

# Skedaddle

Week of February 5<sup>th</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup>, 1861

Volume 2, Issue 6

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

**February 5, 1861**

**NEW YORK HERALD**

**ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE INAUGURATION OF MR. LINCOLN AT WASHINGTON.**

We publish in another column a strong and significant address from Senators Slidell and Benjamin, and other Congressional representatives of Louisiana to the Convention of that State which decreed its secession from the United States, strongly urging an immediate co-operation with South Carolina, and approving of the seizure of the forts and arsenals at New Orleans, which they had urged. The Louisiana representatives were previously in favor of submitting to the authority of the federal government until the 3d of March; but we learn from their address to the convention that they were led to counsel immediate secession in consequence of the military movements at Washington, which have been set on foot by the rumors of an intended attack on the national capital to prevent the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln. They say that Gen. Scott is well known to have submitted to the President a plan of a campaign on a gigantic scale for the subjugation of the seceding States, the initiation of movements for garrisoning all the Southern forts and arsenals, with a view of employing them, not for the beneficent purposes for which they were intended - our defence against a foreign foe - But for intimidation and coercion.

It is true that serious fears have been entertained of an attempt to prevent the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, and perhaps to seize up the federal capital by armed bands from the border slave States of Virginia and Maryland, aided by volunteers from the neighboring slave States, and that in consequence of these reports Gen. Scott has been concentrating troops, artillery and munitions of war at Washington.

We learn also that the United States troops in the Northern States are being rapidly put upon a war footing. At the laboratories destructive pyrotechnics, with balls and cartridges, are being prepared. Large

contracts for ambulances and field litters have been given out by the War Department. Within the past week five hundred additional troops have arrived in Washington, forming an aggregate of about one thousand men, with five batteries of light artillery - a quota sufficient for an army of five thousand men. General Scott has also ordered large supplies of ammunition to be sent to Fort McHenry.

In the Northern navy yards no less activity prevails. The equipment of vessels of light draught is being pushed with energy, so as to have ready in a short time a coast guard to cruise in the southern waters.

The steamer *Water Witch* is already under orders to be fitted out at Philadelphia; the steam gunboat *Pawnee*, also at the same place; the *Harriet Lane*, at this port; the brig *Perry* is now being speedily prepared at Brooklyn; the brigs *Dolphin* and *Bainbridge* are approaching readiness at Norfolk and Boston, and the steam gunboats *Crusader*, *Wyandot* and *Mohawk*, now in the Gulf, can all be concentrated in a few days.

These preparations, and especially those so actively and quietly prosecuted under General Scott's orders, aided in this city by his son in law, Col.

Scott, look warlike. The latter is actively superintending operations here.

Recruiting is in active progress. There are on Governor's sand Dedloe's Islands at this time 600 troops, chiefly recruits, who are being actively drilled.

These movements have not passed unobserved by people in Virginia and Maryland, some of whom have charged that the concentration of the warlike arrangements at Washington is to form the basis of a coercive army, with the view of overawing those two States, and thus prevent their withdrawal and keep them in the Union.

Military men consider that the present force of regular troops now in Washington is quite ample to repel 10,000 irregular troops had such a number designed to prevent Lincoln's inauguration. Gen. Scott continues to order troops and munitions of war to



Washington, and to concentrate others at New York, and other convenient places. The Corps of Engineers have been removed from West Point to Washington, a measure not resorted to except in case the country is engaged in war. The garrison at that place has been left without a regular soldier, a thing which, it is said, has not previously occurred since its establishment.

### THE REVOLUTION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1861.

There is not a shadow of foundation in the report that the *Brooklyn* threw men into Fort Sumter. I have it on authority.

The President has not yet finished his reply to the ultimatum of South Carolina, hence Col. Hayne and Lieut. Hall, the joint messengers from Gov. Pickens and Major Anderson, will delay their departure until tomorrow, when, it is authoritatively asserted, the President's reply to Gov. Pickens will be ready.

When Lieutenant Hall returns to Fort Sumter there will be seventy one men there, and no more. The fact that the secessionists have guard boats in the harbor all night, makes it impossible for a fleet of boats large enough to convey three hundred men to approach Fort Sumter without being known. Besides, Major Anderson doesn't desire so large a reinforcement, because it would incur greater responsibilities in the way of providing provisions and the liability of sickness among the men.

### OUR PENSACOLA

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

NAVY YARD, PENSACOLA, Fla., Jan. 14, 1861.

I propose giving to your readers a statement of facts in reference to recent events connected with the Navy Yard here and the forts that protect and command the entrance to this harbor. At such times as these facts that exhibit prominent political moves are interesting, even if they are not from the hand of a ready writer.

Upon the right hand of the entrance of the bay of Pensacola stands Fort Pickens; upon the left hand is Fort McRea, and upon the same shore with the latter,

one mile and a quarter farther up the bay, is Fort Barrancas. These forts are nearly equidistant from each other, and so situated as completely to command the entrance to the harbor. Fort Pickens is an admirably constructed fortification, at the extremity of a long, narrow sand spit that separates the bay from the Gulf for some distance. This fort is so situated as really to command the entrance to the bay completely. It is approachable by land only along the narrow neck mentioned above, and its defences so arranged that even a small force may defend it against vastly superior numbers. Fort McRea is rather a dilapidated concern, but is, nevertheless, a strong water battery. Fort Barrancas is well built and a powerful defence of the entrance of the harbor, but neither its construction nor position is adapted to resist a strong land attack. These three large fortifications, with all their guns, ammunition, &c. were in charge of a single company of artillery, under the command at present, of Lieut. A. J.

Slemmer. This company occupied the barracks near Fort Barrancas.

The Navy Yard is situated upon the same shore of the bay with Forts McRea and Barrancas, about one and a half mile above the latter. It was under the command of Commodore Jas. Armstrong; the next officer in rank at the yard was Commander Ebenezer Farrand. The disposable force at the Yard consisted of about seventy sailors, or 'men,' as they are termed, and forty eight marines, under the command of Capt. Joseph Watson.

There were also at the yard, subject to the commands of Commodore Armstrong, the United States storeship *Supply*, with two thirty pounders and thirty eight men, and the steamer *Wynandot*, with six thirty two and eight men. For a number of days rumors had been in circulation of an intention on the part of the authorities of Florida and Alabama to take possession of the Navy Yard and forts at this point. On the night of the 9th Lieutenant Slemmer stationed a guard at Fort Barrancas. On the morning of the 10th he received orders from the War Department requiring him to use every means in his power to protect government property, and

I SAW A DOG ATTEMPT TO RUN ACROSS THE STREET AND TO BARK AT THE SAME TIME; BUT THAT DOG WILL NEVER PERPETRATE THAT FOLLY AGAIN. HE NEARLY CHOKED WITH MUD HE SPLASHED UP; AND AS TO HIS COUNTENANCE – ITS GENTILITY WAS UTTERLY SPOILED. HE TRIED TO CLEAR IT OF SOME OF THE MUD, BY RUBBING THE SIDE OF HIS HEAD ON HIS FORELEG, WHEN, JUPITER! HE WAS YELLOW TANNED FROM HIS NOSE TO HIS EARS; AND WAS OBLIGED TO SHAKE HIS HEAD VEHEMENTLY TO GET THE MUD OUT OF HIS EYES. IS NOT THIS A PRETTY GOOD EXAMPLIFICATION OF THE SOUTHERN STATES, WHO ARE TRYING TO RUN ALONG THE MUDDY ROAD OF THE UNION, MADE SOFT, AND FOUL, AND BLACK, BY THE CONTINUAL FALL OF ABOLITION RAINS AND TEMPEST? WHAT ARE MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA DOING, BUT FILLING THEIR MOUTHS AND EYES WITH ABOLITION SLUSH AND DIRT?

especially to keep the control over the entrance to the harbor. He was also informed at the same time that the commandant of the Navy Yard would be directed to cooperate with him.

On consultation with Com. Armstrong, and the promises of assistance from him, Lieut. Slemmer decided on removing at once into Fort Pickens, that post being the most tenable position and where he could more nearly obey the spirit of his orders. This matter being decided upon, the army officers went to work with a will and during the next twenty four hours had thrown their entire force with all their provisions, camp, equipage, &c. into the fort, and by the assistance of boats from the *Supply* and *Wyandot*, had removed the ammunition from Fort Barrancas to the magazines of Fort Pickens.

To what extent Com. Armstrong was ordered to cooperate with the army officers I do not know; but is a fair presumption that it was within the bounds of his power.

The Navy Yard itself is so situated that no military man would think of defending it against a large attacking force, with the means at the commodore's command. In a military point of view, retaining possession of the Navy Yard was of small consequence, compared to a successful defence of the entrance of the harbor; and where it was necessary to make a choice the available force out by all means to have been concentrated in Fort Pickens. Taking this view of the case, and not thinking he was asking too much of the Commodore, Lieut. Slemmer urgently requested that the marines might be sent to assist his own company. The 'men' of the yard useless where they were, would also have been a not undesirable addition, and the two ships could have been so placed as to make their guns completely cover an enemy's advance by land. Lieutenant Slemmer asked in all good faith for this cooperation. Even after the Navy Yard was surrounded by armed men, and before it was taken, he wrote to the Commodore repeating his request that the marines might be sent him while there was yet time. This again met with no attention, and three hours later these men had all been taken prisoner, without having made even a show of resistance, and the brave little band already in Fort Pickens were left to their own resources.

