Newspaper Accounts of the Civil War

Resource Packet

Objectives:

Using the *Chronicling America* website at http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/, students will examine primary resources to understand the difference of opinions between American Southerners and Northerners about the Civil War

Chronicling America is home to more than ten million digitized pages of American newspapers published between 1836 and 1922. A growing number of Mississippi's newspaper are being added to this national effort to make local history available to the public. *Chronicling America* is a partnership between the Library of Congress and the National Endowment for the Humanities.

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Eastern Clarion.

PAULDING, MISS.

Friday, May 24, 1861.

FOR PRESIDENT.
JEFFERSON DAVIS,
OF MISSISSIPPI.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.
ALEX. H. STEPHENS,
OF GEORGIA.

STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR.
JOHN J. PETTUS, of Kemper.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE
C. A. BROUGHER, of Tippah.

FOR AUDITOR.
E. R. BURT, of Noxubee.

FOR TREASURER.
M. D. HAYNES, of Yazoo.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL.
THOS. J. WHARTON, of Hinds.

CONGRESS.

FOR THE SENATE.
WM. S. BARRY, of Lowndes.
A. G. BROWN, of Hinds.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES.
State at Large.
E. BARKSDALE, of Hinds.

FOURTH DISTRICT.
O. R. SINGLETON, of Madison.

FIFTH DISTRICT.
JOHN J. McRAE, of Wayne.

FISH PRESERVATION.—We believe it is understood that the flag prepared by the Ladies of this county to be given to the "JASPER GUARD," is to be presented tomorrow week, Saturday, 1st of June. The ladies have appointed Miss. RACHAEL DRAKE to deliver it, and the company will name some gentleman to receive it. It will be no doubt a most interesting ceremony, and will call together a large number of our citizens. The company may be expected to move in a short, time thereafter.

Black Despotism.

It would be useless to point out the many flagrant violations of the Constitution unblushingly perpetrated by Lincoln and his Cabinet.

As if not satisfied with the usurpations and lawless acts of the Federal Administration, the Black Republican State authorities are coming up to aid in the foul work of demolishing every constitutional guaranty of public liberty and of State rights, as will be seen by the following act and resolution which have been almost unanimously passed through both Houses of the Indiana State Legislature:

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That in time of war between the Government of the United States and its enemies, no State of the Union has a right to repudiate its constitutional obligations as far as to assert its neutrality in such war.

2. Be it further resolved, That a constitutional obligation rests upon the General Government of the United States, and upon the several State governments to support the National Constitution, enforce the laws, and protect the lives, liberties, property, and all constitutional rights of citizens in all parts of the Union. That the people of Indiana acknowledge the binding forces of this obligation, and that under the authority of the United States they will hold themselves in readiness to furnish military force to co-operate with the friends of the Union in any State where the constitutional rights of patriotic citizens are or shall be assailed by traitors and armed enemies of the National Government.

Here it is assumed that the people of the States have no right to judge and act for themselves. No matter what may be the measure of federal tyranny attempted to be enforced upon them in the name of the Government, and no matter how the people and the States may legislate for themselves. This Black Indiana Legislature binds itself under obligations and in readiness to furnish military force to murder the citizens of another State. It is sickening to see to what a depth of infamy Black Republicism has sunk the

LINCOLN VS. LINCOLN.—Abraham Lincoln was once a member of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States. He did not achieve any particular distinction, either oratorically or intellectually. As a rough Western man and a teller of unrefined stories, which possessed a certain amount of vulgar wit, Lincoln become rather popular in the lower grades of Washington society. In bar-rooms and in lower resorts, the coarse, rough-hewed rail-splitter of Illinois became renowned for his whisky drinking capacity and the *gush* with which he violated the recognized rules of civilization. In short, in New York parlance, Abraham was a "b'hoy." He only remained one term in Congress. Whether he became dissatisfied with the situation, or his constituents concluded that his health required his presence at home, we know not. Suffice it to say that they managed to elect a successor.

Now, although Abraham is no more fit to be President than a hippopotamus, is to be master of ceremonies at one of Queen Victoria's state drawing rooms, still he was by no means a fool or an idiot while in Congress. Then he possessed a certain amount of common sense and common honesty, because he was a believer in Henry Clay, and his heart had not become corrupted with the leprous embraces of Abolitionism. In witness whereof, we submit the following extract from a speech delivered by him on the 12th day of January, 1848, a full report of which may be found in appendix to the Congressional Globe, First Session, Thirtieth Congress, page 94. Mr. Lincoln then observed:

Any people anywhere, being inclined and having the power, have a *right* to rise and shake off the existing Government and form a new one, that suits them better. This is a most valuable, a most sacred right—a right which, we hope and believe, is to liberate the world. Nor is this right confined to cases in which the whole people of an existing Government may choose to exercise it. Any portion of such people that can, may revolutionize, and make their own of so much of the territory as they inhabit. More than this a majority of any portion of such people may revolutionize, putting down a minority, intermingling with, or near about them, who may oppose their movements. It is a quality of revolution not to go by old lines or old laws; but to break up both, and make new ones.

The above is a complete indorsement by Lincoln of everything that has been done in the South from the beginning of the secession movement. The approval is as full and unqualified as it is comprehensive. It justifies and authorizes everything that has been done.

President Lincoln, however, entertains different views from those expressed by Congressman Lincoln. He now proposes to crush out, by fire and sword, a people who intend to reduce to practice the very principles he earnestly inculcated in 1848. If he was honest then, he cannot be but dishonest now.

We care nothing about the past or present honesty or patriotism of this functionary—for we would not give a fig for either—and only reproduce the above quotation to show the world what manner of man we have to deal with. If he did speak honestly in 1848, he has falsified so often in March and April, 1861, that his reputation will be covered with eternal ignominy.

The following stinging note is addressed by a gentleman of New Orleans, to Major Anderson, the hero of Fort Sumter. Wonder if Major Anderson will respond to the proposition the writer makes him, or will he belike Seward's when convicted of lying by Judge Campbell, seek the convenient refuge of throwing himself back upon his dignity and refusing to reply. The honest portion of the Abolition party who say that the present war is to be waged for the destruction of slavery and the subjugation of the South, will be apt to think strangely of one of their leading military officers, who goes into the war with a claim of $15,000 in his pocket derived from the sale of negroes. They will perhaps like to know why he could not before joining their side, as well have set these negroes free instead of leaving them in slavery and pocketing

PROVISIONS.—One of the most silly delusions of the North is the impression that seems to prevail amongst them, that by withholding provisions from the Southern markets, they can starve out the Southern people, and thus force them to submission. In the first place they do not seem to know that if it must be so, we would rather starve than to submit to their dictation and miscle. But there is no prospect that we will ever be reduced to such an alternative. There is now in the Southern markets sufficient provisions to satisfy all necessary demands during the summer, and if there was not, in a climate where vegetation is almost perpetual, and a soil which produces it in superabundance—with a laboring population amply sufficient for its cultivation—if, under these circumstances, overshadowed as we are and have been by the blessings of a beneficent Providence, we must depend upon foreign States and hostile foes for the necessaries of life, then, indeed, we ought to starve.

They may cause us some little inconvenience just for the present, but can do us no material injury by the adoption of this policy. But what will be the effect upon themselves? Their people are dependent upon their surplus produce, as their only source of revenue. Their provisions are perishable, and unless sold and consumed will soon be worthless. They shut themselves out from a market when they have more need of selling than we have of buying. The result has already been a marked decline in provisions in all Northern markets, which will continue until their supplies will be worthless, both in quality and price. This will eventuate to their loss exclusively, and if they can afford such a policy as this, we can very readily consent to some inconveniences ourselves. We presume, however, that they will soon be satisfied with the experiment of starving out the South.

WELL ANSWD.—It is stated by those who know, that the Southern troops are better armed than those from the North, and what is better, that we have sore armthan they have in the United States, notwithstanding all their facilities for making them. It is said that not one in twenty troops offering to invade us can be supplied with arms.

☞ Dr. Davis Meredith Reese, a physician distinguished in the country, died in New York yesterday week.

FROM CAIRO.—A gentleman from Cairo, the 16th, informs the Memphis Appeal that there are now six thousand three hundred men at that place—nine hundred of whom are confined with sickness to the hospital. About the middle of July, says the True Delta, the "sick list" will absorb the whole number—horse, foot and dragoons.

☞ The best way to settle the blockade question, is for Congress to prohibit the shipment of a single bale of cotton from the South, until peace is declared. England and France will then settle the matter before next winter.

☞ Hon. Robert Hatton, late a Union Congressman from Tennessee, is the captain of a volunteer company in Wilson county, for the service of the Confederate States.

☞ Lieut. Richard K. Meade, late of the U. S. Army, and on duty at Fort Sumpter, during the siege by the South Carolina troops, has resigned his position and returned to Petersburg, Virginia.

☞ Gen. BEAUREGARD is about 48 years of age Gen. LEE is about 55 years old.

☞ Mr. Wigfall says in a letter to a friend in Washington, in greate confidence, that the Confederate army will capture Washington, Lincoln and his Cabinet, unless they leave before the middle of June. He says they have nearly 100,000 well armed troops, and in less than two weeks will be on their way to Washington, and expect to winter in Philadelphia.

NOBLE ADVICE!—Alex. H. Stephens said the other day at Atlanta:

"My friends forget not the soldier!

For the Eastern Clarion.

Vestiges of the Past and Signs of the Present.

"Man, he's as vain to waste breath
A court despot's sway,
To think with terror at his word,
All his inferiors obey."

Ever since the arch fiend invaded Eden's charming bowers, and reveled amid the desolation he produced, since his consummate skill spread a funeral pall over creation's new born glory, and opened the floodgates of woe, the stream of sin and sorrow has grown wider, and deeper, while pursuing its steady course, his children have followed in his footsteps to contend for the mastery, and prey upon each other. Many and varied are the phases assumed by this unholy temper. When national peace prevails, it is developed in commercial overreaching, aristocratic vaunting and oppression by many who possess more wealth than their neighbors, and the long train of strife, and rivalry which continually agitates the sea of mind that ebbs and flows over the beautiful surface of the earth. The waves of this sea for a short space are comparatively calm; better influences prevail for a while, but ever and anon the "archangel ruined," waves his unhallowed wand over its bosom, and lashes it into fury; the mountain billows roar and threaten destruction to every thing that impedes their course. Such is our present condition. He has infused new energy into the minds of his children, and they gladly do his bidding, while the herculean task is assigned us to meet and vanquish this inhuman power. We meet them first in the spirit of the prince of peace, beg them to cease their unnatural hostility, disclaim all desire to harm them; right is all we ask, and peaceful relations all we wish. Witness the calm, dignified message of our able President. Surely divine guidance was given in the choice of such a man to manage the helm while we are passing over such dangerous quicksands, and surrounded by rocks and shoals. The answer we receive from our foes is a hurl of defiance worthy of incarnate demons, and now the solid phalanx has risen in its might to resist oppression, presenting a spectacle of moral sublimity unsurpassed in the annals of the civilized world. Bear witness earth and Heaven; we espouse a holy cause, our anchor is in the skies, and the God of battles is our refuge.

In tracing the historic page we find that during a large portion of the time since creation's infancy, war has been the rule rather than the exception, and the same page teems with proof that such a fratricidal contest as ours, is more sanguinary than any other. Oh! the millions now lying beneath earth's green carpet, who have fallen victims to the inhuman passions of their brethren. The rise and fall of empires and republics, have advanced in a constant and unceasing course; cities have risen, disappeared, and every trace of their existence has been obliterated; others are a mass of ruins, and their origin or character defies all the research of the learned antiquarian. He ceases his labors, and is forced to Byron's hopeless conclusion,

"Chaos! Primal who can trace the void,
Or say what was, or is, where all is cloudy night.

Nations have rebelled against the Divine Being who gave them existence, and He has allowed their fellow-beings to scourge them. The Israelites revolted, and were sorely punished forty years in the wilderness, and even now their descendants feel the desolating effects of national transgression. Follow the traveler through the almost trackless desert of Idumea, which has so long felt the effects of Jehovah's fierce displeasure, and the way-mark of man's wickedness are scattered in every direction. History is profitable for instruction, and my own sex have a deep interest in its study. It teaches that heavy responsibility rests upon us, and bids us endeavor by every means to stem the tide of evil; it tells us that woman has often taken a wrong course, and done incalculable mischief; it shows us the spot where the destiny of a great nation was decided by the wiles of woman; it points to the place where the proud Zenobia flourished. Queen of a mighty empire, now a desolation; it reveals to our

DECISIONS OF THE HIGH COURT.

OCTOBER TERM, 1860.

[REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE EASTERN CLARION.]

M. C. Cummings, } 9634.
Joel F. Parish. }

The only point necessary to be considered in this case is, whether the appointment of the Trustee, Robert A. Shell, who sold the land in controversy to the defendant in error, by virtue of such appointment was a valid execution of the power under the deed of trust, authorizing him to convey it.

The deed of trust purports on the face to be executed between David K. Cummings of the first part, David Bentley of the second part, said Bailey D. Barker, and Joel T. Parish, partners under the style and firm name of Barker and Parish, parties of the third part."

The deed provides "in the event of the death removal or resignation of said Bentley, the said parties of the third part, are hereby empowered to appoint a successor with full power to carry out the provisions of this trust."

This deed is signed as follows:

David K. Cummings. [L. S.]

By M. M. Cummings, his attorney in fact,

David K. Bently, [L. S.]
Bailey D. Barker, [L. S.]
Joel T. Parish. [L. S.]

The deed is then acknowledged by each of the signers, Bailey D. Barker and Joel T. Parish severally, and then follows this instrument of appointment:

"*Warren*, On the 29 day of April, 1866. David K. Cummings, executed a deed of trust to David E. Bentley, for the security and indemnity to Barker & Parish, of certain liabilities therein set forth in which deed of trust it was provided that in the event of the death resignation or removal of the said Bentley, the said parties of the third part, (to Barker & Parish,) are hereby empowered to appoint a successor &c. And whereas, the said Bentley has removed from this State, so that he cannot execute the same deed of trust. Now, therefore in consideration of the provision in the said deed of trust, we the undersigned, the said firm of Barker & Parish, appoint Robert A. Shell, a citizen of Warren, to be trustee, and the said Shell is hereby clothed and invested with all the powers and authority by said deed of trust vested in the said Bentley.

Given under our hands and seals, this the 9th day of February, A. D. 1858.

Barker & Parish. [L. S.]

The question now arising is, whether one partner of the firm of Barker & Parish, had the power under this deed of trust by the use of the firm name to appoint the new trustee, Shell, or whether the deed of trust vested that authority in Bailey D. Barker and Joel T. Parish.

It is to be observed that there is a wide distinction between the rights, duties and powers of partners as between themselves and in reference to third parties connected with the partnership. Their authorities, rights and duties in relation to each other, are derived from their mutual agency for each other in the business of the partnership, and hence in all matters pertaining to the partnership business, as the authorized agent of the firm, each partner has the complete *for disposition* of the whole partnership interests, (Kents. com. 3d. vol. p. 49,) and may therefore act for the firm in their common nature, without the consent of the other partners. Story on Agency, p. 48. Story on partnership, p. 1. Smiths mercantile law, p. 73. Collyer on partnership, p. 188, § 195.

But when acting for others, and in matters not pertaining to the contracts or liabilities of the firm, nor in discharge of the ordinary duties of their business, no such agency exists as to bind the others without express authority. We must look therefore to the terms of this deed to ascertain the intention of the parties, as well the interests of the grantor, as of the *cestui que trust*, whose rights and interests are to be committed mutually to the trustee, to be appointed under the power conferred by the deed. The language of the deed is, "that in the event of the death removal or resignation of said Bentley, the said parties of the third part," shall appoint a successor, &c.

The body of the deed declares that "Bailey D. Barker, and Joel T. Parish, partners trading under the style and firm name of Barker & Parish," are the parties of the third part. When we look to the execution of the deed it is signed by Baily D. Barker, and Joel T. Parish, severally and not as partners, and acknowledged by them respectively, before the Justice certifying its execution.

It seems clear therefore that the power of appointment conferred by this deed, is given to Bailey D. Barker, and Joel T. Parish, partners trading under the style and firm name of Barker & Parish, and not to the other parties to the deed, who are described in these as "parties" as individuals, and not in their partnership character, because they are so named and described, and their

also as to their individual acknowledgment of the instrument, which was a wholly useless act, and cannot properly have any effect upon the question under consideration.

The legal act which the firm of Barker and Parish were called on to do, and which it must be presumed was intended to be done, was to accept the provisions of the deed and agree to perform the obligations contained in it. They conveyed nothing, and it was only necessary that they should agree to accept the security with the terms specified. To this end alone was it necessary or proper that they should sign it, and in signing it, they were merely accepting a security for a partnership debt, and therefore, it is very clear that it would have been perfectly competent for them to sign it by their firm name.

Then, who are "the parties of the third part," designated in the deed? I think it clear, that they were the firm of Barker and Parish, and that the power of appointment was conferred upon them as such.

If there could be any doubt upon this point, from the phraseology of the deed, it must be removed by the allegation of the bill, that, by the deed, "the said Barker & Parish were empowered to appoint another trustee," which being admitted by the demurrer, is conclusive as the question is now presented, upon the point that the power to appoint was given to the firm.

It will be observed that the deed does not specify the manner in which this power of appointment is to be exercised, whether by deed, or by writing sealed or unsealed or by parol. If, therefore, the substantial "parties of the third part," where Barker & Parish, as partners, it cannot be doubted that the appointment made by them as shown by the pleadings, was within the power conferred by the deed. Equally though the instrument of appointment signed in the firm name, be invalid as a deed to bind both partners, yet the appointment, not being required to be by deed, it will be good as a parol act, and the seal may be treated as useless and as a nullity.

But another view of the subject renders it still clearer that the appointment should be held valid, as the question is now presented for consideration.

Conceding that the power was intended to be conferred upon the partners to be exercised by them jointly, and that a partner has generally no authority to bind his co-partner by deed, yet if the act of appointment was by the direct authority or consent of both the parties, it would in law valid and binding as the act of both parties, though originally signed by but one of them, with the joint or firm names of the two. Omnis ratihabitio retrotrahitur et mandato aequiparatur. If the act of the partners, it is well settled that a partner may execute a deed on behalf and in the name of the firm, and that it will be valid as a deed to all the other copartners by whose consent it is so executed. Collier on Part. § 265. (4th Amer. edit.) and cases therein cited and in notes. But if it be conceded that the authority of the deed of trust vested that authority in Bailey D. Barker and Joel T. Parish, it is to be observed that there is a wide distinction between the rights, duties and powers or partners as between themselves and in reference to third parties connected with the partnership. Their authorities, rights and duties in relation to each other, are derived from their mutual agency for each other in the business of the partnership, and hence in all matters pertaining to the partnership business, as the authorized agent of the firm, each partner has the complete *for disposition* of the whole partnership interests, (Kents. com. 3d. vol. p. 49,) and may therefore act for the firm in their common nature, without the consent of the other partners. Story on Agency, p. 48. Story on partnership, p. 1. Smiths mercantile law, p. 73. Collyer on partnership, p. 188, § 195.

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R. R. R.

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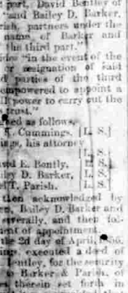
"MAGNA EST VERITAS PREVALEBIT."



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Radway's Ready Relief.
Stops Pain in a Minute.
Radway's Ready Relief.
Is a Pleasant Beverage.
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Radway's Regulating Pills cure all Female Complaints.
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Radway's Regulating Pills.
One Pill every day will cure Indigestion!

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FOR THE CURE OF CEPHALIC AFFECTIONS.

One or two of Radway's Regulating Pills will cure the most virulent and destructive Headache.

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In cases where the Headache arises from biliousness, disordered state of the stomach, nervousness, fever of fever to the head, costiveness, indigestion, &c. &c., one application of Radway's Ready Relief to the temples and back of the head and neck will at once stop the most violent headache and remove the sufferer to ease and quiet.

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Instantaneous ease is given by Radway's Ready Relief to all cases of acute pain, internal or external, it stops in a moment the most violent attacks of rheumatism, neuralgia, toothache, lumbago, colds, cuts and bruises, when applied externally. Rheumatism, if neuralgia would cease death, is arrested by a single application of Radway's Ready Relief. Nervousness, giving time for the action of the other remedies. All pain caused by cholera morbus, such as sour stomach, scarlet fever, measles, fever and ague, yellow fever, diphtheria, quinsey, pleurisy, &c. &c. are governed by its occasional use. When the nervous system is paralyzed or convulsed, it produces a rapid reaction immediately relieving the sufferer from convulsions or pain. For the dehilitated it is the best possible stimulant, infinitely better than alcohol in any form. Have it on hand always, for it may be required at any moment, and no time will it not relieve pain.

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Hon. J. Fendwick, Jr. Paris, of Mississippi.
Col. P. Mooney, of " "
Hon. Andrew S. Quitman, of " "
R. Sutherland Darrie, Esq., of " "
Messrs. Hackwell & Flowers, Merchants, Mississippi.
Dr. Jno. K. Stewart, Livingston, La.
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Col. H. Robertson, Galveston, Texas.
Lieut. Gen. Hodgson, Texas.
and thousands of other distinguished gentlemen have tried

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and have cured themselves and others with these remedies, after all other powerful means failed. Every one of the above named gentlemen will vouch for these remedies, as being the only medicines that restored them and their friends and those to whom they recommended them, to health.

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CURE
Sick Headache
CURE
Nervous Headache
CURE
All kinds of
Headache.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea and Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the absence of any *disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have the signature of Henry C. Spalding on each Box.

Price 25 Cents.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
48 Cedar Street, New, New-York.

THE FOLLOWING ENDORSEMENT OF

SPALDING'S

CEPHALIC PILLS,

WILL CONVINCE ALL WHO SUFFER FROM

HEADACHE,

THAT A

Speedy and sure Cure

IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

A Other Testimonials were unsolicited by Mr. SPALDING, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly scientific discovery.

MANSVILLE, Coun. Feb. 5, 1861.

MR. SPALDING,
SIR: I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and *I like them* so well that I want you to send me two dollars worth more.
Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few of the first box I got from you.
Send the Pills by mail, and oblige
Your ob't Servant,
JAMES KENNEDY.

HAGERSTOWN, Pa., Feb. 6, 1861.

MR. SPALDING,
SIR—I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills, *I have received a great deal of benefit from them.*
Yours, respectfully,
MARY ANN STOUKHOUSE.

SPRING CREEK, Huntington Co. Pa.,
January 19, 1861.

H. C. SPALDING,
SIR:—You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately.
Respectfully yours,
JNO. B. SIMONS.
P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills and find them excellent.

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 18, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq.
Please find inclosed twenty-five cents for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. *They are truly the best Pills I have ever found.*
Yours, &c.
[illegible]

BATAVIA, Mass. Dec. 11, 1861.

COSTAR'S

Vermin Exterminators.

THE

"ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDIES KNOWN."

Destroys Instantly

EVERY FORM AND SPECIES OF

VERMIN.

These preparations destroy all animal life.
Extract from Poem.
"Not dying then, with the human family,"
"Have crept out of their holes to die."

10 years and more established in New York City.

Used by—the City Post Office.

Used by—the City Prisons and Station Houses.

Used by—the City Hospitals, Alms-Houses, &c.

Used by—the City Hotels—Astor—St. Nicholas' &c.

Used by—the Boarding Houses, &c. &c.

Used by—more than 50,000 Private Families.

☞ *See what the People, Press and Dealers say.*

Henry R. Costar—All the summer I have been troubled with Roaches and Mice. I was actually ashamed of the house, the Roaches overwhelmed me. I purchased a box of your Exterminator and tried it, and in one week there was not a Roach or Mouse in the house.
JOHN B. GEYERS, No. 94 Elm Street.

Housekeepers troubled with vermin, need be no longer troubled, if they make "Costar's Exterminator." We have used it to our satisfaction, if a box cost $5, we would have it. We have tried potsons but they effected nothing; but Costar's article knocks the breath out of Bugs, Mice and Bedbugs, quicker than we can write it. It is in great demand all over the country.—*Mirror (O.) Gazette.*

More Grain and provisions are destroyed annually in Great County by Vermin, than would pay for tons of this Rat and Insect Killer.—*Lancaster (Wis.) Herald.*

Henry R. Costar—Your Exterminator is received, used, and proves to be a decided improvement. We used a box of it, and the way the Rats and Mice scurried off a premises, "remarked" that night, was a caution to sneezers. Since then not a Rat or Mouse has been heard in kitchen or cellar.—*Magnetic (Iowa) Times.*

I Have been Selling your Exterminator for the 3 last year, and have found it a sure shot every time. I has not not known it fail in a single instance.—Hiram Rose Druggist, Cardington, O.

We are Selling—Your preparations rapidly—We never they have been used, Rats, Mice, Roaches and Vermin disappear immediately.
REEVE & STOUFFER, Druggists, New Windsor, Md.

To Destroy—Rats, Roaches,

To Destroy—Mice, Moles, &c.

To Destroy—Moths, Flies, Ants, &c.

To Destroy—Mosquitoes.

To Destroy—Insects on Plants and Fowls,

To Destroy—Insects on Animals, &c. &c.

USE ONLY
"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c. Exterminator.
"Costar's" Bed-bug Exterminator.
"Costar's" Elec tric Powder for Insects.
In 25, 50c. and $1.00 boxes, Bottles and Flasks, $1 and $5.00 use for Plantations, Hotels, Boats, Hotels, &c.

☞ *Sold everywhere*—by
All Wholesale Druggists in large cities.

The Eastern Clarion. (Paulding, Miss.), 24 May 1861. Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers. Lib. of Congress.
<http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn84020047/1861-05-24/ed-1/seq-2/>

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It is sickening to see to what a depth of infamy Black Republicanism has sunk the Northern people.

Already the fair minded portions of Lincoln's forces *feel* that the Northern troops are doomed to overthrow in every fair encounter with the Southern troops Read the following:

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* telegraphs to the paper of the 2d inst., the following, opinion, expressed by Capt. Oakes, of the U. S. Army, in reference to the troops of the Confederate States:

Capt. Oakes late of the Army of Texas and one of the officers under Gen. Twiggs command, reported at headquarters this morning, he having just arrived from his late post. His account of matters South ward is very suggestive and full of interest. Throughout the entire South he noticed the greatest possible activity.—Troops were gathering at all principal points, the men looked well, drilled well, and seemed enthusiastic in their esteem of a sacred cause. He says troops are not only concentrating at Norfolk, but at Lynchburg, and that the course of the Administration in following up its war like preparations with the greatest vigor cannot be too highly recommended. The people of the South are actually insane with the desire of conquest. "Our right" was their cry at first, but now the legend on their banner reads, "Hail for the capital! Down with the Yankees! A la l'Abolition!" Their men are well armed and are accustomed to handling arms and in the opinion of Capt. Oakes, though mortified to give it, they are able, if brought in conflict with our Northern troops, man to man, to whip them. Our only resource is in providing overwhelming numbers. He states that, having temporary leave of absence, he managed by the exercise of great caution and considerable ingenuity, to make his escape from that country. His impression is that the Federal troops there will all be captured by the secession army.

Mark the emphatic expression of this intelligent and candid enemy—"Our *only resource* is in providing *overwhelming numbers*." It furnishes an exact parallel to the *feeling and policy* with which Santa Anna entered upon the battle of Buena Vista. Santa Anna's "only resource" there was his "*overwhelming numbers*."—That resource signally failed on that occasion, and it will fail again. The same Southern generalship—the same Jeff. Davis and Bragg, and the same Southern material that annihilated the "overwhelming numbers" on the bloody field of Buena Vista, will scatter the overwhelming numbers" of Black Republicans on every battle field!

SQUALLY TIMES IN NEW YORK.—The financial condition of New York, (says the *Day Book*) is getting to be full of serious apprehensions. The effort of the banks to save the credit of the Government has clipped their resources to such a degree that they cannot assist businessmen, and the consequence is, they are all going by the board. The Evening *Post*, a Republican organ, thus unburdens its complaints:

Our dry goods sanctioners are reduced to the necessity of refusing to make sales. The Banks will not take their paper and the owners of goods could not stand the excessive short rates. In fact, we have reached an extremity bordering on general commercial suspension of payment in staple branches of trade.

The bank loans are pretty well maintained, but these consist largely of public securities. + + Federal stocks and Treasury notes taking the place of business paper.

It seems to us that there is no need to submit to discredit and insolvency as a fatality. This is the very emergency when our banks may do the country a great service. They are supposed to be conservative institutions, and their standard relations are directly with commerce—as such they *represent*. We have no quarrel with their investment of *surplus* funds in the *Federal debts*, but we apprehend that their legitimate service to commerce, which includes all kinds of labor and industry, would be far better for the common good.

The sixth Alabama regiment, Col. Seffoke commanding, has been ordered to Virginia, and is probably now on its way thither.

Between the 1st and 5th inst, twenty-eight ships, six barks, four brigs and one schooner has arrived at New York from foreign parts "in ballast"—a fact which shows how utterly the import trade of the North is broken up. The whole number of vessels of all classes in that port was 927, most of them no doubt hopeless of freights.

We will have set these negroes free instead of leaving them in slavery and pocketing their marketable value. They are not such fools as to be unable to perceive the consistency of Major Anderson's conduct, and to discover the baseness of a man who will sell property to his neighbor, and then turn around and assist to destroy the value of that property:

To Major Robert Anderson.

NEW ORLEANS, May 15, 1861.

MAJ. ROBERT ANDERSON,—*Late of Fort Sumter, S. C.*—Sir: You hold my three notes for $4000 each, with about $1400 accumulated interest, all due in the month of March, 1862; which notes were given in part payment of twenty-nine negroes, purchased of you in March, 1860. As I consider *fair play a jewel*, I take this method to notify you, that I will not pay those notes; but, as I neither seek or wish an advantage, I desire that you return me the notes and the money paid you and the negroes shall be subject to your order, which you will find much improved by kind treatment, since they came into my possession.

I feel justified in giving you, and the public, this notice, as I do not consider it *fair play*, that I should be held to pay for he very property you so opportunely dispossessed yourself of, and now seek to destroy both their value and usefulness to me. I ask no more than to cancel the sale, restore to you your property and let each assume his original position, then your present efforts may be considered *one* selfish, because at your expense and not mine. JOHN G. COCKS.

