted. The steamer transports *Baltic* and *Illinois* cleared the bar at this port early yesterday morning, bound southward. Orders were issued yesterday by the Navy Department to have the *Wabash*, *Vincennes* and *Savannah*, at Brooklyn, and the *Jamestown*, at Philadelphia, fitted for active service with despatch. It is stated that the administration hope, by the appearance of an immense naval force off the Southern coast, to overawe the authorities of the seceded States and bring them to terms.

**The Latest News.**

Highly Important Reports from Charleston. Active Military Movements of the Secessionists. Six Thousand Troops on Duty at the Batteries. Three Thousand Alabamians, Ordered Into Service, &c., &c., &c.

CHARLESTON, April 9, 1861.

At last the ball has opened.

The State authorities last night received official notification that supplies would be furnished to Anderson at any hazard—peaceably if possible, by force if necessary.

Immense preparations immediately were commenced suitable to the emergency.

Orders were issued to the entire military force of the city, held in reserve, to proceed to their stations without delay.

Four regiments of a thousand men each have been telegraphed for from the country. One of these, from Kershaw district, under command of Col. Rion, is formed with the understanding not to be called out until the fight was positively at hand.

Dr. Gibbes, Surgeon General, was ordered to prepare ambulances, and make every provision for the wounded; and in all departments were observable the admirable system and discipline with which the State is prepared for this exigency.

The community has been thrown into a fever of excitement by the discharge of seven guns from Citadel square, the signal for the assembling of all the reserves ten minutes afterwards.

Hundred of men left their beds, hurrying to and from towards their respective destinations. In the absence of sufficient armories, the corners of the streets, public squares and other convenient points formed places of meeting, and all night long the roll of the drum and the steady tramp of the military and the gallop of the cavalry resounding through the city, betokened the close proximity of the long anticipated hostilities.

The House Guard corps of old gentlemen, who occupy the position of military exempts, rode through the city, arousing the soldiers, and doing other duty required by the moment. Hundreds of the citizens were up all night.

A terrible thunder storm prevailed until a late hour, but in no wise interfered with the ardor of the soldiers—merchants, lawyers, doctors, students of divinity, clerks, mechanics and laborers joining shoulder to shoulder for common defence.

The Seventeenth regiment, eight hundred strong, gathered thus in one hour, and left for the fortifications at three o'clock this morning.

The vessels in the harbor necessary for transportation will be called into service by twelve o'clock today.

Three thousand men, in addition to those in the harbor, will be under arms.

A fleet of seven United States vessels has been reported off the bar. Major Anderson displayed signal lights during the night from the walls of Fort Sumter.

South Carolinians are anxious to meet the enemy at the point of the bayonet, rather than stand off and exchange iron compliments. The latter is a too deliberate style of fighting to suit the impetuous nature

of the most desperate set of men ever brought together in a hand to hand conflict, which will be terrible.

No attempt is likely to be made upon the city. Officers acquainted with the calibre of Major Anderson's guns say the longest shot will fall short three eights of a mile.

Hundreds are here from the interior watching the progress of events.

The calmest men in the community are those who have control of affairs, and every movement dictated by Governor Pickens, Jamison, the Secretary of War, and General Beauregard, is marked by the same prudence, ability and judgment which have thus far characterized every official act of the confederacy.

Advices from Montgomery state that offers of volunteers from the border States continue to pour in, and that tenders of seven thousand men and two thousand Indian warriors have been received from the West.

A brush at Pensacola is daily looked for.

It is believed by many here that the fight will commence at Stono, about twenty five miles southward—the batteries along the coast being attacked and silenced in turn; and that, having cleared Morris Island, on which is the last of these forts, the republican army will cross to Fort Sumter while the latter is engaging Fort Moultrie. If so, the fighting will be wicked.

Captain Talbot and R. S. Chew arrived here last night, bringing despatches from Washington stating that Fort Sumter would be supplied with provisions at any cost. The former was denied admission to Fort Sumter. Both left at eleven o'clock last night. There were no improper demonstrations.

CHARLESTON, April 9—P.M.

The affairs in this city are culminating to a point.

About 800 men left the city this morning for different points in the harbor.

It is estimated that near 5,000 men are stationed at Sullivan's and Morris' Islands, and along the coast.

Companies are arriving from the interior, and the different forts will be further strengthened tomorrow by near one thousand additional soldiers.

The greatest enthusiasm prevails among all classes.

THE LATEST FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, April 9 — Evening.

Everything is quiet on the surface, but there is a deep feeling. Prodigious preparations are progressing.

Senator Wigfall is serving as a common soldier.

## Skedaddle

Rifled cannon are rapidly arriving.

Secretary Jamieson delivered a farewell speech today, and complimentary resolutions were adopted. The adjournment of the Convention is expected tomorrow.

No war vessels are outside, so far as known.