FEBRUARY 6, 1861—THE TRIAL OF GORDON HIRES, MATE OF THE AMERICAN BARK *ANNA*, CHARGED WITH THE MURDER OF A COLORED SEAMAN, NAMED JOHN TUTTLE, WAS COMMENCED YESTERDAY IN THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, BEFORE JUDGE SMALLLEY. IT WILL BE RECOLLECTED THAT SIX COLORED MEN OUT OF EIGHT OF THE SAME HUE, DIED ON THE VOYAGE FROM LAGUNA TO ENGLAND, AND THE MATTER WAS THEREAFTER FULLY INVESTIGATED AT SOUTHAMPTON. THE SECOND MATE IS NOW BEING TRIED FOR THE MURDER OF ONE OF THOSE COLORED MEN.

## THE NEWS.

The Peace Conference met at Washington yesterday, and organized temporarily by appointing Mr. Wright, of Ohio, Chairman, and A.E. Ward, of Maryland, Secretary. A committee to select permanent officers was appointed, and it is supposed ex-President Tyler will be chosen to preside. Without transacting any other business, at half past one othe Convention adjourned. All the States that have appointed Commissioners were represented, excepting New York, Tennessee, Missouri and Illinois. Eleven States were fully represented. No reporters were admitted to the Convention.

There was considerable excitement throughout the city yesterday, caused by a report that Fort Sumter had been reinforced. There was, however, not the least foundation for the rumor.

Gov. Brown, of Georgia, has demanded of Gov. Morgan the immediate surrender of the arms recently, seized in the city by the Metropolitan police, by order of superintendent Kennedy, and in his communication expresses the hope that a like outrage will not again be committed. Gov. Morgan has

not yet replied to the demand. The illegal action of the police in this matter, if not speedily repudiated, will doubtless lead to reprisals on the part of Georgia.

## CHARLESTON MERCURY

### THE SOUTHERN CONGRESS AND FREE TRADE.

One of the most important, if not the greatest, of all questions to be brought before the Southern Congress, will be the question of taxation. Shall the treasury of the new confederacy be filled by direct or indirect taxation? As a measure of taxation alone, the latter method, whose practical application is by a tariff of duties on imports, recommends itself by the consideration that the tax is included in the price of the imported commodity when it is sold, and eluding observation, is more willingly borne by the people. If the object of governments was to raise money, the scheme that would enable them to extort the most out of the people ought perhaps to obtain the preference over all others. But since it is or ought to be the object of every people to have the public business of the country transacted as cheaply as may be consistent with

the respectability and dignity of their government, the method of taxation that reveals to them most faithfully and promptly the true cost of the government, and the real source from whence the taxes are drawn, should certainly command this preference....

#### **MILITARY.**

A detachment of the Richardson Guard, Lieut. C.H. AXSON, were out on duty Sunday afternoon. Another platoon passed the MERCURY office yesterday afternoon, under the command of Lieut. BOAG.

The detachment of Citadel Cadets who have been on the seashore since the first of January, passed our office yesterday on their way to the Citadel, to resume their studies. By their skill and energy the first battery was erected for the defence of Charleston; by their admirable gunnery Federal insolence was checked, and the *Star of the West*, with her warlike crew, was sent back without having accomplished her stealthy mission. It is well that their duties on the field should now be changed to that of the Academy. They will be thus enabled to make preparation for the future. The Executive knows full well, that at the tap of the drum lads in gray will answer to roll call and gladly receive the order, 'Forward!' particularly if a visit is to be paid to Capts. DOUBLEDAY or FOSTER, in Fort Sumter. The Cadets were escorted to the steamer, on their departure, by the Washington Light Infantry, who turned out in large numbers, as a compliment to their old friends. As soon as the steamer started, the Washington Light Infantry gave three cheers, which the Cadets returned with a tiger. They will be missed by the entire garrison, for their places cannot be well supplied.

#### **THE SOUTHERN FORTS.**

We commend to perusal Executive Document No. 2, relating to Fort Sumter, published in our issue of yesterday morning.

This correspondence distinctly indicates what never was a secret — that the fortification is not held alone as property of the United States, but because of its importance as a military station. Not for the brick and lime of which it is composed, and the cannon and ammunition within its walls, is it valued, but for the strength of those walls to resist attack, and the ranges of its guns to command our ports and inflict harm upon our people. If these reasons are deemed all and sufficient, so far as they relate to Fort Sumter, how much more forcible will they be when applied by the Government at Washington to the consideration of Fort Pickens at Pensacola, Fort Taylor at Key West, and Fort Jefferson at Tortugas? The former covers the approach to the only Navy Yard on the Gulf of Mexico, and the two last completely command the commerce of that

Gulf, passing along the north side of Cuba, from Cape Florida to the Rio Grande. Key West and Tortugas have been fortified to shelter and supply the fleets of the United States, and for that purpose they will be held. Even when Virginia comes to our side, she will bring with her the landward pointing guns of Fortress Monroe, and the entrenched city of Washington. Upon our northern frontier, in our centre, and upon our Gulf shores, the enemy will have — through the advice of Southern politicians — planted his strongholds, and may use them as the starting points from which he may attempt to overawe or subject us. The question, we believe, is becoming — on account of the weak position we occupy — a military one. Thus, by military preparation alone, can we meet it. Let the Southern Congress so regard it; there is no time to be lost, for hours are precious to us now in working out the future of the South. We ask first, then, of the Southern Congress, a Government, and then an army and navy sufficient to meet and ward off the dangers which are accumulating upon us. Preparation is the talisman of success; then let us be ready.

We therefore hope that early attention will be given by the Southern Congress, now in session, to the thorough organization of a Southern Army and a Southern Navy, each State being required to furnish its due quota of men and money on a matured system. And in this connection we would venture to suggest JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, as the Commander in Chief of the Southern Army, and General TWIGGS, of Georgia, as the second officer in rank. With such leaders to regulate and fight our armies, we should have the prestige of victory and success. For the organization and command of the Southern Navy, we know of no more competent or illustrious names than DUNCAN N. INGRAHAM and HENRY HARSTEIN — men who have added to their fame as gallant and accomplished officers, the civic wreath of self sacrificing patriotism by throwing up distinguished and lucrative commissions, and siding promptly with their State and people in the hour of difficulty and doubt.

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

TUESDAY 5

The Unionists carried the State Virginia yesterday by a large majority and everyone has felt better today. I think the Secession Movement has reached its climax and a re-action will now take place, but perhaps the wish is Father to the thought. The Chief Engineer of U.S. Navy was with me an hour or two today in the office, had long conversation upon Steam and Steam Engines. He is a knowing man. Bot H N Jr suit of

clothes tonight. Was in at Willards and saw numerous friends and almost innumerable strangers. Weather pleasant.

## February 6, 1861

### NEW YORK HERALD

#### THE NEWS.

A despatch from New Orleans states that a report prevailed there that the Texas State Convention has passed a secession ordinance by a vote of 154 to 6. Should the report be true, and there is little reason to doubt its correctness, Texas will make the seventh State which has cut loose from the Union.

There are various reports in circulation relative to the condition of affairs at Pensacola, but the latest accounts announce the gratifying intelligence that an armistice has been concluded between Lieutenant Slemmer, the commander of Fort Pickens, and the State forces. The Mississippi troops were to leave Pensacola for their homes on the 4th inst. but the Alabama troops would remain until relieved.

The trial of Gordon Hires, mate of the American bark *Anna*, charged with the murder of a colored seaman, named John Tuttle, was commenced yesterday in the United States Circuit court, before Judge Smalley. It will be recollected that six colored men out of eight of the same hue, died on the voyage from Laguna to England, and the matter was thereafter fully investigated at Southampton. The second mate is now being tried for the murder of one of those colored men.

#### THE PEACE CONVENTION AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, 1861.

The Peace Congress assembled this morning at twelve o'clock, and ex-President John Tyler was elected President. Mr. Tyler being the highest official dignitary in the United States, and the State of Virginia, which he in part represents, having initiated the movement creating the convention, it was deemed but an act of courtesy that he should be selected to preside over the body....

The doors of the Convention were guarded by police, whether to keep out Gen. Scott's troops or the HERALD's correspondents is not known, as the Convention seems to be about as terrified at the sight of one as the other.

After the election of ex-President Tyler as permanent Chairman, the conference voted to have their proceedings thus far made public.

The presence of these venerable Commissioners give some encouragement to those who are laboring to save a further disruption of the country. But they have arrived too late to do much good.

Great indignation is manifested here because the Peace Convention hold secret sessions. It is asked what outrage upon the public peace do they propose to commit, that they meet in a dancing saloon and locked themselves up, after the manner of the Star Chamber inquisitions of Henry the Eighth? It is conceded that the Convention is not composed of men who comprehend the living issues of the day, and if they did, they evidently lack the boldness and activity which the times require to meet them. They are the fossil remains of another generation, brought to the surface again, by the storm of secession, as the HERALD of today declares, and which seems to meet with a general echo.

