

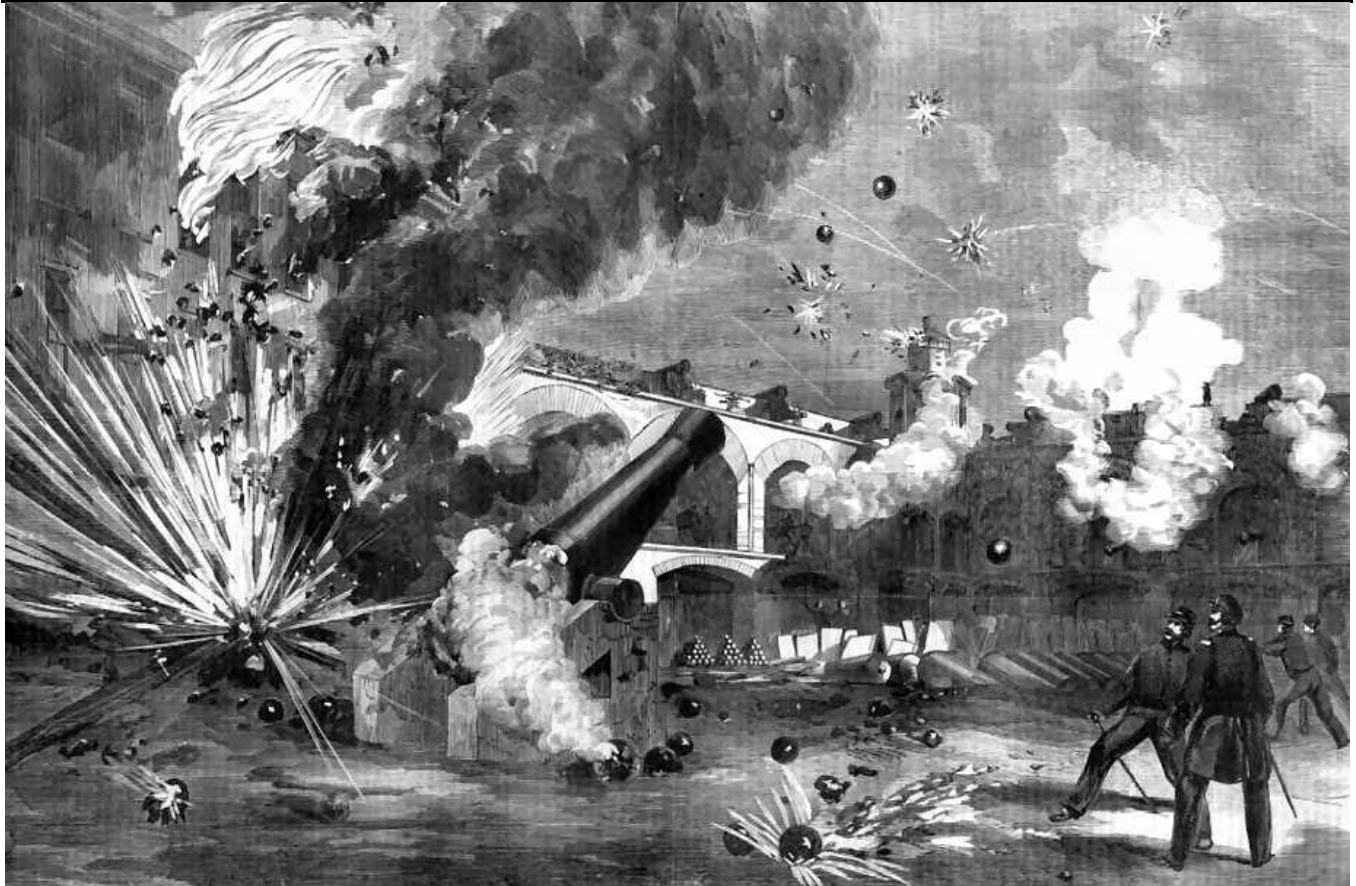
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# Skedaddle

April 24<sup>th</sup> to 26<sup>th</sup>, 1861

1861, Issue 19

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



THE INTERIOR OF FORT SUMTER DURING THE BOMBARDMENT.

**April 24, 1861**

## ***A CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA***

- Fort Smith, Ark., seized by the rebels.

### **DAILY TIMES**

(Leavenworth, KS)

#### **The Lafayette Guards.**

In view of the present dangerous situation of the country, our citizens who speak the French language have formed a military organization for the purpose of sustaining the Constitution of the United

States and of Kansas. The name they have chosen is a peculiarly appropriate one. As the noble Lafayette aided in achieving American independence, so, now, those who are by birth his countrymen, are ready to assist in defending the institutions of their adopted land. The Lafayette Guards are a staunch set of men, most of them having already seen service. If called upon we are certain they will render effective support to Kansas and the Union. They number about seventy-five men. The following is a list of the officers:

David Block, Captain; Victor Sauley, 1st Lieutenant; C. Boisse, 2d do; Charles Carli, Ensign; Eugene Pelfresne, Adjutant; Joseph Nicholas, 1st Sergeant; J. Hallaux, 2d do; J. Gill, 3d do; B. Sabate, 4th do.

This will, in a short time, be one of the best companies in the city. Much credit is due to Charlie

Carli, Joseph Nicholas, and others, for their efforts in forming it.

### The Steuben Guard

The German company originally organized as the "Citizens' Guard," have changed their title to "The Steuben Guard," in remembrance of the revolutionary patriot of that name. The adopted citizens are zealous and earnest in their support of the government. And it is natural that they should be. If our republic is not preserved, with it will perish the hopes of the brave defenders of free institutions, throughout the world. Hence, sympathy with the land of his nativity, as well as the land of his adoption, lends the foreign born citizen to be loyal and faithful to the Union.

### From Fort Washita:—Murders And Arrests— Lieut. Iverson, of Georgia, Resigned—Choctaws and Chickasaws Preparing to Secede!—Fort Washita Reinforced—More Disunion Deserters and Thieves.

Fort Washita, C. N.,}

March 31, 1861. }

Editor Times: Since my last, I have not had an opportunity to inform you of the doings here, until today.

Deputy Marshal Whiteside, and an escort of six U. S. troops from Fort Arbuckle, arrived here after an absence of six days, having in charge of Bill Hall, the murderer, and departed the following day with an escort of five men from this place for Van Buren, Arkansas. The troops from Arbuckle returned to that place. The escort from this place accompanied the Marshal to Johnson's Station, on the California Overland Route, and then returned.

Two weeks ago the overland coaches made the trip from Fort Smith, Arkansas, to Nail's Bridge, C. N., a distance of one hundred and seventy miles in twenty hours.

First Lieut. Alfred Iverson, of the 1st Cavalry, and son of Ex-Senator Iverson, of Georgia, has tendered his resignation to the President having received the appointment of 3d Captain in the Georgia army.

Dixon Ouchaubby, a Chickasaw Indian, convicted of murder, was executed at Tishomingo City, on the 20th inst. Levi Colbert, another Chickasaw, confined in the jail at Tishomingo city, awaits the same fate, for murdering an Indian on Blue river, sometime since. A few days since a Choctaw Indian was brought to this place and confined in the Guard House, being charged with murdering two white men, near Red river.—The prisoner acknowledges killing one man, but denies killing the second. There is, however, sufficient proof that he committed both crimes.

Grass is growing finely. It will soon be sufficiently large to afford good grazing.—Peach trees have been in blossom for nearly a month, but late heavy frosts have destroyed this fruit for this season. The trees of the forest are putting on their summer costume.

The first number of the National Register made its appearance on the 16th inst. In politics it is an uncompromising secession sheet, beneath the contempt of honorable men.

The object of the Choctaw and Chickasaw National Convention, which met at Boggy Depot, C. N. was the sectionalizing and individualizing of their country. Resolutions to that effect, after a discussion of several days, were adopted by a vote of fifteen yeas to eight nays, and are to be submitted to the people, on the 6th of August, 1861, for ratification or rejection.

The General Council of the Choctaw Nation, in general assembly, passed, among a number of resolutions, expressing their feelings and sentiments in reference to the political disagreement existing between the Northern and Southern States of the Union, the following resolution:

"Resolved, further, That in the event 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, the educations, institutions and interests of our property, 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 life, liberty and property, and the continuance of many acts of friendship, generous counsel and fraternal support."

The garrison of this post was yesterday reinforced by the arrival of Company E., (Capt. Prince's,) 1st Infantry, from Fort Arbuckle, which has been ordered to take post here.—Capt. Prince assumes the command of this fort.

The fort has not yet been taken by the Secessionists, as the Eastern papers have it. Some even go as far as to give an account of the surrender of the government property to the traitors by Capt. Carr. These and similar paragraphs going the rounds in the Eastern papers concerning this fort, are infamously false, and do great injustice to the brave and gallant commanding officer.

A few sympathizers with the Southern rabble, have deserted, taking with them horses, pistols, carbines, and everything they could lay hands upon; but as this was only following the example set by Floyd, Cobb and others, it will have no effect upon the mo-

rality of the community at large in the Rhett-led Confederacy.

Rover.

### The Leavenworth Boys, at the Fort

The Leavenworth boys, at the Fort, are in good spirits and improving rapidly in military tactics. Many acceptable presents have been sent to them by our citizens. They have received a quantity of tobacco and pipes, some very nice edibles, and various little "nic-nacs." One thoughtful and public-spirited lady sent them a supply of towels, soap and matches.

## THE NEW YORK HERALD

### Departure of Troops.

Departure of the Eighth Regiment.—Over A Thousand Men, and a Heavy Battery Embarked on the *Alabama* and *James Adger*—Presentation of a Beautiful Flag, &c.

The Eighth regiment, (Washington Greys), New York State Militia, over one thousand strong, and with six six pounders, sailed last evening with sealed orders, to join probably, the forces at Washington. The marching orders were received very unexpectedly on Saturday afternoon, and the men responded to them with the greatest alacrity. Regiments were rapidly mustered, and drilled, new officers to supply vacancies, were elected, and new arms and equipments were amply provided, so that the Eighth started yesterday, one of the most efficient regiments in the service, and ready for almost immediate action.