ABOLITION ACHIEVEMENT.—The achievements of the mercenaries of Abolition have no parallel in the history of the earth. Here is the number:

1. Major Anderson ran off from Fort Moultrie in the night, after destroying all the property he could.

2. Lieut. Slemmer ran away from Pensacola in the night, after he had injured as much property as possible.

3. Commodore Pendergrast ran away from Norfolk, after sinking several fine ships, spiking some scores of guns, and firing the Navy Yard.

4. The commander of the Abolition forces at Harper's Ferry, hearing of the approach of the Virginians, ran away as fast as possible, first setting fire to the Government workshops.

5. The other day, at St. Loius, the myrmidons of Lincoln fired on an unarmed crowd of citizens—killed thirty-three—among whom were several little girls and boys.

From these facts it is clear that the achievements of Lincoln hordes are altogether unparalleled. Four times they ran away, after destroying or attempting to destroy valuable property; and in the fifth instance, with a heroism that was sublime in its dauntlessness, they fired their Minie rifles into a helpless crowd, and succeeded in slaughtering men, women, children and babies, to the number of thirty-three!

And the coward leaders of these cowards and murderers threaten us with subjugation! Pallid with fright, fleeing from the approach of armed men, and hands red with the blood of helpless women and children!—these are the Abolition braves. But time will work out a just compensation; and when our boys have an opportunity to measure steel with the Abolition enemy, the massacre at St. Louis will be amply atoned for.

PERCUSSION CAPS.—Mr. Schott, of Nashville, Tenn., is now busily engaged in the manufacture of percussion caps. The Gazette learns that arrangements have been perfected by which they can turn out at the rate of 20,000 per day. This will keep the Southern army supplied for some time to come.

ANDREW JOHNSON.—This degraded Lincolnite attempted to deliver one of his loathsome harangues to the people of Athens, Tenn., a few days ago, but was hissed, coughed and halloored down, and actually made to stand under the Confederate States flag. We should think it is about time for Andy to shake the dust of Tennessee from his feet. And if he does not do it soon we think he should be made to "shake off this mortal coil."

Efforts are being made in North Mississippi to raise two independent regiments for the Confederate States, to be commanded by Brigadier-General Mott and Col. J. F. Cushman.

said the other day at Atlanta:

"My friends forget not the soldier! Send him contributions to make him comfortable while he is in the service. Take care of his family while he is absent. Employ your hands and your substance in doing works of charity in this day of your country's trial. If any should fall in the battle, be special guardians of the widow, and take care of them. God will bless you in such performances of patriotic duty."

Letter from Capt. W. H. Hardy.

RALEIGH, May 20th, 1861.

MESSRS EDITORS:—I notice in your last issue of the *Clarion* an article in which you mention my Company as not being in the 8000 requisition. I would say that you are mistaken in this. My Company was tendered on the 22nd of April, and mustered in on the 27th. This mistake occurred by my Company being overlooked when the list of Companies were first published, at least this is the explanation given to me in person by Col. BRANCH, Adjutant General. I hope you will do me the favor to make this correction, and oblige your friend,

W. H. HARDY.

Pres. Lincoln, it seems, threatens to hang as pirates all the Southern privateersmen, caught, by the government cruisers. The Richmond Whig throws Vattle's Law of Nations," at him, as follows.—

Vattal in his 3d book distinctly recognizes the belligerent rights of a people situated as we are. He says:—

"When a nation becomes divided into two parties, absolutely independent, and no longer acknowledging a common superior, the State is dissolved, and the war between the two parties stands upon the same ground, in every respect, as a public war between two nations. Whether a republic be split into factions, each maintaining that it alone constitues the body of the State, or a kingdom be divided between two competitors for a crown, the nation is severed into parties who will mutually term each other rebels. Thus there exist in the State two seperate bodies, who pretend to absolute independence, and between whom there is no judge. They decide their quarrels by arms as two different nations would do: The obligation to observe the common laws of war towards each other is therefore absolute, indispensably binding on both parties, and the same which the law of nations imposes on all nations in transactions between State and State."

The Whig thinks this covers the case exactly, and promises, that, if Lincoln hangs southern privateers, up shall go all the prisoners of war captured by the Southern army.

SINGACIOUS GOVERNENT.—The Government at Washington is certainly a most sagacious one. They stop shipments of breadstuffs and provisions to us at the beginning of a most unprecedented harvest in the richest agricultural country in the world, three times larger than all France; when, indeed, we usually begin to send flour in large quantities, 1858, that Northern Cities cut off our coal in the middle of summer, when our greatest difficulty is to keep cool. They are mustering their hosts to invade our soil, as soon as the crops ready, say about August or September, when only the acclimatized can live, in large numbers, safely in the South; and they have ordered a fleet down here to blockade our ports just at the season the severs opens all along the Gulf coast.—Sagacious Government, that!

[*N. O. Picayune.*

Prayer

To be used during the continuance of our present troubles.

Bishop Green has furnished the following prayer to the Episcopal Clergymen of the Diocese of Mississippi, to be used in public worship:

ALMIGHTY GOD, whose Providence watcheth over all things, and in whose hands is the disposal of all events, we look up to Thee for thy protection and blessing amidst the apparent and great dangers with which we are encompassed. Thou hast, in thy wisdom, permitted us to be threatened with the many evils of an unnatural and destructive war. Save us, we beseech Thee from the hands of our enemies. Watch over our fathers and brothers, and our sons, who, trusting in thy divine and in the righteousness of our cause, have gone forth to the service of their country. May their lives be precious in thy sight. Preserve them from all the dangers to which they may be exposed. Enable them successfully to perform their duty to Thee and to their country. And do Thou, in thine infinite wisdom and power, so overrule events, and so dispose the hearts of all engaged in this painful struggle that it may soon end in peace and brotherly love; and lead not only to the safety, honor and welfare of our CONFEDERATE STATES, but to the good of thy people, and the glory of thy great name, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

abia flourished, Queen of a mighty empire, now a desolation; it reveals to our vision, the bloody Mary, the dictatorial Elizabeth, the scheming Henrietta Marie, Queen of Charles the first, whose influence with her husband, cost him his head, and rendered herself and children exiles. But space will scarcely permit a passing glance. Reverse the picture, place it so the descending rays of celestial light may shine upon it, and every radiation displays new and sadless beauties. The Bible is so full of instances in which woman, with Heaven directed energy, has scattered blessings around her, that I know not where to commence the enumeration, and will waive it altogether. Suffer a few bright examples of later times:

There is the tender, loving Josephine, whose gentle nature influenced her imperial consort for fifteen years, as no one else could do, before ambition had overcome every other feeling, and after he had committed the most heartless act of his life, (sundering the holy tie between them,) her sweet spirit was nearly crushed in the struggle, yet she uttered not a word of reproach; even in death, her scarcely articulate words were "Napoleon, Isle of Elba." She would not like the woman who supplanted her, have uttered the heartless remark, "I married the French Emperor, and not the exile." She would not like her have refused to share his captivity. No, she would have followed him to the "Rock-bound Isle of the Ocean," and with her gentle ministrations have soothed his lacerated spirit, and blessed the hour of his exile. Yet she could have done all this, (sundering the holy tie between them,) her sweet spirit was nearly crushed in the struggle, yet she uttered not a word of reproach; even in death, her scarcely articulate words were "Napoleon, Isle of Elba." She would not like the woman who supplanted her, have uttered the heartless remark, "I married the French Emperor, and not the exile." She would not like her have refused to share his captivity. No, she would have followed him to the "Rock-bound Isle of the Ocean," and with her gentle ministrations have soothed his lacerated spirit, and blessed the hour of his exile. Yet she could have done all this. Look at the youthful and noble lady Jane Grey, a victim to the ambitious arts of others, a martyr to the love she bore her relations. When called to render her life a sacrifice for their misdeeds, no railing word passed her lips; the spirit of the divine Savior when he forgave his murderers, glowed brightly in her bosom: with youth, beauty and every thing to attach her to life, she calmly met her fate; said she was ready to leave this world, for a better one above; and when the final moment drew near, she sent messages of love to her husband, to cheer him in his dying struggle! Still nearer to us in the constellation, shines Elizabeth Fry, whose heaven-born zeal has done so much to check sin, and alleviate sorrow. Miss Dix, another sister, has probably wielded a greater influence in favor of the poor maniac than any other mortal living. But to come still nearer, the sweet dew which rests on the musical name of Florence Nightingale, distill on every heart. Perhaps our present crisis may develop some illustrious followers of that most angelic woman. But I would not trespass on the space so politely accorded me, by enumerating one out of a thousand of the bright lights which serve as beacons to guide woman over the stormy sea of existence. Oh! may we fully recognise our important mission in this most eventful era, not waiting for a large field of operation, but with the talent in which our sex is acknowledged to excel, may we seize on little things, and endeavor under all circumstances to throw our influence in the scale of right, thereby fulfilling the grand design of our creation. May we remember, and cause man to feel the force of the touching sentiment addressed to woman,

"When care and anguish wring the brow,
A ministering angel thou."

VIRGINIA,

SHANNONDALE, MISS.

THE MISSISSIPPI LEVEES.—The reports recently published by the Memphis papers that a levee had been cut below Friar's Point was incorrect. The Coahoma *Citizen* says a levee had broken near McCloud's, which did no damage whatever and will not. The river is rapidly falling, and it is now out of the power of Lincoln to inundate the bottoms, however much he may be disposed to do so. The banks are guarded by well armed men, and an emissary would assuredly meet death in an attempt to cut the levees.—(*Vicksburg Whig.*

A new volunteer company, called the Beauregard Rifles, has been organized in Vicksburg.

The closing of trade with North Carolina has deprived New York city of its supply of kindling wood, the consumption of which is enormous about a million of dollars having been annually invested in this department of business.

parties as individuals, and not in their partnership character, because they are so named and described, and their partnership and firm name need to point out, more specially the individuals referred to.

The donation of the power being to two individuals jointly and not severally, one could not exercise it. It being a number of special confidence and the most competent for one to assume to execute it in the name of both, upon the ground, their general mutual agency for each other as partners. For in executing this power, they were not the agents of each other. But the agents of Cumming, the grantor in the deed of trust, as well as executors of the last will of Bentley.

The appointment having been made by one of two persons in whom a joint power was vested, was therefore void, and the sale made by the trustee void, by virtue of this appointment also void.

It follows that the complainant in this bill did not obtain even an equity in his purchase at the sale made by this trustee, and has nothing therefore upon which he can rely for the relief he seeks.

Let the decree be reversed and bill dismissed. HARRIS.

In the foregoing case Mr. Justice Handy, delivered the following dissenting opinion.

M. C. Cummings, }
vs. } 9634.
Joel T. Parish. }

I cannot concur in the opinion of the Court in this case.

The true question presented is, whether under the pleadings in the case, the appointment of the trustee, who made the sale under which the complainant claims title, is to be considered as regular and valid to give power to the trustee to make the sale.

The bill and the deed in trust, which is made part of it as an exhibit, show that the deed was executed by David K. Cummings, to secure certain debts and liabilities due by him to Barker & Parish, as a partnership firm, and to that end, that it was signed by both parties, that among other things, the deed provides, "in the event of the death, removal or resignation of said Bentley, the trustee named in it, the said parties of the third part, are hereby empowered to appoint a successor, with full power to carry out the provisions of the trust." The exhibit referred to in the bill as showing the appointment of the new trustee, after providing the execution of the trust deed and the provision just stated, and the removal of the original trustee from this State, so that he could not execute the deed, concludes thus: "Now, therefore in accordance with the provision in the said deed of trust, we the undersigned, the said firm of Barker & Parish, appoint Robert A. Shell, as the successor of the said Bentley," &c.

Signed Barker & Parish. [L. S.]

The bill alleges, "that it was provided in said deed of trust that in the event of the resignation or removal of the said David Bentley, the said Barker and Parish, were empowered to appoint another trustee, that said Bently, after partially executing said trust, removed from this state, and the said Barker and Parish on the 9th of February, 1858, did appoint Robert Shell, in the place and stead of said Bentley, &c."

These allegations and facts are admitted to be true by the demurrer, and the question is whether upon such a state of the case, the appointment of the new trustee can be held to be invalid, because it is accomplished by the power conferred in the deed touching that point. And I think it very clear that the appointment as stated, must be held valid.

In the first place, the appointment was made according to the substance and one spirit of the provision of the deed authorizing it.

The parties in interested to the deed were Cummings, the grantor, and the firm of Barker and Parish, creditors whose debts were intended to be thereby secured. It is true, in naming the parties in the commencement of it, the individual names of the persons composing the firm are stated to be "Bailey D. Barker and Joel T. Parish," but not acting in their individual right, but immediately follows that they are acting in the capacity and right of "partners trading under the style and firm name of Barker & Parish."

The entire transaction was to secure debts and liabilities on account of the firm, and in that character alone did they undertake to act in the matter. Their individual names could have been mentioned, therefore, by the use of reason than as a mere description of the persons, and to comply with a supposed technical rule requiring the names of individuals composing a firm to be stated in written contracts made in relation to the business of the firm. For the same reason, their individual names are signed to this instrument. But the purpose for which they were so signed, is fully shown by the body of the deed to be solely on account of the firm, for as the purpose of the deed had relation solely to partnership concerns, their signatures in it as more individuals would have been improper if not ineffectual to accomplish the object intended. So

William Handy, Canton, "
Andrew J. Harris, Scott Co., "
James S. Jones, Pontotoc Co., "
Oscar A. Kibbe, Lafayette Parish, La.
William Lee, Marshall Co., Mississippi.
James H. McCaleb, Simpson Co., "
Duncan McCollum, " "
Albert T. M. Neal, Bolivar, Tennessee.
Thomas A. Moore, Lauderdale Co., Miss.
Thomas M. Peyton, Bolivar, Tenn.
Reuben T. Pollard, Panola Co., Miss.
Francis A. Pope, Holmes Co., "
Jacob C. Robertson, Okitibbeha Co., "
Andrew B. Stewart, Hinds Co., "
Jerry T. Talbert, Yalobusha " "
Thomas E. Tucker, Marshall Co., "
James F. Walton, Holmes " "
James E. Wilson, Franklin " Ala.

Seven members of the Senior Class, failed to present themselves for examination. Most of the absentees are known, and all are believed, to be members of some of the military companies lately entered into service. Their names are as follows:

William T. Driver, Memphis, Tenn.
William T. Eskridge, Hardeman Co., Tennessee.
Henry G. Fernandez, Lafayette Co., Mississippi.
Geo. C. Hollebburg, Jasper Co., Miss.
Calvin C. McCleish, Kemper Co., "
William C. Nelson, Holly Springs, Miss.
James A. Wiley, Lafayette Co., "

These young gentlemen, when they shall have been discharged from the service, will be permitted to stand an examination *nunc pro tunc*.

The Academic Honors of the year were this distributed:

1st Honor, to Thomas M. Peters.
2d " " James F. Walton.
3d " " Andrew J. Harris.

Speakers' places, for Commencement are assigned as follows:

Berkeley Green, James A. L. McCaskill,
Jamed D. Gavin, Andrew J. McNeal,
Oscar A. Kibbe, Reuben T. Pollard,
William Lee, Francis A. Pope,
J. Scott Neal.

Of these, we learn, that the Commencement exercises of the University, will take place, as usual, at the close of the Academic year in June. Possibly, they will occur, in September, at the opening of the next session. We understand that the war has led to the withdrawal of all the students connected with the University, and that its halls are closed for the session. When Peace shall again spread her wings over our Confederate States, the University will be far more prosperous, than it has ever been. The hart on Southern youth have been sent to Northern colleges.

From the Montgomery Advertiser.

How shall We Pay our Debts, and Support the War?—A Scheme.

This is an important subject, and I call the special attention of the Hon. Secretaries of the Treasury and of War, to the following suggestion of a *scheme*, by which both ends may be accomplished. It is this:

Let Congress pass an act requiring every cotton planter to *sell half his crop* annually, as long as the war shall last, to the Government of the Confederate States, at its current price, and receive in pay *the proper certificates or bonds*, of the Confederate States' Treasury, bearing interest, and payable in ten, twenty or five years.

These Certificates or Bonds will pass current with us at par, and be used as money in the payment of existing debts due from one to another.

By this plan, the Government will have say *ten millions* of bales of cotton, annually, or *one hundred millions* of dollars, with which to prosecute the war to a successful independence. Let the Government Certificates and Bonds be made a *legal tender*, or at the least let it be provided by law that no creditor who shall refuse the tender in payment of any debt due him, shall be allowed to enforce the collection of such debt by law, and demand gold and silver or other money in lieu than *three years after* the termination of the war. The principle may be extended to the producers of tobacco, rice, sugar, or any other articles intended for foreign market.

The war is upon us, and has to be sustained, and I think it can be done this way, easier than in any other. My whole living is derived from cotton growing, and I am willing to live on half I make, and trust the Government for the other half. I am poor, in debt to my neighbors, and have a large family of children, but if this plan could be adopted, I should be enabled to furnish annually to the Government *ten thousand dollars*, to help in the prosecution of the war.

If it should be thought advisable, let the act of Congress, embodying this scheme, be submitted to the people, and my word for it, it would be ratified by four out of every five cotton planters in the Confederacy. It challenges the scrutiny of the great minds at present engaged in effecting our deliverance from Northern despotism.

MARLBOROUGH.

The Jackson Mississippian says that Mr. Russell, of the London Times, will probably extend his trip to that city on a visit to Dr. W. C. Russell, to whom he is nearly related.

Sold everywhere by Druggists throughout Europe, North and South America, and the Canadas, exclusive Rodway's Ready Relief.

Rodway's Regulating Pills,
Rodway's Renovating Resolvent,
are having extraordinary sales, and are proving the most astonishing cures, and to cure the sick more rapidly than all other systems of medicine known to the medical faculty.

WM. SYDNEY MYERS, ESQ., HAVANA, CUBA:

NEGRO, HAVANA P.O., CUBA, Jan. 1, 1858.
Messrs. Rodway & Co., Gentlemen:—I have been suffering from deep Chronic Rheumatism in the back for nearly years of my life; my sufferings during that period rendered life quite a burden to me. I have spent a little fortune on Doctors' bills, without derriving any substantial benefit. Lately I had one of my frequent periodical attacks. I was really ill for a whole week and had to keep in bed at any one time. A Spanish friend to whom I mentioned my sufferings, gave me he had a remedy which would give me relief, and he kindly presented me with a Bottle of Radway's Ready Relief. Although skeptical of deriving any advantage from the use, I that night applied the Relief on going to bed, and to my great amazement, felt relieved and slept soundly. The next night, I again applied the Ready Relief and awoke on the morning free from pain, feeling much stronger. Inclosed find Twenty-one Dollars, for which please send me two bottles of Ready Relief and oblige, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant, WM. SYDNEY MYERS.

Also CERTAIN OTHER GREAT CURES ARE DAILY EFFECTED WITH MARVELLOUS RAPIDITY, BY RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT.

Great Cures of Fever and Ague,
Typhoid Fever,
Bilious Fever,
Scarlet Fever,
Yellow Fever,
Zemul Pox,
Measles, Croup,
Inflammation, Rheumatism,
And Bad Cough,
Whooping Cough,
Diarrhoea, Cholera, Influenza,
Lumbago, Pain in the Side or Morbus,
Inflammation, Piles,
Gout, Gravel, Consumption,
Lumbago, Lumbago,
All Pains All Aches,
Are Cured in a Day.

CURED! CURED! CURED!
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF AND RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS!

ALSO CERTAIN OTHER GREAT CURES ARE DAILY EFFECTED WITH MARVELLOUS RAPIDITY, BY RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT.

Humors of all kinds, Sores, Ulcers, Skin Eruptions, Salt Rheum Tetters, Pimples, Blotches, Tumors Scrofula, Erysipelas, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Nodes, Erysipelas, Sore Lemds, Sore Eyes, Sore Mouths, Cancers, Cancerous Humors, Chronic Complaints, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Dropsy Bronchitis, Ulcers in the throat, Lungs, &c.

UNHEALTHY CITIES, SICKLY CLIMATES.

Dr. Wanhmeric of Compos, writes to the special agent to Dr. Radway as follows: This is one of the most healthy places in the world—epidemics are known—use this will cure diseases of the same character as other places have no effect upon the sick here. Radway's Ready Relief, Regulating Pills and Renovating Resolvent prove happy exceptions, for in every case where these remedies have been administered, they cure the sick. I have cured the most terrible case of yellow fever, fever and ague, typhoid fever, congestion of the liver, bilious fever, by the use of Radway's Ready Relief and Pills.

With the Ready Relief and Regulating Pills, Dysentery is harmless. Cholera in its most painful, and the most violent small Pox changes into mild form or herbal. The hurtful Climate is speedily reduced to easy, unchecked breathing. In cities of snakes, and subject to acute sickness, the application of the Ready Relief neutralizes the poison, and renders the system cool, comfortable. I have cured several cases of palpitation of the heart. Pitch of blood to the head and fits of various kinds, by a few doses of Radway's Regulating Pills.

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT

Will regenerate dilapidated humanity, cleanse, enrich, and purify the blood, cure every kind of humors, and insure to all a clear skin and fair complexion.

FOR SORE EYES, ULCERS AND HUMOURS.

The Walking Skeleton, covered with Sores and Running Ulcers.

Before the introduction of Radway's Renovating Resolvent on the coast of South America, the sirens of Cadiz, Valparaiso, Buenos Ayres, Rio and other populous cities, were thronged with poor and diseased, worn-out creatures, miserably covered from head to foot with frightful screwing ulcers, discharging filthy and corrupt humours. The use of Radway's Renovating Resolvent has purified, cleansed and healed the sick in every case. No more crippled and disabled lepers, no more foul and loathsome bodies are to be seen in the public streets; for in severe cases Radway's Renovating Resolvent and in the more severe cases Radway's Ready Relief and Regulating Pills, the most repulsive leper, covered with running sores and ulcers, becomes sound, clean and healthy. Radway's Resolvent is sold by Druggists, Merchants and Storekeepers everywhere.

Price of Radway's Ready Relief: 25 cents, 50 cents and $1 per bottle. Radway's Regulating Pills: 25 cents per box (contains 32 pills) with 32 Pills in each, and Radway's Renovating Resolvent: $1 per bottle.

Principal Agents, JOHN WRIGHT, & CO., 21 Chartres Street, N. O.

RADWAY & CO., 23 John-Street, New-York.

N. McKINSTRY & CO., Agents, Paulding, Miss.
BLAIR & BRO., Columbus.
BUCKNER & CRUMP, Vicksburg.

General Wholesale Agents for the State of Mississippi who will supply the trade at Radway's prices charged by Radway & Co in New York city.

Jan. 16, 1861. 14-6m

Summerville Institute.

THE BEST MALE SCHOOL IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Summerville, Noxubee Co. Miss.

THIS Institution, a Boarding School entirely, will open upon the second annual term on the 1st of August and Library improved. The Buildings will be enlarged the Rooms furnished with Maps, Charts, Globes, &c. for Recitation and Lectures. Also a Philosophical Apparatus. Servants will be furnished, and the number of them to be well as the Best private boarding house. In short the Principal hopes to make the Institute equal in every respect to the capital, and far cheaper to school as the times demand.

In the past, he has always been crowded. He feels called upon, therefore, to say that only sixty-eight boys or young men will be taken. The School is provided with thirty four comfortable dormitories, and three rooms and three Tutors, so that no one can be consequently they are not disturbed by the noise from of the school room.

The same teachers will meet the next class.

TERMS:

For board, washing, fuel, attention to rooms and library privileges for ten months, one half in advance, the dollar on 1st Monday in February. $200.00

For Catalogues or unpublished particulars, address TIPPS & GATTIS,
Principal and Proprietor.

Gaston, Miss. March 1st, 1861. 22-tf

BAYSIDE, MASS. Dec. 11, 1859.

H. C. SPALDING, Esq.

I wish for some copies or large show bills, to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind, forward to me.

One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headaches, (usually lasting two days,) was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills which I sent her.

Respectfully yours, W. B. WILKES.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz: Cure of the headache in all its forms.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

They have been tested in more than a thousand cases, with entire success.

From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.

If you are, or are to be troubled with the headache send for a box (Cephalic Pills) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effective cure for the headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

From the Western B. E. Gazette, Chicago, Ill.

REYNOLDSBURG, Franklin Co., Ohio, January 9, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 48 Cedar st. N. Y.

DEAR SIR:—Inclosed find twenty-five cents, ($5.) for which send me a Cephalic Pills. Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Filler, Reynoldsburg, Franklin Co., Ohio.

Your Pills work like a charm—cure Headache almost instantly.

Truly yours, WM. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich., Jan. 14, 1861.

MR. SPALDING:

SIR:—Not being since I went to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness of my wife, I write to say, that it is and so good an effect that I can indeed recommend for sale.

Please send by return mail. Directly yours,
R. R. WHEELER,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

We heartily endorse Mr. Spalding, and his unrivaled Cephalic Pills.

From the Kanawha Valley Star, Kanawha, Va.

We are sure that those who are troubled with the headache, who try them, will stick to them.

From the Southern Path Finder, New Orleans, La.

Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that have received benefits that no other medicine can produce.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

The immense demand for the article (Cephalic Pills) is rapidly increasing.

From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.

Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not know to possess real merit.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.

From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.

Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.

From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.

Said to be efficacious for the headache.

From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its costs annually.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY!

A SPRCE IS THREE SAVES NINE.

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have on hand cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and is up to the sticking point.

USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE.

N. B.—A Brush accompanies each Bottle. Price, twenty-five cents. Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING &
No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public, imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all parties to examine before purchasing, and see that the fac simile signature of HENRY C. SPALDING is on the outside wrapper; all others are swindling counterfeits.

March 1, 1861. 1-6m

Sold everywhere by
All Wholesale Druggists in large cities.
All Retail Druggists and Grocers, Storekeepers, &c. in all Country Villages and Towns.

Wholesale Agents in N. Y., City.

Shieffelin Brothers & Co., Hartnel, Bisley & Kitchen, B. A. Fahnestock, Hall & Co.
Bush, Gale & Robinson, A. B. & D. Sands & Co., M. Ward, Chase & Co., Wheeler & Hart, McKesson & Robbins, Hegeman & Co., D. B. Barnes & Co.

Philadelphia, Pa.

T. W. Dyott & Sons, R. A. Fahnestock & Co., Robert Shoemaker & Co., French, Richards & Co., and others.

Boston, Mass.

Geo. C. Goodwin & Co., M. S. Burr & Co., Weeks & Potter, Jno. Wilson, Jr.

St. Louis, Mo.

H. Blakely, C. How & Co., and others.

Louisville, Ky.

Raymond & Tyler, and others.

New Orleans,
Mobile,
Galveston,
Savannah,
Charleston,
Memphis,
Nashville,
Louisville,
St. Louis,
AND
All the Principal Cities and Towns in the

SOUTHERN STATES.

And by Druggists, Grocers, and Retailers generally in City and Country.

Country Dealers can order as above.
Or address orders direct—with Prices, Terms, &c. is enclosed to, send for Circular, to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
Principal Depot—No. 48 Cedar Street—Opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York.

March 1, 1861. 1-6m

AT

Paulding, Mississippi,

BY

S. E. CASTEEL,

THE OXFORD INTELLIGENCER.

HOWARD FALCONER, The Southern Confederacy. EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

VOLUME 1. OXFORD, MISS., WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1861. NUMBER 52.

THE INTELLIGENCER,

Is Published Every Wednesday Morning

—BY—

Francis A. Dual,

OXFORD, MISSISSIPPI.

☞ Subscription price $2; STRICTLY IN ADVANCE. No subscription will be entered without the CASH.

OFFICE—In the Masonic Building, up stairs, south side of the Public Square.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

TEN LINES MAKE ONE SQUARE.

	3m	6m	12m
1 Square	$4 00	$6 00	$12 00
2 Squares	8 00	12 00	18 00
3 Squares	12 00	15 00	20 00
One-fourth column	15 00	20 00	30 00
Half column	25 00	35 00	50 00
Three-fourths column	35 00	50 00	65 00
One column	45 00	60 00	80 00

Advertisements may be renewed at any time by paying for composition, $1 per thousand ems.

Displayed advertisements charged for the space occupied.

Leaded notices charged 15 cents a line.

☞ Articles of a personal character only admitted at the option of the Proprietor, and charged 20 cents a line.

The pay for yearly and half yearly advertisements due quarterly, and those inserted for less than three months, the pay due when the advertisement is out.

Transient advertisements payable in advance.

Announcing Candidates for City offices $2 50
" " County offices 5 00
" " District and State.. 10 00
to be paid invariably in advance.

LIGHT.

The following exquisite poem, by William Pitt Palmer, was some years ago pronounced by one of the most eminent European critics, to be the finest production of the same length in our language:

From the quickened womb of the primal gloom,
The sun rolled black and bare,
Till I wove him a vest for his Ethiop breast,
Of the threads of my golden hair;
And when the broad tent of the firmament
Arose on its airy spars,
I pencilled the hue of its matchless blue,
And spangled it round with stars.

I painted the flowers of the Eden bowers,
And their leaves of living green,
And mine were the dyes in the sinless eyes
Of Eden's virgin queen;
And when the fiend's art on the trustful heart
Had fastened its mortal spell,
In the silvery sphere of the first-born tear
To the trembling earth I fell.

When the waves that burst o'er a world accursed,
Their work of wrath had sped,
And the Ark's lone few, tried and true,
Came forth among the dead;
With the wondrous gleams of my bridal beams,
I bade their terrors cease,
As I wrote on the roll of the storm's dark scroll,
God's covenant of peace.

Like a pall at rest on a senseless breast,
Night's funeral shadow slept—
Where shepherd swains on the Bethlehem plains,
Their lonely vigils kept;
When I flashed on their sight the heralds bright
Of heaven's redeeming plan;
As they chanted the morn of a Savior born—
Joy, joy, to the outcast man.

Equal favor I show to the lofty and low,
On the just and unjust I descend;
E'en the blind, whose vain spheres roll in darkness and tears,
Feel my smile the blest smile of a friend.
Nay, the flower of the waste by my love is embraced,
As the roses in the garden of kings;
At the chrysalis bier of the worm I appear,
And lo! the gay butterfly's wings.

