

March 27th, 2005

Skedaddle

Week of March 12th to 18th, 1861

Volume 2, Issue 11

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

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY

(for the week)

March 16, 1861.

- Georgia State Convention ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States. Provisional Congress of the Confederate States adjourned to meet again on the second Monday of May.
- Arizona.—A convention held at Mesilla and an ordinance of secession passed. The C. S. Congress subsequently erected a territorial government for Arizona.

March 18, 1861. Supplies for Fort Pickens (Pensacola) cut off by the rebels.



The Hon. Jefferson Davis

March 16, 1861, *The Illustrated London News*

March 12 1861

**ARKANSAS DAILY TRUE
DEMOCRAT**

(Little Rock)

Important from Texas.

We extract from a private letter, just received from Brazos San Diego, Texas, the following extract. The writer is a member of a military company, recently organized at Galveston, for the purpose of assisting in the capture of the forts now occupied by the federal

troops in that State. He says: "We arrived here on the 20th inst., Col. Ford being commander-in-chief of our company. He is better known in the State as 'Old Rip,' and is said always to be in a bad humor unless he is engaged in a fight. He had scarcely gotten more than half way from the steamer to the barracks, before he ordered the American flag to be pulled down and the lone star, to be raised in its place. But after some time parlying he was persuaded by his brother officers to show the enemy a little more respect, and he accordingly gave them an hour to breathe. The United States flag was then struck in silence, no one seeming to ex-

ult over it. But when the lone star went up, a long deafening shout came up from Ford and his four hundred and fifty rangers.

"We have taken about fifty pieces of artillery, and will go over to the Rio Grande to-morrow for the purpose of attacking the fort at Brownsville. They are aware of our intentions, and are said to be busy in making preparation to give us a 'warm reception.' They have one hundred and forty field pieces and about three hundred and fifty soldiers, their position behind the fort giving them greatly the advantage. We received a dispatch this evening, informing us that they intended to resist to the death.

"Our men are nearly all armed with a Minnie rifle, a six-shooter, and a cutlass. You may look for interesting news by the next steamer."

Resolutions Passed by the General Council of the Choctaw Nation.

We copy from the South Western Democrat resolutions passed by the general council of the Choctaw Nation. We are glad to see our neighbors taking such a bold and manly position, and think that some of our own people might learn a lesson from them. The message of James Hudson, the principal chief, is an able paper, and we regret that we have not space to republish it. It takes the position boldly and unequivocally that in the event of a dissolution of the Union the Choctaw Nation will go with the southern States.— Read the resolutions below.

From the South Western Democrat.

Resolutions.

Expressing the feelings and sentiments of the General Council of the Choctaw Nation, in reference to the political disagreement existing between the northern and southern States of the American Union.

Resolved by the General Council of the Choctaw Nation, assembled, That we view with deep regret and great solicitude, the present unhappy political disagreement between the northern and southern States of the American Union, tending to a permanent dissolution of the government, and the disturbance of the various important relations existing with that government, by treaty, stipulations and international laws, protending much injury to the Choctaw government and people.

Resolved, further, that we express the earnest desire and ready hope entertained by the entire Choctaw people, that any and all political disturbances agitating and dividing the people of the various States may be honorably and speedily adjusted; and the example and the blessing, and fostering care of the general government, and the many and friendly social ties existing with their people, continue for the enlighten-

ment in moral and good government; and prosperity in the material concerns of life, to our whole population.

Resolved, further, That in the event of a permanent dissolution of the American Union takes place, our many relations with the general government must cease, and we shall be left to follow the natural affections, education, institutions, and interest of our people, which indissolubly bind us in every way to the destiny of our neighbors, and brethren of the southern states; upon whom we are confident we can rely for the preservation of our rights, of liberty and property, continuance of friendship, general counsel and fraternal support.

Resolved, further, That we desire to assure our immediate neighbors, the people of Arkansas and Texas, of our determination to observe amicable relations in every way so long existing between us, and the firm reliance we have, that amid any disturbance with other States, the rights and feelings so sacred to us will remain respected by them, and be protected from the encroachment of others.

Resolved, further, That his excellency, the principal chief, be requested to enclose, with an appropriate communication from himself, a copy of these resolutions to the Governors of the southern States, with the request that they be laid before the State convention of each State, as many as have assembled at the date of their reception; and that in such as have not, they be published in the newspapers of the State.

Further enacted, That these resolutions take effect, and be in force from and after their passage.

Approved Feb. 7th, 1861.

NEW YORK HERALD

The News.

The latest official accounts from Fort Sumter state that the garrison is reduced to fifteen days provisions. The all important question of the day, therefore, is Shall Fort Sumter be reinforced or evacuated? Upon this question the Cabinet at Washington, and the republican Senators, held long and anxious deliberation yesterday, but arrived at no decision. As the question involved the alternative of peace or war, it has naturally caused an intense excitement throughout the country, and a solution of the difficulty is awaited with the greatest anxiety. While it would appear, from our reports from Washington, that the administration are inclined toward peace, there are also indications pointing very decidedly in a contrary direction. The vessels of the Home squadron, except the Macedonian, have been ordered to the various ports on the Atlantic. All

the available troops, and large quantities of supplies are either on their way or in course of shipment to the south; and our despatches state that most ample preparations are going forward to put the government on a war footing.

The United States Senate yesterday were engaged in discussing the resolution providing for the expulsion of Senator Wigfall. The debate was very spirited, as will be seen by our report.

In another part of today's paper may be found important report on the troubles of the nation, presented by committees to the State Conventions now in session in Virginia and Missouri. These States are willing, notwithstanding the failure of the Washington Peace Congress, to make another effort to prevent a complete separation of the free and slave States, and with this view Virginia proposes the holding of a conference of the border slave States at Frankfort, Ky. on the 27th of May, while Missouri proposes a similar conference at Nashville, Tenn., on the 15th of April.

Important from Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 11, 1861.

An official letter from Major Anderson, received on Saturday, says he had only fifteen days subsistence and wood. The question has therefore risen with the administration whether a reinforcement shall be attempted or the fort abandoned. The latter course, it is thought, will be adopted from inevitable necessity, by advice of Lieut. General Scott.

The city has been in a state of intense excitement all day by the rumor that Fort Sumter is to be evacuated. The radical republicans, upon hearing the report, fly into cursing before ascertaining what the facts are. Some declare the party ruined; others denounce the administration, saying it is demoralized and disgraced. One says 'Reinforce Anderson.' He is told that it cannot be done; that before the troops could reach him with provisions he would be compelled, under the army regulations, and by the dictates of humanity to salute his flag and march his men out of the fort to save them from starvation. Another says, 'Notify the people of Charleston that the government will send a supply vessel there, and if she is fired into Major Anderson will shell the city.' The answer of the statesman to that is, 'Then you take up a quarrel you did not begin, and irritate a people to resist the federal government and initiate civil war.'

So the discussion has been going all day, in almost every knot of people that have assembled anywhere.

The Cabinet had a meeting this afternoon, when the subject of Fort Sumter was renewed. The turning point was, that it is now out of the power of

the government to reinforce the place in reason to save Major Anderson before he will be compelled to surrender to general starvation. The question is not now, as it was weeks ago, a civil or political one, but is narrowed down to a scientific and military question.

The Cabinet was in session four hours, but came to no decision about Fort Sumter, preferring to postpone final action until tomorrow or next day, but that Major Anderson's command will be ordered to abandon Fort Sumter there is no doubt. It is not yet settled how this will be done, but it is likely that the Brooklyn will be ordered to Charleston to convey the troops away.

When the Cabinet settles upon this course they will undoubtedly decide also to blockade the harbor of Charleston and other ports, and collect the revenue. If this policy is determined upon an extra session of Congress will be immediately called. At present, if troops were needed for immediate service, the President would have no power to call upon the States for aid, because Congress passed no law authorizing him to do so.

The administration are yet undecided as to the policy to be pursued in regard to Fort Sumter and Fort Pickens. The radical republicans have entered their solemn protest against abandoning the forts, and Mr. Lincoln is afraid to take the responsibility. They are endeavoring to shirk the matter and throw it upon the last administration. This will not answer. They should come boldly forward, assume the responsibility and share the credit of restoring peace to the country.

The republican Senators, immediately after the adjournment, held a caucus and remained in session for upwards of two hours. It is understood that the question of evacuating Fort Sumter was one of the questions under consideration. There are a large majority of Senators opposed to that policy. They say that it would be regarded as a back down from their position. Other Senators say they had better back down a thousand times than plunge the country into civil war.

The Fort Sumter Evacuation Story.

To The Editor Of The Herald.

On Saturday last the newspaper correspondents and telegraph operation at Washington gave out the story that Fort Sumter was speedily to be evacuated. This piece of startling intelligence, disseminated far and wide by the winged telegraph, created universal astonishment. Coming, as the announcement did, from headquarters, and openly declared as the result of Cabinet councils, it was at once supposed that this course had been determined upon by the present administration as the readiest and surest, if not the only method of preventing civil war and paving the way to

a reconstruction of the Union. To those believing the story it was accepted as glad tidings of great joy.