Lieutenant Talbot and Mr. Chew returned at eleven P.M.

Permission was refused to visit Sumter, and also to allow a provision ship to enter the port.

The city is under arms. The surgeons are called for. Martial law is expected to be proclaimed.

Lieut. Talbot was detained at Florence and lost twelve hours.

The eighteen thousand men just called for by Jeff. Davis are intended for operation against the North.

The Commissioners at Washington have telegraphed to Governor Pickens that war is inevitable.

### The Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The sloop-of-war *Savannah* has been secured in her berth in the dry dock, which has been cleared of the water, and a large force of men have been set to work on her. Yesterday, a stream of Ridgewood water was directed at her bottom, to clear away the impurities which had collected there. The water tanks were being hoisted into the *Wabash*, and stowed away in their proper places, having first undergone a thorough scraping inside. The men who were engaged in this delightful occupation must have had a nice time of it, in their confined quarters.

The rigging of the brig *Perry* was progressing; topmasts were up, and topgallantmasts were being sent up and secured. A number of gun carriages were taken alongside and placed on board during the day.

## TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS

(San Antonio)

### Enthusiastic Meeting!—The People Moving!

Col. Robt. Taylor's Speech.

The following modest notice was posted about our city on Tuesday morning:

Public Meeting.

A public meeting of all those in favor of preserving our government from total destruction, and restoring harmony and prosperity to our distracted country, will be held on the Main Plaza, Tuesday night the 9th inst., at 8 o'clock.

All say there was evident excitement and much talk upon the corners and about the streets. The court-house clique were busy caucusing among the

people and prominent citizens, attempting to persuade them that it would not do to have a meeting,—that there would be excitement and trouble. But there was no use talking, night came, and the people poured into the Main Plaza from all parts of the city, and long before the time appointed there were at least a thousand upon the ground. They came as a free people, as they had been wont to do in time past, to meet together to talk over their affairs and listen to what had to be said—they came as a people who were not to be bullied or frightened from assembling in public meeting—they came not to the attractions of a sumptuous feast or a long list of prominent names, but as THE PEOPLE responding spontaneously to a call, which embraced in its terms something dearer than life—liberty, and their country's welfare—they came as a people who have been reviled and misrepresented abroad and at home by a miserable clique and who had become somewhat uneasy about the liberty of speech.

A brilliant bonfire lighted up the plaza and a brass band kept the impatient people entertained until the time of speaking arrived by discoursing national airs. The balconies of the Plaza House and the buildings around the square were crowded with ladies and the whole scene was that of life and enthusiasm.

But it was impossible to keep so large and impatient an assemblage quiet long; they cheered for the Union and the American flag and upon Judge Paschal appearing among the spectators upon the balcony of the hotel, he was loudly called for, he responded in a few words excusing himself and mentioning that Col. Rob't. Taylor from Fanin was expected to speak and he was satisfied the people would be fully gratified with the Colonel's speech; Col. Taylor was then called for, who not being upon the ground at the moment arrived shortly afterwards and took the stand amidst three hearty cheers.

We are unable to give any extended idea of Col. Taylor's speech not having taken any notes, but it was just such a speech as Col. Robt. Taylor can make; full of sound, practical sense, eloquence, moderation and patriotism. He alluded to his former visits to our city; in '44 when we were threatened with invasion from Mexico, in '46, on his way to Mexico to assist in maintaining the rights of Texas under the stars and stripes, [a small American flag floated near him on the stand] in '49 when the cholera swept our people into the grave yards, and a year since when the din of business was deafening—our streets were blockaded with building material and trains of carts and wagons laden with merchandice, and the sound of the stone mason's hammer way every where heard; he now witnessed commercial distress and our thirfty city deso-

lated—and why? had we made less crops than usual? no pestilence raged. Then why was it? because public confidence had been destroyed in consequence of the breaking up of our government. Better far, he said, that the cholera raged, for the dead tell no tales.

Col. Taylor went over an extensive field of argument tracing this disunion matter back many years and showing that slavery was not the cause, but the lever that had been used to precipitate the people into revolution. He denounced in unmeasured terms the usurpations of the convention and alluded in a feeling manner to Gen. Houston. He counseled moderation and obedience to the laws, and if our Government became oppressive that we could exercise the right of changing it at the ballot box. His main point was "reconstruction" of the Union upon the failure of the Southern Confederacy to give us a good or better government than we had broken loose from. He pledged the people amongst whom he lived as the first who would gladly raise the standard of reconstruction.

The gallant Colonel's speech was listened to with profound attention in spite of a few futile efforts to create a disturbance, and he was cheered with the greatest enthusiasm throughout.