#### THE COTTON FRIGHT IN ENGLAND.

It will be seen, from the extracts from the London journals published elsewhere, that the alarm occasioned in England by the prospect of the suspension of the cotton supply from this country is assuming all the features of a panic. The commercial and industrial interests there feel that their very existence depends on there being no interruption of, or considerable falling off in, the quantity of that staple which we send them. Several suggestions are thrown out by the writers of these articles as to the means by which England can be rendered independent of us for her cotton. Most of these are familiar to our readers, having been ventilated in one shape or other for many years back. For the last quarter of a century, in fact, this question of multiplying the sources of cotton supply has been agitated both in and out of Parliament. The abolition societies and companies of private speculators have each in their turn pressed it upon the attention of the government. The publications of Dr. Livingstone's African explorations revived public interest on the subject, which had died out from the impractical character of the schemes recommended in connection with it. It was demonstrated by his researches that abundant supplies of cotton could be obtained from the region under certain conditions. These were that Great Britain should take possession of the cotton growing districts, and employ slave labor, for without that no dependence could be placed on the supply. Even then the cotton thus produced could not compete with the American staple, as the latter had the advantage of all the organization and machinery suggested by long experience.

Now that secession has brought home to the English people the dangers to which they may be exposed by the interruption of our cotton exports, all these exploded schemes are being again revived and agitated. That their government has but little faith in the practicability of any of them is evident from the letter of Lord John Russell, published in another column. All the

aid that he can offer them is the services of her Majesty Consuls in the countries which are said to be adapted to the growth of cotton. The truth is that his lordship and his colleagues, like all person who have investigated the subject, are convinced that Africa is the only region, besides the United States, where this staple can be produced. As there it can only be rendered reliable by slave labor under British rule, it is useless for the manufacturers to count upon it. The English cannot stultify themselves by returning back to the system of forced labor, and they must therefore continue to depend upon American for their supply. The prospect which alarms them, is, after all, more imaginary than real; for whether there be a peaceable or violent disruption of the confederacy, the Southern States will still go on producing cotton so long as they find a market for it.

### CHARLESTON MERCURY

#### MONTGOMERY

February 3, 1861.

I stated to you this morning by the last mail, the Mississippi project for the organization of a Provisional Government. I propose now to state to you the Georgia project. It is this: That the Convention here shall elect a President of the Southern Confederacy. But a President without a Legislature which can create a cabinet, foreign ministers, an army and navy, and raise the money to support them, is an useless absurdity. The Georgians, therefore, propose that the Convention here assembled shall assume all legislative power, and shall be a Senate and House of Representatives together, and shall levy the taxes, create the offices, and confirm the appointments expedient for a Provisional Government, with a Provisional Constitution to last for one year. And having done this, that the Convention shall then proceed to frame the permanent Constitution for the permanent Confederacy, to be submitted to the Conventions of the several States for their ratification or adoption. This project is practical and consistent. If the Convention is to elect the President of the confederacy, there can be no good reason why they should not also create the Legislature; and by assuming to be the Legislature themselves, they have a body nearer the people than by their appointing a Legislature. The objection to the scheme is: First, That it is an usurpation of power. The Conventions that created this Convention never supposed that it was not only to frame the fundamental law of a Provisional Government, but to be a part of it themselves. If there was any pressing necessity which rendered six days more or less vital to the public welfare, it might be defended. But it is clear that without any usurpation, a Provisional Government, with a Provisional Constitution, can be put into full operation in twenty days, quite in time

enough before the 4th of March. The alteration in three or four clauses of the Constitution of the United States is quite enough for a Provisional Government. This can be done certainly in two days — say by the 7th of February. Immediately the telegraph can convey the intelligence to every President of every Convention of the seceding States in the South in two days — say the 9th. On that day the call can be made by them on the Conventions to assemble five days thereafter — say the 13th of February. On that day, or the day after, the Conventions can cast their votes for a President and Vice President of the Southern Confederacy, and appoint the Senators and Representatives to constitute the Congress. The Congress can meet eight days thereafter, count the votes for President and Vice President, and if no one has the majority, the House of Representatives can then elect him. Thus, by the 20th or 25th day of February a Provisional Government can be installed, with a Legislature competent to wield all powers necessary to carry it on. It is unnecessary, therefore, to usurp the powers proposed by the Georgia Plan. The rule ‘populi suprema Lex,’ does not apply. If it did apply, doubtless the people of all the Southern States would acquiesce in everything the Convention should do. You will see that whilst aiming at the same end, there are various expedients to attain it.

#### OUR SHELLS.

The Petersburg Express described the shells lately sent through that city, en route for this State. The cavity in these bombs is six inches and three quarters in diameter, leaving a shell of 1 5/8 thickness. The explosive force must be tremendous. The shell is perforated by an inch and a half hole, which, when the shell is prepared for action, is closed with an iron plug, through which is a small fuse hole, and the plug is strapped down by a band of iron, which is secured to the ball by being clasped to two small apertures, one on each side of the ball, near the plug. The shell is then placed into the mortar, plug downwards, and when the mortar is fired the fuse is ignited, and the shell speeds on its way. The length of the fuse being regulated by the distance to which the shell is to be thrown, thus tends to prevent the premature explosion of the ball, leaving it to do its work when its journey is ended.

#### SOUTHERN CONVENTION.

Our Montgomery Correspondence.

The members of the convention have commenced coming in. Mr. RHETT and Mr. BARNWELL from South Carolina, Governor SWAIN from North Carolina, and several from Mississippi, arrived today by the 12 o’ train. Many others will most probably arrive tonight, but the greater part will

doubtless swing up somewhere on the road tomorrow (Sunday) and will come in on Monday.

Alabama's very equivocal invitation will bring a Deputation from North Carolina, Tennessee, and perhaps other non-seceding States. What they will do here, it is difficult to say. Being in the Union, they cannot join in the deliberations to construct a Southern Confederacy. Their counsel and object doubtless will be delay — postponement; and in this policy they might support or make a party in the Convention, which may oppose immediate action and the organization of a Southern Confederacy. They will fail in their efforts, however, although they may foster discontent.

The continual rains have converted the prairie soil of this city into a most troublous prospect of slush, to those who enter upon the enterprise of navigating the streets; and strongly point out the necessity of macadamizing and paving. Columbia is bad enough, but this is a little worse just now. Mules and horses, from their throats to their tails, are capital representatives of our yellow bellied terrapins. I saw a dog attempt to run across the street and to bark at the same time; but that dog will never perpetrate that folly again. He nearly choked with mud he splashed up; and as to his countenance — its gentility was utterly spoiled. He tried to clear it of some off the mud, by rubbing the side of his head on his foreleg, when, Jupiter! he was yellow tanned from his nose to his ears; and was obliged to shake his head vehemently to get the mud out of his eyes. Is not this a pretty good exemplification of the Southern States, who are trying to run along the muddy road of the Union, made soft, and foul, and black, by the continual fall of Abolition rains and tempest? What are Maryland and Virginia doing, but filling their mouths and eyes with Abolition slush and dirt?

The Senate Chamber of the Capital is being prepared for the use of the Convention. But how will the members of the Convention get to the Capital, near a half mile off? This is the question doubtless which now agitates the anxious breasts of the members I see looking out of the windows of the parlor; whilst the rain drops! — drops! — drops!

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

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1861.

A pleasant day overhead but muddy under foot. Wm H [Burrige or Burniage?] of Cleveland Ohio dined with us today, Chas also. Public affairs look brighter than they did before the Virginia Election. The Peace convention now in Session here sit with closed doors, but as far as known everything with regard to it looks favorable to an adjustment. Had letter today from Brother C R. He will start for Washington 1st day of March. Did not go down to the Ave'e tonight. Willie

was learning from me how to write his name and to add up figures. The other boys, Halsey & H N, are drawing.

## February 7, 1861

### NEW YORK HERALD

#### THE NEWS.

The reply of the government to the communication of Colonel Hayne, the South Carolina envoy, was sent to that gentleman last evening, and a reply was requested, which will close the correspondence. The administration refuses decidedly to comply with the demand for the surrender of Fort Sumter. It now remains to be seen what course the authorities of South Carolina will pursue. Will they order an immediate attack upon the fort, and thus inaugurate at once a war? Or will they await the organization of a provisional government by the Southern Congress, now in session at Montgomery, before commencing hostilities? A very few days will solve the question.

Accounts from the Indian Territory state that the Texans have threatened to seize upon Forts Washita, Cobb and Arbuckle. The garrisons at those forts are believed to be strong enough for their protection.

The arsenal at Little Rock was seized by the Arkansas State troops on Saturday night last.

The report of the secession of Texas from the Union is confirmed. The ordinance was adopted by the State Convention on the 1st inst. by a vote of 166 to 7. The ordinance is to be voted on by the people on the 23d inst. and if ratified will go into effect on the 2d of March.

The Peace Convention at Washington yesterday unanimously adopted a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of one from each State represented to draw up a plan of adjustment.

The military authorities continue the concentration of troops at Washington. The company of artillery which arrived at this port on Tuesday from Augusta Ga., has been ordered to the capital.