The desolate Morn, like a mourner forlorn,
Conceals all the pride of her charms
Till I bid the bright hours chase the night from her

Bad Faith of the Lincoln Government.

INTERESTING PARTICULARS.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 10, 1861.

The following important documents were to-day made public by Congress. They will be peculiarly interesting to South Carolinians:

Gentlemen of the Congress:

In the message addressed to you on the 29th inst., I referred to the course of conduct of the Government of the United States towards the Commissioners of this Government, sent to Washington for the purpose of effecting, if possible, a peaceful adjustment of the pending difficulties between the two Governments. I also made allusion to "an intermediary, whose high position and character inspired the hope of success;" but I was not then at liberty to make any communication on this subject, as specific as was desirable for a full comprehension of the whole subject. It is now, however, in my power to place before you other papers, which I herewith address to you. From them you will perceive that the intermediary referred to was the Hon. John A. Campbell, a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, who made earnest effort to promote the successful issue of the mission entrusted to our Commissioners, and by whom I was kept advised, in confidential communications, of the measures taken by him to secure so desirable a result. It is due to you, to him, and to history, that a narration of the occurrences with which he was connected should be made known, the more especially as it will be seen by the letters hereto appended, that the correctness and accuracy of the recital have not been questioned by the Secretary of State of the United States, to whom it was addressed.

I avail myself of this opportunity to correct an error in one of the statements made in my message of the 29th April. It is there recited that I was prompted to call you together, in extraordinary session, by reason of the declarations contained in the proclamation of President Lincoln of the 15th April. My proclamation convoking you, was issued on the 12th April, and was prompted by the declaration of hostile purposes, contained in the message sent by President Lincoln to the Governor of South Carolina, on the 8th April. As the proclamation of President Lincoln, of the 15th April, repeated the same hostile intention in more specific terms and on a much more extensive scale, it created a stronger impression on my mind, and led to the error above alluded to, and which, however unimportant, I desire to correct.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

MONTGOMERY, May 8, 1861.

—

WASHINGTON CITY, April 13, 1861.

SIR: On the 15th March, ult., I left with Judge Crawford, one of the Commissioners of the Confederate States, a note in writing, to the effect following:

"I feel entire confidence that Fort Sumter will be evacuated in the next five days. And this measure is felt as imposing great responsibility on the Administration.

"I feel entire confidence that no measure changing the existing status, prejudicially to the Southern Confederate States, is at present contemplated.

"I feel entire confidence that an immediate demand for an answer to the communication of the Commissioners will be productive of evil and not of good. I do not believe that it ought at this time to be pressed."

The substance of this statement I communicated to you the same evening, by letter. Five days elapsed, and I called with a telegram from Gen. Beauregard, to the effect that Sumter was not evacuated, but that Major Anderson was at work making repairs.

The next day, after conversing with you, I communicated to Judge Crawford, in writing,

ter by me to President Davis), Sumter will have been evacuated."

The Commissioners, who received those communications, conclude they have been abused and overreached. The Montgomery Government holds the same opinion. The Commissioners have supposed that my communications were with you, and, upon the hypothesis, prepared to arraign you before the country, in connection with the President. I placed a peremptory prohibition upon this as being contrary to the terms of my communications with them. I pledged myself to them to communicate information, upon what I considered as the best authority, and they were to confide in the ability of myself, aided by Judge Nelson, to determine upon the credibility of my informant.

I think no candid man, who will read over what I have written, and consider for a moment what is going on at Sumter, but will agree that the equivocating conduct of the Administration, as measured and interpreted in connection with these promises, is the proximate cause of the great calamity.

I have a profound conviction that the telegrams of the 8th of April, of General Beauregard, and of the 10th of April, of General Walker, the Secretary of War, can be referred to nothing else than their belief that there has been systematic duplicity practiced upon them through me. It is under an oppressive sense of the weight of the responsibility, that I submit to you these things for your explanation.

Very respectfully,
[Signed] JOHN A. CAMPBELL,
Associate Justice of the Supreme C. U. S.
Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

—

DISPATCHES TO L. P. WALKER, SECRETARY OF WAR.

An authorized message from President Lincoln has just informed Governor Pickens and myself that provisions will be sent to Fort Sumter, peaceably, or otherwise by force.

Gen. P. G. T. Beauregard:

If you have no doubt as to the authorized character of the agent who communicated to you the intention of the Washington Government to supply Fort Sumter by force, you will at once demand its evacuation, and if this is refused, proceed, in such manner as you may determine, to reduce it.

—

WASHINGTON CITY, April 20, 1861.

SIR: I enclose you a letter corresponding very nearly with one I addressed to you one week ago (13th April), to which I have not had any reply. The letter is simply one of inquiry, in reference to facts concerning which I think I am entitled to an explanation. I have not adopted any opinion in reference to them which may not be modified by explanation, nor have I affirmed in that letter, nor do I in this, any conclusion of my own unfavorable to your integrity in the whole transaction.

All that I have said, and mean to say, is that an explanation is due from you to myself. I will not say what I shall do in case this request is not complied with, but I am justified in saying that I shall feel at liberty to place these letters before any person who is entitled to ask an explanation of myself.

Very respectfully,
JOHN A. CAMPBELL,
Associate Justice of the
Supreme Court of the United States.
Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.
No reply has been made to this letter.
APRIL 24, 1861.

—

MONTGOMERY, ALA., May 7, 1861.

SIR: I submit to you two letters that were addressed by me to the Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State of the United States, that contain an explanation of the nature and result of an intervention by me in the intercourse of the Commissioners of the Confederate States with that officer. I considered that I could

Effect of War upon a Nation's Wealth.

The Scientific American says the firing of a nine-inch shell gun, like those used on one of our naval steamers, costs $9 34 at each discharge. Now, the burning of $9 worth of coal, in one of our cotton, or carpet, or steam-engine manufactories, generally results in the production of from $10 to $20 worth of value in some other kind of property; but the burning of powder, in warfare, does not produce any other property; its only products are noise, and smoke, and death, which are not saleable in any market. Of all modes of consuming wealth unproductively, the most rapid are conflagrations and war.

It is frequently the case that the productive power of a people is so great, that the aggregate of individual savings more than counterbalances the public waste of wealth in war, and thus the national wealth may increase, even during the continuance of expensive wars. Macaulay says that this has been the case with England in all of her wars; and was most conspicuous in the most expensive one that she ever engaged in, the long contest against the opinions of the French revolution, which continued, with two brief intervals, from 1793 to 1815. In this gigantic struggle, England not only supported her own armies, but she also contributed vast sums to her allies—the other governments of Europe—to enable them to keep up the fight. It is true that a large portion of this money was raised by borrowing, the national debt having been increased during the period about two thousand millions of dollars. But a government cannot borrow, unless somebody has it to lend, and this whole immense sum was saved by the English people right in the midst of the war, and loaned to the government.

In some cases, indeed, so large a portion of the community is taken from productive labor and put to the work of destroying property in fighting, that the national wealth is rapidly diminished. When Frederick the Great, of Prussia, was contending with Austria for the possession of Silesia, he said that he would fight as long as there was a potato in the kingdom, and Macaulay says that he did fight till the great mass of the people had nothing to eat but potatoes, and every private fortune in the country was destroyed. Louis XIV, too, kept France at war with combined Europe till the very nobles were reduced to a diet of black bread, and numbers of the people died of starvation.

If we put aside the veil which the interposition of money throws over the transaction, we shall find that what really took place was this. It does not require the whole of the labor, in any community, to produce the food and clothing needed; and when a sufficient number of laborers are employed in the production of these first necessaries, the remaining labor of the community is directed to making such articles as are most desired. In times of peace, this surplus labor is principally devoted to making machinery, constructing steam engines, building railroads, and, in short, in increasing the various kinds of active capital which facilitate industrial operations, and thus augment the annual production of wealth. But, in war, this labor is diverted to the production of food, clothing, powder, muskets, cannon, etc., to be worn out and destroyed by the armies; and thus the accumulation of wealth is stopped, or, at least, checked.

By-and-By.

Somewhere, down the stream of Time on which we are floating, is a beautiful island, called the By and by. It may be just before us, beyond the next turn of the river; or we may not find it until the stream disembogues itself into the ocean of eternity. But we all look for it, from infancy to old age, and dream that all evil will be banished, when we arrive at

Soldiers' Health.

INTERESTING SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

The following article, on "Soldiers' Health," is from Hall's Journal of Health. It contains much valuable information for both soldiers and civilians:—

1. In an ordinary campaign, sickness disables or destroys three times as many as the sword.

2. On a march, from April to November, the entire clothing should be a colored flannel shirt, with a loosely buttoned collar, cotton drawers, woolen pantaloons, shoes and stockings, and a light-colored felt hat, with broad brim, to protect the eyes and face from the glare of the sun and from the rain, and a substantial, but not heavy, coat when off duty.

3. Sun-stroke is most effectually prevented by wearing a silk handkerchief in the crown of the hat.

4. Colored blankets are best; and if lined with brown drilling, the warmth and durability are doubled, while the protection against dampness from lying on the ground is almost complete.

5. Never lie or sit down on the grass or bare earth for a moment; rather use your hat—a handkerchief, even, is a great protection. The warmer you are the greater need for this protection, as a damp vapor is immediately generated, to be absorbed by the clothing, and to cool you off too rapidly.

6. While marching, or on other active duty, the more thirsty you are, the more essential is it to safety of life itself, to rinse out the mouth two or three times, and then take a swallow of water at a time, with short intervals. A brave French General, on a forced march, fell dead on the instant, by drinking largely of cold water, when snow was on the ground.

7. Abundant sleep is necessary to bodily efficiency, and to that alertness of mind which is all-important in an engagement; and few things more certainly and more effectually prevent sound sleep than eating heartily after sundown, especially after a heavy march or desperate battle.

8. Nothing is more certain to secure endurance and capability of long continued effort than the avoidance of everything as a drink except cold water, not excluding coffee at breakfast. Drink as little as possible, of even cold water.

9. After any sort of exhausting effort, a cup of coffee, hot or cold, is an admirable sustainer of the strength, until nature begins to recover herself.

10. Never eat heartily just before a great undertaking; because the nervous power is irresistibly drawn to the stomach to manage the food eaten, thus drawing off that supply which the brain and muscle so much need.

11. If persons will drink brandy, it is incomparably safer to do so after an effort than before; for it can give only a transient strength, lasting but a few minutes; but as it can never be known how long any given effort is to be kept in continuance, and if longer than the few minutes, the body becomes more feeble than it would have been without the stimulus, it is clear that its use before an effort is always hazardous, and is always unwise.

12. Never go to sleep, especially after a great effort, even in hot weather, without some covering over you.

13. Under all circumstances, rather than lie down on the bare ground, lie in the hollow of two logs placed together, or across several smaller pieces of wood, laid side by side; or sit on your hat, leaning against a tree. A nap of ten or fifteen minutes in that position will refresh you more than an hour on the bare earth, with the additional advantage of perfect safety.

14. A cut is less dangerous than a bullet wound, and heals more rapidly.

15. If from any wound the blood spirts out in jets, instead of a steady stream, you will die in a few minutes, unless it is remedied; because

when you have to use water for cooking or drinking from ponds or sluggish streams, boil it well, and, when cool, shake it, or stir it, so that the oxygen of the air shall get to it, which greatly improves it for drinking. This boiling arrests the process of fermentation which arises from the presence of organic and inorganic impurities, thus tending to prevent cholera and all bowel diseases. If there is no time for boiling, at least strain it through a cloth, even if you have to use a shirt or trowser-leg.

29. Twelve men are hit in battle dressed in red where there are only five dressed in a bluish gray—a difference of more than two to one;—green, seven; brown, six.

30. Water can be made almost ice cool in the hottest weather by closely enveloping a filled canteen, or other vessel, with woollen cloth, kept plentifully wetted and exposed.

31. While on a march lie down, the moment you halt, for rest. Every minute spent in that position refreshes more than five standing or loitering about.

32. A daily evacuation of the bowels is indispensable to bodily health, vigor and endurance; this is promoted in many cases by stirring a table-spoonful of corn (Indian) meal in a glass of water, and drinking it on rising in the morning.

33. Loose bowels, namely, acting more than once a day, with a feeling of debility afterwards, is the first step towards cholera. The best remedy is instant and perfect quietude of body, eating nothing but boiled rice, with or without boiled milk; in more decided cases, a woollen flannel, with two thicknesses in front, should be bound tightly around the abdomen, especially if marching is a necessity.

34. To "have been to the wars" is a life-long honor, increasing with advancing years, while to have died in defence of your country will be the boast and the glory of your children's children.

☞ The New York Tribune admits that the prevalent opinion North that the South can be easily subdued, is an error. Greeley says in a late number of his paper:

"Nor will it answer to depreciate the military resources and efficiency of the rebels. Even cowards in their position would fight desperately, and they are no cowards. Most of them have been trained from the cradle to consider personal bravery the very first requisite of manly character, and skill in the use of arms the first necessity of a gentleman. The rifle and revolver have been their playthings from boyhood, and the duel, or some 'difficulty' involving peril to life, are with them themes of daily contemplation and frequent observation. And, while we are confident that a majority of the Southern people are at heart Unionists to-day, we judge that seven-eighths of the fighting force—'the chivalry' of the slave States, the young, the daring, the ambitious, the desperate—have been drawn into the meshes of the rebellion.—They have many of the very best of our late army officers, and their soldiers will at first be better led and handled than ours. Such are the advantages with which they will enter upon the contest, and to which it must be fought mainly on ground which they know thoroughly and we very imperfectly, in the midst of their resources, at a distance from ours, while ten of the inhabitants of the seat of war will eagerly give information to their leaders, where one will venture to give any to ours."

VALUABLE INVENTION.—We were shown a machine for moulding bullets, which has just been invented in this city by Calip Acsbestor and William Johnson, at the machine shop of Ellis & Moore, which will render invaluable service to the country at this time. The balls are prepared out of cold lead and in any shape or form that may be desired, from the round to the conical ball by changing the small dies attached to the machine. Prominent and experienced mechanics pronounce it admirably adapted for the

SCRAPS.

Why is a lover like a dog? Because he bows and wows.

Of what color is grass when covered with snow? Invisible green.

Wanted to know—Whether the volume of sound has yet been found.

Who is a very unpopular officer with some of the ladies? General Housework.

Let friendship creep gently to a height; if it rush to it, it may soon run itself out of breath.

A hack driver, up town, plays so sweetly on the bugle, that his wife saves the notes for sugar.

"I'm having a change of 'air,'" as Mr. Jenkins, the city broker, said when he put on a new wig.

Are ladies unaware, when stepping into a carriage or an omnibus, of the "felloes" in the wheels?

Men who endeavor to look fiercely by cultivating profuse whiskers, must be hair-emscarem fellows.

THE CANNIBAL!—A man advertises in a Poughkeepsie paper: "*Wanted, a middle aged woman to cook.*"

A solar eclipse reminds us of Jack's last thrashing by his father—it is a hiding of the sun (son.)

The strongest kind of a hint. A lady asking a gentleman to see if her ring will go on his little finger.

A wit once described a soup which he had tasted as "lukewarm water, which the shadow of a cow had crossed."

QUESTION FOR ACTORS.—Can a man be said to work when he plays, or to be a sound man when he is continually in pieces?

A lady must think she has something valuable in her head, if we may judge from the number of locks she keeps upon it.

Estimating the amount of blood in the human body at twenty-four pounds, twelve pounds pass through the heart every minute.

The quantity of carbonic acid gas locked up in every cubic yard of limestone, has been estimated at ten thousand cubic feet.

A very pious old gentleman told his sons "not to go, under any circumstances, a fishing on the Sabbath; but if they did, by all means to bring home the fish."

An editor acknowledges the receipt of a bottle of brandy forty-eight years old, and says:—"This brandy is so old, we fear it cannot *live* much longer."

Lincoln employs his troops in repairing the railroads in Maryland. A very wise precaution, as their principal employment will consist in making tracks.

"You a dentist, Bob? I did not know you were in that trade." "Yes," said Bob, "I follow no other business but setting teeth—in beef, potatoes, bread and sich like."

Pleasant enough was the magnanimity of the person who, being reproached with not avenging himself for a caning, said, "Sir, I never meddle with what passes behind my back."

The love of truth is root to all the charities. The tree which grows from it may have thousands of distinct and diverging branches, but good and generous fruit will be on them all.

Jones and Brown met at the Post-office.—Jones complains of a bad smell about the office, and asks Brown what it can be? Brown does not know, unless it may be the large number of *dead letters.*

A medical man asked his legal adviser how he could punish a servant who had stolen a can-

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The desolate Morn, like a mourner forlorn,
Conceals all the pride of her charms
Till I bid the bright hours chase the night from her flowers
And lead the young day to her arms;
And when the gay rover seeks Eve for his lover,
And strikes to her balmy repose,
I wrap the soft rest by the zephyr-fanned west,
In curtains of amber and rose.

From sentinel steep, by the night-blooded deep,
I gaze with unslumbering eye,
When the cynosure star of the mariner
Is blotted from out the sky;
And guided by me through the merciless sea,
Though sped by the hurricane's wings;
His compassless, dark, lone, weltering bark,
To the haven home safely he brings.

I waken the flowers in their dew-spangled bowers,
The birds in their chambers of green,
And mountain and plain glow with beauty again,
As they bask in their matinal sheen.
O, if such the glad worth of my presence to earth,
Though fitful and fleeting the while,
What glories must rest on the home of the blest,
Ever bright with the Deity's smile.

WINFIELD SCOTT.—A Western paper says old Scott is hale, hearty, healthy, and as active as a boy. This we know to be a deliberate lie. A gentleman was in our office yesterday, who saw Scott last Saturday. He says he is a complete wreck. Infirm, gouty, and overwhelmed with the lashings of a guilty conscience, he has become a sort of terror to all around him. His aids tremble in his presence, and his petulance prevents him from giving any one a civil answer. "Old Abe," it is said, is absolutely afraid to go near "Fuss and Feathers," as the latter has not forgotten, and never will, the remark of Lincoln to Rev. Dr. Fuller, that he was "Scott's legal master." Scott, who was present at the time of the interview, managed to restrain his passion until the Doctor and the members of the Young Men's Christian Association left; but they had scarcely cleared the room before he let out on Lincoln. At one time it was thought that Cameron and Seward would have to interfere to prevent a personal collision. Scott raved like a madman, and told Lincoln that he was a stupid fool, a most consummate ass, and lavished sundry other choice epithets upon the devoted head of his "legal master." Our informant states that he finally worked himself up into such a passion, that his nervous system could no longer stand the shock, and he was conveyed to bed.—*Petersburg Express.*

DAWN OF LOVE.—If a grape vine be planted in the neighborhood of a well, its roots running silently under ground, wreath themselves in a hot work around the cold, clear waters, and the vines putting on outward greenness and unwonted clusters and fruit, is all that tells where every thought and fibre of our life twines gradually around some human soul, to us the unsuspecting well-spring of our being. Fearful it is, because so often the vine must be uprooted, and all its fibres wrenched away; but till the hour of discovery come, how is it transfigured by a new and beautiful life? There is nothing in life more beautiful than the trance-like, quiet dawn which precedes the rising of love in the soul.—When the whole being is pervaded imperceptibly and tranquilly by another being, and we are happy, we know not and ask not why the soul is then receiving all and asking nothing. At a later day she becomes self-conscious, and then craving exactions, endless questions—the whole world of the material comes in with its hard counsels and consultations, and the beautiful trance fades forever.

SPIES IN THE SOUTH.—We have little doubt that Lincoln has his agents in every Southern locality, and a strict look out should be kept for them. Strangers, especially, no matter how pacific the pretenses on which they profess to come, should be closely watched, and, if necessary, prevented from leaving.

Pay as you go, and keep from small scores.

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not evacuated, but that Major Anderson was at work making repairs.

The next day, after conversing with you, I communicated to Judge Crawford, in writing, that the failure to evacuate Sumter was not the result of bad faith, but was attributable to causes consistent with the intention to fulfill the engagement, and that as regarded Pickens, I should have notice of any design to alter the existing status there. Mr. Justice Nelson was present at these conversations, three in number, and I submitted to him each of my written communications to Judge Crawford, and informed Judge C. that they had his (Judge Nelson's) sanction. I gave you, on the 22d of March, a substantial copy of the statement I had made on the 15th.

The 30th of March arrived, and at that time a telegram came from Gov. Pickens, inquiring concerning Col. Lamon, whose visit to Charleston he supposed had a connection with the proposed evacuation of Fort Sumter.

I left that with you, and was to have an answer the following Monday (1st April). On the 1st of April, I received from you the statement, in writing, "(I am satisfied) the Government will not undertake to supply Fort Sumter without giving notice to Gov. P." The words "I am satisfied," were for me to use as expressive of confidence in the remainder of the declaration.

The proposition, as originally prepared, was ..."The President *may desire* to supply Sumter, but will not do so," &c., and your verbal explanation was, that you did not believe any such attempt would be made, and that there was no design to reinforce Sumter.

There was a departure here from the pledges of the previous month, but, with the verbal explanation, I did not consider it a matter than to complain of. I simply stated to you that I had that assurance previously.

On the 7th April, I addressed you a letter on the subject of the alarm that the preparations by the Government had created, and asked you if the assurances I had given were well, or ill-founded. In respect to Sumter, your reply was, "Faith as to Sumter fully kept; wait and see." In the morning's paper I read: "An authorized messenger from President Lincoln informed Gov. Pickens and Gen. Beauregard, that provisions will be sent to Fort Sumter, peaceably, or *otherwise by force.* This was the 8th of April, at Charleston, the day following your last assurance, and is the evidence of the full faith I was invited to wait *for* and *see.* In the same paper I read, that intercepted dispatches disclosed the fact that Mr. Fox, who had been allowed to visit Major Anderson, on the pledge that his purpose was pacific, employed his opportunity to devise a plan for supplying the fort by force, and that this plan had been adopted by the Washington Government, and was in process of execution. My recollection of the date of Mr. Fox's visit carries it to a day in March. I learn he is a near connection of a member of the Cabinet. My connection with the Commissioners and yourself was superinduced by a conversation with Justice Nelson. He informed me of your strong disposition in favor of peace, and that you were oppressed with a demand of the Commissioners of the Confederate States for a reply to their first letter, and that you desired to avoid it, if possible, at that time. I told him I might, perhaps, be of some service in arranging the difficulty. I came to your office entirely at his request, and without the knowledge of either of the Commissioners. Your depression was obvious to both Judge Nelson and myself. I was gratified at the character of the counsels you were desirous of pursuing, and much impressed with your observation that a civil war might be prevented by the success of my mediation. You read a letter of Mr. Weed, to show how irksome and responsible the withdrawal of troops from Sumter was. A portion of my communication to Judge Crawford, on the 15th of March, was founded upon these remarks, and the pledge to evacuate Fort Sumter is less forcible than the words you employed. Those words were—"Before this letter reaches you (a proposed let-

contain an explanation of the nature and extent of an intervention by me in the intercourse of the Commissioners of the Confederate States with that officer. I considered that I could perform no duty in which the entire American people, whether of the Federal Union or of the Confederate States, were more interested than that of promoting the counsels and the policy that had for their object the preservation of peace. This motive dictated my intervention. Besides the interview referred to in these letters, I informed the Assistant Secretary of State of the United States (not being able to see the Secretary), on the 11th April ult., of the existence of a telegram of that date, from Gen. Beauregard to the Commissioners, in which he informed the Commissioners that he had demanded the evacuation of Sumter, and, if refused, he would proceed to reduce it. On the same day, I had been told that President Lincoln had said that none of the vessels sent to Charleston were war vessels, and that force was not to be used in the attempt to supply the fort. I had no means of testing the accuracy of this information, but offered that, if the information was accurate, I would send a telegram to the authorities at Charleston, and that it might prevent the disastrous consequences of a collision at that fort between the opposing forces. It was the last effort that I could make to avert the calamities of war. The Assistant Secretary promised to give the matter attention; but I had no other intercourse with him, or any other person, on the subject, nor have I had any reply to the letters submitted to you.

Very respectfully,
JOHN A. CAMPBELL.
Gen. DAVIS, President Confederate States.

THE QUEEN'S PIPE.—A writer in a London paper calls attention to a profligate and scandalous waste and destruction of property, occurring in a land where numbers of indigent persons stand so much in need of assistance, in the following paragraph:

"Near the north-east corner of the Queen's warehouse, a guide-post inscribed 'To the Kiln,' directs you to the Queen's pipe, or chimney of the furnace; on the doors of the far end of the room, are painted the Crown Royal, and the letters V. R.—the initials of Victoria Regina. In this kiln are burnt all such imported goods as do not fetch the amount of their duty and customs charges. Tea having set the chimney of the kiln on fire once, is rarely burnt; the wine and spirits are emptied into the docks. The huge mass of fire is fed, day and night, with condemned goods. On one occasion, nine hundred Australian mutton hams were burnt; on another, forty-five thousand pairs of French gloves; and silks and satins, tobacco and cigars, are here consumed in vast quantities. The ashes are sold by the ton as manure for killing insects, and to soap boilers and chemical manufacturers. Nails and other pieces of iron, sifted from the ashes, are prized, for their toughness, in making gun barrels; gold and silver, the remains of plate, watches and jewelry, thrown into the furnace, are also found in the ashes."

If a blockade is a warlike demonstration only as between foreign powers, then the blockade of Southern ports is a practical recognition of the independence of the Confederate States. If Lincoln still considers the Confederate States in the Union—as he has assumed to be the case, his blockade of their ports is in violation of that clause of the Constitution which declares that no preference shall be given to one port over another. Closing one and leaving open another, is such a preference as is positively prohibited, and the act of the President is usurpation. In any view of the subject, the Executive has acted without the authority of law. If the seceded States are held to be still in the Union, the blockade is in violation of the Constitution; if not in the Union, the blockade, without the authority of Congress, is equally lawless. So there is no escape from the charge of usurpation, and the conduct of the Administration is no less revolutionary than that of the seceded States.

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may not find it until the stream disembogues itself into the ocean of eternity. But we all look for it, from infancy to old age, and dream that all evil will be banished, when we arrive at the beautiful island—By-and-by.

All day we float down the turbulent stream; the blue color of heaven burns above us; the unfathomable depths yawn beneath us; the mysteries of God and immortality stream in upon us with their awful splendors, and truths that have confounded the loftiest intellects—truths that in all ages have roused up the soul from its foundations, baptized it with reverence, and kindled it with love—environ us with their intensity, and all thoughts of the island are banished from the mind. But when the solemn gray of twilight falls around our bark, in fancy we see its magical shores, green with trees of beauty, flitting before us like a star over the broad shadows of years, and our longings all return to wander on its fairy banks and listen to the silver voices of its inhabitants. And as the rosy flush of day fades in the west, and the watch-stars open one after another their holy eyes, we go to rest in the happy belief that the morning sunrise will gild this immortal land, full in our vision; this clime we have sought so long and vainly, and whither have fled all the lost summers of our youth, which we besought with tears to stay.

A land of promise is that By-and-by. In it we all have rich possessions, the anticipated enjoyment of which alone renders life tolerable. The past has proven a weary way; the present is full of thorns and beset with dangers, but in the golden By-and-by there is a recompense for all. There the broken heart shall be healed, and the weary spirit find a rest. Who would sell his birth-right in this land? Though poverty, gloom and desolation environ us here, we have both wealth and health and loving friends in that fair clime.

How eagerly we look for that island. If it were laid down on any chart, no matter how distant, so that we knew it would surely come, we should be satisfied in the prospect. But no Ariadne comes to reveal its labyrinthine secrets, and we must rest content in its anticipation, and possess it only in our dreams.

QUERY.—If four dogs, with sixteen legs, can catch forty-nine rabbits with eighty-seven legs, in forty-four minutes, how many legs must the same rabbits have to get away from eight dogs with thirty-two legs, in seventeen minutes and a half?

SOLUTION.—Add together the legs of the rabbits and tails of the dogs, and divide the amount by three big dogs; this leaves four bushels of barks and thirteen pounds of hair. Take the fractions of the rabbits, add six inches of snow, and multiply by a dog fight. Then divide by a man with a double-barreled shot gun, and add a side of fresh beef. Multiply by half as many legs as three times a less number of rabbits would have had, and divide by one-third of the time it would take to get away from the dogs, less seventeen and a half minutes. The result depends upon the size of the dogs.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.—Hon. John E. Perkins, of Louisiana, this morning presented to the Congress a resolution, (which was read by the Clerk,) recently passed at an enthusiastic meeting, in the parish of East Feliciana, in that State, in which the planters pledged themselves to appropriate *every dollar of the proceeds of their respective crops,* outside of the current expenses, to the Confederate States, during the continuance of the war between the two sections. Besides, twelve thousand dollars were appropriated by the meeting, in a few moments, for the purpose of immediately arming and equipping, and otherwise providing for the wants of the three hundred soldiers who had volunteered their services, from that parish. This is the right spirit, and is rendered more significant from the fact that the people of the parish in question, formerly opposed the ordinance of secession.—*Montgomery Advertiser, May 6th.*

A man's discontent is his worst evil.

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wound, and heals more rapidly.

15. If from any wound the blood spirts out in jets, instead of a steady stream, you will die in a few minutes, unless it is remedied; because an artery has been divided, and that takes the blood direct from the fountain of life. To stop this instantly, tie a handkerchief or other cloth very loosely between the wound and the heart; put a stick, bayonet, or ramrod between the skin and the handkerchief, and twist around until the bleeding ceases, and keep it thus until the surgeon arrives.

16. If the blood flows in a slow, regular stream, a vein has been pierced, and the handkerchief must be on the other side of the wound from the heart—that is, *below* the wound.

17. A bullet through the abdomen, (belly or stomach) is more certainly fatal than if aimed at the head or heart; for in the latter cases the ball is often glanced off by the bone, or follows round it under the skin; but when it enters the stomach or bowels, from any direction, death is inevitable under all conceivable circumstances, but is scarcely ever instantaneous. Generally the person lives a day or two with perfect clearness of intellect, often *not* suffering greatly.—The practical bearing of this statement in reference to the great future is clear.