After Col. T. was through, Judge Paschal was called for with such a vim that he was forced to take the stand, which he did, with simply the intention of saying a few words in excuse or explanation of his position, when a few persons, who, no doubt had been cut to the quick by Col. T's speech began to call for someone else, this created so much noise that it was impossible for the Judge to be heard. Some miscreant, however, taking advantage of the night, was herd to say "abolitionist," which was to much for the Judge's good temper—he denounced the utterer in unmeasured terms, and who, had he been of sufficient courage, would have shown himself.

The band struck up Yankee Doodle and the people dispersed to their homes full of enthusiasm. A large number of the assemblage proceeded to Judge Paschal's residence, where he responded to their call in a short and eloquent speech.

So ended a glorious night. We have given the "reconstruction" ball a roll—let it be kept rolling over the state until all opposition is crushed out.

### Attempt at Enterference

We learn that an attempt was made to get Capt. Tobin's company of rangers, (now encamped at the head of the San Pedro Springs) to enterfere and break up the meeting on Tuesday night, *but* that the proposition was not countenanced by the company. Happening to be personally acquainted with some members of this company, and taking them as a crite-

tion for the ballance, we believe that it is composed of gentlemen, who would be above all such dirty work, however much they might differ with the objects of the meeting, and would not interfere with a freeman's privilege, even at the instigation of the court-house clique.

### DAILY TIMES

(Leavenworth, KS)

#### Noble Conduct of a Soldier.

The Missouri Democrat has a letter from a soldier at Fort Smith, Ark., bearing the date of March 5, in which the following passage occurs:

"Yesterday the citizens of Fort Smith raised a Palmetto flag in town, and one of the soldiers, private Bates, company E, First cavalry, went out and climbed up the tree upon which the flag was suspended, took it down and brought it into the garrison. Capt. Sturgiss ordered him to take it and put it back where he got it. He said he never would. The captain ordered him to the guard house, and in going he tore the flag in pieces. He was then ordered to be put in irons, and was sent to the blacksmith shop for that purpose, but the smith (a citizen) refused to put them on, and he was discharged in consequence. D company, First cavalry, farrier was then ordered to put them on, and he refused, and was sent to the guard house. E company, First cavalry, farrier then put them on. The soldiery then gave three cheers for Bates and the blacksmith who refused to put the irons on."

We wonder if this is the same Capt. Sturgiss who was engaged in the burning of the settlers' houses, on the Cherokee Neutral Lands? If so, the part he took in the affair above related is not to be wondered at.

### CHARLESTON MERCURY

#### Missionaries of the Evacuation.

It now appears that, under the peaceful pretext of ascertaining the precise condition of Major ANDERSON'S command in regard to provisions and with a view to a withdrawal, the Abolition Government has treacherously sought to arrange for the introduction of supplies and of men into the post. Agent after agent has been sent on, whether to consult Major ANDERSON, or to be guided by his approval of their military plans, is not manifest. But, it is plain that our authorities have been dealing with men whose perceptions of honor are vague and faint. They have been deceived, and their confidence has been grossly abused in at least one instance—that of Mr. Fox. It has since transpired in the Northern press that this quondam

officer presented to the Government a scheme for reinforcing the fort, and, after a conference with the Washington authorities, was sent here to advise with Major ANDERSON on the subject. Under false pretences, his object here was accomplished. Our experience of the faith observed by our American enemies, while it shows their implacable malignity, and how unscrupulous they are in its gratification, will effectually teach us—and we trust once and for all—that in the settlement of difficulties, we must rely solely upon ourselves. In dealings with such a people generosity is thrown away, and magnanimity and chivalry are esteemed as weakness and folly.

#### Commencement Exercises

The commencement exercises of the Cadets of the Citadel Academy, previously announced as about to take place at Hibernian Hall today, will, on account of the immediate prospect of a collision in our harbor, be dispensed with for the present year. The ceremony of conferring degrees upon the First Class took place privately yesterday morning.

### DIARY OF A YANKEE IN THE PATENT OFFICE

by Horatio Nelson Taft

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1861.

Rain again until noon. It has rained all the time since Sunday morning, and the water in the Potomac is higher than it has been before in some years. The District Militia were all out on parade and eight Companies entered the service of the U.S. upon requisition of the Secy of War for the Protection of the City. The guards are doubled at all the Public Buildings, and Military companies were on duty all last night. Exciting rumors from the South & exciting news expected. Was on the Ave, at the Hotels, much excitement.

### A REBEL WAR CLERK'S DIARY

by John Beauchamp Jones

Making an early start this morning, I once more arrived at Washington City. I saw no evidences of a military force in the city, and supposed the little army to be encamped at the west end of the Avenue, guarding the Executive Mansion.

We took an omnibus without delay and proceeded to the steamer. As soon as we left the shore, I fancied I saw many of the passengers breathing easier and more deeply. Certainly there was more vivacity, since we were relieved of the presence of Republicans. And at the breakfast table there was a freer flow of

speech, and a very decided manifestation of secession proclivities.