#### PROGRESS OF THE SLAVE POPULATION.

The returns of the national census, upon which we commented yesterday, show a very material growth of the slave population during the last decade — a growth, indeed, which may surprise many who supposed that slavery was declining under the pressure of abolition propagandism, virulent denunciation and fanatical raids. In every Southern State, except Delaware, Maryland and Missouri, the increase of the slave population has been nearly in the same ratio as that of the free population, white and colored; and in the aggregate the growth of the slave population in the

fifteen Southern States has kept pace with that of the whole population of the United States — that is to say it shows an increase of about thirty per cent in ten years. And very curiously even same ratio as that of the free population white and colored, and in the aggregate the growth of the slave population in the fifteen Southern States has kept pace with that of the whole population of the United States

### THE REVOLUTION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1861.

The Secretary of War communicated late this evening the reply to Col. Hayne's letter. It calls for an answer from Col. B., which will be made tomorrow, and which will close the correspondence.

The government respectfully refuses to comply with the propositions of South Carolina for the surrender of Fort Sumter. All hopes of a solution of this questions has been abandoned for some time but there has been an apparent disposition on both sides to delay matters, in the hopes that an amicable adjustment might be made, and which would lead to a peaceable termination of affairs in Charleston harbor. The matter cannot be further postponed. South Carolina has presented her ultimatum. The government has positively refused to comply. Thus the affair stands.

It now only remains for South Carolina to carry out her purpose of taking the fort.

The President's course in relation to the proposition of Colonel Hayne is similar to that towards the former Commissioners from South Carolina, namely: —That he has no authority to treat for the sale or make any other disposition whatever of the forts or other public property in that State; that it is his duty to defend the forts to the best of his ability, and that the consequences of doing so must fall on those who attack them. Colonel Hayne will now return to South Carolina.

### CHARLESTON MERCURY

#### OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, February 4, 1861.

An eventful day this. Virginia chooses her destiny—if, indeed, destiny can be chosen—and a clap trap Congress meets here to help her in choosing the wrong side of the question. Some of her Commissioners, with whom I have conversed, think a majority of secessionists will be elected to the Convention. I have no idea this will be the case. If Virginia is saved from the disgrace of being the rump of the Abolition Confederacy, it will not be the fault of her leading politicians. The glory will be due to the obstinacy of the Republicans.

As Virginia goes, so will go all the border States, Maryland included; for the spirit of the 'Maryland Line' is fairly roused. The issue rests in good part with the

### Skedaddle

Peace Congress, which, I am happy to say, promises to do nothing and that speedily. But all signs fail in dry weather—sometimes even in wet weather. The Congress may squeeze out a little strip of plank, just large enough for Virginia to cling to until after the 4th of March. Still, a few favorable indications are not wanting in the Old Dominion. Prominent Old Line Whigs have come out for secession, or rather quasi secession; and the Submission Legislature, bad as it is, has had too much independence to encourage LETCHER in the course he is pursuing. I am told that not a member has visited him socially since the session began. If Virginia goes out, one of the North Carolina delegation swears that his State may be kept in till twelve o' p. m. on the 4th of March — but not a second longer, lest it be said the Old North State was even for an instant the subject of LINCOLN.

### MILITARY.

The Aetna Guard, Capt. E. F. SWEEGAN, were out in full force yesterday on a target excursion. The corps comprises the members of the Aetna Fire Engine Company, and have been mustered into the military service of South Carolina within the last month. The uniform is a grey pea jacket, trimmed with red, grey pants, and the kepi with the initials A.E.G. in gilt letters on the front. They passed our office in the afternoon under escort of the Charleston Riflemen, Capt. JOS. JOHNSON in command of the battalion, both companies appearing to great advantage. Our Firemen have taken wonderfully well to the military profession, and have added much to the military strength of the city by this patriotic course.

The Zouaves, Lieutenant CHICHESTER commanding, were out fully equipped for special service yesterday afternoon. Their picturesque uniform, with the scarlet blanket on the knapsack, adds greatly....

#### Charleston Made 'Fatigue Caps.'

WE ARE PREPARED TO MAKE FATIGUE MILITARY CAPS to order, any color or material, to correspond with the undress of the uniform. Being HOME MANUFACTURERS, we solicit a call for supply of Regiments or Rifle Companies for the same, in or out of the city.

WILLIAMS & BROWN.  
No. 277 KING STREET.

### MEDICAL COLLEGE OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

We have had placed upon our table the Annual Catalogue of the above institution, by which it appears that the class in attendance amounted to two hundred and twenty two students, from the States of South Carolina, North Carolina, Alabama, Florida, Georgia,

Virginia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Pennsylvania, Kansas and New Providence, Nassau.

In addition to the Clinical advantages, so essential to students, presented by the Marine and Roper Hospitals, we take pleasure in calling public attention to another hospital, recently erected in Trapmann street, exclusively for the accommodation of sick negros. The building is large, spacious and remarkably well ventilated, two stories high, with piazzas fronting south, containing four capacious wards, with all the modern improvements and conveniences of hospitals of the present day, and capable of accommodating sixty patients. It is superintended by an experienced matron, residing in the building, assisted by attentive and efficient nurses, and is directly under the supervision of Professor CHISOLM, by whose energy and enterprise it was erected.

To planters in the country who may send patients to the city - to our citizens having negros hired out, or living in different places, it offers the greatest advantages, with the best assurance that their servants will receive every care, attention and comfort. We know of no private enterprise which commands itself more highly to public patronage and support, the more especially as masters may retain their own physicians, all of whom have access to the hospital.

We are glad to observe that the wards are already filling up, and that there are a goodly number of both male and female patients.

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

THURSDAY 7

The morning was bright with a fine and cool atmosphere, just freezing, but tonight the wind blows almost a hurricane. I like almost any kind of weather better than a cold wind, consequently I have not gone out tonight. Nothing of importance has occurred today. More U S troops have arrived and the idea of taking Washington will I think be abandoned by all who have been so disposed heretofore. Had letters today from Julia and from [S A Dewey or Ducey?]. Sent off ten copies of Agricultural Report of Pt office to friends in different States north. Rejected a case which Hon Schuyler Colfax M.C. has in charge. The "Peace Convention" promises good results.

**February 8, 1861**

**STAUNTON VINDICATOR**

**WHAT CAN VIRGINIA DO?**

The return so far received from the election on Monday last, show that a majority of "Union" candidates have been chosen over their "Secession" opponents. The complete returns from the State will not be received in time for publication in our issue of this week. We are glad to perceive that our brethren of the press, in announcing the success of the "Union" men, are very

carefully guarding against a misapprehension on the part of the Republican party at the North, of the position of the "Union" men elected. The term "Union men" has a very different meaning in Virginia from that generally applied to it at present in the North, and if the idea is taken up out of the State that the election of a majority of "Union" men is equivalent

IN THE UNITED STATE CIRCUIT COURT YESTERDAY THE CASE OF GORDON HIRES, CHARGED WITH THE MURDER OF SIX NEGROES, PART OF THE CREW OF THE BARK ANNA, WAS RESUMED AND CONCLUDED, AND THE JURY, AFTER DELIBERATING THREE QUARTERS OF AN HOUR, RENDERED A VERDICT OF MANSLAUGHTER AGAINST THE ACCUSED. THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE CASE HAVE ALREADY BEEN DETAILED.

to the election of a majority in favor of quietly submitting to the rule of Lincoln and a Black Republican administration, they will find themselves most egregiously mistaken. We should be deeply grieved to think that Virginia had fallen so low as quietly to submit to that rule without a sufficient guarantee that every right of the South will be fully protected in the future. We do not believe that there will be even a "corporal's guard" of actual submissionists in the Convention. Messrs. Botts and Clemens are considered "Union" men North of us—in Virginia, except by a few like themselves, they are looked upon as nearly as dangerous men as Seward himself. Of immediate secessionists there will probably be about 25. In the classification of a contemporary we see Gov. Wise put down as a Union man. Our Northern friends will hardly count upon much from him. If, as is very generally believed, the Convention now in session at Washington adjourns without accomplishing anything more to the purpose than the famous "Committee of 33" of the House of Representatives, there will be scarcely anything left for a Convention to do, but to draw up an act of secession, and submit it immediately to the people, so that their action may be known, one way or the other, before the 4th of March. That anything will be done at Washington, we have little hope. Barely a majority of the Northern States are represented, and even these, by legislative authority, have so instructed

their delegates as to prevent any conclusion being arrived at that will prove acceptable to the South. War—war—war—and nothing else but war, not only of words but deeds, against the South and its institutions, will satisfy the fanatical leaders of the Abolition party. The fate of the Crittenden Resolutions in the Senate ought to satisfy any reasonable man of the slightness of a hope of a satisfactory settlement of affairs before the inauguration of the new President. Nothing short of that basis will satisfy Virginia, and we do not believe that even that will bring back the seceded States.

Let the result be what it may, we fully and firmly believe that Virginia will stand by the rights of her sisters of the South, and if at last all efforts at reconciliation are fruitless, we as Virginians will have the satisfaction to know that we have left no means untried to bring about an adjustment. She has twice, lately, given assurances of her deep and heartfelt attachment to the Union as formed by our forefathers. She proposed the Convention of States at Washington; and last of all, the election of a majority of Union delegates, in spite of the bullying of Wade, Hale, Sumner, Wilson & Co., ought to be sufficient proof that, fully as she desires to stand by the Federal Constitution, she will as fully vindicate her rights, when satisfied that all hope of a peaceful adjustment of these difficulties is lost.