THE MEN ASSEMBLED At the armory, over Centre street market, as early as six o'clock yesterday morning, and the ranks rapidly filled up until nine o'clock, the hour appointed for the start. The arrangements at the armory were admirable. Policemen were stationed at the door and none but members of the regiment were admitted at first. By this means the men were enabled to equip themselves undisturbed by the crowds of friends and outsiders which have embarrassed almost every other regiment, and to which we shall have occasion to allude frequently in this article. The men went quietly to work, therefore, and were got ready with a facility and comfort almost unparalleled. We have to notice in this regiment the same instances of self devotion and modest heroism now happily becoming so common among our people. The members are mostly mechanics, hardworking, industrious fellows, with no money to spare and with families to provide for. They did the best they could, however, and started. Men left their families, husbands their wives, not in that respect, but without hesitation and doubt. Colonel Lyons himself

left sick members of his household. One of the Lieutenants obeyed the orders of a dying father, and parted from him probably never to meet on earth. Those angels who record the good, brave, generous, patriotic acts of men have need to be shorthand writers, now a days. Hardly a man joined the ranks of the Eighth regiment yesterday who had not sanctified his cause by some great self sacrifice. The number of recruits offered was so large that the officers were enabled to pick their men, and those taken were fine able bodied fellows, some of them moving in the first ranks of society, and all worthy of the excellent corps to which they are attached. Most of the recruits were in uniform and all were well armed and provided with straps, blankets, plates, cups, &c. under the direction of the Quartermasters, whom members of Gen. Hall's staff assisted. No man left with the regiment who was not well provided for and ready of efficient service.

THE SCENES AT THE ARMORY were, on account of the exclusion of the crowd, vastly more business and warlike than sentimental and affecting. The men smoked, chatted, enjoyed themselves, or occupied the time with receiving their supplies and fitting out their comrades. Most of them were armed with revolvers and bowie knives, but there were no superfluities carried, at least outside the knapsacks, unless a small flask of brandy and a pipe can be reckoned as such. The uniformed men were dressed in caps, grey pants and jackets, trimmed with black, and with heavy blue overcoats; the officers in dark blue caps, suits and overcoats, with gold trimmings. They all went to work like regulars, and at no armory was there less confusion and better order. Our men are evidently becoming accustomed to this sort of work, and take the thing as a matter of course. They said that they didn't care where they were going, and had got over wanting to go to Washington; they went to obey orders and expected to fight, so they had made up their minds to it. When asked when their pay began they replied, 'Pay? Pay? O yes; certainly. I really don't know. Perhaps the Captain can tell you about it'—knowing nothing and caring less about it. It was not for that they enlisted. Testaments were at the company's rooms for distribution, but were scarcely disturbed, as the men's wives, sisters and mothers had taken that care upon themselves, and had furnished them with Bibles before hand. After nine o'clock the companies were mustered, armed and marched off to drill in the open air, as soon as possible and thousands of people witnessed these street drills. They were all armed with new muskets and bayonets from the Springfield Arsenal, which were received yesterday, and unpacked in the arsenal during the preparations. Quartermaster (Alderman) Cornell attended to this

matter, and did it admirably. Under his direction also, boxes of powder, valises, bundles, and the officers' luggage were sent down to the transport by express; and by a system of checks, like those at the railroads, he was able to obviate all difficulties and get rid of the troubles usually attendant upon the transportation of military baggage. After most of the companies had departed, the ladies and friends of the volunteers were permitted to enter, most unwisely, and then the men were hustled about, 'Mid scenes of confusion,' which might have been very appropriate at home, sweet home, but which were very much out of place at an armory. The policemen who admitted the friends and followers should be blamed, but their friends and followers should take a little thought to themselves. These everlasting good byes do those who stay at home no good, but weary, dispirit, perplex and confuse those who go. With all due allowances for the painful circumstances of many of the cases, we still think that the self denial of the soldier should be assisted by the self denial of his friends. Our city now is a camp, and we must all begin to act as if we realize it. Bid the boys good bye as often as you please while they are civilians, but after they enter the army, under orders, leave them to themselves, treat them as soldiers, don't annoy or worry them or yourselves, and both you and they will be happier, calmer and in better trim after the last long look is over the ship started.

#### THE RENDEZVOUS.

By eleven o'clock the companies had all started for the rendezvous, on Seventeenth street, Union square. The troops, acting as artillery, under command of Capt. Varian, an old, experienced and able officer, started first, in order to procure their cannon from the upper Arsenal, corner of Seventh avenue and Thirty fifth street. Until yesterday morning the artillery corps expected to take eight howitzers, like those of the Seventh regiment, which could be dragged and managed by hand. At three A. M., orders came that the government wished a heavy battery, and that six 6 pounders must be taken. Colonel Lyons acted upon his order immediately, and a committee was appointed to purchase the horses—four top each gun—and the harness necessary. Stalls for the horses were also fitted up on the *James Adger* steamer, and the troop was ordered to go, with the guns, by the same boat. The exempt members of the regiment held a meeting at Lafayette hall, and determined to escort their comrades to the boat, and the Armory thus being cleared, the crowd adjourned to Broadway and the square. Along the shady side of Broadway crowds were assembling; the way between Bleacher and Fourth streets was blocked up by a mass of people; fire engines were be-

ing stationed along the route, to ring their bells as the procession passed; more flags than ever were displayed and bodies of men were marching through the side streets to join the throngs on the great thoroughfare.

#### AT UNION SQUARE

The stand erected for the Union meeting were crowded with people, the park was filled, and the streets were lined all the way round the enclosure. There were not as many people present, however, as has been usual here in New York, partly because the Sixty ninth attracted the greater part of the sight seeing people, and partly because the New Yorkers, with their usual adaptiveness, have become accustomed to these warlike displays, and take them quite as a matter of course. The engineers were first upon the ground, and Sergeant Trumbull was quietly presented with a revolver by the Masonic Arctums Lodge, of which he was a member, and which has sent away almost all its active masons in the various regiments. The G. L. Fox Guard, also marched up to escort the favorite Bowery actor and member of the Eighth, whose name they bear, and whom some of them disgraced during the day, by getting very much intoxicated, very disorderly and very anxious for a fight. One by one the companies arrived, and took up positions upon the shady sides of the surrounding streets. Crowds of handshaking friends, and kissing, crying women, thronged around. The men stretched out upon the stones, lay singling, cheering and conversing. Then the Adjutant arrived, and after a little delay, obtained the report from the Orderly Sergeant of

#### THE OFFICERS AND MEN.

The officers are as follows:—Col. Lyons, Lieut. Colonel Waterbury, Major Wentworth, Adjutant D. B. Keeler, Jr. Quartermaster, Cornell; Asst. Quartermaster, J. C. Smith; Paymaster, M. H. Cashman; Commissary, A. C. Smith, Jr.; Surgeon, Dr. T. F. Smith; Asst. Surgeon, Foster Swift; Chaplain, Mr. Rutter.

Company A—Captain, Johnson; First Lieutenant, Day; Second Lieutenant, Stocking; First Sergeant, Wood. One hundred men, three officers and four sergeants.

Company B—Captain, Swaney; First Lieutenant, A. G. Ennis; Second Lieutenant, M. W. Wall; First Sergeant, Nathaniel Stetson. One hundred and six men, three officers and four sergeants.

Company C—Captain, Berger; First Lieutenant, Appleton; Second Lieutenant, R. Dimphey; First Sergeant, Messler. Eighty men, three officers and four sergeants.

Company D—Captain, Lawrence; First Lieutenant, Cohen; Second Lieutenant, —; First Sergeant,

Fox. One hundred men, two officers and three sergeants.

Company E—Captain, Griffin; First Lieutenant, Dutch; Second Lieutenant, Hurlbut; Third Lieutenant, G. I. Fox; First Sergeant, Martin Balis. One hundred and eight men, four officers and four sergeants.

Company F—Captain, Buck; First Lieutenant, D. Allen; Second Lieutenant, J. Diamond; First Sergeant, Hennessey. Men, 103; officers, 2; sergeants, 4.

Company G—Captain, Carr; First Lieutenant, Chedley; Second Lieutenant, Decker; First Sergeant, Young. Men, 102; officers, 3; sergeants, 4.

Engineers—Captain, Walton; First Sergeant; J. R. Turnbull. Men, 22.

Troop—Captain, Varrian; First Lieutenant, Burns; Second Lieutenant, Cornell; First Sergeant, J. E. Smith. Men, 112; officers, 3 Sergeants, 4.

Band—Leader, D. Mazzinghe. Men, 25.

Drummers—First Sergeant, Ryer; Second Sergeant, Parson. Men, 24.

By the overplus in some of the companies, and by several recruits falling in afterwards, all of the regular companies, except that of the engineers; were equalized at one hundred men each. The band is part of that attached to the United States receiving ship North Carolina. Twenty five members of the Seventh, and seven of the Seventy first, went on with the Eighth, as did also six men of Company H, Seventh Massachusetts regiment, under command of Lieut. Stark, (A descendant of the old General), who was left behind here sick when his regiment passed through.

#### A LONG WAIT.

The regiment was brought into line and kept standing in the hot, broiling sun for a long time, awaiting the arrival of the troop, with its artillery. The delay caused by the necessity of purchasing horses, harness, and stores, detained the command for many hours, however. The detachment of police marched on the ground under command of Sergeants Parkes and Castle, were marched away again. The soldiers, at rest, sang the 'Star Spangled Banner,' and 'Dixie Land.' At two o'clock the line was again broken, and the companies rendezvoused about on curbstones, and sang patriotic songs, talked to their friends, drank water and something stronger and cheered the weary hours away. Britton of the Everett House, sent out a plentiful supply of sandwiches for a luncheon. The crowd gradually dispersed, and those who remained seated themselves upon the pavements, which a large quantity of broken glass made by no means to comfortable. A few members of the Highland guard appeared in bare legs and kilts. The hours waned away and the comparatively

few people who remained, stared, sat down, felt weak, ate, drank, returned home, recruited, came back and repeated de capo. Mounted recruits dashed about upon what Bryant calls their gum Arabic steeds. Two of the Fox Guard started a fight, and were conveyed away by the police. Then, at a little after four, the companies were marched down Fourteenth street, and finally, the crowd increasing all the while, were formed into line on Fifth avenue. Sergeant Bogert arrived with another squad of police. Ex- Colonel Avery, and several other ex Colonels took charge of the two hundred and fifty exempt and stay at home members. The long awaited troop arrived with its cannon. Colonel Lyons was saluted and took command of his regiment. Then the American flag was saluted amid hearty cheers, and then followed;—

A PRESENTATION OF COLORS to the regiment by Dr. Barrow, on behalf of mesdames Mrs. Chas. C. Crawford, Mrs. Chas. Chandler and Mrs. Chas. A. Seacor. The colors consisted of a beautiful flag, worked in the finest silk. Upon one side were the Stars and Stripes, and upon the other, on a ground of white silk, the American eagle, exquisitely worked in feathers, and with the motto, E. Pluribus Unum. Dr. Barrow stated that the flag had been made by Mrs. Seacor thirty three years ago, and had been very highly valued by the family. The ladies sent it, however, with the regiment with which Mrs. Seacor's on went, and knew that it would never be disgraced. Colonel Lyons briefly replied, saying that he received the flag on behalf of the regiment with the greatest emotion. He had been with his men for years and knew them well. That flag would never be despoiled except over their dead bodies. (Cheers) We will return it to you, or leave our bones with it. (Great cheering.) That flag I shall always follow, no matter at what sacrifice. We will return it to you, if we ever return (Cheers.) Again I thank the ladies, of whom we shall often think, and whom we hope to meet at some brighter and better time.