18. Let the whole beard grow, but not longer than some three inches. This strengthens and thickens its growth, and thus makes a more perfect protection for the lungs against dust, and of the throat against winds and colds in winter, while in the summer a greater perspiration of the skin is induced, with an increase of evaporation; hence, greater coolness of the parts on the outside, while the throat is less feverish, thirsty and dry.

19. Avoid fats and fat meat in summer and all warm days.

20. Whenever possible, take a plunge into any lake or running stream every morning as soon as you get up. If none at hand, endeavor to wash the body all over as soon as you leave your bed, for cleanliness acts like a charm against all diseases, always either warding them off altogether, or greatly mitigating their severity and shortening their duration.

21. Keep the hair of the head closely cut, say within an inch and a half of the scalp in every part, repeated on the first of each month, and wash the whole scalp plentifully in cold water every morning.

22. Wear woollen stockings and moderately loose shoes, keeping the toe and finger nails always cut close.

23. It is more important to wash the feet well every night than to wash the face and hands of mornings, because it aids in keeping the skin and nails soft, and to prevent chafings, blisters and corns, all of which greatly interfere with a soldier's duty.

24. The most universally safe position, after all stunnings, hurts and wounds, is that of being placed on the back, the head being elevated three or four inches only, aiding more than any one thing else can do to equalize and restore the proper circulation of the blood.

25. The more weary you are after a march or other work, the more easily will you take cold, if you remain still after it is over, unless the moment you cease motion, you throw a coat or blanket over your shoulders. This precaution should be taken in the warmest weather, especially if there is even a slight air stirring.

26. The greatest physical kindness you can show a severely wounded comrade, is first to place him on his back, and then run with all your might for some water to drink. Not a second ought to be lost. If no vessel is at hand, take your hat; if no hat, off with your shirt, wring it out at once, tie the arms in a knot, as also the lower end, thus making a bag, open at the neck only. A fleet person can convey a bucketful half a mile in this way. I've seen a dying man clutch at a single drop of water from the fingers' end, with the voraciousness of a famished tiger.

27. If wet to the skin by rain or by swimming rivers, keep in motion until the clothes are dried, and no harm will result.

28. Whenever it is possible, do, by all means,

that may be desired, from the round to the conical ball by changing the small dies attached to the machine. Prominent and experienced mechanics pronounce it admirably adapted for the purpose for which it is constructed. It will turn out, with perfect ease, from forty to fifty thousand bullets per day, and of a character not to be equaled by the ordinary bullet. One of the machines will be in operation in our city in less than ten days at the shop of Messrs. Ellis & Moore.

The writer of this paragraph is himself a mechanic, and assures the public that this machine will prove a success in every particular for which it is intended. The patentee, who refused to dispose of his mould to Gov. Letcher, of Virginia, can look to his laurels. We have now a machine, which, for utility, simplicity, and durability, far excels his. Ought not our citizens to feel a perfect sense of their security, when they know that they not only have troops who never faltered before a foe or showed the white feather in any particular, but as ingenious a set of mechanics to provide them with the means of defense as the world can boast of? The model of this machine has been thoroughly tried and found to perform all its inventors claim for it. It can be either propelled by hand or steam. —*Nashville Union and American.*

BEAUTIFUL REFLECTION.—Bulwer eloquently says: It can't be that our life is cast up by the ocean of eternity to float upon its waves and then sink into nothingness! Else, why is it that the glorious aspirations, which leap like angels from the temple of our heart, are forever wandering about unsatisfied? Why is it that the rainbow and clouds come over with a beauty that is not of earth, and then pass off and leave us to muse upon their loveliness? Why is it that the stars, which hold their festival around the midnight throne, are set above the grasp of our limited faculties, forever mocking us with their unapproachable glory? And, finally, why is it that bright forms of human beauty are presented to our view, and then taken from us, leaving the thousands of our affections to flow back in Alpine torrents upon our hearts? We are born for a higher destiny than that of earth. There is a realm where the rainbow never fades, where the stars will be spread before us like islands that slumber on the ocean, and where the beings that pass by like shadows will stay in our presence forever.

MASONIC SECESSION.—The following paragraph possesses great interest to those united in the mystic bonds of Masonry. When the religious conferences of the South absolve themselves from affiliation with their Northern brethren, and the ministry take up arms in defence of our cause; when Masonry, which has existed for ages, and extends its mystic and beneficial influences throughout the habitable globe, has sundered the ties that bound them as a family; and when the whole South is in arms to resist the subjugation that is threatened them, who can doubt the justness of our cause in the sight of God?

At a convocation of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the State of Georgia, which closed its session in Augusta on Thursday, the following resolution was *unanimously* adopted:

Resolved, That the connection heretofore existing between the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the State of Georgia and the General Grand Chapter of the late United States of America be, and the same is hereby, dissolved.

As we were walking along the street the other day, we noticed a crowd of urchins standing around a boy who was sucking a piece a candy. "I say, Bill," said one of them, "give me that candy and I'll make it come out of my ears, like Blitz did last night at the theatre." Second youth shells over the candy. First youth very deliberately eats the candy; second youth watches the little fellows' ears—and after drawing himself into every conceivable shape, he said: "Well, if I hadn't forget the rest as sure as regs."

not know, unless it may be the large number of *dead letters.*

A medical man asked his legal adviser how he could punish a servant who had stolen a canister of valuable snuff. "I am not aware of any act," said the lawyer, "that makes it penal to take snuff."

There is a story of Henri Quatre, who, on being told by his gardener at Fontainbleau, that a certain plot of ground would grow nothing, told him to plant a bed of attorneys, for they would flourish anywhere.

"There is no peace on this side of the grave," said a clergyman, when preaching at the grave of a friend. "Well, old chap," said a jolly jack tar, "you can come over on this side; we are quiet enough here."

A young lady, Miss Leona Neville, has joined the Monroe Rifles of New Orleans. A formal reception of her by the company took place last Wednesday. Her given name indicates her spirit. She is to act as nurse to the company, and is described as a very pretty heroine.

CAMPHOR AND FLOWERS.—Two or three drops of a saturated solution of camphor and alcohol, put into half an ounce of soft water, forms a mixture which will revive flowers that have begun to droop and wilt, and give them freshness for a long time. Let the fair ladies, whose most appropriate sphere is among the flowers, try the experiment.

WHAT A PIG DID.—By the disobedience of a lad in 1809, a garden gate in Rhode Island was left open, and a pig got in and destroyed a few plants; a quarrel between the owners of the garden and pig grew out of it, which spread among their friends, defeated the federal candidate for the Legislature, and gave the State a Democratic Senator, by whose vote war was declared, 1812, with Great Britain.

Procure a large sponge, wash it well and press it dry, which will leave the cells quite open.—Then sprinkle over it some fine white sugar and place it near where the ants are most troublesome. They will soon collect upon the sponge and take up their abode in the cell. It is then only necessary to dip the sponge in scalding water. Put on more sugar, and set the trap for a new haul. This process will soon clear the house of every ant, uncle and progeny.

There is much truth in the following remarks of Addison: "I have found that the men who are really the most fond of the ladies—who cherish for them the highest respect—are seldom the most popular of the sex. Men of great assurance—whose tongues are light hung—who make words supply the place of ideas, and place compliment in the room of sentiment, are their favorites. A real, respectful action toward them, is mistaken by them for neglect or want of love."

THE "LITTLE GIANT" TO TAKE THE FIELD.—The Indiana Sentinel hears it stated by those whose information is entitled to respect, that the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas will be appointed Lieutenant-General by President Lincoln. In view of this announcement, we may as well add that Senator Wright is to command a regiment of a thousand picked men, selected from the whole Southern army, no man in the regiment to weigh under one hundred and seventy pounds or be under six feet high, or over thirty-six years of age. Each man will be armed with an Enfield rifle, two Navy revolvers, and a six pound bowie knife.

HOW TO GUARD AGAINST THE HEAT.—As the heat of a Southern sun is one of the hardships our boys will have to encounter, permit an old soldier to state in what way the French army of Algiers guard themselves during the day when on the march or standing sentry: Take a piece of thin, white flannel, fold it together once, and sew up one end; a ribbon or tape may be inserted to draw it around the neck. This thrown over the cap or shako, and falling behind, completely shields the head and shoulders from the rays of the sun. Woollen is preferable to linen or cotton, is equally light, costs less than the former, and is easier washed and kept clean.

The Oxford Intelligencer. (Oxford, Miss., C.S.A.), 29 May 1861. Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers. Lib. of Congress. <http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn87065471/1861-05-29/ed-1/seq-1/>

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Daily Appeal.

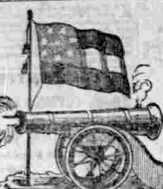
MEMPHIS.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 25, 1861.

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE CITY.

SEE FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES.

AVERAGE DAILY CIRCULATION.....6,488
SUNDAY CIRCULATION.....8,000



Southern Rights Ticket.

SEPARATION.

REPRESENTATION.

ELECTION ON THE 8TH OF JUNE.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our table is now crowded with numerous communications, and they continue to come in on us every day. To such an extent is this the case that we must hereafter refuse everything outside of matters strictly of a news character—unless exceeding's brief or important. The time for argument and words is past, and what we now desire is to keep our readers posted on the current events of the day. All correspondence conveying interesting intelligence is earnestly solicited from our friends, and will be thankfully received.

THE WAR COMMENCED IN VIRGINIA.

The advices received on yesterday evening from Virginia show that the LINCOLN Government has dared to take the fatal step at last. The Rubicon has been crossed, and the conflict, thus inaugurated by the invasion of our soil, must from this date be waged with vigor, energy and earnestness. From six to ten thousand federal troops have been dispatched to the western bank of the Potomac, and Alexandria, after a slight skirmish, has fallen, as was expected, into the hands of the enemy without serious opposition.

This movement is all that President DAVIS has awaited. Alexandria, we have thought, has been left as a tempting morsel for the adversary, with the expectation that they would attempt its capture. Scorry, gudgeon-like, has bitten at it with remarkable rapacity. We shall soon see how nicely one has been caught in the trap that was set for him.

It appears to us, from our personal knowledge of the topography of the country adjacent to Alexandria, that the abolition forces will scarcely be able to maintain their position a single week. The Confederate troops in Virginia will probably number some sixty thousand, while the federal forces at Washington do not exceed thirty thousand. The Orange and Alexandria railroad, running out from the latter city, has branch communications with Richmond, Lynchburg and other military encampments, where these troops are quartered—one of them, Culpeper Court House, being only about five hours distance.

Without disturbing the ten thousand troops at Norfolk, about twenty thousand men can be thrown at Alexandria within twenty-four hours' time. Should Scott attempt to meet this move by sending men for temp, his force at Washington would be reduced to only about 10,000 in number, which would subject Washington City to the danger of an attack from Harper's Ferry, with commerce as too clearly with a new Barbary that shall eclipse the infamy of the old.

The *Times* goes on to assert—upon what authority we cannot set—that President DAVIS knows full well that none but "slave-traders, professed pirates, escaped convicts and gallows-birds" would in this age accept "a commission to rob and plunder private property on the high seas" any more readily than a commission to "steal, turn and murder, on dry land." And this is the way in which an abolition journal speaks of a practice which has existed among civilized nations since the year 1570, and which no other nation on the globe has upheld with such zeal and persistency as the late United States of America! When all Europe protested against it in a style almost as savage and truculent as that of the *Times*, the old Federal Government stood forth solitary and alone to defy the combined powers of that continent with her apprehation of it. It makes a great difference, it seems, against whom the principle must operate. When your ball was gored it was a matter of slight importance, but now it's my ox. So long as privateering only damaged an enemy, it was perfectly humane, proper and legitimate; but so soon as Yankeedom feels the hot shot of its brandcides upon northern commerce, their minds become piously inclined, and they can readily discover and denounce its "infamy." This elasticity of political principle is one of the features of Yankee character which the present crisis has fully developed. In some instances their numerous movements have proceeded with all the measured slowness with which a watch-hand traverses its circular pathway—in others with the celerity of the movements of an acrobat. Its universal and invariable mainspring will always be found in self-interest, cupidity and avarice.

REIGN OF TERROR IN NEW YORK.

A self-constituted committee in New York sent to a lady resident of that city—who is a sister of Col. HAYCU, collector at New Orleans—a printed circular, as follows:

GOD AND THE UNION.
HEADQUARTERS OF THE UNION VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.
NEW YORK, APRIL 1861.

"MADAM: As a person favoring traitors to the Union, you are notified that your name is recorded on a secret list of this association, your movements being strictly watched; and that, unless you openly declare your adherence to the Union, you will be dealt with as a traitor. By order.

33 SECRETARY.

The *News* denounces the act as an outrageous and sneaking attempt to terrify a defenseless woman, and adds truly, that "low, indeed, must be the cause of our country have fallen, and desperate must be its flag and its future, if the destinies and the sentiments of a great people are to be travestied and disgraced by hands and agencies like these."

ARMS IN KENTUCKY.

The report of the quarter-master general to the Kentucky legislature, states that on the 1st of January, 1861, there were in the arsenal 10,218 stands of arms, including muskets, rifles and cavalry arms. Since that time there have been issued of the various kinds, 2145 stands, leaving in the arsenal, on the 10th of May, 8071 of all kinds. The number of cartridges issued he had no means of ascertaining. Total number of cannon in the State, fifty-eight. Of these four are twelve pounders and the rest six pounders. There are now twenty-seven of these pieces in the arsenal and thirty-one out. There is now powder being made and ammunition of various kinds manufactured in the State, the amount of which he could not learn. To complete the armament the legislature has just passed a bill appropriating $1,000,000.

FASTING AND PRAYER.

By reference to our telegraphic dispatch from New Orleans, it will be seen that President DAVIS has set apart the 13th of June as a day of fasting and prayer. This is done in compliance with a resolution of the Confederate Congress, and an appropriate observance of the occasion should be general.

☞ The battery at Sewel's Point is the eighth and last of the important works which defend the approaches to Norfolk, all of which are in the hands of the southern forces—thirty thousand occupying the Point. The defenses nearest to Norfolk mounts eighteen guns—seven facing West Norfolk, mounting five guns; first, Craney Island, mounts thirty guns, while below there are two others, one of seven and the other of ten guns, all splendidly built, and mounted with the best heavy rifled and other ordnance, from Norfolk navy yard, the least part of which was destroyed in the partial

By Telegraph!

THE WAR NEWS!

THE WAR COMMENCED ON THE POTOMAC!

VIRGINIA INVADED!

Federal Troops in Alexandria

PROSPECT OF A SPEEDY CONFLICT!

[YESTERDAY'S AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.]

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Feverish excitement prevails here. Eight regiments have been supplied with fifteen rounds of ball cartridges, and are momentarily expected to march; but up to a late hour no movement had been made.

The 7th, 12th, and 69th New York regiments, Sherman's battery, and the Fire Zouaves will lead the invasion into Virginia, occupying Arlington Heights, and extending their outposts down to Potomac far enough to embrace Alexandria.

Rumors are living about that Seward's English dispatches declare that it is no longer in the power of her majesty's Government to accept the proposition of the Administration to recognize the code of the Paris Congress of 1856, declaring that privateering is piracy.

Dr. Thomas Miller has been arrested, charged with receiving letters addressed to Secessionists.

The correspondent of the New York Times says that a portion of the federal army sets its face southward to-night. By to-morrow night the entire force, regiments of New York troops, with the Rhode Island brigade, will be on the "sacred soil of Virginia." They have provisions in their knapsacks for four days.

Gen. Beauregard is ordered to Norfolk.

Jeff. Davis will reach Richmond on Monday.

The reported enforcement of Williamsport and Point of Rocks of men and provisions is confirmed.

NEW YORK, May 24.—The British bark Hannibal, freighted with tobacco, is attempting to run the blockade at the mouth of James river, was captured, and put in charge of the crew of the Mosquito as a prize.

A letter from Virginia states that from fifty to sixty thousand troops are in Virginia, concentrated at or within hail of Richmond, Norfolk and Harper's Ferry. The letter also states the arrival of a large amount of European arms, ample stores of powder and percussion caps, and artillery for making caps.

Jas. Casey, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed judge of the court of claims, vice Scarbrough resigned.

BALTIMORE, May 24.—Two persons have been arrested here charged with treason in enlisting troops; two thousand of whom have gone south to New Mexico, said the testimony does not positively implicate the accused as to their sentiment.

Gov. JOHNSON, of Utah fame, is ordered to the command of the southerners at Harper's Ferry.

The Union convention is in session to-day. Nearly every county in the State represented. An unconditional Union sentiment is prevailing.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 24.—Governor Dennison, of Ohio was serenaded here last night. He said the Constitution and the Union must be maintained; that traitors and treason must be overwhelmed; if necessary for the loyal army to go to Virginia and Charleston to overthrow the rebellion, they must go there.

[LATER.]

WASHINGTON, May 24.—As supposed, late last night several regiments, with the New Jersey and Michigan brigade, Col. Ellsworth's Zouaves and the district Militia crossed into Virginia.

The Virginia pickets having been driven in by the advance guards, one regiment took the road leading to Fairfax court house, about 20 miles from Washington; another, Fort Pickens, (at the New Jersey) stopped at the force a mile from Long Bridge, awaiting orders to advance into Virginia, and another regiment made a gallop at the mouth of the Potomac aqueduct, at Georgetown.

The 7th New York regiment was among the troops, and after several hours march they reached a point between the bridge and Columbia spring, on the line of the Washington and Alexandria railway.

The District of Columbia troops returned this morning to Washington. From six to ten thousand troops were sent into Virginia this morning.

Firing was heard occasionally by the driving in of the Virginia pickets.

9 o'clock, A. M.—Six o'clock to-morrow evening the 14th and 69th New York regiments and New Jersey regiments hold Alexandria, while the Arlington heights are occupied by several regiments.

The entrance of the federal troops into Alexandria was marked by an event which has cast a gloom of the deepest character over the community. Colonel Ellsworth, of the fire zouaves, who had just hauled down the secession flag from the Marshall house, was soon afterward shot by a concealed foe. His body has been brought to the Washington navy yard.

The accounts from Alexandria are somewhat contradictory, but there is no doubt of the fact that a man named Jackson, who shot Col. Ellsworth, was put to instant death by some say by both bullet and bayonet. When

☞ Cincinnati has proposed, through her council, to loan the State $50,000.

☞ The Panola Vindicators will leave home for the rendezvous at Corinth on Monday or Tuesday next.

☞ The New York city authorities have ordered all corporation patronage to be withdrawn from the *Day Book* and *News*.

☞ The London *Times*, of the 20th ult., alluding to Abe Lincoln's raid on the Confederate States, says: "*The failure of all attempts of coercion is certain.*"

NOT THERE.—It is said that Wm. B. Astor, when called on to make good his liberal promises of millions to Lincoln's Government to carry on the war, incontinently backed down.

☞ The Chicago *Times* of the 21st announces that Mr. Douglas, after a painful and critical illness, has so far improved as to be out of danger, and will no doubt very speedily recover.

☞ It is a matter worthy of remark that North Carolina seceded on the 20th of May, the anniversary of the Mecklenburg declaration of independence, of which the centenary celebration is near at hand.

☞ There was great rejoicing at Raleigh, North Carolina, over the unanimous vote for secession. One hundred guns were fired in celebration of the severance of the Union with the abolition Yankee government.

☞ The vacancy in the episcopate of Alabama, caused by the death of the late lamented Bishop Cobb, has been filled by the election of Rev. Dr. Pinckney, rector of the Church of the Ascension, in Washington city.

☞ The Liverpool correspondent of the Savannah *Republican* writes in a late letter that Great Britain dispatched, on the 3d inst., a fleet to America for the purpose of "protecting her interests." Let Yankeedom watch out.

☞ The Virginia soldiers in the different camps voted on the question of Secession on the day before that fixed by law. It was done by order of General Lee, who feared that military exigencies might prevent voting on Thursday.

GOOD.—A distinguished gentleman in Louisville, writing to a friend in Frankfort, says "I saw Gov. Morehead to-day, just returned from the South. He is the most ultra Southern rights man I have seen." Gov. M. has heretofore been an ardent Union advocate.

☞ Lawrence Dorian, a member of the Vicksburg artillery, was drowned while bathing near Pensacola. He was overtaken by the tide, and being an indifferent swimmer, was unable to reach the beach. His body was recovered, and buried with the usual military honors.

☞ The county of ROWAN, N. C., polling 1800 votes, has contributed one regiment and fifty thousand dollars to the war. Charles Fisher, a citizen of the county and president of the N. C. R. R., will pay for the equipment and subsistence of a regiment out of his private purse.

MEXICO AND THE CONFEDERATE STATES. The Brownsville *Flag* says: "From what we have been apprised of recently, with regard to the feeling among the Mexican people, we entertained little doubt that a Confederate States minister would be received at the capitol of Mexico."

OUR FRIENDS ABROAD ACTIVE.—The London, Black-Republican correspondent of the New York *Post*, writing on the 29th ult., says: "Not only in England, but the sentiment, there is a large party active in the service of the Secession cause; for years they have been making efforts to establish direct steam communication between Europe and southern ports. The project has proved feasible, but now, taking advantage of the peculiar condition of affairs in America, they have founded companies for running steamers to Charleston and New Orleans, and the stock of fifty pound shares has not only been issued, but to-day has been taken.

MISSISSIPPI VOLUNTEERS.

EDITORS APPEAL: Five additional regiments of volunteers from Mississippi have been ordered to rendezvous at Corinth, where the field officers will be elected. I desire to suggest the name of Col. G. F. McGehee, of Panola county, as colonel of the regiment to be composed of the companies from north Mississippi. Col. McGehee is a gentleman who has sustained a high social and political position

More Tennessee Volunteers—The Walker Legion.

From the Richmond Dispatch, May 22.]

An acce sion to the number of volunteers stationed at Richmond took place yesterday morning at two o'clock A. M., the Danville train having arrived at that time with the 3d regiment of Tennessee volunteers, composed of 992 men, and commanded by Col. Wm. B. Bate, a distinguished lawyer of Gallatin county, Tenn., and also a well tried soldier upon the historic fields of Mexico. Its other field and staff officers are Lieut. Goodall, of Sumner co., one of the few to scale the walls of Monterey, in the great battle which derived its name from that place, Major Dusk, a member of the Tennessee legislature, also served a soldiers fame in Mexico. Capt. M. W. Cluskey, our confrere of the Memphis Avalanche, is on the staff of the Colonel as Quartermaster of the regiment. Dr. Kennedy, of Sumner, is surgeon and Dr. Erskine, of Shelby, the assistant surgeon of the regiment, both leading members of the medical profession in Tennessee. We do not recollect to have seen a finer body of men in any regiment. Most of them are from Sumner, Davidson and Rutherford counties, though Bedford is represented by a company, as is Marry and Shelby, the extreme western counties in the State.

We give a list of the companies and their captains: Company A, Captain Stephen White, Sumner county; company B, Captain Anderson, Maury county; company C, Captain Chaney, Davidson county; company D, Capt. Henry, Rutherford county; company E, Capt. Hunt, Shelby county; company F, Capt. T. D. White, Sumner county; company G, Captain Erthman, Nashville; company H, Capt. Dennison, Bedford county; company J, Captain Humphrey Bate, Sumner county. The Carolina Grays, Capt. Hunt, is the color company of the regiment.

The title of this gallant band of soldiers from the Volunteer State, who have come from their far homes to resist the invasion of Virginia soil by the vandal troops of Abraham Lincoln, is the "Walker legion," a designation significant of their just appreciation of the distinguished Secretary of War of the Confederate States, as the name is properly honored by the admirable source of the compliment.

Accompanying the regiment is a vigorous, though aged gentleman, Col. White, of Sumner county, who has two sons in the regiment as captain, and one as a private. He also has a son at Pensacola. A noble sire of gallant sons.

Thirty-two Regiments in Washington—Movement of Regular Troops.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—There are now thirty-two strong regiments under arms here, including two of regulars.

Gen. Scott wants 60,000 men along the banks of the Ohio and Mississippi, which precludes the idea that any very large force is coming upon Harper's Ferry from the West.

At present the Government don't seem to care much about that point.

The 2nd regiment of regulars in Minnesota, ten companies of dragoons, artillery and infantry in Utah, and the 5th and 7th regiments of infantry in New Mexico, and the 1st, 6th and 10th regiment, are also all ordered here.

Minnesota will be guarded by the 1st regiment Minnesota volunteers, and New Mexico by two regiments of volunteers raised by the Government.

From Montgomery.

MONTGOMERY, May 21.—We are officially allowed to state that Congress has adjourned to meet in Richmond on the 30th of July, unless sooner convened by the President.

Forty thousand dollars have been appropriated for the removal of the seat of Government to Richmond, and to rent Government buildings.

The tariff law has not been given up to a late hour. Every one, however, says that its rates are very low.

LATEST FROM PENSACOLA.—Latest advices from Pensacola and vicinity furnish little of interest. From the correspondence of the Mobile *Advertiser* we take the annexed extracts:

"PENSACOLA, May 18.—Mr. Russell sailed this morning, in the Diana, for Mobile; he yesterday afternoon visited Fort Pickens, and acquainted himself with its interior arrangements. Before leaving Washington, the President vested him with authority to resist any military point in possession of the United States troops. On board the Sabine he found several officers of the fort, who granted the same privilege to his companions. Messrs Batre, Lynes Baveales, under a pledge of secrecy, of its military arrangements. The injunction was too severe a test of their patriotism, and, like gentlemen, they decline the voluntary ordeal. With Mr. Russell they spent last night at the navy yard. They are now in this city at the Quigley house, and design spending several days in Pensacola.

The "Ladies' battery" has received the finishing touch at 8 o'clock to-morrow evening the flag is to be hoisted and saluted. The members of the "Ladies' Military Aid society" have been invited to the ceremony.

PENSACOLA, May 19.—Capt. W. H. Ketchum, late commander of the State Artillery Continentals, has resigned. He was driven to this course from utter physical inability to conduct his command through the campaign. Lieutenant Homer succeeds him in command, and I am glad to say that he is not only a popular but a most competent chief.

We had an interesting military spectacle yesterday afternoon—the hoisting and saluting of a flag for the first time displayed over the "Ladies' Battery." The ceremony was conducted by four beautiful young ladies and two Navy officers, young lieutenants of the Louisiana battalion. Homer's battery shook the place

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Charleston Mercury.]

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Gen. Butler was in readiness to depart last night for Annapolis to Fortress Monroe, but was detained by Government until this morning, when full instructions were given him, and he took his leave in the early train. Gen. Butler will strengthen Fortress Monroe on the land side by field pieces, and distribute a considerable force on the neck land, extending between James and York rivers, toward Richmond and the cities and towns of Lower Virginia. The rivers are so broad for a long distance, that they cannot be crossed by the Virginia forces with a view to flank movements. Graney Island, commanding the approach to Norfolk, is found to be covered with batteries, which render it exceedingly hazardous for a fleet to approach them. It will probably be taken by a coup movement.

Gen. Scott stated yesterday that sixty thousand men were wanted along the banks of the Ohio. This seems to do away with the idea that an attack is soon to be made on Harper's Ferry.

Secretary Chase has caused a new test oath to be administered to the clerks in the several bureaus of his department. The oath is to be administered to every official here.

Fortress Monroe is now garrisoned by 3,000 troops, which is even beyond the full complement required for garrison duty. These are composed of about 300 regular troops, the second and third artillery, two regiments of Massachusetts volunteers and one Vermont regiment.

With the New York and Massachusetts regiments ordered to the post, there will soon be a force of 14,000 men there.

The Virginians dispatched one thousand troops to Sewell's Point. A great collision is anticipated there in a day or two.

The visit of Jeff Davis to Fort Pickens is believed to be his formal entry into the field.

Gen. Butler is at Fort Monroe.

Secretary Cameron has addressed letters to the governors of States furnishing troops, trusting that they would commission no one of doubtful morals; no captains under thirty years of age; no lieutenants under twenty-two, and no field officers under forty-five.

There is no truth in the story that the President has been in Virginia in disguise.

The election among the soldiers at Alexandria occurred to-day in advance. Two voting against the ordinance.

The Guerillas on the Texas Border.

The Brownsville *Sentinel* of the 18th has been received, and it contains the following particulars about the Cortinas raid:

We have been shown an official communication from the Mexican authorities of Mier to the chief of Matamoras.

In justice to the authorities of Mexico, we publish it. This, with the annexed letter from a reliable friend at Roma, will about give the facts as they exist in relation to this outlaw and his movements. We will merely add that the commandant of our forces is well informed and prepared.

MIER, May 10, 1861.

I received a reliable channel I have ascertained that JUAN N. CORTINAS with a band of 100 men, in a ranch called the Malahuaca, that is distant from this town about eighteen miles, and that he has sent his wife to Matamoras, and with whom he intends crossing to the left bank of the Bravo.

I immediately organized a force which I placed under the command of Col. Cristobal Ramirez, for the purpose of arresting the said Cortinas and those that accompany him, in compliance with the orders I have received from your superior office.

* * * *

This day I have transcribed the treasonable communication to the authorities of Camargo and Guerrero, so that they may be on the alert and take the necessary steps in case Cortinas should attempt the diabolical attempt making his escape to the other side of the river.

A correspondent of the *Sentinel* writes the six men, well equipped, were taken up by the authorities of Camargo on the 8th inst., who confessed that they were on their way to join Cortinas, and that the intention was they undertook it, was to come to the Texas side of the Rio Grande.

As the troops are being moved from the forts to the interior, we hope that our frontier citizens will be left by all who are interested, and, consequently the citizens of this county have organized a company of minute men, and scouting parties are dispatched to the different crossing places along the river.

* * * *

The authorities of Mier and Camargo are doing their duty. They keep us advised of all unusual movements.

THE AFFAIR AT SEWELL'S POINT.—The *Portsmouth Transcript* has the following concerning the engagement at Sewell's Point:

It is said that in the engagement at Sewell's Point, on Sunday, both officers and soldiers displayed great coolness and courage. Among those who are specially mentioned are the names of Capt. R. H. Colquitt, of the city light guards, Columbus, Ga., who was in command of the Virginia military; lieutenants Major Taylor, Capt. Lamb, Lieuts. Parker, of this city, and Otey, of Lynchburg, both graduates of the Virginia military institute; Lieut. T. Nash, of the Norfolk blues, and Lieutenant Holmes, of the Norfolk guards. But the men in the ranks were not less deliberate than those who commanded them, and from first to last evidenced good soldiership.

