

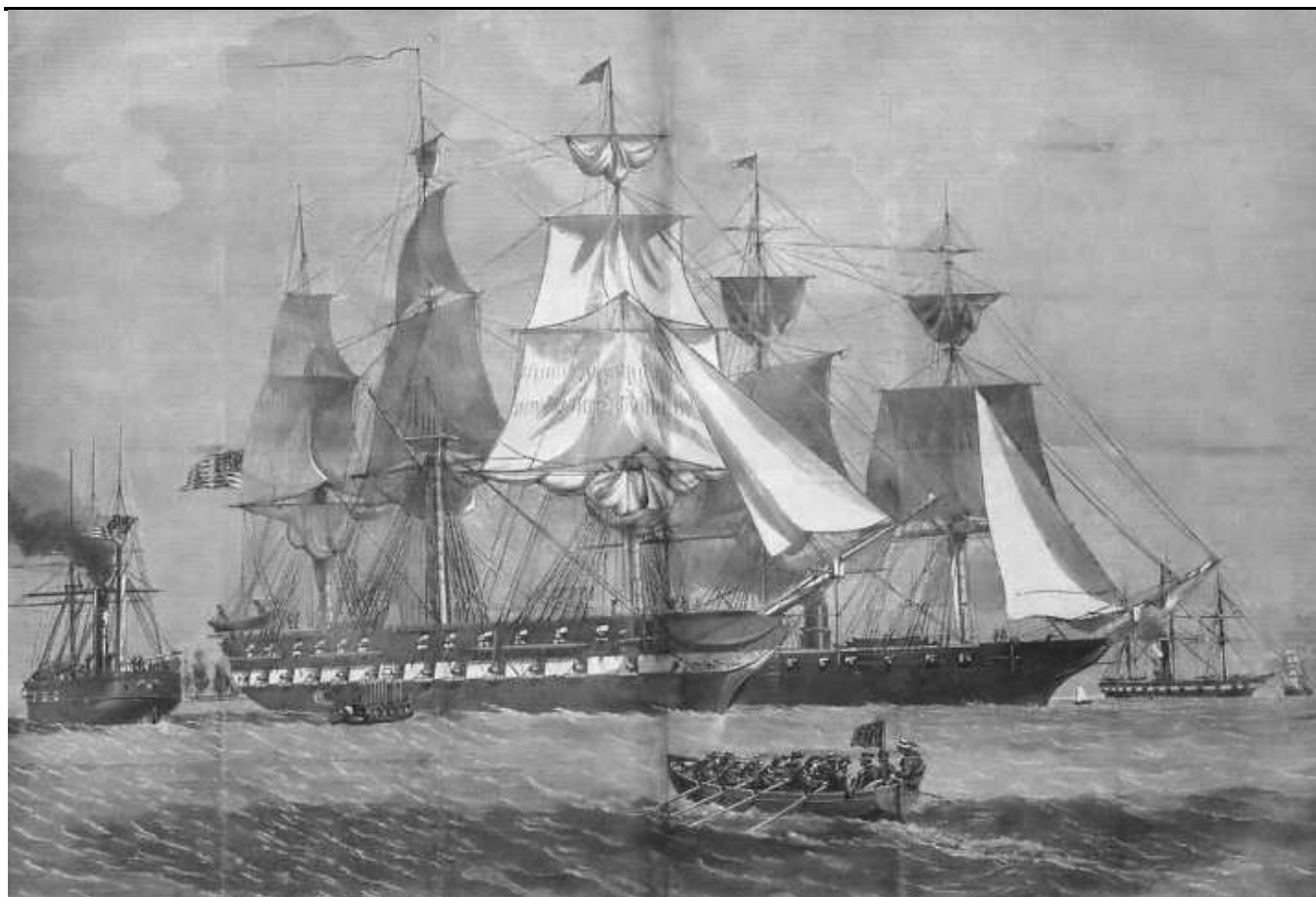
October 7, 2005

Skedaddle

April 21st to 23rd, 1861

Issue 1861—18

ARTICLES, IMAGES, & MORE FROM NEWSPAPERS, JOURNALS AND DIARIES, &C, OF THE
AMERICAN CIVIL WAR



The United States Fleet off Fort Pickens, Florida.

Originally published April 20, 1861 in *Harper's Weekly*

WE publish (above) a picture of the United States fleet now lying off Fort Pickens, Florida. It consists of the steam sloop Brooklyn, the frigate Sabine, the sloop of war St. Louis, the steamers Crusader and Wyandot, and a supply ship. They lie about three miles off the shore, and form a beautiful picture as seen from Fort Pickens.

The following list will give the strength, and the names of the officers of the several vessels:

FRIGATE "SABINE"—FIFTY GUNS.

Captain—Henry A. Adams. Lieutenant and Executive Officer—J. R. Mullany. Lieutenants—George P. Welsh, Wm. H. Murdagh, Robert F. R. Lewis, L. H. Norman. Acting Master—Wm. P. McCann. Surgeon—M. G. Delaney. Passed Assistant Surgeon—James T. Harrison. Paymaster—John F. Steele. First Lieutenant of Marines—John Cash. Boat-swain—Paul Atkinson. Gunner—James M. Cooper. Carpenter—Wm. D. Jenkins. Sailmaker—John Joins. Master's Mates—R. L. Parker, Val. Voorhees, Daniel Dunsmore, Wm. S. Roche, John Skillman, J. R. Crockwell, Thomas Garvey. Captain's Clerk—B. H. Lane. Purser's Clerk—John M. Falk.

STEAM-SLOOP "BROOKLYN"—TWENTY-FIVE GUNS.

Captain—William Walker. Lieutenants—James A. Doyle, J. C. Williamson, Albert W. Smith, William N. Jeffers, William Mitchell, H. A. Adams. Surgeon—Lewis W. Minor. Paymaster—Thomas H. Looker. Assistant Surgeons—T. W. Leach, M. P. Christian). Lieutenant of Marines—George R. Graham). Engineers—Joshua Follansbee, W. B. Brooks, Marshall P. Jordan, James W. Wittaker, Henry Snyder, E. F. Mayer, Jun., John K. Neill.

SLOOP "ST. LOUIS"—TWENTY GUNS.

Captain—Charles H. Poor. Executive Officer—Lieutenant J. D. Todd. Lieutenants—W. W. Low, M. P. Jones, G. E. Belnap. Surgeon—John O. C. Barclay. Paymaster—G. T. Pierce. Assistant Surgeon—J. O. Purnett. Marine Officer—Lieutenant H. L. Graham. Boatswain—P. A. Chassen. Gunner—J. W. Searle. Carpenter—James McDonald. Sailmaker—L. B. Wakeman. Clerks—Captain's, W. Gordon; Paymaster's, W. Shelbrick.

STEAMER "CRUSADER"—EIGHT GUNS.

Lieutenant Commanding—T. A. M. Craven. Lieutenants—J. M. Duncan, J. E. Jewett, and A. E. K. Benham. Passed Assistant Surgeon—J. W. B. Greenhom. Master—Rush R. Wallace. Engineers—First Assistant, J. A. Grier; Third Assistants, L. Campbell, O. H. Lackey, and J. D. Lining.

STEAMER "WYANDOT"—FIVE GUNS.

Lieutenant Commanding—Abner Read. Lieutenants—J. R. Eggleston, J. M. Stribling. Assistant Surgeon—Algernon S. Garnet. Engineers—First Assistant, W. H. Cushman; Third Assistants, M. H. Plunkett, K. Wilson. Purser—Emery J. (Third Assistant Engineer)Brooks.

STORE-SHIP "SUPPLY"—TWO GUNS.

Captain—Alexander Gibson. Lieutenants—C. H. B. Caldwell, James S. Maxwell, Alfred Hopkins. Master—J. A. Howell. Assistant Surgeon—A. W. Sandford. Paymaster—E. W. Dunn. Clerks—Captain's, John Van Dyke; Paymaster's, A. C. Bowie.

April 22, 1861

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF THE CIVIL WAR

- Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad taken possession of by the U. S. Government.

- War sermons preached in most of the Northern churches.

NEW YORK HERALD

Important Military Movements.

Our city is a military camp. The greatest enthusiasm prevails. We are full of brigade, regimental and company orders. But, owing to the length and importance of the proceedings of the overwhelming demonstration in Union square yesterday afternoon, we are compelled to defer the publication of them till tomorrow, when our gallant troops shall have our attention. We shall do our part in this great crisis.

Three to five thousand men will leave this city today for the South. The Sixth, Twelfth and Seventy-first regiments will take their departure at nine o'clock this morning. Several steamers—the *Baltic*, *Marion*, *Columbia*, *Monticello*, *James Adger*, *Roanoke*, *Alabama*, R.R. *Cuyler* and *Chesapeake*—have been chartered by the government. The first three sail this morning. The last three sailed yesterday.

Orders have also been received for the departure of the Eighth and Sixth-ninth regiments on Tuesday, and the Ninth on Wednesday. The Fire Department Zouaves organized last evening at Palace Garden and elected their various officers.

Troops are being rapidly organized all over the North, and in another week the government will have a force sufficient to repel any attack that may be made upon Washington. Obstructed railroads or blown up bridge may slightly delay, but not deter our troops. Advance! is the order.

A great mass meeting in support of the government, in the present crisis of the nation, was held at Union square, in this city, yesterday afternoon. Such a mighty uprising of the people has never before been witnessed in New York, nor throughout the whole length and breadth of the Union. Five stands were erected, from which some of the most able speakers of the city and State addressed the multitude on the necessity of rallying around the flag of the republic in this hour of its danger. A series of resolutions was proposed and unanimously adopted, pledging the meeting to use every means to preserve the Union intact and inviolate, and agreeing to the appointment of a committee of twenty-five, to represent the citizens in the collection of funds and the transaction of such other business in aid of the government as the public interests may require. Great unanimity prevailed throughout the whole proceedings; party politics were ignored, and the entire meeting—speakers and listeners—were a unit in maintaining the national honor unsullied. Major Anderson, the hero of Fort Sumter, was present,

and showed himself at the several stands, at each of which he was most enthusiastically received. An impressive feature of the occasion was the flag of Fort Sumter, hoisted on the stump of the staff that had been shot away by the revolutionists, and which was placed in the hand of the equestrian statue of Washington.

May painful but unfounded rumors were in circulation respecting the New York Seventh regiment yesterday. The regiment reached Philadelphia at one o'clock on Saturday morning, and at four o'clock the same afternoon left that city for Washington, via Annapolis.

The secessionists at Baltimore have destroyed the bridges near the city, thus cutting off communication with the North. The citizens of Baltimore were generally arming yesterday—whether to protect themselves from the “uglies” or to resist the Northern troops is not stated. There is a report that the government intend to concentrate a large force at Harrisburg, and invade Maryland, with the view of reopening communication with the capital via Baltimore.

The United States District Attorney, Mr. Delafield Smith, has called for a special Grand Jury for the purpose of taking immediate action on any treasonable acts that may arise during the present excitement.

Robert Murray, of the Seventh ward, and one of the Harbor Masters of this city, was sworn in as United States Marshal yesterday before Judge Betts.

Our Southern Rebellion—The Critical Position of Maryland and Virginia.

The exciting and momentous Southern revolutionary events of the last seven days will afford matter for a volume to the future historian of this eventful crisis. Our reports and rumors of the last twenty four hours from Maryland and Virginia seem to indicate a revolutionary frenzy in those two States which nothing but an exhausting invasion can remedy. The destruction of railway bridges in Maryland, the general arming of Baltimore, the detention of our Seventh regiment at Philadelphia, the prevailing fear of the descent of an overwhelming secession mob upon Washington, the planting of secession batteries along the Virginia side of the Potomac, are the significant items of our Southern new budget of the last twenty four hours.

