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Skedaddle e-journal

April 27th to 30th, 1861

Issue 1861—20

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

April 27, 1861

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF THE CIVIL WAR

- President's proclamation ordering the ports of Virginia and North Carolina to be blockaded.

HARPER'S WEEKLY

President Lincoln

WE publish, herewith, from a photograph just taken expressly for this paper, a PORTRAIT OF THE PRESIDENT. It is the first accurate portrait that has been published of him since he began to grow his beard.

HON. ABRAHAM

LINCOLN, of Illinois, was born on the 12th February, 1809, in Hardin County, Kentucky. His family, although much respected, were not blessed with much of this world's goods, and he was forced to fight his own way through the opening struggles of life's campaign. In this way he became intimately acquainted with the industrial classes, and they now claim him as One of their number—"The Flatboatman." It is also reported that he supported himself for a winter by splitting rails for a farmer whence his sobriquet, The Rail-splitter.

Whether he was engaged in rural pursuits, or in piloting down the Mississippi boats laden with produce, he permitted no opportunity to escape for the improvement of his mind. When he had thus, by his own exertions, been admitted to the bar, he settled in the pleasant town of Springfield Illinois; where he has since resided.



President Lincoln.—[Photographed by Brady.]

When the "Black Hawk War" broke out, in the spring of 1832, Mr. Lincoln was among the first to offer his services, and was elected captain of a company of Illinois volunteers, at the head of which he distinguished himself during the brief yet effective campaign. He was afterward elected to the State Legislature, taking decided ground as a Whig of the Henry Clay school. In 1846 he was elected a member of the 30th Congress, where he acted with the Whig party; and at the National Convention which nominated General Scott for President, in June, 1852, he was

elected to represent Illinois in the Central Whig Committee. Yeoman's service did he render in that campaign.

In 1856 Mr. Lincoln entered actively into the Republican contest; and two years later a Convention of that party nominated him in opposition to Judge Douglas, as Republican Senator from the State of Illinois. He was defeated, as is known, but lost none of his reputation with the party.

In May, 1860 he was nominated for the Presidency by the Republican Convention at Chicago, and was duly elected in November. His Inaugural in March has already been laid before the readers of the Weekly.

Last week a Committee of the Virginia Convention waited upon him, to ascertain his views. He replied to them as follows: "To Hon. Messrs. Preston, Stuart, and Randolph:

"GENTLEMEN — As a Committee of the Virginia Convention, now in session, you present me a preamble and resolution in these words:

"Whereas, In the opinion of this Convention, the uncertainty which prevails in the public mind as to the policy which the Federal Executive intends to pursue toward the seceded States, is extremely injurious to the industrial and commercial interests of the country, tends to keep up an excitement which is unfavorable to the adjustment of the pending difficulties and threatens a disturbance of the public peace; therefore,

"Resolved, That a committee of three delegates be appointed to wait on the President of the United States, present to him this preamble, and respectfully ask him to communicate to this Convention the policy which the Federal Executive intends to pursue in regard to the Confederate States.'

"In answer I have to say that having, at the beginning of my official term, expressed my intended policy as plainly as I was able, it is with deep regret and mortification I now learn there is great and injurious uncertainty in the public mind as to what that policy is, and what course I intend to pursue. Not having as yet seen occasion to change, it is now my purpose to pursue the course marked out in the Inaugural Address. I commend a careful consideration of the whole document as the best expression I can give to my purposes. As I then and therein said, I now repeat, 'The power confided in me will be used to hold, occupy, and possess property and places belonging to the Government, and to collect the duties and imposts; but beyond what is necessary for these objects, there will be no invasion, no using of force against or among the people any where.' By the words 'property and places belonging to the Government,' I chiefly allude to the military posts, and property which were in possession of the Government when it came into my hands. But

if, as now appears to be true, in pursuit of a purpose to drive the United States authority from those places, an unprovoked assault has been made upon Fort Sumter, I shall hold myself at liberty to repossess it, if I can, like places which had been seized before the Government was devolved upon me; and in any event I shall, to the best of my ability, repel force by force. In case it proves true that Fort Sumter has been assaulted, as is reported, I shall, perhaps, cause the United States mails to be withdrawn from all the States which claim to have seceded, believing that the commencement of actual war against the Government justifies and possibly demands it. I scarcely need to say that I consider the military posts and property situated within the States which claim to have seceded as yet belonging to the Government of the United States as much as they did before the supposed secession. Whatever else I may do for the purpose, I shall not attempt to collect the duties and imposts by any armed invasion of any part of the country; not meaning by this, however, that I may not land a force deemed necessary to relieve a fort upon the border of the country. From the fact that I have quoted a part of the Inaugural Address, it must not be inferred that I repudiate any other part, the whole of which I reaffirm, except so far as what I now say of the mails may be regarded as a modification."

General P. G. T. Beauregard

WE publish herewith a portrait of General Beauregard, the commander of the Confederate forces at Charleston, to whom Major Anderson surrendered on 13th. General P. G. Toutant Beauregard was born on his father's plantation, near New Orleans. His father was a wealthy and influential Louisiana planter. His mother—born Reggio—was of Italian origin, and descended from the ducal Reggio family of Italy. General Beauregard entered the United States Military Academy at West Point at an early age, where he graduated in 1838, taking the second honors in a class of forty-five graduates, and was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the First regiment of Artillery, which commission he only held for one week ere he was transferred to the Corps of Engineers. He was promoted to a First Lieutenantcy in June, 1839, and in that capacity served with great distinction during the Mexican War. He was twice brevetted "for gallant and meritorious conduct" in the field, the first time as Captain for the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, to date from August 20, 1847, and again as Major for the battle of Chapultepec, to date from the 13th of September of that year: Major Beauregard was wounded in the assault upon the Garita de Belevu in the city of Mexico. On his return home he was pre-



General P. G. T. Beauregard

sented with an elegant sword. He was subsequently placed by the Government in charge of the construction of the Mint and Custom house at New Orleans, as well as of the fortifications on and near the mouth of the Mississippi; General B. is about forty-three years of age, in the prime of life and vigorous health, erect as a soldier, well made, and remarkably active.

A Charleston paper gives publicity to two incidents in General Beauregard's career:

(Article referred to is from the *Charleston Mercury* and has previously presented in this e-journal— See *Skedaddle* issue 1861—10, [Vol.2 Issue 10])

The Call for Volunteers.

THE Secretary of War has addressed the following circular to the Governors of States:

“WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April —, 1861. “SIR,—Under the Act of Congress ‘for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections; repel invasions,’ etc., approved February 28, 1795, I have the honor to request your Excellency to cause to be immediately detached from the militia of your State the quota desig-

nated in the table below, to serve as infantry or riflemen for the period of three months, unless sooner discharged.

” Your Excellency will please communicate to me the time at or about which your quota will be expected at its rendezvous, as it will be met as soon as practicable by an officer or officers to muster it into the service and pay of the United States. At the same time the oath of fidelity to the United States will be administered to every officer and man.

” The mustering officer will be instructed to receive no man under the rank of commissioned officer who is in years apparently over forty-five or under eighteen, or who is not in physical strength and vigor.”

New York Replies.

On 16th the Legislature passed a bill authorizing the Governor to call out thirty thousand State troops, to be placed at the disposal of the President, and appropriating three million dollars therefore. The bill, slightly amended from the form in which it passed the Assembly, was passed by the Senate, and returned to the former body, which concurred in the amendments almost unanimously, there being but one negative vote. Great feeling and enthusiasm were manifested in both Houses on the subject. Part of the troops have already gone forward to Washington.

So Do Massachusetts,

Without waiting the official requisition for troops, but acting upon the report sent to the press of the country, Governor Andrews telegraphed to the President as follows :

” The quota of troops required of Massachusetts is ready. How will you have them proceed ?”

The Secretary of War responded:

” Send them by rail.”

Part have gone forward by rail, the rest by steamer.

And Connecticut,

Governor Buckingham, of Connecticut, telegraphs to the Secretary of War, “Your requisition will have immediate attention.”

And Vermont,

Governor Fairbanks, of Vermont, responds that one regiment of Green Mountain boys will be immediately raised.

And Ohio,

Governor Dennison says to the Secretary of War, “Your dispatch calling on Ohio for thirteen

regiments is just received, and will be promptly responded to.

Adjutant-General Carrington has just issued orders carrying into effect the military laws just enacted by the General Assembly of Ohio, and providing for 6000 regular militia, besides the militia of reserve of not less than 35,000 men, to be subject to immediate transfer into the regular force. The regular militia has been organized into twenty-five regiments, which, when upon a war basis, would make 25,000 men. On Saturday his office was thronged by persons eagerly inquiring for the news, and offering their services, irrespective of party, to support the General Government.

Governor Dennison telegraphs that Ohio will furnish her quota of twelve thousand men, and more if needed.

And Wisconsin,

Governor Randall, of Wisconsin, telegraphs, "The call for one regiment will be promptly responded to, and further calls when made."

And Rhode Island,

Governor Sprague tendered, by telegraph, 1000 men, with himself as leader. The tender is accepted, but that State is not required to send more than one regiment.

And Maine,

Governor Washburne, of Maine, telegraphs the Secretary of War as follows: "Your dispatch is received, and your call will be promptly responded to. The people of Maine, of all parties, will rally with alacrity to the maintenance of the Government and the Union."

And Illinois,

Governor Yates has issued a proclamation to convene the Legislature of this State at Springfield on the 23d April, for the purpose of enacting such laws and adopting such measures as may be deemed necessary upon the following subject, to wit: The more perfect organization and equipment of the militia of the State, and placing the same upon the best footing to render efficient assistance to the General Government in preserving the Union, enforcing the laws, protecting the property and rights of the people, and also the raising of such money and other means as may be required to carry out the foregoing objects.

The troops are mustering, and ready to go forward.

And Pennsylvania,

Governor Curtin has directed his Adjutant to forthwith establish two camps, one in eastern and the other in western Pennsylvania, for the mustering of the thirteen thousand men required from that State; and he has also authorized his Adjutant to issue orders to the different division officers to act promptly.

Pennsylvania has promised 100,000 men if necessary.

And Minnesota,

Governor Ramsey, of Minnesota, offered the President one thousand volunteers from his State, yesterday, and leaves for home today to raise the single regiment of seven hundred asked for.

And Maryland,

Maryland responds promptly, it is said, to the requisition upon her for three thousand troops.

Governor Hicks was waited upon on the 16th at his hotel by Company F, the Governor's Guard, who informed him that they had come to sing the "Star Spangled Banner" with him. The Governor expressed pleasure at the visit, and said he was too hoarse to join with them, but he would tell them he was still under the Stars and Stripes. The "Star Spangled Banner" was then sung by over fifty voices, with fine effect. The Governor thanked the visitors for the courtesy, and said he hoped the song would be sung on all fitting occasions forever. The Union must be preserved.

A Voice. "Governor, you have done your duty so far." GOVERNOR. "Yes, and I intend to keep doing so." Voice. "We'll stand by you."

Much enthusiasm was manifested.

A telegram dated Baltimore, April 14, says: The Union feeling in this city has been unmistakably displayed since Friday. Men with cockades and secession emblems have been chased by crowds, and protected by the police.

The bark *Fanny Fenshaw* hoisted the secession flag today, and a crowd compelled a boy on the vessel to take it down. The captain afterward rehoisted it, and required a detachment of thirty police to protect it from the people. The indignation is intense. All the other vessels in port hoisted the American flag. The captain is a Union man, but hoisted the flag under instructions from the owners of the vessel, the Messrs. Curry, of Richmond, Virginia.

Another of same date says: The Union feeling here is strong this morning. The Minute-Men organization, of 2500 strong, who have been drilling ever since the Presidential election as a military organization, threw out the Stars and Stripes this morning from

their headquarters, with the motto, "The Union and the Constitution."

And New Jersey.

General Hatfield has issued the following call: "HEADQUARTERS, HUDSON BRIGADE, N. J. S. M., "HOBOKEN, April 16, 1861.

"To THE OFFICERS OF THE BRIGADE, In view of the proclamation of the President of the United States, calling forth the militia of the several States to aid in the protection and execution of the laws, and the expected immediate call for the required quota of troops from this State by the Governor, Commander-in-Chief, I deem it most expedient to call together the immediate representatives of the several companies, to consult and determine what duty and honor require of us under these circumstances.

"I have no authority, by my office, or your enlistment in the organized militia of the State, to offer your services, uninstructed by you, to the General Government.

"I therefore request that the commissioned officers will assemble on Friday evening next, the 19th inst., at eight o'clock, at the Hudson House, Jersey City.

"James T. HATFIELD, Brig.-Gen."

Kentucky Refuses.