We learn that Col. R. R. Collier was struck on the hand by the limb of a tree; Wm. Morris, of the rifle company, received a slight wound in the foot; and private Sykes, of the Wise dragoons, was struck by a piece of shell. Not one of our men left the morning boat, while it is believed several of the enemy

New Advertisements.

Military Goods

JUST ARRIVED AT

M. SIMON & CO.'S,

194 Main Street.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF
Gent's Pocket and Satchels,
Gray Pencils,
Brass and Bone Joints,
Pocket of all sizes,
Military Belts,
Gold and Silver Lace and Braid, etc., etc.

M. SIMON & CO.,
may25-1w 194 Main street, cor. Olive Building.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF A
Valuable Farm.

BY virtue of a deed in trust made by E. B. Dellaven to me, and registered in Book 47, pages 39, 40 and 41, in the Register's office of Shelby county, to secure certain notes therein mentioned, payable to J. M. Scott, I will proceed to sell,

ON SATURDAY, THE 29TH DAY OF JUNE NEXT,

for cash to the highest bidder, at the Auction Mart of M. G. Cayce & Son south side Union street, in Memphis, the following tract or parcel of property described in said deed of trust, to-wit: In the county of Shelby, State of Tennessee, known as the Hanover place, containing 372 acres, more or less, bounded on the north by J. Stadi, Sen., Cash and Sidney Roberts, on the south by forty feet north of the old Winchester line, commencing on the east at J. Stadi's line, and running west to said Sidney Roberts, bounded on the east by John W. Scott, on the south by D. McMinn, and on the west by Sidney Roberts. Said land bounded the same sold by A. Rose to A. Warren, by Warren to W. Lithgow, by Lithgow to B. . Lowe.

Sale positive without reserve. Title undisputed. Redemption waived. I convey as trustee.

J. M. SCOTT, Trustee.
J. M. SCOTT and W. B. BOOK, Trustee.

Estrays---Shelby County.

TAKEN up by W. P. Rogers, on the 23d day of April, A. D. 1861, a dark bay MARE, about eight years old, fifteen hands high, star in forehead, hind feet white, valued at $75. Said Rogers resides near Raleigh, on the Memphis and Germantown plank road.

Taken up by Isaac Wesson, on the 18th day of April, A. D. 1861, two MULES; one a dark bay mare, seven or eight years old, fifteen hands high, shod all round, white spot or star in the face, marked with ear, and valued at $175; the other a light bay mare, small size, fifteen hands high, letter G on the left hip, marked with ear, six years old, and valued at $60. Said Wesson resides on the Memphis and Germantown plank road, at the second toll gate, in 8th Civil District.

Taken up by Wm. Harrison, on the 20th day of April, A. D. 1861, a bay horse MULE, size not known, fifteen and half hands high, shod on left hind foot, brands on the right side, and appraised at $90. Said Harrison lives about a half mile west of Raleigh, on the old point road, near McCormick's mill.

Taken up by Jas. R. Robins, on the 20th day of April, A. D. 1861, a black MARE five or six years old, fourteen and a half hands high, white in front with a blaze face, black spots on the right side of the right fore foot, other marks on the shoulder, and appraised at $100. Also a mouse colored horse MULE, nine year old, fourteen and a half hands high, black stripe down the back and shoulders, supposed to be the mate of the mare, and appraised at $125. Said Robins lives on the Raleigh road, one mile east of Wolf river bridge, on 7th Civil District.

Taken up by Wm. P. Dye, on the 4th day of May, A. D. 1861, a bay mare FOAL, five or six years old, fourteen hands high, four feet white, branded with the letters A Y on the right shoulder, and appraised at $45. Said Dye resides about a half mile south of Raleigh, near W. S. Wills' station, on Germantown road.

Taken up by Jas. R. Lanier, on the 4th day of May, A. D. 1861, two MULES; one is a dark brown, or black mare, about five years old, fifteen hands high, snip on the left jaw, brown underneath spring, one foot and ankle white, hind feet white, considerably spring, and valued at $175. Said Lanier resides one and a half miles south of Raleigh, on the Somerville and Memphis plank road.

Taken up by C. M. Jordan, on the 2d day of May, A. D. 1861, a bay mare MULE, eleven years old, fifteen hands high, shod before and a half of mane of show on left side, branded on the left shoulder, and appraised at $85. Said Jordan resides on Union road, on Memphis and Raleigh road, one mile and a half from the city.

Raleigh, May 9 1861.—(April 27)—d&w

Hardee's Tactics.

A NEW SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED. Also, Instructions for Light Artillery, prepared by a board of officers under the use of the United States. For sale by

may24-tf CLAYTON & YATES.

ARKANSAS LANDS
For Sale.

WILL sell, on the THIRD DAY OF JUNE next, in front of the Bank of Memphis, in the city of Memphis, at public auction, the following lands, to pay a debt for which they have been mortgaged to us, to wit:

In Pulaski county in the State of Arkansas:

S. W. ¼	Section 17	Township 10	N. R. 13 W.
N. E. ¼ of N. W. ¼	20	"	" "
S. W. ¼	20	"	" "
S. E. ¼	20	"	" "
W. ½ of N. W. ¼	20	"	" "
S. W. ¼	29	"	" "
W. ½ of N. E. ¼	29	"	" "
W. ½ of N. W. ¼	29	"	" "
Containing 1,040 acres.			

In Green County, State of Arkansas:

W. ½ of	Section 7	Township 17	N. R. 7 E.
S. ½ of S. W. ¼	7	"	" "
W. ½	17	"	" "
Containing 117 3-100 acres.			

In Clay County, State of Arkansas:

Also S. ½	Section 17	Township 21	N. R. 7 E.
S. ½ of S. E. ¼	18	"	" "
N. ½ of N. E. ¼	19	"	" "
N. W. ¼ S. E. ¼ of N. E. ¼	19	"	" "
N. ½ S. W. ¼	19	"	" "
S. ½ of S. W. ¼	19	"	" "
S. ½ of N. W. ¼	19	"	" "
S. ½	19	"	" "
S. ½	21	"	" "
N. ½ S. E. ¼	21	"	" "

New Advertisements.

A. J. FRANCISCO.....N. J. WIGGINS.

FRANCISCO & CO.'S
SPRING & SUMMER STYLES.

FRANCISCO & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in

Hats, Caps,
STRAW,
AND
Children's Fancy Goods,

BRINKLEY'S BLOCK,
NO. 289 MAIN STREET.

Our Moleskin Dress Hats.

THIS is a very neat and tasty Hat, of our own manufacture, we are getting up to order on short notice.
289 MAIN STREET.

Beautiful Styles of Soft Hats.

WE are in receipt of, and receiving daily all the new and latest styles of imported Black and Colored Felt Hats.
BRINKLEY'S BLOCK.

Children's Straw Goods.

WE are just in receipt of all the different styles and qualities of Children's Straw Goods, to which we would call the attention of the ladies, at
289 MAIN STREET.

Our Own,

Just received by express this week a lot of Soft Hat, considered the "Ne Plus Ultra" by leaders of the trade, at
FRANCISCO & CO.'S.
may24 289 Main street.

Military Caps.

WE are manufacturing the EGYPT BILL TANT CAP, and are prepared to furnish companies at short notice.

WANTED—Ten or twelve Cap Makers, to work on the same.
FRANCISCO & CO.'S,
may24 Brinkley Block, 289 Main street.

The Chinese Hats.

JUST received from Canton, China, 1,000 of the Chinese Straw Fan Hats, some new styles, and by Wednesday the Steamer Kanawha, fresh supply.
FRANCISCO & CO.'S,
may24 289 Main street.

Collector of Privileges.

We are authorized to announce the name of JOHN NEWNUM, as candidate for the office of Collector of the Taxes on Privileges, on the approaching Municipal election.
may24

For Mayor

At the solicitation of friends, I consent to place my name before the citizens of Memphis as a candidate for the office of Mayor.
JOHN PARK.
may24

For Tax-collector.

JOHN H. DOWDY is a candidate for re-election to the office of Tax-Collector. Election on the 8th of June.
may24-td

For Recorder.

WE are authorized to announce S. A. COORE as a candidate for Recorder at the ensuing election in June.
may24-td

For Chief of Police.

WE are authorized to announce REN. G. GARRETT, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Chief of Police at the election in June next.
may24

For Wharfmaster.

FRANK D. SINGMAN is a candidate for Wharfmaster, at the ensuing June election.
may24-td

For Wharfmaster.

THOS. H. WILLIAMS is a candidate for Wharfmaster. Election last Thursday in June.
may24-td

For Wharfmaster.

REN. H. ATKINSON is a candidate for the office of Wharfmaster. Election 27th June.
may24-td

For Wharfmaster.

THOMAS WOLFE is a candidate for Wharfmaster. Election 27th June.
may24-td

For Wharfmaster.

WE are authorized to announce C. ANDERSON as a candidate for the office of Wharfmaster, at the ensuing election, 27th June.
may24

Negroes for Sale.

A LOT OF NEG. 1 VIRGINIA RAISED NEGROES, boys and girls, from one to twenty years old, boy, 13 years of age, who is a good driving horse servant. Also a boy 16 years of age, adapted for the trade. Apply to F. W. Rogers & Co. "Main corner."
may24-tf

Main Street, Brinkley Block,

WE call especial attention to our stock of Brushes, which contains every quality:

Shoe Brushes, Cloth Brushes,
Hair Brushes, Clothes Brushes,
Dandies, Cheeses Brushes,
Silver Brushes, Lather Brushes, Plate do., Scrubbing do., Horse do., Whitewash do., Paint do., etc.
INGRAHAM & LESS.

$10 Reward.

STRAYED on Friday, May 10th, TWO MULES, one a big horse Mule, about eleven hands high, with brown three and four years old and a half old, and a small black Mule, about two years old, size of his head. The finder will receive the reward if delivered to us at the corner of Main and Greenlaw streets, opposite the residence of Col. J. Bailey.
LEFT & BAILEY.
may23-1w* Stables.

BOOK BINDERY,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY
AND

Monsarrat, Dupree & Co.

MONSARRAT & DUPREE,

AND

AUCTIONEERS

Real Estate Brokers,

AYRES' BUILDING,

Rooms No. 5 and 6 up stairs.

EAST SIDE OF COURT SQUARE.

WE HAVE REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE for every species of property. There is no property advertised left in for sale, the price of which is not adjusted in accordance with the depressed condition of the country.

Monsarrat & Dupree.
AYRES' BUILDING.

FOR SALE!

32 Acres on the north side of Fisher Road road, near Gov. Harris'.

10 Acres on new State Line road, north side, near McGinnis's.

300 Acres on the Memphis and Ohio railroad and Raleigh plank road, three and five miles from the city, in lots to suit purchasers.

Beautiful Residence and Lot on Market street, to be exchanged for negroes or vacant lots. Elegant Residence, to be exchanged for building materials.

A magnificent Storehouse in the heart of the city, fitted up for a wholesale grocery, to be exchanged for a Farm.

A Half Acre in the Cooper tract, at half price.

A down east of Mrs. Portis, on three years time. On same terms, a Farm on the Lake Shore road, near Lewis's lands in Indiana.

The best equipped Foundery in the Southwest, and the finest Saw Mill, on Avery street, for 10 for 1861, well improved.

A Thousand lot east of and adjoining Captain Bakewell's, on Poplar street.

100 by 180 feet on Poplar street, near Main street, and by 200 feet on Front, near Lauderdale street.

The 8 acres, handsomely improved, south of Rev. P. Walker's, two miles from the city.

8 acres and 11 acres, opposite Mr. Wills's, on Germantown plank road, and 8 acres on Walnut street with residence; and 4 lots corner of Jefferson and Orleans streets. A Lot and Lots corner of Jefferson and Orleans Bonds.

4 acres in rear of Fowlie, and fronting Fort Pickering railroad.

One-half interest in 80 acres in Warfield tract; 70 feet, with two floors, and 120 feet, vacant, in the Annual Grounds.

10 acres, at half price, on new Raleigh road, and of Judge Bangston's.

A excellent Residence on Court street, near corporation limits.

101 by 400 feet in Wills' tract, near J. Lanier's.

80 acres on Memphis and Charleston railroad, between Collierville and Lafayette; 70 acres cleared, well improved.

Long Lease, and good House and Lot at intersection of Adams and Hernando streets.

64 acres, with stock farm, well improved, three miles from the city, on long time.

Corner Lot on Linden and Clifton, with brick Cottage.

6 acres on Germantown plank road, adjoining Porter's.

10 to 100 feet between Main and Shelby, north side of Linden street, a beautiful Cottage.

The elegant residence on south side Linden, between Main and Shelby, at a bargain.

40 acres near Rose Tract; a beautiful place.

160 by 180 feet on Washington street, west of Mrs. Parks'.

Six Houses in the Navy Yard, on ground leased for twenty-six years.

76 acres, one-half mile from Collierville; the finest cotton field, in it's vicinity.

Good Houses to swap for City Property.

House and Lot in Chelsea, corner Fifth and Lenox streets.

MONSARRAT & DUPREE.
may24 AYRES BUILDING.

General Auction House.

A. B. LEVY.....A. H. FRANKLAND.

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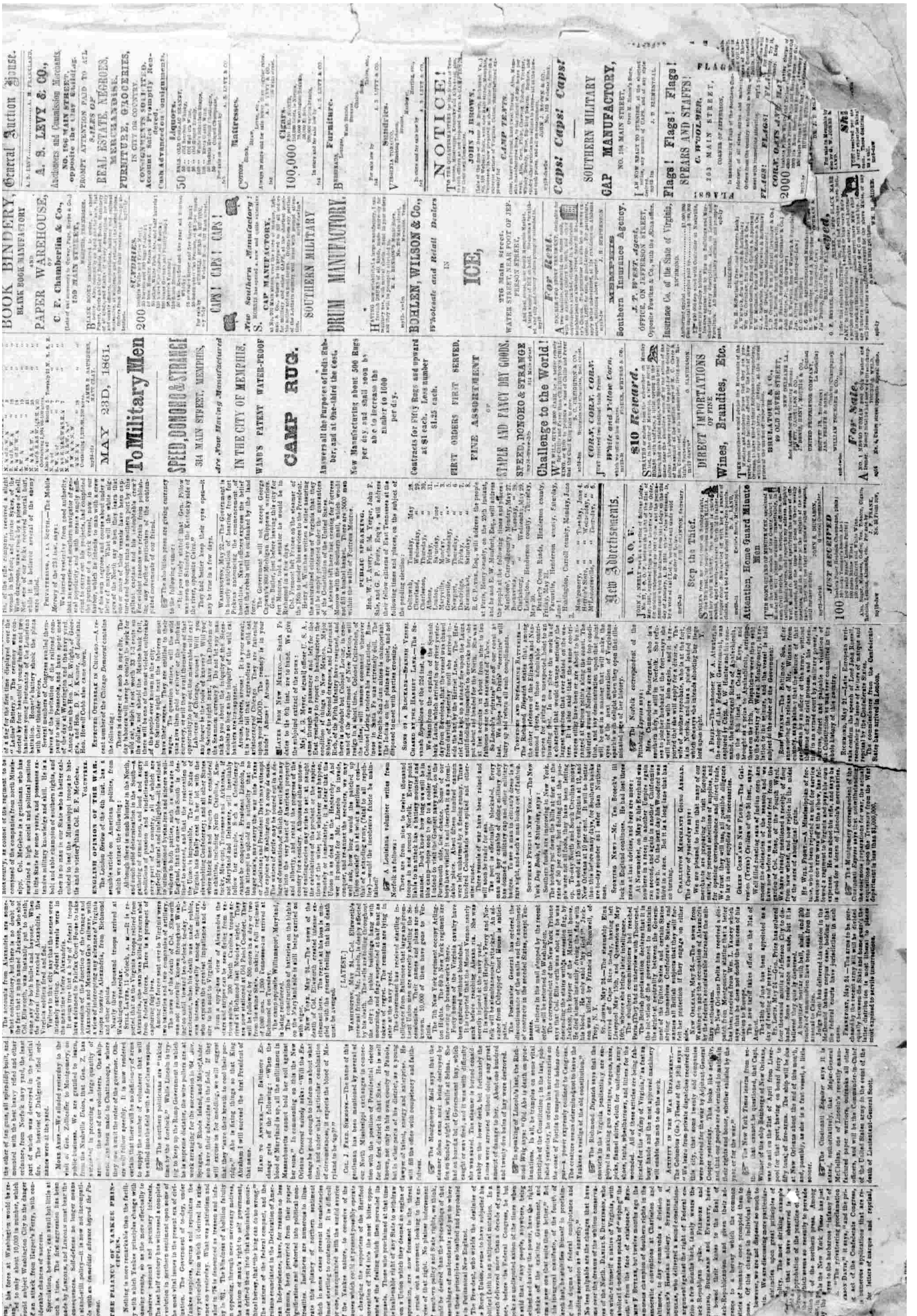

Memphis Daily Appeal. (Memphis, Tenn.), 25 May 1861. Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers. Lib. of Congress. <http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83045160/1861-05-25/ed-1/seq-2/>

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Business Notices.

HIRAM ANDERSON,

BOWERY.

ELEGANT SPRING CARPETS, From Crossley & Sons.
ENGLISH MEDALLION VELVET and BRUSSELS CARPETS; Also, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETS.
DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS OILCLOTHS, RUGS MATS, MATTING, WINDOW SHADES, and low priced INGRAIN CARPETS.
AT A TREMENDOUS REDUCTION IN PRICES.
CARPET BUYERS ARE INVITED TO CALL AT NO. 99 BOWERY.

GAS FIXTURES, &c.

STEPHEN PHILBIN, No. 707 BROADWAY, Offers for sale, at REDUCED PRICES, a splendid assortment of GAS FIXTURES.
FRENCH BRONZES, direct importation, Consisting of MANTLE ORNAMENTS, STATUETTES, GROUPS, INKSTANDS, &c.
PLUMBING and GAS FITTING attended to as usual at No. 331 4th st., and No. 5 Astor House, Barclay-st.

SPRING CLOTHING.
At EVANS', Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.
Plain Cassimere SUITS—Coat, Pants, and Vest to match.....$6
Striped Cassimere SUITS—Coat, Pants and Vest to match.... 6
Solferino Cassimere SUITS—Coat, Pants, and Vest to match... 8
Taconic Cassimere SUITS—Coat, Pants, and Vest to match... 10
Halfline Cassimere SUITS—Coat Pants, and Vest to match... 12
Black Alpaca Coat, Pants, and Vest to match..... 6

THE heads of traitors are at last in danger, but the head adorned with one of KNOX's splendid new style of HATS is perfectly safe. His magnificent hats are worn by none but true patriots and gentlemen of taste and honor. KNOX makes the popular hat of New-York, and there is no mistake about it. Corner of Broadway and Fulton-st.

KNAPP'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF ROOTS, FOR MAKING ROOT BEER.
This extract, from which the healthy beverage known as Knapp's Root Beer is made, is put up in bottles at 25c., 50c., $1, and $2 each, sufficient to make 10, 25, 75, and 200 gallons of the Beer. General depot, No. 362 Hudson-st. Sold also by most wholesale and retail druggists.

If E. F., who left Leeds, N. Y., Feb. 5, will make known his whereabouts to his friends he may rest assured that he will receive their cordial support and sympathy, as well as relieve them from the distraction which his mysterious disappearance has occasioned.

LADIES' GAITERS, 12/; SLIPS and TIES, 6/ and 7/ per pair, with Ladies', Misses', Boys', and Infants' Boots and Shoes of all styles and prices, at MILLER & Co's, No. 387 Canal-st.

TRUSSES—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA, OR RUPTURE.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of Marsh & Co., No. 2 Vesey street, Astor House, opposite the church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also every kind of Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-Braces, Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A lady attendant.)

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES, FOR FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING USE, 495 Broadway, N.Y.

TOWER CLOCKS, REGULATORS, AND OFFICE CLOCKS—the most accurate time-keepers in the world. SPERRY & Co. No. 437 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—Reliable, Harmless, and Instantaneous. Black or Brown. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES At reduced prices, with Glass-Cloth Presser, Improved Loop Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c., 505 Broadway.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1861.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.
We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.
All business letters for this office should be addressed to "THE TRIBUNE," New-York.

Gov. Sprague has temporarily left his Rhode Island Regiment, being compelled to return to his official duties at home.

The Hon. B. F. Thomas has been nominated

that the matter is regarded as so serious in England that large numbers of American ships have changed hands at ruinous prices, and that merchants refuse to ship their goods in such vessels.

We call attention anew to the fact that this is the last day for offerings for the loan of Nine Millions which the Government is now asking for. The leaders of the great conspiracy to overthrow the Constitution and establish rebellion as a regular resort for parties defeated in elections, boast that their loan of fifteen millions is taken promptly at par. This is probably untrue; but are the loyal people of the country less zealous in providing means to defend the Union than its enemies in their mad attempt to destroy it? We know that they are not; and we do not doubt that the fact will be proved by the subscriptions to this new loan.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

It is authoritatively stated that the Government will not make any advance into the far Southern country till the cool weather of Autumn sets in. This determination will not, however, prevent operations in Virginia, and Harper's Ferry may very soon be retaken. On Wednesday and Thursday night, the Michigan regiment, Ellsworth's Zouaves, two New-York regiments, two of New-Jersey, with Sherman's and Ringgold's batteries, were ordered to be ready to leave Washington at a moment's notice, and it was thought they would start away last night. The point of their destination was not known; though some supposed they were to go to Alexandria, it was thought by those best qualified to judge that Fortress Monroe was to receive them. Advices from Tennessee state that the feeling which finds expression there in the Western part is all for disunion, but that a Strong Union feeling really exists, kept down by fear. Supplies are almost cut off from that part of the State, and suffering results. Between Memphis and Cairo two batteries are planted, with 25 guns and 800 troops. At Memphis there are many troops, but not nearly so many as the local papers would have the people believe. Great numbers of them are really Union men, who have been forced to enlist; half of them in Memphis have refused to leave the city, and the Governor has issued orders commanding all troops to disband who will not enter service against the Federal Government. Two companies are positively made up of criminals from the chain-gang. Travelers from Virginia say that there are between 50,000 and 60,000 men under arms in that State, chiefly at Richmond, Norfolk, and Harper's Ferry. They also say that large quantities of arms, shipped from England in April, have reached the South. The number is stated to be 200,000 muskets, but this should be taken with allowance.

On Wednesday night a party of Virginians tried to capture a ferry-boat on the Potomac, near Clear Spring. The Union men rallied, fired upon the pirates, forced them to abandon their prize and retreat, as it is supposed, with the loss of two lives.

Our latest dispatches from Washington assert that the Minnesota was to attack the batteries at Sewall's Point, probably last night, with the coöperation of land forces; so that we must

The martial and agricultural South has already been constrained to resort to draft or conscription, and has largely recruited her armies by giving persons suspected of Unionism their choice between enlisting in the traitor ranks and being hunted out as "Abolition traitors," so that thousands now stand in her ranks who would rather be almost anywhere else. Even the siege of Sumter was covered by warning out to serve in the enveloping host whole regiments of mechanics and clerks whose devotion to the rebel cause was purely matter of inference, or of stern necessity. Throughout the insurgent States, mobs of "Precipitators," Vigilance Committees, &c., have been for months arresting persons suspected of not hating the Union and compelling them to prove their devotion to "Southern Rights" by enlisting in the Secession ranks, or take the consequences of being suspected of preferring Liberty for all to Slavery. Such soldiers may be worth something to the service into which they are thus coerced, but the chances are against that presumption.

The Union has credit at home and abroad; the rebellion neither at home nor abroad. Of the Fifteen Million Loan just issued, about half has been taken like physic, with a very general preference for homeopathic doses. Of the Fifty Millions now called for, not a thousand dollars has been or will be taken except because it must be. The Fifty Millions of bonds duly executed would not bring Ten Millions in hard coin on any exchange in Europe—nor anywhere else.

In arms, the traitors have probably a present advantage; but every hour is diminishing it, and preparing to turn the tables. We shall henceforth both make and import ten guns to the rebels' one; while in munitions our preponderance is already decided. Add to this that Provisions are much cheaper with us than with the rebels, while of vessels, whether for war or transportation, we have a hundred to one.

Such—we think fairly stated—are the auspices under which the Union prepares for a death-grapple with its mortal foe. Believing that a long war is impracticable, even were it not absolutely ruinous, we hope to see the struggle for the Union prosecuted with all possible energy and means; for if the traitors prove stronger than the Unionists, we shall insist that the fact be promptly admitted and conformed to. But let the full strength of the Unionists be put forth at the earliest practicable moment, and treason must either quail or fall before it. And if this nation is doomed to speedy overthrow, History will declare that a great and heroic People gallantly resisted, and grudged no sacrifices, shrank from no perils, that would have averted its fall.

NATIONAL EXAMPLES.

The case of Admiral Byng was mentioned a few days ago, as showing how the British Government treats cowardice, negligence, or disaffection in its officers. That was not a solitary example, but one of many, by which that Government has maintained its high standard of official duty in the naval service. A distinguished writer upon military and naval law, who officiated as Secretary of Admiral Viscount Hood, and was the Judge-Advocate in many courts-martial, regards a severe and certain inquiry and punishment following any neglect or miscarriage as being not only the most efficient means for maintaining the zeal, courage, and discipline essential to the honor and safety of a Govern-

in his duty in not engaging the enemy closer than he did, when he had it in his power, but in regard that, both before and since the action, he had borne the character of a vigilant officer, and that his failure in the action seemed to have arisen from a want of judgment, the Court only sentenced him to be cashiered during his Majesty's pleasure, and mulcted of one year's pay. The captain of the Chichester was next tried for not bearing down and engaging the enemy closer than he did when he had it in his power so to do. He was found guilty and sentenced to be dismissed. Capts. Cooper, West, and Lloyd were sentenced to be cashiered for like offenses. Admiral Matthews was adjudged to be cashiered, and rendered incapable of any employment in his Majesty's service. Sixty years after these trials, the British fleet once more encountered a combined French and Spanish squadron off Trafalgar. Nelson's memorable signal, "England expects every man to do his duty," had acquired by wholesome example a deep significance, and the most splendid naval victory the world ever witnessed proved that the lesson taught the fleet off Toulon was not forgotten. The destruction of the French and Spanish squadrons at Trafalgar saved England from invasion. Who can tell how much the punishment of Admiral Matthews may have contributed to the glorious victory of Lord Nelson?

The proceedings in relation to the Toulon engagement are instructive upon another point of much interest to ourselves at the present moment. Many of the rebels and traitors now making war upon the United States have gone through the form of resigning their commissions in the naval or military service, under the notion that that would save them from trial and punishment. But the same trick was tried by Capt. Norris of the Essex, who after the engagement had resigned under pretense of ill-health. The question was made whether the Court had a right or ought to come to any determination on the matter before them, "as Capt. Norris was not then in his Majesty's service." This question was referred to the Admiralty and laid before the House of Commons, and by order of the House he was included by name among those who were directed to be tried. This proves that, in the judgment of the British Government, a naval officer cannot escape by resignation. Capt. Norris fled to Spain, changed his name, and remained forever in obscurity. From these instances, we see how jealously England guards the honor of that flag that has braved for a thousand years the battle and the breeze; and to the vigilance thus equally exercised over lieutenants and admirals, she owes her maritime glory and security.

There are some other instructive examples in the Admiralty records. The captain of the Newcastle having, partly from error in judgment, kept back in time of action when the French ships in the East Indies, he was cashiered. The commander of the sloop Fancy, being found guilty of not having used his best endeavors to execute orders to destroy the enemy's flat-bottomed boats in the Seaen River, was dismissed from his command. The captain of the Stirling Castle was also dismissed the service for slackness in leading and covering the ships ordered to attack the Moro Castle in Havana. The captain of the Weymouth was dismissed the service for delay in proceeding to the East Indies, whereby the Crown was put to great expense. The lieu-

viction that the movement alluded to was really to take place.

COL. FREMONT.

The N. Y. Times of yesterday announces, on the authority of its Paris correspondent, that Col. Fremont, leaving "his most important negotiations with the French Government in regard to the Mariposa Mines," was to sail in the steamer of the 18th for this country. He was to have left by the Persia, but was detained. There is some mistake here evidently. Whether Col. Fremont is having any negotiations with the French Government in regard to his private affairs or not, it is certain that he was in London on the 8th inst., for a private letter of that date from him to a friend in this country now lies before us. Nor had he taken passage in the steamer of the 18th. On the contrary, he says in this letter: "I would have returned immediately on the receipt of the President's proclamation, but you can understand that it was almost impossible for me to leave so abruptly; nor do I know that I could in any way be of service to justify the immediate abandonment of my affairs. But I write to you in all confidence to say that I wish to do my part if the struggle is to go on, and I intend to rely on you to keep me well informed, and to let me know truly if I can be of any real service." This letter came by the mail which arrived on Tuesday, and was written just before the Persia sailed. Col Fremont is ready to serve his country at any sacrifice the moment he is needed; but, like a sensible man, he does not abandon at once the vast pecuniary interests intrusted to him, and which concern others as well as himself, and rush off without knowing whether he will be required or not.

In the mean time his ready judgment sees a point whereon he may do the State a service. He further says in this letter: "I shall look about here to see where the best war supplies can be had, and endeavor to make some conditional arrangements for artillery and small-arms sufficient for a large force. This is the best thing I can do, and it may gain time in the event that these things should be required." Of this thoughtful act on the part of Col. Fremont, the Government undoubtedly has been duly apprised by him.

It is proper to say that the letter from which we quote, and that from which we gave an extract yesterday, were to different persons, and both were written without the slightest expectation that they would ever be made public. The wide interest felt in Col. Fremont justifies us in giving publicity to the fact, that though removed from the influences which have so aroused this nation at home, he is thoroughly alive to the importance of this era in his country's history, and ready to do his part in serving her wherever and whenever he can do so to the best purpose. We predict, however, that it will not be long before he will be here, and there are thousands of young men in the country who will only be too eager to follow wherever he may choose to lead.

VIRGINIA.

The bad eminence for a long time occupied by South Carolina as the chief of traitors has latterly been usurped by Virginia. The shameful mockery of calling upon the people to vote on the Secession Ordinance, and then preventing them from expressing by the ballot their true

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

THE VOTING IN VIRGINIA.