We do not entertain any serious fears of the safety of Washington. General Scott is there, with at least six thousand well appointed fighting men under his command. With this force he can disperse a secession mob of any possible numbers; and the concentration of anything like an organized hostile military force at Washington for a week to come, sufficient to cope

with General Scott, we do not imagine can be effected. With the city long bridge, a mile and a quarter long and with two draws, in his possession, no hostile force from Virginia can cross the river there or below without boats; and at this season of the year, with the short bridge across the rapids, three miles above Georgetown, in his possession, no hostile force, without boats, can cross the river for sixty miles above Washington. In the next place, with all the secrecy of the Virginia Convention, and will all the suspected preparations of Governor Wise and Major Ben McCulloch, we consider it altogether improbable that they can have mustered and equipped an army strong enough to venture across the Potomac within striking distance. We will be safe for this week, and by Saturday we hope and trust that our glorious old General in Chief will have full twenty five thousand loyal soldiers under his eye.

So much for Washington. We rely upon General Scott and his reinforcements against all possibilities from the Virginia side of the river, now or hereafter. As for a secession raid from Baltimore, we apprehend that the available military resources of that city will be needed at home. We are informed that the secession epidemic rages there, and generally over Maryland; but with our Northern highways leading directly to Baltimore, Washington may be considered safe on the Maryland side.

For the sake of Maryland, we deplore the manifestations before us of her disaffection. She must resume her position of loyalty to the Union or she will suffer severely. She is in the most defenceless position, and the most open to attack of any State of the Union. Governor Hicks appears to be giving way. Let him stand firm, and he will soon be strong enough to hold the helm without fear or trembling. We appeal to him and his people to consider their position. For one hundred and fifty miles the broad Chesapeake Bay divides the eastern from the western shore of their State. A fleet may ascend this bay to Annapolis and Baltimore, and lay them in ashes. The long, northern frontier of the State is completely exposed. Thus by land and water, if she places herself in the attitude of rebellion, Maryland may be overrun and subdued in a single week, including the extinction of slavery within her borders; for war makes its own laws.

We attach very little importance to the reported planting of secession batteries along the Virginia shore of the Potomac below Washington. Opposite Mount Vernon, sixteen miles below the city, the river is commanded by Fort Washington, in possession of an efficient garrison of the United States, and from that point the stream, two miles in width, gradually widens to its mouth, where it is nearly ten miles

across. In 1814 some batteries were raised along the Virginia shore to oppose the ascent of the British fleet; but a few broadsides knocked them to pieces, the fleet ascended to Alexandria, and opening their portholes so as to rake the principal streets, reduced the place, and levied from it an immense amount of tribute, in the shape of flour, pork, beef, and tobacco.

We are less concerned about Washington than about Maryland. Loyal to the Union, she is perfectly safe, negroes and all; disloyal to the Union, she may be crushed including her institution of slavery. Let her stand by the Union, and the Union will protect and respect her, slavery and all.

The War.—The Monster Meeting Yesterday.—The Reception of Major Anderson.

Fifth avenue rarely becomes excited or permits excitement in its neighborhood. The vicinity of the Brevoort House, corner of Fifth avenue and Eighth street, was as quiet, therefore, and as secluded as if the whole city had not been wild with excitement, or as if the Hotel were located in some pleasant country village, far from any metropolis an metropolitan furor. A few pedestrians, dotting the streets here and there, and a small company of boys, emulating their elders, and marching to the music of the fife and drum were the only signs of life in that locality when, at two o'clock P.M. Major Anderson, accompanied by Major Ruggles, stepped into his carriage and drove off for Union square.

The carriage drove through Fourteenth street, which was ablaze with flags, displayed from every window of every house, and passing unnoticed through the crowd which was just beginning to collect in Union square, halted at the private entrance to the Everett House, where Major Anderson was received by the members of the committee and escorted to a parlor upon the second floor. Very few persons were aware that the hero of the hour was at the hotel, and, as the staircase was well sentinelled, the Major was not intruded upon by the usual crowd of enthusiastic outsiders. A brief and informal reception of the members of the committee was held, and Major Anderson looked out of the windows upon the crowds of people that already choked up the square, and still came pouring in from every street in solid and interminable processions. The scene was magnificent. The vast mass of people in the square, the thunders of music, the rustling of countless flags and banners, the songs sung by private parties in the surrounding hotels and dwellings, the cheers, the enthusiasm, the animation are indescribable. As the flag of Moultrie waved from over the central stand, and as the Sumter flag—which the hero had so nobly defended, which he has promised to re-

place upon the fort if the government desire it, and which, ribboned by balls, shows at once how terribly it was assailed and how gloriously it was protected—was raised upon the statue of Washington, the shattered flagstaff placed within his arms as if our Father were calling upon us to support and protect it. Major Anderson was so overcome with emotion that he could scarcely speak.

At three o'clock the committee formed, and, with Major Anderson at their head and the police making a passage for them, marched to the central stand, opposite the statue. Volleys of cheers saluted the Major as he passed through the crowd and took his place upon the stand. The crowd upon the platform was so great that Major Anderson could not be distinguished by the people; but his presence seemed to be felt like an electric shock, his name was passed from mouth to mouth, and in an instant waves upon waves of cheers saluted him, hats, flags and handkerchiefs were thrown into the air, and the people seemed wild with excitement and enthusiasm. The Major bowed his respects to these salutations and after several minutes the people intermitted their cheering from sheer want of strength to cheer longer. The ovation was splendid, and worth of the man who had earned it.

MAJOR ANDERSON'S MEN were, we understand, invited and expected to be present with their gallant commander. The rules of the service, however, did not allow the officers and men to attend in a body and the rules are particularly strict and rigidly observed at such times, as these. Several of the men from Governor's Island were among the crowd, however, but being dressed in the blue army overcoats which are also worn by our militia, they were not recognized. None of Major Anderson officers accompanied him upon the platform except Captain Doubleday, of Brooklyn, and Lieutenants Snyder and Sneed, who were saluted with tremendous applause.

DAILY TIMES

(Leavenworth, KS)

Military Excitement.

Rumors were current here yesterday, that the Missourians were preparing for an attack on Fort Leavenworth. A letter was received by one of our citizens, from the Delaware Indian agent, which stated that companies were being formed in Parkville and Independence, for a hostile expedition against the Fort, and various other reports and speculations were circulated, which strengthened the impression that some scheme of the kind had been concocted.

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Most of our people placed but little confidence in the rumors referred to; yet it was deemed prudent to use every precaution to guard against such an assault being made, either at the present time or in the future.—Accordingly, Mayor McDowell and others visited the Fort and tendered to Capt. Steele the services of one hundred men to assist in its defence. The Captain thought there was no ground for apprehension, and said the regular troops under his command could easily protect the post against a force of 5,000, and were fully prepared to do so. He, however, accepted the offer of the Mayor, and the one hundred men were stationed at the Fort last night. We are informed that Capt. Steele also gave the Mayor a large quantity of arms, to be used in the defence of the city.

A number of military companies were organized yesterday for home protection. Company A selected the following officers: Capt., J. C. Stone; 1st Lieutenant, A. M. Clark; 2nd Lieutenant, Thos. Carney. Nearly 100 names were enrolled.

Company B, Home Guards, organized by electing I. G. Locey Captain; Messrs. Haller and Hughes, 1st and 2nd Lieutenants.

There was a French company organized, but we did not learn the names of the officers.

The Union and Shields Guards have increased their numbers. The former company have daily drills.

These movements show that our citizens are determined to be prepared for any emergency that may arise in the present excited state of the country. We believe that if it is thoroughly understood that we are heartily united in resistance to any invasion of our State, and ready to meet it at a moment's warning, no trouble need be apprehended.

DIARY OF A YANKEE IN THE PATENT OFFICE

by Horatio Nelson Taft

SUNDAY 21—This has been a pleasant but anxious day. We seem to be surrounded by enemies, and enemies in our midst. No troop have yet arrived since the Mass. Regt. How anxiously have we looked for the 7th Regt of NY today. I left the National tonight at 11 o'clock but could get no reliable information. We may be in the midst of bloodshed any hour, and I am looking for an outbreak or attack all the time. Famine stares us in the face unless the routes are kept open. Where are the expected troops?

A REBEL WAR CLERK'S DIARY

by John Beauchamp Jones

April 21st—Received several letters to-day which had been delayed in their transmission, and were doubtless opened on the way. One was from my wife, informing me of the illness of Custis, my eldest son, and of the equivocal conduct of some of the neighbors. The Rev. Mr. D, son of the late B——p, raised the flag of the Union on his church.

The telegraphic wires are still in operation.

April 22, 1861

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF THE CIVIL WAR

- U. S. Arsenal at Napoleon, Ark., seized by the rebels.
- New York city appropriated \$1,000,000 to equip volunteers, and \$500,000 for their families.

NEW YORK HERALD

The News.

There was no direct communication yesterday with the federal capital or Baltimore. There is no doubt of the perfect safety of Washington, and it is not probable that anything of a serious nature transpired in Baltimore yesterday. The communication is understood to be suspended by the desire of the government, in order to prevent its plans of war from falling into the hands of its opponents. It was rumored in Washington on Saturday that the President, in consequence of certain States refusing to furnish their quota of the force called for, would call for additional troops from the States which have proved faithful to the constitution and laws of the country.

We publish today details of the sanguinary fight that took place in Baltimore last Friday between its citizens and the Massachusetts and Pennsylvania troops that were marching to the relief of Washington city; also a report of the mass meeting subsequently held at Monument square, with the speeches of the Mayor and Governor, an account of the burning of the railroad bridges, &c. The burning of the bridges and the cutting of the telegraph wires were done by order of Governor Hicks, and under the protection of a strong military force.

The Seventy-first, Twelfth and Sixth regiments of New York State militia, with full ranks and fully officered, left New York yesterday for Annapolis,

in the steamers *R. R. Cuyler* and *Baltic*. The regiments were obliged to leave numbers of recruits behind. They numbered; together, more than two thousand five hundred men. Their departure was the occasion of a grand ovation.

The meeting of the citizens of New York in Union Square on Saturday last, was one of the greatest demonstrations of popular feeling the world has ever seen. It was characterized by great unanimity of feeling, and, amidst a crowd of half a million of human beings, but one thought, one idea, seemed to pervade the huge mass, and that was a determination to sustain the government by every means, at all cost and hazard. The resolutions passed, and the speeches pronounced, all breathed the same spirit: and the city of New York, rising as if it were one man on the occasion, determined that the federal government should be sustained and maintained, no matter what the amount of men, material or money should be necessary.

We learn from Annapolis that the Eighth regiment of Massachusetts have arrived there safely, and are holding open the road from that place to Washington.

By telegraph we learn that the Seventh regiment of New York had reached Annapolis, and we have reason to believe that they are now in Washington city.

From United States soldiers who were on guard at Harper Ferry on the night of the destruction of the armory, and have since escaped, we learn that the destruction of the buildings and arms at that place was full and complete. Harper's Ferry was filled with Virginians, who, it was believed, design invading Maryland, and making Mason and Dixon's line the line of warfare.

We continue today our reports of the volunteer movement, which is progressing with extraordinary activity. The reports which we give elsewhere furnish interesting details.

Governor Morgan arrived in this city yesterday, and put up at the Astor House. The object of the visit is to make arrangements concerning the departure of the New York militia for the seat of war.

The steamship *State of Maine* returned to this port yesterday morning from Hampton Roads, whither she had gone for the purpose of reinforcing Fortress Monroe.

Ex-President Pierce made an eloquent address to the people at Concord, N. H., on Saturday evening last. He hoped that Providence would avert the disasters that at present distract the country, but if a collision between the two sections must occur, he declared it the duty of all good citizens to sustain the government and defend the flag of their country.

At the Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, yesterday, a sermon was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Northop, on the present exigencies of the country. Mr. Beecher, the pastor, was absent from the city. After the sermon a collection was taken up, to uniform and equip the volunteers who are prepared to serve their country in the field in the present momentous crisis. The offerings in the morning and evening for that purpose, it is said, will amount to about five thousand dollars.

The Rev. Dr. Bellows, at All Soul's Unitarian church, yesterday preached, and in the course of his sermon feelingly alluded to the present national crisis. He characterized the uprising at the South as a war against the ballot box, and the present war as a holy war, waged in the cause of civilization. A report of the reverend gentleman's remarks will be found in our paper today.