"FRANKFORT, April 16, 1861. " HON. SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War;

"Your dispatch is received. In answer, I say emphatically that Kentucky will furnish no troops for the wicked purpose of subduing her sister Southern States.

"B. MAGOFFIN, Governor of Kentucky."

A dispatch dated Louisville, April 16, says: "A large and enthusiastic meeting of citizens opposed to President Lincoln's war policy was held tonight. About 3000 people were present.

"Resolutions were unanimously adopted that Kentucky will not permit the marching of troops to the Confederate States, but share the latter's destiny, if war must come; sympathizing with the patriotic men in the free States, and indorsing Governor Magoffin's response to Secretary Cameron."

Another dated Paducah, April 16, says: "A meeting, irrespective of party, J. B. Husband's presiding, last night adopted resolutions recommending the government to immediately convene the Legislature, that we are with the South in interest and action; that the Governor be requested to issue a proclamation for a Convention at Frankfort at as early a day as practicable, to consider the position and future destiny of Kentucky; calling on the people of Kentucky to ignore

party feelings and oppose to the last extremity the coercive and fratricidal policy of the Executive."

So Does Missouri.

The State Journal publishes the following reply from Governor Jackson to Secretary Cameron:

"EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

"JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI, April 17, 1861. 'SIR,—Your dispatch of the 15th instant, making a call on Missouri for four regiments of men for immediate service, has been received. There can be, I apprehend, no doubt but these men are intended to form a part of the President's army to make war upon the people of the seceded States. Your requisition, in my judgment, is illegal, unconstitutional, and revolutionary in its objects, inhuman and diabolical, and can not be complied with. Not one man will, of the State of Missouri, furnish or carry on such an unholy crusade.

"C. F. JACKSON, Governor of Missouri."

So Does North Carolina.

The following dispatch has been published :

"RALEIGH, April 15, 1861. "HON.

SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War ;

"Your dispatch is received, and, if genuine, which its extraordinary character leads me to doubt, I have to say in reply that I regard the levy of troops made by the Administration for the purpose of subjugating the States of the South, as in violation of the Constitution and a usurpation of power. I can be no party to this wicked violation of the laws of the country, and to this war upon the liberties of a free people. You can get no troops from North Carolina. I will reply more in detail when your call is received by mail.

"JOHN W. ELLIS, Governor of North Carolina."

A dispatch, dated Wilmington, North Carolina, April 15, says: The Proclamation is received with perfect contempt and indignation. The Union men openly denounce the Administration. The greatest possible unanimity prevails. There were great rejoicings here on Saturday on the reception of the news of the reduction of Fort Sumter.

The Feeling in Tennessee.

A dispatch dated Nashville, April 13, says: An enthusiastic public meeting was held here tonight. Resolutions were unanimously adopted, condemning the Administration for the present state of affairs, and sympathizing with the South. The Hon. Mr. Zollicoffer and others spoke.

Another, dated Memphis, April 14, says : Great excitement prevails in this city over the news from Charleston, and great crowds are in the streets. The event is being celebrated by cannon firing, rockets, bonfires, music, and dancing.

Another, dated Memphis, April 16, says: There is intense excitement here. A tremendous meeting tonight resolved Memphis out of the Union. There are no Union men now here.

A dispatch from Montgomery says: General Pillow guarantees to raise 10,000 men in Tennessee in twenty days, if President Davis will accept of them, and there is no doubt expressed but what he will accept of the offer.

Were There Any Men Killed at Fort Moultrie?

A private letter received by a gentleman in this city from a friend in Charleston, gives some new and interesting particulars respecting the bombardment of Fort Sumter. The writer states that such was the effectiveness of Major Anderson's fire that thirty of the secessionists in Fort Moultrie were killed, besides many wounded, and that the Stevens Battery was silenced, and the Floating Battery half shot away. He extols the courage and skill of the garrison, and intimates that the casualties of the enemy were more numerous than they wish to acknowledge.

NEW YORK HERALD

The Situation of Affairs.

The conflicting reports of the last few days relative to the situation of affairs at and around Washington have reached a somewhat satisfactory solution in the intelligence which we are enabled to give in our columns today, at least as far as the movements of the regiments despatched from the North are concerned. It is certain now that the Seventh regiment of New York and the Massachusetts regiment have arrived safely in Washington. The Seventh and a part of the Massachusetts regiment took the line of march from Annapolis early on Wednesday and reached the junction at ten o'clock on Thursday morning. From this point they took the train from Washington, where they arrived in the afternoon and marched through Pennsylvania avenue to the President's house, and thence to the War Department. The train which took them on returned to the junction at four o'clock in the afternoon, and carried the remainder of the Massachusetts regiment to the junction, where they were ordered to remain and guard the road. The Seventh, it is said, rebuilt the bridges and repaired the road on their route.

The steam transport *Baltic*, which arrived here yesterday from Annapolis, which port she left on

Thursday morning, reports that the Twelfth regiment had started for Washington, and were then twelve miles on their march to the junction, and, as the road was open, the gallant Seventh had already passed safely over. There is no doubt that the Twelfth reached Washington in a few hours. In all probability the Seventy first and Sixth regiments, which left New York on the same day (Sunday last) also arrived at the capital in the wake of the Twelfth.

The steamer *Wyoming*, which arrived at Perryville, Maryland, yesterday, reports that when she left Annapolis, at ten o'clock yesterday morning, two steamers of the New York fleet had just arrived there—the *Marion* and *Montgomery*—with the brig of war *Perry* as convoy and that the Sixty ninth regiment were then disembarking. As the Sixty ninth went on the *James Adger*, however, it may be that the officers of the *Wyoming* were mistaken either as to the names of the New York steamers, or of the regiment then disembarking at Annapolis; but as the whole fleet which left here on Tuesday comprising the *Alabama* with the Eighth on board, the *James Adger* with the Sixty ninth, the *Marion* with the thirteenth (Brooklyn regiment), and the *Montgomery* with the cavalry troop of the Eighth, together with the brig *Perry* as convoy, were seen at anchor in the Chesapeake, by the Keystone State, which arrived here from Washington yesterday, near the mouth of the Potomac, and were passed by the *Baltic* farther up the bay, there can be very little doubt that the whole arrived at Annapolis, and that the three regiments are in Washington by this time.

We learn on the authority of Captain Sherman, of the Vermont Arsenal, who came from Washington in the *Keystone State*, that the Potomac was open, no obstructing batteries being planted on its shores by the secessionists and the heights of Georgetown and Arlington being both held by the government. And it is to be regretted that the government did not send the *Pawnee* to the mouth of the river with this intelligence so that the vessels from New York might have gone direct to Washington, and thus saved the troops a tedious march of sixteen miles from Annapolis to the junction, besides enabling them to reach Washington one day earlier.

As to the movements of the rebel troops, we have also some reliable information. One of our special correspondents at Pensacola Florida was compelled to leave there very hurriedly by the secessionists on the 21st inst. He reached Montgomery on the 26th and with considerable difficulty got safely as far North as Cincinnati, from which point he telegraphed us yesterday. He reports the condition of things at Fort Pickens to be in status quo. The rebels have given up the idea of attacking it for the present until they get

reinforcements and are supplied with columbiads, the small forty two pounders they have not being sufficient to do any damage to the fort. Six thousand rebel volunteers are said to be ready for service at Richmond, which number it is calculated, will be increased to 25,000 at the close of the week. There seems to be very little doubt that both Mr. Davis and Mr. Stephens are there now; Gen. Beauregard is, in all probability, still in Charleston. A State Battery has been erected at Yorktown, and another at a point three miles above Richmond. At Harper's Ferry 4,000 men were stationed; but it is supposed that they are under orders to move at once to a location nearer the federal capital. Twenty five hundred secession troops are at Norfolk.

Such are the movements up to the last accounts of troops of both hostile parties. Other events, however, appear to be transpiring in Maryland, which bear somewhat on the course of events. It is reported from Harrisburg that a considerable flight of negroes into Pennsylvania is taking place, and that an attack has been made by a body of Marylanders on the village of Hanover, York county, Pennsylvania, in consequence. It is said that whole families are leaving Maryland and flying into the counties of Adams, York and Franklin, Pennsylvania, and that the fear has become general in the border counties of Maryland that the departure of the whole slave population is imminent. Over 500 slaves have already ran off.

Rumors reach us from Baltimore that a remarkable change of sentiment in favor of the Union has taken place there, which is indicated in a measure by the tone of some portions of the press, and other circumstances but the reports need confirmation. Our latest intelligence from that quarter represents that city as still under the control of the secessionist mob, though quiet.

Washington may be considered safe for the present. It is stated that there is no want of provisions there, and that the government has made ample arrangements for all necessary supplies.

The News.

A meeting of the Home Guard was held at the Astor House yesterday evening, at which it was decided to tender the command to Mr. George Law. The Guard is to be composed of twenty thousand men, all to be able bodied and active. They will be armed with rifles, and will soon be ready for service. Mr. Law will meet a committee at the Astor House this morning to inform them whether he will accept the responsible position offered him or not.

The American Telegraph Company will commence receiving messages from Washington this morning. Those deposited at the office here (21 Wall

street) before half past one o'clock of each day, will reach Washington the same evening. Arrangements are being made by which an almost hourly communication will be made with Washington. The press will thus be enabled to furnish to the public a much fuller and more reliable idea of the state of affairs at Washington than they have done for some days past.

The departure of Col. Ellsworth's Fire Zouaves has been postponed until Sunday, when they will leave in the Baltic for Washington. Two stands of colors are to be presented to them—one by Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Jr. and one by the ladies of the Astor House.

The ex-members of the Sixty ninth regiment, now at Washington, and their friends, intend forming immediately another Irish volunteer regiment, and for this purpose a meeting is to be held on Monday evening next, at the headquarters of the Sixty ninth regiment, No. 42 Prince street.

The Democratic Republican General committee met at Tammany Hall last evening, and adopted a series of patriotic resolutions, endorsing the action of President Lincoln in calling out volunteers to enforce the laws. Even old Tammany denies the right of secession, and evinces a determination to give a hearty support to the government.

During the whole of yesterday Major Anderson was very much indisposed, and kept quiet in his own apartments at the Brevoort House. He has been troubled with a slight cough for some time past, and evidently stands much in need of rest and quietness. A number of visitors called on the Major yesterday, but were not so numerous as on previous days. Several military companies marched past the Brevoort House yesterday, and amongst them was the newly formed German regiment, who now muster about one thousand strong.

A meeting of the ladies of the congregation of Trinity church and of St. Pauls', St. Johns' and Trinity chapels, to the number of about one hundred and fifty, took place yesterday morning in a Sunday school room of St. John's chapel, for the purpose of providing articles for the hospitals and the use of the United States Army. A committee of three ladies from each congregation was nominated and a subscription list opened, which was headed by Miss Jones, Mrs. J. J. Astor and Mrs. Remsen with \$100 each. Other sums, varying in amount, were also subscribed.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL

(Alexandria, LA)

We are United.

The tocsin of war has been sounded through the length and breadth of the land. Lincoln has at last unmasked himself, and his mad policy stands revealed in all its damnable and unmistakable purposes. In his madness he has done for the Southern States what was considered by many to be absolutely necessary to maintain a distinct and powerful government. He has united all the slave States as one man, and they are now banded together, an unwavering and impenetrable phalanx, ready and determined to defend and vindicate their rights to the last extremity.

As one of those who strongly dissented from the dormant party in the mode of secession, and the object for which I contended—a union of the slave States—is now attained, there can be no longer but one voice in the land. There is now but one purpose—one heart—one destiny. One Who Loves His Country Better Than Party.

Telegraph— A Perfect “Lying Machine”

We publish in another column the latest telegraphic intelligence received here. Our readers should not place too much confidence in them as the telegraph has become a perfect “lying machine” and dispatches are sent over the lines, for the purpose of misleading the people. The reported non-resignation of Gen. Scott we believe to be false in every particular.

Secession of “Old Virginia”

On Saturday last the news of the secession of “Old Virginia” was received here with the wildest delight. A salute of eight guns was fired on the occasion, under the superintendence of our chief gunner Lieut.-Col. Russel. The secession of Virginia has produced the desired effect, and all of the border States will soon follow. Co-operation has at last been accomplished.

Great Excitement in St. Martinsville

The annexed paragraph is from a correspondent of the New Orleans Crescent, dated St. Martinsville, April 20:

Mr. Editor—There is great excitement in St. Martinsville. Everything, from the cradle to the crutch, is in motion. Lincoln was hanged and burnt in effigy here, last night, amidst great rejoicings of the people. On the 15th inst., all the young men in the town and vicinity of St. Martinsville came forth and registered their names as volunteers, and are to be seen every day

since actively operating on the parade ground from 10 o'clock A.M. till night. Their gallant Captain, Alcibiad Deblanc, left for New Orleans, on the 16th inst., to procure the necessary equipments, and enroll for immediate equipments, and enroll for immediate service. The ranks are filling up every day from New Iberia, Breaux Bridge, and Fausse Pointe. The colored men here are getting up a very good company.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

Civil War Inaugurated.