#### THE MARCH TO THE BOAT.

The regiment then slowly started, with frequent stoppages, on the march down Broadway. The crowd heartily cheered them as they advanced, and the soldiers were greeted with requests to pick out plantations for their friends, to which one of them most aptly replied by pointing to the escorts marching by and saying, 'This is the home brigade, girls! Get them some white feathers!' The streets were well lined all the way to the boat, and the people were very enthusiastic. Great amusement was afforded by the eccentric movements of members, but which was really composed of all the outsiders who could slip in under cover of a badge. If they were exempt, it must have

been from any sort of drill. Part of the times they were squares of the Regiment and again were backing upon the artillery horses, which seemed to imagine themselves imitation Flora Temples and would not be restrained from a two twenty pace. These civilian escorts do no good, and do a great deal of harm. They break, up the line, embarrass the soldiers, invitiat and busy the officers, and injure the tout ensemble of the display. With some few exceptions they are got up to gratify a little personal vanity on the part of the escorts, but the public is tired of them. The greatest greeny no longer mistakes the rosetted men who march arm in arm ahead of the soldiers for recruits or volunteers. Everybody knows them, and no one is pleased with them.

During the way down one of the exempts, and old clergyman, fainted from the heat and excitement. The Zouaves Lafayette Guard, and fire companies cheered the passing soldiers. The line of march was through rough Canal street to Hudson, thence to Beach, and thence to Pier No. 36. In Beach street the soldiers were choked by a thick cloud of dust, which rendered them invisible. No outsiders were admitted to the dock, except by special order, and so the embarkation on board the *Alabama*, Capt. Schenck, was excellently and quickly accomplished. The artillery marched down to Pier No. 13, and went on board the *James Adger*. The shores and wharfs were crowded with a cheering, shouting mass of people. The seven members of the Seventy first, on board, were informed by Colonel Lyons that they could not be taken for want of room, but by the kindness of General Hall took passage in the *Adger* with the artillery. The *Alabama* was crowded with soldiers, and there was hardly room to stir on board here. Seven o'clock approached; the gangways were thrown down; a few weeping women ran about the dock; the ropes were thrown off; two of the men were left behind, as some men always will be; there was a great rush to the end of the pier and the ship—its black hull strongly relieved by the many hued mass of uniforms, flags, and handkerchiefs; its rigging clear cut against the rosy western sky, its departure saluted by cheers, cannoning, bell ringing and whistling—sailed with sealed orders, to be opened twenty miles at sea.

### The Yachtsmen Moving.

We see that the members of the New York Yacht Club are to hold a meeting today for the purpose of considering what action they can take in conjunction with all the other classes of patriotic citizens to aid the government in this present crisis. It strikes us that the Yacht Club can be of infinite service by tendering their first class craft to act as despatch boats

off the coast. Out of the fifty or sixty boats belonging to the club there are perhaps half a dozen fast sailing schooners which are just the thing for this work. In sailing this craft cannot be outdone by anything afloat, and are able for any weather; they can run into shallow waters, where our vessels of war cannot enter, and in case of a blockade of the Southern ports would be of great value in conveying information and instructions from point to point. They are capable of carrying an armament sufficient for their own defence, and in every respect are precisely the kind of vessel which the government needs at this moment. The Yacht Club, then, cannot do better than offer this class of yachts and their crews to the Secretary of the Navy for service as despatch boats.

### The Custom House and the War.

The United States steamer *Corwin*, under the command of Lieutenant F. M. Brasher, has been stationed in the Narrows; the *Vixen*, Lieutenant Phelps, at Throgg's Neck, and the *Bibb* at the Kills, under the orders of the Surveyor, for the purpose of intercepting any suspicious vessels that may attempt to leave the harbor. The guns of these vessels will command the channel at all times, therefore the commanders of the various craft in the harbor had better not try to skulk out after dark, or they will be sure to get caught.

### VESSELS SEARCHED.

The steamer *John R. Thompson* and the schooner *Alice Gibson*, both bound for Baltimore, were boarded by Inspectors Isaac and Archer before they left, and a strict inspection made of their cargo. Nothing was found on board contraband of war. The schooner *Anna Morton* was brought back from the Hook by the revenue steamer *Mercury*, but after an examination of her cargo, which was found to be correct, she was allowed to proceed on her voyage.

### THE SCHOONER E. R. BENNETT.

This schooner, which was suspected of being a privateer, had sailed as far as Barnegat, but had to put back from some cause, and anchored on Jersey Flats, where she was boarded the Revenue officers and taken into Atlantic dock. When searched nothing contraband was found on board, and the owners expressed ignorance of anything of the kind having been ever shipped.

It would be as well for person giving information of suspected vessels, to be sure that they have some grounds for their statements, as much useless labor has been lately expended at a time when it was wanted elsewhere.

### MR. BARNEY AND HIS APPOINTMENTS.

In consequence of the extra labor of the department, arising from the present excitement, Mr. Barney has had no time to consider the question of removals at present; therefore none will be made for a short time except from cause.

A company of volunteers marched through the Custom House yesterday to the music of the fife and drum, causing quite an excitement among the clerks, brokers and others.

### How Long is This War to Last?

Some give it ninety days; but we will give it six months. In this armed movement to the South the people of the North are ahead of the government. If Mr. Lincoln wants them he can have 500,000 men in three weeks, and 200 millions of dollars to render the war short, sharp and decisive. In the first place he can march on Richmond from Washington with his troops to restore the authority of United States law. Wherever there is a post office and a custom house at the South the federal government has a right to protect both with any number of troops necessary for the purpose. This is a view of the legality and constitutionality of the action of the administration which seems to be lost sight of at the South. The principal towns would thus be occupied in succession by the advancing army, and that accomplished, the surrounding territory is necessarily reduced to submission to the federal power. The State of Virginia has seized the Custom House at its capital. The federal government has a right to retake it and assert its own authority. In view of the near approach of danger, the Virginia Convention may reconsider the secession ordinance, or perhaps the State may redeem its honor by claiming that it is not yet out of the Union, and by throwing the responsibility on the people who are to vote for it in May, and would probably vote in the negative in order to save their soil from becoming the theatre of war. If Virginia should give way, the other States will be likely to follow her example, and thus, in a short time, the whole South would be restored to the Union. If Virginia resists the contest cannot last very long, considering her large slave population, which will either become fugitives or take up arms against their masters. Slavery would thus be abolished, and abolitionism put an end to at the same time. The majority of the people of the North do not desire to meddle with the slave property of the Southern States; but that war must unavoidably result in its destruction can hardly admit of a doubt. As the principal property in those States consist of slaves, the war will, therefore, necessarily be one of brief duration.

### To the Slaveholders of the South.

It is fully time for President Lincoln to issue a proclamation to the country, explanatory of the principles upon which the war that has commenced will be carried on. Such a document is needed, in order to tranquilize the minds of Union loving citizens in the South, and to carry terror into the hearts of rebels, who may persevere in resisting the laws. A very large portion of the slaveholders, in the seceding, as well as in the Border States have been from the beginning, totally opposed to the conspiracy to dismember the republic. Their hearts are true and loyal, and they will, doubtless, rally to the support of the government, as soon as its intentions are properly understood. The leaders of the ultra Southern party, have deluded themselves, and their followers, with the belief that the North was divided while the slaveholding members of the confederacy, were united. Party lines, have, however, been swept away, in the free States, since the bombardment of Fort Sumter, and they are now a unit, while below Mason and Dixon's line, discontent and disaffection prevail everywhere, and a small effort, on the part of the administration, will create a general reaction, and an immense rally to its support.

Southern conspirators should be notified that no aggressive war has been inaugurated against the slave States, and that there is no intention to invade any of the rights that are guaranteed to them by the constitution. It is the determination of the administration, however, to retake all places and properties belonging to the federal government, and to employ any amount of force that may be requisite for that purpose. Every fortification, arsenal, navy yard, custom house and post office, of which possession has been usurped, must be arrested from the possession of the revolted States, at the cost, if need be of hundreds of millions of money, and of five hundred thousand men. From Baltimore to New Orleans, therefore, no choice will be left to the Southern people, excepting between resistance and unconditional submission to the laws and it is the duty of the President to proclaim that while those who are true to their allegiance to the American flag, and give it aid and support, may rely upon present and future protection, the utmost penalties due to treason will be exacted from traitors, and individuals who ally themselves with armies fighting against the government. Their property will be confiscated and wherever their lives are not forfeited, it will be exclusively owing to Executive clemency.

There never was a more causeless rebellion, than that which has been slowly growing in strength at the South, until it has culminated in its present formidable proportions. With a majority in both houses of Congress, it would have been easy to have obtained

redress for any real sectional grievances, if a legal remedy for existing evils had been desired. This formed no part of the plan, however, of Mr. Jefferson Davis and his fellow conspirators. They had resolved that the Union should be dissolved, and, also that hostilities should be commenced, in order to replace the constitution of the United States by a military government; to take possession of the national capital; and to remodel the republic, in accordance with their own fantastic, revolutionary scheme. Their designs are now exposed, and their defeat is as sure as the revolution of the earth around the sun, and the return of the seasons. But sharp, sudden, prompt, and vigorous measures, must be adopted, to avoid that most cruel of calamities—a long war. The people demand that it shall be carried on with the utmost energy, and that every opportunity should be given to our loyal Southern brethren to render their assistance. Five hundred thousand troops, if called for, will be as readily yielded as seventy thousand. Our capitalists will lend money without stint. Mr. Lincoln should take no less of either, than the exigencies of the case require, and should be restrained within the limits of no ill calculated economy. By explaining thoroughly the designs of his administration, and acting with a promptitude suitable to the emergency, the war may be compressed within a period of six months.

### **Thickening Cloud of War—Maryland and Virginia Doomed.**

The Union Governor of Maryland, who has withstood the appeals and threats of the secessionists since last December, has been coerced by a crazy mob of conspirators into calling an extra session of the State Legislature on the 26th inst., and has been warned of the consequences should he fail to deliver a secession message. We had hoped for better things: that Maryland would stand fast by the Union and be saved; but as her Legislature is overwhelmingly for revolution, she may be already considered as on the broad highly to swift destruction.