At the Twenty-first street Dutch Reformed church yesterday Dr. Bethune delivered a patriotic and stirring sermon on the present emergencies of the country to a large and fashionable congregation. At the conclusion of his sermon the Doctor read an appeal for the protection of the families of the soldiers who have volunteered in the service of their country. The reverend gentleman headed the list with a subscription of fifty dollars, and the matter was placed in the hands of a committee of influential ladies of the congregation.

The Banner in the Breeze.

Our cities, towns and villages are gay with the streaming colors of the Star Spangled Banner. We see it floating over the top of Bunker Hill monument, Trinity church, the Catholic cathedrals, our public buildings, from the tops of the highest hills and the tallest spires—in places, indeed, where it never waved before. It is now nearer heaven than any flag ever waved before. We see it, in endless duplicate and of varying size, lining our streets, decorating our store windows, and being carried to and fro on stages, carriages and other vehicles. We see it in the hands of men, women and children, indoors and out of doors. We see ladies at the hotels come trooping into the dining hall with flags in their hands and with the red, white and blue worn on their bosoms. We see this emblem of our constitution and our liberties everywhere. We have it even on our envelopes, and neckties, and bits of white silk to be pinned to our coat collars. We might pursue our enumeration, but enough is said and enough is known to show that the Star Spangled Banner expresses a sentiment which is universal among us, from Maine to Chesapeake Bay. That sentiment is THE UNION. There is no plainer evidence of this grand unity of feeling than in this throw-

ing to the breeze of the flag of our country. We all rejoice in it. It is a popular movement the like of which was never seen before, and such general unanimity must command respect abroad and strike fear to our enemies at home. It shows that we are still a great people, with the courage and determination to support that greatness, and to unite manfully in its achievement, be we democrats or republicans. Our flag is menaced, and we must defend it to the last, come what may; and let us rest assured that in the end to the defenders of that flag will be the victory.

The War.—The Bivouac At The Capitol.—Our Washington Correspondence.

HEADQUARTERS OF CLAY'S BATTALION.

WASHINGTON, April 20—1 o'clock A.M.

In the second patrol of Col. Cassius M. Clay's command I visited tonight, carbine in hand, the Capitol of the United States of America. As we approached that magnificent edifice the prompt call of the sentry brought us to a halt; but soon the conference of the officer in command of the patrol with the officer of the guard, procured us admittance. As we arrived, two ladies, escorted by a gentleman, who were understood to be volunteer nurses for the members of the Massachusetts regiment wounded at Baltimore, applied for admittance, though it was then past midnight. During the parley between our officer and the officer of the guard, we had leisure to admire the ample arrangements in the way of barricades, which were mainly composed of barrels of cement placed endwise, and piled up ten feet high between the immense marble piers and columns that form the various entrances of the building. Entering, we passed along its tessellated floors, sentries meeting us at every turn and directing us through all the devious approaches that led us to our special object of search, the quarters of the Massachusetts regiment. We found these tired and sleeping men in the Senate Chamber, where were delivered the last national speeches of Mr. Jefferson Davis. The men, exhausted by four sleepless nights of travel, had thrown themselves down to sleep the moment they reached the building; but a few of their officers and a surgeon of one of the Washington regiments, detailed to attend upon the wounded, gave us an account of the melee at Baltimore, substantially the same which your enterprising reporter had managed to forward for your columns, having, by virtue of his earnest representations, gained consent for its transmission from the army officer in charge of the Washington telegraph office, which had at an early hour been taken possession of for the exclusive use of the government.

Besides the Massachusetts regiment who were relieved from guard duty, the Pennsylvania troops were posted in the Capitol, and also one company of United States artillery. Alertness and discipline seemed to prevail at every point.

We found these soldiers in the most magnificent quarters in the world. They ascended staircases lined with heavy wainscots of the marble of Tennessee. They traversed corridors where the eloquence of the noblest orators of the republic, dead and living, had daily resounded. Ceilings, rich with all the magnificence of the decorator's art, were above their heads, and from the walls looked down upon them the counterfeit presentments of the heroes of an earlier age of the republic, who little dreamed that their countrymen should behold a scene like this.

With the reflections which such a spectacle inspired, our patrol (made up of gentlemen of education and culture who could appreciate its historic aspect), returned to our quarters in the Peace Congress Hall, at Willard's Hotel. There we found some hundreds of our comrades under arms, enjoying, as we arrived, their rations of coffee and biscuit. Soon a reporter of the HERALD—a corps which seem to be ubiquitous—came in and relieved the monotony of our watch by detailing the latest news of warlike import. We maintain our guard till morning, but all fear of a sudden dash of marauding thieves upon the capital tonight is dismissed from our minds. It is protected in every direction, and scouts hourly arrive with reports of every symptom which can be tortured into a hostile demonstration. There are ample troops now here to protect the city against any possible attack which can be made upon it by any forces the enemy can immediately concentrate. Depend upon it, Washington is for the present safe, and with the troops now rapidly concentrating upon it, it will be held against all the devices of a set of ingrate rascals who, for the devotion they owe the republic, substitute thievery, treachery, bad faith and rascality on a scale as large as their pretensions and as mean as their performance.

For Our Country and For Glory.

War knows no Sabbaths, as well as no laws. Yesterday New York saw such a sight as it has never seen before upon a Sabbath. The streets, usually quiet and half deserted upon the Holy Day, crowded with people; gay with flags and uniforms; resonant with sheers and martial music; full of bustle, life and animation. The sound of the church bells, calling the multitude to worship the Prince of Peace was drowned by the roll of drums, calling soldiers to march to the wars. Men, women and children, who ordinarily attend places of worship, thronged the streets, to bid good-

bye and God speed to their relatives and friends who were marching to defend their country. Prayers to the God of Love were changed to appeals to the God of Battles. The city bristled with arms, and seemed more like a military camp just before a field day than a metropolis resting from its labors upon the day or rest.

The war spirit has seized upon our citizens to an extent unprecedented and unexpected. Day after day we send out to the wars the very flower of our youth, and yet day after day others are departing and repairing to depart. Stores give up their salesmen, banks their officers, merchants their clerks, newspapers their editors and reporters, and still the spirit spreads, the enlistments continue, the drain increases. Already there is a perceptible alteration in the aspect of those places where young men do most congregate. One misses familiar faces at every turn. Inquiries of or about friends are answered by as gone with the Seventh,' or 'I start with the Eighth tomorrow.' No one can resist the infection. Those who are ordinarily coolest and calmest are now the most heroic and excited.

Through streets all ablaze with flags, lined with enthusiastic citizens and thunderous with cheers and vivas, the Seventy first, Twelfth and Sixth regiments of the New York State militia marched to the transports which are to convey them to Washington as expeditiously as possible. Vessels loaded with United States troops started at the same time with apparently the same destination. Every militia regiment turned out with over flowing ranks, and hundreds of recruits were obliged to be refused. New York never did itself greater credit, and never sent out better men. The homes which miss the husband, the brother, the father today are many, but there are few regrets for the absent, though mothers morn, and sisters weep, and children wonder and are alarmed. The cause is too holy for regret. No crusade which ever swept through Europe with emblazoned haste ever went to fight for a nobler cause. The cross of Peter the Hermit fades before our Star Spangled Banner for the Union, or strength and our shield; for the constitution, the great charter of our freedom; for the laws, our support and our safeguard; for these our chivalry go forth to battle and they could go for no holier purpose. They started upon the holy day most appropriately, and it is no profanation to say that the providence who blessed the day will bless those who go to obstruct with their lives the further progress of anarchy and wrong.

Those who read the detailed accounts which we give below of the scenes and incidents connected with the departure of the regiments will find that the heroism, the chivalry, the self devotion which we have been taunted with lacking, still exist among our people. There are no nobler examples of those virtues

than some which are here described. The contemptuous laugh of the Southern conspirators at the proclamation which brought these soldiers into the field was most ill timed and injudicious. It will die away before such displays as this, and as New York looks upon her sons already upon the way to Washington, and upon those preparing to follow, she may well respond to such derision.

Let those laugh who win.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE SEVENTY FIRST.

Immediately that it was announced that the Seventy first regiment had volunteered, that its tender had been accepted by the government, and that it would start for Washington yesterday, the rush of recruits became tremendous, and more names were put upon the list than could by any possibility be enrolled in the companies. A week ago and scarcely a corporal's guard of the regiment were ready to volunteer. On Saturday night last the rolls were closed at ten o'clock, with over eleven hundred names registered, and over two hundred applicants were refused. The new recruits drilled day and night, and the armory over Centre Market was beset with crowds of people. Several recruits were turned away on account of their advanced age, and our reporter saw old white haired men offering to enlist in any capacity—even as cooks—if they could only be permitted to go. There was the greatest animation and enthusiasm at the armory during the preparatory drills. Whole families of men enlisted: father shouldered arms alongside of their sons; brother joined the ranks together; friends brought each other in; young men rushed off home to tell their parents they had enlisted, and returned shouting and singling with glee. Very few men slept, and many did not go to bed at all, so excited were they and soon busy in preparing for the start the next morning.

ON SUNDAY MORNING the men began to assemble at the armory at half past six o'clock. New York sleeps late on Sundays, but yesterday crowds surrounded the armory as soon as the soldiers began to march up, and continued to increase until the start at half past nine o'clock. Ingress or egress was almost impossible, and the drill room was so jammed that anything like movement was not to be thought of for a moment. The spectators had to be turned out by hundreds, so that the companies might form. As might have been anticipated, there were comparatively few ladies present, and most of the adieux were spoke at home. Still there were many friends who came to say the good byes over and over again; to shake hands for the last time several times, only to repeat the last fare-

wells in the armory in the street, on the march at the dock and on board the vessel. From the hurry and bustle and from the motley character of the crowd there occurred

MANY SCENES AND INCIDENTS affecting and ludicrous. Here you might see a father bidding farewell to his little boy. There an awkward recruit trying to learn to handle his musket and keep his chest out at the same time, and not succeeding in the attempt. Here a husband and wife were kissing good by with sad faces. There a man was quite a mournfully contemplating a trunk which he had brought along full of creature comforts, which he couldn't carry with him and which he was most loath to leave behind. Here were brothers, one of whom was going with the regiment, parting a ribbon between them. There was a substitute, whom about twenty friends were attempting to get into a coat several times too small for him, and who presented the remarkably elegant figure which Same Cowell affects in his 'Reuben Wright.' Here a man was telling a mournful tale of the wife whom he had left behind him unprovided for, but who insisted that he should go with his regiment. There was a friend looking earnestly and intently at a recruit, striving to gulph down his emotion and clutching with both hands a box of segars, which he in vain attempted to present. Here was a mother placing in her boy's hand a bible and exhorting him to read it. There was a soldier turning round and round, as a dog goes after his tail, in an insane effort to reach a strap which hung just in the middle of his back, and avoided his reach by a hairbreadth. Here an old man looked with pride at the four sons he had given to his country. There a young soldier sat repeatedly upon his knapsack, determined to crowd more into it than it could hold. Here you heard of men—one of them a first sergeant—who had arranged to be married this week, but had obtained leave of absence from the Household Brigade. There a party sang at the 'Star Spangled Banner' with a great deal of voice and very little melody. Here stood a soldier fully armed and equipped. There a recruit, whose accouterments consisted only of a tin cup and a pocket pistol loaded with brandy, declared that he was 'a Zouvey.' You passed rapidly from grave to gay, and from gay to grave again, and hardly had time to feel the moisture in your eyes at some sad spectacle, before a sunshiny laugh dried it up and set your face beaming.

OFF FOR THE RENDEZVOUS.

At about half past nine o'clock the drums sounded, and the companies began to form, to start for the rendezvous at Bond street. The sky, which up to this time had been as dark, sombre and lowering as

the thoughts of the departing friends, now suddenly cleared and became as bright as the soldiers' hopes. The crowd, anticipating the move of the regiment streamed up to Bond street and crowded it, in spite of the police, to its utmost capacity. By this time Broadway was as crowded as the vicinity of the armory, and it was with some difficulty that the various companies were able to reach the rendezvous without breaking their ranks. As each company passed into position upon the street or sidewalk, it was saluted with hearty cheers. The recruits especially were welcomed most enthusiastically. Five members of the Seventh regiment, who had determined to stay at home but found it impossible to remain away from their comrades, formed in uniform up the right of the line. Bond street was handsomely dressed out in flags, and every window was full of people. The companies were surrounded by a mob of people, who pushed about greeting friends among the soldiers, conversing, taking parting drinks and seeing the boys off generally. Ladies walked hastily up and down the lines looking for their relatives to say good bye. Every now and then a carriage would drive up discharging its soldier and taking away its other occupants. It seemed as if the great Union square meeting had unanimously adjourned and all the people had come down to see the Seventy first start.