Reluctantly we recall the deplorable fact that civil war has actually broken out in our own country, where peace, happiness and financial prosperity have so long existed.

For some time past a feeling of animosity has prevailed in some of the remote Southern States against the people of the Northern States, who have been charged with imbibing hostile feelings toward the South, for the sentiments there existing on the subject of African slavery.

Soon after the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidential Chair, the citizens of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas formed themselves into a Southern Confederacy, and after meeting in convention, they adopted a constitution, and elected Hon. Jefferson Davis, formerly member of Congress from Mississippi, President of the Confederate States.

The first step of these Secessionists was the seizure of various forts, arsenals, custom houses, and other public buildings belonging to the Federal Government, and their occupation in opposition to the will of the Federal authorities. Fort Sumter, in the harbor of Charleston, South Carolina, and Fort Pickens, in the Gulf of Mexico, nearly opposite the city of Pensacola, Fla., the Secessionists were unable to obtain. Fort Sumter has been garrisoned with only about seventy men, under command of Major Anderson, for several months; the authorities of the Confederate Government objected to the garrison being reinforced.

The secessionist forces have been busily engaged during the last three months in erecting batteries around Fort Sumter, for the purpose of reducing it. About the time these batteries were completed and manned, the stores at Fort Sumter became nearly exhausted, and the privilege which had been conceded to Major Anderson to get supplies from the city was withdrawn. This step rendered it imperative in the Federal authorities to either surrender the fort or to resort to force to provision the garrison. The latter course was decided upon, and naval ships with stores

and soldiers were hastily fitted out and sent to Major Anderson's relief.

The authorities of the Southern Confederacy, learning that it was the determination of the Federal Government to provision the forts at all hazards, made a hasty demand upon Major Anderson to surrender; this he refused to do, and at twenty minutes past four o'clock on the morning of April 12, before the vessels containing reinforcements arrived, General Beauregard, commander of the Southern forces, commenced a cannonade on Fort Sumpter. The fire was returned, and continued until Saturday afternoon, when Major Anderson struck the United States flag and surrendered.

The details of the battle have been telegraphed to our daily papers, but they are so conflicting in their tenor as to be unworthy of record.

It is proper to state that the history of our national troubles, of which we have only given an abstract, is not intended to instruct or enlighten our own people, who are thoroughly conversant with all the facts, but for our patrons in foreign countries, who find it difficult to understand our political affairs.

A telegraphic dispatch just received from Washington states that the President of the United States has issued a proclamation calling out 75,000 militia, and that the first service required of them will be the retaking of the fortifications. An extra session of Congress is also called to meet on the fourth of July next.

RICHMOND ENQUIRER

The Confederate Army.

The hope of the enemy is that some time will be necessary to organize and render efficient the forces that have been raised in Virginia and the other Southern States, for the present emergency. They have rushed forward to their country's standard at a moment's warning, the most of them without any experience in the battle field, and many of them without even the advantage of the militia drill with which the soldier is familiar. So say our Northern enemies. They should not deceive themselves. No people in the world are so accustomed to the use of the implements of war as the men of the South and the South-West. No people on the face of the earth are so much to be feared in hand to hand conflicts, both bayonet, small sword or bowie knife, as the defenders of the flag of the Southern Confederacy. The Yankees know all this, and at heart fully realize (no matter what they may say) the magnitude of the danger which they incur going into a war of invasion of the South.

The want of organization and discipline will doubtless be felt for a time in the Confederate army; but for a short time only. The forces of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Florida have been for some time in the field, and are now fully arrayed for battle. The forces from Virginia, N. Carolina and the other border slave States, which have been raised by the first blast of the bugle, are composed of the best material, and will be ready for effective service in a very few days. They will have the advantage of the best military instruction that can be had upon this continent; a number of the most distinguished and efficient officers of the late United States army being now actively engaged in our service. Gen. Scott is reported to have said that he would rather have received the resignation of every general officer than Col. Lee—now Gen. Lee, Commander of the Volunteers of Virginia. Besides Gen. Lee, we have now here in Virginia, Gen. Johnston, Gen. J. B. Magruder, Col. Ruggles, Capt. Carr, Capt. Maury and others, all eminently distinguished for former service under the Government of the United States.

The Confederate Troops have confidence in their Commander-in-Chief—Jefferson Davis. They look upon him as a council and his arm as a host. He is, indeed, one of the few men of the age who combine the Caesarian faculty of writing with the pen, speaking with the tongue, and fighting with the sword.

The army of the North has no advantage over the Confederate troops on the score of service or discipline. The former is composed chiefly of raw recruits, the most of whom are but little skilled in the use of the weapons which the Southerners handle with such fearful dexterity and effect.

CHARLESTON MERCURY

Arrival of Troops from South Carolina.

Brigadier General M.L. 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. *Richmond Enquirer.*

Army and Navy Resignations.

A perfect stampede from the ranks of the army of the 'Old Wreck' is now going on. A large number of officers, citizens of the Border States, who have heretofore thought it their duty to remain in the service of the Government as long as the States to which they owed allegiance remained members of the Union, now that the bloody designs of LINCOLN are fully unmasked, and it is clearly seen that the Border States have determined to withdraw from an already disrupted Government, are throwing up their commissions as United States officers, and tendering their services to their respective States. The following additional resignations appear in our Baltimore exchanges, which came through yesterday.

MAY, who conducted himself in such a gallant manner during the Mexican war, has resigned his commission and retired to private life. He is now a resident of New York.

Col. JOHN H. WINDER resigned his commission in the Army on Saturday last. The Colonel is a son of the late Gen. WM. H. WINDER, of Baltimore, and served with distinction in the Mexican war.

ARMY OFFICERS RESIGNED. Captain Arnold Elzey, 2d Artillery, of Md.; Capt. Henry Heth, 10th infantry, of Va.; First Lieut. John Mullins, 2d dragoons, of Tenn.; Dr. J. M. Harden, Assistant Surgeon, of Miss.; First Lieut. Walter H. Jenifer, 2d cavalry, of Md. have resigned.

Midshipman FISKE is going South, together with others, to join the Southern army.

SUGAR PLANTER

(West Baton Rouge, LA)

Our Parish Liberality.

Amongst the Delta Rifles and Tirailleurs, companies of this parish, now awaiting orders to march to the scene of conflict, are many poor, hard-working men whose families would suffer by their absence. This fact being made known, a subscription was immediately set on foot to raise means for their support, while a special session of the Police Jury has been convoked to levy a special tax for the same purpose, so that full provision may be made for supplying them with all comforts and necessaries, while their main supports are away at the war. This is indeed liberal, and speaks volumes for the high-minded generous people of our parish.

Good!

Fifteen hundred colored men have enrolled themselves into volunteer companies in New Orleans for active service when called upon.

DAILY ADVOCATE

(Baton Rouge, LA)

Real Patriotism.

The noble example set by a couple of gentlemen of Natchez, is the first step in a most excellent movement that should become general throughout the Southern States. Assure the man who goes forth to fight the battles of his country that those nearest and dearest to him will be properly cared for during his absence, and you at once transfer him into a hero, and very materially lessen the burthens and cares of the campaign. The families of the volunteers should be well provided for. It is the duty of every citizen of the South who is unable to take part in the conflict, but who is none the less anxious to see it brought to a successful issue, to contribute his mite in accomplishing that much desired result.

We commend the following paragraph, from the Natchez Free Trader, to the attention of our readers:

Spirit of the Times.—Two gentlemen of this city, whose names they desire shall not be published, each agree to contribute the sum of one thousand dollars for the support of the families of those who have given, or may give, their services to the Confederacy in the field, whose families need such assistance. Others, we learn, will do likewise, and in amount sufficient to support the families of a platoon or more. This is the right spirit and the spirit of the times in the South.

Waukegan Gazette

(Illinois)

War Spirit

The war spirit seems to have become general all over Lake County. From Millburn we have two letters giving glowing accounts of an enthusiastic meeting which was held there on Monday evening last, but our space forbids our publishing them both entire, as we should like to do, we must therefore content ourselves with giving such extracts as we can find room for. Edward Hearn, Esq. writes us that the meeting surpassed his power of description. He further says: "The whole is presented to my mind, confused but yet consistent, like a dream that flits in form yet constantly changing and still bearing some relation to the mind in matter and substance. I don't know

where to begin, nor how to disconnect what was so well connected. The resolves of the meeting and the enthusiasm manifested, with every thing so well in place and done with so much connected order, in the midst of what to one not understanding the call would have seemed a confused and tremendous disorder of unbounded joy."

In speaking further of the meeting Mr. Hearne says: "The oldest and all who have lived here from the beginning, recollect no scene like it, the insides of the Meeting House crammed to its utmost capacity, the windows besieged, the doors thrown open, could not make room for seeing and hearing."

In alluding to the parting with the Millburn boys, he further says: "And as we shook hands on Tuesday morning with this band of youthful patriots, we heard one noble girl say, "I wish I could go with them to nurse them if they are sick," but I cannot finish without one further notice, the son of Mr. Gideon Thayer leaves behind him a bride of scarce 2 weeks to fight the mad and besotted traitor who would destroy the liberty of his country and honor, and who would render her declaration of independence a mockery before the civilization of the world."

Mr. Richard Pantall, Secretary of the meeting writes, as follows, under date of April 23: "We had a glorious meeting here last night, men of all parties heartily joining. We raised nine volunteers in no time. It was resolved that a bounty of Ten dollars be given to each Volunteer and it was further resolved that we pledge ourselves to provide for the families of married men who volunteer.

The sum of one hundred and two dollars was raised immediately, twelve dollars was given as Tobacco money and the ninety will be divided amongst the Volunteers in accordance with the above resolution. One person was appointed in each adjacent School District, to solicit subscriptions for the relief of Families who are left without a provider.

Intense enthusiasm prevails and you may set Millburn down all right, every time.

Three cheers were given, with a will, for our Volunteers, then for our Flag; then for General Scott; three for Major Anderson and also three for the Union and the Constitution. We made the old Meeting House tremble, and then adjourned till next Saturday evening.

The following are the names of those who volunteered at Millburn. They have joined Capt. J. R. Hagunin's Company at Chicago which was accepted by the Governor, and are now at Springfield:

Walter Hastings
Jas. Jamison
Wm. R. Wilson
Andrew Bensinger

Eli Thayer
Andrew P. White
Simon W. Ames
Henry Bater
Peter Strang, Jr.
John Hoffman

DIARY OF A YANKEE IN THE PATENT OFFICE

by Horatio Nelson Taft

SATURDAY 27—Another fine day, rather warm. Troops from the North are pouring fast now. There is now here about eighteen thousand men under arms. All the Public Buildings are swarming like Bee-hives with soldiers, in fact the City is like a great camp, and not half are here yet. Got letter from Frank dated Fort Kearney. Went down to the Ave after dinner, saw two thousand troops pass, who got in today. Pres Lincoln's two boys were here today to see mine. Juliet was at the Pres. Got fine Boquet from the garden.

A REBEL WAR CLERK'S DIARY

by John Beauchamp Jones

April 27—We have had a terrible alarm. The tocsin was sounded in the public square, and thousands have been running hither and thither to know its meaning. Dispatches have been posted about the city, purporting to have been received by the governor, with the startling information that the U. S. war steamer *Pawnee* is coming up the James River for the purpose of shelling the city!

All the soldiery, numbering some thousands, are marching down to Rocketts, and forming in line of battle on the heights commanding the approaches. The howitzers are there, frowning defiance; and two long French bronze guns are slowly passing through Main Street in the same direction. One of them has just broken down, and lies abandoned in front of the Post-Office. Even civilians, by hundreds, are hurrying with shot-guns and pistols to the scene of action, and field officers are galloping through the streets. Although much apprehension is apparent on many faces, it is but just to say that the population generally are resolved to make a determined defense. There is no fear of personal danger; it is only the destruction of property that is dreaded. But, in my opinion, the *Pawnee* is about as likely to attempt the navigation of the River Styx, as to run up this river within shelling distance of the city.

I walked down to the lower bridge, without even taking a pocket-pistol, and saw the troops drawn

up in line of battle awaiting the enemy. Toward evening the howitzers engaged in some unprofitable practice, shelling the trees on the opposite side.

It was a false alarm, if not something worse. I fear it is an invention of the enemy to divert us from the generally conceived policy of attacking Washington, and rousing up Maryland in the rear of Lincoln.