In New York its effect has been particularly noticeable. The countenances of our merchants have brightened in anticipation of a speedy influx of the former Southern patrons. Bank exchanges and current funds have experienced marked buoyancy. In Wall street, at the stock board, there has been a furor of activity—the sales, in magnitude and prices, exceeding those of any period for several months' past. The knowledge of these facts has not by any means been confined to our moneyed marts or the counting rooms of our leading bankers, but has gained rapidly throughout the length and breadth of the metropolis by being conspicuously emblazoned upon newspaper bulletins, heralded through the streets by the news-boys, and canvassed in the cars, omnibuses and ferry-boats that constantly ply on and around the island.

There is every ground for thinking that the allegations as to the intended evacuation of Fort Sumter are utterly without foundation. On the contrary, there is every reason to suppose that this story has been concocted and published with a view to put the people of South Carolina off the scent regarding this fort. Holding the position that this fort does, as key to the Charleston harbor, it is improbable in the first place that the government, just inaugurated upon a coercion basis, would relinquish it to the Southern confederacy, much less to the South Carolinians, its most open and determined enemies. Again, it is not likely that Mr. Lincoln, after his positive declarations in his inaugural relative to the holding, occupying and possessing of Southern forts, would so soon abandon this proclaimed policy—an abandonment at once yielding up the fundamental principles of the party by which he was elected to his present high position. This evacuation story, it is further believed, was originated before Mr. Buchanan left the White House, and that at the bottom of its concoction were General Scott, ex-Secretary Dix, and Mr. Holt. Having matured the plan and taken the initiatory steps for carrying it to completion, the same has been made now to President Lincoln, who has at once accepted it and is now preparing to carry out the original programme in its fullest details. Parties in the secret have, as a matter of course, turned the same to their pecuniary account. Knowing that stocks would rise they have turned themselves into immense bears, while the ignorant bulls are buying largely. In a few days the scales will fall from the eyes of the latter, and the revelations of Wall street speculations will be a startling as was the first announcement of the embezzlement and sale of the stolen Washington bonds.

We now proceed to give the reason for inducing the belief that the evacuation story is a base fabrication, got up, as above stated, for the purpose of putting South Carolina off her guard and aiding Wall street stock jobbers. Instead of withdrawing the troops from the fort it is proposed to send additional men and stores there. The great subject of prolonged conference has been how to accomplish the same. The first step in this direction is now believed to have been the sending of the steamship Daniel Webster to Texas. As far back as then the perfidy of General Twiggs was known, and it was the intention to secure some of the men under his command for further service to the United States government.

According to the announced programme this steamer should have returned to this port some time ago, whereas she is now leisurely cruising in Southern waters, awaiting additional orders to these imparted during her call at Key West. So much for the Daniel Webster and her present whereabouts.

On Saturday, as already remarked, the Empire City left her pier at the foot of Warren street. She went away well loaded with provisions and coal, and under government orders. Five days ago she cleared for Indianola, Texas, but left later, and under cover of a storm put to sea apparently; in reality, however, she has gone outside only a little way, and now lies at anchor, doubtless awaiting to be joined by the Star of the West. The latter steamship has been chartered by the government for two months, and is now being loaded as rapidly as possible with army stores. All day Sunday they were receiving cargo on board, and also during Sunday night, as well as last night. Among the articles shipped is a large number of ambulances, temporary hospital arrangements, for the benefit of those wounded in battle.

The United States revenue cutter Harriet Lane and the gunboat Vixen are both ready for sea and active service. The Crusader and the Mohawk are being rapidly put in readiness at the Brooklyn Navy Yard to proceed at once to sea.

In three or four days it is supposed that the vessels named will all start down the bay together. Meantime orders are alleged to have been given to all national vessels in Southern ports to be on hand at a certain date of the harbor of Charleston. These ships are to rendezvous, comprising altogether probably a fleet of some dozen vessels. It is also understood that each of the convoy is to have on board a large number of small boats. By means of these small boats it is said that Fort Sumter will be reinforced. The attempt at reinforcement is to be made on a dark and stormy night, when the chances of discovery are few and the danger of the experiment proportionately lessened. A

smart pull of two hours will bring the new forces to the United States fortress. In the interim, should they be intercepted by the guard boats of Moultrie, they can, by superior strength, easily overpower them. On a stormy night the batteries, of course, would not be brought into play with any great advantage.

The question of reinforcing Major Anderson is this solved, and the facts stated, clearly indicate that this plan is being steadily worked out. Its shrewdness no one can gainsay, and the feasibility of placing any number of men and any quantity of provisions and arms at the disposal of the commander of the besieged fort is easily apparent.

QUI VIVE.

CHARLESTON MERCURY

Latest by Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 11. - Noon. - Despatches received this morning from Fort Sumter have alarmed the Administration. It is understood that Major ANDERSON intimates that his position begins to be rather precarious - that he cannot be reinforced, and that his short stock of provisions precludes the hope of his being able to hold out long against a siege.

A CABINET MEETING.

The Cabinet is now in session. I understand that they consider the question now narrowed down to a reinforcement or an evacuation. Either the one course or the other must be adopted - and that immediately. The impression here is that LINCOLN will back down from the of the laws, and that the garrison of Fort Sumter will be withdrawn.

THE RESULT.

WASHINGTON, March 11 - 5 p. m. - The Cabinet meeting has just adjourned, after a very stormy session. It is reported that the determination is to yield Fort Sumter. The reason assigned is, that "BUCHANAN left it in such a condition that it cannot now be reinforced without a great sacrifice of life." But the Administration has no idea, as yet, of recognizing the independence of the Confederate States. It will come to that gradually.

ORDERS GIVEN FOR THE WITHDRAWAL.

WASHINGTON, March 11. - 7 p. m. - The President has given orders for the evacuation of Fort Sumter. Rumor says that the ultra Republicans created such a rumpus on account of the order, that it was suspended. This, however, is doubtful, as the Republicans are very busy excusing the order on the ground of necessity.

THE SOUTHERN COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. FORSYTH is quite sick. Hon. A. B. ROMAN has not yet arrived. Rumor fixes tomorrow as the time when the application for recognition will be made.

RESIGNATION OF JUDGE CAMPBELL.

Judge CAMPBELL, will resign immediately after the expiration of the present term of the Supreme Court on the 14th. He will, it is said, return to his home in Alabama, and take no part in public affairs for the future.

A Southern Military Book.

Messrs. McCARTER & DAWSON send us a little manual, just published, which, we think, will be found valuable to military men. It is called the "Science of War," and is a judicious compilation of tactics for officers of infantry, cavalry and artillery. The book was compiled by L.V. BUCKHOLTZ, and published by J.W. RANDOLPH, Richmond, Va.

THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER

The Government Under Which We Now Live.

The people of Virginia must now realize the humiliating and alarming fact that they are living under Black Republican rule; the rule of men who as soon see a conflagration sweep over the land, or an earthquake sink it as to protect the slaveholder in his right of property. Just look at the caste of the committees of the Senate, as they were reported on Friday last! Sumner, of Massachusetts, heads the Committee on Foreign Relations; Fessenden, of Maine, the Committee on Finance; Wilson, of Massachusetts, on Military Affairs; Hale, of New Hampshire, on Naval Affairs; Wade, of Ohio, on Territories; and so on to the end of the chapter. thus it is manifest that the Lincoln-Seward President has the Senate entirely 'at his heels,' and that the Government which was intended to provide for the common defence and to promote the general welfare of the slave as well as the free States, is to be made the mere instrument of the degradation and oppression of the former. Will old Virginia, the proud mother of States and of statesmen, be an unresisting victim of Northern cupidity and tyranny! Will she allow the brand of disgrace to be placed on her forehead by the Swards, the Sumners, the Wilsons and the Hales who rule the councils of the Northern Confederacy. No! Her of lineage forbids it. Her memory of the past, her appreciation of the present, her love of the future, all, all, forbid it. She will yet proclaim, trumpet-tongued to her enemies that Virginia is what Virginia was.

DIARY OF A YANKEE IN THE PATENT OFFICE

TUESDAY 12

Fine day and quite warm tonight. The streets are quite dry. The City is quite full of strangers yet mostly office seekers I suppose. Not many removals have as yet been made in any of the Deptts. It is understood that Fort Sumpter is to be evacuated. It may be policy to do so if it is not a matter of Necessity. Went with C R to Georgetown after dinner. Visited the Aqueduct Bridge, the High Reservoir, and the Oak Hill Cemetery. Went with Julia this evening to the National to see one of her friends and from there to Willards to meet Bro. C. R. & all came home.

March 13 1861

NEW YORK HERALD

The News.

The question as to the evacuation or reinforcement of Fort Sumter has been decided by the Cabinet. The fort is to be evacuated, and peace will this be preserved. The order for the evacuation has not as yet been despatched to Major Anderson, but it will be, we learn, as soon as the fire eating republicans have had time to exhaust their impotent indignation with regard to the surrender. The abandonment of the fort is a military necessity, and the President and Cabinet, in coming to a conclusion on the subject, are said to have been governed by the opinions of the chiefs of the army. Gen. Scott's opinion is based upon an elaborate report of General Totten, Chief Engineer of the Engineering Bureau, to the effect that a regular series of well constructed fortifications have been erected around Fort Sumter, completely encircling it, so that a very large land force would be required to silence their fire, if vessels with reinforcements were sent into the harbor. At the same time Captain Ward, of the navy, who has made a special examination of the circumstances, reports that it would be impossible to deliver supplies by water without a considerable accompaniment of war vessels, to keep up a combined attack upon the hostile forts while a steamer or tug should be making its way to the garrison. But the execution of either plan would require more time for the preparation of it than now remains before Anderson and his little guard would be completely short of provisions.

Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, on Monday signified to the Commissioners of the Southern republic that the administration were disposed to receive them and hear what they had to say. Yesterday, however, they were informed that the President declined

to hold any intercourse with them. The Commissioners will, it is understood, at an early day present a formal official communication to the government, setting forth the objects of their mission.

The United States Senate yesterday resumed the consideration of the resolution providing for the expulsion of Senator Wigfall, and on motion of Mr. Simmons, republican, the subject was referred to the Judiciary Committee. This action is regarded as a final disposal of the matter. The Senate held an executive session, and confirmed a couple of unimportant appointments. All the nominations were referred to the appropriate committees.

In another column will be found a description of the postage stamp now in use in the confederate States of America. As the postal regulations have not yet been settled between the two Powers, the letter was also charged for in this city as being insufficiently stamped.

Now and Then.

Before the accession of the Lincoln administration the black republican journals, the Tribune more especially, devoted the greater portion of their time to abusing Mr. Buchanan, whom they accused of cowardice in the matter of the Southern confederacy. Mr. Buchanan, said these sanguinary persons, should proceed at once to reinforce Forts Sumter and Pickens, to retake the federal property seized by the seceders, and otherwise to vindicate the honor of the national flag. This cry was kept up day after day, and week after week, the same old song, with a major strain to the effect that when Lincoln was sworn in we should see a different order of things. Then the South would be invaded by large numbers of Zouaves from the prairies, and fishermen from the codfish States. Then the hardy sons of the North would cause the vaunted Southern chivalry to bite the dust. Then the world was to be made to understand that the government still existed, that the star spangled banner still waved over South Carolina as well as Kansas, and that the scream of the American eagle was as effective upon the levee at New Orleans as among the forests of Maine. The new Caesar set out from Springfield with a grand suite. He travelled like a conqueror, receiving the homage of the vanquished from Springfield to Harrisburg, when suddenly he put on warlike integuments, in the shape of the cap which belongs to the Cameron clan—and which, as we all know, has been always in the front of the battle—and a long military cloak, which must have belonged to the hero of Lundy Lane and Chippewa. Thus equipped—we might say armed—cap - a - pie, Lincoln arrived in Washington, and was inaugurated under the protection

of Divine Providence and the most effective artillery in the service. Of course his next duty was to carry out the war programme, as laid down by his organs; and by leading the forces in person he might have given the Scotch cap and military cloak historic fame second only to that of Napoleon's cocked hat and gray surtout. But no; the new administration was not equal to the occasion, or else they have assumed the Garrison platform, that the southern States are not wanted in the Union. At any rate, they are going a step beyond Mr. Buchanan's limit, and intend, according to their organs, to withdraw the federal troops from the forts in Charleston and Pensacola harbors. It is quite evident that Old Abe still wears the Cameron cap and the long military cloak, but he has turned them to uses other than those to which they have been accustomed. The cue has been taken up by all hands. Suddenly the leonine Greeley has become as quiet as a lamb, and all the fighting Wide Awakes, Zouaves and what not, have joined the Peace Society, and have taken to studying the New Testament. Verily, it is edifying to see this childlike simplicity and almost feminine distaste for blood. The Scriptural prophecy has been verified at last. Swords have been beaten into pruning hooks and shields in to ploughshares. The lion lies down with the lamb, and the serpent lodges in the dove-cote. Where is the Chevalier Webb?

Our Charleston Correspondence.

CHARLESTON, March 9, 1861.

There are many of your city papers which profess to have correspondents in Charleston, but it is very clear to any one actually in our city that such is not really the case. Your paper is one of the few that will publish the truth, it afforded the opportunity to do so: and from its vast circulation and resources is able to be an instrument of immense good.

Your abstracts from our papers give your readers a very fair notion of events that are transpiring, but there are occurrences which none but your own correspondent can rightly inform you of.

Yesterday an accident occurred at the Cumming's Point battery, which will, doubtless, be misrepresented in the Northern papers. A squad of recruits, from the regulars of the South Carolina army, were practising at the heavy guns of Stevens' iron battery. The guns were intended to be fired with blank cartridges. Some person or persons, accidentally or otherwise, placed in cannon No. 3 a ball cartridge. The order was given to load and fire the guns in their order. No. 1 fired, No. 2 fired, and then No. 3 fired. It was noticed by the commanding officer that the recoil from No. 3 was considerably greater than from the other guns. Suspecting something wrong he immedi-

ately jumped upon the top of the battery to assure Major Anderson that the shot was accidental. The result of the shot could easily be seen from Morris Island. It struck near the gateway, and ricocheted into the water beyond. Soon after the shot was fired Major Anderson unmasked three of his guns bearing on the Cumming's Point battery, but soon perceiving that the shot was purely accidental, he closed the port holes and made no further demonstration.

A boat, as soon as possible, was despatched to Fort Sumter, bearing an officer, who acquainted Major Anderson how the accident occurred, and who conveyed the deep regret the commanding officer felt at the occurrence. The Major received the explanation in good part, and this is the simple fact of the whole matter, which for a time created a considerable stir over the city and harbor.

General Beauregard, the commander of the harbor of Charleston, appointed by the Southern confederacy, has been in the city for four or five days. Since his arrival he has inspected all the fortifications erected since Anderson evacuated Fort Moultrie, and expresses himself as satisfied with the vigor and activity exhibited in their construction. The general is a man of medium height, with quite a military appearance, and is undoubtedly an accomplished officer and one who knows thoroughly what he has to do.

It would astonish one to see how rapidly the men composing the regulars of the South Carolina army have been converted from green recruits into well drilled soldiers. The officers and men seem imbued with quite a military ardor, and go to their work with a will which will always command success. If we are forced into a fight the troops will certainly battle unto the death. But it remains entirely with the authorities at Washington to determine what shall be the result, whether peace or war. The people are determined, but they are not rash, and all assertions to the contrary notwithstanding, a more law abiding, orderly people do not exist on the face of the globe. Since the commencement of the present difficulty no disorder or mob movement has ever been made. Every action has been under the control of the proper State authorities, and those papers who have made different statements have propagated base slanders against the Southern people.

The editorials of the HERALD have attracted considerable attention in our city, and a great many copies are sought for, even by those in high places, and the views advanced in your paper are generally conceded to be able and just.

Telegraphic rumors and private intelligence report that reinforcements will be sent to Fort Sumter. It will certainly be a most foolish attempt. Competent

military talent are of the opinion that the batteries now bearing on the channel can sink any vessel or vessels in the United States Navy. However, I suppose it is a matter of opinion and the only proof will be a trial. Suppose some of the most ardent coercionists be sent in command if the attempt is made.

DALLAS HERALD

United States Flag.

We tender our thanks to Lieut. Miller, of Lancaster, for the present of the United States Flag, the genuine Stars and Stripes, taken at Camp Cooper, at the time of the surrender of that post to the State troops. This was the first flag surrendered to the State of Texas, in her new sovereignty, and we accept it from our gallant friend, with feelings of mingled pride and sorrow. This glorious old banner that once floated so proudly o'er the land of the free and the home of the brave, now tattered and torn, shall always be honored as the proudest trophy of the late contest. The Stars that shine in its azure field, although with lustre dimmed, still shed their mournful beams as if in sorrow o'er the fate of our once glorious union.—The memories that cluster around the dear old banner, shall ever be held sacred, while we feel a buoyant pride in the consciousness that our first allegiance is due the sovereignty of Texas. We do not exult and rejoice that the Stars and Stripes are lowered, but the heart of the patriot should leap for joy, to know that the Lone Star of Texas is now in the ascendancy, and our banner floats over men as brave and homes as free, as o'er in times of old. All thanks to the gallant Lieutenant—we will preserve the dear old flag, with pride and affection.

DIARY OF A YANKEE IN THE PATENT OFFICE

WEDNESDAY 13

A little rainy this morning but it cleared off and it has been rather a pleasant day. Pat office crowded as usual with strangers and the Number of applications for patents is increasing. No Comr of Patents yet appointed. No news stirring today, but the crowds at the Hotels continues very great. All anxious for office. Some side scenes occur of course. Was down to Willards with Bro and saw numerous friends fr various parts of the country. Came home before 9 o'clock, took tea & ready to retire at 11 o'clock.

March 14, 1861

NEW YORK HERALD

The News.

The news from Washington this morning is highly important. The Southern Commissioners are patiently waiting the development of the policy of the administration. It is understood that they will make no move until they learn whether the Southern forts are to be evacuated, and whether an attempt is to be made to collect the revenue of the Southern ports. Should the administration decide upon making an effort to collect the revenue and blockade the ports, the Southern confederacy will, it is understood, immediately assume an offensive attitude. In such a contingency they will, it is believed, without delay march upon the federal capital.

Our despatches from Washington state that the Cabinet will meet today, when a formal vote will be taken on the question of evacuating Fort Sumter. That the vote will be in the affirmative is beyond doubt.