INTO LINE—MARCH!

The poor soldiers were kept standing in the hot sun, with their heavy knapsacks and accouterments, thus, until twelve o'clock, when the crowd which had all along hampered the military, was at last partially cleared away by the police, under Superintendent Kennedy, and the Adjutant, having been waited for a long time, arrived upon the ground and received the reports of the orderly sergeants. The names of the officers and the number of the men who sailed we give below.

OFFICERS AND MEN.

Colonel A. S. Vosburg; Lieutenant Colonel, Henry P. Martin, vice Osgood, resigned; Major, George A. Buckingham; Adjutant, A. J. Pride; Quartermaster, George W. Roosevelt; Paymaster, W. A. Ellis; Assistant Paymaster, P. R. Wilkins; Surgeon, Dr. McMillan; Assistant Surgeons, Drs. Dodge and Peitnet; Chaplain, Rev. C. Corson; Sergeant Major, H. F. Leidennall; Color Sergeant, — Searles; Right General Guide, S. E. Egbert; Left General Guide. F. B. Shelley.

Company A—Captain, —; First Lieutenant, — Hart; Second Lieutenant, W. G. Tompkins; First Sergeant; — Oakley; Second Sergeant, — Jones. Unformed men, 66.

Company B—Captain B. L. Trafford; First Lieutenant, J. R. Klotz; Second Lieutenant, J. R. Livermore; First Sergeant, Fred. Zissell; Second Sergeant, A. H. Ferguson; Third Sergeant, —; Fourth Sergeant, John Hazlin. Uniformed men, 20.

Company C—Captain W. G. Coles; First Lieutenant S. H. Maynard; Second Lieutenant, H. J. Rich; First Sergeant C. H. Ackley; Second Sergeant, John Hall; Third Sergeant, S. W. Cochrane; Fourth Sergeant, E. H. Wells. Uniformed men, 36.

Company D—Captain, D. C. Meschute; First Lieutenant G. H. Stowe; Second Lieutenant D. H. Denyse; First Sergeant, W. E. Willson; Second Sergeant, Wm. Babcock; Third Sergeant, Wm. Brickell; Fourth Sergeant, Alexander Babcock. Uniformed men, 37.

Company E—Captain —; First Lieutenant, E. H. Wade; Second Lieutenant, T. B. Pendergast; First Sergeant, Richard Stirling, Jr.; Second Sergeant, E. Finley; Third Sergeant, W. H. Johnson; Fourth Sergeant, J. S. Turner. Uniformed men, 27.

Company F—Captain, J. L. Ellis; First Lieutenant, I. A. Murphy; Second Lieutenant, B. F. Chamberlain; First Sergeant, J. W. Dominick; Second Sergeant, Frith; Third Sergeant, Warner; Fourth Sergeant, Warner; Fifth Sergeant, Kirtland. Uniformed men, 58.

Company G—Captain, W. S. Dunham; First Lieutenant, G. W. Curtiss, Second Lieutenant, —; First Sergeant, S. Stephenson; Second Sergeant, Woolsey; Third Sergeant, Tallman. Uniformed men, 38.

Company H—The officers were not reported. Uniformed men, 36.

Engineers—First Sergeant, E. A. Quintard (vice Sandford, resigned); Second Sergeant, Cochrane. Uniformed men, 22.

Band—Harvey B. Dodworth, Leader. 30 men.

The recruits were reported as numbering between six and seven hundred men, and the regiment left the city with about one thousand men in the ranks. The figures given above only indicate the number of original members of the companies, or their substitutes. Many of the recruits were in uniform; other had arms, but wore all sorts of dresses, and carried bags, bundles and portmanteaus; others had no arms, no uniforms, no bundles. Boxes of muskets were provided on board ship for the recruits, and many had their uniforms sent there. The men were generally armed with revolvers. The vacancies in the list of officers will be filled by elections on the *Cuyler*. Most of the men were young, and all were able bodies, fine looking fellows. There are no nationalities among our citizens now; all are Americans, and so the rule which has made this an exclusive regiment was relaxed and

outsiders freely admitted. Those in uniform wore dark blue suits, trimmed with black and gold, and blue overcoats. The recruits were dressed as taste and fancy dictated, and presented a most motley appearance. Some were armed with old, rusty muskets and one with only a hatchet. General Spicer and staff were upon the ground, and Major Smith was present to inspect the regiment. Finally, the regiment was handed over to the Colonel, the band struck up the national airs which were heartily cheered and saluted the colors amid renewed cheering. The soldiers then marched as far as the corner of Broadway and Broome street and were there halted and kept standing for nearly an hour, while Col. Vosburgh was selecting those recruits who were to go and those who were to remain, it being impossible to take all. This scene was most painful. Two hundred and fifty men were rejected, and the officers seemed as pained at this necessity as the recruits themselves. Some begged to be taken; others wept; and others, bearing their disappointment more bravely, started off to join some other regiment. The soldiers occupied themselves with singing the 'Red, White and Blue,' and the 'Star Spangled Banner,' with rousing choruses, and accompaniment of cheers.

MARCH TO THE BOAT

At last the procession started, and, with occasional stoppages, marched to pier No. 4, North river, through Broadway, Cortlandt and West streets. The crowd above Canal street was immense. People choked every window, and piled upon the stoops, balconies and roofs of the houses, which flashed with a bright foliage of flags. At every corner engines were stationed loaded with men and with bells ringing. The ladies waved their handkerchiefs and flags till the whole street seemed in a flutter. It was a New York crowd and a New York ovation. A thousand citizens walked in the ranks before the regiment, and were not missed from the crowd. Below Canal street the throng was not so dense, but was so large that no city but a New York could equal it. The people filled the entire street. The regiment never looked better, as it glanced in and out of the light and shade which the open streets and the tall houses caused to alternate. From St. Paul's and Trinity churches flags waved, as if to remind the soldiers of the sacredness of the cause they were to defend. The friends of the men shook hands with them as they marched, and handed them books, papers, rosettes, segars and all sorts of presents. Women wept as the regiment passed; men rushed from the crowd and joined the ranks—among others, the son of Commodore Barney, United States Navy. Before such scenes all words fail, and any description is impossible.

THE EMBARKATION. of the soldiers upon the *R.R. Cuyler*, which lay with steam up awaiting them was very finely effected. The men crowded the boat from stem to stern, and had hardly room to move. below, the carpenters were busy in putting up the rough berths in which the soldiers were to lay, ten deep. Friends said the last good byes and bombarded the vessel with oranges and apples. The men ate their dinners and smoked their segars as comfortably as circumstances would permit. At length three o'clock arrived; outsiders jumped ashore; the gangways were closed, and the planks thrown down; the ship shot out of the dock; cheers from the shore were returned by the soldiers; the ship appeared a vari-colored mass of uniforms, flags and handkerchiefs; the crowd hurrahd for New York and the defenders of the Union; the soldiers snapped caps in salute; and with one long, final cheer for "Our Boys," the seventy-first started for the wars.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO ONE OF THE MEMBERS OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Mr. Wm. Corry, residing at No. 77 Suffolk street, Jersey City, met with quite a serious accident yesterday just previous to his departure to join the Seventy-first regiment, of which he is a member. It seems that his pistol, which he was about putting into his pocket, went off, completely severing his right hand, the ball passing entirely through it. Surgeon Queiver, of the Second regiment, and Dr. Varick were called in, and dressed the wound, and from accounts, it will no doubt deprive Mr. Corry from joining his regiment.

CHARLESTON MERCURY

The War.

It is almost impossible to keep a full record of the war movements and rumors. There seems to be a general beat to arms North and South. The Border Slave States are at last fully aroused, and it is no longer a matter of doubt that, come what may, the South will stand as a unit for the maintenance of her rights and independence.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA

The Old Dominion is all ablaze with excitement and indignation at the impending invasion. We give the news in detached paragraphs as it reaches us:

THREE VESSELS SEIZED AT CITY POINT.

A brave little band of fifteen men from Petersburg, headed by Col. Brockett, and a company of twenty men from Richmond, commanded by Capt. Albert Aiken, of Henrico county, conceived the daring exploit of proceeding to City Point, and capturing the vessels stationed there that might hail from the North, and accordingly faithfully executed and carried out their concerted plan and of action on Thursday. The first seizure made was that of the fine ship *Argo*, Capt. Owen, from Bath, now fifteen days at the Point, waiting for a cargo of tobacco. She is a first class ship of 1078 tons, and is capable, with a little alteration and strengthening, of doing valuable service. She was securely fastened to her moorings, and Major Maclin, with a sufficient force, was left in command.

Immediately after the seizure of the *Argo*, the company proceeded to a revenue cutter, now in the service of the United States government, and took possession of her. She also is capable of doing much service, and when called into action, will prove undoubtedly, that she was a prize worth taking. About three o'clock, the splendid steamship *Jamestown*, Captain Skinner, hove in sight, with her flags floating gaily in the breeze. At length, when she had been securely fastened, and while she was discharging her Petersburg freight, new hands appeared upon her deck, and in as quick a time as it takes us to relate it, the strength of chains bound her yet more effectually, and now beyond all hazard, she was safely fixed. Col. Brockett then informed Capt. Skinner that he would be relieved of his command, as the *Jamestown* now belonged to the State of Virginia.

SEIZURE OF THE RICHMOND CUSTOM HOUSE.

The Custom House was seized, on Thursday forenoon by the Verina Troop, and is held in durance by that corps. The descent upon the institution was altogether unexpected, and its officers were, of course, taken as completely by surprise as it is possible to imagine. The intelligence spread with telegraphic rapidity through the city, and an immense assemblage was present in time to witness the displacement of the sign on the north front, and the hoisting of the flag of Virginia upon the south, or Main street front. The sign alluded to bore the words, 'United States Court;' and when it was hurled to the pavement, it was seized upon by the crowd and smashed into, amidst the wildest applause. The entire building was by this time surrounded with people, all wearing an expression of the utmost delight, and worked up to a state of feeling which seemed to say that they were spoiling for a

fight. The Custom House contains only about eighteen thousand dollars of Government funds, which will be disposed of as the State of Virginia may think proper.

MOVEMENTS IN RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, VA., April 18.—The silence which has perplexed you in regard to things here in the past few days, you might have been ominous. The word, 'To arms,' silently went forth, and while the response is every where of troops mustering for immediate service in town and country, the bulletin from Norfolk is, that the *Merrimac*, the *Germantown*, and the *Cumberland* war ships have been caught at that port. This feat was carried out under the auspices of Wm. H. Parker, Esq., of the Eastern Shore of Virginia. He is inspector of vessels, and one of ex-Governor Wise's appointees. Do not be surprised if some other Virginians perform unusual achievements before Saturday night. Troops are gathering from various directions to march immediately. One hundred thousand Virginians can be in arms before Saturday night.

THE NORTHERN TROOPS IN BALTIMORE.

The excitement in Baltimore, on Thursday, rose to a higher point than at any time since the announcement of the assault on Fort Sumter. The Sun gives the following account of the events of the day:

At an early hour large numbers of persons congregated in the streets about the centre of the city, and a rumor that troops would arrive over the Northern Central Railroad during the forenoon, created an intense excitement. A meeting of the Southern Rights men was held in the Taylor Building, and it was there determined to offer no resistance to their passage through the city. After the adjournment of the meeting the throng in the streets increased.