Met with, and was introduced to, Gov. Letcher, in the evening, at the *Enquirer* office. He was revising one of his many proclamations; and is now undoubtedly as zealous an advocate of secession as any man. He said he would be ready to fight in *three or four days*; and that he would soon have arrangements completed to blockade the Potomac by means of formidable batteries.

April 28, 1861

NEW YORK HERALD

The News.

The Fifth Regiment leaves this morning for Washington, and will parade eight hundred men, fully armed and equipped. The regimental line is to be formed in the camp on the Battery at nine o'clock, and, after review and inspection, the regiment will march up Broadway to Cortlandt street, and thence to the steamship *Kedar*. Two hundred recruits, left behind for the present, will be speedily equipped and sent after them.

The Fire Brigade Zouaves had not received there arms at a late hour last night, and probably will not leave today. In the event of their doing so, however, our readers will ascertain the line of march in another column.

British volunteers are being organized in to companies in various parts of this State. Troy is doing her best to get up one of a hundred men, under Capt. Howe.

A daily passenger line is in operation between Philadelphia and Washington, via. Annapolis, leaving Philadelphia at half past one P.M.

From Missouri we learn that the secession movement was gaining ground rapidly in that State. The feeling is said to be overwhelming in Beaton, Henry and St. Clair counties.

Judge Retts of the United States District Court; desired it to be understood that his Court is open daily for business, notwithstanding the rumor that it would be closed in consequence of his son, the Chief Clerk, and Lieutenant Colonel of the Zouaves, proceeding to the war.

The Board of Aldermen held a special meeting last evening, which it was naturally thought would

elicit something about the war feeling. The only matters of interest, however, that appeared, were a communication from the Union Defence Committee, and an indication of a little municipal war, such as democratic Tuomey threatening to shell the Fort Sumter of republican Dayton's nasal organ.

Telegraphic communication with Baltimore is re-established. The office at Baltimore is under State surveillance, and no messages for Washington are permitted to pass except those of a private or mercantile character.

The West And The War.

MINNESOTA.

At Red Win a company was organized last week; at St. Anthony a full company has been enrolled; at Stillwater, a company is nearly completed, and at St. Paul one company is completed and have elected their officers, and another was to have had the necessary complement by last Monday evening. Other companies are organizing all over the State. The great West is looking up their forces.

MICHIGAN TROOPS.

There are twenty eight companies in this State that have, up to our latest advices, volunteered their services for the war. Five filed their muster rolls with the Adjutant General before Tuesday, viz:—Detroit Light Guard, Scott Guard, Michigan Hussars and Sherlock Guard, of Detroit, and the Coldwater Cadets of Coldwater. The other companies were organizing rapidly and are by this time doubtless ready for service. The Scott guard are ready and very impatient for service, their muster roll being the second filed with the Adjutant. The war spirit in Detroit city and all over the State is very enthusiastic. An immense crowd were present to witness the raising of the national flag over the dome of the City Hall at Detroit on Thursday afternoon. Gen. Lewis Cass presided on the occasion. A notice to form the First regiment was issued at headquarters on the 23rd, and the Adjutant has since issued orders for the organization of the second one.

INDIANA.

This State has been and still is raising a large body of troops, for active service at the seat of war, and for home defence. Mr. Ford, who served under General Twiggs in the Mexican war, is engaged in raising volunteers for the support of the government. Evansville, Warren and other places are doing well. The requisition for sixty companies is filled, and there are fifty one companies more than called for offered.

WISCONSIN.

The Commander in Chief has ordered out ten companies into the First regiment of this State. The companies are raised from Madison, Milwaukee,

Kenosha, Beloit and Horicon. Other companies are reported full, and a still greater number are organizing rapidly. Hon. A. Randall is Commander in Chief.

Zouave regiments are forming rapidly.

CINCINNATI AND OHIO.

The latest advices from Columbus give a list of twenty six companies already registered for service. These alone, will form nearly three regiments. Artillery and cavalry companies are organizing quickly in Cincinnati, and a very powerful home guard is rapidly forming. The troops are already in camp.

ILLINOIS.

The rendezvous for the troops of this State is about a mile outside the city of Springfield. The County Fair grounds are quite a military camp. A large body of troops are already assembled, and companies are daily arriving. Eight companies arrived there on Thursday. All over this State the war spirit is as enthusiastic as in New York. Chicago has been and still is hard at work in the cause.

KANSAS.

Kansas is turning out her troops bravely. Several companies are reported...—one hundred strong. Germans, French and other nationalities are organizing and tendering their services. Kansas will do more than furnish her quota.

THE VALLEY OF THE MISSISSIPPI AND OHIO RIVER.

The St. Louis Democrat of the 24th inst. says:—

A gentleman connected with one of the Northern line of packets, which arrived yesterday, handed us a communication, from which we take the following:—

The whole upper country is aroused and making preparations to sustain the government and all parties are merged into one. The stirring sound of the fife and drum is echoing from shore to shore throughout the Mississippi Valley. It is one unanimous recruiting station for the upholding of the laws and defence of the honor of the country. Large quantities of grain are upon the banks awaiting shipment to Milwaukee and Chicago. They are afraid to ship to St. Louis.

We add a portion of the report of the trip of the steamer, *Denmark*:—

Tuesday, 18th at four P.M., left St. Paul. River rising slowly. The war news excludes all other topics, and produced a very unfavorable effect upon shipments. Large quantities of grain, destined for St. Louis and the South, have been sent to Milwaukee and Chicago, and other lots are held back for further developments. Shippers fear the secession of Missouri. The consequence of such a step would be suicidal to Mis-

souri, and they wonder that men are so blind as not to foresee that fact, and do their best to keep her in the Union. The falling off in shipments, and derangement in currency, render steamboating a very unprofitable and unpleasant business.

We commend the above developments to the consideration of those who forget that there is a North. Let those in favor of secession pause and reflect.

According to a statement in the Cincinnati Enquirer of Wednesday, the Indiana and Ohio troops now mustering into service are intended for operations in the Western Division of the army, and will not come East. The Enquirer says:—A despatch from Louisville states that one thousand troops are at Cairo, and that four thousand additional are expected soon. We have no reason to doubt the truth of that. We understand that the Indiana troops now at Indianapolis have received orders to march and their destination is West. We also learn that no more of the Ohio troops will be sent East, and that those now at Columbus will be sent West. From the givings out we suppose the object of the gathering at Cairo is to blockade the Mississippi, so as to prevent all boats passing down which shall contain provisions or warlike stores. That will tell seriously on St. Louis, Memphis and New Orleans.

The Theatre in War Time.

We have noticed that during the prevailing war excitement the theatres and other places of public amusement are quite deserted. The Opera singers have become mute, concerts have been indefinitely postponed, and two of the principal Broadway theatres—Niblo's and Wallack—will close their seasons this week. One of the managers, Mr. Fox, of the Bowery, has already gone off to the wars, and several privates in the Thespian ranks have followed his example. During the war of 1812, and the brush with Mexico, the player fold were always patriotic, some enlisting in the regular line, and others, forming themselves into small companies, hovered in the rear of the army, acting or fighting, as occasion seemed to demand. Undoubtedly the dramatic profession is one which inspires noble sentiments and stimulates public virtue, and this must naturally be the case with the performers as well as the public. We have no doubt, then, that our Thespians, finding their immediate occupation gone for the present will be glad to take parts in the drama of real life now being enacted hereabouts, and will, therefore, be off to the wars without unnecessary delay.

Special Newspaper Train.

Special newspaper trains will start early this morning, and every Sunday morning, during the war,

over the Hudson River Railroad to Albany, and over the New Haven road, to New Haven. They will carry the latest news from the seat of war. Mr. Shears runs the Albany train, and Mr. Thompson the New Haven train.

The Situation of Affairs.

Washington is now garrisoned by 18,000 troops. All the regiments despatched from the North have arrived there safely. New York sent the Seventh, Seventy first, Twelfth, Sixth, Sixty ninth and Eighth; Brooklyn, the Thirteenth; Albany, the Twenty fifth—each a thousand strong; while Massachusetts sent her two regiments, the Seventh and Eighth, numbering two thousand. The Twenty eighth, Brooklyn regiment, leaves today by the *Kedar*, and the Fifth (German) regiment, now in camp at the Battery, together with the Zouaves (firemen's caps), each a thousand strong, also start for the seat of war today. The concentration of this large force renders the federal capital secure.

The latest reliable reports represent a complete reaction of feeling in Maryland, thus confirming the news of yesterday that the Union sentiment was taking courage and acquiring strength. In Baltimore, as well as in other parts of the State, the Stars and Stripes were hoisted in various buildings. The message of Governor Hicks to the legislature, which has just assembled at Frederick, impresses upon that body the necessity of Maryland remaining neutral as the only hope of safety; but while this sentiment is indicative of a friendly disposition towards the Union, it is manifestly absurd that a mere condition of neutrality on the part of any State can be accepted in the present crisis. The Senate has also issued an address to the people of Maryland, declaring that the Legislature will not pass an act of secession; but if they believe that the people desire it, they will give them an opportunity of declaring for themselves their future destiny. Such, then, is the present position of Maryland.

Delaware has taken a still more decisive position for the Union. Governor Burton has issued a proclamation stating that as Delaware has no regular militia, or no Militia laws, it cannot be compelled to place troops under the authority of the general government, but at the same time he advises the raising of volunteers, who may, if they choose, tender their services to the government.

From Virginia we have intelligence that General Harper, the commander of the State troops at Harper's Ferry, has declared as the sentiment of Governor Letcher, that Virginia will permit no invasion of Washington for her soil. Amongst our other dispatches, we publish the report that the Secretary of War, General Cameron, has asked for an armistice of

sixty days from Governor Letcher; but it is unnecessary to say that this statement is on the face of it absurd.

The news from Kentucky confirms the previous reports of her intentions to remain neutral in the contest. The troops which left Louisville to join the army of the Confederate States, it appears, was not furnished with arms by the State, nor had they the sanction of Governor Magoffin for the proceedings. In Missouri, too, although the Governor refused to furnish men in response to the President's proclamation, the quota of volunteers has been raised for the service of the United States government.

General Harney, of the United States Army, who was on his way to Washington from the West, to report himself at headquarters, was arrested yesterday by the Virginia troops on the train from Wheeling to Harper's Ferry, and held as a prisoner of war. It is very probable, however, that Governor Letcher, will release him, inasmuch as ex-Senator Mason, of Virginia, is now in Philadelphia, transacting some private business, in the process of which he has not been molested; but if General Harney is detained in custody, the Philadelphians might be tempted to make a reprisal in the person of Mr. Mason.

The Montgomery Congress meets tomorrow, and as the proposition of Jefferson Davis with regard to establishing a system of privateering is to be then considered, and the members are by this time satisfied as to the general feeling of the entire North in favor of sustaining the government, the proceedings of the session will be highly interesting.

There is no abatement in the warlike ardor which animates all classes in this city and throughout the Northern States. Men and money are still pouring in rapidly for the service of the government at Washington. The Common Council has voted a million and a half of dollars for this purpose, the Board of Supervisors a quarter of a million, and private subscriptions to the amount of \$390,000 have already been contributed in this city alone—making a total of \$2,140,000—not a mere loan, but a free gift to the government, without interest or return of principal. Throughout the entire North, up to this time, not less than millions of dollars have thus been contributed—a fact which very plainly indicates the strength of feeling in favor of maintaining the United States government against its enemies.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL

North Carolina.

We are informed that the free colored population of our town are ready and willing to do anything

that they may be called upon to do in the present emergency. This is the proper spirit. Let them act up to it and they will be fully protected and provided for.

A number went down to the forts this morning. More will go to-morrow.

We learn that in Newburn the free colored population have also volunteered their services.

We learn that Fayetteville is as much a unit in the cause as Wilmington. We are but one people now. We understand that the same feeling prevails in Raleigh.—*Wilmington Journal*.

DIARY OF A YANKEE IN THE PATENT OFFICE

by Horatio Nelson Taft

SUNDAY, APRIL 28, 1861.—Rainy all the forepart of the day. Attended church with wife and the boys. Went and returned in the rain. Mr Haws of Lyons Iowa returned with us and dined with us. Chas also dined with us. Did not go out again till evening. Went down to Willards with Willie for a walk. The Band of the 7th Regt were performing at Willards Hall the National airs. More soldiers came today. We feel entirely safe from attack now from without. Famine may attack us within. Beef 20 cts. pr pound now and all provisions much advanced in price.