#### RICHMOND EQUIRER

##### THE ARMORY.

Governor Letcher, accompanied by Col. Mumford, Secretary of the Commonwealth, and the Adjutant General, visited the Armory on Wednesday, and made a minute inspection of every department thereof.

The Governor and suite arrived at the Armory at half past nine o', and were received in true military style by Captain Dimmock, Lieutenants Gay and Kerr, and the men under their command. The guard, headed by the Armory Band, were drawn up on the parade ground, and when the Governor made his appearance they presented arms, and when were reviewed by him, and subsequently passed in review in common and quick time. The review being over, the Lieutenant commanding the parade presented himself before the Governor to ascertain his further wishes, whereupon the Governor expressed himself much pleased, and said that he intended to present the command with a flag for the use of the Armory, for which the Lieutenant expressed his thanks.

As the Governor was on his way to the armory in company with Captain Dimmock and the officials above mentioned, he asked the Captain if he had a flag hoisted, to which the Captain replied he had received no orders about the flag he was to hoist, and thereupon the Governor said, "I now give you the order to hoist the

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State flag," (an order which was promptly carried out, for Captain Dimmock having none such at hand, immediately sent to the Capitol and procured one, and before the Governor got through with his inspection the glorious banner of this glorious State was floating proudly in the breeze from the flag-staff over the main gate.).

#### NEW YORK HERALD

##### THE NEWS.

Accounts from Charleston to the 4th inst., state that Major Anderson has been permitted by the State authorities to obtain supplies of fresh provisions from that city. It would appear that the chief reason why Major Anderson has not heretofore obtained supplies from Charleston is, that the dealers there would not make a contract, fearing, as is alleged, personal violence from their fellow citizens. The garrison at Fort Sumter were in cheerful spirits, and full prepared for any emergency. The State troops were actively engaged in preparations for an attack upon the fort.

The delegates to the Peace Convention at Washington waited in a body upon the President yesterday. No representatives of the press were admitted to the interview, and we have, therefore, no account of what was said on the occasion.

Both branches of Congress were engaged yesterday in discussing the crisis. In the Senate Mr. Wigfall, of Texas, made a speech in reply to the remarks of Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee. It is reported that a duel is likely to take place between these two Senators. In the House speeches were made by Henry Winter Davis, of Maryland, and others. Mr. Corwin stated that he should not move to close the debate until a week from today.

In the United State Circuit Court yesterday the case of Gordon Hires, charged with the murder of six negroes, part of the crew of the bark *Anna*, was resumed and concluded, and the jury, after deliberating three quarters of an hour, rendered a verdict of manslaughter against the accused. The circumstances of the case have already been detailed.

##### FORT SUMTER

It seems to be settled, not only by letters official and private from Charleston, but by parties inside and outside the army, that an attack will be made upon Fort Sumter, and that nothing can prevent it. It is said that Gov. Pickens has no power to control the masses, and they are only waiting either because they think the federal government will exhibit the cowardice to surrender Fort Sumter through Colonel Hayne, or because they are not quite ready to make the assault. Other seceding States are protesting against such action, but it does not seem to avail anything.

The officers and men at Fort Sumter are all well, and are confident that upon the return of Lieutenant Hall hostilities will commence; hence the wives and children of the soldiers were sent to New York.

The physician at Fort Sumter has been quite ill, but on the 4th instant had nearly recovered.

The following is an extract from a private letter written by a member of the garrison of Fort Sumter: -

FORT SUMTER, S.C. Jan. 27, 1861.

Our present status may be described as the lull before the storm. The papers will tell you many things about us that are utterly and entirely false. We are yet receiving no fresh provisions of any kind from Charleston. A quantity of beef was sent some days ago, but as no arrangement had yet been made with the authorities, we sent it back, saying to Governor Pickens that if we were to be furnished as a right, we would make the customary arrangements in town; but if it was sent as a civility or courtesy, we declined to receive anything. The papers here publish falsehoods every day. That we are receiving fresh provisions is false; that our boat was fired into by a battery on Sullivan's Island is also false; and that Major Anderson is a secessionist is equally so. And thus it goes on. We have no way of making known our position except through Washington. We are to all intents and purposes, in as perfect a state of siege as if actual war prevailed. No boat leaves our fort for town, or approaches it, without a white flag. All

communication, except out mails is cut off, as it has always been since we occupied this fort. Our provisions are running short, and we have now no sugar or coffee for the officers, and the men are on half rations. We have not enough of anything but flour and pork to last for any length of time. Our women and children leave for New York on

Wednesday. It is better they should be away. Our guns are all up, and we are waiting the progress of events. If the Crittenden resolutions or their equivalent do not pass, the entire South is gone. This fort is cold and damp. We have insufficient fuel and food, and nothing but salt air to breathe, which I despise. But soldier's life is always gay, 'you know.

#### THE REVOLUTION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7, 1861.

The following statement in relation to the surrender of the revenue cutter *Robert McClelland* is derived from an official source:

The cutter is one of the largest and best in the revenue service, just rebuilt and refitted. Her commander was Capt. Breshwood, of Virginia. On the

19th of January, four days after Secretary Dix took charge of the Treasury Department, he sent Mr. Wm. Hemphill Jones, chief clerk in the First comptroller's office, to New Orleans and Mobile, to save, if possible the two cutters on service there. Capt. Morrison, a Georgian, commanding the *Lewis Cass*, at Mobile, must have surrendered here before Mr. Jones arrived. On the 29th of January the Secretary received the following telegraphic despatch from Mr. Jones: —

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 29, 1861.

HON. J. A. DIX Secretary of the Treasury: -

Capt. Breshwood has refused positively in writing to obey any instructions of the department. In this I am sure he sustained by the Collector and, I believe, acts by his advice. What must I do?

W. H. JONES, Special Agent.

To the despatch Secretary Dix immediately returned the following answer:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, 1861.

W. HEMPHILL JONES, New Orleans: -

Tell Lieutenant Caldwell to arrest Captain Breshwood, assume command of the cutter and obey the order through you. If Captain Breshwood, after arrest, undertakes to interfere with the command of the cutter, tell Lieutenant Caldwell to consider him as mutineer, and treat him accordingly. If any one attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot.

JOHN A. DIX,  
Secretary of the Treasury.

This despatch, it is said must have been intercepted, both at Montgomery and New Orleans, and withheld from Mr. Jones, and that the conduct of Captain Breshwood

was consummated by means of a complicity on the part of the telegraph line with the States of Alabama and Louisiana.

Warlike preparations still continue. A stand of arms has been supplied to the watchmen in the Capitol, and all employees faithful to the government are to be supplied with Colt revolvers.

The artillery company lately at Augusta arrived here this morning. They are quartered in the south wing of the Treasury building, owing to the difficulty of procuring accommodations elsewhere.

The resignation of Captain Ingraham has been accepted. Captain Shrubrick is not now likely, as heretofore, designed to pursue a similar course.

COMMANDER EDWARD G. TILTON  
COMMITTED SUICIDE AT HIS  
RESIDENCE IN WASHINGTON,  
YESTERDAY AFTERNOON, BY  
SHOOTING HIMSELF IN THE HEAD  
WITH A PISTOL. HE IS SUPPOSED  
TO HAVE BEEN LABORING UNDER  
MENTAL ALIENATION.

**CHARLESTON MERCURY****OUR MONTGOMERY CORRESPONDENCE.**

MONTGOMERY, February 4.

The Convention (or as it is here called), the Congress, will meet today in the Senate Chamber of the Capitol, which, I understand, has been handsomely fitted up for their accommodation. It will probably not organize today, as the Louisiana and Texas delegation have not arrived. Your reporter will have but little to report about, for it is expected that the Congress will hold their sessions secret. But the fact is, the state of things are nearly as well known by outsiders as by the actors themselves. The lobby of the Exchange is a pretty respectable conversational Parliament. I learned from this august body that the Georgia project (which I detailed to you yesterday) for a Provisional Government, is by no means confined to the Georgia members. I heard two distinguished Alabamians, not members, however, of the Convention, strenuously advocating it as the only practical project for a Provisional Government. They argued thus: — this Convention was ordered by the several States, to establish, not a Provisional Constitution merely, but a Provisional Government. Whatever powers, therefore, are necessary to put into operation said Government, the Convention possesses. It can elect a President, and pass all laws necessary to make an efficient Executive. It can raise armies, and legislate on all matters the Provisional Government was established to secure. It is impossible, from the condition of the country, that a Provisional Constitution can be adopted, and be put into operation by the action of the State Convention, before the 4th of March next. It will take three weeks to bring together the members of the State Conventions in Alabama, Mississippi and Texas. The streams, from the late rains, are all high — the roads are nearly impassable in some counties, and the mails reach their destination sometimes a fortnight after they are due. Under such circumstances, the Convention can only obey the direction to form a Provisional Government, prior the 4th of March, by acting itself. Such is the argument, and I think it will carry a majority of the Convention. Your delegation, I understand, say that your Convention never contemplated the action of this Convention, any further than to frame the fundamental law of the Government, provisional or permanent; and that it supposed that the election to the Executive as well as Legislative Departments of the Provisional Government was to be by the several State Conventions. I tell you what I hear in our Parliament, and you must take it for what it is worth.

I think there is no doubt that the Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS will be chosen the President of

*Skedaddle*

the Confederacy. Fort Sumter and Fort Pickens will elect him.