The burning of Norfolk (Gosport) Navy Yard, with a powerful squadron of our largest and some of our finest ships of war, is confirmed. This destruction of millions of property it appears, was the only alternative to prevent its falling into the hands of the rebels; but that it was impossible to save the splendid new steamer Merrimac, costing over a million dollars, is a mystery which, with the information before us, we cannot solve. One thing is perfectly clear. We can understand from this conflagration, which reduces thousands of her working people to beggary, that Virginia is fully committed to the secession league for the destruction of our government; and so, then let

it be accepted. It is perhaps well that Maryland and Virginia have elected to bear the brunt of this conflict; for thus it is brought to the very field of operations where the crushing power of the North, military, naval and financially, can be brought to bear most promptly and decisively. And we must be prompt. Not only is the army protecting our federal capital denied provisions from Virginia and Maryland, but the seventy thousand inhabitants of that city and Georgetown are in danger of starvation, inasmuch as the scanty supplies which find their way to the District markets are almost monopolized at famine prices by the army. This is worse than Fort Sumter, and in the eyes of the world we are disgraced if we permit this state of things a week longer, with all power to put an end to it.

The war of the government against the revolted States is not a war of extermination or subjugation. It is an appeal to arms for the recovery of certain United States custom houses, forts, arsenals, navy yards, mints, marine hospitals, courts of justice, post offices and post roads, and for the restoration of the law of the land in the revolted States. Such is the character and such are the purposes of this war. On the other side it is a war undertaken for the purpose of detaching the rebellious States from the Union of which they form a very important part. They proclaim that they have thrown off their obligations to the government of the United States, and are engaged in a war of independence. They are grossly deceived. After deceiving their friends in the North with false professions of attachment to the Union, our Southern revolutionists are grossly deceiving themselves in this last resort of war.

The North is a unit against them and our government lags far behind our public sentiment. Five hundred thousand men are ready to answer at once the call of the government, not for defensive, but offensive operations. The plan of the enemy is to keep our Northern legions to the line of the Potomac. The reason is obvious. But the government should push on an overwhelming force upon Richmond, for the recovery of the government property there, and to extinguish those hostile cannon foundries. The next point of occupation should be Raleigh, North Carolina, and thence to Columbia, South Carolina, and thence to Montgomery, Alabama, the capital of the Confederate States. This expedition with a co-operating squadron along the seaboard, and another down the Mississippi, would soon crush out this formidable Southern revolt. In advance of this movement President Lincoln should issue his proclamation guaranteeing the complete protection of all loyal Union men and their property, but warning the enemies of the government of the dangers of confiscation, ne-



groes included. This would sift out the wheat from the chaff in all the invaded States.

Our administration is naturally and properly enough devoting itself to the defence of Washington; but Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet should remember that while the Romans remained at home in defence of their capital, Hannibal remained in Italy, and that when they carried the war into Africa they removed the enemy from Rome, and brought his ambitious designs to a speedy and ignominious end. To disperse the revolutionary forces threatening Washington, Maryland and Virginia should at once be made to feel the pressure of two hundred thousand loyal men, and the first duty of the North is to open all our highways to Washington by land and water. The administration should not stop to chaffer upon nice punctilios of courtesy and submission to insolent traitors, but, driven to war, it should push forward all its resources to crush this gigantic rebellion.

## THE CHARLESTON MERCURY

### More Aid for Virginia.

The Richardson Guard left at 11 o'clock last night for Richmond on the Northeastern Railroad. The company was in fine spirits, and are determined to maintain the honor and chivalry of the Palmetto State. We could not obtain a list of the officers and men last night, but we will furnish them at the earliest moment. We know that Captain CHARLES H. AXON and Lieutenant BOAG were of the number. Col. SUBER also left on the same train for the same destination.

### Sketches and Incidents of the Expected Conflict

Officers of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States, and Captains sailing under Letters of Marque, will greatly oblige the proprietor of THE MERCURY by furnishing sketches and incidents of the expected conflict between our gallant soldiers and their enemies.

When supplied exclusively, a liberal compensation will be allowed.

### The Blockade.

Wrong is always prolific. One usurpation produces another. When the President of the United States, under the authority of a mere Riot Act, usurped the power to call out seventy five thousand men to make war upon, and to conquer the people of seven sovereign States, it was clear that he intended to be controlled by no constitutional restraints, in the prosecution of his flagitious policy. He now follows up this usurpation with another. He undertakes, without any

law of Congress authorizing it, to blockade all the Southern ports. We publish his Proclamation below. To blockade the ports of a country is an expedient of war. It is used to embarrass or to subdue an enemy. Thus the Abolition Government in Washington, in defiance of the Constitution, inaugurates war, raises an army to carry it on, and establishes it at sea. Of course, the Congress of the Confederate States will be compelled, as soon as it assembles, to authorize the issuing of Letters of Marque and Reprisal. If the Constitution of the United States was not long since dead and buried, on the meeting of Congress this truculent usurper would be impeached and executed. But there is no Constitution in the United States. There is nothing but a fierce, unscrupulous and bloody despotism enthroned at Washington. The Capitol and the President's mansion are filled with soldiery. The miserable miscreant and fanatic who is at the head of the Government, is determined to signalize his administration by the ruin and miseries he may produce. By the blessing of God, we have escaped from his bloody tyranny. We have him at arms length—opibusque parati. The worse anticipations of those of our public men who warned the South of her danger in the ascendancy of Black Republicanism, have been fully realized. All honor to their wisdom, patriotism and energy.

ALL THE SOUTHERN PORTS TO BE BLOCKADED!

The National Intelligencer of Saturday, publishes the following:

Whereas an insurrection against the Government of the United States has broken out in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, and the laws of the United States for the collection of the revenue cannot be effectually executed therein conformably to that provision of the Constitution which requires duties to be uniform throughout the United States:

And whereas a combination of persons, engaged in such insurrection, have threatened to grant pretended letters of marque to authorize the bearers thereof to commit assaults on the lives, vessels and property of good citizens of the country lawfully engaged in commerce on the high seas, and in waters of the United States:

And whereas an Executive Proclamation has been already issued, requiring the persons engaged in these disorderly proceedings to desist therefrom, calling out a militia force for the purpose of repressing the same, and convening Congress in extraordinary session to deliberate and determine thereon:

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, with a view to the same purposes before mentioned, and to the protection of

the public peace, and the lives and property of quiet and orderly citizens pursuing their lawful occupations, until Congress shall have assembled and deliberated on the said unlawful proceedings, or until the same shall have ceased, have further deemed it advisable to set on foot a blockade of the ports within the States aforesaid, in pursuance of the laws of the United States and of the law of nations in such case provided. For this purpose a competent force will be posed so as to prevent entrance and exit of vessels from the ports aforesaid. If, therefore, with a view to violate such blockade, a vessel shall approach, or shall attempt to leave any of the said ports, she will be duly warned by the commander of one of the blockading vessels, who will endorse on her register the fact and date of such warning, and if the same vessel shall again attempt to enter or leave the blockaded port, she will be captured and sent to the nearest convenient port, for such proceedings against her and her cargo as prize as may be deemed advisable.

And I hereby proclaim and declare that if any person, under the pretended authority of the said States, or under any other pretence, shall molest a vessel of the United States, or the persons or cargo on board her, such persons will be held amenable to the laws of the United States for the prevention and punishment of piracy.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and cause the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this nineteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty one, and of the independence of the United States the eighty fifth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

### Our Pensacola Correspondence.

HEADQUARTERS FOR PROVISIONAL ARMY, WARRINGTON, (Fla.) April 20, 1861.

In my last letter I reported to you that the mails were stopped to and from this place. I received my information from the Warrington Postmaster, who ought to be authority upon the subject. The information was partly true. The civil mails are stopped, the civil postmasters are displaced, and the mails are put under exclusive charge of the chief Quartermaster of the army. With this difference, I suppose that the mails will go on as heretofore. They will thus be under the surveillance of a military officer. The Postmaster here was suspected of being a traitor and spy. This may have been the immediate reason of the change, though there were other sufficient reasons. Last night, the Postmaster, who is also a leading merchant, was ar-

rested, upon some proof of his guilt. He is still a prisoner. This place swarms with spies and traitors. General BRAGG has given them their choice—to join the ranks as soldiers, to work, or to leave. There has been for two days past a hurrying to and fro, a hasty packing of household goods, and a confused and motley exodus. There is a great deal of distress and poverty among the inhabitants of Warrington and Woolsey. The latter is the name of the village on the north side of the navy yard; Warrington that on the south side. These people are laborers or mechanics, who have lived entirely on employment from the old Government. They have been thrown out of employment with arrears of pay due them. Like poor people the world over, they have numerous children. I have passed few houses at which I was not appealed to most piteously to buy furniture, or some of the odds and ends of housekeeping supplies. Disloyal as most of them are, their distress excited my sympathy.

It is strange that people are so incredulous of coming catastrophes. I have known only one person, except myself, since the dissolution of the Union, who believed that we should have war. For weeks past I have been telling these people here to get their houses in order to leave, or to die, and they have stared at me with wild eyed incredulity. Even now they linger and wish to remain, unbelieving that a collision will occur. Like the foolish people of Sodom and Gomorrah, they will not believe until the shower of ruin shall overwhelm them, and, like LOTT'S foolish wife, they will be turned, if not into pillars of salt, certainly into mangled corpses.

Yesterday Major (or Captain) VOGDES and Lieut. SLEMMER came over for a parley with Gen. BRAGG. They were not permitted to come within the lines. Gen. BRAGG had an interview with them in the Navy Yard. I have not been able to learn what was the subject of the conference.

Another war steamer, leviathan of the deep, arrived on the night of the 16th. Her name is said to be the *Atlantic*. The fleet now numbers seven vessels. There is no blockade yet, but no vessels can be chartered in Mobile or New Orleans for this port. The owners will not take the risk except for an enormous premium. It is a foolish apprehension, for even in case of a blockade, there would be no right to capture a vessel bringing freight. The cargo, if public property, might be seized, but the vessel would not be liable. An English ship came in yesterday.

There are now between six and seven thousand troops here. We shall have a long siege here probably of six months' duration. The enemy have the advantage of us. They have more guns, and the advantage of position. They have command of the sea, and

can reinforce and supply themselves without hindrance. We are in a barren country, without railroad or water communication. It will be very laborious and expensive to feed the army thus circumstanced.

LA PALMA.