The evacuation of Fort Sumter having been determined upon by President Lincoln, the United States steamer *Crusader* has been detailed to proceed from this city to Charleston and embark Major Anderson and the garrison under his command and convey them to some other port. The public interest will, therefore, for a time be directed to another quarter. This step, although agreed upon very reluctantly by President Lincoln and his advisers, has no doubt inspired the administration to retain possession of the other forts now in their possession at the South. Among them are Fort Jefferson, Tortugas; Fort Taylor, Key West; Fort Pickens, at Pensacola, and Fort Brown, on the Rio Grande, Texas. The latter fort was founded on the site of a temporary work erected during the Mexican war by Major Brown, who fell in its defence. Fort Jefferson and Fort Taylor, on the Florida keys, have recently been reinforced and placed in condition for one year's siege. Fort Pickens has provisions for about thirty days. Deeming any facts connected with these works of interest to our readers at the present time, we publish in another part of today's paper, a carefully prepared statement on the subject, and also some further particulars relative to the movements in New York harbor, and the fitting out of several vessels by the government.

A despatch from Savannah states that the report of the seizure of the stock of the Macon Railroad - held by Northern subscribers - by the Georgia authorities is devoid of truth.

In the United States Senate yesterday Mr. Douglas offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information as to the fortifications in the seceded States, if it is necessary to occupy the same, and what force will be necessary for that purpose, &c. Messrs. Wilson and Mason objected, and the resolution lies over. Mr. Fessenden offered a resolution instructing the Secretary of the Senate to strike from the roll of the Senate the names of Senators from seceded States who have declared that they are no longer members of the Senate. Mr. Hunter and other objected to the consideration of the subject, and the resolution lies over. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

It is reported that Messrs. Thomas Corwin and Cassius M. Clay have declined the missions to Mexico and Spain, to which they were nominated respectively by the President.

Highly Important From Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 13, 1861.

Information has just been received in this city of the most important character from Montgomery. The Southern administration know that the evacuation of Forts Sumter and Pickens has been decided on. Despatches from General Beauregard, represent that it would be utterly impossible for any united force that the administration at Washington could collect, to prevent the surrender of Major Anderson before the lapse of many weeks. Despatches from Washington have also assured the Montgomery government that no attempts at reinforcement will be made, and that the troops of the United States will be soon withdrawn. President Davis has, however, received the most ominous communications from his friends here, respecting the intentions of the Lincoln administration to blockade Southern ports, and make an attempt to collect the revenue. He is assured that the most strenuous and active measures are being taken to concentrate the naval forces of the North, and that not only Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans and Mobile will be blockaded; Forts Pickens, Jefferson and Taylor reinforced; but that, if necessary, vessels will be chartered to keep up as active a surveillance as possible of all parts of the coast, where there are ports of entry, between South Carolina and the Rio Grande.

The indignation that prevails at Montgomery and elsewhere, in view of this prospective attempt to carry out the threats in Mr. Lincoln's inaugural knows no bounds. Cabinet meetings have been held, and it has been resolved, at the first appearance of hostilities, or just so soon as a single vessel has been stopped outside of any Southern port, to put the whole available force of the South in motion, and to march through

the border States upon Washington. Fifty thousand troops can be collected without difficulty, and, so far from any opposition being apprehended from Virginia, Maryland, and North Carolina, it is believed that the people will rally to reinforce the invading army, and assist them with arms as well as sympathy.

The people of the South are fully alive to the exigencies of the period. They, on the whole, anticipate war, and wish, at all events, to take time by the forelock. If Mr. Lincoln provokes civil discord, the first sound of cannon may greet his ears near the White House, if he has courage enough to stay there to hear it.

The intelligence from Montgomery indicates great impatience to know whether the issue is to be war or peace. Large bodies of troops are concentrated, and ready to march at a moment warning.

CHARLESTON MERCURY

Manufacturing Interests in Charleston.

Our readers throughout the Confederate States will be gratified to learn that the people of Charleston are making strenuous and successful efforts to establish themselves independent of the North, in business as well as political relations. It is too well known that every article which adorns the outer man, from his hat to his boots, has hitherto been manufactured in a section with which we now hold foreign relations; but it is equally well known that we have the means, the facility and enterprize to manufacture these articles for ourselves, and we are rejoiced to see that they are being called into requisition.

Already we have mentioned that a charter was granted by the Legislature to a company for the manufacture of boots and shoes on a large scale. An extensive hat factory is also spoken of. And on yesterday we were informed that the large clothing house of Messrs. MATHIESSEN, O'HARA & Co. has transferred its entire manufacturing interests from New York to his city.

This House, established in 1825, when clothing for the trade was made up in Charleston, continued to manufacture here until 1832, when, to complete with other flourishing establishments, they were compelled—through the last in the business to yield to the necessity—to open a branch house in New York for the purpose of manufacturing their goods with more economy. The New York branch, now, however, no longer exists; and Messrs. MATHIESSEN, O'HARA & Co. —the last to yield in 1832—are the first to return in 1861.

Messrs. MATHIESSEN, O'HARA & Co. Manufacturing Rooms are located in Hasel street,

near King street, and in a few days will be in full blast, with upwards of one hundred operatives, when we may again recur to this and other praiseworthy enterprises.

Fort Sumter.

A close observation with the aid of a large glass, shows that the parapet guns facing Fort Moultrie have been concentrated on the east face of this work, to bear on Coming's Point; it is possible, however, that some of these could be brought to bear in the direction of Moultrie, if mounted on traverses. The guns are apparently crowded, and this shows that Major ANDERSON proposed paying his respects to a considerable extent to the ugly looking batteries on the point.

Lady Davis

The first war vessel put afloat by South Carolina since the War of Independence, 1776. This vessel was bought by Gov. PICKENS at Richmond, and altered for service, armed with twenty four pounders, and regularly equipped. She started last night on the harbor defence, with her compliment of enlisted men; Lieut. T. B. HUGER, commanding, with First Lieut. DOZIER and Lieut. GRIMBALL.

She is ready for her work of defence, and Gov. PICKENS has directed her to be named Lady Davis in compliment to the lady of the first President of our Confederate States.

DIARY OF A YANKEE IN THE PATENT OFFICE

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1861.

A little rainy this morning, but the rain turned into snow about noon and it has snowed ever since, melting as it came until night when it covered the ground. It is not cold enough to freeze. Nothing new transpiring in the office. No removals or appointments there as yet. Was down at Willards this evening. Saw the old M.C., E B Morgan, Engineer in Chief Archibald and others there. The pressure for office is very great, especially from the Western States. Julia is staying at Mr Woodward's tonight. It is after 11 & I will retire.

March 15, 1861

NEW YORK HERALD

The News.

The Commissioners of the Southern confederacy, now at Washington, on Wednesday sent a communication to the State Department requesting

recognition by the government, with the view to the opening of negotiations, at the same time stating that the Secretary of the Commission would call for an answer at noon yesterday. At the hour designated the Secretary called at the State Department when he was informed that the administration desired time for further reflection on the communication submitted.

From New Orleans we are informed that Capt. Hill, commander of the United States troops at Fort Brown, Texas, agreed on the 6th inst. quietly to surrender that fort to the secessionists. It is said that he would evacuate as soon as transportation for his forces could be procured. The steamship, Daniel Webster was still lying off Brazos, awaiting the embarkation of the United States troops which she had been detailed to carry off.

In the United States Senate yesterday Mr. Mason offered a resolution calling for information as to whether any portion of the militia of the District of Columbia has been mustered into the service of the government. Mr. Sumner objected, and the subject lies over. The Senate refused, by a vote of 16 to 24, to proceed to the consideration of Mr. Dougals's resolution calling for information relative to the Southern forts and other public property. Mr. Fessenden's resolution, declaring the seats of Senators from seceded States vacant, and directing that their names be stricken from the roll, was discussed at considerable length. The resolution was modified so as to direct the Secretary of the Senate to their names respectively from the roll and then passed by a vote of 24 against 10. In executive session a number of appointments were confirmed. The names of the appointees may be found among our Washington despatches.

In another column will be found further particulars relative to the seizure of the schooner Restless, sections of the acts pertaining to the matter, and a description of the vessel.

THE STAUNTON VINDICATOR

Lincoln's War Policy

The Washington correspondent of the Richmond Examiner says:

In Southern circles here little doubt is entertained as to the policy and purpose of the Inaugural address. It is believed Mr. Lincoln will proceed, without delay, to adopt hostile measures against the South. A collision in less than a week is quite possible. This may grow out of an attempt to collect revenue at the South, to reinforce Forts Sumter and Pickens, or to retake other places. The words, "hold, occupy and possess," in reference to the forts and other coast points in the South, coupled with the special reserva-

tions made as to interior places where residents cannot be induced to hold offices, are full of meaning. They teach us to be prepared for war at a moment's notice, and those recreant Virginians whose base hearts throb with sympathy for the North may at once prepare their cartridges for a fight with their own neighbors.

In army circles the reinforcement of Fort Sumter is proposed to be effected in a stealthy mode at first, by sending down a ship provided with good seat boats, who are to go in by night from the sea, take advantage of bad weather, fogs and an imperfect vigilance of the South Carolina steamers posted on the look out, and thus get men enough in Fort Sumpter to resist an assault. After this is done, four or five war vessels will then essay to force their way in, and Major Anderson will open fire to sustain them.

It is not unlikely this plan may be hit upon, but I am inclined to think a prior step will be the repudiation by the Government of agreement made at Pensacola by the late Administration. Orders will be sent to Lieut. Slemmer, commanding Fort Pickens, to take men from the slip to reinforce the garrison, to bring in the war vessels, and to demand a surrender of the Navy Yard by the officers of the Provisional Government.