THE UNION FEELING SMOTHERED.

TROOPS COMING NORTH.

NO BUSINESS DONE IN RICHMOND.

POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

It will be Maintained without Fear or Favor.

Preparations for a Demonstration.

THE REBELS ON ARLINGTON HIGHTS.

DISTRESS FOR PROVISIONS IN TENNESSEE.

LARGE ARRIVALS OF ARMS AT THE SOUTH.

THE SOUTHERN MAILS.

The Rebels attempt to Capture a Vessel.

TWO OF THEM KILLED.

STRONG UNION VOTE IN WHEELING.

ALEXANDRIA TO BE OCCUPIED.

Another Attack on Sewall Point.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 23, 1861.

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN VIRGINIA.

An intelligent and prominent citizen of Petersburg, Virginia, of Northern birth, who arrived last night from Richmond, states that probably but one man in Petersburg will dare vote against the Secession ordinance to-day. This man is Francis E. Rives, formerly a Member of Congress, who says he is determined to cast a vote for the Union, although probably the last vote he ever will cast there. He does not, however, advise others to peril their lives by following his example.

My informant says that, although the largest vote ever cast in that city is 1,600, he has no doubt that 700 would be cast for the Union if any protection could be afforded. He says that a deep-seated love for the Union abides with many of the best citizens, but is controlled by men with arms in their hands; that rash boys of sixteen rule gray-headed men, and there will be no chance until the city is invested by Federal troops.

He also says that Petersburg has raised so far 1,200 troops, and is now endeavoring to organize two more companies of infantry and one of

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New-York Daily Tribune. (New-York [N.Y.]), 24 May 1861. Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers. Lib. of Congress. <http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83030213/1861-05-24/ed-1/seq-4/>

Island Regiment, being compelled to return to his official duties at home.

The Hon. B. F. Thomas has been nominated for Congress in the Massachusetts District lately represented by Charles Francis Adams.

It is said that at least 400 members of the 7th Regiment will remain in Washington, or immediately return there, as privates or officers in other organizations.

What attitude should the members of the Peace Society hold toward the present war? This question is ably discussed on another page, by Gerrit Smith. Read his argument.

A letter has been received in Boston, from Havre, wherein it is said that the ship Matilda of Charleston, S. C., endeavored to enter the French harbor on the 29th of April with the Palmetto flag flying, but was not allowed to do so until she displayed the Stars and Stripes.

The Advance Guard, Fifth Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, Col. Duryea, embarked on board the steam transport Alabama, for Fortress Monroe yesterday afternoon. The appearance of this regiment satisfied all who saw them that the account they will give of themselves will be all that New-York can ask from her gallant sons.

The city yesterday wore a mournful aspect. The flags were all at half-mast, and a sad procession filled the streets. The occasion was the funeral of Col. Vosburgh, late of the 71st Regiment, whose remains were attended to the grave by an immense throng of military and citizens. A full account of the ceremonies is given in this morning's paper.

An evidence of the rascally conduct which has marked almost every Secessionist in the country was discovered yesterday, in Boston. The Mississippi put to sea, but shortly was forced to return, on account of a breakage where she had been weakened, as it is supposed, by Michael Quinn, formerly Chief Engineer in the Navy, now stricken from the roll for treason.

Great and very natural disaffection exists among some of the Pennsylvania troops, as we learn by dispatches from Lancaster, on account of the outrageously bad quality of the food furnished them. It is said that the pork dealt out to the 14th and 15th Regiments is actually putrid, and that for a company of 74 men only fourteen pounds of bread was furnished recently for supper. The matter will be thoroughly looked into by the people if not by the proper authorities.

It will be seen by a notice on another page that the New-York Committee, Messrs. Sherman, Blunt, and Sigismund Kaufmann, appointed by the citizens of St. Louis, appeal for aid for the Missouri regiments. Several thousand dollars are wanting. The Hon. F. P. Blair also publishes a letter urging the subscription. We earnestly call the attention of such persons as are able, to contribute readily to these brave and patriotic men, who deserve ten-fold of the country, surrounded as they are with the adverse influences of a Slave State.

The London correspondent of *The N. Y. Evening Post* states most positively that many of Jeff. Davis's piratical letters of marque have been taken in London and Liverpool, by Spanish houses, and that iron steamers have been fitted out for the purpose of preying on the merchant service of the North. This correspondent asserts

Our latest dispatches from Washington assert that the Minnesota was to attack the batteries at Sewall's Point, probably last night, with the coöperation of land forces; so that we must expect news of a sharp skirmish in that direction. We also are informed that our troops are to occupy Alexandria this morning.

It is said that Beauregard is at Norfolk, that 10,000 troops were at Weldon, N. C., on Tuesday, and that all Southern movements are tending toward Northern Virginia. At the moment of going to press, we are expecting news of an attack upon the Sewall's Point batteries; if such news arrives it will be found in another column.

WAR MANIFESTATIONS.

The Secession conspiracy came to a head in South Carolina a little more than six months ago; and from that hour every sympathizer with the traitors has been preparing for the inevitable contest. The net result is—according to our best accounts—an aggregate muster of One Hundred and Seventy-five Thousand Men-at-arms under the banner of Jeff. Davis.

The calculation of the conspirators beforehand was that the Slave States could send into the field Four Hundred Thousand combatants. We do not consider that extravagant if it had reference merely to a levy *en masse*, for a special occasion—say, to resist an advancing host in the heart of the rebel regions; but we doubt the ability of the insurgent States to *keep* in the field more than Two Hundred Thousand fighting men. Of these, half will be absolutely required to guard exposed points and man essential fortifications; so that One Hundred Thousand will be the highest number disposable for active service. In an emergency, a larger army can be concentrated for a battle in some position central to the rebellion; but for any offensive operation—any movement that requires ample baggage and baggage-wagons, provisions, munitions, field artillery, pontoons, &c., One Hundred Thousand is the full disposable strength of the rebellion. And the ability to keep even that number in the field throughout an average campaign is yet to be demonstrated.

Now let us consider dispassionately the military resources of the loyal States:

The Union States did not begin to arm for the contest until the Fall of Fort Sumter, not yet six weeks ago. Since that event, not less than Five Hundred Thousand men have volunteered to fight under and for the old flag. Of these, over Two Hundred Thousand have been accepted, organized, and are now in the field or drilling at various points, impatient to be ordered to the front. One Hundred Thousand more have been fully organized, are of undoubted efficiency, and ought (we think) to be promptly accepted. The residue of the Half Million—though sorely tried by past rebuffs and discouragements—will rally to the standard of the Union upon the first assurance that their proffers of service will be regarded and treated as those of well-deserving patriots, not beggarly office-seekers. We hold it already demonstrated that Half a Million Americans are ready and eager to fight for the Union, so soon as they can be sure that their services will be promptly and cordially accepted, and that the President may, if he sees fit, announce to Congress, in his Message on the 5th of July next, that Four Hundred Thousand effective patriots are already under arms, prepared to make short work of Secession and its abetters. And the disparity in arms, munitions, provisions, &c., will be quite as decided as that in men.

And here is another ground of contrast: ment following any neglect or miscarriage as being not only the most efficient means for maintaining the zeal, courage, and discipline essential to the honor and safety of a Government, but also as a measure of justice to those who perform their duty well; for it enhances the value of rewards bestowed upon meritorious service. This policy is manifested in the Naval Chronicles of England from a very early period. The expedition of Admiral Pen against the Island of Hispaniola, in 1655, having failed, principally in consequence of the cowardice of an Adjutant-General in command of an advanced body of the British army, he was tried before the forces reëmbarked, was sentenced to be cashiered, his sword broken over his head, and he was also adjudged to do the duty of swabber in keeping clean the hospital ship of the fleet. But the descent upon Jamaica, Burchet tells us, was better managed afterward, for Gen. Venables issued orders that if any man should run away, the next man to him should put him to death, which if he failed to do, he should himself be liable to the severest punishment of a court-martial. Thus we see that the order of Gen. Dix last Winter, while Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, directing a revenue officer to shoot on the spot any man that attempted to haul down the United States flag, was not only wise and patriotic, but was in accordance with the military law of Great Britain for more than two hundred years.

A celebrated example, very instructive and apposite to recent events, was furnished by the House of Commons in relation to the engagement off Toulon, between the English fleet under command of Admiral Matthews, and the combined fleets of France and Spain. That engagement occurred on the 9th of February, 1744. The combined squadron was suffered to escape without capture or destruction, which so aroused the national indignation that the House of Commons voted an address to his Majesty praying him "to give directions that courts-martial may be held, in "the most speedy and solemn manner, to inquire into the conduct of Admiral Matthews, "Vice-Admiral Lestock, Capt. Burrish, Capt. "Richard Norris, Capt. Williams, Capt. Ambrose, Capt. Frogmore, Capt. Dilk, the Lieutenants of the Dorsetshire, and all other officers "who are or shall be charged with any misconduct in that action; and to try them for the "same; and that his Majesty would be pleased "to appoint a proper person or persons to collect "all the evidence necessary for the trials of the "said several commanders and officers, and to "prosecute them effectually; in order to bring "those to a condign punishment through whose "miscenduct it shall be found that such discredit "has been brought upon his Majesty's arms, the "honor of the nation sacrificed, and such an opportunity lost of doing the most important service." In accordance with this address, courts-martial were ordered on board his Majesty's ship London at Chatham for the trial of the officers of the fleet, beginning with the lieutenants, and going on with the captains and flag officers, until all, including the admiral, were tried.

The lieutenants of the Dorsetshire were accused of having advised their captain not to bear down upon the enemy, but were acquitted because they had not given such advice. The captain of the ship was found guilty of lying inactive for half an hour, and of not doing his utmost to burn, sink, or destroy the enemy; and he was adjudged to be cashiered, and forever rendered incapable of being an officer in his Majesty's navy. The captain of the Rupert was found guilty of failing attack the Moro Castle in Havana. The captain of the Weymouth was dismissed the service for delay in proceeding to the East Indies, whereby the Crown was put to great expense. The lieutenant of the schooner Sir Edward Hawke was dismissed the service for suffering his Majesty's colors to be insulted by two Spanish coast-guards at Carthagena. The captain of the Anglesea man-of-war being killed at the beginning of an engagement with a French privateer, the command devolved upon Lieutenant Phillips, who struck his colors; he was adjudged to suffer death, and was executed accordingly. The Ariadne, Loudoun, and Fury, having had an engagement with three French ships, and failed to capture them, all three of the captains were court-martialed; and it being found that two had not done their utmost they were sentenced to be dismissed the navy. Every loss or injury to a ship in the British service, every failure to capture or destroy the enemy, has always been rigorously investigated. The captain and officers of the Serapis were court-martialed for being overcome by Paul Jones in the most desperate battle ever fought upon the ocean.

In contrast with all these examples, losses and miscarriages, however culpable, treacherous, or disastrous, have of late scarcely received rebuke or even inquiry from the Government of the United States. The laxity of discipline in the military and naval service of this country has done much for the treason and rebellion that are now raging. It is true that subordinates are not responsible for treason in the heads of Departments. But the chiefs could have accomplished little if the subordinates had not been partakers in the guilt. How could forts, arsenals, navy-yards, ships, arms, ammunition, and troops, have been stolen or given up to rebels without a shot being fired if those having immediate charge had been loyal? Why was Harper's Ferry only partially dismantled? Why is the unparalleled shame of burning our own fleets and navy-yards aggravated by the fact that the work was not half done? Our Government suffers a loss and disgrace that never befel any other nation; while the rebels enjoy, and feast in the enjoyment, of a large share of spoil left for them at Harper's Ferry and Norfolk. Whether other disasters be in store may depend upon how the Government shall hereafter deal with cowardice, negligence, and disaffection in the Army and Navy. If the United States Government "expects every man "to do his duty" at a time when the national existence is at stake, Congress must compel that duty to be explained, as it was to Admiral Byng and Admiral Matthews. Recreants off Toulon and at Minorca were punished before heroes conquered at Trafalgar.

The Albany Evening Journal of Monday contains a guarded statement with reference to the letter of Judge Campbell to Mr. Seward, communicated by Jeff. Davis to the Southern Congress, some days since, in a special Message. This statement, which must be regarded as giving Mr. Seward's views touching the affair, is not fully explicit, but implies that the Judge's reputation for candor and frankness would suffer could the real facts concerning the intercourse between the parties be set forth. While it is not denied that Mr. Seward conversed freely with Judge Campbell, or that he may have intimated that Fort Sumter was to be evacuated, *The Journal* says that such an intimation was founded on a knowledge of Gen. Scott's advice, and was the expression of the Secretary's profound con- mockery of calling upon the people to vote on the Secession Ordinance, and then preventing them from expressing by the ballot their true sentiments, is the fitting climax to the course of high-handed treason and malicious persecution she has been for the last six weeks indulging in. Her Governor issues a proclamation directing the people how to vote; the military authorities promulgate an order of the day commanding their soldiers to cast the ballot for disunion; a Senator of the United States causes to be published a letter threatening with expatriation all who shall dare to exercise the right of free suffrage; and on the day of the *election*, as the absurd farce was still called, the polls were guarded from adverse votes by bristling bayonets, and the word went forth from thousands of filthy mouths that loyalty to the Union would be punished by swift and speedy death. It is not strange that deep gloom falls on a State in which so many true men are forced silently to gather dismal forebodings of their future life under such rulers and such tools, till the scepter once more comes into the hands of the National Government, and the Federal flag again insures personal safety, the freedom of speech and of the ballot to all.

Yesterday the steamer Keystone State arrived here with 117 women and children forced to fly from Portsmouth by the Secessionists, despoiled of such property as they happened to possess, turned out penniless and trembling with fear, only too happy to have escaped personal injury. They were threatened with massacre in case a Northern Army attempted to land upon Virginia soil, or even menaced any point of the State with attack. They represent the state of the people as deplorable, not only on account of political oppression, but also by reason of suffering for the want of sufficient provisions. All food is in the hands of the officials, and is doled out in small quantities. One woman received for her week's supply ten pounds of meal and twenty herrings.

There is a golden side to this brazen shield. Western Virginia stands grandly up in contrast with the dark-age barbarity of the Eastern section. While the numbers of those who have not bowed the knee to the Baal of the Secessionists may not suffice to counterbalance the forced assent of those who have a vote but no voice, the moral force of the stand these true men have taken refreshes their brethren throughout the State, and must give them strength to bide the time of their deliverance with patience, courage to strike with a mighty blow when the appointed moment comes.

The regiment of cavalry which Messrs. James H. Van Alen and S. H. Mix have been prominently engaged in raising is full, and has been tendered to the War Department with the best wishes of the President for its acceptance. If the Union cause is to win any triumphs in the field, and those triumphs are not to be barren of practical results, there must be a great increase in this arm of the service, wherein the traitors now greatly outnumber us. We hope this regiment will be promptly and heartily accepted.

We observe that some journals whose sympathies with Secession are but thinly disguised, are much exercised at the recent seizure of dispatches in the telegraph offices. They think it is very unconstitutional and wrong. As yet, however, we have heard no complaints from Union men or Union journals. Nobody need be alarmed who has not been dabbling in treason.

troops.

He also says that Petersburg has raised so far 1,200 troops, and is now endeavoring to organize two more companies of infantry and one of artillery. One member of the Grays said that, although compelled by force of circumstances to turn out with his comrades, he will never put a bullet in his musket to fire on the Stars and Stripes. Those who still have some love for the Union complain bitterly that the Secessionists are among the last to volunteer.

Monday evening, 300 North Carolina troops, well armed, came to Petersburg, and went through to Richmond immediately. Seven hundred more were expected next day. These soldiers complain because they have to leave their own State, saying that they enlisted to defend North Carolina only.

There was great rejoicing in Petersburg over the reported killing of six men on the Monticello, at Sewell's Point. R. K. Collier of Petersburg, Aid to Gen. Gwynn, was wounded in that engagement, but nobody was killed.

Four companies left Richmond yesterday morning, half armed; two of them got off at Culpepper Court-House, and two about twenty miles this side. My informant says there are no tents at Culpepper Court-House, although he was told in Richmond that there were ten thousand troops there. He only saw four or five companies, and some of them without arms.

He also says no business is done in Richmond, the people staring wildly about as if the city had been stricken with the plague. If two persons not well known are seen talking together on the streets, they are slyly approached by eavesdroppers, and the subject of conversation demanded. Ill forebodings seem to haunt them that they are doing something for which they will eventually be made to suffer, while there is no well-defined certainty of accomplishing their undertaking against the Government except among those who believe the right of secession clearly established.

My informant was compelled to get a pass before leaving Richmond. He says he will not return to Petersburg until the stars and stripes float over the city.

THE POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The dispatch in *The Herald* yesterday has a semi-official appearance, without any semi-official character. The attitude of our Government has been before stated, and is, in brief words, this: That we are now, as we have been, one people and one nation; that nothing in our foreign or domestic policy will be permitted to counteract or contravene our position. Neither Great Britain nor any other Power will be allowed to hold any relations with any Confederacy, or anything assuming that name, formed out of our constituent members, without, in so doing, being met by the most energetic and determined action of our Government.

Nor is there anything in the instructions or dispatches to Mr. Corwin, Minister to Mexico, concerning the Monroe doctrine. She is an American Republic, and her integrity will be protected, so far as we are bound by the comity of nations to give our aid against invasion or encroachments upon her by any of the States of our Union. But, beyond that, she is an independent power, to be defended by her own arms, and sustained from her own resources. It is both foolish and wicked, with our own troubles requiring full and perfect unanimity of action, to attempt to disturb the public mind here, or in any way complicate foreign entanglements by attempting to irritate or even annoy friendly and sympathizing Governments, by statements imputing to them declarations which they have not made. Ne

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An Act.

To Provide for the Relief, by Counties, of the Families of Volunteers mustered from this State into the Military Service of the United States or of this State.

SEC. 1. *The people of the State of Michigan enact*, That it shall be the duty of the Boards of Supervisors of each organized county, at their sessions to be held in the month of June in the year 1861, and at each subsequent session whenever necessary, to make adequate provision for all requisite relief and support of the families of the commissioned and non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, enlisted from their counties and mustered into the military service of the United States, or of this State; and for such purposes the said Board of Supervisors are severally authorized to borrow money at a rate of interest not exceeding ten per centum per annum, and to issue bonds or other securities for the sums borrowed, payable at some time therein to be mentioned, not exceeding four years from the date thereof, and to assess, levy, and collect taxes upon the real and personal property of said counties not exempt from taxation, sufficient to pay such moneys borrowed, and to provide the relief hereby authorized.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the Supervisor of each township, and of each Supervisor, Alderman, or other officer representing any city or ward upon the Board of Supervisors of his county, from time to time to make diligent inquiry in regard to the necessities and relief required by the family of any such commissioned or non-commissioned officer, musician or private; and in conducting such inquiries it shall be his duty to consult with any voluntary committee of citizens who may have heretofore taken, or who shall hereafter take action upon the subject. It shall be his duty to afford temporary relief as may from time to time be necessary, not exceeding the sum of fifteen dollars per month to any one family, and may give orders upon the County Treasurer of his county, payable out of any moneys appropriated for that purpose, or out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated, in case no appropriation has been made to defray the expense of such relief. In case of death, while in the service of the United States or of this State, of any such commissioned or non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, his family shall be entitled for one year after his decease to the same measure of relief as herein provided for.

SEC. 3. It shall be lawful for the Board of Supervisors of any county, at any meeting to establish a separate fund into which the moneys so borrowed or collected by tax shall be paid, and to direct the transfer of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, at any time, to such fund, and it shall be the duty of such Board to establish such separate fund whenever the orders upon the general fund issued in such county, have been for the period of six months at an average discount of ten per centum. Whenever such separate fund shall have been estab-

THE CASS COUNTY REPUBLICAN.

W. H. CAMPBELL, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY.

DOWAGIAC:

Thursday Morning, May 23, 1861.

The Union Forever.---The Flag We Fight Under.

The Fifth and Sixth Regiments.

The *Detroit Advertiser*, of Tuesday says that Gov. Blair has received a letter from the War Department, informing him that in no event must another regiment, besides the four already accepted, be called out in this State with any expectation that they will be received into the service of the United States, and that it is rather the desire of the Government to receive less than the four, than more. Of course, this puts it out of the power of the Governor to call out two more regiments, as he had intended, for it would be folly to keep such a force in camp for months at an expense of two thousand dollars a day to the State, with the positive assurance that the Government will not receive them into service. Every one will understand the impolicy, under such circumstances, of calling out a large body of men for the purpose of drill, who will not be wanted.

PLANT LARGELY.—The prospect now is that there will be a great demand for all descriptions of agricultural products for the year to come at least. The state of the country is such that thousands who have been producers heretofore, will become consumers, consequently, those of our friends who stay at home will see the importance of tucking in the seed. Let no acre of land worth cultivating remain unimproved; for depend upon it all you can raise will meet with a ready sale, and at more than remunerative prices. Those who have not farms adapted to the raising of crops to advantage, should raise stock. Beef must bring a higher price during the continuance of the war. Our soldiers must live,

What is the Reason.

The whole Democratic press seems to be thrown into spasms, the moment any body chances to mention the subject of slavery. They talk Union—shout Constitution, berate Treason, damn the Rebels, and all goes on smoothly until somebody happens to mention that the accursed system of Human Slavery, existing at the South, is at the bottom of the whole trouble. Then they fly into a furious rage, and denounce the unfortunate individual who utters the truth, as though he was some enormity; a specimen of hideous infernality too dreadful to be tolerated upon the sensative bosom of Democratic society. We are at something of a loss to understand these exhibitions of virtuous indignation, when coupled with their intense devotion to the Union and the warlike clamors they so freely indulge in. What is the issue? Here at the North we all understand that we are fighting for the Union, the Government, the execution and enforcement of the laws, the equality of the States and the right of the majority to govern, subject to the provisions and restrictions of the Constitution. But what are the South in arms for? They are opposed to the Constitution, the Union, the Government and the principle that the will of the majority is law to all,—and why are they thus opposed? Can any sensible man deny that it is because the people have refused to endorse their iniquitous dogmas and submit to their insolent dictation? Who doubts that if Kansas had become a slave State; that if Breckinridge had been elected President; that if human slavery had been allowed to seize and occupy every rod of our free Territories; that if the slave interest had continued predominant and powerful at Washington, the whole South would have continued in the Union and in the exercise of all their power and duties as States, within the Union? No man other than a fool or blockhead can doubt it, or does doubt it. Then it is not patent logic that this whole rebellion has grown out of the fact that the power of African slavery is broken and has been displaced in our government? *That alone is the cause of this Southern revolt.*

Now in all candor we ask the *Free Press*, Ypsilanti *Herald*, Marshal *Expounder*, Cassapolis *Democrat*, or any other of these sensative papers to point out the cause of the rebellion, if slavery is not the root and reason of it. Gentlemen, get down off your stilts of detraction and abuse and come right down to facts and causes. Throw away all political fears and narrow

War Items.

The Michigan regiment arrived at Washington on the 16th inst., in fine condition, being the first body of Western troops that have reached the Capital. It is said that they attracted considerable attention as being the first western troops called there, and receive more compliments for their capability of endurance than for their perfection of drill.

A dispatch from Baltimore, dated May 17th, says that Ross Winans has been honorably discharged according to orders from Washington.

The New York *Herald's* Montgomery correspondent states that "it has been partially decided that Jeff. Davis should take command of the Army at Richmond.

The great discontent felt by the rebel troops for want of reliable head has had its influence on Davis.

A Washington correspondent says that Ben. McCulloch is now at Richmond. It is reported that he has enrolled a company of mounted men, numbering about 300, the nucleus of which are old Californians and Texans, a rough set of dare devils, while a majority of the men are hunters and hard cases. He expects with that company to do great things, and it is known that he and Governor Letcher have been conferring together for several days, and that Governor Letcher does nothing without receiving orders from Montgomery.

The *Tribune's* special says: "Extra Billy Smith had an interview with Adjutant General Thomas on the 17th, and said the Administration is positively mistaken in supposing (Virginia?) has now or ever contemplated attacking Washington, and that such an attempt would never be made under any circumstances, as it would involve utter destruction of everything valuable in it. All we want is to be let alone. If you keep your side of the Potomac we will keep ours. Virginia is determined to maintain the ground she has taken.

It is now said that the whole statement of the removal of the remains of Washington from Mt. Vernon is without the slightest foundation.

We see it stated that the Post Master General has determined to suspend all steam mail service inthe seceded States. As these steamers have no business of any importance except the mail service, from which the Government derives no benefit, it becomes nothing but a subsidy to sustain broken-down vessels in a rebellious territory. All such contracts will there-

The *Herald's* special dispatch says: "Memphis is in a deplorable state; troops are constantly arriving and being transferred to Fort Randolph. The universal talk there was the ease with which the North can be conquered."

A Union man was hung in Louisiana a few days since for expressing Union sentiments.

Secretary Cameron has declined accepting the four Maryland regiments offered by Gov. Hicks, simply for the defense of the State and of the District. The Governor has entirely misapprehended the tenor of the Secretary's explanations, and if the Marylanders enlist they must enter the general service.

Orders have been issued to get ready at the earliest moment a fleet of steam transports, that will rendezvous in the adjoining waters, so that in a few hours when the signal is given the whole of the force on the Atlantic coast can be embarked and proceed with all speed on the service designated.

A dispatch from Montgomery May 18th, says that Arkansas has been admitted as one of the Confederate States. Delegates present: R. H. Johnson, A. Rust, A. H. Garland, W. W. Watrous and H. F. Thomason.

Slave Insurrections.

The letter addressed to Gen. Butler, by Gov. Andrews, of Massachusetts, in reference to the duty of our troops to aid in suppressing slave insurrections in the rebel States, takes a position on the subject which we are sure will meet the general approval of the Northern people of all parties. The subject is one, all will admit, of very great interest and one, too, which in the progress of events will command the earnest attention of the administration.

In his letter, Gov. Andrews treats the question in a purely military point of view, and says that the matter of servile insurrections is to be contemplated as one of the inherent weaknesses of the enemy, from the disastrous operations of which we are under no obligation of a military character to guard them, in order that they may be enabled to improve the security which our arms would afford, so as to prosecute with more energy their traitorous attack upon the Federal Government and the capital.

Gen. Butler, in his reply, states that in offering his aid to suppress the insurrection, he acted upon the assumption that Maryland was loyal to the Union. In that view of the case he was undoubtedly right. But still the position

Interesting from Washington.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, May 20, 1861.

Senators Wade and Chandler returned on a Government vessel from their excursion to Fort Monroe, this P. M. They report over three thousand troops in the Fort, a large number of whom are engaged in erecting out-works.

They witnessed the destruction of fortifications erected by Secessionists at Sewall's Point, nearly opposite Fort Monroe, by the guns of the two Federal guard-vessels, the Freeborn and the Star. The rebels had thrown up a breastwork and mounted one heavy piece; all of which was blown to flinders after two hours firing. The Rebel forces did not attempt to return the fire, but scattered in every direction as soon as the bombardment commenced. Ben Wade returned deeply bronzed and full of fight. "Smell of powder did me good," he says.

The War Department received unintelligible advices this P. M. that one of the Government guard-vessels got aground yesterday near the mouth of the Potomac and was attacked by an armed secession propeller, and that four were killed and five wounded. The news is not credited at the Navy Department because of its conflicting with more definite reports.

Secretary Chase informs me that he is determined to prevent shipments of contraband wares to the South through Kentucky river cities. He is now considering by what means such attempts to evade the blockade can be best stopped, and will issue orders to meet the case at the earliest possible moment.

Gen. Butler left for Annapolis this morning to superintend preparations for the embarkation of the Massachusetts Regiment to Fort Monroe.

The Post Office Department will pay no attention to the mandate of the rebel Post Master General, announcing his intention to assume control of mail matter in the seceded States on the first proximo, Mails will continue to be made up and sent until stopped by force.

PATRIOTIC ADVICE.—We clip the following from the New York correspondent of the Buffalo *Advertiser*. The incident occurred just before the departure of the war steamer Atlantic, which having received on board a force of 358 men, sailed from New York at 5 o'clock on the 7th inst:

An old man came on to the wharf and inquired for his son. He was not allowed to go on board the vessel or far down the dock, but touched by the old man's years and manners, the officer in command sent for the young man and he soon joined his father on the wharf. The old man had probably seen seventy winters; his son who had been in the army some four years, was perhaps thirty; both from Virginia. As soon as they met, both were affected to tears, which soon subsided, the old man said:

"My boy, you probably will soon

Latest by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 21.

The *Tribune* says: "Yesterday, by a bold stroke the Government obtained possession of most invaluable documentary evidence against the sympathizers with treason in the North. At a given hour the officers of the law visited every considerable telegraph office in the free States, seizing manuscripts of dispatches for a year. The Government can now trace the secret operations of the rebels and their aiders and abettors, and henceforth they hold the Northern enemies of the Republic at their mercy.

The *Tribune's* Washington correspondent of the 20th, says: "It is understood that Gen. Butler has orders ty proceed at once to active movements into Virginia, and will directly remove obstructions in Norfolk harbor.

"Gov. Letcher has met with a loss. He had made for his study accurate military maps of Virginia. These having been finished at Washington, were on their way to the Governor when they were seized by order of the War Department.

"The adjourned meeting of the Wheeling Convention of the 4th of June, will be attended by delegates from counties East of the mountains, and the Convention will be urged to declare the conduct of the authorities of Virginia, usurpations of power, and the actors, rebels and traitors. Instead of dividing the State, the policy will be the propriety of forming a provisional Government for the whole State, and an election will be proposed of a Governor and State officers.

PHILADELPHIA, May 21.

The Gen. Parkville of Liverpool, for Charleston, has arrived in charge of a a prize crew of the Niagara. She was spoken off Cape Rondine on the 12th, and ordered off. The next day she was captured in attempting to run the blockade. She was towed up to the Navy Yard.

Second Dispatch.

The prize ship is 600 tons, with a general cargo, a large portion being salt. It is suspected that arms and munitions of war are concealed under the salt.

She was commanded by Capt. Forbs, her own Captain being murdered on the outer voyage, by some of the crew. She had two secession flags flying.

WASHINGTON, May 21.