A REBEL WAR CLERK'S DIARY

by John Beauchamp Jones

April 28th—Saw Judge Scarburg, who has resigned his seat in the Court of Claims at Washington. I believe he brought his family, and abandoned his furniture, etc. Also Dr. Garnett, who left most of his effects in the hands of the enemy. He was a marked man, being the son-in-law of Gov. Wise.

Many clerks are passing through the city on their way to Montgomery, where they are sure to find employment. Lucky men, some of them! They have eaten Lincoln bread for more than a month, and most of them would have been turned out of office if there had been no secession. And I observe among them some who have left their wives behind *to take care of their homes*.

April 29, 1861

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF THE CIVIL WAR

- Legislature of Indiana voted \$500,000 to arm the State.

- Legislature of Maryland repudiated secession—the Senate unanimously and the House by a vote of 53 to 15.
- C. S. Congress reassemble at Montgomery.

NEW YORK HERALD

The News.

The Fireman Zouaves, under the command of Col. Ellsworth, did not leave the city yesterday, as announced, in consequence of the men not being fully armed and equipped. Large delegations of the Fire Departments of this city, Brooklyn and Jersey city, assembled to take leave of their comrades, but from the cause above stated were disappointed. It is now positively announced that they will leave for the seat of war today.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, of Philadelphia, has suggested that Ex-Presidents Buchanan, Pierce, Fillmore, Tyler and Van Buren, become arbitrators to settle the existing difficulties between the North and South.

By a despatch from Annapolis we learn that on Saturday night the Tenth Company of the Eighth Massachusetts regiment, in a steamtug, cut out the receiving ship *Alleghany* in Baltimore harbor, and placed her under the guns of Fort McHenry.

The war was the topic discussed in every pulpit of the city yesterday, and the clergy of all denominations, in their prayers, offered up a petition that the horrors of war might be softened, if not averted. In consequence of the pressure upon our columns, we are compelled to exclude all the reports of sermons. Rev. Mathew Hale Smith, Chaplain of the Twelfth regiment, who sent with the regiment, and returned in the Baltic, preached in the chapel Thirty fourth street and Broadway. Impressive religious services were held at the camp, in Castle Garden, yesterday. Among the preachers on the war was the Rev. James Freeman Clarke, of Boston, before the Second Unitarian Congregational Society, at the chapel, corner of Clinton and Congress streets. The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher preached a sermon in favor of sustaining the Union and constitution. In stirring terms he called upon his congregation to uphold the government, and suggested that the Plymouth church volunteers should be effectively armed with revolvers.

Situation of Affairs.

Everything appears to go on favorably at the seat of war. The Northern troops in Washington are in good health and spirits. The Fifth regiment of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts regiments attended divine service yesterday in the Hall of Representatives, the bands supplying the sacred music on the occasion.

The steamer *City of Richmond*, plying between Richmond and Philadelphia, was seized at the former port on the 18th, and a force of Virginia troops placed on board; but the captain subsequently obtained her release from Governor Letcher, and she arrived at Philadelphia yesterday, with the crews of the New York steamers *Jamestown* and *Yorktown*, 60 men, and 120 passengers.

Large bodies of troops are said by the Richmond papers to be raising in all parts of Virginia and North Carolina, that batteries are being erected at Portsmouth Hospital and Craney Island, mounted with Dahlgren guns, and that five volunteer companies from Georgia had arrived at Portsmouth. The ladies of Virginia, it appears, are following the example of their sisters at the North, in manufacturing uniforms and clothing for the soldiers.

Twelve thousand troops in all had reached Annapolis from the North up to Saturday, and it is stated that no more volunteers will be ordered unless they are fully equipped for service. It would appear that the preparations to receive the troops at Annapolis were very imperfect, and had not the weather been very mild, they would have suffered much. As it was, a thousand of them had to sleep in the open air on Friday night, and although there is abundance of provisions the commissariat was so badly managed that some of the troops were without food for twenty four hours.

The Tenth Company of the Massachusetts Eighth regiment, under Captain Briggs, made a bold coup on Friday night. They started for Baltimore in a steamtug, cut out the receiving ship *Alleghany*, lying in the harbor, and anchored her safely under the sheltering guns of Fort McHenry.

The road from Annapolis to Washington is well protected by government troops, large bodies of men being posted at intermediate stations, so as to repel all attacks of the secessionists and keep the way open for our troops to the capital. General Butler, of the Massachusetts forces, says that there is a musket guarding every rail between Annapolis and Washington, so that the communication with Washington may be considered intact. Meantime the Superintendent of the railroad has been arrested for taking up the rails. The President ordered the Secretary of War to take possession of the road from the Junction to Annapolis, and the road from Baltimore to York, Pa., known as the Northern and Central road. There appears to be a panic among the residents of Annapolis, arising from its occupation by the federal army, for half the population are said to have left the city. Baltimore and Washington are reported by travellers from those cities to

be perfectly quiet and the regular lines of steamers are beginning to ply between the neighboring places.

We learn from Philadelphia that a proposition to act as arbitrators in the quarrel between the North and South has been made by Mr. C. J. Ingersoll of that city, to the five ex-Presidents—Buchanan, Pierce, Fillmore, Tyler and Van Buren—from which fossil court of arbitration, we need hardly say, nothing is to be expected. Little more of importance reached us from the seat of war yesterday.

Important from Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS, April 27—6 P.M.

About twelve thousand troops in all have arrived at Annapolis. Three thousand from New York are expected tonight. I learn from good authority that no more troops will be ordered without complete preparation for service.

The continued mild weather only saves great suffering. One thousand slept in the open air last night. There is plenty of provisions, but the Commissariat is badly organized. The supplies by the Kill Von Kull were timely, especially the tent cloth. Teams are in great demand for transport of medical stores.

The brig of war *Perry* is stationed at the entrance of the harbor, and a fine park of artillery on the right.

The tenth company of the Eighth Massachusetts regiment, Captain Briggs, in a steam tug, last night cut out the receiving ship *Allegheny*, in Baltimore harbor, and anchored her under Fort McHenry.

General Butler says there is a musket guarding every rail between here and Washington. It is now the plan to place large bodies at intermediate stations.

The Superintendent of the road was yesterday under arrest for taking up the rails.

The Maryland Legislature is discussing the proposition to adjourn to Annapolis. It is expected to assemble here by Tuesday.

The Legislature will not pass the ordinance of secession, but only arm the State.

The professors of the Naval Academy await orders to Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.

Steamers begin to ply to the neighboring places.

Travellers from Washington and Baltimore report all quiet in those cities.

Half the population of Annapolis have left the city.

CHARLESTON MERCURY

Our Montgomery Correspondence.

MONTGOMERY, April 25, 1861.

The crew of the steamship *Star of the West* arrived in this city last night, and will leave in the evening train for New York. They are very communicative, and manifest pleasure at the manner they have been treated during their journey through the Confederate States. Not a single unpleasant thing has occurred, nor a single indignity been offered them. They say the capture was effected on the 17th by a Texan force of ninety men under Capt. VAN BUREN, who came upon the steamer *Rusk*. After being taken on board their errand was made known to the astonished Captain, who submitted gracefully to a matter of necessity. The Captain of the *Rusk* then took command, and run the captured vessel into the harbor of Galveston, and from thence to New Orleans. The wages of the seamen, amounting in the aggregate to near \$1800, have been paid by our Government, and the amazed but delighted seamen sent on their way rejoicing.

The difficulties in the Second Volunteer Regiment of this State have been adjusted. The companies from Mobile have been added to it, which make the regiment better than before, as the new companies are among the best in the State. One of them (the Mobile Cadets) arrived this evening, and will go into camp here. The whole of the regiment are now prepared to march on Sunday morning for Lynchburg, Virginia.

Gov. MOORE, who has been some days away, has now returned. It is rumored that he has a little matter of reprisal on hand which will attract some attention. Some time ago Gov. MOORE purchased a quantity of muskets in New York, to be paid for on delivery here, which were seized by the authorities North. Although there was no pecuniary loss, the detention of the arms was a matter of serious injury, and was, at the time, a procedure entirely uncalled for. Now it has been ascertained that there are four hundred bags of cotton in a warehouse in this city, belonging to parties in New York, and it is rumored these will be detained for the present.

Last night a large crowd collected in front of the Exchange and commenced calling loudly for Mr. WIGFALL. It was sometime before he responded, but finally appeared, and instead of a speech, related the story of the Battle of Fort Sumter. Throughout the recital the vast crowd were perfectly silent and listened with almost breathless attention, except when they burst into hearty cheers at the mention of some gallant deed. The tale of the first battle was very interesting to

us, and with hearts swelling with emotion, we listened to how the federal flag was lowered in the presence of State sovereignty.

I have positive information that vessels laden exclusively with cotton will be exempt from seizure, and that this rule will be maintained by our Government. A large revenue being derived from the export of cotton, it will be the policy of the Government to protect the exportation, and encourage it as far as possible. If any other articles of commerce are found on board, the vessel will be liable to seizure.

The Hon. HENRY. W. HILLIARD goes to Tennessee tonight, as Commissioner to that State from our Government. A young artillery officer, lately from West Point, goes with him to organize artillery regiments for the Confederate Army.

The 'Tigh Block,' which I wrote you some time ago had been selected for the Postoffice Department, is now finished, and has been taken possession of today. Judge REAGAN has worked away industriously, and now has the department so organized that no serious inconvenience would be experienced, should the mails be cut off by the present contractors. Circulars are prepared, which will be issued to postmasters, route agents and others, connected with the transportation of mails, as soon as necessary.

In view of the convening of Congress on the 29th the city is again filling with strangers and the hotels crowded with guests. Unless already engaged, it will be almost impossible to obtain desirable lodgings in town. The strong probability that the Capital will be removed to Richmond, Virginia, or a least to some place further North than this, will, I presume, prevent the erection of the mammoth hotel which has already been planned and projected.

As I predicted some time ago, when speaking of postal affairs, a Convention of railroad presidents has been called, who meet in this city tomorrow. They will take into consideration the transportation of mails and of troops. Three from South Carolina arrived today.

Lieut. WILLIS WILKINSON, of the South Carolina Army, has been appointed Second Lieutenant of Artillery in the Confederate Army, and JOHN ALEXANDER KEITT, Second Lieutenant in Infantry. Both these gentlemen are from South Carolina.

It is rumored here that Gen. BRAGG has asked for two thousand additional men to guard the city of Pensacola. It is feared an effort may be made to land men there to attack Gen. BRAGG'S force in the rear. The movements of the Flying Artillery now on Santa Rosa Island indicate this. I give it as a rumor.

TROUP.

Major Robt. Anderson

MAJOR ROBT. ANDERSON has made it a point at every stopping place at the North, to complain of our treatment in firing on Sumter after the Barracks were enveloped in flames. Did anybody prevent him pulling down his dirty stripes? And why is it that he has not told Northern people that he had a 10 inch Columbiad planted on the Parade Ground at Fort Sumter, at an elevation sufficient to enable him to throw a 10 inch shell into the crowd of unarmed citizens, and helpless women, whom he knew full well would congregate in White Point Garden at the firing of the first gun. This is not a rumor the gun has been seen, the elevation and direction have been noticed, and by his own acknowledgment, and that of his officers, the guns in exposed places could not be worked without the certainty of destruction; so our mothers, wives and sisters have not been slaughtered, because our guns kept him in his casemates. This is the brave man who was supplied with fresh meat, vegetables, &c., &c., and was thought by some to be a friend.

Morris Island.

The general appearance of this now well known and famous island has been greatly changed since the 13th April. The batteries bearing on Sumter have been removed, and many other arrangements warranted by our possession of Fort Sumter, have been completed.

The 17th Regiment, Col. JOHN CUNNINGHAM, will return to the city today, and the remnant of Col. GREGG'S (1st Regiment South Carolina Volunteers) command will be honorably discharged, they having served within a few weeks of their term. We learn that some of the men will proceed to Virginia. Fort Sumter is reported to be in fighting order. For general information, it may be as well to say that it will not cost half a million of dollars to put it in perfect order, as was reported by an officer of the late garrison.

DIARY OF A YANKEE IN THE PATENT OFFICE

by Horatio Nelson Taft

MONDAY 29—This has been a pleasant day and quite an exciting one on account of the movements of the Military. The bal. of the RI Regt came today and the whole were reviewed by the Prest, Genl Scott, and the Cabinet officers. Myself and wife, Julia and Willie, were in the East Room. The boys were with the two Lincoln boys riding until the review was nearly over. Self & Julia were introduced to Gov Sprague, Col Burnside, and other officers of the RI Regt by

Surgeon Genl Wheaton at the Pat office. Came home about dark from Willards, some weary.