Such are some of the steps likely to be taken by the Government to bring on the war they covet. They rely upon their ability to whip the South, and count extensively on help from Andrew Johnson and the men like him in your Convention. Lincoln does not know these men. Their treason lies in hatching plots, and will shrink from the open field where they will have to confront the brave and true men of the South.

Southern Confederacy.

The Southern Confederacy is gradually progressing in a career of eminent success. With the flower of the American Army in command of 50,000 well drilled troops; the most gifted and experienced statesmen of the age in charge of its civil departments; a treasury well supplied with funds; and sustained by the hearts and hands of a united people, the new Confederacy bids fair to become one of the most successful and prosperous governments on the globe. Its foundation are being carefully and firmly laid; its columns erected to meet all the shocks and throes incident to new enterprises, and its arches formed to bear the weight of an empire baptised in blood, if needs be. The idea of this government ever again uniting with a people whose entire education is enmity and whose highest ambition is oppression, aggression and outrage, is simply preposterous. Such a thing is not dreamed of by the statesmen who are directing the

affairs of the Confederate States. Every act is looking directly to the establishment of a firm, united and powerful government, sufficient for all the exigencies of peace or war.

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS

San Antonio, TX

Secession Votes

There has only been 41,000 votes cast in the State so far as heard from which is about a half vote, and by which we have good reason to infer that a majority of the people are against secession.—A majority of those cast for secession have been obtained under false pretenses, bribery, trickery and intimidation. Some have been deceived by the cry of reconstruction, others by the assurance that all the Border States would secede, that there was an irrepressible conflict, that great prosperity would spring out of disunion, &c. The timid were assured of peace; the wild, reckless and daring were promised war. Such have been the deceptions used to gull a frank, generous people. A day of retribution is near at hand when a free and indignant people will trample under foot all humbugs and oppressions emanating from self constituted bodies.

CHARLESTON MERCURY

The Permanent Constitution.

There was quite a rush for THE MERCURY yesterday morning, containing the first copy of the Permanent Constitution published in Charleston. For this opportunity of placing so important a document before the public in advance of all other papers in the city, we are indebted to the Montgomery Advertiser of Monday afternoon, containing the Constitution, and which reached us by mail in advance of the copies forwarded by our attentive special correspondents in Montgomery.

The Printing of the Laws.

We have received from the Department of State of the Confederate States an official notification that THE CHARLESTON MERCURY has been designated as a proper paper for the publication of the Acts of Congress. Our readers may therefore, look to our advertising columns for the full and official copies of these important documents.

We may add that until recently the Acts of the Congress of the United States were published by authority in THE MERCURY. Notwithstanding the new relations which South Carolina had assumed towards

the Federal Government, we received, a few weeks ago, the usual request to print, as advertisements, the Acts passed by the last Congress. But having grave doubts of the solvency of the Abolitionized Government, and feeling assured that the Acts in question would be utterly devoid of interest to our readers throughout the Confederate States, we have not entertained the offer.

DIARY OF A YANKEE IN THE PATENT OFFICE

FRIDAY 15

A cool day, chilly wind, but not freezing. It is colder tonight, freezes some. No Comisr in our office yet, and no particular news about town. The great Gaines Lawsuit was decided yesterday by the Supreme Court which is the end of the Law. Over two Millions of property goes to Mrs Gaines by this decision. Went the round of the Hotels with Brother this Evening, "Willards," "National," "Browns," & "Kirkwoods," a good crowd in all of them. Came home before 9, read the papers, and talked of Williamstown Matters & People till after 11 o'clock.

March 16, 1861

NEW YORK HERALD

The News.

The government of the seceded States has appointed Hon. William L. Yancey, of Alabama; Judge P.A. Rost, of Louisiana; Col. A. Dudley Mann and T. Butler King, of Georgia, special Commissioners to proceed to England and France to obtain the recognition of the independence of the Confederate States, and make such commercial arrangements as their joint interest may inspire.

The Cabinet and Gen. Scott held a protracted conference yesterday, partly on the subject of evacuating Fort Sumter, but mainly upon the distribution of the spoils.

There was a report in circulation in Washington yesterday, to the effect that the Baltimore sympathizers with the secession movement will be the first to offer resistance to the federal authority. They are, it is said, determined to oppose to the last the appointment of black republicans of office in Baltimore.

The proceedings of the Senate yesterday are of unusual interest. Mr. Mason offered a resolution calling upon the President for information as to the number of troops quartered in the district, when they are to be withdrawn, for what purpose they are maintained there, and whether the force is to be increased, and to what extent. The resolution was laid over. Mr.

Skeddaddle

Douglas' resolution, calling upon the Secretary of War for information in relation to the forts, arsenals, navy yards, and other public property in the seceded States, whether the administration intend to recapture those in possession of the secessionists, and if so what military force will be necessary, &c. was taken up. The resolution calls for a detailed exposition of the policy of the administration with reference to the seceded States. Mr. Douglas, in advocating his resolution, said that, the policy of the administration being peace he desired to relieve the apprehensions of the country by obtaining a reply to his resolution, which he believed would give quiet and restore good feeling among the different sections of the Union. He argued that the President has no power to collect the revenue in the seceded States nor call out the militia to recapture the forts. To carry on a war with the Southern republic would require an army of two hundred and fifty thousand men, at an annual cost of three hundred millions of dollars. In conclusion he advocated such amendments to the constitution as would hold the border States in the Union, and thus secure a reunion of all the States. Mr. Wilson said the administration would make known its policy through gentlemen in whom it had confidence. The debate was continued at considerable length, and finally degenerated into an undignified personal quarrel between Messrs. Douglas and Fessenden.

The steam frigate Powhatan, which arrived on the 13th instant from the Gulf, was laid alongside to dock at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday. No orders have been received from the Navy Department respecting her, but it is expected that she will be dismantled preparatory to refitting, and that in the meantime her crew will be sent on board the North Carolina.

An association for the purpose of entering goods at the Savannah Custom House, in accordance with the revenue laws of the Southern confederacy has been started on a somewhat extensive scale. It is expected that the execution of the Morrill Tariff bill will compel Northern merchants to do their importing at Charleston, Savannah and other Southern cities, and the brokers and storage men down South are making their arrangements accordingly.

CHARLESTON MERCURY

The Crisis in Kansas.

Our Leavenworth Correspondence.

LEAVENWORTH, KAN., March 5, 1861.

LINCOLN'S inaugural was received here last night. It means coercion—war. Holding, occupying and possessing government property means quartering an army of occupation throughout the Southern Confederacy; holding forts on Southern soil vi et armis;

reinforcing Forts Sumter and Pickens, and retaking Fort Moultrie and all other posts now in possession of the South. Collecting revenue means blockade of Southern ports, and levying tribute upon Southern commerce at the cannon's mouth. War is inevitable.

As long as it was reasonable to indulge in the hope that our difficulties could be adjusted without conflict of arms, we clung to the delusion; but the bloody intent of this foreshadowing manifesto, illy concealed by equivocal verbiage, knocks the last plank from under us, and we must fight or yield. No concession is to be granted; no compromise offered; no settlement proposed. The solemn act of seven sovereign States, dissolving allegiance with a government no longer entitled to their fealty and respect, and erecting themselves into a free and independent nation, is treated as mere child play. ABRAHAM LINCOLN says to the South: "You can amuse yourself with a mock government, but you must obey my government; you can raise a revenue of your own, but you must pay mine; you can have mail facilities by paying or them—if you don't accept those which I extend, you shall have none other; you can build forts, but those now on your soil are mine—you shall not have them—I will retake the, hold them, and shell your towns and cities if you resist me; you can rise your armies, but mine shall be there to watch them, and, if necessary to carry out my despotic reign, to conquer them. The South is called upon to submit to the yoke. She will never do it. She does not court war, but she will not shrink from it.

Would the thousands who read THE MERCURY like to hear now the fight is going on upon the frontier? I will tell them. Missouri is acting coolly and deliberately. She has had no thought of secession, yet entertains a strong sympathy for her Southern sisters. Her convention, now in session, will not pass a secession ordinance, but they will speak out and tell ABRAHAM LINCOLN that when he proposes to coerce the South he must include Missouri in his calculations. Missouri is loyal to Southern institutions, and will prove it when the proper time arrives.

Now, about this God forsaken, famine stricken, nigger thief ridden State of Kansas. Those who think the deadly hatred of the South which once burnt so fiercely upon these prairies, is well nigh extinct, were never more mistaken. This devilish hostility is only slumbering—no even dormant—for ever and anon its activity is seen in raids upon Missouri. Like a frozen viper warmed to life by the fire, it is at this moment coiling itself to strike.

The advantages which Southern Kansas offer as a depot and rendezvous for a large army to wage war upon Missouri, Arkansas, and Texas, is already

being coolly discussed in Republican quarters. The plan of a campaign is already arranged. An attempt will be made to carry it out when war begins. It is to concentrate an army in southeastern Kansas, upon the borders of Missouri, composed of the Kansas militia and auxiliaries from Iowa and Wisconsin. This army will operate first against Missouri on the west, in conjunction with two others, one from Iowa, on the north, the other from Illinois, on the east. If Missouri is conquered, the whole will meet upon the northwestern borders of Arkansas, and conquering that State sweep on to Texas, and hold that country as the southern end of a line of demonstration against Louisiana and Mississippi. This is the most practicable plan of invading Southern States. A Northern horde cannot gain a foothold upon the Southern sea coast; neither can it march through the border slave States. They can only come through Iowa and Nebraska into Kansas, in order to reach a point to commence operations. Missouri once whipped, they imagine their march to Galveston Bay will be one of continual triumph, perhaps without striking a blow, owing to the thinly settled state of the country. The planners of this campaign no doubt seriously entertain its execution, but they will find the attempt met by far more difficulties than they imagine. Missouri will not be so easily conquered. If necessary, she can protect herself by an army of two hundred thousand men, and such armies are not easily defeated.