## VALLEY SPIRIT

(Franklin, PA)

### Ready, Aim, Fire

“Every man in the community should set his house in order and be ready to meet any event, and assume any duty, that may be required of him in the present struggle to maintain the Constitution and Laws of his country.—The danger is at hand, even at our very doors, and before everything we hold near and dear as patriots is snatched from us we should take the stand that will encourage the timid and cheer on the brave. A formidable band of traitors have broken up the Union and made war against the government. While we considered them friends we battled for their rights in the Union, but when they determine to break up the Union and array themselves as enemies against us, we are their enemies. They are no longer of our household but enemies up in arms against us. Let us then be up and doing and crush the monster before it crushes us. Let us be watchful on every side and allow no man to slumber at his post while the flag of his country is in danger. Let the watch-word of all be—”READY, AIM, FIRE.”

## SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER

### The Free Negroes.

We understand that some of the free negroes in this community are alarmed for their personal safety. This alarm is altogether unfounded, for we feel well assured that no free negro who conducts himself properly will suffer any harm. We would suggest to the free negroes here to do as their brethren did at Newbern—volunteer to work in the cause of the State. They can be made useful in working upon forts, magazines, arsenals, breastworks, &c.

### Independent Corps in New Orleans.

Two peculiar military companies are being organized at New Orleans—one, composed wholly of friends of the late General William Walker, is under the command of Major Thomas Dolan, of the Nicaraguan army. The other, made up of sportsmen and hunters, is termed the “Louisiana Guerillas.” The uniform will be a velvet hunting jacket, mi tasses, or leg-

gins, similar to those worn by Indians, cotton pantaloons and an otter skin cap. The “Guerillas Louisianais” would fight as skirmishers, and for that purpose be armed with a double barrellled gun or a rifle, and a short sabre.

## DAILY ADVOCATE

(Baton Rouge, LA)

### More than her quota of gallant men

East Baton Rouge, from present appearances, will furnish more than her quota of gallant men to defend the South from the Northern foe. There will be at least three full companies raised in the city of Baton Rouge alone, in addition to those that will be raised in the parish outside the city limits, and the squad of fifteen or twenty who have joined the Delta Rifles.

Let it be remembered that many who are now enrolled are poor men, and some will leave their families unprepared, in a manner, to meet the wants of the coming summer, when deprived of their natural supporters. It has been suggested by planter friends, that the City council take measures to open the lists for subscriptions in money and provisions. Times are hard and many of our most liberal men are not overburdened with cash, but if the opportunity be given them, they will gladly avail themselves of it to display their liberality in some substantial manner. Let the Mayor be authorized to appoint some one, say the Commissary of the Market, to receive donations of provisions, cattle, meal, wood, etc., and our word for it the families of our gallant men will not need to appeal to the charity of any one for support.

## DIARY OF A YANKEE IN THE PATENT OFFICE

by Horatio Nelson Taft

WEDNESDAY 24—Another warm day with some rain in the afternoon. The day has passed off much as yesterday. No troops from the North. No mails since Friday, and in fact no news at all from the North. It is thought that there are troops enough here now for the safety of the City, as matters now look. But large bodies of Virginians have gathered near Alexandria and also north of us, and a decent may be made upon us anytime, but we are getting used to strange things now. I am alone in the room at the office now and have to do all the writing. Charley dined with us today.

## A REBEL WAR CLERK'S DIARY

by John Beauchamp Jones

April 24<sup>th</sup>—Martial music is heard everywhere, day and night, and all the trappings and paraphernalia of war's decorations are in great demand. The ladies are sewing everywhere, even in the churches. But the gay uniforms we see to-day will change their hue before the advent of another year. All history shows that fighting is not only the most perilous pursuit in the world, but the hardest and the roughest work one can engage in. And many a young man bred in luxury, will be killed by exposure in the night air, lying on the damp ground, before meeting the enemy. But the same thing may be said of the Northmen. And the arbitrament of war, and war's desolation, is a foregone conclusion. How much better it would have been if the North had permitted the South to depart in peace! With political separation, there might still have remained commercial union. But they would not.

### April 25, 1861

## A CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA

- Saluria, Tex., surrendered to rebel forces.
- Legislature of Vermont voted \$1,000,000 to equip volunteers.
- New York 7th Regiment reached Washington.
- Virginia proclaimed by Governor Letcher to be a member of the Confederate States.

## THE NEW YORK HERALD

### The News.

We have important news from Washington. Our own gallant Seventh regiment and the Massachusetts Eighth regiment are at last safely arrived in the national capital. Despatches to that effect were received in this city last night. Government has sent special messengers on here, urging the forwarding of troops as fast as possible, and as many field pieces as can be sent. It will be necessary to have the national capital reinforced as rapidly as may be, it being believed that the secessionists have a strong force in the neighborhood, and that there are preparing for an early attack. It is supposed that Gen. Beauregard and Jeff. Davis are both in Virginia, ready to lead the assault. There is great scarcity of food in Washington. In our columns this morning we supply copious details with regard to the state of affairs there. An officer of the Seventh regiment passed through Northeast, Maryland, on his

way to this city, last night. It is said he is the bearer of despatches from the government of the utmost importance.

Further accounts continue to reach us of the terrorism reigning in Baltimore and vicinity. No steamers are allowed to leave the city, and railroad travel being cut off, passengers for the North can only proceed by private conveyance. The greatest excitement is said to prevail in the city, and all Northerners are closely watched. We give this morning narratives of different individuals who have arrived North through that city within the past few days.

A member of the New York Seventh regiment, in charge of four sick comrades, arrived in Philadelphia last evening. The men suffered greatly at Annapolis for want of food and water.

A gentleman who left Montgomery, Alabama, on Wednesday of last week, furnishes us with some intelligence from that place. Immense rejoicing took place there on the news, being received of the secession of Virginia. Great anxiety existed to hear from the North, the people there being still unaware of the overwhelming and unanimous Union feeling which has rendered the North as one man since the attack of the rebels on Sumter. Business in Montgomery was almost entirely suspended. It was believed that Jeff. Davis had left for Richmond, Virginia, there, in concert with Gen. Beauregard, to concentrate a strong force for an attack on Washington.

Senator Douglas, on his way to Illinois, was delayed by missing a train, at the town of Bellair, on the Ohio river, opposite Wheeling, on Monday last. As soon as his presence was known a crowd collected in front of the hotel where he was stopping and the Little Giant was called upon for an expression of his feelings in regard to the present rebellion against the national government, to which he responded, taking strong ground in support of maintaining the Union, and especially paying a high tribute to the patriotism of General Scott.

We publish this morning a brief but highly important correspondence between General Leslie Combs, of Kentucky, and a gentleman in this city, in which the former desires to be informed if the Union men of Kentucky can be furnished with arms and money for their defence.

The yacht *Edna*, Captain Seaman, arrived here yesterday from Wilmington, North Carolina, after a run of four days. Capt. S. has visited all the Southern ports, from Jacksonville, Florida, north and had a very narrow escape at Wilmington. As he was coming out of the harbor he was overtaken by a steamer with a crowd of secessionists on board, who ordered him to lower his flag. Having his family on board, and being

sick himself, he struck his colors for the time, at which the soldiers cheered lustily and allowed him to proceed.

The war feeling in the city continues unabated. The rolls are rapidly filling up, and preparations are making by the various regiments for an early departure for the seat of war. We supply details in our news columns of the progress of operations. Colonel Ellsworth's Fire Zouaves will take their departure for Washington on next Saturday afternoon, and three more regiments—the Seventy ninth, Fifty fifth and Fifth - will probably go on the same day. The Fifth encamped yesterday on the Battery, with instructions to remain there until Saturday morning when orders will, it is thought, be given for their departure to Washington. The Seventy ninth have orders to hold themselves in readiness to leave for the same place within sixty hours. The New York Zouaves, Colonel Hawkins, are at present quartered at Castle Garden.

A letter published in the evening papers from the United States District Attorney, Mr. Delafield Smith, and addressed to the bankers of the city, notifying them not to transmit coin, letters of credit, &c. to banks or individuals of the Southern seceded States, has been withdrawn. In withdrawing the letter, Mr. Smith assures the Southern bankers that their moneys shall be well taken care of here, and we are informed that very large sums are constantly arriving here from Southern merchants.

An enthusiastic meeting of the workmen at the Brooklyn Navy Yard was held yesterday, when resolutions were passed requiring that each man should contribute one day's pay in aid of the families of such of their fellow workmen as volunteer to sustain the flag of their country in the present contest.

### **Startling News—Washington in Danger.**

By the important telegraphic intelligence which we publish in our columns this morning, we are placed in possession of the startling fact that the federal capital on Tuesday afternoon was in peril of capture, owing to the fact that the expected reinforcements had not arrived from the North in consequence of the interruption of the passage through Maryland, and there is an earnest urgent appeal from Washington for more troops and for field pieces. The Seventh regiment of New York and the Eighth of Massachusetts had arrived after some fighting and much suffering; but as many troops as can be sent forward are needed immediately, and they ought to take their provisions with them. There is not a moment to be lost. It appears that in addition to the Virginia troops in the vicinity of Washington, Jefferson Davis and Beauregard are at Richmond with twenty seven thousand

men, and for all we know to the contrary, may now be in possession of the federal capital.

The motive of the obstruction of the Northern troops at Baltimore and other points in Maryland is now fully developed. It is evident that the design was to cause such delay as would enable the invaders to be present in force at Washington before the federal troops could reach the scene of action from the North. It is all a question of time. The city has no natural or artificial strength to enable it to hold out against superior odds and it has so many approaches that a small body of troops cannot effectually protect it long. We learn that the long bridge is well secured by General Scott, and that he has broken down the bridge at Georgetown; but by means of boats, or rafts, it is possible for troops to cross the Potomac higher up, and, perhaps, even below Washington.

So apprehensive of danger was the commander in chief that barricades were constructed for the windows of the public buildings, earthworks were thrown up, women and children, and even men were fleeing. All things indicated an approaching conflict. But if the Southern troops did not succeed in effecting a capture yesterday, they will be met today by a force large enough to keep them at bay till fresh troops arrive from the North; and there is a consolation in the case of Washington that, even if it should be taken, it is not such a stronghold as can be retained against superior numbers, and the ability of the North to speedily retake it cannot be doubted.

Now, under these circumstances, what is the duty of the Governor of this State and all other Northern States? It is to send all available troops, regardless of expense, and without waiting for orders. It may not be in the power of the administration to transmit intelligence in time; but it is the part of the Northern Governors to take time by the forelock and forward all the troops they can to Washington without delay, and if the route by Annapolis is not open to cut their way through Baltimore.