P.S. — EVENING. — You will have elsewhere the proceedings of this morning. Everything went off with great harmony, dignity and impressiveness. I think the spirit of the Convention is as high as it was harmonious and cheerful.

The Legislature of Alabama has today passed a resolution putting five hundred thousand dollars at the disposition of the Convention. Is not this glorious?

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

FRIDAY 8

Mercury down to 8 this morning, the coldest so far. It is 18 tonight, but no snow on the ground. The wind last night was terrific. It did much damage. Quite a fire occurred on 7th St. (Incendiary). Went down to the Ave, bot Paleys Philosophy for twenty five cts, the New York papers. Heard no particular news and came home, found our next door neighbor Mr Bartlett, he staid an hour or two. He is in the State Dept and a Virginian. Col. Hayne of S.C. (Commr) has got his reply from the Govt to his demand for surrender of Ft Sumpter. An attack on it is now Expected.

**February 9, 1861****NEW YORK HERALD****THE NEWS.**

The President sent in a message to the House yesterday, embodying the correspondence between the government and Colonel Hayne, of South Carolina. The reply of Colonel Hayne to the last communication of the President was not received in time to be laid before the House, but will be found elsewhere in our columns. Colonel Hayne and Lieutenant Hall left Washington yesterday for Charleston.

Advices from Montgomery, Alabama, affirm that the Southern Congress is about to inaugurate a system of free trade for the Southern States, and, with a view to revenue, will levy an export duty of half a cent per pound on cotton. A poll tax will also be levied, so as to produce equality of taxation on the producing and consuming interests.

Delegates are to be appointed by Texas to the Montgomery Convention, as members of the conference, until a vote is taken on the ordinance of secession.

Today elections take place in Tennessee to decide whether the people of that State are in favor or opposed to holding a Convention, and also for the election of delegates. If the majority of the people vote

in favor of a Convention the delegates elected will meet on the 25th inst.

Commander Edward G. Tilton committed suicide at his residence in Washington, yesterday afternoon, by shooting himself in the head with a pistol. He is supposed to have been laboring under mental alienation.

**CHARLESTON MERCURY**

**PROCLAMATION.**

Whereas, By virtue of a resolution adopted by the people of the State of South Carolina, in Convention assembled, power is given to the Governor, by and with the advice of the Executive Council, to declare and establish Martial Law over any of the coasts, islands and waters in and near Charleston harbor, whenever, in his judgment, the exigencies of the public service may require such a measure. Now, know ye, that I, FRANCIS W. PICKENS, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the State of South Carolina, in the exercise of the authority thus given to me, do declare and proclaim that, from this time until further orders from me, MARTIAL LAW is established in and over Sullivan's Island, and the waters and marshes adjacent.

1. No person, or persons, shall, in or upon the limits of Moultrieville, sell, dispose of, or give any spirituous liquors, without the permit, in writing, of the commanding officer at that Island.

2. No person, or persons, shall land upon the shores of Moultrieville, or depart therefrom, without the written permit of the commanding officer at that place, or Gen. DUNOVANT.

3. No person, or persons, living at Moultrieville shall communicate with any of the Posts established there, without the written permit of the officer.

4. No person, or persons, living at Moultrieville shall be at large in the streets or thoroughfares thereat, between the hours of tattoo and reveille, without the written permit of the commanding officer at that Island.

5. No boat, or vessel, except those in charge of the Quartermaster's Department, shall visit Moultrieville without the written permit of Gen. DUNOVANT; and within the limits thus designated, the military power is made supreme in the enforcement of these regulations, and the officers in command are invested with full authority to govern and regulate all persons therein found, according to military law, and without any subjection or responsibility to the civil authorities and tribunals, or any process thereof; and all persons found within the said limits are strictly enjoined and commanded to obey and conform to the commands of the said officers in the aforesaid regulations, on pain of the military penalties otherwise to ensue.

In witness whereof I have here unto set my hand, and the great seal of the State, this ninth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty one.

F. W. PICKENS.

**OUR MONTGOMERY CORRESPONDENCE.**

MONTGOMERY, February 6, 1861.

Words are certainly very shadowy in their meaning. Whilst the Convention of South Carolina meant one thing, in the resolutions it passed inviting the other Southern States to meet her, to form a Provisional Government — the States accepting the invitation, in the very words of the South Carolina resolutions, mean another. Georgia, Louisiana and Alabama understand them to mean that this Congress shall form and put in motion a Provisional Government by any instrumentalities it may deem expedient, and that it should elect a President and Vice President, and legislate to any extent it pleases to accomplish this end — in fact, that this Congress is like the Congress of 1776. Accordingly, I understand, that after comparing ideas in the Convention, a Committee has been appointed which will report a Provisional Constitution, and a Provisional Government, which will leave in this body all power, by its legislation, to form, establish and carry on a Government in all its operations. In point of ability and efficiency, no body could be organized in the South better entitled to the confidence of the South. What they do, they will do thoroughly. They are very harmonious, I understand, in the great ends they are to accomplish; and it is not doubted that they will gather together all the resources of the South, physical and intellectual; to consummate the policy your State has so gallantly inaugurated. Everybody speaks in praise of your State; but as soon as Fort Sumter is mentioned, they are dumb, at least to me.

The Committee on the Provisional Government is expected to report today. If they do, before sunset you will have a Confederacy with a Constitution and Government, fully competent to defend it.

JEFFERSON DAVIS will most probably be elected the President, and a Georgian, Mr. COBB or Mr. TOOMBS, the Vice President of the Confederacy. Your delegation seem to be wisely pushing forward others rather than themselves, I presume, that the great cause they are engaged in may not be injured by any personal aspirations of theirs.

The Convention was in secret session yesterday until late in the evening. They meet today at 12 m.

**OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.**

WASHINGTON, February 6, 1861.

We behold a strange spectacle this bright, soft, spring-like morning. The Coercionists and Secessionists are both flinging up their hats at the same thing — both rejoicing over the submission triumph in Virginia. The Coercionists hail it as the harbinger of an abject surrender to Abolitionism. The Secessionists are delighted at this, as they believe, grave delusion — thinking its effect will be to preclude compromise, and so eventually carry Virginia out.

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

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1861.

Mercury 20 this morning and the weather is quite moderate. The public mind seems to be much quieted and all seem to expect that a settlement will be made between the north and the border Slave States at least, in which case the “Cotton States” it is thought will ultimately come back. Seven have now seceded, Texas last. Business in the Pat office is increasing again. Some of the Examiners are quaking in their shoes for fear of being removed by the incoming Administration. I am quite indifferent about it. Was at “Willards” an hour tonight, 800 guests.

**February 10, 1861****NEW YORK HERALD****THE NEWS.**

The news from the South this morning is of the highest importance. The Southern Congress at Montgomery, Alabama, on Friday unanimously adopted a constitution for a provisional government. It is in substance the same as the constitution of the Union. It gives the congress ample power as regards the questions of revenue and taxation. It prohibits the importation of negroes from Africa and other foreign countries, as well as the introduction of slaves from any State not a member of the confederacy. The Congress yesterday unanimously elected Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, for President, and Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, for Vice President of the Southern confederacy, and the President of the Congress was directed to appoint committees on Foreign Affairs, of Finance, on Military and Naval affairs, on Postal Affairs, on Commerce and on Patents. An ordinance was passed continuing in force, until repealed or altered by the Southern Congress, all laws of the United States in force or use on the 1st of November last. It is understood that under this law a tariff will be laid on all goods brought from the United States. The Provisional Government is now fairly under way.

The city was thrown into great excitement yesterday forenoon by the receipt of telegraphic despatches from Savannah announcing the seizure at that port, by order to the State authorities, of five vessels owned in New York, namely the bark D. Colden Murray, the brigs W. R. Kibby, Golden Lead and Adjuster, and the schooner Julia A. Hallock. This act of the authorities of Georgia was in retaliation for the illegal and unjustifiable seizure of arms in this city recently by the Metropolitan police, said arms being in process of shipment to Georgia. Later in the day the arms were restored to the agent of the owners. The seizure of these vessels also created considerable excitement in Washington among all parties. In the House Mr. John Cochrane offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information on the subject, but the proposition was objected to. He will renew it on Monday and an inquiry into all the facts in the case will probably follow. Up to a late hour last night the government at Washington had received no official advices relative to the seizure. The public are furnished for the first time with a complete history of this conflict between Georgia and New York through the columns of the HERALD, this morning.

The report published some days ago as to the seizure of the United States Arsenal at Little Rock, Arkansas, was somewhat premature. That event occurred on Friday last. The arsenal contained nine thousand stand of arms, a large quantity of ammunition and cannon, including the famous Captain Bragg battery.

General Scott, in a letter to the officers of the Scott Life Guard, of New York, who tendered their services for the defence of the capital, states that the government does not contemplate calling any troops to Washington other than the militia of the district, and some detachments of regular troops.

The Hon. Francis W. Pickens, the present Governor of South Carolina, who has gained great celebrity as a leading secessionist, has a suit against the North Atlantic Steamship company now pending on the trial term calendar of the Marine Court for tomorrow, for loss of baggage and musical instruments when he was on his recent return from Russia, where he had been American Ambassador up to a recent date. The question will here arise as to whether the plaintiff (Gov. Pickens) can maintain an action in this State, he being, as he claims, a citizen of an independent sovereignty which is at war with the United States.