Ex-Gov. Floyd having been commissioned as General in the Confederate service, has commenced raising a Brigade in Virginia.

A dispatch dated Portsmouth from a southern source, says, owing to the firing into the battery at Sewall's Point, lively times are expected, and perhaps troops will be marched to the Point from Norfolk.

CHANGE OF QUARTERS.—Since the departure of the First Regiment, the Second has been removed from Cantonment Blair to Fort Wayne, where their quarters are much more comfortable.

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The Cass County Republican. (Dowagiac, Mich.), 23 May 1861. Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers. Lib. of Congress. <http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn85033611/1861-05-23/ed-1/seq-2/>

of ten per centum. Whenever such separate fund shall have been established, it shall be known as the "Volunteers' Family Relief Fund;" and all orders thereafter drawn shall be drawn payable out of such fund, unless the said board shall otherwise direct.

SEC. 4. The said Board of Supervisors are hereby authorized to adopt and enforce each rules and regulations as shall secure as well the ascertainment of the relief required as the proper expenditure of moneys for relief, and may require bonds or other securities from any agents or officers employed to disburse any moneys, or otherwise to afford relief, and may require such reports, under oath or otherwise, as shall be deemed proper.

SEC. 5. The relief hereby authorized to be afforded shall be and remain separate from, and independent of, the relief, temporary or otherwise, afforded to poor persons under existing laws.

Ordered to take effect on the first day of June.

Missouri Again.

The fate of Missouri now hangs on a very slender thread. Gen. Price's proclamation commanding the State Militia to assemble *under the flag of Missouri*, at their respective headquarters, and Harney's counter proclamation, in effect commanding all such bodies to disperse, threaten an early and desperate collision. Gen. Harney has given evidence of his purpose to be obeyed; and his whole military career gives promise that when it becomes necessary for him to move, bones will crash and blood will flow. The only question still open is whether Gen. Price's order will be obeyed to such an extent as to invite military force to disperse the traitors. If the so-called militia, organized under a law which Gen. Harney pronounces "an indirect ordinance of secession," shall respond ni any considerable numbers by assembling, arming and drilling, the dance will at once begin; and if the loyal troops of Missouri are not strong enough to scatter the secession camps, Illinois, Iowa and Kansas will make up the deficit on twelve hours notice. The St. Louis *Democrat* announces that a Wisconsin regiment is expected at Caseyville immediately. The first regiment of Iowa volunteers is encamped at Keokuk within a stone's throw of Missouri. Ten or twelve Illinois regiments can be readily thrown into the State, and at least three regiments of Kansas volunteers are prepared to march at any hour.

It is difficult to see any peaceful outcome of this complication. The only way to save Missouri now, is for her butternut ruffians to stay at home and mind their own business. As surely as they attempt to carry out Gen. Price's mandate, so surely they will be cut down in their tracks or put to ignominious flight. The question of peace or war is very much in their keeping. They can have whichever they want, and in quantities to suit purchasers.—*Chicago Tribune.*

North Carolina Out.

MONTGOMERY, May 21.

Gov. Ellis telegraphed President Davis that North Carolina passed a ordinance of secession unanimously.

a higher price during the continuance of the war. Our soldiers must live, and to Government for cash and to the farmers for their rations all naturally turn their eyes. From appearance, the present will be a very productive season, and with proper efforts on the part of agriculturalists, the garners of the country may be filled to overflowing. In times like these a scarcity is always produced, and we see no reason to doubt that every bushel of grain and every pound of beef and pork will be wanted. In view of this, we say again, *plant largely.*

The Southern Post-Offices.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, in a recent communication says: "This is in some respects the strangest war that ever was waged. Who before ever heard of a Government extending its mail facilities to whole provinces in open rebellion, while the rebel postmasters make their regular quarterly returns to the Government against which they have waged war, and call for supplies of stamps as often as they have occasion? Yet this is now actually the case. I am assured that within a week the Post Office Department has sent $4,500 worth of stamps to New Orleans, and $1,500 worth to Charleston! This is a fair illustration of the "independence" of the Confederate States. They steal all they can lay their hands upon, and then turn mendicant to get more."

Ferocity of the Traitors.

As a sample of the brutal ferocity with which the Union men are assailed at the South, the following from that base paper, the Memphis *Avalanche*, is worthy of note.—Let us not lose sight of the fact, that the only offense of the men thus denounced, is devotion to the Union of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Adams and Franklin,

Etheridge and Johnson.—Tennessee will *never be permitted to enter the Southern Confederacy until she hangs this precious brace of traitors.* The scalps of Johnson and Etheridge *must be hung up in the Southern wigwam.* In several States the scalp of a wolf commands a premium, and if these *two miserable outcasts* place any value upon their own heads, we think it might be wise in them to flee to the "Mountains of Hepsidam." Farmers sometimes hang, upon a long pole, a dead crow as a warning to others; *and the skin upon Emerson and Andy's ugly craniums must hang high up in the Capitol at Montgomery.*

TRIAL OF JOHN MCKINNEY.—The trial of John McKinney has been continued by Judge Lawrence, to the next term of the Ingham County Circuit Court.

down to facts and causes. Throw away all political fears and narrow prejudices and look the question honestly in the face. You need not fear that the people will hold you in some degree responsible for its inception in your past doughfaceisms—they will do that anyway; but you may possibly reinstate yourselves in the public mind as far as honest men by simply telling and admitting what every sane man knows to be the candid facts of the case. It is useless for you to "whip the devil round the stump," by raising any cry of "abolitionism," or any other "isms;" all that kind of game is played out. The people now understand the whole thing, and they will justly set down every man who seeks to gratify his spites and fan political prejudices at the expense of public good, as at heart, and in intent, a *black-hearted, cold-blooded* Traitor to his country and the best interests of its people. The people demand of you that you should show your hand—they do not like this game of pretence, which is only used to enable you to sow industriously the seeds of discontent, division and treason.

"LADY DAVIS."—The statement through the Press that the wife of Jeff. Davis is the daughter of the late President Zachary Taylor is untrue. The first wife of Davis was Gen. Taylor's daughter—a right noble woman—but she has been dead many years. The present Mrs. Davis is the daughter of a prominent citizen of New Orleans, but originally from Philadelphia. Several of Mrs. Davis' relatives in Philadelphia belong to the volunteer force of that city.

WHAT AN ARMY CONSUMES.—The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* gives the following as the provisions and other stores at present consumed daily by the troops now in Washington, 76 brls. pork alternately with 25,000 lbs. of fresh beef; 115 brls. of flour; 50 bushels of beans; 2,000 lbs. of rice; coffee 1,200 lbs. sugar 2,400 lbs.; whisky, 625 gallons; candles, 300 lbs.; soap, 800 lbs.; salt, 13 bushels.

SENATOR DOUGLAS' SOUTHERN PLANTATION.—The Montgomery *Advertiser* suggests that whereas there is a movement for the confiscation, or expropriation of the income of the property in Philadelphia belonging to Senator Mason of Virginia, a retaliation be practiced on the property of a Northern Senator; that the Confederacy Government take charge of the Missisippi plantation of Senator Douglas.

broken-down vessels in a rebellious territory. All such contracts will therefore be annulled by the Government.

A dispatch from St. Louis dated the 18th says that the State Tobacco Warehouse was visited yesterday by the United States authorities and a considerable quantity of arms and munitions of war taken from there.

It is also said that the city is now environed by a line of military posts, extending from the river below the arsenal, around the western outskirts to the river again on the north. The object of these posts is to prevent hostile troops and munitions of war from entering the city; to protect the public peace, and to give complete security to every peaceable citizen.

Twenty seven persons have died of wounds received in the Camp Jackson affair, and eight in the Walnut Street collision.

The following important letter was written on the 16th inst., by the Secretary of State.

"WASHINGTON, May 16.

"SIR:—I have received your letter, of yesterday's date, asking me to give you, in writing, my reasons for considering an acceptance, on our part, of Governor Letcher's proposition to purchase the steamship Yorktown and Jamestown recently seized by his orders, and now in his possession, an act of treason. With this request I readily comply. An insurrection has broken out in several States of the Union, including Virginia, designed to overthrow the Government of the United States. The executive authorities of said States are parties to that insurrection and so are public enemies. Their action in seizing and buying vessels to be employed in executing that decision is not merely without authority of law, but treason. It is treason for any person to give aid or comfort to public enemies. To sell vessels to them, which it is their purpose to use as ships of war is to give them aid and comfort. To receive money from them in payment for vessels which they have seized for these purposes would be to convert the unlawful seizure into a sale, and would subject the party offending to the pains and penalties of treason, and the government would not hesitate to bring the offender to punishment.

Signed, "W. H. SEWARD.

"To G. HENNIKEN, Esq.,
"Agent of the New York and Virginia S. S. Co.
"Washington."

It is now said that Beauregard has been seen twice since the bombardment of Sumter, by a young man lately arrived at Newark, N. J.

Col. Vosburg of the New York 31st Regiment died in Washington on the 20th, of hemorrhage of the lungs.

In that view of the case he was undoubtedly right. But still the position of Gov. Andrew was correct, that we are under no moral or legal obligation to waste our efforts in putting down slave insurrections among our enemies. It is one of the natural consequences of the war they are waging against the Union, and we have a right to all its benefits.—*Det. Adv.*

The Fourth Regiment.

We have obtained the following from the Adjutant-General's office:

The Fourth Regiment has been organized, and will consist of the following Companies:

Peninsular Guard,	Capt. W. L. Stouton, Dexter.
Barry Guard,	" J. M. Randolph, Ann Arbor
Smith Guard,	" C. Luce, Monroe.
Trenton Volunteers,	" D. A. O'Granger, Trenton
Dexter Union G'd,	" A. H. Crane, Dexter.
Hudson Volunteers,	" L. DeGolyer, Hudson.
Adrian "	" J. H. Cole, Adrian.
Hillsdale "	" G. W. Lombard, Hillsdale.
Grosvenor Union G'd,	" M. A. Funk, Jonesville,
Tecumseh Volunteers,	" David Marshall, Tecumseh

The Regiment will rendezvous at Adrian. The Third and Fourth Regiments have been attached to the First Brigade, and Colonels will report by letter to Brigadier-General Williams, commanding the Brigade.—*Adv.*

The First Regiment.

Eastern press speak in the most flattering terms of our First Regiment. The *Tribune's* Washington letter says:

No Regiment that has yet arrived has created such an excitement as the Michigan First. Gen. Cass felt great interest in equipping and preparing its men, and felt, as well he might, great pride in their appearance. With their band they paraded the avenue this afternoon, and paid their respects to Mr. Lincoln, who expressed himself highly gratified with their martial air. Michigan may well feel honored in such representatives. They number 800, and will probably quarter at the Patent office.

The *Times'* Washington letter says:

The Michigan Regiment, which arrived last night, paraded to-day, and made a splendid personal appearance. They were highly spoken of by Gen. Mansfield, Secretary Cameron and Gen. Scott, whom they called upon and saluted. They went at sundown to the Washington Monument Grounds, and discharged their arms as a salute to the Monument.

The *World's* correspondent says they were loudly cheered on their way up the avenue.

About General Butler.

A writer for the New Orleans *Picayune* ventilates his ire upon Gen. Butler and the Massachusetts troops as follows:

"All the Massachusetts troops now in Washington are negroes, with the exception of two or three drummer boys. Gen. Butler, in command, is a native of Liberia. Our readers may recollect Old Ben, the barber, who kept a small shop in Poydras street, and emigrated to Liberia with a small competence. Ceneral Butler is his son.

old man said:

"My boy, you probably will soon see, for the first time, actual service upon the field, but, remember, you are an American and are enlisted in the cause of your country. Your grandfather fought with Washington to establish this government, your father and three uncles fought in ,12, '13 and '14 to defend its honor, and now it is for you to fight, perhaps, to save it from falling to pieces, by the madness of traitors. *Don't get shot in the back, boy,* for if you do, you will be the first of your blood that ever had a scar he couldn't see without a looking glass."

More Work for Gen. Lyon.

ST. LOUIS, May 18.

The *Democrat* learns that the encampment at St. Joseph, under command of Jefferson Thompson, has been removed several miles East of that point on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, where batteries are erected, trains stopped and Government stores detained. Also, that Gov. Jackson has removed the Captain of the company of State troops stationed at Osage Bridge, on the Pacific Railroad, for allowing his men to maltreat the Post. office Route Agent a few days since. The Governor also guarantees full protection to all route agents along the line of that road.

General Lyon refused to release John Dean and other persons recently arrested at Potosi and other points on the Iron Mountain Railroad on their parole of honor, as they were engaged in overt acts of hostility to the Government, and are liable to the penalties of treason.

Provisions to be Stopped at Cairo.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, May 18th.

Intructions have been asked from Washington whether blockade here shall not be made complete by stopping boats with supplies of provisions nominally consigned to parties in Kentucky.

Steamer Fred. Lorenz, from St. Louis, with large freight for Paducah and Louisville, is detained for an answer.

The Brigade Staff is completed by the appointment of R. C. Rutherford, commissary; and R. B. Hateh, Quartermaster.

Charles Eyesman of St. Louis, cigar dealer, arrived from Memphis this afternoon; he has been robbed of sixteen hundred dollars in goods and as much more in money, and sent home with a shorn head. He was one of Gratz Brown's home guard.

Steamer Arago, owned in Cincinnati, and sometime held under seizure at Memphis, came up light this afternoon; she answered salute and was cheered by troops on the levee.

Senator Douglas Better.

Chicago, Sunday, May 19.

The condition of Senator Douglas is much improved to-day. Although he is not entirely out of danger, his physicians have strong hopes of his recovery. A later dispatch says that it is thought that he is out of danger.

their quarters are much more comfortable.

Serious Illness of Senator Douglas.

CHICAGO, May 18.

Senator Douglas has been very ill of typhoid fever every since he returned to this city. Fears are entertained by his friends that he will not recover.

Dowagiac Prices Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

REPUBLICAN OFFICE, May 23, 1861.

FLOUR—5.00 @ $6.00 per bbl.
WHEAT—90c. for Red; $100 for White.
CORN—cob, 22c. shelled 25c.
OATS—18c. per bushel.
BEANS—75c. per bushel.
HAMS—11c. per pound.
BUTTER—12½c. per pound.
CHICKENS—6c. per lb.
TURKEYS—7c. per lb.
CHEESE—10c. @ 10½c. per pound.
LARD—10c. per pound.
INDIAN MEAL—$1.00 per cwt.
HIDES—green, 3½c. @ 4c. per lb.
HIDES—dry, 10c. per lb.
PELTS—8c. @ 9c. each.
APPLES—Dried, $1,10c. per bushel.
APPLES—Dried, 6½c. per lb.
" —green 37½@50c. per bushel.
EGGS—6c. per dozen.
SALT—fine, 2.25 per bbl.; coarse, $2.50; 90c. per sack.

New Advertisements.

MILK! MILK!

PERSONS wishing to be supplied with MILK at their residences, will apply to either of the undersigned. We have commenced the Milk business and shall continue it summer and winter, enlarging the trade in proportion to the demand.

JUSTUS GAGE,
B. FRANKLIN GAGE.

Dowagiac, May 15, 1861. may23-5w2

LOTS FOR SALE!

I HAVE a few village lots for sale, for which I will take a Horse and Buggy in part and give any reasonable length of time for the balance.

JUSTUS GAGE.

Dowagiac, May 15, 1861. may23-2w3

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of an Execution issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court for the County of Cass and State of Michigan, to me directed and delivered, I have levied upon and shall sell at public auction, at the Court House in the village of Cassapolis, in the County of Cass aforesaid, on Saturday the 6th day of July next, at one o'clock in the afternoon the following described real estate, to wit: The west half of the south west quarter of section nineteen (19,) town seven (7,) south of range fifteen (15) west. Containing eighty acres (80,) be the same more or less according to the Government survey.

BARTH W. SCHERMERHORN, Sheriff.

Dated at the Sheriff's Office, in Cassapolis, this 17th day of May, A. D. 1861. may23-5w6

FASHIONABLE DRESS MAKING.

Mrs. G. D. FLANDERS

WOULD respectfully inform the ladies of Dowagiac and vicinity, that she has taken rooms at the Rochester House, where she may be found, prepared to cut and make

Ladies Dresses, Children's Clothes, &c.,

in the latest and most fashionable style and at the most reasonable rates. Mrs. F. has had many years experience in cutting, fitting and making ladies dresses, and she is satisfied that she can please every one who may favor her with their patronage.

Dowagiac, May 9th, 1861. may9-3w3

A Fresh Supply of CHESTNUTS at the Bakery.
A. G. TOWNSEND.

SUGAR, TEA, COFFEE, SODA, CANDLES, SOAP, FISH, RAISINS, FIGS, at the Bakery
A. G. TOWNSEND.

Special to the New York Evening Post.

From the Seat of War.

Washington, May 23.

It is rumored that the New York fire Zouaves have received orders to occupy Arlington Heights. This movement is supposed to have some reference to operations on the Virginia rebels.

The Michigan regiment is ordered to be ready to ready to march at any moment with two days rations.

The *Tribune's* special learns from prominent citizens of Petersburg of northern birth, arrived here, that there is but one Union man who dare vote for the Union, namely, Rives, Ex-M. C., who is determined to cast his vote for the Union. The same informant further says that if Union men were protected, a large vote would be cast against secession.

Three hundred North Carolina troops arrived Monday and went to Richmond.—Seven hundred more were expected next day. Complain bitterly of having to leave their own state, saying they enlisted to defend North Carolina only.

R. R. Collier, aid of Gen. Gwynn, was wounded in the Sewall's Point engagement. Nobody was killed.

Washington, May 23.

Tuesday's Charleston *Courier* says the merchants are preparing to visit European marts for the selection of supplies, and open correspondence for direct trade.

A private letter from New Orleans, received at Charleston, says the Ocean Eagle had been captured by a privateer and brought into that port.

A dispatch to the Petersburg *Express* date Norfolk, Tuesday, says the Yankee steamers opened fire a second time on Sewall's Point batteries, but were beaten off.

Washington, May 23.

A letter from Virginia states that there are between 50,000 and 60,000 men under arms in that State, chiefly posted at Norfolk, Richmond and Harper's Ferry, or within hail. It is also stated that private advices confirm the report of a large arrival of arms at the South from abroad.—These were shipped from Europe early in April, consisting of over 200,000 muskets and rifles, and ample supplies of percussion caps, and machines for making the latter.

A private company has been formed at Alexandria to convey letters North, as after next week all letters destined North will lay over at that city. Mail intercourse with points north of Virginia, will cease on the 1st of June. The Post Office Department has as yet taken no action in view of the contemplated Southern mail arrangements.

Much speculation is indulged as to the movement of troops for actual service, but those who it is presumed are best acquainted with such matters say that no invasion into the heart of any State is contemplated, and that the operations will be principally confined to the recapture of public property which has been seized on the seaboard, and the maintenance of the defensive works still in possession of the United States. Much deference is paid to the views of Lieutenant General Scott, and it is known he is not restive to make any forward movement, unless with preponderating chances of success. There may, however, be modifications of his present policy dependant on circumstances.

(Special to the Commercial Advertiser.)

Washington, May 23.

It is rumored that the President has declared to prominent persons that there will be no invasion of rebel States before autumn. The report is not entitled to credence, in view of what is known of the plans of the Administration. Probably the extreme South will not be approached during the hot weather; but offensive operations will be speedily undertaken in Virginia.

Two thousand rebel troops are in Alexandria to-day during election. No one dared vote for Union.

How Men Change--Lincoln as an Advocate of Secession, and Virginia as a Defender of the Union.

JOLIET SIGNAL.

JOLIET, ILLINOIS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

Tuesday, May 28, 1861.

Keep Cool.

Again we admonish our readers to keep cool. The events of the past week have been of the most exciting character. The clash of arms have echoed in our land and the blood of American citizens has been shed by the hands of American citizens.

Since the killing of Col. Ellsworth it would seem that our people have run mad. Reason has lost its sway; and the whole North is in commotion.

Indeed so exasperated have the people of the North become on account of the shooting of Col. Ellsworth that nothing short of an indiscriminate slaughter of the men, women and children of Virginia will appease them. Nothing will satisfy them but blood. Revenge and vengeance are the watch-words, and unless reason and mercy interfere to stay the slaughter, fearful will be the result.

Now, this is all wrong. People should not allow themselves to become so intensely excited. It is lamentable to witness the state of feeling prevailing throughout the country. Nobody seems to think. A state of frenzy has fastened itself upon the minds of the people. The legislatures, the press, the pulpit, and the community at large are writhing in a proxism of murderous madness and folly. Never before were such evidences of ferocity exhibited by any civilized people.

It is truly appalling to reflect upon the condition of affairs. Our country is divided and the two sections are marching to meet each other in deadly conflict. Already a half a million of men are under arms and rushing to imbrue their hands in each other's blood. The carnage promises to be dreadful and what renders it most terrible, is the fact that, in this war, brother is found in conflict with brother, father against son and neighbor against neighbor. And if this fell madness that has seized the hearts of our people be not quieted down soon, death and ruin will be carried into every household in the land.

We have certainly fallen upon evil times. But there is no use of yielding entirely to excitement. It behooves every man to labor to keep down his passions in times like the present. Let there be less thirst for blood. And above all, let the innocent not suffer with the guilty.

Moderation and tolerance are commendable virtues in a crisis like the present. Our people are too prone to give way to excitement. The occasion is truly a momentous one. But let us remember that our wrongs cannot be paliated by the shedding of blood. It is true we must sustain our country and fight against its enemies, though the cooler we keep the better will it be for ourselves and our country.—Therefore let every one hold his temper and act with caution, discretion and firmness.

The Judicial Election.

On next Monday, June 3d, the responsible duty of electing a Judge of this Judicial Circuit for the next six years, will devolve upon the people. The election is

The Currency Excitement.

Up to this date, there is no abatement in the currency excitement. Everybody is more or less interested, but, as has always been the case, the blow has fallen with the greatest severity upon the producing and laboring classes. There is scarcely a man who has not some of the depreciated currency in his pockets. Indeed, our people have been robbed by the wholesale. They have been swindled out of their hard earnings. And the end is not yet. We learn that the rag money speculators having made all they can by paying out the Wild Cat currency of this State and Wisconsin, will turn their attention in the future to the introduction of Wild Cat from the East and other sections where rag money manufactories can be found to answer their purposes. It is proposed, by these sharks, that this money be brought in and placed on a par with gold, in order to give people confidence in its perfect solvency. In this way they hope to lay the foundation for another mammoth swindle.

Now our advice to everybody is: have nothing to do with paper money. These Eastern bills are really no better than those of most of our Illinois banks. In these times there is no safety in paper promises to pay. Gold and silver is the only reliable medium for circulation as money. Let our farmers hold on to their grain and our merchants to their goods, unless they can get something else in exchange for them than the stuff which will be imported amongst us by the money shavers. There is gold and silver in the country sufficient for all the purposes of trade and commerce, and if our people will it, there is no doubt it will be forthcoming in due time.

But if any find it necessary to receive paper money for their goods, produce, or labor, let them get it exchanged into gold as soon as possible; or pay their debts with it, if they owe anything. Let it find its way back to the bankers before it dies on your hands. If the people will only be wise, they may not be robbed out of what little is left them.

The Joliet Regiment.

We understand that the regiment in camp here has made a tender of its services directly to the President. It has made no half way work in the matter, but is willing to stand by the stars and stripes until our national honor is vindicated.

Composed as it is, of the very best men the country could produce, we have no doubt it will be gladly accepted by President Lincoln. Therefore our gallant boys may be making ready for the responsible position they will soon be called upon to fill.

A Den of Thieves Broken up.—About five weeks ago the store of Messrs. Scott & Co., of Naperville, was broken open in the night and robbed of over a thousand dollars worth of silks, jewelry, and other costly goods. Mr. Scott had offered a high reward for the discovery of the thieves and goods, and had finally given up the search. On last Wednesday, however, the whole matter was brought to light and the parties caught by one of those remarkable incidents which so frequently bring the guilty to punishment. It seems that Mr. Scott had borrowed a Meerschaum pipe of Mr. S. W. Stone, of this city, and that it so

Our Regiment Not Accepted.

Notwithstanding the dispatch from the Adjutant General notifying Col. Marsh that our regiment had been accepted by the Governor as one of the six regiments for the Government service, it turns out that it has been left out after all. The ninth is substituted instead.

Now, we would inquire of those in authority, why is this? What has produced this change? Why is it that Col. Marsh's regiment is left out and Col. Lawler's substituted?

Col. Marsh's regiment is admitted by all military men who have visited Camp Goodell to be one of the most efficient and noble that has as yet offered its services to the Government. It is composed of young men in the prime of life—in fact of the very flower of the district. We venture the assertion that there is as much intelligence, patriotism and manhood in the regiment now encamped in the surburbs of this city, as can be found in any regiment that has yet offered its services to the Government. And what is better the men have tendered their services during the war. What more can be asked than this?

There is something unaccountable in the turn affairs have taken. And there are many surmises relative to the producing causes. It is said by some that when our Congressman, the Hon. Owen Lovejoy, found that the soldiers of the regiment did not want him as their commander, he at once brought influences to bear upon Gov. Yates to cause it to be rejected. We do not make this as a charge against Mr. Lovejoy, but the circumstances bear strongly against him. It certainly looks as though he was the cause of our noble volunteers being left out. At all events, so strongly are our brave soldiers impressed with the idea that the Hon. Owen Lovejoy has been the cause of the change that has been made by our State officers, that it would not be conducive to his health for him to visit Camp Goodell about these times.

☞ The *True Democrat*, with its accustomed regard for truth and veracity, in its account of the arrest of the gang of thieves in this city last Thursday, give its readers to understand that Manderfield, one of the arrested, a printer, was at work in this office at the time of his arrest, and that at one time he had been the publisher of a Democratic paper in Ouarga. Now this Manderfield was not a regular hand in this office. During his stay in this city, and up till Thursday, he had been employed in the *True Democrat* office. One of our hands having volunteered to fight for our country and another being unwell, he went to work in the office, as a *sub*, on Thursday, and on the afternoon of the same day he was invited to walk over to the jail by Deputy Sheriff Scarritt. As to his having been the publisher of a Democratic paper at Ouarga, the editor of the *True Democrat* knew at the time he penned the statement, that no Democratic paper had ever been published in that place. If Manderfield was ever engaged in publishing a paper there, it was a Republican paper. We make this statement of facts, not that it matters anything to us where Manderfield has worked, but to show how hard our neighbor labors to hide the truth.

EXCITING FROM WASHINGTON.

COL. ELLSWORTH KILLED!

Movement of Troops Forward.

Washington, May 24.

As was supposed would be the case, late last night, several regiments, with the New Jersey and Washington Brigades, Ellsworth's Zouaves and the District of Columbia Militia, crossed into Virginia pickets having been previously driven in by the guards. One of the regiments took the road leading to Fairfax Court House, about 20 miles from Washington, while another—the Jersey—stopped at the Forks, a mile from the long bridge, awaiting orders.

An advance into Virginia was also made from another point—namely, at the mouth of the Potomac Aqueduct, Georgetown.—The 7th N. Y. Regiment was among the troops, and after several hours march, occupied a point between the bridge and Columbia Spring, on the line of the Washington and Alexandria Railroad.

The District of Columbia troops returned to Washington this morning.

From 6,000 to 10,000 troops were sent over into Virginia this morning. Firing was heard occasionally by the driving in of the Virginia pickets.

9 o'clock, A. M.—The New York Zouaves, 14th and 69th regiments, and the New Jersey regiment hold Alexandria, while the Arlington Heights are occupied by several regiments.

The entrance into Alexandria was attended by an event which has cast the deepest gloom over this community. Col. Ellsworth, who had hauled down the secession flag from the Marshall House, was soon afterwards shot by a concealed foe.—His dead body has been brought to the Washington navy yard. Accounts from Alexandria are somewhat contradictory, but there is no doubt of the fact that a man named Jackson, who shot Col Ellsworth, was instantly put to death, some say both by bullet and bayonet.

When the Federal troops reached Alexandria, the Virginia troops fired at them and fled. Visitors to that city say the scene was intensely exciting. Federal vessels were in the meantime before Alexandria.

It seems to be true that a body of Federal troops has advanced to Fairfield Court House, to take possession of the Junction of the Orange & Alexandria and the Manassah Gap Railroads with a view of intercepting the advance of Virginia troops towards Alexandria from Richmond and other points.

Nearly 3,000 troops arrived in Washington yesterday.

11 o'clock p. m.—It is reported that as the Virginia troops retired from Alexandria, one of them was killed by a return shot from the federal forces. There is a prospect of capturing the fugitive.

Among the forces sent over to Virginia were two batteries and two companies of artillery.

The news of the death of Col. Ellsworth was not generally known throughout Washington until towards 10 o'clock today. The excitement was intense, especially among the military, who express the greatest impatience and desire to be sent into Virginia.

From a spy-glass view of Alexandria, the Stars and Stripes are flying from various places.

300 troops from North Carolina, arrived at Richmond last Monday night, and are now stationed near Old Point Comfort.—They were to be followed by 100 in a day or two, from the same State, making a full regiment of 1,000 men.

1,200 Tennessee troops armed at Richmond on Tuesday.

The camp opposite Williamsport, Md., is being reinforced, and the construction of batteries on the heights on the Maryland side is still being carried on with vigor.

New York, May 24.

News of the death of Col. Ellsworth created intense excitement here. The regret at his loss is mingled with a general feeling that he must be avenged.

SEWALL'S POINT TAKEN!

84 U. S. TROOPS KILLED!

Great Slaughter of Secessionists

Washington, May 25.

Steamer Yankee arrived to day from Fortress Monroe, brings report that Gen. Butler yesterday captured Sewall's Point, with loss 84 killed and wounded. The enemy lost between three and four hundred, killed and wounded. Many prisoners taken—perhaps six hundred. On Thursday evening the enemies' pickets near the Fort were surprised and 300 taken prisoners. War Department has information to the same effect. No doubt a skirmish took place between federal and secession pickets near Arlington Heights to day.

Baltimore, May 25.

Large body of troops came over Northern Central railroad this evening for Washington.

Washington May 26.

The 5th Massachusetts Regiment left suddenly for Virginia.

The rumor of an an attack on Harper's Ferry is incorrect.

It is expected that the Federal troops will occupy Winchester, Va.