Shortly after twelve o'clock, the movement of an unusual body of police indicated that something else was on hand, and they were followed to the Bolton depot by a large number of persons. Shortly after two o'clock, the sound of the whistle indicated the approach of a train, and with it came some three or four hundred troops. A part of them comprised a battery of artillery, and the remainder were said to be recruits from Pennsylvania. The recruits were without uniform, and some of them almost without clothing. A few of them carried flint lock rifles, while more than half the number carried no arms at all. When they emerged from the train, three cheers were given for Bell and Everett, which was soon followed by several groans. The crowd seemed to be disappointed in the appearance of the military, but followed them through Howard street to the Camden station. Then it was

found that the train had left, and it became necessary to march them to the Mount Clare station, where a train was provided for them. The regulars broke off at Charles street, and marched to Fort McHenry.

Another account says:

The troops included a company of the Fourth Artillery, United States Army, Major Pemberton, from St. Paul, Minnesota; two companies from Pottsville, Pa.; one company from Reading, Pa., and the Logan Guard. The United States troops were acting as Infantry, and carried only their side arms. The volunteer companies were not more than half uniformed and armed, and presented some as hard looking specimens of humanity as could be found anywhere. Some were mere boys, and there were a few colored individuals in the ranks, generally acting as servants to the officers.

The march from depot to depot was a rapid one, and the column moved, flanked on either side by files of policemen, about ten paces apart, and extending several squares, the mass of spectators following, indulging in all sorts of past times, such as singing 'Away Down in Dixie,' cheering for 'Jeff. Davis' and the 'Southern Confederacy,' the 'Union,' &c. While the troops were occupying the cars at Mount Clare a perfect pandemonium existed, and such screeching, yelling, hooting, and cheering was probably never heard before. Demonstrations of a riot were renewed, and several bricks were hurled at the cars. One party was arrested by the police, but afterwards released. A colored man received a severe cut on the head, and it was said one of the soldiers was injured. The train departed for Washington about 4 o'clock.

The Southern Rights men yesterday afternoon raised at the intersection of Greenmount avenue and Charles streets the Confederate flag, and fired a salute of one hundred guns. The flag is of large size, and standing upon an elevation, is a prominent object in that vicinity.

RESIGNATIONS.

A telegram from Norfolk announces the following resignations of Virginians. The following Naval officers have sent in their resignations: Lieutenants R. B. Pegram and Catesby Jones. Commanders Richard Page, John Tucker, and Arthur Sinclair. Also, Lieutenants Terry, Sinclair, Spotswood, Rochelle, Maury and Gwathney, Commander Robb and Surgeon Van Bibber.

In the Army we have the following resignations: Lieut. Robert Johnson, second Dragoons; Captain Henry Heth, of first Infantry, and Lieut. R. J. Harvie.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN NEW YORK.

The number of volunteer regiments that are forming in New York city seems to be legion, and the men are rapidly being enrolled. There are in the city at present, among others, the Scott Life Guard, First Regiment; National Guard, Seventh Regiment; Union Volunteers, Tenth Ward Volunteers, Fifth Ward Volunteers, and Union Volunteer Battalion. Hon. Daniel R. Sickles is said to be organizing a company. Colonel Ellsworth, of Zouave fame, has commenced the organization of a Zouave Regiment, to be entirely composed of members of the fire department. It is stated that the Twelfth Regiment is to leave town for Washington within thirty six hours. Of late recruiting has been briskly carried on in this regiment, and its roll contains the names of nearly seven hundred men. Contributions have been tendered to the extent of nearly \$5000.

Mr. A. T. Stewart, the princely merchant, has it is said, tendered the government one million dollars from his private fortune. A number of the clerks in the employ of A. T. Stewart & Co. are members of the Seventh Regiment. They have been informed that in the event of their being called to serve the government, their salaries will be continued during the full term of service.

MOVEMENTS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Every Federal post in North Carolina has been taken. At Fayetteville Arsenal, 70,000 stand of arms were captured, including 28,000 of the most improved patterns.

WELDON, N.C., April 10.—The passengers on the train from Wilmington today were surprised at almost every point on the road by the energetic preparations for war. At Enfield, two companies of troops were starting for Fort Macon, to garrison that point. The North Carolinians have awoke with an energy that will be terrible to their enemies.

I hear that a company of twenty three free colored men have volunteered their services in throwing up sand batteries. John Long, a wealthy citizen, has subscribed \$2,000 to procure arms for the troops and a messenger left this afternoon for Richmond, commissioned to make the purchase. Secession flags dot the country along the route from Wilmington, and even the negroes waved the Confederate banner at the cars as they passed.

KENTUCKY.

A despatch from Louisville, April 17, says:

An extra meeting of the City Council was held this evening, and \$50,000 appropriated to arm the city.

It is rumored that a steamer, with Government arms, is en route from St. Louis to Newport, Ky. It is likely that she will be stopped on her trip.

Ex-Vice President Breckinridge writes from Richmond, Ky., to a friend here, as follows:

'Kentucky should call a Convention without delay, and Lincoln's extra session of Congress be confronted by fifteen States. This alone can prevent a general civil war.'

The abhorrence to Lincoln's proclamation is intense amongst the people.

Breckinridge will speak in Lexington tomorrow night and at Louisville on Saturday.

The Memphis and Ohio Railroad offers to transport troops and munitions of war free for the South.

The City Council has appointed a military board and appropriated \$50,000 to defend the city.

The Union flags on the steamers have been hauled down, and the citizens are arming and volunteering.

PRENTICE ON LINCOLN'S WAR POLICY.

PRENTICE, of the Louisville Journal, one of the strongest 'Union' papers in the country, thus speaks of the call for troops by the Administration:

We are struck with mingled amazement and indignation. The policy announced in the Proclamation deserves the unqualified condemnation of every American citizen. It is unworthy not merely of a statesman, but of a man. It is a policy utterly hair brained and ruinous. If Mr. Lincoln contemplated this policy in the Inaugural Address, he is a guilty dissembler; if he has conceived it under the excitement raised by the seizure of Fort Sumter, he is a guilty hot spur. In either case, he is miserably unfit for the exalted position in which the enemies of the country have placed him. Let the people instantly take him and his administration into their own hands, if they would rescue the land from bloodshed, and the Union from sudden and irretrievable destruction.

BY TELEGRAPH

HARTFORD, CONN., April 18.—The banks of the city this afternoon tendered \$500,000 to the Governor for arming the troops. The Connecticut regiment will be organized in a day or two, and prepared to respond to the call of the government.

CHICAGO, ILL., April 17.—At a meeting of the directors of the Burlington Branch of the State Bank of Iowa this morning, it was resolved that the cashier of this bank be directed to advance to the Governor of the State such a sum of money as he may

require for the equipment and preparation of the regiment of troops called for by the President of the United States.

MADISON, WIS., April 17.—The Legislature adjourned today sine die. The Governor's Guards have tendered their services, and have been accepted. Volunteer companies are forming. In all parts of the State the excitement runs high.

NEWARK, N.J., April 18.—The Governor of New Jersey has issued his proclamation, calling out four regiments for the service of the United States.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 18.—The first regiment of Indiana volunteers leave today for Washington. The Bank of the State has tendered the Governor all the money he wants in furnish the Indiana quota of troops to sustain the government.

CINCINNATI, April 18.—The city councils last night passed a resolution tendering the Governor \$250,000 in cash, from the sinking fund, and appointed a committee to tender the money to the Governor.

NEW ORLEANS, April 17.—Active preparations are making here for the defence of the city. The city council has appropriated \$100,000 for that purpose. In the way of military matters everything is progressing rapidly.

General M.L. Bonham

BRIGADIER GENERAL M.L. BONHAM, of the Confederate States army, leaves this city today for Virginia. He will command the Brigade of 'Palmettos,' now on their way to the Border. We learn that the General's Headquarters will be established at Richmond, instead of Norfolk.

First Regiment Rifles, S.C.M.

The several companies of this command returned to their homes on Saturday last. We but express the general sentiment of the community in tendering to this efficient corps a hearty welcome and the done, which is so clearly their due. For months past they have been on active service—performing duties which were calculated to try their worth as soldiers—and the record is an honorable one. An eminent military writer has given it as his opinion, the spirit and efficiency with which any corps conducts itself, in working parties, is no mean criterion of its general order and discipline. Measured by this standard, the First Regiment Rifles hold no second place among the military of their State. At Castle Pinckney, Morris' Island, Sullivan Island and James' Island they have done their duty manfully, and more than one mound of sand attests their fidelity to the cause of the South. In preparation for the recent conflict, they were assigned, by Gen.

BEAUREGARD, to the defence of the east end of Sullivan's Island, where it was supposed that that valiant fleet, with 'Northern officers,' would attempt a landing, with a view to and possess Fort Moultrie.' Day after day the fleet was reported off the shore, but the prudence of the 'Northern commander' disappointed our watchful Riflemen, and they were not permitted to do their devoir as would have pleased them best. As a tribute to their public spirit and untiring devotion to the sacred cause, we place on record, for future reference, the roll of the regimental and company officers:

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

J. J. PETTIGREW, Colonel

J. L. BRANCH, Lieut. Colonel.

ELISON CAPERS, Major.

T. G. BARKER, Adjutant.

A. S. HANCKEL, Quartermaster.

R. G. PERKINS, Quartermaster Sergeant.

L. G. YOUNG, Commissary.

J. B. GREGG, Commissary Sergeant.

MEDICAL STAFF.

G. E. TRESCOT, M.D., Surgeon.

T. L. OGIER, Jr., M.D., Assistant Surgeon.

COMPANY OFFICERS.

Washington Light Infantry.—C. H. Simonton, Captain; Oct. Wilkie, First Lieutenant; E. W. Lloyd, Second Lieutenant; J. M. Carson, Third Lieutenant.

German Riflemen.—Jacob Small, Captain; H. Ed. Young, First Lieutenant; A. Lengnick, Second Lieutenant; H. Mensing, Third Lieutenant.

Moultrie Guard.—B. W. Palmer, Captain; — Barnwell, First Lieutenant; C.E.B. Flagg, Second Lieutenant; W. E. Stoney, Third Lieutenant.

Palmetto Riflemen.—A. Melchers, Captain; R. Issertel, First Lieutenant; P. Schuckmann, Second Lieutenant; A. D. Cohen, Third Lieutenant.

Carolina Light Infantry.—B. G. Pinckney, Captain; Jno. Chambers, First Lieutenant; Hudson Lee, Second Lieutenant; Jno. Munroe, Third Lieutenant.

Meagher Guard.—Ed. McCrady, Jr., Captain; W. N. Heyward, First Lieutenant. P. P. Parker, Second Lieutenant; John McCarthy, Third Lieutenant.

Zouave Cadets.—C. E. Chichester, Captain; R. C. Gilchrist, First Lieutenant; E. John White, Second Lieutenant; B. M. Walpole, Third Lieutenant.

The artillery detachment of the Washington Light Infantry in charge of Fort Washington will be relieved today.

A REBEL WAR CLERK'S DIARY

by John Beauchamp Jones

April 22nd—Early a few mornings since, I called on Gov. Wise, and informed him that Lincoln had called out 70,000 men. He opened his eyes very widely and said, emphatically, "I don't believe it." The greatest statesmen of the South have no conception of the real purposes of the men now in power in the United States. They cannot be made to believe that the Government at Washington are going to wage war immediately. But when I placed the President's proclamation in his hand, he read it with deep emotion, and uttered a fierce "Hah!" Nevertheless, when I told him that these 70,000 were designed to be merely the videttes and outposts of an army of 700,000, he was quite incredulous. He had not witnessed the Wide-Awake gatherings the preceding fall, as I had done, and listened to the pledges they made to subjugate the South, free the negroes, and hang Gov. Wise. I next told him they would blockade our ports, and endeavor to cut off our supplies. To this he uttered a most positive negative. He said it would be contrary to the laws of nations, as had been decided often in the Courts of Admiralty, and would be moreover a violation of the Constitution. Of course I admitted all this; but maintained that such was the intention of the Washington Cabinet. Laws and Courts and Constitutions would not be impediments in the way of Yankees resolved upon our subjugation. Presuming upon their superior numbers, and under the pretext of saving the Union and annihilating slavery, they would invade us like the army-worm, which enters the green fields in countless numbers. The real object was to enjoy our soil and climate by means of confiscation. He poohed me into silence with an indignant frown. He had no idea that the Yankees would dare to enter upon such enterprises in the face of an enlightened world. But I know them better. And it will be found that they will learn how to fight, and will not be afraid to fight.