**STARTLING INTELLIGENCE FROM GEORGIA - SEIZURE OF VESSELS IN RETALIATION OF THE ROBBERIES BY THE NEW YORK POLICE - HAS CIVIL WAR BEGUN?**

Full details will be found in another column, of the most grave and momentous event that has yet occurred, in the progress towards civil war and military despotism, of the revolution which convulses the country. Two barks, two brigs, and a schooner, the property of citizens of this metropolis, were on Friday seized by authorities of Georgia in retaliation of the robbery by our police, under pretence that they were contraband of war, of goods belonging to individuals of that State. It is the first act of reprisals, at the south against abolitionist aggression in the non-slaveholding States. It is tantamount to a decree of non-intercourse, that may pave the way for open hostilities between members of a confederation, which, only two months ago, were bound together by ties it was fondly hoped could never be sundered. Every sober minded, intelligent, patriotic American citizen, will be startled and alarmed by it, and will shrink back with horror from the prospect of blood, carnage and internecine strife, which it threatens to inaugurate.

The history of the facts which culminated in the reprisals that were witnessed, on Friday last, in the part of Savannah, is speedily told. Some weeks ago, merchandise was purchased in New York, by several Georgian gentlemen, including various descriptions of firearms, and their shipment was ordered to their destination. The relations of the States with one another were peaceful. Neither the federal government, nor any competent authority, had recognized the existence of a breach between sections of the republic, outside of the competency of Congress and the Chief Magistrate to heal. Either Governor Morgan or his advisers assumed, however, the responsibility of ordering the Metropolitan police to invade vessels lying in the harbor, and to seize upon such wares as, in their discretion, they might deem to be "of war." No war had been declared anywhere, and no act could have been more offensive, uncalled for, unwarrantable, and illegal. It was an invasion of the rights of private property, almost without a parallel in modern times. Nevertheless, it was ruthlessly perpetrated. Immediately afterwards, ex-Senator Toombs, of Georgia, addressed a telegraphic despatch to the Mayor of this city, protesting against what had been done, and alluding to the inevitable consequences of such lawlessness. Mr. Wood's reply is known. He disavowed participation with it, and declared that it met with his own disapproval, and was reprobated by the vast majority of the people. In the early part of the present week, another despatch was received by telegraph by the Governor of New York, from the

Chief Magistrate of the State of Georgia. The latter simply demanded that the property belonging to his fellow citizens should be handed over to Mr. G. B. Lamar, the President of the Bank of the Republic. Governor Morgan chose to cap the climax of absurdity, folly and political iniquity, by sending back a telegraphic answer, that the subject was too grave a one to reply to cursorily, and that he must await a more detailed communication from Governor Brown by mail, before giving it his attention! This was, of course, equivalent to an endorsement of the robbery which the Metropolitan police had committed, with an attempt at evasion and to gain time, similar to those which have characterized every public leader of the Seward school of Massachusetts politics, since the beginning of the crisis under which the country is laboring. The Georgia administration have met it with true Southern promptness. They have retaliated by taking possession of five New York vessels with their cargoes, and this is the latest and most fearful development as yet, of the great conflict.

No comparison can be drawn between the occupation of federal property, and the seizure of fortresses, by seceding States, and the act which has been consummated in the port of Savannah. The latter stands all alone. Forts Pulaski, Sumter and Pickens; the arsenals in Charleston, New Orleans and Mississippi; the defences of the Belize and Pensacola; and even the custom houses are subtreasuries in Southern cities, are a part of a copartnership fund, of which each, upon an unexpected, sudden disruption, snatches on what is under his hand, to be disposed of as referees or umpires may finally adjudicate. The withdrawing members of the confederation owned a share in all they had previously taken. They had plausible reason for believing it to be a large one, and not a few of their statesmen pronounced their claim to be exclusive. No pretext of the kind will, however, be alleged by Georgia, in behalf of the confiscation of the five vessels and their cargoes, by Colonel Lauton. they are acknowledged to belong to private individuals of this city; but Governor Brown will find an abundant justification of the act he has ordered, in the responsibilities of his position, and in the necessity of indemnifying private citizens, who are his constituents, for a unwarrantable robbery committed by our police, for which they could obtain no other redress. It is the very nearest thing to the beginning of a civil war; but let the blame rest where it belongs, upon the republican Executive of the State of new York, whose atrocious usurpation of powers that do not belong to him has led to such a sad result.

Thus, day by day, is the Union drifting nearer, and with accelerating rapidity, towards the verge of a precipice, underneath which naught but its mangled

ruins will be found, if a remedy is not speedily applied. And from what quarter is any good to come? The bristling of bayonets and the heavy tread of artillery are already pioneering the battle issue which Mr. Seward has declared shall be the last act of this conflict. Congress does nothing; the administration is powerless; Mr. Lincoln and his future premier are straining every nerve to scrape together the sinews of war; and, under such a regime as we see before us, it will require but a very short time to sink the country to the lowest depths of degradation. Military preparations are visible in the North, ostensibly to pave the way for the inauguration of a new chief magistrate; but whose final results will be the uprising of ambitious leaders, and the submission of the whole of this fair, free and happy land to the despotism of the sword. From the action of the State of Georgia, on Friday, the conservative sentiment of the North should receive a shock, whose vibrations should be felt from Maine to Oregon. If the strenuous efforts of every good citizen are not used to avert the evils with which we are threatened, imagination itself can scarcely conceive the horrors of the catastrophe with which the republic is menaced.

#### THE NEW REGIME.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Feb. 9, 1861.

The President elect, having completed the first draft of his inaugural, is now busily engaged in arranging his domestic affairs. He attends to the minute details of the preparations for the impending removal of himself and family with his characteristic dutifulness. The close approach of his departure has rendered him unusually grave and reflecting. The parting with this scene of his joys and sorrows during the last thirty years, and a large circle of old and faithful friends, apparently saddens him, and directs his thoughts to the cherished past rather than the uncertain future. His interview with the more intimate of his friends are more frequent and affectionate, and visits of strangers are not encouraged; but, although more than ordinarily moved with tender feelings, he evidently fully realizes the solemnity of the mission on which he is about to enter, and is resolved to fulfill it firmly, fearlessly and conscientiously.

The following gentlemen will compose the suite of the President elect: - Col. Summer, Major Hunter, R. T. Lincoln (Bob), J. U. Nicholy, Private Secretary; J. Hay, Assistant Private Secretary; E. E. Ellsworth, of Zouave fame; Col. W. N. Lamon, Gov. Yates, Aid de Camp; Judge Davis, Hon. J. K. Dubois, Hon. O. H. Bowning, E. L. Baker, Editor of the Springfield Journal; G. C. Latham and R. Irwin.

Mr. Baker will return here for Indianapolis to escort Mrs. Lincoln and family to New York. Miss Baker will accompany Mrs. Lincoln and assist in doing

the honors of the White House. Mrs. Edwards and Miss Wallace will not be in Washington as heretofore reported.

Mrs. Lincoln will start for St. Louis on Monday evening, to make additional purchases for the White House.

Dr. Rabe, Jas. R. McDonald and Thos. Fitch of San Francisco, are here urging the appointment of a California member of the Cabinet. Dr. Rabe is supposed to be willing to take either the Collectorship or Postmastership of San Francisco.

A member of the Georgia Secession Convention called and had a long talk with Mr. Lincoln yesterday noon. He tried to exact a positive committal on one of the compromise propositions from him, but was unsuccessful.

Some days since a box was expressed to Mr. Lincoln from Tennessee, no letter accompanying it. Some hesitation was at first felt to open it. This morning, however, his private secretary overturned the box, when it was found to contain a stuffed figure representing an African.

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

SUNDAY 10

Warm spring day and very pleasant in the street. Went to Ch. with wife this morning. Doct Smith is something of a "fossil" in Theology, but is eloquent and earnest and a very industrious man, has preached in the same church (4 Presn) twenty one years. Took a walk with the boys round Lafayette Square this evening. The boys were much interested in the U.S. Soldiers which we frequently met, over one thousand now in the City. Very little trouble is now apprehended at the Inauguration, or before that time. There are four Batteries of flying Artillery here. Washington presents at the present time quite a military appearance.

**February 11, 1861**

#### NEW YORK HERALD

#### THE NEWS.

Much excitement was created in this city on Saturday by the receipt of a despatch from Savannah, Georgia, stating that five New York vessels had been seized in that port by order of the Governor, in retaliation for the recent seizure in this city by our Metropolitan police of arms about to be shipped to Georgia. The news of the seizure of these vessels also caused quite a sensation in Washington, and in the House of Representatives. Hon. John Cochrane, of this city, offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for any information he may have received on

the subject, which resolution being objected to, Mr. Cochrane gave notice he would present it again today. The Georgia arms seized by our police were on Saturday given up by the authorities here to Mr. G. B. Lamar, the agent in this city of the Savannah consignees, and intelligence of the fact immediately telegraphed to the Collectors or the port of Savannah. By a despatch which we give in another column, it will be seen that, immediately on the fact of the restoration of the arms to their rightful owners being made known to Governor Brown he ordered the release of the repressed vessels, and they were accordingly given up on Saturday.