Among the passengers was Major Holmes, who had just resigned his commission in the U. S. army. He had been ordered to proceed with the expedition against Charleston; but declined the honor of fighting against his native land. The major is a little deaf, but has an intellectual face, the predominant expression indicating the discretion and prudence so necessary for success in a large field of operations. In reply to a question concerning the military qualities of Beauregard and Bragg, he said they were the flower of the young officers of the U. S. army. The first had great genius, and was perhaps the most dashing and brilliant officer in the country; the other, more sedate, nevertheless possessed military capacities of a very high order. President Davis, in his opinion, had made most excellent selections in the appointment of his first generals. The major, however, was very sad at the prospect before us; and regarded the tenders of pecuniary aid to the U. S. by the Wall Street capitalists as ominous of a desperate, if not a prolonged struggle. At this time the major's own State, North Carolina, like Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas, and Missouri, yet remains in the Union.

We were delayed several hours at Aquia Creek, awaiting the arrival of the cars, which were detained in consequence of a great storm and flood that had occurred the night before.

### April 11, 1861

#### CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF THE CIVIL WAR

- Beauregard demands, by order of the Secretary of War, the unconditional surrender of Fort Sumter. Refused by Major Anderson, his own sense of honor and his obligations to the U. S. Government not permitting compliance.
- Confederate commissioners left Washington satisfied that no recognition of their government would be acceded to.
- The safety of Washington provided for.

## NEW YORK HERALD

### The News.

Our despatches from Charleston this morning, though interesting, reveal but little of positive importance. The federal fleet had not made its appearance, but was hourly expected off Stono. The floating battery had been moored between Sullivan's Island and Fort Sumter, ready for action. Troops continued to arrive from the interior.

The latest reports from Montgomery state that President Davis was deliberating upon the question of proceeding to Charleston, so as to be near at hand when the conflict begins.

The federal capital yesterday resounded with the din of arms. The militia of the District were ordered out for inspection. At the parade it was announced that the government required seven companies of volunteers, whereupon several hundred men immediately offered themselves, and were mustered into the service of the United States for an indefinite period. It is stated that the administration are in possession of positive information of the existence of a plot, between the secessionists and the disunionists of Virginia and Maryland, to seize upon the national capital whenever, in their opinion, their plans render such a step advisable. As a precautionary measure, and to protect the government property and archives, the government have taken the militia into service, and will further strengthen the force by the addition of a company of artillery and two of cavalry of the regular army. It is understood, also, that Governor Curtin will have a body of Pennsylvania militia ready to proceed to Washington upon the first intimation of danger.

### The Impending War.—The News from Charleston.—The Latest.

CHARLESTON, April 10—Evening.

The floating battery finished, mounted and manned, was taken out of the dock last evening, and anchored in the cove near Sullivan's Island.

Our people are not excited, but there is a fixed determination to meet the issue.

An additional regiment of one thousand men is hourly expected from the interior.

The Convention has just adjourned subject to the call of the President. Before adjourning it passed resolutions approving the conduct of General Twiggs in resigning his commission and turning over the public property under his control to the authorities.

Governor Pickens was in secret session with the Convention today.

About 1,000 troops were sent to the fortifications today. 1,800 more go down tomorrow.

Messrs. Wigfall, Chesnut, Means, Manning, McGowan and Boyleston have received appointments in General Beauregard's staff.

A large number of the members of the Convention, after adjournment, volunteered as privates.

About seven thousand troops are now at the fortifications. The beginning of the end is coming to a final end.

### **The Preparations for the Defence of the National Capital.—The News from Washington.**

WASHINGTON, April 10, 1861.

This city has been the scene of the wildest excitement throughout the entire day, troops marching, drums beating, and flags flying the entire length of Pennsylvania avenue.

Ten companies, or about one fourth of the volunteer militia of the District of Columbia, are mustering today for inspection, the order having been issued from the government headquarters last night. Several days ago the company officers were directed to immediately report the number of effective men. This unexpected movement has given rise to many surmises, especially as reports prevail, believed to be correct, that these ten companies are to be drafted into immediate service.

There is no doubt that the military movements here in progress are connected with precautionary measures for the defence of the capital from an apprehended attack from the South.

The fear of an attack from an invading army from Virginia and Maryland, under command of that celebrated Texas ranger, Ben McCollough, is the cause of all these movements.

President Lincoln says he has positive knowledge in his possession that an attack on this city is in contemplation. He has communicated this information, not only to Gen. Scott, but to several of the Governors of Northern and Western States.

It is understood that he desires them to call out the militia, and to hold them in readiness at a moment's warning. Mr. Lincoln is evidently alarmed. He says that when the bail is once opened this city will be the first that will be attacked. He has been notified, in anonymous letters that he will have to leave here and take refuge in some Northern city. He has no idea of doing any such thing. He says he will remain here, even if he has to be protected and surrounded by the military arm of the government.