April 23, 1861

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF THE CIVIL WAR

- First South Carolina regiment started for the Potomac.
- Legislature of Vermont convened in extra session.

NEW YORK HERALD

The News.

A despatch from Washington received yesterday, states that there are now fourteen thousand troops in the city, five thousand of whom are regulars.

Captain Lawry, of the ship *Julia E. Tyler*, arrived at this port yesterday, reports that he left Hampton Roads on the 21st inst., and was informed by the pilot who took his vessel to sea that the city of Norfolk and the Navy Yard at Gosport were both on fire. Captain L. says he saw the flames distinctly himself, but could tell nothing further.

Several of the clerks in the Post Office and Custom House have gone to the wars. Stringent measures are being adopted by the Surveyor to prevent the egress of privateers. A strong coast guard has also been organized. Eight thousand kegs of powder destined for New Orleans, and shipped four months ago, were prevented reaching their destination by stress of weather, and were brought back to this city.

All accounts from Baltimore represent the condition of affairs in that city as most fearful. Irresponsible mobs, calling themselves Vigilance Committees, exercise a severe espionage over persons entering or leaving the city, and those who incur their suspicion or displeasure are treated in the most harsh and summary manner. Numbers of the people are flying from their homes and seeking safety in the country. The bridges over the roads connecting with Baltimore have all been destroyed, and armed parties are assembled to prevent their repair or reconstruction. Travellers coming North have great difficulty in getting from the city, and on the slightest pretexts are detained and subjected to hardships and indignities.

A special messenger from President Lincoln reached Philadelphia on Sunday night. On his journey from Baltimore he was frequently stopped, but managed to reach Philadelphia safely. He reports the federal capital as safe from any attacks that can be made at present, and that if assailed it can be successfully defended until the reinforcements now on their way reach there.

There was a vague report in circulation in Philadelphia yesterday that at midnight on the 21st inst., Fort McHenry was shelling Baltimore.

New York has nobly responded to the call made for troops to assert and protect the honor of our national flag, and is fast drafting her military forces to the expected scene of strife. Four regiments have already taken their departure for Washington, as follows:

Seventh regiment, Col. Lefferts, men 1,000

Seventy first regiment, Col. Vosburgh 1,000
 Twelfth regiment, Col. Butterfield 950
 Sixth regiment, Col. Pinckney 850
 and four more leave today, as follows:
 Sixty ninth regiment, Col. Corcoran, men 1,000
 Eighth regiment, Col. Lyons 1,000
 Thirteenth regiment, Col. Smith (Brooklyn) 700
 Twenty eighth regiment, Col. Bennett (Brooklyn) 800.

It will thus be seen that 7,300 troops will have left the city by this evening— no small share of the quota which is expected from the State—and a much larger number is in readiness to leave on receipt of the necessary orders.

No steamers sailed yesterday for the seat of war up to nine o'clock P.M. The *Chesapeake* has on board 3,500 bbls. of provisions and a company of United States riflemen from Governor's Island. She will probably sail this morning. The steamer *Parkersburg* has steam on, waiting for the Albany regiment, which consists of 700 men. The other steamers—the *Monticello*, *Roanoke*, *James Adger* and *Marion*—are also ready.

Lieutenant Sennifer, late of the United States Army, stationed at Carlisle barracks, Pennsylvania, fled from that place yesterday morning, but by aid of the telegraph, Governor Curtin succeeded in having him arrested in York county. He is charged with furnishing the secessionists with information in regard to the movements of Governor Curtin's troops and the condition of things at Carlisle barracks.

Our correspondent at Indianola states that there are about a thousand Union men in arms at San Antonio, and considerable trouble is anticipated. There appears also to be a growing conviction in the minds of many in Texas that the Mexicans mean mischief. These latter, under some frivolous pretext, are erecting batteries opposite Brownsville.

Anarchy in Baltimore.

The following account of the desperate condition of affairs in Baltimore, the terrible attitude of brigandage assumed by the Vigilance Committees of the city, and the dangers of the road to all Northern people necessitated to travel through the State, was kindly furnished us by the Rev. Henry M. Field, who went in the special train which left Wilmington Sunday morning in charge of the Superintendent of the road and intended for the conveyance of laborers to the different points between Washington and Baltimore where the line had been injured and the bridges burned down. The work of repair would have been speedily carried out, but at Havre de Grace, when they arrived there, the Superintendent was met by a party of friendly persons from some twelve miles beyond

Havre de Grace, who emphatically warned him not to cross the river on any account; that if he did so, it would be at the certain peril of his life. These persons also informed him that all the intermediate bridges to Baltimore were destroyed, and armed parties were assembled to prevent repair or reconstruction. At Havre de Grace we met passengers who were compelled to take boat from Baltimore to Havre de Grace the night before. These persons all recounted but one story as to the dangers of the road, and they all expressed the heartiest thanks for their escape. They stated that they experienced the greatest difficulty in getting through without detention and without personal molestation from the excited mobs that roamed Baltimore. The authorities themselves hesitated for a time to let them pass on, and when at last those worthies gave their consent, they came to the resolution that no more travellers would be allowed to pass through their city. The whole population is in a ferment of excitement; the respectable portion of it in an agony of fear and dread under the reign of terror which has raised its horrid head in their midst. Great numbers of the people are flying from their homes and seeking safety in the country. Most, in fact, of those who can go are hurrying off. Terrorism reigned along the whole line within the borders of Maryland. Late travellers have been spotted, and all who may venture to pass through are liable to arrest and long detention, if not worse. One gentleman among the passengers by boat to Havre de Grace, born and bred in Baltimore, from some unknown cause, became subject to suspicion, and was instantly arrested as a spy, and for a time in danger of the penalty demanded of such worthies. Luckily for him he got a person to hastily communicate his position to the editor of a leading secession paper, who at once came to his rescue. On the assurance of this subject of Jeff Davis, the gentleman was released, the former protecting him until he had placed him on the boat. In each of the hotels a vigilance committee, composed of sixty armed men, exercises a severe espionage over all entering the same; and already Northern guests at the hotels, if not ready to give a satisfactory account of themselves, are in danger of arrest, and subject to many hardships and indignities. Those who succeed in getting away scathless look upon their escape as providential. In Baltimore there are not many secession flags flying, but numerous Maryland flags are to be seen, while the Stars and Stripes are no where, and none dare utter a word in behalf of the Union. The passengers, as they steamed out of the bay, noticed that Fort McHenry was in a state of defence, with all her guns run out to defend the flag of the Union, which still floats proudly over the heads of the gallant men who have sworn alle-

giance to it till the death. All communication, whether by actual travel or by electric telegraph, is cut off, and by the rail cannot be re-established except through the presence of troops in strength. Among the passengers were three or four of the Kansas company, who have for some time kept guard at the White House. One was on his way to Kansas to raise a regiment in defence of the country. There were supposed to be at Washington nearly ten thousand men, with sixty pieces of flying artillery. All salient points were in possession of the troops and all vulnerable positions strongly guarded, and the feeling of the men, one and all, is to deal terrible retribution on the heads of the secessionists should they assail the federal capital.

Mayor Allberger, of Buffalo, who has been spending some months in Baltimore, where his relatives reside, arrived in this city this morning. He left Baltimore on a canal boat. Six gentlemen who chartered a canal boat there on Friday, for \$200, also arrived at the Astor House today. They report the condition of the city as most fearful. Armed mobs parade the streets, compelling all persons to unite with them in imprecations against the North, the government and the Union. The principal streets are all barricaded, and many of the houses furnished with shutters, in which loopholes are cut, for the purpose of pouring a deadly fire on any troops that might attempt to march through the city. Mr. Allberger, who had just risen from a sick bed, was surrounded by a mob of a dozen half drunken ruffians at the Entaw House before he left, who endeavoured, by abusive language to provoke a word of reply from him, intending no doubt, to shoot him on the spot, had he afforded them a pretext. He could not procure a revolver in the city, every store having been emptied of arms by the mob. A prominent citizen who was known as a Union man was compelled to leave the city at six hours' notice, taking with him a family of eight children. It is believed that no Northern man's life will be worth an hour's purchase there, when the next gun is fired in the war.

The Campaign to Commence in Maryland.

It appears evident now that the campaign is to be opened in Maryland. The interception of the troops destined for the protection of the federal capital by the people of that State has rendered it a matter of necessity that its position as hostile territory should be recognized, but it is very much to be regretted that some measures were not taken in advance to prevent the obstruction of the Massachusetts and Pennsylvania regiments in their transit through the city of Baltimore.

Admitting all the skill, experience and well earned honors of Gen. Scott, and admitting also the

activity of the War Department, it shows considerable neglect that the railroads and bridges were not properly protected before any troops from the North were sent through the State of Maryland. But this important measure having been overlooked, and Maryland having now actually assailed the troops of the government, it seems to be essential that that State shall be made the scene of the opening battle, and all the secessionists within its borders be driven into Virginia, in order that the government may hold undisputed right of war for its army to the capital of the republic. Maryland once subdued, it may become necessary to push the war into the other Southern States, as the progress of events may direct. That is a course, however, which the character of the contest alone can determine.

It is manifest, we think, that at this crisis some new material is needed in the army. Experienced general officers are required to support the Commander in Chief, and carry out his plans effectively; and, perhaps, the best thing that could be done would be to appoint to the post of Major General such vigorous and resolute men as Mr. Banks, late Governor of Massachusetts; Col. Fremont, who will soon return from Europe, and who has a large military experience, and Cassius M. Clay, who has postponed his departure for the Court of St. Petersburg in order to tender his services to the government in the field. An infusion of such skill, experience and valor as these men can bring into the ranks of the army would prove an important addition to its efficacy.

DAILY TIMES

(Leavenworth, KS)

Juleps and Overcoats.

The New York Sunday Atlas thus pictures the peculiarities of Southerners:

A general impression prevails that the people of the South are far more extravagant in their dress than we of the North; and the Daily News asserts that a single Southern family consumes more in value in many instances than a whole New England Village. This is all nonsense. The South spends all it earns, but it is not for dress by any means. In Georgia, it costs a man ten times as much for brandy cocktails as it does for clothing, while his expenditure for Bourbon whisky is greater in one year than his hat and boot bills amount to in twenty years. Owing to a warm climate our friends at the South need but little clothing. The most of them keep warm by cursing and swearing. Thick clothes are a nuisance down south, and in all other climates where men have nine months of the

year devoted to mosquitoes and the other three to yellow fever. The slave owner would buy lots of clothing if he needed it. But he does not. The thermometer being in the vicinity of eighty the whole time, the slave owner is ever more ready to invest in juleps than he is in overcoats. The South is death on drinks, but is slow on clothing. With a "light heart and a thin pair of breeches," they care for nothing that looks like warmth and woolen. The light heart can be obtained with a toddy stick, while the thin pair of breeches can be found in two and a half yards of nankeen, at a cost of sixty cents. The News should overhaul its Southern statistics. When it does this, it will discover that those who consume the most rum are not those who consume the most broadcloth.

Amateur Soldiers

The amateur soldiers at the Fort are comfortably quartered in tents, and endure the hardships and dangers of their position with becoming fortitude. They are in good spirits, but would like to come down to town occasionally in day time. They are in no danger of starvation, being provided with all the *choicest delicacies* of Uncle Sam's table. One of the "boys" dispatched a messenger to his boarding house, yesterday, for a quantity of edibles, with instructions to send anything but bacon and beans.

STAUNTON SPECTATOR

(Staunton, VA.)

Action of the Town Council

The Town Council on Wednesday, the 17th inst., made an appropriation of \$3,000 for the purchase of 100 fire-arms, equipments and ammunition, for the use of the "Home Guard" in Staunton, and \$500, to be applied to the wants of the families of the soldiers who have been or will be called into service, and appointed a police of ten for each night till the May Court.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL

Services for the making of uniforms

Editors Appeal: Will you be so kind as to offer through your columns to the various military companies now forming in the city, our services for the making of uniforms, or other necessary articles. Our meeting will be held at Union chapel, at 10 o'clock A.M. of each day for the present week, where all work designed for us must be sent. The ladies, generally, not interested in other associations, are invited to meet with us, and thus encourage our husbands, sons and brothers in their noble effort to defend our homes.