A REBEL WAR CLERK'S DIARY

by John Beauchamp Jones

April 29th—I wrote to my agent on the Eastern Shore to send me the last year's rent due on the farm. But I learn that the cruisers in the bay are intercepting the communications, and I fear remittances will be impracticable. I hope my family are ready by this to leave Burlington. Women and children have not yet been interfered with. What if they should be compelled to abandon our property there? Mrs. Semple had her plate seized at New York.

At fifty-one, I can hardly follow the pursuit of arms; but I will write and preserve a DIARY of the revolution. I never held or sought office in my life; but now President Tyler and Gov. Wise say I will find employment at Montgomery. The latter will prepare a letter to President Davis, and the former says he will draw up a paper in my behalf, and take it through the Convention himself for signatures. I shall be sufficiently credentialed, at all events — provided old partisan considerations are banished from the new confederacy. To make my DIARY full and complete as possible, is now my business. And,

“When the hurly-burly's done,
When the battle's lost and won,”

if the South wins it, I shall be content to retire to my farm, provided it falls on the Southern side of the line, and enjoy sweet repose “under my own vine and fig-tree.”

April 30, 1861

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF THE CIVIL WAR

- Legislature of New Jersey convened in extra session; the Governor recommended the appropriation of \$2,000,000 for war purposes.
- Virginia State Convention passed an ordinance establishing the navy of Virginia and authorizing the banks to issue one and two dollar notes.

NEW YORK HERALD

The Situation of Affairs.

The course of the administration at the present time appears to be of a vigorous and energetic character. Troops are being rapidly concentrated in the vicinity of Washington in such force as may change the original designs of the Southern leaders upon the federal capital. There can be no doubt, from the fact that all the southern troops actually in motion are observed in every quarter to be advancing toward the North, and from the fact that large bodies of men are quartered in Richmond, Harper's Ferry and other points on the Southern border, that the intention of the secessionists was to make an attempt upon Washington, and, as preliminary measures, to seize the Navy Yard at Norfolk, the arsenal at Harper's Ferry, Fortress Monroe, which commands the entrance to the Chesapeake, and Portsmouth, which faces the Norfolk (Gosport) Navy Yard. If they had accomplished all these manoeuvres and succeeded in making Baltimore the basis of operations against the federal capital, Washington would have been completely surrounded by hostile troops and cut off from all communications with the North.

But the rebels were foiled in this attempt. They were too slow for the prompt action of General Scott, and the capital is now secure with its garrison of 18,000 and the hordes of troops which are organized all over the North, ready to pour into it at the word of command. There are probably not less than a quarter of a million of men in the different Northern States enrolled at present, of whom about 68,000 are qualified for active service in the field. It is not overestimating the number to say that 15,000 troops, from all points of the North, are at this moment ready to march for Washington, independent of the men already there, and those guarding the railroad from Annapolis. That the government is resolved to carry on the war vigorously, and to the bitter end, is evident from the fact that it has just decided to receive out of the 75,000 volunteers called for, 40,000 men to serve for three years, 25,000 for five years, and 13,000 out of the regular army to serve for five years, besides enrolling 18,000 sailors for the navy. An additional call has been made upon Pennsylvania for twenty regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, all of which have already been tendered to the Governor for the service of the United States government. Intelligence received from Harrisburg last night intimates that a prompt movement is about to be made from Pennsylvania at once which may result in the occupation of Baltimore by federal troops within forty eight hours. It is certain

that troops are being hurriedly concentrated at Camp Scott, and Chambersburg; to the latter point ten brass field pieces and a large quantity of ammunition were forwarded within a few days.

The government has decided to establish an arsenal at once at Rock Island City, Illinois, in place of the Harper's Ferry Arsenal just destroyed. Rock Island City stands on the banks of the Mississippi, 182 miles southwest of Chicago. It is situated at the foot of the Upper Rapids, which extend nearly fifteen miles, and in low stages of water obstruct the passage of vessels drawing a heavy draft. In the channel is an island from which the city derives its name, three miles in length, presenting a perpendicular front of limestone from twenty to thirty feet high; the channel to the east of the island has been dammed, so as to produce an immense water power above, and leaving a fine navigable channel on the west side. It is very probable that the arsenal will be located on this island, and its geographical position seems very favorable for this purpose.

Our despatches from Harrisburg, represent that city to be full of loyal Marylanders and Virginians, who have fled from the reign of terror in those States, many of whom are joining the volunteers in defence of the Union. It is said that the Baltimoreans are determined to resist the passage of the Pennsylvania troops through Maryland, notwithstanding the reaction said to exist there, but on the other hand it is stated that the Pennsylvanians are ready for any emergency, and that if they are attacked the city of Baltimore is doomed. We are informed, however, by our despatches from Washington that the Maryland Legislature, now in session at Frederick, decided yesterday not to call a convention of the people on the question of secession, by a vote of 53 yeas to 13 nays, and also resolved that the troops of the United States Government shall be permitted to pass through the States. A great change in public sentiment is reported to have occurred in Baltimore, which has been manifested by an extensive display of the Stars and Stripes in all quarters of the city.

It was rumored that Mr. Mason, of Virginia, was arrested yesterday in Pennsylvania, but the report is authentically contradicted. It is manifest from all the intelligence which reached us up to a late hour last night, that warlike preparations are being pressed on by the government in a vigorous fashion, which will astonish and may dismay the leaders of the Southern insurrectionists before many days are passed.

The Entire North in Action.

History rarely if ever presented such a sublime manifestation of patriotic devotion and military ardor

as is displayed in the Northern States at this day. With one common impulse all classes of the people, without regard to political opinion, creed, or nativity, are responding to the country's call, and falling into the ranks of the volunteers.

In great cities like New York of course military enthusiasm concentrates and intensifies; but it is by no means confined to large communities. Every little town and village all over the North has its band of heroes, going forth to battle for the government and the flag of the republic. From one little village in Ohio the other day, with a total population of sixteen hundred, four hundred soldiers turned out. This must have been nearly half the male adult population of the place; and no doubt like instances are occurring every day in other quarters.

In every possible way devotion to the government in this eventful crisis is manifesting itself. Merchants who were not esteemed very liberal with their means are retaining the situation of their clerks who have volunteered, and are paying their salaries to their families, besides contributing thousands to the general fund. Clerks who cannot leave the city are doing double duty for those who are gone; ladies are contributing their quota of service in preparing necessaries for the sick and wounded, and in some cases, as in Philadelphia, are volunteering their assistance to the clothing stores to hasten the completion of uniforms for the troops. And yet, with all this ardor at the North, there does not exist the least wish to subjugate the South. Our Southern brethren are in a state of insurrection against the government and the flag which have protected the whole country, and made it the mighty and prosperous nation it is. The people at the North are determined to bring back the insurrectionists to their senses and their allegiance to the flag of our common country, and it is for this purpose that one voice is ringing throughout the whole Northern States, proclaiming that the national capital must be protected, the constitution and laws obeyed, and peace be restored to the land. In view of this state of the case, it remains for the South now, to decide what her fate is to be the momentous issue before us.

The New York Troops.

The following graphic and detailed account of the trip of the Seventh regiment is contained in a letter from a member of the regiment to a friend in this city:—

WASHINGTON, April 26, 1861.

FRIEND LEFERTSON—I suppose you will want to know how we got here. I could write a history about our journey. Having left New York on Friday morning, it may seem strange to you that it takes, or

took us, six days to come here. We had a fine time all along the New Jersey route; at every station crowds were drawn up to receive us by the booming of cannon, the goodbye of the old folks, little remembrances, such as rosettes, cards with red, white and blue ribbon attached, and all sorts of little things. We had a very pleasant trip all through to Philadelphia—we were there stopped. It was our intention to proceed directly to Washington by rail; but the railroad company would not take us through. We heard of the attack made upon the Massachusetts and Philadelphia troops, and saw a party of Philadelphians return, all knocked and bruised. It raised our dander and made us eager to teach Baltimore a lesson; but as we could get there only by marching, we were obliged to go to Washington some other way. The people of Philadelphia treated us very well—some of the citizens invited us to their houses to dinner. One poor widow woman opened her house and gave us bread and coffee, hot. In the afternoon we were formed into line, and started for—we did not know where; but after marching three miles in a hot sun, we found ourselves at the river, where the steamer *Boston* had been chartered to receive us. She was provided with three days' rations, consisting of beef and hard crackers and water; also with tin canteens and army pouches or haversacks, an oiled bag to contain provisions. We sailed about five o'clock down the Delaware; left the dock amid the cheering of people, firing of canon, &c. A man of war in the stream manned her yards as we passed. We sailed down the Delaware river, and about nine o'clock, after we had had supper, which consisted of a piece of meat and a hard cracker, served up in pails, each man taking a chunk, putting in on his tin plate amid the clattering of knives and forks, we rolled ourselves up in our blankets, used our knapsacks for pillows, and laid ourselves on the soft downy planks of the *Boston* in regular style, the first man putting himself in position, and each man closing in with him. When we wanted to take a turn we would all have to wake up and turn together. We woke up Sunday morning about five o'clock, and found ourselves on the briny deep, or Atlantic ocean. We were all very sober Sunday, commencing to sing psalms in the morning. We were all alone on the ocean, near an enemy's land, and did not know but that we would not again see those friends who were at that very time at the same service with us. Dr. Weston, our chaplain, performed the service. He was very solemn. It made me fairly cry, as we stood there, and thinking of home. In the afternoon we arrived at the Chesapeake Bay. We first thought of going up the Potomac river, but it would have been very foolish to have done so, as one shot would have sunk us. We therefore kept up the Chesapeake. A splendid

sail we had. It is a splendid country, the banks full of green trees, grass, &c.—about a month ahead of New York. In the evening we were constantly startled by skyrockets, fired from the shore as we supposed by the enemy, to tell of our approach, but nothing touched us. We retired as before at nine o'clock. We were expecting a war vessel to meet us, and stopped every vessel to inquire about it, but could get no tidings of one. We awoke next morning to find ourselves in front of Annapolis, the capital of Maryland. It is a small city, the principal attraction being the naval school. We found here the war vessel Constitution, which had been moored out from Annapolis, for fear of an attack. She had 40,000 pounds of powder on board, and was manned by the cadets. Also a railroad steamboat taken by the Massachusetts troops, that left New York the same day without us, as a prize. They took her at Havre de Grace, and brought her around to Annapolis. The pilot was a secessionist, and run them aground. They put him in irons. The crew and engineers were also secessionists. They cleared them out and substituted some of their own men, who were engineers. The government has now possession of the boat, and have manned her with United States marines and some cannon. They use it as a transport. They were aground and had nothing to eat. We pulled them off and gave them what we could. In the afternoon we landed and quartered in a small fort belonging to the school, affording only very close quarters. The cadets were overjoyed to see us, as they anticipated an attack and had been under arms. We acted as guard. I was on the first night, and was stationed at the extreme end of the yard, three or four hundred yards from any of the guard; they expected an attack from that end, being nearest the city. I kept my eye open. The next day all the little niggers of the city bought in cakes, pies, lemons at ten cents each, and other things they charged for what you buy in New York for one cent, 12 1/2 cents or a tip. We had two meals a day: a breakfast at seven o'clock, dinner and supper at four o'clock. During this, Tuesday night we went to sleep armed, our muskets by our sides, ready at a moment's notice for an attack. I went to bed at nine o'clock. At eleven o'clock an alarm was sounded; in seven minutes we were up and had formed line for an attack. The alarm came from ships in the harbor. They signaled the approach of a fleet, which proved to be some of our New York vessels. We then returned to bed. At three o'clock next morning my company (Second) and the Sixth were aroused and prepared for marching. Our rations—consisting of raw salt pork, hard biscuit and water—were served. We then started, with a howitzer, as skirmishers, to precede the main force, on a journey of twenty miles. The Boston troops had taken posses-