### **Programme of Operations To Relieve Fort Sumter.—The News from Washington.**

WASHINGTON, April 10, 1861.

The refusal to admit Captain Talbot to Fort Sumter does not alarm the government in the least.

The commanders of the naval and military forces now supposed to be off Charleston received only general instructions from the respective departments. That is, they are instructed to attempt, first, a peaceable supply of Fort Sumter with provisions, but if resistance be offered to force a relief, with both men and stores, at all hazards. The details of the operations are left to their discretion as their character will depend, of course, altogether on contingencies. But it is known in military circles here that, for a succession of attempts to reach the fort, in case of hostilities, both steamtugs and boats are expected to be employed. As soon as the first shot is fired by the revolutionists, an attempt will be made to effect a landing of the troops on board the transports in the rear of the attacking forces, and, if successful, earth works will at once be thrown up and batteries erected. The heavy ordnance shipped on some of the vessels is intended for that purpose. Hot work will be given by the government regulars to the secession volunteers.

The administration does not, in any event, expect hostilities to open before the return of the messenger despatched to Montgomery to announce its determination to relieve Major Anderson, with the reply of the revolutionary government. Some days may, then, yet elapse before the roar of artillery will be heard in Charleston harbor.

It seems that the calculation for the arrival of the supply vessels at Charleston was not correct. At the War Department it is not expected that the government vessels will arrive there until tomorrow morning.

A despatch from General Beauregard, received this afternoon, states that there were no vessels off the harbor of Charleston. They were expected hourly.

No movement would be made until an attempt was made to send vessels or boats containing supplies to Fort Sumter. When that shall occur, the batteries will at once be opened.

The President told a visiter tonight that decisive events could not be looked for before the last day of this week. He remarked, 'We will then see whether they dare to fire upon an unarmed vessel sent to provision our starving soldiers.' He expressed but little hope of the preservation of peace, but evinced a decided determination to relieve Major Anderson, and to hold the other Southern forts at all hazards. This is authentic, and can be implicitly relied on.

The President, in preparing to furnish relief to Major Anderson, if need be with all the naval and land forces at his command, is not only acting in accordance with his well known strict sense of duty, but a resolution formed and entertained all last winter in Springfield. The supposed determination of his administration to evacuate Fort Sumter surprised men who, during that period, were in the habit of hearing his praise of its valiant defenders, and his repeated and energetical expression of the hope and the desire that they should be sustained at all hazards. Men now here, who have been familiar with the characteristic firmness of his convictions and the stability of his purposes for years, never abandoned their belief that he would act upon his early resolves, although every symptom of the Executive intentions in the premises pointed to the contrary. They have shown that they know their man well.

It is now known that a number of the most distinguished army and navy officers have at various times offered to undertake the relief of Fort Sumter with men and provisions. The practicability of a reinforcement is by no means so seriously doubted by experts as stated. The belief was frequently expressed today in administrative circles that the landing of supplies at Fort Sumter would not be resisted. The revolutionary government is expected to perceive that the refusal to allow what must appear an act dictated by humanity—that is, to relieve a faithful band of public servants from the danger of starvation—will fasten an odium upon it in the eyes of the entire civilized world, and greatly strengthen the administration, both in the North and in the border slave States.

Since Charleston has so suddenly become the supposed seat of war, we have been honored at the seat of federal government with any quantity of bogus despatches from the former city about battles and preparations for battles; and accounts of the most tremendous array of troops. The President today has been specially favored with this kind of information.

Among the bogus despatches received from Charleston last night, was the one announcing that there were six or seven vessels off Charleston harbor.

#### **The Impending War.—The News from Charleston.**

CHARLESTON, April 9, 1861.

Everything is quiet tonight as regards excitement. People are becoming accustomed to suspense, and nothing but sounds of actual battle will disturb the calm determination with which they await events.

The floating battery has been towed into position between Sullivan's Island and Fort Sumter.

Senator Wigfall, of Texas, and Edmund Ruffin, of Virginia (nearly seventy years of age), shouldered muskets and joined the army as privates. Numbers of old men have done the same. Even cripples are anxious to fight, and may be seen riding with the cavalry.

The fleet is not yet in sight, but is expected off Stono tonight.

Troops continue to arrive in the city from the interior.

The Charleston Courier of Tuesday morning report the arrival of Lieutenant Talbot there on Monday. He had a conference with Governor Pickens and General Beauregard, but was not allowed to communicate with Major Anderson at Fort Sumter. Lieut. Talbot started back for Washington Tuesday night. It is understood that the nature of his conference with Governor Pickens and General Beauregard was to obtain permission for an unarmed storeship to victual the garrison at Fort Sumter. Permission was refused. It is generally believed that the unarmed storeship will be accompanied with a naval force. Every preparation is made to prevent any relief being sent into Fort Sumter.

CHARLESTON, April 10, 1861.

Everything is quiet tonight. The effect is momentarily looked for.