There has been great mismanagement on the part of the government, as well as a want of vigor and determination. The revolutionists have been silently acting, while Messrs. Lincoln, Seward & co. have been writing and talking and vacillating and procrastinating till it is almost, if not altogether, too late to save the capital from capture. We have fighting men and money in abundance, but we appear to have no government. There are half a million of soldiers ready to take the field, and two hundred millions of dollars are on hand if required to sustain them. But where are the men to lead them to action? It is stated that both Chase and Seward have succumbed. Indeed the letter of the Secretary of State to Gov. Hicks is the plainest

proof of his caving in, and that he meditates a peaceful separation of the States, while Mr. Lincoln, as is evident from his parleying with the rebel Mayor of Baltimore, has also grown weak n the knees, and does not mean that nay body should be hurt. A million of dollars would be cheap for a President with a backbone—a man after the stamp of Andrew Jackson, who, being first sure he was right would take the responsibility and go ahead, looking danger and death in the eye.

## RICHMOND ENQUIRER

### The Military.

All day yesterday, and up to a late hour last night, the streets were thronged with the gallant volunteers of Virginia who are pouring into the camp at the Fair Grounds near this city, in great numbers. Everywhere the gallant sons of Virginia are responding to the call of the Governor. As troop after troop, company after company, filed by our office, we were struck with the full ranks, the fine appearance, and the soldierly bearing of the men. We cannot particularize any company, where all appeared so well. The volunteer companies, as they arrive, are being mustered into regiments; and, from present appearances, before the week is out, we shall have an imposing army in camp before the city. Who can doubt that the glorious Old Dominion will put herself in the front rank of States in this second struggle for liberty, as she did in that which secured our independence of the Mother country!

All honor to the true men who rush to arms at their country's call.

### Capt. Robert E. Lee.

We rejoice, (says the Lynchburg "Virginia,") that this distinguished officer and worthy son of Virginia, has withdrawn from Lincoln's army and thrown himself upon the bosom of his native State. It was what we expected of the man. Capt. Maury has done likewise and thus, these two noble men, the very flower of the Army and Navy of the late United States, respond to the call of their glorious old mother. Sparta never had worthier sons. All honor to them and to the State that furnished them. Let no Coriolanus be found in the army of mercenaries that shall besiege the cities of Virginia. If there should be—even though it were a Scott, whose laurelled brow has towered like the sons of Saul, long a conspicuous object amongst his countrymen—the women may no entreat them, but will execrate their memory. Virginia expects every son of hers, no matter where he has been in the past, to do his duty now in this her hour of trial. If they be true

Virginians they will act like Lee and Maury and Forrest have done.

The Alexandria "Gazette," of Saturday last, and before the fact of Col. Lee's resignation had transpired, thus referred to him:

It is probable that the secession of Virginia will cause an immediate resignation of many officers of the Army and Navy from this State. We do not know, and have no right to speak for or anticipate the course of Col. Robt. E. Lee. Whatever he may do, will be conscientious and honorable. But if should resign his present position in the Army of the United States, we call the immediate attention of our State to him, as an able, brave, experienced, officer:—no man his superior in all that constitutes the soldier and the gentleman—no man more worthy to head our forces and lead our army. There is no one who would command more of the confidence of the people of Virginia, than this distinguished officer; and no one under whom the volunteers and militia would more gladly rally. His reputation, his acknowledged ability, his chivalric character, his probity, honor and—may we add, to his eternal praise—his Christian life and conduct—make his very name a name of strength.—It is a name surrounded by revolutionary and patriotic associations and reminiscences.

### Arrival of Troops from South Carolina.

Brigadier General M.D. Bonham, at the head of five hundred troops from South Carolina arrived here last evening by the Southern train. A large crowd of citizens and an escort of Virginia troops awaited them at the depot. Cheer after cheer greeted the representatives of the gallant Palmetto State. As we looked along their ranks, we were struck with their bold and manly appearance. Every man of them looked a hero; dark and sunburnt from exposure, their fine countenances lighted up with martial ardor, their fine physique, their perfect equipments, all denoted an invincible and heroic race of men. The Virginians cheered South Carolina, and the South Carolinians, in return, heartily cheered for the Old Dominion.

Gen. Bonham and staff have taken up their quarters at the Exchange Hotel. Their troops, we understand, are provided with comfortable accommodations at the new alms House, but recently erected.

### A Proclamation by the Governor of Virginia

BY THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA. A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in the emergency which was supposed to exist during the past week, arising from information that an invasion of the rivers of the State was about to be made, and the movements of the ves-

sels of the United States with troops into the waters of this Commonwealth and the usual destruction of public property by the agents of that Government, both at Harper's Ferry and at the Gosport Navy Yard, gave ample reason for such beliefs and whereas, under such circumstances, sundry vessels in the waters of the James River, the Rappahannock, York and Potomac Rivers, and their tributaries, have been seized and detained by the authorities of the State, or officers acting under patriotic motives without authority, and it is proper that such vessels and property should be promptly restored to the masters in command or to the owners there of; therefore I, JOHN LETCHER, Governor of the Commonwealth, do hereby proclaim that all private vessels and property so seized or detained, with the exception of the steamers Jamestown and Yorktown, shall be released and delivered up to the said masters or owners. Proper officers of the State Navy have been assigned to each of the rivers herein mentioned, with orders to release such vessels and property, and give certificates for damages incurred by the seizure and detention.

I feel it my duty further more, to advise the people of the Commonwealth, (not in the Military service of the State,) to return to their usual avocations, in connection with the trade and commerce of the country, assuring them protection and defence. If War is to be inaugurated by an attempt to invade this Commonwealth, or to use Coercion against the Southern Confederated States, a contingency dependent on the action of the Government of the United States, it shall be met, and conducted by this Commonwealth upon principles worthy of civilized nations and of this enlightened age. I appeal to all our people not to interfere with peaceable, unoffending citizens or others who preserve the peace and conform to our laws, and I do hereby especially discountenance all acts of seizure of private property without authority of law, and require that order shall be restored, and that all the laws be administered and executed by the tribunals especially assigned for the purpose.

Given under my hand as Governor and under the seal of the

{L. S.} Commonwealth at Richmond, 24th April, 1861, and in the 85th year of the Commonwealth. JOHN

LETCHER.

By the Governor:

GEORGE W. MUNFORD,  
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The following officers of the State Navy are assigned to the duties required by this proclamation:

For James River—Captain Cocke and Commander Tucker.

For Potomac River—Captain Forrest and Lieutenant Semmes.

For Rappahannock River—Lieutenant Lewis.

For York River—Commander J. L. Henderson and Lieut. J. S. Maury.

**A Proclamation by the Governor of Virginia.**

BY THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.  
A PROCLAMATION.

The Convention of the Commonwealth of Virginia, having adopted, on the 17th day of April, 1861, an ordinance repeal the ratification of the Constitution of the United States of America, by the State of Virginia, and to resume all the rights and powers granted under said Constitution; and by the schedule thereto annexed, required polls to be opened for the ratification or rejection of the same by the people of this State, on the 4TH THURSDAY IN MAY next: Now, therefore, I, JOHN LETCHER, Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, do hereby proclaim that the annexed is an authentic copy of the said Ordinance and schedule, and that all officers designated therein are required to conform to its provisions, in every respect.

Given under my hand, as Governor, and under the seal of the

{L. S.} Commonwealth, at Richmond, this 24th day of April, 1861, and in the 85th year of the Commonwealth.  
JOHN LETCHER.

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

**AN ORDINANCE TO REPEAL THE RATIFICATION OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, BY THE STATE OF VIRGINIA, AND TO RESUME ALL THE RIGHTS AND POWERS GRANTED UNDER SAID CONSTITUTION.**

The people of Virginia in their ratification of the Constitution of the United States of America adopted by them in Convention, on the twenty-fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, having declared that the powers granted under the said Constitution were derived from the people of the United States and might be resumed whensoever the same should be perverted to their injury and oppression, and the Federal government having perverted said powers, not only to the injury of the people of Virginia, but to the oppression of the Southern slaveholding States.

Now, therefore, we, the people of Virginia, do declare and ordain, that the Ordinance adopted by the

people of this State in Convention on the twenty-fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, whereby the Constitution of the United States of America was ratified; and all acts of the General Assembly of this State ratifying or adopting amendments to said Constitution, are hereby repealed and abrogated; that the Union between the State of Virginia and the other States under the Constitution aforesaid, is hereby dissolved, and that the State of Virginia is in the full possession and exercise of all the rights of sovereignty which belong and appertain to a free and independent State. And they do further declare that said Constitution of the United States of America is no longer binding on any of the citizens of this State.

This Ordinance shall take effect and be an act of this day, when ratified by a majority of the votes of the people of this State, cast at a poll to be taken thereon, on the fourth Thursday in May next, in pursuance of a schedule hereafter to be enacted.

Done in Convention in the city of Richmond, on the seventeenth day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and one, and in the eighty-fifth year of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

A true Copy, JNO. L. EUBANK,  
Secretary of Convention.

## THE CHARLESTON MERCURY

### What has the South done to the North!

Since the foundation of the world, we do not suppose there has been a more wicked and causeless war than that proposed by the Northern upon the Southern States.

The Southern States, in common, with the Northern States, won, by a seven years' war, their independence of the British Crown. In the treaty of peace extorted from Great Britain, they were each of them acknowledged to be free, sovereign and independent States. On account of their weakness amongst the nations of the earth, the union of the States, begun in the war, was continued after the war ended, and was afterwards modified by the present Constitution of the United States. From the commencement of the Government, the Northern States used the Constitution of the United States, and the common Government it established, for their enrichment at the expense of the South. They obtained bounties to make their fisheries profitable. They established a monopoly of the whole coasting navigation, to encourage their shipping interests. No foreign vessel could take a cargo from one portion of a State to another, or from one State to another. They used the power given to Congress to lay duties on foreign importations—designed only to raise

revenue—to prohibit importations by the heavy duties imposed;—and thus to force the people of the South to consume their substituted productions, thereby virtually exacting enormous tribute from the people of the South. They seized the money in the Treasury thus unconstitutionally and iniquitously levied, to promote their interests in various ways—by pensions; by internal improvements; by profligate contracts; enriching their cities, and aggrandizing their section of the Union, by the expenditures of the Government.—They used the funds of the common Government to establish centres of credit at the North. By these means they made their section of the Union the great region of commerce and manufactures. The South, in all its sources of trade, became tributary to them. Our cities ceased to grow, or lingered in their prosperity mere suburbs to the cities of the North. The Southern States, to all intents and purposes, became colonies to the Northern States. With this state of things, one would suppose the Northern States would have been satisfied. But they were not satisfied. Our submission only fostered their impertinence and intermeddling arrogance. We became not only the subjects of their commercial gain, speculation and cupidity, but of their philanthropic, humanitarian intervention; and their consciences being burdened with our iniquities, they proposed to relieve them by the purifying process of insurrection and blood. For thirty years have they been making war on our institutions. Our political association with them has been one continual strife—they assailing us, and we endeavoring to defend ourselves—until, at last, they unite as a section upon the issue of a continuance of our domestic institutions, and seize the Government of the United States to overthrow them. We withdraw from a political association with them. We take nothing from them. Their property, their liberties, their lives are unassailed by us. We simply separate ourselves from them, and keep our own, and for daring to do this they muster their hosts together to conquer and subdue us. We, in South Carolina, send two Commissions to seek a peaceable adjustment of our relations with them. The Confederate States send also Commissioners, by peaceable negotiation, to settle every claim of interest or of honor they may have upon us. Our Commissioners are rejected and treated with indignity. They avow the determination to seize and keep the fortresses in the South, erected for our defence against foreign powers—to harass and subjugate us by military violence. And now, the President of the United States calls forth seventy thousand men to carry out these flagitious and unhallowed purposes. We resist them. We will resist them to the last. We have broken the chains of our ignoble vassalage to the North; at last, we are once



more free; and will meet their wanton and insulting hostility with an energy and devotion, worthy, we trust, of the great cause of Independence and Liberty. But where in history can there be found a more causeless, wicked and detestable war than that which the North now proposes to wage upon the South? It has scarcely its parallel for ingratitude, perfidy and folly in the annals of the world. It is hideously unique.

## MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL

### The Ladies of Germantown.

Editors Appeal: We, the ladies of Germantown and vicinity, in consideration of the troubles that are brooding over our native land, have resolved to aid to the best of our ability our relatives and friends who shall engage in the approaching conflict. We, therefore, offer to the soldiers of Germantown all the assistance in our power with our needles, and promise also to aid in the care and sustenance of their families during their absence. And should the war approach our own homes, we will watch over the sick and wounded (though strangers) as our own brothers or fathers.

Mrs. Maria L. Pettit, Mrs. E. B. Cornelius, Mrs. Mills, Mrs. Moliter, Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Rhodes, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Hicks, Mrs. Boardman, Mrs. Burnley, Mrs. Goode, and many others.

## ARKANSAS TRUE DEMOCRAT

(Little Rock)

### Public Meeting in Pope County.

Norristown, Ark., April 16, 1861.

The citizens of this and surrounding vicinity on hearing of the commencement of the contemplated and attempted reinforcement of Fort Sumter, and at the same time of its bombardment and fall into the hands of the Confederate States, met in mass meeting to give vent and expression to their feelings, which was done in the following manner: First, the erection of a pole with a large flag of the Confederate States floating proudly to the breeze. This was done in the public square amidst the roar of platoons and thunders of applause. This being done, a large company of ladies and gentlemen repairing to a suitable house decorated for the occasion by mottoes and emblems indicative of our feelings and sympathies for the southern confederacy.

### From Johnson County.

Clarksville, Ark., April 20, 1861.

Messrs. Editors: This has been a glorious day for Johnson county. By appointment the people from

the country flocked into town in large numbers; the ladies were all out, the business houses were closed; in short, every body and his family were out to see the presentating of a large and handsome southern flag by Miss Sallie Robinson, who represented the ladies, to Dr. J. P. Mitchell, the representative of the people of Johnson county. After the presentation of the flag of the Confederate States of America was hoisted to the masthead of a pole one hundred and two feet high, and was greeted with the enthusiastic cheers of the people—the salutes of the military and the firing of anvil artillery.—Patriotic speeches were delivered by our legislators, Ward, Robinson and Cravens, and by our delegates, Batson and Floyd, amidst the waving of handkerchiefs and hats, three hearty huzzas were given for the Southern Confederacy. Soon afterwards dispatches were received announcing that Virginia had seceded, and that Kentucky, North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee and Missouri had emphatically refused to furnish a single man, or any number of men, to fight under the black flag of abolitionism. I never have seen people so deeply excited—cheers loud and long rent the air, the artillery was again brought out and round after round was fired until the sky was almost darkened with the smoke.—One more star was added to the flag and it was again sent home, where it waves over people who are determined to “do or die.”

### Making Uniforms

The ladies we understand have taken up the cause in earnest. They were up till on o'clock Tuesday night making uniforms for the Prairie company, who came in about twelve o'clock on Monday, on their way to Fort Smith. Fifty jackets had to be bought, cut and made; and though they were not finished in time, as they had left at eleven, yet they were sent up on the first boat.

## DAILY ADVOCATE

(Baton Rouge, LA)

### Military—A Suggestion.

The war spirit manifested in our noble little parish is highly creditable to its patriotism. Recruiting goes on rapidly. The Pelican Rifles now outnumber the quota required to fill a company. And the Creole Guards will complete its ranks in a few days. Capt. Rauhman's (German) company of National Guards are drilling regularly and receiving accessions to their numbers. This company is composed entirely of our adopted citizens, and in a short time will be ready to prove, on the tented field, their devotion to the land of their adoption. In the next battle the Baton Rouge

boys will give the Yankees a taste of their valor which they will remember for many a long day.

Notwithstanding this cheering display of eagerness to aid their country's cause, manifested among our citizens of all classes, a more fervid impulse would be infused in the military movement if some reliable arrangements could be made to support the families of poor men during their engagement in the service of their country. We have heard of quite a number of this class, ardent to partake of the patriotic duties of a campaign, but restrained, on account of the daily necessities of their families, to enlist. Their daily labor is the only support of their wives and children. They cannot go to the wars and leave those they love best to starve or subsist upon uncertain charities. While anxious to serve their country, the dearest ties known to the human heart bind them to the ministries of household needs. Now, in order to allow such a participancy in the labors of patriotism, to the same extent enjoyed by their wealthier fellow-citizens, let some special, certain and reliable fund be set aside for the support of their families. And the best and quickest way of raising such a fund is for our Police Jury to assemble as soon as possible and appropriate a suitable account, say \$20,000 out of the general treasury of the parish. The fund might be raised by private subscription, but that method would be very slow, uncertain and unequal. If the parish assumed guardianship over poor soldiers' families, its charities would be sure, punctual and ennobling; if from private hands unreliable and probably vexatious to all concerned. Besides, the public source of relief would be replenished by a fair and impartial assessment. In fact, it would be derived from a general taxation, which is the surest and most equitable mode of creating a fund for a purpose so purely public and necessary as this.

## DIARY OF A YANKEE IN THE PATENT OFFICE

by Horatio Nelson Taft

THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1861.—The 7th Regt is at last here, came at 12 o'clock and created much enthusiasm. We breathe a little free now. Self and wife attended the funeral of Mr Danl Douglass at 4 o'clock and then went to the Ave and took an Onibus and went to the Capitol. The Mass Regt were drilling in the East grounds. There were many spectators on foot and in carriages. The Prests Carriage with Mrs Lincoln and Mr Seward with himself, wife & son. On our return we saw the whole 7th Regt drawn up on the Ave near the National. We stoped at Gautiers and took tea. Got home at 9 c.

## A REBEL WAR CLERK'S DIARY

by John Beauchamp Jones

April 25th — Ex-President Tyler and Vice-President Stephens are negotiating a treaty which is to ally Virginia to the Confederate States.

**April 26, 1861**

## A CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA

- Gov. Brown, of Georgia, issued a proclamation prohibiting the payment of debts due to Northern men.

## THE NEW YORK HERALD

### The News.

Our advices yesterday with regard to affairs in Washington and vicinity were very conflicting. At one time it was stated that the Seventh regiment of this city and the Massachusetts Eighth regiment, from Annapolis, had arrived in the federal capital, as well as the New York regiments which left here on Sunday, together with other State troops. Later in the day this was contradicted, and it was stated that the Seventh New York and Eighth Massachusetts regiments were encamped eight miles from Annapolis. There is reason to believe, however, that at least a portion, if not all, of these troops we have named, are now at Washington. That the Seventh has arrived we have positive intelligence. Our latest despatches advise us of a terrible state of excitement and apprehension in the capital. An early attack is anticipated, and all business is suspended. From Philadelphia it is stated that the President will soon call for one hundred thousand more men, if he has not done so already.

In contradiction of the report which has prevailed for some days past, that General Beauregard is in the neighborhood of Washington, preparing for the contemplated attack on that place, we have a despatch from Philadelphia stating that a gentleman has arrived in that city who left Charleston on Thursday of last week, who says that General Beauregard was then in Charleston, superintending the repair of Fort Sumter, in anticipation of an immediate attack by the government. This gentleman is reported as representing that there had, up to the time he left Charleston, been no movements of troops northward from there, and that none were likely soon to be despatched. The people there were still unaware of the unanimous Union feeling which now pervades the North.

No reliable intelligence with regard to the reported taking of Fort Pickens by the secessionists is yet received. One account from the South states that it had been taken with a loss on the part of the Southerners of 2,500. The latest advices, though, discredit this.

We have a despatch from Fort Smith, Arkansas, stating that on Wednesday night, that post was taken possession of by the State forces, under command of ex-Senator Borland. The garrison of the fort at the time it surrendered number three hundred men.

General Ransom, who has recently left North Carolina, reports that every federal post in that State has been taken. At Fayetteville Arsenal seventy thousand stand of arms were captured, including twenty eight thousand of the most approved pattern.

Accounts from Baltimore represent that city to have been quiet on Wednesday; but the quietness is only that of terror. The mob have completely awed the citizens. All the wholesale stores are said to be closed, and the clerks are forced to enlist in the secession army. All males over fourteen years of age are required to enroll themselves. All Northerners who can escape are leaving the city. The election for delegates to the extra session of the Maryland Legislature, which meets at Annapolis today, took place in Baltimore on Tuesday. It was a mere farce. Only about 8,500 votes were cast, and they all for one ticket—the ‘Southern States rights.’ It is supposed that the Legislature, on assembling, will immediately pass an ordinance of secession.

The steamship *Empire City*, from Indianola, Texas, on the 13th inst. arrived here yesterday, having on board the Third regiment of infantry and the Second regiment of cavalry, United States Army, numbering in all about six hundred men. The troops are all in good health. The *Empire City* brings intelligence of the *Star of the West*. She had not been captured by the rebels, but was at Indianola when the *Empire City* sailed, and was awaiting the arrival of troops from the Rio Grande to convey them North. It is supposed that the *Empire City* will in a few days be despatched by government with troops to the seat of war.

At a meeting of members of the medical profession, held at Cooper Institute on Tuesday evening, resolutions were adopted pledging their professional services to the families of absent soldiers free of charge. A committee was appointed to whom applications for surgeons in the army may be made.

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, the treasurer of the committee having in charge the subscriptions of the Chamber to the fund for equipping the regiments needing assistance, and otherwise aiding the soldier, stated that the amount already received is over one hundred thousand dollars.

It was voted to merge the committee in the Citizens' Committee for the same object.