sion of the railroad and station, and had put together a locomotive which had been all demolished. It so happened that the very man who built the locomotive was among the Massachusetts troops. It did not take him long to put it together again and lay down the rails which had been torn up for four miles ahead. We put our knapsacks in the train and started on our journey at five o'clock, the second company taking the lead. Our duty was to send scouts a mile ahead and tell of any ambuscade or gathering. We were told by the people of Annapolis that we never could get ten miles. The country is a very desolate one, giving us no chance of regressing ourselves, there being about ten houses between Annapolis and Washington. The day was very hot, and several of the men were sun struck. Nothing of interest happened except a shower caught us and soaked us. About nine o'clock the main body caught us, two miles from a place called Junction, where we were told five thousand troops had gathered to oppose us. The boys were so tired that when we stopped they fell down to sleep as if they were dead—they were so tired with the day fatiguing march. I was in the advance guard. The most of us were building a bridge which had been torn down. I went back to our company and found only a few members. A few feet ahead I saw about twenty five blankets, &c. thrown on the ground. At once saw that some of them had advanced for some reason. I threw my clothes on the ground and alone advanced to meet them and see what was the matter. I met them, twenty five men advancing cautiously with their fingers on their triggers. I fell in and advanced with them seeing there was some desperate work ahead. We went a mile on the track. On both sides was a forest of bushes and trees. It seems our Lieutenant who is a very courageous man, was in advance with one or two men, when he saw some men tearing up the track, and the twenty five had advanced to rout them without anyone in the regiment knowing it. I expected an attack from about seventy five to one hundred men, and had given up all hopes of ever reaching camp again. Imagine us one mile from any help, in an enemy country, surrounded, in the dead of night, by bushes, trying to find some one to fight. After advancing a mile we returned, strapped on our blankets and things, and again started alone for the Junction, where we anticipated to meet 5,000. Well, we advanced (that is about seventy five of the Second company). We had to go through woods, deep gullies, &c. The rest of the camp was fast asleep. We advanced with our fingers on our muskets. We were spoiling for a fight, and expected to be cut to pieces; but our object was to pioneer New York State to Washington, and open communication, as all other routes were closed. After a half hour's march were

found our selves at the famous Junction, but were disappointed in finding no enemy, but consoled ourselves with the idea of having captured this famous place. We took possession of the railroad station, and went to bed on a pile of weed, after having first stationed a guard to prevent surprise. In the morning the main body missed us, and sent scouts through the country, supposing us to have been lost; but when they found us in possession of the railroad junction, village and all, they raised three cheers, which were returned by the whole regiment. During the morning, a train was sent from Washington, which conveyed us there without further incidents. So you see the Seventh regiment has started, through Maryland, communication with New York and sent through the first mail to Washington that had been received in a week. Bully for the Seventh regiment, Second company. In Washington we marched three miles to the White House, presented ourselves to 'Old Abe,' and let him know New York city was ready. We then went to Willards' National Hotel and took dinner. In the evening went to the Capitol, where they have stationed us in the hall of the Representatives, a splendid room. I slept last night on a marble floor, not as soft as a pine floor, but I slept. We have made arrangements to take meals at the hotels; our company at Willard's at seventy five cents per day. The people here supposed us to have been all killed; they heard we had had a fight at Baltimore; that we killed five hundred and lost fifty. They afterwards heard we were routed on the way from Annapolis and had returned home licked. We have been treated well here; they look at us as ghosts arisen from the dead. But, here we are, and likely to remain for a month. Today we were all mustered before the President and took the oath of allegiance to support the President of the United States, the flag that has thirty four stars on it and the constitution. It was a grand sight to see us repeat the oath after the Marshal. I am now a United States soldier. I do not want to go home before thirty four stars fly from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico. Troops are arriving fast. They look upon us here as pioneers, having restored them to the civilized world. I will at some future time give you a detailed account of the place. We go into camp on Monday, when we expect to have a fine time. We may encamp at Georgetown two miles from the city. The drums are beating to quarters the light are going out, and you humble servant is going to sleep.

Yours, truly, A.A. Curtis.

The Families of the Volunteers.

There is a good deal of uncertainty and some anxiety about the mode in which the families of the soldiers of the militia and volunteer companies are to

Skedaddle

be sustained out of the volunteer funds, during the absence of the men. Money has been, and no doubt will be liberally contributed for this purpose; but some plan should be promulgated by which such of the wives and children of the absent soldiers as may need support, can be regularly supplied with funds. It may be that but a few of our gallant volunteers leave their families wholly unprovided for; but it would be a great consolation to those who have to do so to know that the dear ones they leave behind them will be taken care of, and their wants supplied with absolute certainty and as little inconvenience as possible.

Would it not be well to organize a General Distributing Committee for this purpose, with branch offices located in different districts of the city? The Colonel of every regiment might leave a copy of his roll with this committee before his departure and the families of such soldiers as may need support could thus obtain a regular weekly or monthly allowance upon application at the pay office of their district. Or, in cases where funds have been raised for particular regiments, the same plan might be carried out. But we think it is important that before any more troops leave the city some specific mode of distributing the funds for the maintenance of the families of the volunteers should be decided upon and publicly announced.

DAILY TIMES

(Leavenworth, KS)

The Fort Reinforced. (Leavenworth, KS)

Companies E and F, Capts. Steele and Sully, arrived at the Fort, yesterday, from Kearney. There are about 170 men in the two companies, and Col. Miles is the commanding officer.

The volunteers from this city, stationed at the Fort, will now probably be relieved from duty there.

RICHMOND ENQUIRER

Facts in Regard to Fortress Monroe

We are indebted to the Norfolk Day Book for many of the following facts in regard to Fortress Monroe:

Fortress Monroe is a strongly fortified garrison situated on that point of land formed by the extreme western bank of the Chesapeake, that the extreme eastern bank of Hampton Roads, and at the junction of the two waters. It was discovered during the war of 1813-14, that Chesapeake Bay was the key to all the waters of Virginia and Maryland, and all who are at all familiar with the history of the country, will remember that British vessels came into Hampton Roads and not only took the town of Hampton, but

threatened to apply the torch to Norfolk, that phoenix like, had sprung from the ashes of a former war with that power. Peace was declared in 1815, and when the next Congress met they took into consideration the subject of coast and harbor defences; accordingly a board of engineers was appointed, and an appropriation made for the prosecution of such plans as might be decided upon. About this time the grand army of Napoleon was quiet, and several of his principal officers had made our republican country their home; among them was General Bernard, an experienced soldier, and one of the most skillful engineers then existing. He was accordingly invited to assist in the work of arranging our system of coast and harbor defence, and in 1816, in company with several American officers, projected Fortress Monroe and Fort Calhoun, more generally known as the "Rip Raps." The work was laid off and both forts commenced in 1819. From that time to this there has been more or less work going on at Fort Monroe, and while that work is sufficiently advanced to be placed in a state of defence, it is far from being finished. The extent of the work may be judged from the fact that it is over a mile around the ramparts; the wall covers a space of twenty or twenty-five acres, and there are about fifteen acres inside of the garrison. Besides the houses given in the rough cut above, there are store houses, work shops, (not used now,) a laboratory, an office, and several unimportant buildings.

The casemates commence in the vicinity of the postern, behind the water battery, and extend, with little intermission, to the arched doorway, designated above as the main entrance, on either side of that entrance are casemates which are used as quarters for the officer of the day, guard house and barracks for the guard. Those nearest the port cullis have embrasures which are intended to protect that point from attack. Indeed all the casemates are supplied with embrasures, behind which are mounted 42 pounders. On the ramparts, at those points where there are no casemates, are mounted guns, upon wooden carriages, whose saucy looking muzzles are plainly to be seen above the green turf that caps the fortification. At the extreme Southern bastion floats the stars and stripes, while just below it on the inside of the garrison, is a neat little Episcopal Church where the Chaplain, Mr. Cheevers, still continues to offer up his prayers for the Union and its President. —A deep moat surrounds the whole work; this moat is supplied with water from Mill Creek, and, while the gates are open, ebbs and flows with the tide.

The Water Battery, like all the masonry on this fort, is a beautiful piece of work; it is built of stone, and is sufficiently thick to withstand any shot

that can be projected against it from the bay beyond. It is finished with casemates, the arches of which are turned with brick, and rest upon granite columns in the rear. This battery has forty-two embrasures, and is supplied with a like number of 42 pounders, which, like all the rest of the guns in the garrison, are fully mounted and ready for action. It covers all that face of the garrison that fronts upon the channel of the bay, and is only intended as a means of offence and defence when attacked by a force on the water. This portion of the work, like the ramparts, is covered with a green turf, and presents a beautiful and pleasant promenade in the summer afternoons. At the upper or northern extremity of this battery commences a redoubt or breastwork that extends around to the point of that bastion in which the magazine is situated; in the middle of this redoubt is a sally-port or postern that leads out to an outer work (not yet finished) that is intended to protect the fort from the land side. From the Water Battery to the Magazine is decidedly the weakest portion of this fortress, and a well organized force of one thousand men could readily carry the fortification at this point. Besides the fact that there are no casemate guns on these two faces, the gates that supply the moat with water are on this side, and at the low tide, might be closed to prevent the water from coming in on the change of the tide, and thus could a land force reduce the draught of water to such an extent as to enable them to wade across and scale the walls; which, of course, could only be done under a murderous fire.—the gun from only one shoulder could be brought to bear upon the scaling party, and that one, or even two would be so depressed as to render its effect doubtful. Besides this, a storming party could reduce the garrison to submission in a short while, unless the elements conspired to furnish them water, for there is not a spring, or a well, or a pump on the work; but, like the good people of Norfolk, the soldiers at Old Point have to depend on the clouds for their drink, (except when they drink whiskey, and then they depend upon their own ingenuity.)

We were led into the above remarks, because of the fact that Fortress Monroe is considered impregnable, but such is not the fact; it lacks much of it as it now stands, and even if it was completed, we give our idea of the work, when we remind our readers that Sebastopol and Gibraltar fell before a resolute enemy.

As no fortification is impregnable to a well appointed army of resolute and determined men, the question of reducing Fortress Monroe is one to be determined by the wisdom and judgment of the civil and military authorities of the Confederate States; taking into consideration the necessary loss of life that must ensue in its successful capture. Upon this point

we venture no opinion, leaving it to the wisdom and discretion of President Davis and his able officers in command of the State and Confederate forces.

The garrison at Fortress Monroe is, doubtless, very large and well appointed at this time, with the capacity, on the part of the United States authorities, to increase it to a larger amount.

We have no idea that the reports as to the number of troops now at Fortress Monroe, variously estimated at from three to five thousand, are correct. But that a large and strong garrison is now within the fort we have no doubt.

Commanding the entrance of Hampton Roads, it its guns effectually blockade the James and Elizabeth rivers, stopping all vessels bound either to or from Richmond, Petersburg or Norfolk. Great annoyance is thus given to the trade of Virginia and North Carolina; but as the same blockade could be made by vessels of war, within or without the Capes, it may be a question with the authorities whether Fortress Monroe should be reduced by investment or conquered by forcing the capitulation of Washington city.

The disorganized, riotous horde of Northern mercenaries that now disgrace Washington City, with no general to command them, with no discipline to control their turbulence, would evacuate before our army under the gallant Lee. The people are eager for this enterprise, the army are impatient to be led against the vandal hordes that are now destroying all that was once so beautiful in and around Washington. But bravery, courage and daring, though necessary to every army, are not the only requisites. The commander in chief has a wider scope of vision than is permitted to any one else; he must determine that which is best for the army which he is to command, as well as for the State who has entrusted him with so much power and responsibility.

We would advise all persons to quietly await the orders of Gen. Lee. A feeling of confidence and security pervades the State.

The justice of our cause, the firmness of our purpose, the strength of our arms, or reliance upon the God of battles, will give us the victory, whether the field be before Fortress Monroe or Washington City.

DAILY ADVOCATE

(Baton Rouge, LA)

Hurrah for the Printers.

Mr. Lowe, the efficient publisher, and talented sub-editor of the Gazette, left our office and has gone to the wars with the Shreveport Grays. Mr. Lucius Gage, an excellent printer, joined the Caddo Rifles and

Skeddaddle

has deserted us also. As much as we regret the loss of such worthy men, still we are proud of the fact that the Gazette office has shown such a patriotic spirit.—Caddo Gazette.

We venture the assertion that there is scarcely an organized company in the State that has not two or three printers in it. Three hands out of this office have gone with the Pelican Rifles; another goes with the Delta Rifles of West Baton Rouge. There are two other members of the craft in the latter company. One of them, Mr. John McGrath, was in Nicaragua with Walker, and was in all Walker's engagements, including the siege of Rivas.

CHARLESTON MERCURY

Steam Craft and Privateers

The telegraph advises us that LINCOLN is chartering and arming any quantity of steam craft. So much the more urgent necessity for our getting privateers afloat. Any quantity of steam craft can be chartered in Europe, and armed and manned as privateers, those chartering giving insurance. Fifty steam privateers could be fitted out in Great Britain in two or three months, and a portion of them much sooner.

Our Montgomery Correspondence.

MONTGOMERY, April 26, 1861.