I have reason to state that, if battle results, Washington will be invested in less than sixty days.

Tremendous preparations are making throughout the South

There is also an assurance that the French and English governments will recognize the Southern confederacy as soon as it manifests the solidity and strength of a thoroughly organized government.

#### **The Relief of Fort Pickens.—The News From Washington.**

WASHINGTON, April 10, 1861. Official advices from Lieutenant Slemmer confirm what I telegraphed you some ten days since upon the authority of a Cabinet officer. The Brooklyn was ordered to leave her troops at Fort Pickens, but did not land them, owing to the refusal of the commander to receive them. His reasons for this act were not disclosed to the War Department until a few days ago. They were, simply, that his supply of provisions was inadequate to the maintenance of the proposed increase of his command. The administration was greatly puzzled, in determining upon a line of action in regard to Fort Pickens, by this seemingly inexplicable movement of Lieutenant Slemmer. But, the mystery being solved, no time was lost in providing for his necessities. There

can be no doubt that several of the transports which have sailed from New York since Saturday are bound for Pensacola bay, and that orders have been sent, not only to throw provisions, but also men, into the fort.

Lieutenant Slemmer's despatches also corroborate my previous statement in reference to the relative danger in which Fort Pickens has been placed by its investment with Confederate troops. A communication can be readily effected with it by men of war, and even without reinforcements it would be in a condition to withstand a protracted siege.

## DAILY ADVOCATE

(Baton Rouge, LA)

### The way the Government gets its work done is curious.

"Blynks"—Who is an applicant for the Nashville Postoffice, in a letter written from Washington to the Nashville Patriot, thus show up the economy of the Federal Government:

The way the Government gets its work done is curious. As an illustration, you and your family meet in convention of the whole, and adopt a resolution authorizing the construction of a hencoop to your back yard. You at once appoint me superintendent of the work, putting a thousand or two dollars in bank for me to check on. I get you to appoint my brother-in-law chief engineer. I appoint two of my brothers assistant superintendents, and my brother-in-law appoints two of his brothers assistant engineers—all at your expense. We buy of each a fast horse and buggy, and ride around town, drink cocktails and play billiards, until the bank deposit gives out, when we make out a printed report of seventy three pages, furnishing you a complete topographical survey of your back yard, and a vast amount of statistical information with regard to the number of hens you are likely to have for the next forty years.

We wind up the report with the announcement that the site of the hencoop has been selected and a call for another appropriation to prosecute the work, which we assure you will be done with "vigor." You place another thousand or two in bank, and we employ two hundred hands at three dollars a day to transport seventy-five cents worth of lumber, which costs you under our management about ten times that many dollars, to the place of operations, which requires about three months.

In the meantime we drive around and go on vigorously with the liquor and the billiards. We then come up with another report, and a demand for another appropriation. With this we get the walls of the structure up, and with one or two more appropria-

tions, and a great many more cocktails and billiards, we get the thing covered in; and at the end of twelve months, which we very appropriately style our "fiscal year," we put you in formal possession of a ten thousand dollar hencoop that any negro carpenter would have been glad to knock up some Saturday afternoon for a suit of your old clothes.

## RICHMOND ENQUIRER

### Lincoln's Policy Defined.

All doubt as to the intention of the Lincoln Government with regard to the Southern forts is at length removed. The authoritative declaration has been made that Fort Sumter is to be re-inforced at all hazards, and a fleet of seven war vessels is now in Charleston Harbor engaged in the attempt to make good the declaration. It is also announced, by authority, that all forts now in the occupancy of the Southern Confederacy are to re-captured, and that all Southern posts in the possession of the Black Republican Government are to be defended to the last extremity. Thus it appears that Lincoln has defined his policy towards the Southern States in the most unambiguous manner. He defines, by a blood line, the boundary between the Southern Confederacy and the 'United States' that acknowledge his authority as ruler.

We have not, at any time, doubted either the willingness or the desire of Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet advisers to adopt the dreadful policy to which they have now committed themselves; because, like our friend of the New Orleans Bulletin, we believed them capable of any enormity; but, like the editor of that paper, we find it difficult to bring our mind to the conclusion that President Lincoln, Premier Seward, and Mars Cameron could conceive such a piece of fatuity and madness, as to take the initiative in an actual hostile demonstration against the South. As a measure of policy it must, in any and every contingency, result most disastrously to them and to the Government of which they are the recognized heads. The resort to force necessitates the withdrawal of the border slave States. The "Tyranny at Washington" undertake to wreak their vengeance upon the seceded States, with a reckless and wicked disregard of all consequences. They will soon be taught to feel quite sensitively the truth of the old adage, is the first step that costs.