The Choctaw Indians have lately passed resolutions to go with the South. The Cherokees will follow suit. They are all slaveholders, and hard fighters; and, in conjunction with an army of Arkansans, will be a terror to the Abolition invaders. The occupation of Texas will not be a bloodless one. BEN. McCULLOUGH'S Rangers will want no better pastime than a shy at LINCOLN'S cohorts. While the Kansas militia are joining in the fray, they had better watch the pirates of the plains. Let them once leave the borders of their own States, and the Kiowa, Sioux and Pawnee Indians can exterminate the whites from Pike's Peak to Missouri river.

Extensive military preparations are going on all over the State, but principally in the southeast, bordering on the thinly settled counties of Missouri. The militia will be organized at the sitting of the State Legislature on the 26th instant. MONTGOMERY, the notorious cut throat of Southern Kansas, will be a Brigadier General, and JENNISON, his partner in crime, will also hold a commission. Secret associations are rapidly forming among Republicans.... The names of pro slavery men taken down and marked with a sign.

I believe the first gun fired at Sumter will put the bloody ball in motion here.

SOUTHRON.

Fort Sumter - The Facts.

A rumor was current yesterday that Mr. FORSYTH had sent despatches to the Governor, positively assuring him that the garrison would be withdrawn from Fort Sumter. This is incorrect. In his despatch, Mr. FORSYTH merely gave it as his impression that LINCOLN would pursue the course indicated.

Per contra, the following indicated despatch, from a reliable source in Washington, was received yesterday.

“Great efforts are being made to reconsider the withdrawal of the troops from Fort Sumter. I think they will fail. A final consultation is to be held tomorrow.”

So that the matter is still in doubt.

“Heavy Artillery.”

The title of a manual for the use of siege and garrison guns, printed for, and used by, the late United States army. In these days of and rumors of wars, such a book has become a necessity to all military men. As the work is not for sale North or South, our neighbors, EVANS & COGSWELL, No. 3 Broad street, are now reprinting it, under the supervision of officers of the artillery of this State, with an amendment to the Manual of the Columbiads as made by Lieutenant Colonel R. S. RIPLEY, of the 1st Artillery, S. C. A. We would suggest that in order to secure copies of this useful book, and early call had better be made on Messrs. E. & C., No. 3 Broad street, a limited edition being in the press.

Ruin of Blockade - and Blockade Ridiculous?

After flirting along in the fogs of a deluded self sufficiency and bouncing about without ballast and rudderless in the shoals and quicksands of senseless vituperation, belying out and incontinently swelling of the vast strength, independence and general superiority of the great North, belittling the South as infinitely weak, insignificant and contemptible, it seems that at last the Northern craft and its navigators, as they approximate to the end of their cruise, begin to entertain a shrewd suspicion of the practical result of their brave exertions against this section, and of the watery fate that awaits their piratical enterprise. A downward sinking—an evident feeling of goneness, as if a seasick qualm—is coming o’ the spirit of their epigastric region. Still they have stomach for a fight. But, from appearances, there is danger of such a collapse soon, that those who cannot reach our shores in long

boats, will begin to fire minute guns of distress, and appeal, without stint, to our humanity to save repentant sinners, lest they be the deep bosom of the ocean buried—sunk in a sea of deliberately selected disaster.

The New York Evening Post is certainly one of the most thorough going and radical of Black Republican journals. CHASE and SUMNER are its heroes. We, therefore, in the way of preparation for the events that cast their shadows before, commend to our readers the sentiment and logic of an article from that paper, to be found in our columns.

President Vetos African Slave Trade Act

Latest by Telegraph from Montgomery.

MONTGOMERY, March 15. - The injunction of secrecy was today removed from the veto of President DAVIS, of the Act lately passed by Congress, prohibiting the African slave trade. It is as follows:

THE VETO.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, February 28, 1861.

Gentlemen of the Congress: With sincere deference to the judgment of the Congress I have carefully considered the Bill in relation to the slave trade, and to punish persons offending therein, but I have not been able to approve, and therefore return it, with a statement of my objections.

The Constitution, section 9 article 1, provides that the importation of African negroes from any foreign country other than the slaveholding States, is hereby forbidden; and Congress is required to pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the same. The rule herein given is emphatic, and distinctly directs legislation which shall effectually prevent the importation of African negroes. The bill before me denounces as high misdemeanor the importation of negroes or other person of color, either to be sold as slaves, or held to service or labor, affixing heavy and degrading penalties on the act, if done with such intent. To that extent it accords with the requirement of the Constitution, but in the 6th section of the bill provision is made for the transfer of negroes who may have been illegally imported into the Confederate States to the custody of foreign States or societies, upon condition of deportation and future freedom; and if the proposition thus to surrender them shall not be accepted, it is then made the duty of the President to cause said negroes to be sold at public outcry to the highest bidder, in any of the States where such sales shall not be inconsistent with the laws thereof, &c. &c.

This latter provision seems to me in opposition to the policy declared in the Constitution, of prohibition of the importation of African negroes, and in

derogation of its mandate to legislate for the effectuation of that object. Wherefore the Bill is returned for your further consideration, together with the objections.

Most respectfully submitted.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

An effort was made to pass the bill over the veto, but was lost by a vote of yeas 15, nays 24.

Nothing of much interest transpired in public session today.

Congress will certainly adjourn tomorrow.

The Tariff bill has not, as may suppose, been passed. It was simply reported by the Committee on Finance, and made public for the purpose of eliciting discussion of its merits. It will not be acted on until Congress shall reassemble.

SUGAR PLANTER

West Baton Rouge, LA.

The Zouaves Are Coming!

The Inkerman Zouaves, about whose identity there can be no dispute, will pay the citizens of Baton Rouge a visit so soon as their engagement at the Academy of Music in New Orleans terminates. There is something about the name of "Zouave" that is highly pleasing to Southern ears in these "piping times of" war. We sing the Marseillaise [sic] now instead of the Star Spangled banner, and our military men, in their uniforms, come as near the Zouave dress as possible. The daring deeds of this heroic body of French soldiery have filled the world with admiration and none are more willing to accord them all praise than the chivalrous sons of the Sunny South. The Academy of Music is nightly filled to witness the performances of the Zouaves, who amidst the dreariness of a long and arduous campaign in the Crimea, could find time to indulge in theatricals when every one else almost was thinking of home and its comforts. On one occasion in the Crimea, while the same company were performing at their little Theatre D'Inkerman, the Russians made a sortie upon the French lines. The Thespians flew to arms, with their comrades, while in stage attire, and completely repulsed their enemy. After it was all over, they returned to the theatre and resumed their performance as if nothing of the kind had occurred. We feel assured they will be well received in our sister city. Let them come, we want something to drive away ennui.

THE RANCHERO

Corpus Christi, Texas

Latest From the Rio Grande.

Correspondence of The Ranchero.

Brownsville, Texas, March 11, 1861.

Mr. Ranchero:—Almost everything on this frontier bears a powerful "seedy" appearance. Though warlike, turbulent, and stormy betimes, yet always "seedy." This or anything else that I lay down as a rule to go by, the ladies are always exceptions. The Aztec ladies are more than ever fair, fresh and winning, and seem but little browned, and, if anything, improved from the withering and drying-up effects of a March sun. Those fair creatures, as of old, have already made powerful impressions upon the gallant command of Col. Ford, knowing, as they well do, that the airs and epaulets, as proverbially worn by the West Pointers, is about to vamoos forever from the field of Rio Grande action—from the stage of their watch by day and toil by night, have tacked ship, and are now steering under heavy pressure and full rig of crinoline, for the young and inexperienced privates and officers of the Stately army. . .

U.S. officers and soldiers will take away with them many lasting remembrances of the kind treatment they have received on this frontier; and for the services they have rendered at all times, in protecting, from violation and worthless assault, their extensive range, they will carry with them the warmest thanks of the undivided whole. Wherever they go, they will often turn with feelings of rapturous delight to the Rio Grande—the late field of their manly labors, where no breastwork could intimidate them, no trench too broad for them to leap, and no obstacle they have not surmounted. But they are going away, not running, to give place to those who have the same ends in view—the protection of this whole frontier.

Everything is being turned over by the regulars to Col. Ford and his command, and receipts taken in name and account. Three companies of infantry left yesterday for the mouth of the river; the steamer Mexico took down a load of artillery and men to-day, and the Matamoros will take another load this evening. The Webster lays off the bar to receive them.

The steamer Gen. Rusk will leave tomorrow for Galveston, taking back some of the volunteers, among whom will be the gallant Gen. Hugh McLeod, and Gen. Nichols, the State Commissioner; which latter, by the by, has been quite sick at this place, but it is thought, so much recovered, as to be able to stand the journey.