The Board of Aldermen last evening still manifested a laudable desire to aid the families of the volunteers, and voted \$500 for a gold box for the gallant Major Anderson.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction met yesterday. The report of the committee of the Whole stated that there are a number of the recruits of the Second regiment quartered at Bellevue Hospital; that the Board have agreed to allow two months pay to their employees who volunteer, and to retain their situation till they return; the Warden of Bellevue Hospital has been ordered to have one or two wards in that building prepared for the reception of wounded soldiers, and that an application has been received from Dr. Harris for permission to accompany a large number of nurses from Bellevue Hospital, to afford them an opportunity of learning the art of nursing patients properly. The report stated that the number in the institutions at present is 8,316—a decrease of 110 for the week.

Messrs. Horton and Post, two of the United States Marshal aids, yesterday visited several bank engraving establishments in the city, and seized ten engraved copper plates, some of national bonds for the Southern confederacy, and some of bank notes to be issued for the States of America. In the centre of these plates was the likeness of Jefferson Davis. The plates were laid before the Grand Jury.

A meeting of the ladies of the congregation of St. Bartholomew's church took place yesterday for the purpose of providing lint, linen bandages, &c. for the wounded soldiers of the federal army. They will meet again this morning at ten o'clock, when committees will be appointed and all the arrangements perfected to carry out their laudable and praiseworthy intentions.

William Pratt, mate of the ship *Montank*, charges with piracy, in being engaged in the slave trade, was brought before United States Commissioner White yesterday. Mr. Andrews produced a witness on the part of the government who deposed that Pratt was mate of the vessel, and they took 1,140 slaves on board off Congo river, and brought them into Havana. The examination stands adjourned.

## THE CHARLESTON MERCURY

### The Capital to be Blown Up.

LATEST by TELEGRAPH.—THE WAR NEWS. GREAT EXCITEMENT IN WASHINGTON.—LINCOLN AND HIS CABINET IN A FRIGHT.

ALEXANDRIA, April 25.—The Government at Washington has taken possession of the telegraph office, and no despatch for a Southern point is allowed to be sent off, unless it meets their approval. It was proposed to your correspondent that he send despatches to THE MERCURY as they might prepare, which was of course respectfully declined on my part, and so at much risk I have run over here, where LINCOLN has no control, to send you the news.

The Administration is most actively engaged in fortifying the city of Washington. The whole force congregated there is six thousand, including a large number of volunteers. The volunteers are strongly suspected of Southern affinities, and already much dissatisfaction exists.

A mutiny was threatened yesterday among those two thousand quartered at the Capitol, which caused Secretary CAMERON to be sent for in great haste.

Batteries are being erected on all the surrounding hills for the protection of the city.

It is anticipated that martial law will be proclaimed tomorrow.

Spies in the Government employ are constantly coming in from Virginia and other States.

The Republicans are terribly alarmed, and preparations are already completed for blowing up the Capitol and other public buildings in case of a successful attack.

The Federal troops at Annapolis will hold that point as a means of egress from the Capital, as well as a means of ingress for further reinforcements.

The United States navy and army is virtually disbanded, which alarms the Administration to an exceeding degree. Upwards of one hundred resignations have been tendered within the past two days. Several hundred clerks in the various departments have also resigned.

LINCOLN entirely disregards the counsel of his Cabinet, and is controlled by JIM LANE, of Kansas notoriety; CASSIUS M. CLAY, and old FRANK BLAIR. These gentlemen admit the war to be against slavery, and not for the Union, and they publicly boast that they will wipe out States Rights and establish a strong government to keep us in subjection.

Maryland is bravely contesting every inch of ground, and no Northern troops have reached Washington since the attack on the Massachusetts regiment in Baltimore.

These troops express the greatest surprise at their reception and attack in Baltimore. They say they did not expect any fighting, and only volunteered for Washington, thinking it would be a very fine frolic. They are now growing very restless; and LINCOLN is

becoming much alarmed for his personal safety, as are all the Republicans in the city.

If the public buildings are not blown up and deserted, it is said that the North will march legions in Maryland and force their way to the capital.

The Foreign Ministers view LINCOLN'S Proclamation as your Cabinet at Montgomery did. They look upon it as a good joke, and it has been the source of much merriment amongst them.

## THE VINDICATOR

(Staunton, Va.)

### A Solemn Duty.

The remarkable course of the last Spectator in endeavoring at this time to interweave party with the terrible civil war that is now convulsing the country, and attempting to establish that it proves the correctness of the policy of the "Union" party cannot fail to attract the attention of the public. At a time when the people should be warned to prepare to defend their households from the aggressive steps of a perfidious foe, the majesty and sacredness of the occasion is insulted by covertly directing its efforts to the resurrection of its old party. The brief, yet significant allusion to "taxes" etc., shows that the wiry genius who wrote that remarkable letter on the subject of "taxes," during the Convention canvass, is still cherishing the hope of rescuing himself from the consuming wrath of a deceived people and being restored to their forfeited confidence.

Indeed, throughout the columns of the last Spectator, there pervades a persistent purpose to give vitality to party irrespective of the momentous events that are startling the hearts of the people. While the leaders and file of the Democracy are daring the canon's mouth, or giving efficiency to the energies of the State in her grand and glorious efforts to defend her honor, it would seem that some of the Union men have no higher sins than to grovel in the ignoble work of county politics. Instead of casting bullets for the defense of their firesides, they are more intensely engaged in ascertaining for whom the votes of the people may be cast. We will not give expression to our feelings at such conduct. We pray that the people will turn away from such considerations to the solemn and terrible thought that their homes may be invaded by a ruthless enemy, and to prepare for any emergency. Be true to thyself, and then it will follow as the night the day, thou canst not be untrue to another.

### Virginia One of the Confederate States

Very Latest by Telegraph.

A telegram was received last (Thursday) night, bringing us the glorious tidings that Virginia had formed an alliance with the Southern Confederacy.

**Home Guard.**

We attended the drill of the Home Guard, Capt. W.P. Tate, on Tuesday night last. We were impressed with the character of the men of which it is composed. Numbering two hundred, who constitute the substantial manhood of the community, some of them the oldest, we could not but think that if such men were ready to shoulder the musket in the cause of the State, that we, as a people, were truly invincible. Could Old Abe, in his mind's eye, have taken a glance into Armory Hall last Tuesday night, he might have learned a lesson, and that if somebody was not yet hurt, somebody might be in a very short time.

The officers of the Guard are  
 Wm. P. Tate, Captain,  
 John N. Hendren, 1st Lt.  
 David S. Young, 2d.  
 Nicho. K. Trout, 3d.  
 Benj. F. Points, 4th.  
 E.M. Cushing, Orderly Sergeant.

**Augusta Riflemen.**

Capt. Asher W. Harman has now nearly equipped his fine company of Mounted Riflemen, numbering about 100 men. This will be one of the finest in the State, and if opportunity presents, laurels will be won, for the dashing, intrepid, fearless character of the captain will always lead to where the conflict is fiercest.

Since the above was written, Capt. Harman's company has appeared in full dress parade, presenting an attractive and truly soldierly appearance. The soldiers themselves are not only Augusta men, but the cloth from which their uniforms were made was manufactured at the Wollen Factory of Messrs. Crawford & Co. at this place. The County Court made an appropriation of \$3,000 to equip the company, but the actual cost will not amount to more than from \$300 to \$500. Such an example of economy is worthy of imitation. Augusta can well trust such with her credit and her honor.

**NATCHEZ DAILY COURIER**

**A patriotic suggestion.**

The suggestion thrown out in the following communication of Dr. Schuppert will commend itself to the patriotism of every woman, young and old, in the State:

To the Editors of the True Delta:

Dear Sirs: War seeming to be inevitable, I would suggest an appeal to the well-known patriotism of the ladies of this city and the country at large, to furnish the military stores with an implement of great importance to the active surgeons of the army—we mean “charple,” or picked lint, of which there are not fifty pounds to be found, even if you would buy out all the drug stores of the city of New Orleans. The lint, which is commonly used as a surrogate for dressing wounds, does not come up at all to the purpose it is required for in actual warfare; besides, it is a costly article. The charple, as used in the French and German armies, is prepared out of old worn-out shirts and sheets, which are commonly thrown away. We would, therefore, say: “Save the pieces;” cut them in squares of 4 or 5 inches, pick them, and the required article is prepared. If it is sweet to bleed for the country, it is not less sweet to know that the wounds will be dressed properly; moreover, by the handwork of our mothers and sisters.

Respectfully,  
 M. Schuppert, M.D.

**MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL**

**Pensacola Correspondence.**

Camp Davis, near Pensacola, Florida,  
 April 19, 1861.

Editors Appeal: Nothing of great importance has transpired since my last letter, and the reception of this epistle will assure you that I am still alive and kicking. . . .

For several days past we have had some mess beef that was not very appetizing, and to-day a large funeral procession was seen to move off from the camp of the tenth regiment, and we all went over to see who was dead, of course. We found a large lot of pickled beef and a grave newly dug. When we came up we found many mourners. The Episcopal service was read, and pine tops strewn over the grave. All the black cravats and black coats that could be procured were used on the occasion, and with drums muffled, and arms reversed, the ill-fated beef was consigned to mother earth. A large ship cracker marks the spot, while a board monument is all that remains, with the inscription, “Strong in life, and in death still stronger.”

We received the beautiful banner sent us by Messrs. Speed, Donoho & Strange, and appreciate it very highly indeed, and a guard has been selected to defend it, in whose hands they may rest assured that it will be borne bravely forward, “A signal of conquest, or a shroud for the brave.” Our mothers, our sisters, our sweet-hearts, and all, shall hail it triumphant or weep o'er our fall.

Martial law has been proclaimed here for the present. More anon,  
Wm. L. Lundy.

## DIARY OF A YANKEE IN THE PATENT OFFICE

by Horatio Nelson Taft

FRIDAY 26—This has been a fine day and one of much excitement in the City. I was at the Pat office as usual when I heard Martial Music and immediately the Rhode Island Regiment with Gov Sprague at their head marched in at the East Wing and up into the large Hall as their quarters. About 2000 have arrived today, and a large number are expected tomorrow. Was at “Willards” tonight, a great crowd. Saw the

first trophy of the war — a Secession flag taken over at Arlington in V.a. without any opposition. It is now near 11 o'clock.

## A REBEL WAR CLERK'S DIARY

by John Beauchamp Jones

April 26th — To-day I recognize Northern merchants and Jews in the streets, busy in collecting the debts due them. The Convention has thrown some impediments in the way; but I hear on every hand that Southern merchants, in the absence of legal obligations, recognize the demands of honor, and are sending money North, even if it be used against us. This will not last long.

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