We say, that the war declared by the Lincoln administration against the Southern Confederacy necessitates the withdrawal of the border slave States from the abolitionized Union. This is a proposition which does not admit of debate. Those States have now to decide between fighting, literally, with their brethren of the Confederate States, in favor of the

institutions of the South, or fighting with the Black Republicans in their war to put down the institutions of the South. Is there, can there be a doubt as to the course which any slaveholding State will adopt?

## CHARLESTON MERCURY

### The Note of Preparation.

Yesterday was another day with our military men. From daybreak until sunset, and far into the night, steamers were constantly plying to and fro between the city and the batteries, transporting men, provisions and munitions of war. As for the probability of a fight, and that right soon, most people have come to regard it as a fixed fact, and we may add that it is regarded as equally certain that our brave boys at the batteries will not unbeseem their ancestry, and that the hireling invaders sent by LINCOLN will have cause to rue the day they set foot upon the soil of South Carolina.

### THE COLUMBIA COMPANIES.

In response to the telegraphic order of Colonel KERSHAW, the two companies in Richland District, attached to his (the second) regiment, promptly left their homes and started for Charleston. The Guardian, in noticing their departure, says:

They were escorted to the Railroad depot by the 'Old Guard' of the Richland Volunteer Rifle Company, the Emmet Guards, the College Cadets and the Independent Fire Engine Company. Their escort was still more honorable by the spontaneous turn out of a majority of our citizens, and we were gratified to see a large number of the ladies of the city honoring the occasion by their presence. Brief addresses to the companies were made by Dr. Wm. Reynolds, of this city, and Mr. Fleming, of Sumter. We saw many eyes filled with tears, which were unused to such demonstrations of feeling, and we know that the bitter pang of separation was felt in many bosoms where manhood and patriotism forbade an outward expression. Richland District has done nobly in this emergency. With the two companies which leave today (Capt. Booker's and Capt. Ray) she will have six companies in service, nearly averaging one hundred men each.

Having arrived in Charleston at 3 o'clock, the Governor Guards marched to town to Southern wharf and embarked. On their way to the wharf they halted in front of THE MERCURY Office and presented arms, a compliment for which, troublous times like these, we return our acknowledgments. The Guards were placed on duty at Fort Johnson, where they will have good quarters and, we hope, a pleasant time. The Columbia Greys are now also on duty in the harbor. Both are splendid looking companies, numbering

about seventy men each. We understand that Captain GARY, of the 'College Cadets,' has also come from Columbia to tender the services of his company to the Governor.

### OTHER COMPANIES OF THE SECOND REGIMENT.

Besides the Columbia companies there are now in the field, belonging to the Second Regiment, the following companies: The Richland Guard (Riflemen), Capt. BOOKTER; the Salem Company (Infantry), Capt. LACOSTE; the States Rights Guards, Capt. D. W. RAY; the Claremont Rifles, Capt. SPAIN; as well as detachments of companies which have for some time been on service.

The whole of the Second Regiment is now in the field, with the exception of the Lancaster Company and Major BARNES, who are detained only by the difficulty of transportation, and may soon be expected.

### THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE REGIMENT.

The headquarters of Colonel KERSHAW was transferred yesterday morning at 10 o'clock to Morris Island. Three companies of the regiment are on detached service at several important points. As an evidence of the promptitude of the men composing Colonel KERSHAW'S command, we may mention that the order for their coming down was not issued until 1 p.m. on Monday last, and, although scattered at the time over four districts—Lancaster, Kershaw, Richland, and Clarendon—they are already at their respective posts, fully equipped and for the fray.

### A GLIMPSE AT THE BATTERIES.

About three o'clock our Reporter, in the suggestive company of cannons, balls, shells, and every description of munitions of war, besides a very large amount of provisions, embarked for a hasty trip to the harbor batteries. Everything seemed, indeed, in apple pie order, both on Morris and Sullivan Islands. The rifled cannon just arrived from Liverpool has already been placed in position, and is relied upon to do its work pretty thoroughly. The troops at all the posts seemed in good spirits and much invigorated by the prospect for a brush. Among them was the grey haired volunteer from Virginia, Mr. RUFFIN.

The most efficient provisions for lights, etc., were made last night, to detect the approach of United States troops, whether in steamers or small boats, and, with the systematic and vigilant lookout now constantly maintained, it will be impossible for the invaders to enter our harbor, even should they come, as did the Star of the West....

### A Sinking Fund for the Confederate States Loan.

We publish this morning a notice from the Secretary of the Treasury of the plan by which he proposes to insure the prompt payment of the Bonds issued to raise the Confederate States Loan. The export duty of one-eighth of a cent per pound upon Cotton, imposed to meet the annually accruing interest, will exceed this requirement by a million of dollars each year, at the minimum estimate of its proceeds. This surplus the Secretary appropriates to the purchase of the Bonds from holders. By this process two objects will be secured: First, all doubt about the promptness and certainty of payment will be removed, as a fund will be always ready to redeem the Bonds in full before they mature. Second, the Government will enter and remain in the market as a bidder for the purchase of its own securities. Competition will be thereby enhanced, and the marketable price of the Bonds augmented. Thus, whether they are intended as bona fide and profitable investments for capital, or bought only for speculation, their value will be greatly enhanced by the establishment of this Sinking Fund. Never was a loan fortified by as many advantages, intrinsic and accidental. The rate of interest, the promptness of payment, and the certainty of a large demand for them, unite to make these Bonds the most desirable investment ever offered by individuals, corporations, or government authority.