To Col. Ford, his firmness and determination, are we all indebted for the avoidance here of civil war—a sanguinary conflict between the regulars and volunteers—and wherever I see the right man in the right place, it affords me pleasure to mention the fact. At the same time, Captain Stoneman, U.S.A., merits the gratitude of our people to no limited extent, in the stand he took to prevent the carrying into effect of his superior's rash determination.

With plenty of people here, and plenty of money, Mrs. Dogberry thinks times would be very brisk; but as it is, the times, as well as your servant, are rather

“Seedy.”

TEXAS REPUBLICAN

(Marshall)

The Flag is on the High Seas.

We learn that as the British ship Peter Maxwell, which was cleared for Liverpool on the 16th inst., by Messrs. D. Wheeler & Co. with 3680 bales of cotton, passed Fort Morgan on Wednesday last, she hoisted the Palmetto flag and dipped it three times. The compliment was returned by those in command of the fort, by dipping the Alabama flag six times and hoisting the ship's numbers. The Maxwell sailed off with the Palmetto flying at her main. She is the first foreign vessel, we believe, that has crossed the bar with that flag hoisted, since the establishment of the Southern Confederacy.—Mobile Tribune.

STANDARD

Clarksville Texas

The Change.

The State of Texas having resumed her sovereignty; the act being complete, there can be no propriety in the continuance of the Standard of the late Union at our editorial head. We therefore make a change conforming to the change of circumstances, by which, as a citizen of Texas we are necessarily and willingly governed. It is not with pleasure that we furl the old flag, though we have done it before; and in 1836, sailed a few days, under the white red and green, of the Constitutional party of Mexico; and subsequently under the Lone Star, which we raise to day to the head of our paper.

DIARY OF A YANKEE IN THE PATENT OFFICE

SATURDAY 16

A cool pleasant day. Brother C R went to Mt Vernon this morning with Maj [Bulkley?] & others.

Skedaddle

Retd about 4 o'ck. I wrote to the Sec'y of Interior in reference to Promotion. It is now understood that Mr Holloway of Indiana is appointed Comr of Patents. E G Allen of Boston in the office today. He is a singular man. I should almost think him half insane. Did not go down town after dinner. Charley and Miss Woodward spent the evening, took tea with us. She appears very much accomplished and is a very beautiful girl. Bro went to market with me, bed at 12 o'clock.

March 17, 1861

NEW YORK HERALD

The News.

Since the administration has decided to evacuate Fort Sumter, Fort Pickens has become the centre of public attention. Reports, received from Washington, were in circulation yesterday, that a collision had occurred between the federal and State forces at Pensacola. These reports were premature. Up to the latest accounts no actual demonstration had been made on either side. It is a fact, however, that the commander of the federal vessels off Pensacola have been notified not to land any troops at Fort Pickens, or communicate with the shore. Should they disregard this notification, a collision will inevitably ensue, and as the Fort is invested by numerous batteries of heavy artillery, the result of the conflict may be easily predicted. Nearly all the families have left Pensacola in anticipation of a battle.

The answer of the administration to the communication of the Commissioners from the Southern republic will be transmitted to them tomorrow. It is understood that the administration will decline holding any official intercourse with the Commissioners.

Nothing of importance occurred in the United States Senate yesterday. Mr. Douglas' resolution calling for information in relation to the forts in the South, &c. was taken up, and Mr. Wilson moved as a test question to lay it on the table. At the suggestion of Mr. Powell, however, the motion was withdrawn, and the further consideration of the resolution was postponed till Monday. In answer to an inquiry, Mr. Fessenden said a member of the Cabinet had stated that the Senate would finally adjourn in a very few days. Mr. Mason moved that his resolution with reference to the quartering of troops at the capital, but the Senate decided to go into executive session on the appointments.

The South in the Manufacturing Business.

We perceive that the States of the Southern confederacy are bestirring themselves in the manufacturing line, with a view to provide for their own wants in those articles for which they were heretofore dependent upon New England. Cotton mills, shoe factories, yarn and twine manufactories are being put extensively into operation in Georgia and other states. An association of Southern merchants is busily engaged in locating sites for all kinds of factories, with the assistance of competent engineers, where the indispensable water power can be made available. In the neighborhood of Columbus Georgia, there are already established cotton and woollen mills, a tan yard and a shoe factory, grist mills and saw mills, of the capacity and operations of which a description will be found in another column. In New Orleans there is a very large factory at work in the manufacture of brogans, and article of immense consumption on the plantations, and hitherto supplied by the factories of Lynn and other New England towns. It is evident that the Southern confederacy is straining every point to make itself independent of the North commercially as well as politically.

DIARY OF A YANKEE IN THE PATENT OFFICE

SUNDAY, MARCH 17, 1861.

It threatened rain all day but none fell. Holly has been rather sick today, sore throat, cold, &c. Julia D[itt]o. Neither went to church. Uncle C R and the rest of us all went to Doct. Smiths in the morning. Bro & myself went over to the Island to hear Mason Noble in the afternoon. Bro thinks of starting home tomorrow, must try and keep him a little longer. He seems very near to me as a Brother. We have concluded not to send Juliet back to Elmira this term. Holly has considerable fever tonight and we feel somewhat anxious about him. I sleep with him tonight.

March 18, 1861

NEW YORK HERALD

The News.

From Washington we learn that the question of evacuating Fort Sumter still continues to occupy the attention of Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet. There seems to be no doubt that the administration has determined to withdraw Major Anderson and his troops, but how to do it appears not yet to have been settled. Numerous plans have been submitted to the President and his advisers, but none that appear to be practicable.

The report of a collision between the State and federal troops in Florida meet with no credit in Washington. The appointment of Commissioners by the Southern confederacy to visit England and France seems to have startled the administration and it is said that a secret agent will be immediately despatched to inform those governments of the policy intended to be pursued in regard to the seceded States.

From Charleston we learn that everything was quiet, but a change in affairs was hourly anticipated. The appointment of Judge Magath by the Confederate Congress as District Judge for South Carolina, seemed to meet with universal favor. The floating battery is to be removed from its moorings today, but with no intention of attacking Fort Sumter.

It is understood in Washington that the answer of the administration to the communication of the Commissioners from the Confederate States will be communicated to them today. It is said that the general government will decline holding any official intercourse with them.

The Southern Congress on Saturday confirmed the following persons as District Judges for the Confederate States: - A. G. Magrath for South Carolina; H. R. Jackson, Georgia; W. Lanier Harris, Mississippi; Thos. G. Semmes, Louisiana; John Hemphill, Texas, and Jesse J. Finley, Florida. On Saturday night the Congress adjourned to meet in Montgomery on the second Monday in May next.

Yesterday being the anniversary of the birthday of St. Patrick, a solemn high mass was celebrated at St. Patrick cathedral, and an eloquent panegyric pronounced on the Apostle. In the evening Archbishop Hughes lectured at Irving Hall on the subject of Irish devotion to Catholicism to a large and attentive audience. Today the military and civic societies will unite in a grand parade, and in the evening the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick will celebrate their seventy seventh anniversary by a sumptuous dinner at the Astor House.

Archbishop Hughes lectured last evening at Irving Hall upon the subject of Irish devotion to Catholicism. Bishop Lynch, of Charleston, was previously announced to deliver the lecture, but owing to the non-arrival of the steamship James Adger at the appointed hour, he was evidently unable to do so. In order not to disappoint the large audience which had assembled, the Archbishop took this place, and at the conclusion of his remarks made some interesting allusions to the duty of Catholics respecting the present condition of our national affairs. A report will be found in another column.

News from Washington; Important from Texas.

WASHINGTON, March 17, 1861.

Lieutenant Putnam, of the army, arrived here last evening from Texas, with despatches to the government from Colonel Waite. Lieutenant P. left Indianola on the 7th inst. Colonel Waite had received instructions to withdraw the troops from Texas, and was arranging to concentrate them at Indianola, where they were to embark on board vessels and proceed to such destinations as the government might determine.

All the property of the United States, including stores, supplies and munitions of war, were in the hands of the Commissioners appointed by the Texas Convention to take charge of them. The Commissioners, however, had allowed the necessary supplies to send the troops out of the country. Colonel Wait would remain until the entire force had left the State, when he intended to return to Washington and report unless otherwise ordered.

A gentleman connected with a leading mercantile house in New York arrived here today direct from Brazos, having left there on the 7th inst. I have obtained from him some important facts in regard to affairs on the Rio Grande. He left New Orleans on board the Arizona, which plies between New Orleans and the Brazos Santiago, which vessel is owned by Commodore Morgan. The captain had sealed instructions, which were not to be opened until at sea. These directed him to wait at Indianola until the General Rusk, with seven hundred Texas Rangers under command of Gen. Nicholds, from Galveston, should pass him, in order that the Rusk might reach the Brazos ahead of him, so that the latter should not take the news of their intentions. He waited two days at Indianola and saw nothing of the General Rusk, when the captain, who was indignant at the detention, proceeded to Brazos. The Rusk arrived soon after and proceeded at once to Brazos Island, on which there was a military post, with ten or fifteen men and two guns, under command of Lieutenant Thompson. General Nicholds demanded the immediate surrender of the post. Thompson saw there was no other alternative but to yield, although his gallant little band were for fight. He insisted, however that the flag should be saluted which was done, and immediately the lone star flag was raised amid cheers and shouts. Lieutenant T. in surrendering, only obeyed the orders of his superiors.