The *Times'* special correspondent says the government will appoint Gov. Banks Major General.

The *Herald's* dispatch says that seven bridges were destroyed between Alexandria and Leesburgh, and also 15 miles of railroad track west of Alexandria.

Over five thousand more troops go to Virginia to night.

Capt. Adams, commanding the fleet at Pensacola, is ordered home.

Later from Europe.

New York, May 24.

Several boxes containing bowie knives, revolvers and flasks for St. Louis, have been seized at a house in Fulton street.

The Etna has arrived; breadstuffs steady; provisions steady.

London, May 16.

Consols closed at 91¼@91¾ money, and 92 account. Bank rates advanced to six per cent.

Corn has an advancing tendency.

The Etna's advices are four days later than the Persia's.

The British government issued a proclamation warning subjects against engaging in the war in America, and declaring intention. The government remains neutral and warns British subjects that if they enter military service on either side, join ships of war or transports, or attempt to get recruits or fit war vessels, or endeavor to break any blockade lawfully and actually established, or carry soldiers' dispatches, or materials contraband of war for either party, they will be liable to all the penalty and consequences, and do so at their peril, and in no wise obtain the protection of the Government.

The first steamer from Liverpool to New Orleans is advertised for August

The Confederate States Commissioners had an interview with M. Thouvenal on the 13th.

France was about to send a fleet to America to protect her interests.

War Items.

Washington, May 25.

Western Virginia is an exception to the order of the Postmaster General for the stoppage of the mails in the seceded States. Every facility will be afforded for postal accomodations in that section

The steamer Adelaide arrived from Fortress Monroe this morning. The correspondent of the Associated Press there sends the following:

Fortress Monroe, May 24.—Gen. Butler suddenly made his appearance yesterday in Hampton, at the head of the Vermont Regiment, on a reconnoissance. The rebels attempted to burn the Long Bridge, but were frustrated by the activity of the advance guard. To-day (Friday) he extends

Late from the Seat of War.

Washington, May 25

There were reports of fighting in the neighborhood of Arlington and Alexandria, but it proves to be a mistake.

Col. Ellsworth's funeral took place this noon from the Executive mansion. The hearse was followed by Zouaves, among whom was the averger of Ellsworth. He carried the identical secession flag torn down by deceased. Then followed the President, Secretaries Seward and Smith, officers of Zouaves in carriages, the military, &c. All the bells were tolled; all flags at half mast and draped in mourning.

Washington, May 25—4:30 P. M.

An account just received from Virginia, which seems to be truthful, says the cause of the alarm of a battle was that the Federal picket guard at Little Falls, near Arlington, were driven in by secessionists.—The latter were put to flight.

5 P. M.—Some of the troops who so hastily crossed the river this afternoon have returned disappointed in their expectations of meeting the enemy. The proceedings however, demonstrated the facility and expedition with which forces can be thrown into Virginia.

A special dispatch to the *Tribune* says advices from Fortress Monroe state that it was intended to make a general attack on the batteries on Tuesday night, but the attack was deferred after a consultation between Commodore Stryngham and General Butler. It is not known what time operations will commence. Everything is prepared for a movement at a moment's notice. The Cumberland, Perry, Yankee and Star will engage the battery, acting in conjunction with the forces landing from the propellor.

A special dispatch to the *Post* says, it is expected that the Government forces will soon advance into the interior of Virginia, via the Orange and Alexandria railroad.

Occoquan, Va., gave sixty votes against secession, but the rebel troops marched into the town the next day and drove away the Union men.

The rebels are said to be concentrating their forces about fifteen miles below Alexandria.

Advices from Culpepper state that the rebels are determined to make an effort to dislodge the Federal troops.

A special dispatch to the *Commercial* says the bridges have been destroyed by the Federal authorities on the railroad from Alexandria to Leesburg.

The President while accompanying the remains of Col. Ellsworth to the cars, was informed by a courier of stirring hostilities on the Virginia side. Gen. Mansfield was similarly advised, and this was the foundation of the military movements here today. A dense smoke was seen on the line of Arlington Heights, and cannonading heard. The latter, however, were funeral minute guns. The former probably from camp fires.

The troops now here have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moments notice. The utmost watchfulness on the part of the military authorities to guard against the approach of the secessionists is everywhere manifest.

Correspondence of the Missouri Republican.

From New Mexico

Independence, May 20.

The Santa Fe mail coach of 6th inst., has arrived at Independence, the mail reaching this city on the 19th, in thirteen days and twelve hours, the quickest trip ever made.

Everything is quiet in New Mexico.—There was some excitement upon the receipt of the news of the attack on Fort Sumter, but it quickly subsided under the judicious management of Col. Loring, commanding the Department.

It is thought that an attempt will be made to send delegates to Washington.

Several army officers have resigned.

Expeditions against the Apaches are still in progress. A treaty is about to be made with the Camanches and Kiowas.—Officers had been sent from Department headquarters for that purpose. Indians are peaceful on the route. There are large

Equivocal Attitude of Great Britain.

Washington, May 22.

As I telegraphed you yesterday, the Government of England is decided to be disposed to interfere in behalf of the Confederate States, and it is a prevalent belief in diplomatic circles that more consideration has already been extended to the rebels than is indicated in the British Parliament or in the British press.

It is not anticipated that any public action will be taken by the Court of St. James until after the arrival of our Ambassador, Mr. Adams. It would be a matter of course an indignity to this Government, for England to act decisively until after Mr. Adams presents his credentials and lays before the ministers the views of this Government.

When the British Minister themselves are fully possessed of the policy of the present Administration, it will be able to act understandingly; for, explicit as were the instructions of Mr. Dayton, I think it will be found that those to Mr. Adams are far more comprehensive and explicit. Addressed to the first maritime power of the world, they are prepared with reference to commercial intercourse.

I am positive, too, that the report of firmness and decision which Mr. Seward has infused into his dispatches is in advance of rather than behind, the popular feeling.

If England, thus warned, thinks proper to give aid and comfort to the rebels, the Administration will accept and meet the emergency in a proper spirit, and before the contest thus ignited is closed, there will be no longer a "Kingdom of Cotton". The armies of the Free States will be armies of liberation, and every pound of cotton that England buys will be the product of free men.

If let alone by the European Powers, we shall only scotch this slave snake. If they interfere, we shall kill it,—and where then will England obtain that supply of cotton to secure which she belies her professions and her penurious practice.—*Cor. N. Y. Times.*

From Central America.

New York, May 22.

The steamship Champion brings Panama papers. It was rumored that reports of war were fitting out by the revolutionists of Carthegena to convey 1000 troops to Aspinwall, to take possession of the State of Panama. The final success of the revolutionists is regarded certain.

It is reported that the British Admiral had declared he would not respect the paper blockades of New Granadian ports but would open them to British Commerce.

Advices from Chili report that the liberal party had triumphed in the election.

The Organization of the Volunteers Forces.

Washington, May 22.

The Secretary of War has sent to the Governors of the different States a circular of which the following is a copy:

War Department,
Washington, May 22.

Dear Sir:—By reference to General Orders No. 15 of the War Department, appended, a copy of which I herewith forward you, giving the plan of organization of the volunteer forces called into the service of the United States by the President, you will perceive that all regimental officers of those volunteers, from Colonels down to second Lieutenants inclusive, are appointed by the Governors of States.

Having thus confided to you the appointment of all those officers for the regiments furnished by your State, you will, I trust, excuse this department for impressing upon you in advance the necessity of absolute adherence in your appointments to the following suggestions, which are deemed of the highest importance by the Commander-in-Chief, under whose advice they are submitted to you:

First—To commission no one of doubtful morals or patriotism, and not of ex-

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Juliet Signal. (Juliet [Joliet], Ill.), 28 May 1861. Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers. Lib. of Congress. <http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn84024082/1861-05-28/ed-1/seq-2/>

an Advocate of Secession, and Virginia as a Defender of the the Union.

The Watertown *Union* has been studying personal and political history, and has unearthed the following extract from a speech delivered by Abraham Lincoln [the *same* Lincoln who is now President of the United States,] in the House of Representatives, January 12th, 1848. And in order to enable every reader to assure himself of its authenticity, we will mention that the speech may be found in the Appendix to the Congressional Globe of the 30th Congress, [1st session,] page 94:

"Any people, anywhere, being inclined and having the power, have the *right* to rise up and shake off the existing government, and form a new one that suits them better. This is a most valuable, a most sacred right—a right which, we hope and believe, is to liberate the world. Nor is this right confined to cases in which the whole people of an existing government may choose to exercise it. ANY PORTION of such people that *can, may* revolutionize and make their *own* of so much of the territory as they inhabit. More than that, *a majority of any portion* of such people may revolutionize, putting down a *minority*, intermingled with, or near about them, who may oppose their movements. Such a minority was precisely the case of the Tories of our own revolution. It is a quality of revolutions not to go by *old* lines, or *old* laws, but to break up both and make new ones."

The Washington *Intelligencer* has been examining its files and now republishes an article which appeared in the Richmond *Enquirer* of November 1st, 1844. It will be remembered that the objects of the Hartford Convention were communicated by the Legislature of Massachusetts "to the different Governments of the Union" in official letters bearing date October 17, 1814. The following extract will show how a leading Virginia newspaper then regarded the threatened secession of New England:

"No man, no association of men, no State, or set of States, has a *right* to withdraw itself from the Union, of its own accord. The same power which knit us together can only unknit. The same formality which forged the links of the Union is necessary to dissolve it. The *majority of States* which form the Union must consent to the withdrawl of *any one* branch of it. Until that consent has been obtained, any attempt to dissolve the Union, or obstruct the efficiency of its constitutional law, is treason—treason to all intents and purposes. Any other doctrine, such as that which has lately been held forth by the Federal Republican, that any one State may withdraw itself from the Union, is an abominable heresy—which strips its author of every possible pretension to the name or character of *Federalist*.

"We call, therefore, upon the Government of the Union to exert its energies when the season shall demand it, and seize the first traitor who shall spring out of the hot-bed of the Convention at Hartford.—The illustrious Union which was cemented by the blood of our forefathers, the pride of America, and the wonder of the world, must not be tamely sacrificed to the heated brains or the aspiring hearts of a few malcontents. The Union must be saved when any one shall dare to assail it.

"Countrymen of the East! we call upon you to keep a vigilant eye upon those wretched men who would plunge us into civil war and inevitable disgrace. Whatever may be the temporary calamities which may assail us, let us swear upon the altar of our country to *save the Union*."

Mr. Lincoln is now calling upon citizens to put down secession by arms, and Virginia is in arms to defend secession.

☞ Gen. Scott and Gov. Sprague are employing a new process of taking observations. The Governor brought with him from Rhode Island two balloons, with an aerial voyager, and this man goes up in his balloon, and watches with a glass, the proceedings over in Virginia. In this way, and by means of spies, Gen. Scott becomes speedily acquainted with any hostile designs the rebels may attempt.

al Circuit for the next six years, will devolve upon the people. The election is indeed a very important one, and should not be neglected by the voters of the Circuit.

Henry Snapp of this county, and Sidney W. Harris of Grundy County, are the only candidates named for the position. As we stated last week, either of them is competent and well fitted for the office. And as thoroughly acquainted as both of them are throughout the Circuit, it would be superfluous in us to attempt to introduce them to our readers.

Both Mr. Snapp and Mr. Harris have been called out as candidates by men of all political parties. And their letters of acceptance ignore party. Therefore, every elector is left perfectly free to exercise his own judgment in the matter. There is no party in this contest. It is a "free fight." To our Democratic friends, we say, vote as you please. We shall do that thing ourselves. There is no nomination now to bias us—no regular Democratic candidate in the field. All is open. We noticed the names of many of our leading Democrats signed to the letter calling upon Mr. Harris to become a candidate for Judge and there is also a goodly number of the names of our most unwavering political friends signed to the letter calling upon Mr. Snapp to become a candidate. This indicates that Democrats do not mean to make our Judicial elections political strifes between parties. This is as it should be. In the election of our judicary officers, let us ingnore politics, and let us look to the man best calculated for the responsible position.

Democrats, go to the polls on Monday and vote for the man of your choice without reference to the political views he may have intertained heretofore. If you vote for Mr. Snapp, it is all right. And as for Mr. Harris he is entitled to like respect and consideration.

One thing is certain, whether Mr. Snapp or Mr. Harris be selected, the people of the Circuit may rest assured that we shall have a good Judge—one fully qualified in every essential particular.

The Soldiers.

When we remember that there are a thousand volunteers in camp in the surburbs of the city, and that no particular restraint is placed upon them by the officers from visiting us, from six o'clock in the morning until nine o'clock in the evening, it is surprising how orderly and quiet every thing is. Taken together we never saw a more law-abiding gentlemanly set of men.

Our city marshal assures us that though the volunteers have been in camp here three weeks, and have been allowed the freedom of the city almost, he found them at all times obedient to our laws and observant of the rights of our citizens. Indeed he tells us that in no instance has he been called upon, where the volunteers have been to blame for creating disturbance or violating our ordinances. This is highly complimentary to our volunteer soldiery, and proves that the regiment here is made up of honorable men and good citizens.

☞ W. J. Morris, the negro who brutally murdered a young girl near Pontiac some time ago, was hung for the foul crime in Kankakee on the 17th inst. The murder was of the most horrid character, and though the wretch professed his innocense of the deed until the last, the evidence against him was of the most conclusive character.

to punishment. It seems that Mr. Scott had borrowed a Meerschaum pipe of Mr. S. W. Stone, of this city, and that it so happened that it was in the store and stolen at the same time the goods were. This same indentical pipe was recognized by Mr. Stone, on Wednesday, in the hands of a young man calling himself W. H. Mander field, a printer we are sorry to say, who was immediately arrested. A search warrant was issued out and the house of Erastus Hubbard, the place where Manderfield boarded, searched, and a large quantity of goods answering the description of those lost by Mr. Scott found. Hubbard and two other men, calling themselves Thomas Newman and J. W. Barnum, who were found on the premises, were also arrested by Sheriff Bartlett, and with Manderfield lodged in jail. Mr. Scott and other witnesses were sent for, and the examination took place on Friday before justices Richardson and Williams. The goods were identified by Mr. Scott, and the prisoners being unable to show in what manner they came into their possession, were each held to bail in the sum of five hundred dollars to answer to the charge of larceny at the next term of our Circuit Court, in default of which they have all taken up quarters in our county jail. So much for the Meerschaum.

☞ The secessionists call Jeff. Davis "the glorious hero of Buena Vista." This is cool. The people of this country always supposed that an individual some times known by the cognomen of "Rough and Ready," had something to do with that Buena Vista affair: at least such is the record given by our historians.

Killed by Lightning.—On Friday after noon, while Mr John McCabe and two sons of Mr. Amos Tuttle were engaged in plant corn in a field, about four miles west of this city, they were overtaken by a shower and took shelter under a hickory tree. They had not been under the tree but a moment, when it was struck by lightning, and Mr. McCabe and one of the sons of Mr. Tuttle instantly killed. The other was badly burned, but will probably recover. This is another sad warning of the danger of taking shelter under trees during thunder storms.

The Crops.—The spring has been unusually backward, but, notwithstanding, the prospect for an excellant yield of all kinds of grain is very encouraging. Wheat and oats look remarkable well, and the late favorable weather has given farmers an opportunity of putting in their corn in good style. From present indications there will be an abundance of fruit and vegetables of all kinds.

The Jail Contract.—The contract for building our county jail has been awarded to Messrs. William and Charles Werner and Simon Houser. These gentlemen are well known as experienced builders and will have the jail ready for tenants in the shortest possible period. A large quantity of stone and other materials are already on the ground and workmen are busily engaged in preparing them for the edifice.

Theatre.—Mr. J. A. Lord, of the St. Louis theatre, will give an entertainment in Cagwin's Hall this evening. It is said he has a popular troupe of actors, and that the performances will be such as are usually witnessed in first class theatres.

has worked, but to show how hard our neighbor labors to hide the truth.

☞ We omitted to mention in our last paper that the regiment in camp here had been presented with a handsome flag by R. E. Goodell. The presentation speech was made by Hon. J. McRoberts, and was most able and eloquent.

Latest War News.

Baltimore, May 26.

Martial law has been proclaimed at Alexandria. Citizens are assured that they will be protected in their persons and property.

It is said the New York 7th regiment will return home on Wednesday, their month's service being up.

Strong and extensive entrenchments are being erected by the U. S. troops on the Virginia Heights. They entirely command the approaches from Alexandria.

Gen. Butler was reinforced yesterday with 3,000 troops from New York and Maine.

It is understood that Norfolk will be attacked on Monday. The rebels are confident they can hold it against any force.

No communication is allowed between Portsmouth and Norfolk.

It is determined to order 20,000 more volunteers to Washington.

Address of Gen. Harney to the People of Missouri.

St. Louis, May 22.

In connection with the negotiation concluded yesterday between Gen. Harney and Gen. Price, a synopsis of which was telegraphed last night, Gen. Harney publishes this morning, the following address:

To the People of Missouri: I take great pleasure in submitting to you the following paper, signed by Gen. Price, commanding the forces of the State, and mysel, on the part of the government of the U S. It will be seen that the united forces of both Governments are pledged to the maintenance of the peace of the State and the defence of the rights and property of all persons, without distinction of party.—This pledge, which both parties are fully authorized and empowered to give by the Governments which they represent, will be by both most religiously and sacredly kept and if necessary to put down evil disposed persons, the military powers of both Governments will be called out to enforce the terms of honorable and amicable agreement which has been made. I therefore call upon all persons in this State to observe good order and respect the rights of their fellow citizens, and give them the assurance of protection and security in the most ample manner.

[Signed.] WM. S. HARNEY,
Brig. Gen. Commanding.

It is understood Gen. Price will disband all the State forces, and take prompt and effective measures to insure full protection to all classes of citizens. All complaints of violence or oppression are hereafter to be made to him, and if he fails to afford the necessary relief, the United States forces will be used.

The *Democrat* announces editorially that no attempt will be made to divert the July interest of the State fund from its legitimate course.

Washington, May 24.

Intense excitement was created here by the assassination of Col. Ellsworth. Bells are tolling, and crape on all the principal buildings, and flags at half mast.

Col. Ellsworth was shot in the back, by one Jackson, proprietor of a hotel in Alexandria. Jackson was killed by Francis D. Brownell, of Troy, a member of the Zouaves. The body is lying in state at the Navy Yard.

President Lincoln, who was a warm personal friend of Col. Ellsworth, was deeply affected by his death.

The Government is in possession of startling information from Baltimore, and that certain prominent pretended Union men, who, in presence of U. S. troops have loudly professed devotion to the Union, are secretly working for secession. Their names and the accurate information about them and their plans are in the hands of the Administration.

News of the death of Col. Ellsworth created intense excitement here. The regret at his loss is mingled with a general feeling that he must be avenged.

(Special to the Tribune.)

Washington, May 24.

Alexandria is at this moment in quiet possession of the Federal troops; but alas, the occupation was not unattended with loss of life. The gallant Ellsworth has fallen. From an official report just made to the President, by Capt. Fox, it appears that his regiment was the first on the other side, it having crossed in steam tugs.

After the arrival of other troops, he proceeded up the street with a squad of his men to take possession of the telegraph office. While passing along he noticed a secession flag flying from the house top.—He immediately entered the building and made his way up to the roof with one of his men; hauled down the secession emblem and wrapping it around his body descended.

While on the second floor a secessionist came out of a door with a cocked double barrel shot gun. He took aim at Ellsworth when the latter attempted to strike the gun out of his way with his fist. As he struck it one of the barrels discharged, lodging a whole load of buckshot in Ellsworth's body and killing him instantly.

His companion immediately shot the murderer through the head with a revolver, making him a corpse in a second or two after the fall of Ellsworth. The house was immediately surrounded and all the inmates taken prisoners.

Thirty secession cavalryists were made prisoners by the Federal dragoons in the vicinity of Alexandria.

The European News.

The advices from Europe have created a profound sensation. The tone of the papers is taken as a virtual declaration of hostilities on the part of England. In an hour, almost, the feelings of friendship for Great Britain have been broken asunder, and there is again rapidly coming up the old bitterness that prevailed previous to the last war, and for a long period after peace was declared.

It seems so incredible that England should stultify all her possessions, that people here only credit the truth of the news received, by assuming that the British Government has been guilty of gross hypocrisy in its professions of friendship for the Government of this country. Depend upon it, if the official dispatches shall justify the impressions given by the papers, there will be no hesitation on the part of this Government in at once assuming a position hostile to that declared by the British Government. The temper of the troops here, as expressed by them on reading the foreign news, shows unmistakably that the people will promptly accept the issue made by Great Britain, and fight it out to the bitter end.

There is no expectation that the notice served by Secretary Seward upon the European Powers, that this country accepts the propositions of the European Governments, will be regarded as "in time."—The letter of Secretary Marcy was at that time considered conclusive and final. It was so regarded by the European Powers, and it will be remembered that the people and press of this country hailed with delight and universal satisfaction the conclusions stated by Secretary Marcy. The Great Powers will hardly be willing to open a negotiation that we closed with such a shout of approbation.—*Washington Cor. N. Y. Times.*

Free Speech.—For the edification of a few over zealous patriots, found in all communities, says the *Spectator*, we would commend the following clause from the constitution of the State of Illinois:

"The printing press shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the general assembly, *or of any branch of government;* and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man; *and every citizen may freely speak, write and print on any subject,* being responsible for the abuse of that liberty.

Reconnoitre on a reconnoissance. The rebels attempted to burn the Long Bridge, but were frustrated by the activity of the advance guard. To-day (Friday) he extends a reconnoissance several miles up the Peninsula, between James and York rivers.—The Troy and Vermont Regiments have encamped near Hampton. The Harriet Lane has gone to Charleston.

The blockading squadron off Fort Monroe consists of the Minnesota, Cumberland, Yankee, Star, (formerly Monticello,) Quaker City and other smaller crafts. There are several prizes in the harbor.

Upon the arrival of the frigate Mississippi, it is excepted active operations will be undertaken against Sewall's Point. In the action of last Sunday three of the four guns there were dismounted, and at least half a dozen men were killed. The battery was to contain thirteen guns.

The Michigan regiment is expected soon from Washington; also several regiments from New York and Boston.

Baltimore, May 24.

The Steamer Norfolk has arrived. General Butler left Fortress Monroe yesterday with 4,000 troops in propellers, and landed them.

An officer just from Washington says the War Department received to day accounts of the erection of several new and formidable batteries near Norfolk, and there were 15,000 rebel troops between Norfolk and Sewell's Point.

A gentleman from Richmond yesterday, says there are 12,000 troops there, and that they are arriving on every train. Two regiments from North Carolina arrived whilst he was there, and two from South Carolina left on the same train he started on, but turned off on the left at Taylorsville. This would take them to Gordonsville, and they probably went to Culpeper.

The presence of Gen. Johnson at Harper's Ferry is confirmed.

Two Kentucky regiments were ordered to reinforce the Virginians at Point of Rocks yesterday; they were throwing up entrenchments on the heights last night.

Two hundred soldiers from Federal Hill marched through the streets of Baltimore this P. M. and seized a large quantity of gunpowder, which was taken to the magazine in Fort McHenry.

New York, May 25.

Reports have reached the city that a U. S. steamer had an engagement to-day with a battery at Aquia Creek, completely demolishing it. The men from the steamer went on shore and raised an American flag. This is the only battery between Washington and Fort Monroe.

Washington, May 25—midnight

A gentleman just arrived from Alexandria says the Fire Zouaves are executing their threats of vengeance. They have already shot three violent secessionists. The people at Alexandria who were sympathizers with Jackson, the murderer, have been compelled to flee for their lives

From Washington.

Washington, May 24.

Postmaster General Blair prepared an order to day discontinuing the transmission of the United States mails in Virginia and other seceded States, and annulling all contracts for the same. Tennessee is excepted from the operation of the order for the reason that the State has not yet formally seceded. Contractors will be notified of this decision.

The mails for the South, from Washington, were stopped at the crossing place of the federal troops and returned to the post office here.

Neutrality of England

The following important item of the Persia's news was not telegraphed:

London, May 12.

The Privy Council met yesterday at Whitehall. Lord Palmerston, Lord John Russell, Lord Herbert, the Duke of Somerset, and other Ministers were present.—The Attorney and Solicitor Generals, and the Queen's Advocate attended for the purpose of settling the proclamation which will be issued by the Queen and Council, on Tuesday, warning British subjects against illicit or overt complicity in the civil war now ranging in America.

Officers had been sent from Department headquarters for that purpose. Indians are peaceful on the route. There are large numbers of Kiowas and Kaws at Fort Larned.

Much excitement prevails in Missouri west of Jefferson. A secession flag is flying at Independence. Passengers on the Pacific Railroad are stopped and baggage examined by an armed guard of State troops at the broken bridge on the Osage.

Heavy rains have fallen in Colorado and Kansas. In the latter State there is a promise of an unusually large harvest.

Trouble with England.

Washington, May 23.

Rumors are flying about here to the effect that the Secretary of State received dispatches to day from England, declaring that it was no longer in the power of her Majesty's Government to accept the proposition of our Administration to recognize the code of the Congress of Paris of 1856, denouncing privateering as piracy. England, we hear, alleges that this code was the act of all the great powers of Europe, in Congress assembled, and that it is manifestly not in her power, as one of the signers to that compact, to accept, at this late day, the tardy acquiescence of the United States. If this be so, it will only tend to increase the complication unhappily growing up between England and our country. I do not vouch for the entire accuracy of this statement, but shall have more to say on this subject shortly. It may be as well to add that there is not the least disposition on the part of our Government to pick a quarrel with England. On the contrary, it is a contingency that they are anxious to avoid. They entertain the hope, however, that England has no desire to tamper with the rebel States or propose to increase the difficulty of restoring them to their allegiance.

From all I can learn, the recent instructions received by Lord Lyons enjoins upon him the utmost caution and circumspection. It would seem that her Majesty's ministers find themselves in position of deep embarrassment. We well know the sentiment of England is anti slavery, but the manufacturing classes of Manchester are full of the liveliest alarm on the vital point of cotton. How it is possible to harmonize feelings and interests so conflicting, is indeed a problem of grave difficulty, and will require for its solution all the tact and ability which distinguish English statesmen. It is said the English Government is earnestly solicitous that our Cabinet should not be too exacting in its demands, and that they will exercise all the forbearance which the circumstances require until they can see their way out of the serious dilemma in which they are enveloped. All they want, it is alleged, is an adequate supply of cotton, and they would be too happy to obtain this without being forced in taking sides either with the rebel States or the Government.—*Cor. N. Y. Herald.*

The Future of our Banks.

We are told that our bankers generally are very anxious to preserve the charters of their wild cats. We also learn that they have good offers, from parties not now interested, to purchase them.

Our legislature, it will be remembered, was decidedly wild cat in its character, and it made a law which prevented there being any other banks established on the wild cat principle.

Upon the 15th day of August all the banks have got to pay up or go into liquidation. And the understanding is, that where the owners of banks cannot themselves pay up, they will sell to some one who can.

Now that the wild cat banks are discredited, we must expect their proprietors to do everything to crowd the value of their bills down as low as possible. So, unless a man is obliged to sell his wild cat, we think it will be about as safe to keep it until the 15th of August.—*Chicago Democrat.*

Religious Notice.—On Sunday next, (June 2d,) Rev. Clinton Locke will preach and administer the Holy Communion in Christ Church, Joliet. Services will commence at 10.30 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. He will also preach at Camp Goodell at 2 30 P. M.

mitted to you:

First—To commission no one of doubtful morals or patriotism, and not of robust health.

Second—To appoint no one to a Lieutenancy, second or first, who has passed the age of twenty two years, or to a Captaincy over thirty years, and to appoint field officers, Major, Lieutenant, or Colonel unless a graduate of the United States Military Academy or is known to possess military knowledge and experience, or has passed the respective ages of thirty five years.

This department feels assured it will not be deemed offensive to your Excellency to add this general counsel, that the higher the moral character and general intelligence of the officers so appointed, the greater the efficiency of the troops and the resulting glory to their respective States.

I am, sir, respectfully,
Simon Cameron, Secretary of War.

Military Department.

As a matter of considerable importance to military men, and the public generally we append a statement of the geographical arrangement of the Army Departments of the United States, corrected up to to date. They are as follows:

Department of the East—The Department has been subdivided into three parts as follows:

Department of Washington—The District of Columbia, according to the original boundary; Fort Washington and the county adjacent, and the State of Maryland, including Bladensburg and Baltimore. Headquarters at the National Capitol.

Department of the South—Eastern Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee. Headquarters, Fort Monroe, Va.

Department of Annapolis—The country 20 miles on each side of the railroad from Annapolis to the City of Washington, as far as Bladensburg, Md. Headquarters Annapolis.

Department of Pennsylvania—The State of Pennsylvania; the State of Delaware, all of Maryland not embraced in the foregoing Department. Headquarters at Philadelphia.

Department of the West—The country west of the Mississippi river, and east of the Rocky Mountains, except those portions of it included within the limits of New Mexico, Headquarters at St. Louis, Mo.

Department of Texas—The Government not having issued any new orders relative to this Department, and the forts have been evacuated, it may be said to remain in *statu quo.*

Department of New Mexico—The Territory of New Mexico. Headquarters Santa Fe.

Department of the Pacific—The country west of the Rocky Mountains. Headquarters at San Francisco.

Department of Utah—The Territory of Utah, except that portion of it lying west of the 117th degree of west of longitude. Headquarters at Camp Floyd.

There will probably be three or four more subdivisions of the late Department of the East, to meet the requirements of the service.

The Headquarters of the Army is in the city of New York, and officers will report accordingly.

Democrats in the Field.—The Harrisburg correspondent of the New York *Herald* states that at least two thirds of those that are enlisted in Pennsylvania voted the democratic ticket. The Cleveland *Plain dealer* says that of the companies which have listed in the Western Reserve, (Giddings' district), five to one were democrats. We do not regard this as anything strange, for the democrats were always, and under all circumstances, the warm friends of the Union.—*Pittsburg Post.*

The Steam Gun.—It appears that a steam gun recently capturned near Boston, more was built in Boston. One was made in England in 1846, and presented for sale to the British government, who rejected it as unfit for war purposes. It has been on exhibition in London for many years.—*Boston change.*

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