### Our Montgomery Correspondence.

MONTGOMERY, April 8, 1861.

Several important items have been received today from New York, which have caused some excitement in this city. The most absurd rumors are afloat, and men are leaving for Pensacola on the strength of them. No important orders have been sent from the War Department to General BRAGG, neither has anything of a positive nature been received from Washington, unless it be in the despatches which came this evening, and upon which a Cabinet meeting was called. The result of this meeting is not known; but, of course, the surmises as to its import are many. There is little talked of here but Pensacola, and the prospects there.

The Georgia and Florida troops are passing through here at the rate of four hundred a day. They are all fine, noble looking men, and avow their anxiety to be in the field in the service of their country. They expect work at Pensacola and look forward with eagerness for the ball to open.

The offers of volunteers continue to pour in daily, and I am creditably informed that more than forty thousand men have offered themselves to the War Department as ready and willing to enter into the

service of the Confederate States, or the Provisional Army. Since the result of the Connecticut election has been known, and the probability that the coercionists would prevail in the Government at Washington, a large number of companies have offered themselves from the Border States. No less than seven thousand men from these States have tendered their services during the last few days. In addition to these, two thousand Indian warriors, living on the border, have signified their intention of fighting against the United States army, and in favor of the Confederate States. The offers from the Confederate States is legion, and the department is overwhelmed with them. This is a voice direct from the people, and in case of the Border States, shows they are still with us in heart and feeling, though their politicians have forced them to occupy a false position.

But two appointments have been made since I wrote you before. A. J. CLARKE, of Mississippi, has been appointed Chief Clerk in the Comptroller's Office, and Mr. JOHN L. HURRELL, Chief Clerk in the Finance Bureau in the Postoffice Department.

The duel between Messrs. MOSES, of South Carolina, and BANKS, editor of the Confederation, came off this morning at Pensacola. MOSES' pistol snapped and his opponent's ball passed through the collar of his coat. The affair was then settled satisfactorily, I believe, to all parties.

In view of the increased number of strangers in this city since it has become the seat of Provisional Government, and of the anticipated necessity for ample accommodations arising from the strong probability that it will be the permanent Capital, it has been projected by some of our most wealthy and enterprising citizens to erect a splendid hotel, which shall be an ornament and an honor to the city. The location selected is on the corner of Bibb and Commerce streets. It is intended that the building shall be the largest and most magnificent structure in the Southern States. I have not seen the plans, but doubt not it will be worthy the enterprise, wealth and liberality of this city, in the elegance of its design and the magnificence of its proportions.

TROUP

## DIARY OF A YANKEE IN THE PATENT OFFICE

by Horatio Nelson Taft

THURSDAY 11<sup>th</sup> —A delightful morning and a very pleasant day. City full of Military and full of excitement. Nothing heard from Charleston unusual, but news expected by tomorrow. Fort Sumter, it is

now thought, is without doubt to be relieved in some way. The Cotton States are all up in Arms, while Ben McCulloch is threatening Washington. He is fearless and desperate. Chas took dinner with us and came up in the evening with Miss Woodward and staid till 10. Sent young H N to the Ave for the NY papers early in the evening. Retired at 11 o'clock.

### A REBEL WAR CLERK'S DIARY

by John Beauchamp Jones

April 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup>—These two days were mainly lost by delays, the floods having swept away many bridges, which had not yet been repaired. As we approached Richmond, it was observed that the people were more and more excited, and seemed to be pretty nearly unanimous for the immediate secession

of the State. Everywhere the Convention then in session was denounced with bitterness, for its adherence to the Union; and Gov. Letcher was almost universally execrated for the chocks he had thrown under the car of secession and Southern independence. I heard very many who had voted for him, regret that they had ever supported the clique of politicians who managed to secure his nomination. And now I learned that a People's Spontaneous Convention would assemble in Richmond on the 16<sup>th</sup> of the month, when, if the other body persisted in its opposition to the popular will, the most startling revolutionary measures would be adopted, involving, perhaps, arrests and executions. Several of the members of this body with whom I conversed bore arms upon their persons.



One of the Ten Casemate Batteries at Fort Pickens, Florida.

[Drawn by an Officer of Lieutenant Slemmer's Command]

(*Harper's Weekly*, April 13, 1861)

The *Skedaddle* e-journal home page  
<http://www.pddoc.com/skedaddle/skedaddle-journal.htm>

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