It will take them some two weeks to get ready for departure. The Texas Rangers were stationed all along between Brazos and Brownsville, watching anxiously the movements of the United States troops, and it was anticipated they would attempt to prevent the United States troops from taking away their stores,

munitions and artillery. He further represents affairs on the frontier to be in a wretched condition

The government has been placed in possession the above facts, the information being at least two week later than their last advices.

CHARLESTON MERCURY**News from Pensacola.**

(Extract from a private letter.)

Yesterday Col. Forney was placed in full command of all the forces at this place—Colonel Chase having resigned—and he has commenced his operations with energy. A sand battery is a cellar dug in the sand, three feet deep and eighteen by twenty four wide. The sand which comes to of this place is piled up so as to make a sort of wedge shaped defence eighteen feet long and four feet high at the edge of the pit, which, being itself three feet deep, makes the whole, from the bottom of the pit to the top of the parapet, seven feet—high enough to protect a man's head. Col. Forney is constructing three of these sand batteries, distant, the extreme one from the other, about a mile and three quarters. The right extreme one is to have four 8 inch columbiads; two of these are already mounted and ready for action. The left extreme one four 8 inch columbiads; and the central one three 10 inch columbiads. Although this is Sunday, there have been 300 men engaged all day in building these batteries. With good luck, I think that in a few days we can have all the guns mounted. The 10 inch guns weigh, each, 15,000 pounds, and it is a vast labor to get them here through this sand. You see the gun is much bigger at the butt than the muzzle, and, therefore, will not roll forward, but Forney has had an arrangement made to go round the muzzle, so as the equalized the diameters, and then talking about 50 men, to each gun, they will be rolled along on skids, and in time will reach their destination. One hundred and twenty pounds of iron flung by twenty pounds of powder will batter down any brick work, I don't care how thick, which is only one and a quarter miles distant; and, if the enemy will stand still, and let us pound away upon them, we will inevitably knock down Fort Pickens. Its walls are not of granite, as we have heard, but of brick, just like all the other forts here, and they have only two 10 inch guns while we have three. Then every brick we knock out of them is a brick gone, but they may fling 1000 ten inch balls into our sand and it will do no harm an hurt nobody, and make not an inch of progress, unless they hit our gun itself, a very unlikely possibility. They may fire a week and do little

mischievous. I cannot understand why the services of troops are not accepted and they sent here. If we had 3000 men properly armed we could reduce Pickens and take it, I think, without the ruinous sacrifice of life we have heard so much apprehended. I have no idea that the men of war can come into the bay. They have to pass within 600 yards of Fort McRee.... Six hundred yards is just as near as is wanted. We can sink them from McRee a dead moral certainty. Then, if they should get by McRee, they have to face our three tremendous sand batteries, besides the guns of Fort Barrancas. Fort McRee is a pretty strong place, about as much so, in my opinion, as Fort Pickens, but Fort Barrancas is much weaker, and is not, I think, tenable.

You ought to have seen Pugh and Bullock working in the sand pits and rolling the wheel barrows. Bullock works hard and blows mightily, and I tell you he rolls sand beyond belief and stands back from nothing that a soldier is required to do.

This is the most beautiful place in the world. This bay is as splendid a sheet of water as glistens under the sun. The beach is white as snow, the bluff high, the air sweet and the sky when clear as fine as Italy. The improvements here are perfectly amazing to me. The Navy Yard if located in the North would have been as well known as Bunker Hill monument or the Metropolitan Hotel. It is one of the loveliest places—the walks are all of brick, most smoothly and beautifully laid—live oak groves, flower gardens, hot houses, vistas, splendid houses—all that money could do have made this sand bar blossom like the rose. Then there are fish and game and oysters. Every body is getting fat, even my lank jaws are becoming round, and my cheeks are almost as red as my nose, which I can compare to nothing short of a light house. I don't think a razor has been open in this camp since our arrival; even Bullock has a beard! Pugh's thin and fiery bristles aggravate the inflamed expression of his countenance, and has communicated his grimness to our visages in a manner that would fill you with admiration.

The Military Organization of the Confederate States.

Three military bills have passed Congress. The first authorize the raising of one hundred thousand volunteers when deemed necessary by the President. The second provides for the Provisional Army of the Confederate States, and is formed from the regular and volunteer forces of the different States, to serve for terms of enlistments, with same officers, except those above the rank of Colonel. The commissions of the officers expire with the enlistment of the men. The third organization is the regular army of the Confeder-

ate States, and is a permanent establishment, the officers to be commissioned by the President, and confirmed by the Congress. Officers who desire to make the army their profession, must apply directly and distinctly for the Army of the Confederate States, and make their application to the Hon. L. P. WALKER, Secretary of War.

Blowing Up Fort Sumter!

We see it suggested in Northern papers that, if compelled to evacuate, the military authorities of the Black Republican Government should at least make a ruin of Fort Sumter. We respectfully suggest that, situated as Major ANDERSON is, it would be both difficult and dangerous in him to execute such a manoeuvre. How he could arrange to effect such a hostile purpose and escape with his command, is easier to speak of than to plan and perform. Our Northern friends may be very sure that before he is provided with the means of transportation from the post with his command, the condition of the fort will be properly looked after. We would not suspect a brave officer of foul play; but if his Northern advisers were in his place, to practice the treachery they suggest and advocate, they would bitterly rue the deed.

Our Key West Marine Correspondence.

KEY WEST, March 12, 1861.

The ship Pocahantas, DELANO, from New Orleans, bound to Liverpool, with 3100 bales cotton and 1000 barrels lard, ran ashore on the shoal off Molasses Key, 40 miles east of this city on Thursday night last. She pounded heavily after grounding, and soon wore off her false keel. She afterwards keeled over, and her bilge, at last accounts, was in great danger of being chafed through, and it is feared that she will fill with water before the wreckers can get the cargo out. From fifteen to eighteen vessels are engaged in lightering her, and five have already arrived with loads from her. The weather today has been tempestuous, and we expect to hear that she has broke up. The large number of vessels employed in saving the cargo is fortunate for the property, as it will not doubt thus besaved without great loss. We hear that the master has consigned his cargo to A. F. TIFT.

The schr. W. H. Fry, Captain MARSHALL, has completed her repairs, and sails tomorrow for Baltimore. Expenses \$4,012.89.

The schr. Maria Pike is nearly loaded, and will sail this week.

The brig Andover will also be ready for sea by the 15th.

The United States mail steamer Magnolia, CROWELL, arrived from New Orleans the 6th, and returns today. It is reported that this is the last trip to be made by this line. Such we trust is not the case. Should they be withdrawn our mail facilities are gone, and the only dependence will be the uncertain one of transient vessels and the Havana fishing smacks.

The Coast Survey schrs. Agassiz and Bailey have arrived at Fort Jefferson. They are to leave soon for the North.

Major TOWERS of the United States Engineers, and Lieutenant GILMAN, of Fort Pickens fame, arrived from Havana the 5th inst. and left in the transport schr. Tortugas for Fort Jefferson on the 9th. Lieutenant GILMAN is enroute for Fort Pickens, Pensacola.

The U. S. Revenue cutter Appleton, Lieutenant RANDOLPH, sailed for Havana on the 4th, with Capt. W. F. SMITH, S. S. Topographical Engineers, as passenger.

The U. S. Schooner Florida, Lieut. PICKERING, U. S. N., commanding, sailed on the 4th for Havana, with Judge DOUGLAS as passenger. Both vessels are now over due at this port.

We have received a copy of the New Orleans Delta of the 6th inst., but no synopsis of President LINCOLN's Message has yet come to hand. The utmost anxiety exists here to learn the position of the President and his future policy as regards the Florida forts.

The garrison at Fort Taylor remain as last reported, in good health and spirits. They are looking for reinforcements by the Daniel Webster, from Texas. The steamer from New York and Fortress Monroe, with the armaments of Fort Taylor and Jefferson, is now over due.

There are no vessels of war at the present moment stationed at Key West. The city is perfectly quiet, and the people seem disposed to calmly await

the denonement of events. The Federal authorities, holding the fortifications, will have undisputed sway.

Important From Texas.

LATEST by TELEGRAPH.

NEW ORLEANS, March 17. - Galveston dates to the 15th inst. have been received. Fort Brown was evacuated by the Federal Troops on the 12th, and no difficulty occurred - Major PORTER superintending the evacuation. The troops, it is said, will proceed to Key West and Tortugas by the Daniel Webster. Several hundred State troops have been enlisted for six months, to serve under Col. FORD, on the Rio Grande frontier. They have occupied various ports. The Convention is discussing measures for military defence. Major MARTIN, of the United States Army, had resigned, and tendered his services to the State. Camp Colorado, on the Northern frontier, had been taken by the State troops. Capt. SAYRE, of the Confederate army, had arrived, to muster in a regiment of Rangers for the frontiers, by order of the President.

The steamer Rusk had arrived from Brazos with 300 State troops.

DIARY OF A YANKEE IN THE PATENT OFFICE

MONDAY 18

Mercury down to 20 this morning with quite a cold wind, the day closing with a snowstorm. It has been about as cold and wintry a day as we have had. Brother C R started for home on the the [sic] 3.10 train this afternoon. We have had a good pleasant visit from him, and he is very agreeable company. I went to the Depot with him and saw him off. He is to be Post Master at Williamstown. The office seekers are leaving, some satisfied and others growling. Holly is nearly well today. I did not sleep much last night, to bed early tonight.

The *Skedaddle* e-journal home page

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