Skedaddle

Mrs. J. M. Patrick, Mrs. J. Flaherty, Mrs. S. W. Vernon, Mrs. A. Webb, Mrs. Coleman, and others.

CHARLESTON MERCURY

Our Montgomery Correspondence.

MONTGOMERY, April 17, 1861.

Notwithstanding many hard things have been said, I am inclined to believe, from conversation with prominent men, that Major ANDERSON is not generally censured for his course in regard to Fort Sumter. The fact of his being denounced as a traitor at the North, should cause us to examine closely into the motive for his acts. Here he is regarded as a good soldier, a brave officer, a man of honor, and his name is coupled with praise except by those who blame him for not resigning his commission upon the election of LINCOLN. So long as his native State remained in the Union, and adhered to the Government of the United States, no real dishonor could be attached to the man for clinging to its fortunes. Undoubtedly all his feelings and sympathies are strongly with the South, but his high sense of duty would not allow him to betray the trust given him by his Government until properly relieved. Standing as Major ANDERSON now does—an enemy to this Government—we do not have that interest in his welfare that we otherwise would; still, no injustice should be done a brave and gallant soldier, no matter to what Government he owes allegiance.

General PILLOW, who came here a few days since to offer the service of ten thousand Tennessee volunteers, returned yesterday. The Secretary of War has accepted the offer, and General PILLOW will at once put them into the field, subject to the order of the Confederate States. In connection with the fact that LINCOLN'S Government made an unsuccessful attempt to call out soldiers from the Border States, I may mention that bona fide offers of volunteers from each of these States are now on file in the War Department, which offers will be accepted if occasion requires.

The question is often asked by Captains of volunteer corps when the Secretary of War will put them into service, and to what point they will be sent. Letters upon this subject are received daily from all parts of the country. This comes of a misunderstanding of the objects and construction of the Provisional Army. For all such information the Governor of each State should be applied to, for the Confederate States receives only such troops as are tendered by each State, armed and equipped, according to the provisions of the Bill authorizing a call for volunteers.

A few additional appointments have been made in the Navy; the following is a list of them:

Paymaster—John W. Nixon, Louisiana.

Surgeon—Francis L. Galt, Georgia.

First Lieutenant Navy—Wm. L. Bradford,
Alabama.

First Lieutenant Marine Corps—R. H. Henderson, D.C.

Midshipmen—John Grimball, South Carolina; W. B. Hall, Louisiana; Charles W. Read, Mississippi; S. G. Stone, Jr., Alabama; J. H. Ingraham, South Carolina; Wm. V. Comstock, Louisiana; A. G. Hudgins, Virginia; John F. Holden, Tennessee.

I understand that negotiations are now pending, which, when concluded, will give us some vessels which can soon be made into men of war. Before many weeks longer the Confederate States will have a nucleus of a navy which will grow, of course, as the wants of the times demand. The applications for letters of marque are very numerous, and are granted every day. Privateering will soon become a profitable business to those who wish to engage in it. The last letters were given to a Boston man, who, finding the times hard in the way of peaceful trade, is about to fit out his schooner and try his fortune as a corsair.

GEO. W. LANE, the North Alabama lawyer who was appointed District Judge by LINCOLN, has thrown up his commission and joined a volunteer company as a private. JOHN L. HOPKINS, who was appointed United States District Attorney of the eastern division of Tennessee, has refused to accept the position. LINCOLN has not met with any alarming success in his appointments in the Southern States thus far.

L. H. MATHEWS, the correspondent of the Pensacola Observer, over the signature of 'Nemo,' who was arrested for furnishing information to the enemy, has been honorably acquitted. The offence charged against him was of having communicated intelligence of the anticipated attack upon Fort Pickens through his correspondence with the Observer. Mr. MATHEWS is an Irishman by birth, and an ardent friend of the South and her interests. No one can suspect him of evil intent.

The news from Pensacola state that the troops there are very anxious for the attack to begin, and work heartily in preparation. New batteries are being built and the old ones strengthened. Gen. BRAGG has laid an embargo upon the mail steamship Galveston, together with some twenty other vessels in port at this time. The Georgia troops have all arrived at Warrington, and are now encamped in or around that village.

A curious bet was made here today, that, should Virginia secede, ABRAHAM LINCOLN

would leave the White House in disguise within ten days. The odds were two to one in favor of flight.

Yesterday the Cabinet had LINCOLN'S proclamation under discussion, and it was then determined to raise an additional force of 32,000 men. Each State furnishes 5000, except Florida, which will be required to send 2000. The arrival of Vice President STEPHENS at this time has given rise to rumors which have been published semi-officially, to the effect that the President will take command of the army, and establish his headquarters at Richmond, Virginia, Mr. STEPHENS remaining here in charge of the Government. No decision has thus far been made as to the course of the army; nor will there be, probably, before the course of Virginia is decided on.

The weather for the past few days has been very cold, rendering overcoats and fire a matter of necessity. There has been no frost worthy of notice, nor has the weather been severe enough to hurt the crops.

TROUP.

The Vigilant Rifles.

This fine company numbering one hundred men, and commanded by their gallant Captain, SAM'L Y. TUPPER, returned to the city from their post, the Five Gun Battery on Sullivan's Island, last evening. Among the first in the field, this prompt and energetic corps have remained on duty as long as there was a likelihood of their being called into action. They have not been privileged to participate in the late glorious victory, as their battery was too far from Fort Sumter; but had they had an opportunity, they would have rendered a good account of themselves. Their time may come yet. The honorary members of the corps had prepared to give their gallant comrades a genuine good reception, but these active youths stole a march upon these old gentlemen, who are greatly disappointed in not being aware of their arrival so as to meet them in person. We tender them a hearty welcome and our good wishes.

Washington

The Richmond Examiner is very urgent in pressing the policy of the Southern States seizing Washington.

1. In the first place, for what do the Confederate States want Washington? If the Confederate States of America are to be a slaveholding Confederacy, Washington will not answer for their Capital. It is too near the Free States. The Capital of every country is usually in the heart of a country. Being the centre place of Government and of all authority, where the archives of a country are kept, it should be farthest

removed from the aggressive violence of an enemy. No country situated as ours is, ever had its Capital on its frontier.

2. In the second place, the mixed population of Washington—half slaveholding and half abolition—will render it totally unfit for the quiet abode of slaveholders. They could never carry their slaves to Washington, and be free of the molestation of abolition fanatics. Being within a few hours' travel of Pennsylvania, a Free State, there could be no security that their domestics would not be run off beyond their control.

3. But, above all, no troops of the Confederate States, or of any other State, can with propriety assail Washington before Maryland has seceded from the Union, and shall request their aid and intervention. Washington and the District of Columbia are exclusively within the territory of Maryland. If Maryland secedes from the Union of the United States with Virginia, we are under the impression Washington will need no invasion for it to fall without resistance into the hands of the Confederate States. It will be abandoned as the seat of Government of the United States. Nothing but force could then keep LINCOLN, SEWARD, &c., in Washington.

4. It is possible that the Government of the United States might use the District of Columbia, not merely for the purpose for which it was ceded—to carry on the peaceable administration of the Government—but as a military center for the invasion of Virginia and the Confederate States. In that case, doubtless, the District of Columbia becomes hostile territory, justly amenable to assault and occupancy. No nation is bound to stand still and see a hostile force collected on its borders for its invasion, and not make efforts to defeat its meditated hostility. In such an event, Washington may be rightfully seized; but we do not want it. If it was offered to us for nothing, on the condition that the Confederate States should make it their Capital, the offer should be rejected. With a new Republic, we should have a new Capital, erected in the heart of the South. Let Washington remain, with its magnificent buildings crumbling into ruin—a striking monument to future ages of the folly and wickedness of the people of the North. It would teach a lesson, in its silence and desolation, all the nations of the earth could learn and understand.

Col. Bacon's Regiment.

We understand that the Seventh Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers, Col. BACON, stationed at Schutzenplatz, were inspected yesterday afternoon by Governor PICKENS, accompanied by a portion of his Staff. Governor PICKENS delivered an eloquent

and effective speech, in the course of which he alluded to the gallant service of the HOWARDS, of Maryland, at the Cowpens. He felt certain South Carolina would not desert Maryland or Virginia in their hour of need. Col. GREGG'S regiment was already on the way, and if it was necessary, not only the chivalrous Seventh, but every soldier that could be spared from South Carolina, would hasten to the assistance of their brethren of the South. Governor PICKENS was followed by Gen. McGOWAN and Col. BACON, who also made telling speeches. The enthusiasm of the Seventh has reached a high pitch, and to a man they are not only ready to defend their homes and firesides, but to fight for the homes and firesides that are threatened in the Border States. With a soldiery so devoted to the cause and so ready to sacrifice the comforts of home for the privations of the camp, and with a just cause to maintain, we are invincible.

Secession of Virginia

MONTGOMERY, April 19, 1861.

The news of the secession of Virginia, although expected for some days, was received yesterday with great demonstrations of delight. Immediately upon its announcement on the street, the Confederate flag was thrown to the breeze in all parts of the city. To many of them another star was hastily added, and then they were raised amid cheers and general expressions of joy. The 'Blues' fired a salute, and for some time thereafter the rejoicings were more expressed by silence than by noisy demonstrations. Late in the evening there was an enthusiastic meeting of Virginians, who fired one hundred guns, and organized a meeting in Court Square, where several speeches were made. Among the speakers were JOHN TYLER, JR., Judge A. B. CLITHERALL, and SAMUEL C. HARRIS, a promising young lawyer of this city. Many houses were illuminated, and bonfires, rockets and fireworks lighted the streets. Our people, especially those from Virginia, or who traced their ancestry to that State, became exceedingly jubilant before the night was over.

I am sorry to learn that Dr. H. L. CAPERS, Chief Clerk of the Treasury, has been sometime ill, although he is now convalescent, but not yet able to attend to duty. Two appointments have been made in the Treasury Department. They are D. L. DALTON, of Alabama, a clerk in Second Auditor office, and ED. F. LEDYORD, clerk in the Light House Bureau. Thus far the loan has met with great success. Up to last night \$6,350,000 has been heard from in the principal cities, aside from the other points where books were opened. Charleston had taken \$2,250,000; New Orleans \$2,710,000; Savannah, \$750,000; Mobile, \$200,000; Columbus, \$100,000; Augusta, \$250,000.

Besides these, Montgomery took about \$250,000 worth, which with some other amounts, made the sum total near eight million dollars. At 9 o'clock tonight additional returns will come in to the Department.

RICHMOND ENQUIRER

Virginia, God Bless Her!

We are prouder than ever of the land of our birth. Virginia gives this day satisfactory assurance to the world that she has not the breed of noble blood. Her long patience and forbearance under wrongs and injuries will not henceforth be construed into timidity or a time-serving policy, by the world, or by any portion thereof. She has defined her position in characters of living light. At the first open declaration of hostilities on the part of the Northern aggressor, she defiantly displays in his presence her time-honored flag, with its motto so suggestive to all Tyrants.

Her sons, from the sea-shore to the mountains, come forth with unexampled enthusiasm to uphold standard sheet at the risk of life, fortune and sacred honor. The moment Virginia calls upon her sons to come to her rescue, the voice of party and of faction is hushed, to be heard no more till her battle shall be fought and her victory won. The call of Lincoln for 2300 troops from this State, to assist him in reducing our sisters of the South to subjugation, will be responded to by forty times that number, if need be, to assist in teaching him and his councillors a lesson of humility which they will never forget. The spirit of patriotism which animated our forefathers in the days of old, still burns in the hearts of their son! God bless the old Commonwealth!

An Exciting Scene in Richmond.