The War Department at Washington has advices from Major Anderson, at Fort Sumter up to the 7th inst. He is in good spirits, and prepared for whatever may come. He seems to anticipate an early attack from the Carolinians but thinks, however formidable it may be, he can maintain his position for an indefinite period. He has been informed by the government that should an attack on him be commenced he will be immediately reinforced. It is said that leading secessionists in Washington advise the South Carolinians still to postpone the attack on the fort. It is also reported that the South Carolina authorities themselves are disposed to pass over the whole business connected with the possession of Sumter to the Congress of the new Southern confederacy. Indeed, it is even stated that the whole subject of the possession of the Southern forts will be passed over to his body for its action.

Colonel Judge, of Alabama, has called on President Buchanan, with a view of entering into negotiations for the transfer of the United States forts and other government property in Alabama to the government of that State. The President, however, declines to recognise him in an official capacity.

Our readers will remember that the telegraph several days ago reported the seizure of the United States Arsenal at Little Rock, Arkansas, by the State authorities. That despatch, however seems to have anticipated the event, as the Arsenal was not taken possession of until Friday last. On that day, as we learned by telegraph from Memphis yesterday, it was surrendered to the State. It contained nine thousand stand of arms, a large amount of ammunition and forty cannon.

LARGE PROPERTY HOLDERS ARE IN TROUBLE EVERYWHERE, AND ESPECIALLY IN THIS CITY (Washington). TWO OR THREE OF THEM HAVE GONE ENTIRELY DERANGED IN CONSEQUENCE OF LONG CONTINUED ANXIETY ABOUT BUSINESS; AND THE PHYSICIANS SAY THAT THERE IS A GENERAL TENDENCY AMONG LARGE REAL ESTATE OWNERS HERE TO MENTAL DEPRESSION AND INSANITY.

**OLD ABE ON HIS TRAVELS.**

The President elect leaves Springfield this morning en route for the White House. He travels in special trains, accompanied by a numerous suite. The arrangements are all completed; no outsiders are to be admitted to the Presidential presence, and office beggars are particularly requested to clear the track. Sundry offers of a military escort have been very sensibly declined, but receptions by the local militia will not be objected to. Among the military gentlemen accompanying the Presidential party is Colonel Ellsworth, of the famous Chicago Zouaves. So the soldiers who turn out to do honor to Old Abe must put their best foot forward. Without doubt the journey of the new President will be after the manner of a triumphal march, and altogether the most agreeable of his official experiences.

**RESIGNATIONS OF ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.**

Since the secession movement commenced resignations in the army and navy have been plentiful. In the army two lieutenant colonels, two majors, eight captains, ten lieutenants and four cadets have resigned. In the navy three captains, three commanders, three

pursers, two surgeons and two assistants, sixteen lieutenants, three masters, four midshipmen and twenty acting midshipmen, have retired from the service, believing that their first allegiance is due to the soil upon which they were born, and that they cannot under any circumstances draw the sword against the South. the resignation of these gentlemen, many of whom are dependent

upon their pay for support, is another proof, if any more were needed, that the South is willing to give up everything for the sake of the principle at stake in this conflict.

**CHARLESTON MERCURY**

**LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.**

**GREAT NEWS FROM MONTGOMERY.**

**A SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY FORMED.**

**DAVIS, OF MISSISSIPPI, PRESIDENT.**

**STEPHENS, OF GEORGIA, VICE PRESIDENT.**

**THE PROVISIONAL CONGRESS, ETC., ETC., ETC.**

**MONTGOMERY, February 8 -** The Congress last night unanimously agreed to a Constitution for the Provisional Government. A strong and vigorous Government will go into immediate operation, with full power and ample funds. No proposition for compromise or reconstruction will be

entertained. Congress will remain in session to pass all necessary laws.

### SECOND DESPATCH.

MONTGOMERY, February 9. - Unusual interest is manifested among outsiders today, and the Convention Hall and gallery is crowded.

Mr. MEMMINGER presented a beautiful flag, consisting of a blue cross, studded with seven white stars, upon a red field. It is the handiwork of South Carolina ladies, and is much admired. He also presented another model, suggested by a gentleman of Charleston, consisting of a cross of fifteen stars upon a field of fifteen stripes. A Committee has been appointed to report on a flag, a seal, and a coat of arms for the Confederacy.

The President has been directed to appoint Committees of Foreign Affairs, Finance, Military and Naval Affairs, a Committee on the Judiciary, on Postal Affairs, on Commerce, on Patents, and on Printing.

The election for President and Vice President of the Provisional Government next came up, and resulted as follows:

PRESIDENT: JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi.

VICE PRESIDENT: ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia.

The vote by which these gentlemen were elected was unanimous.

A resolution was adopted appointing a Committee of three, of the Alabama Deputies, to inquire and report on what terms suitable buildings might be procured in Montgomery, for the use of the several Executive departments of the Confederacy, under the Provisional Government.

A bill has been passed continuing in force, until repealed or altered by Congress, all laws of the late United States which were in force upon the 1st of November last, provided they shall not be inconsistent with the Constitution of the Provisional Government.

It is understood that, under this law, a tariff will be laid upon all goods brought from the Northern States.

The Congress was in secret session for about two hours today. The remainder of the session was held with open doors.

### MAJOR ANDERSON TAKEN.

Mr. GEORGE S. COOK, the well known Photographer, by special permission of the Governor, visited Fort Sumter on Friday, and succeeded in taking several lifelike likenesses of Major ANDERSON and a group of the officers under his command. Mr. COOK has made several copies of the originals, which may be seen and procured at his fashionable gallery, King street,

opposite Hasell. We learn the Mr. COOK is also prepared to take Fort Sumter at the shortest notice.

### OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, February 7, 1861.

A distinguished gentleman, just returned from a long sojourn abroad, says that the duty of the Southern Confederacy is to pay no earthly attention to the opinion of the foreign public. The South is universally despised at all the European Courts. Our people are regarded as among the lowest grades of humanity, grossly ignorant and brutal, and addicted to lawlessness and vice. This opinion, based upon the slanders of the Northern press, will never be changed until we have relieved ourselves from dependency upon the Northern papers, and proved the contrary by the establishment of a vigorous and polished literature; and, above all, by a brilliant feat of arms. We must first have our cause properly championed in a way to reach Europe, and inspire respect for our courage. There will be plenty of time to excite admiration for our culture.

The Postal Discontinuance Bill, which passed the House yesterday by a sweeping vote, and which will, no doubt, pass the Senate also, does not leave the Southern Confederacy entirely bereft of the delights of perusing Northern duos and Abolition journals. The mails will be carried to the border of the new Republic, and then handed over to ADAMS' Express Company, or some other agency. If the ADAMS' Company discover the same energy and promptness in carrying mail bags that they have heretofore displayed in transporting parcels, the change will be decidedly to the advantage of our people. Uncle Sam has never been noted for his speed as a mail agent, especially on the Southern and Southwestern routes. On three or four different occasions this winter, we have been for ten days at a time without a mail from Memphis and New Orleans. From the latter locality, I have been told that letters have never been known to come regularly for more than a few days in succession.

Touching the secret sessions of the Peace Congress, reports are discouraging for the Submissionists. The Republicans, it is stated, showed their anti compromise hand so plainly that even WM. C. RIVES had to take high Southern ground. Other statements, equally reliable, go to show that Mr. RIVES is on the side of the delay party, and against the prompt action which characterizes the position of Southern Rights men. The upshot will be a National Convention, and a saving of the Abolition and Border State Union, according to the new gospel of SEWARD and DOUGLAS.

Very many Northern manufacturers are here, in an agony of excitement about the Union. One of

them— the largest maker of woolen goods in all the North — annoys WILSON, of Massachusetts, nearly to death with his importunate demands on him to save the Union. Large property holders are in trouble everywhere, and especially in this city. Two or three of them have gone entirely deranged in consequence of long continued anxiety about business; and the physicians say that there is a general tendency among large real estate owners here to mental depression and insanity.

SEVEN.

**WASHINGTON**

Washington, February 8, 1861

If proof were needed of South Carolina's wisdom and foresight in seceding promptly, it is to be found in the present attitude of the Border States. Virginia has acted irresolutely, and the other States have done worse. In the face of actual dissolution, we find the Northern Slave States clinging to the Union, and two of them refusing to call a Convention. How plain it now is, that if the deliverance of the Gulf States from Abolition oppression had been dependent on a Convention of all the States, or even of all the Southern

States, no such deliverance would or could have occurred.

Virginia secessionists console themselves with the hope that the recent election is the best thing that could possibly have happened — as it encourages the uncompromising Republicans, and thus, in the end, will result in the union of all parties in Virginia in favor of secession before the 4th of March. It is a wretched self deception....

SEVEN.

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

MONDAY 11

It has been warm and pleasant today but is a little rainy tonight. Business in the Pat office goes on as usual and is now increasing. Went down to Willards and met my old friend J C Smith who is a member of the Peace Convention from NY. The Hotel is or appears to be quite full. It is said that the proffits are at least \$1200 pr day. Went from Willards to the Adams Express office (sending trunk of clothing &c to Julia). Called in at the "National." Came home and read papers and go to bed at 12.



Jefferson Davis

### THE SMALL PRINT

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