The blockade of the ports of the Confederate States, proclaimed by President LINCOLN in his late Proclamation, will certainly be followed by a recommendation, by the President of the Confederate States to the Congress to meet Monday next, to acknowledge the existence of the war against the Confederate States, and to enter upon it accordingly. As it might be feared, this war is regularly blundered into. The vacillating counsels of Virginia has produced it. Whereas, had she acted promptly with the Confederate States, she would have prevented it. If you will remember, until the proposal to secede from the Union was rejected in the Convention of Virginia by a vote of two-thirds, the Washington Government was very hesitating and conciliating. The communications to the Commissioners of the Confederate States were of the most peaceful character. But as soon as that vote took place there was an immediate change of policy. They thought Virginia, and with her the Border States, were safe for the cause of the North. Military preparations immediately commenced; and it was determined to assail the seven Confederate States, and reduce them to subjection. Hence reinforcements were sent to Charleston. They never expected the Border States to leave them, much less to turn round their fiercest enemies. If they could they would now retract, but

they cannot. Neither the war feeling raised in the North or South will permit it; and thus a mistake as to the feelings and position of Virginia and the other frontier States produces this war. Virginia, however, is nobly atoning for her error. She has moved with great decision in her measures to protect her soil; and having adopted the Permanent Constitution of the Confederate States, she will be represented next week in the Southern Congress. Tennessee and North Carolina will also, in all probability, be represented; and thus, the States which will have, in all probability, the chief brunt of the war to bear, will be parties to its declaration. Kentucky and Missouri are badly armed, and will linger awhile; but the appearance of troops at Cairo will soon awake up the spirit of that martial people. The effort to subdue the fifteen Slave States of the South will, of course, fail; and it will accomplish that most desirable of all results—the formation of a Slaveholding Confederacy. War, it is to be hoped, will raise such an antagonism between the Slave States and the Free States as to end this peril.

Message of President Davis.

LATEST by TELEGRAPH.

MONTGOMERY, April 29. Congress met at noon today.

President DAVIS' Message was read, announcing the ratification of the Permanent Constitution by all of the Confederate States, and that it only remained that an election be held for the designation of officers to administer it. He says the declaration of war has been laid against this Confederacy by ABRAHAM LINCOLN, which rendered it necessary for the defence of the country.

The President then reviews at length the relations heretofore existing between the states, and events which have resulted in the present warfare. Referring to the result of the mission of the Commissioners to Washington, he says the crooked paths of diplomacy can scarcely furnish an example so wanting in courtesy, in candor, and in directness, as was the course of the United States' Government towards our Commissioners.

The President incidentally refers to the prudent caution observed by the fleet off Charleston during the bombardment of Fort Sumter, and pays a high compliment to the Carolinians for their forbearance before, heroism during, and magnanimity after, the bombardment.

He says Commissioners have been sent to England, France, Russia and Belgium, to ask our recognition as a member of the Family of Nations, and make treaties of amity and commerce. He recommends the appointment of other diplomatic agents.

He says the Confederacy, through Vice-President STEPHENS, has concluded a Convention with Virginia, by which she has united her power and fortunes with ours. He has satisfactory assurances that other Southern States will soon unite their fortunes with us.

He says most of the Executive Departments are in successful operation. The Postmaster General will soon be ready to assume the direction of postal affairs.

In conclusion, he congratulates the Confederacy on the patriotism and devotion exhibited by the people of the Confederacy. Men of high official and social positions and wealth have been serving as volunteers in the ranks. The railway companies have been liberal in their rates of transporting troops and supplies, and proffer liberal terms for the transportation of the mails, and receive in compensation Bonds of the Confederacy. He says a people thus united and resolved cannot fail in final success. We feel that our cause is just and holy, and protest solemnly in the face of mankind that we desire peace at any sacrifice, save that of honor and independence. We seek no conquest, no aggrandizement, no concessions from the Free States. All we ask is to be let alone; that none shall attempt our subjugation by arms. This we will, we must, resist to the direst extremity. The moment this pretension is abandoned, the sword will drop from our grasp, and we shall be ready to entertain treaties of amity and commerce mutually beneficial. So long as this pretension is maintained, with firm reliance on that Divine Power which coves with its protection the just cause, we will continue to struggle for our inherent right to freedom, independence and self-government.

Movements of the Southern Army.

From our Special Correspondent.

RICHMOND, VA., April 26.

I have just returned from a visit to the camp of Co. GREGG'S regiment of South Carolina Volunteers. Upon their arrival in the city they were first assigned quarters in a large and commodious though unfinished building, intended to be used as an alms house. Today, however, they marched over to the old State Fair grounds, and having taken possession of the whole enclosure, the area of which may be roughly estimated at ten acres square, they are now busy pitching their tents and otherwise making themselves comfortable. The grounds they occupy are excellently well suited for the purposes of encampment. A close high fence on every side, with but a single gateway, secures that privacy from intrusion which is so desirable. The enclosed space consists of a field of clover, now fresh-

ened by the breath of spring, divided into plans by several winding walks, and containing here and there, capacious sheds, which, by the addition of a little canvas, have been transformed into very serviceable kitchens, stables, etc. The tents of the several companies dotted every position of the field, and gave a picturesque appearance to the scene, while high above the encampment floated the glorious Palmetto Flag, which our gallant boys pledge, before they return, to make a sign of terror to the invader. A large number of ladies, generally accompanied by some of the gaily uniformed volunteers of Richmond, are continually visiting the camp of our South Carolinians, and during my visit, I noticed among those upon the ground, the wife and daughter of Governor LETCHER of this State. The worn and dingy uniforms of our men contrast a little strangely with the bright new trappings of the Virginians, but the ladies have not been slow to assign the difference to its true cause—long and faithful service upon the cheerless sand hills of Morris Island; and I have heard more than one enthusiastic Virginia, glancing wistfully at the torn and grimy clothes of those whom our State has sent, declare that they envied their brethren of South Carolina the possession of those tattered and smoke stained garments, which afforded so striking a testimony to the sacrifices and privations through which Fort Sumter has been wrested from the Northern Government.

As I quitted the encampment, night was approaching, and I had an opportunity of seeing how our men managed to get along in preparing a Virginia supper. The camp fires blazed cheerily in the middle of the of the camp, and all the paraphernalia of a well stocked kitchen was brought into requisition to cook the meal. I was glad to see fresh beef and all the accompanying substantial supplied in great abundance, and when the cooking was over and the messes spread their well filled dished upon the grass, the sight convinced me that our Palmetto troops were well cared for, and fully understood how to avail themselves of a soldier's opportunities.

The Richardson Guard, Capt. AXSON (Company M of Col. GREGG'S command), are getting along bravely, and say that they only need a few copies of THE MERCURY to make them feel perfectly at home.

ADSUM.

STAUNTON SPECTATOR

(Virginia)

Exchange of Letters

BANKING OFFICE OF A. NICHOLAS & CO.

No. 70 Wall Street,
NEW YORK, 15th April, '61.

Col. J. M. McCUE,—Mt. Solon,—Dear Sir:—It is a long time since I had the pleasure of writing you of your health. I have been frequently informed by my friend Sibert who has been kind enough to advise me occasionally respecting Mt. Solon and yourself. We have in this city become highly excited by the news that Fort Sumter was fired into and taken by the troops of the Cotton States. The President's message, calling first for 75,000 troops and then increasing the demand to 175,000, has produced a profound and deep impression that we are about entering into an awful performance, the end of which no man can tell. The only hope now is, that Va. will stand firm by the Union and hold all the border States to the same line of policy—if she does, our misguided South Carolina friends can soon be brought to reason—if she does not, but goes to swell the triumphal car of secession, God knows the end. The universal sentiment here is that if the Border States do go out, then the war must exterminate the cause which has created this contention. When I heard that South Carolina fired coolly and deliberately and wantonly upon our flag, I cried like a child, that our brothers should fire into us. If the men that did the deed could have seen the eyes that were dimmed, and the stout frames of strong men that shook when the news was received here, they would have wished that the earth had swallowed them up. The newspapers and office seekers have done their best to set the sections against each other. May God forgive them I can't!—My Dear Sir, will Virginia secede? What is your opinion? Pray let me hear from you soon.

Yours, A. NICHOLAS.

MT. SOLON, 21st April, '61.

MR. A. NICHOLAS,—Dear Sir: Yours of the 15th inst., came to hand a few days ago. Circumstances that have occurred since, have more than answered one of the interrogatories you ask with so much apparent feeling, "Has Virginia seceded?" She has not only seceded, but has on this morning, an army in the field, to defend our rights and institutions, that will carry terror to the hearts of those who vauntingly boast that they will "exterminate the cause," as you are pleased to term it, of all the difficulties between us. Could you, and the myrmidons of abolition,

of agrarianism and all that is abominable in a free government, see, as I have had the opportunity within the past few days, the spirit of our people, your craven hearts would collapse within your cowardly carcasses. You who possess means to justify it, will send your hired mercenaries to overpower us, it may be. You may devastate our country, burn our towns, insult and abuse our women, but conquer us you can never do. When our brave and gallant sons are exterminated, if such could be, you will find our wives and daughters more than a match for all the Beechers, and Cheevers and Stowes and that damnable set that you have so long paid Court to, and encouraged, until you have brought this affliction upon the country.

You speak of our "institutions" being the cause of this war, and you will exterminate it forsooth. Let me tell you, sir, that it has been the misguided frenzy and folly and madness of your people, that has been the cause; and that people that has fattened and flourished upon the labor of this institution, and in your pharasaical and puritanical self-righteousness, after hoarding this wealth, would say to us, "stand aside, we are holier than thou," and cannot live under the same government with you. Let me say to you, sir, that the men of New York and New England who, in the war of 1812, could stand by with folded hands and see the flag of their country trailed and trampled in the dust, and convene themselves into a Hartford convention, and refuse to furnish men and means to defend their country and that flag from an insolent foreign foe, can with a very bad grace now shed tears, as you say you did, when you heard that flag was fired upon at Fort Sumter. Your damnable hypocrisy makes my blood boil, and in spite of myself, makes me pray that we may have the earnestly hoped for opportunity of meeting you in sight of the Potomac, and all those who, like you, have been shedding those crocodile tears, and there testing, in the sight of the ashes of the Father of his Country, your sincerity in defending that flag. But permit me to say, sir, that you will not be there. You, and those who think like you, will send as your personal representatives, the miserable mercenary foreigners, that you can gather up in your cities at \$10 per month to do your fighting. Would to God it were otherwise, and we could meet you all in person, and your boasted Seventh Regiment besides, who have

warmed at our firesides, slept under our roofs, shared our hospitality, and when it was in your interest to do so, have preached up your conservatism. But enough, sir, I have not patience to say more. In the hope I may meet you at Washington, (what I do not expect,) I am, sir, yours.

J. MARSHALL McCUE.

DIARY OF A YANKEE IN THE PATENT OFFICE

by Horatio Nelson Taft

TUESDAY 30 —Prest Lincoln was at the Pat office today to see the troops in their quarters. Gov Seward was with him. Julia presented a fine Boquet of flowers to Gov Sprague at his quarters in the Pat office. The office is a greater novelty now than ever before but the soldiers are very orderly and intelligent. There is not much work done now by the examrs. There is so much confusion. Troops continue to arrive in the City by *the* thousands every day. Regiments are constantly on parade. Wrote to Bro C R today.

A REBEL WAR CLERK'S DIARY

by John Beauchamp Jones

APRIL 30th.—Gen. Kearney has been brought here, having been taken on his way to Washington from Missouri. He manifested surprise at his captivity, and says that he is no enemy; being, I believe, Southern born. I learn it is the purpose of the governor to release him. And this may be a blunder. I fear about as much from ill-timed Southern magnanimity as from Northern malignity.

The *Pawnee* "scare" turned out just as I thought it would. She merely turned her nose up the river, and then put about and steamed away again. It may do good, however, if it stimulates the authorities to due preparation against future assaults from that quarter.

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

Publication Notes:

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

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

In October, 2005, I began re-publishing previous issues of Volume 2. Since Volume 2 is devoted to material from 1861, each republished issue and all future issues of Volume 2 will be identified with the year instead of the volume number. For instance, "Volume 2 Issue 20" is being published as "Issue 1861—20."

THE SMALL PRINT

Skedaddle is a free e-journal primarily consisting of material written over 100 years ago about the American civil war, often by people who experienced the war or who were directly impacted by it. Material related to the conditions and circumstances that led to the war may also be included. *Skedaddle* may be printed and distributed in hard-copy, including unlimited copies, for non-profit, non-commercial purposes. *Skedaddle* may not be re-published electronically or on-line without permission.

For the most part, the content of *Skedaddle* will be short pieces that fit well within the journal's format. The pieces will include excerpts from newspaper articles and editorials, as well as occasional incidents, anecdotes, poetry, and other material that may become available. In some instances, the material may be an excerpt from a larger work.

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Skedaddle is neither pro-North or pro-South. However, the material published in *Skedaddle*, in many instances, will be slanted one way or another as a result of the nineteenth century author's or subject's views and experiences. While the editor will try to maintain a balance between the two sides, there is simply a lot more material available from the side of the victors.

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