When the report reached Richmond, about half past 12 o'clock today, (Sunday,) that the United States Steamship *Pawnee*, loaded with Federal troops, was on her way up James River, the bell at the capitol was tolled immediately, as a signal for the assembling of the Volunteers of the city. The scene at the different churches was very exciting, and many of the ladies were quite unnerved. Quiet, however, was soon restored. The volunteers immediately responded to the call, and preparations were made for a gallant defence. We are only afraid, however, that the report of this Federal Steamer movements is NOT TRUE. In any United States vessel is sent to this city on a hostile errand, we verily believe that she will never return under the same colors.

P.S.—As our extra is about to be put to press, the military force of this city is being concentrated at

Rocketts, in the lower part of the city and near the wharves.

A large body of citizens are also in the ranks, well armed. A number of rifled guns are to be placed in position, and everything is being got ready to give the invaders as warm a reception as possible.

Evacuation of the Navy Yard.—The Guns Spiked.

(From the 'Norfolk Herald.')

Arms and Government Stores Destroyed.

On Saturday and Sunday the greatest excitement prevailed in the city. Troops were hurrying to and fro, and every one anxious to know what was to be done, but unable to obtain the desired information. The rumor was that the *Cumberland* was about to sail from the Navy Yard, and preparations were made to prevent her.

At 12 o'clock an officer came from the yard, bearing a flag of truce, and was conducted to Gen. Taliaferro's Head-Quarters at the Atlantic Hotel, where a consultation was held which resulted in a promise from the commandant of the yard, Com. Macauley, that none of the vessels should be removed nor a shot fired except in self defence. The quieted the excitement, but it was renewed at a later hour, when it was ascertained that the *Germantown* and *Merrimac* had been scuttled, and that the heavy shears on the wharf at which the *Germantown* was lying had been cut away and allowed to fall midships across her decks, carrying away the main topmasts and yards. It was also perceived that the men were busily engaged in destroying and throwing overboard side and small arms, &c, and other property, and boats were constantly passing between the *Pennsylvania*, *Cumberland* and other vessels. The assurance of the Commodore, given by his officer at the truce interview, however, tended to allay the apprehension of an immediate collision.—But the continued stirring movements at the yard, soon rendered it certain that it was the intention of Macauley to destroy all the buildings and other property there, and it was therefore with not much surprise that, about midnight, after two or three slight explosions the light of a serious conflagration was observed at the yard. This continued to increase, and before daylight the demon work of destruction was extended to the immense ship houses known as A and B, (the former containing the entire frame of the *New York 74*, which had been on the stocks unfinished, for some thirty-eight years,) and also to the long ranges of two story offices and stores on each side of the main gate of the yard. The flames and heat from this tremendous mass of burning material, was set by a South-west wind directly towards the line of vessels moored on the edge

of the channel opposite the yard, and nearly all of these, too, were speedily enveloped in flames.

The scene at this time was grand terrific beyond description. The roar of the conflagration was loud enough to be heard at three or four miles distance—and to this were added occasional discharges from the heavy guns of the old *Pennsylvania*, ship-of-the-line, as they became successively heated. These guns, it is asserted, were double-shotted and directed at different parts of the yard, for the purpose of ensuring its complete demolition. This, however, is certain—that if all her guns had been thus prepared and directed, the district could not have been more completely cleared of its appurtenances.

THE CUMBERLAND AND PAWNEE.

As soon as the torch had been successfully applied to the ship houses, the *Pawnee*, which had been kept under steam from the moment of her arrival about nightfall on Saturday, was put in motion, and, taking the *Cumberland* in tow, retreated down the harbor out of the reach of danger, freighted with a great portion of valuable munitions, &c, from the yard, and the Commodore and other officers who had won for themselves the inglorious distinction of destroying devils in accomplishing such a vandal work. The ships proceeded as far down as the barricades at the narrows, where the *Cumberland* was left at anchor, and the *Pawnee* continued on to Fort Monroe.

THE PROPERTY DESTROYED.

As far as we could judge from a cursory observation, the property destroyed embraced besides the ship houses and contents, the range of buildings on the North line of the yard, (except the Commodore's and Commander's residences, which are unhurt,) the old marine barracks and one or two workshops, the immense lifting shears, the ships *Pennsylvania*, *Merrimac*, *Raritan*, *Columbia*, and brig *Dolphin*—burnt to the water's edge; the sloop *Germantown*, broken and sunk; the *Plymouth*, settled and sunk even with her deck; and a vast amount of small arms, chronometers, and valuable engines and machinery in the Ordnance and other shops, broken up and rendered utterly useless.

THE DRY DOCK.

Appearances indicated that it was intended to cripple this admirable and useful work, by blowing up the gates, but from some cause this was not done, and the dock was found to be altogether unhurt.

We cannot bring ourselves to believe that any officer of a Navy, distinguished by a high sense of honor and chivalrous courage, could willingly condescend to such an inglorious mode of warfare as this. We rather regard it as an emanation from the wretched cabal at Washington, and a practical carrying out of

the tactics laid down by the villainous Sumner and other orators of the Black Republican party. Burn, sink and destroy is the word with them.

Destruction of Buildings and Property at Harper's Ferry.

We learn by a passenger who arrived here in Richmond on Saturday that John Seddon, Esq., (member of the Virginia Legislature from Stafford county,) had been detailed with a body of Virginia troops to visit Harper's Ferry, and proceeded to that place on Friday last.

When Mr. Seddon arrived at Harper's Ferry, the citizens of that place, under the impression that the State authorities were about to make an unlawful seizure of their property, to the number of some two hundred and fifty or three hundred thousand, opposed the supposed invasion of their rights. On the arrival of three hundred Virginia troops, the Federal troops fearing they would be overpowered, fired the armory and evacuated it. As soon as this was done, the citizens of Harper's Ferry saw the mistake they had made and with the State troops rushed forward to extinguish the fire and save the property within the armory, which they succeeded in doing in a great measure.

All of the machinery was saved uninjured, and 5,000 of the improved patent muskets were saved, and are now on the way to Richmond.

All of the buildings at Harper's Ferry, and 9,000 of the old smooth bore muskets were destroyed.

There are now 2,300 State troops guarding Harper's Ferry.

Plant Provisions.

It is particularly recommended and earnestly urged that our planters and farmers should put in large crops of provisions. We may be at the commencement of a long war, and it is essential to have full supplies for our people and troops. We must depend on ourselves, and may have no other source of supply but our own soil.

Our neighbor and friend of the 'Whit,' himself a practical farmer, and a gentleman of observation and foresight, in matters of wisdom, has the following suggestion to farmers:

At this present writing, the indications are, that everything eatable will bear a high price for the next twelve or eighteen months. The enlistment of armies on a grand scale will withdraw many from the pursuits of agriculture, and thereby diminish the product. Armies are, moreover, very profuse consumers, and require a much greater amount of food to keep them in game cock trim, than the same number of men in the ordinary vocations of life. We may, there-

fore, anticipate an unusual demand for meat and breadstuffs of every description. It is yet time for the Virginia farmers to enlarge their crops of corn, and they would probably act wisely in devoting the greater portion of their labor this year to the cultivation of that crop.

Apart from the disturbed condition of our own country, the old stocks of cereals are quite exhausted in Europe, and the late news foreshadows a war on a gigantic scale on that side of the water. With wars and scarcity in both Hemispheres, the price of bread will only be limited by the capacity to pay.

Virginians, To Arms!

For the third time in your history—a period of two hundred and forty one years—you are called upon to take up arms in defence of your homes against the invasion of a foreign foe. For the third time since the settlement of Jamestown, every Virginian is now called upon to battle for his State, his property, his honor, his life, and the lives of those dearer to him than life.

The following official document has been sent to us from the Executive Department for publication.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
RICHMOND, APRIL 20, 1861.

In obedience to a Resolution of the Convention, the injunction of secrecy having been removed, the following section of an Ordinance passed by the Convention is published for the information of the public:

Be it ordained, That the Governor of this Commonwealth be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to call into the service of the State as many volunteers as may be necessary to repel invasion and protect the citizens of the State in the present emergency, which volunteers he will receive in companies and organize into Regiments, Brigades and Divisions, according to the force required, and the Governor shall appoint and commission the general, field and staff officers of said volunteers, and proceed to have them organized and instructed. And that he shall immediately invite all efficient and worthy Virginians, and residents of Virginia, in the Army and Navy of the United States, to retire therefrom, and to enter the service of Virginia, assigning to them such rank as will not reverse the relative rank held by them in the United States service, and will at least be equivalent thereto.

By order of the Governor,
GEORGE W. MUNFORD,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The following Proclamation was issued by Gov. Letcher yesterday:

By the Governor of Virginia,
A PROCLAMATION.

By virtue of authority vested in the Executive by the Convention, I JOHN LETCHER, Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, do hereby order that each Volunteer Company, equipped and armed, whether of Infantry, Artillery or Riflemen, in the counties lying West of the city of Richmond, between Richmond the Blue Ridge and in the Valley of Virginia from the county of Rockbridge to the Tennessee line, establish forthwith on the lines of speedy communication a rendezvous and hold themselves in readiness for immediate orders. Telegraph or send by express to the Executive the name of Captains, number of men and description of force. It is further ordered that officers of all grades on the line of the Potomac river render obedience to the orders of Gen. PHILIP ST. GEORGE COCKE, who has been assigned to the command of that section of the military operations of the State bounded by said river.

{L.S.} Given under my hand, as Governor
and

under the Seal of the Commonwealth at
Richmond, 21st April, 1861, and in the
85th year of the Commonwealth.

{Signed} JOHN LETCHER.

By the Governor, GEORGE W. MUNFORD,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

DIARY OF A YANKEE IN THE PATENT OFFICE

by Horatio Nelson Taft

TUESDAY 23—This has been a warm day. M. 83 in shade. Some 800 Marines were landed about noon at the Navy Yard. Nothing can be learned of the northern troops yet. Some say they are coming by water and some that they are fighting their way from Annapolis. Went with Julia to the Capitol to see the Mass. Regt. Was in the Senate Chamber. That seemed to be the Officers quarters. Have been in office all day alone. Doct King has leave of absence. The excitement has been less today. I have now but little apprehension of an attack upon the City at present.

A REBEL WAR CLERK'S DIARY

by John Beauchamp Jones

April 23—Several prominent citizens telegraphed President Davis to-day to hasten to Virginia

with as many troops as he can catch up, assuring him that his army will grow like a snow-ball as it progresses. I have no doubt it would. I think it would swell to 50,000 before reaching Washington, and that the people on the route would supply the quartermaster's stores, and improvise an adequate commissariat. I believe he could drive the Abolitionists out of Washington even yet, if he would make a bold dash, and that there would be a universal uprising in all the border States this side of the Susquehanna. But he does not respond. Virginia was too late moving, and North Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, Kentucky, and Missouri have not seceded yet — though all of them will soon follow Virginia. Besides, the vote on the ratification in this State is to take place a month hence. It would be an infringement of State rights, and would be construed as an *invasion of Virginia!* Could the Union

men in the Convention, after being forced to pass the ordinance, have dealt a more fatal blow to their country? But that is not all. The governor is appointing his Union partisans to military positions. Nevertheless, as time rolls on, and eternal separation is pronounced by the events that must be developed, they may prove true to the best interests of their native land.

Every hour there are fresh arrivals of organized companies from the country, tendering their services to the governor; and nearly all the young men in the city are drilling. The cadets of the Military Institute are rendering good service now, and Professor Jackson is truly a benefactor. I hope he will take the field himself; and if he does, I predict for him a successful career.

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The *Skedaddle* e-journal home page
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Publication Notes:

Rather than try to fit a week's worth of material into each issue, starting with Volume 2, Issue 16 will be about 20 to 30 pages long. Depending upon the events of the time period covered, some issues may have seven days worth of material, some may only have a couple of days, and others may have nine or ten days. The previous issues of Volume 2 attempted to cover one full week in about the same amount of space.

Starting with Volume 2, Issue 17, each issue will have an index for the names of individuals mentioned in that issue. *Skedaddle* is intended to be for those who are interested in the civil war and those who are doing genealogical research. The name index will provide additional benefit for those using *Skedaddle* for genealogical purposes.

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Compiled and Edited by Michael P. Goad
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