

The Camden Weekly Journal

Meulcon
Horse
Robinson

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CAMDEN, SOUTH-CAROLINA, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 7, 1861.

NUMBER 19.

POETRY.

SPRING.

Of green is on the boughs,
A warm breath panteth in the air,
And in the earth a heart-pulse there
Thro' underneath her breast of snows,
Life is astir among the woods,
And by the moor, and by the stream,
The year, as from a torpid dream,
Wakes in the sunshine on the buds;
Wakes up in music as the song
Of wood-bird wild, and loosed'nt rill
More frequent from the windy hill
O'er evening forest-aisles along;
Wakes up in beauty as the sheen
Of woodland pool, the gleams revive
Though bright flowers, ever-brided leaves,
Of broken twilight, golden glow;
She sees the outwaid winter stay
Awhile, to gather after him
Snow robes, frost-crystal'd diadem,
And then in soft showers pass away.
She could not love rough winter well,
Yet cannot choose but mourn him now;
So wears awhile on her brow
A gleaming, gleaming icicle.
Then turns her loving to the sun,
Uplifts her bosom's swell to his,
And in the joy of his first kiss,
Forgoeth for aye that sterner one;
Old winter's pledge from her he rears—
That icy-cold, though glittering spear—
And zones her with a green sash,
And riches round her brow with leaves;
The phlox and wood violet
He amplexes in his smiling hair,
And teaches elfin wizard's art
To sing her some sweet summer note.
All promising long summer hours,
When she in his embrace shall lie
O'er the broad dome of bright sky
On mossy couches start'd with flowers,
Till she smiles back again to him
The beauty beaming from his face,
And, gazed in light, glows with the grace
Of Eden-palmed cherubim.
O earth, thy glowing loveliness
Around our very hearts has thrown
An undimmed joyance all its own,
And sunn'd us over with happiness.

Miscellaneous.

Presentation of a Flag to the Second Regiment.

High-beat the hearts of the brave soldiers of the Second Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers last evening. Having aided in driving the enemy from the soil of South Carolina, they have volunteered to aid Virginia in her struggle for the rights of the South and the independence of the Confederate States. No longer their native State freed from the grasp of the Northern tyrant, they are now...

At an early hour last evening the portico of the Charleston Hotel was crowded in anticipation of the presentation, by the ladies of Sumter, of a handsome flag of colors to this meritorious command; but that was nothing to the crowd that not only occupied the portico, but blocked up the street at 10 o'clock, when the presentation really took place. Every available space was occupied, and the enthusiasm of the audience testified how completely all sympathize with the patriotic which induces the gallant "Second" to leave their homes for a distant service.

All being ready, Mrs. Elizabeth Gordon, on behalf of the ladies of Sumter, placed in the hands of Col. Manning a handsome silk flag which she requested him to present to the Second Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers. Col. Manning complied with her request; and in doing so, delivered the following appropriate and feeling address:

SPEECH OF COL. MANNING.

Colonel of the Second Regiment: I am depicted by fair ladies, whose fathers, husbands, brothers, sons, and lovers are absent, after fighting for the battle of their own country, their own State, to march forward and assist those who are struggling for our great constitutional rights in another and a distant State. To deliver to you this standard which embodies the idea of unity, which is obedience; this standard, which embodies the idea of patriotism; and more than that, the standard which embodies in itself all the ideas of sacred home, of your fields, your hearthstones and all the tender joys which as men you have ever known in this world. Tremblingly their hands have worked its device; cheerfully they have poured over this labor. They bid you God speed, in the noble march before you. [Applause.] It is as noble a march as ever soldier put forward a step to take. It is a battle for your civilization and laws. It is a battle for the repose of your wives and your children. It is a battle for a glorious heritage left you by your ancestors. It is to leave a noble inheritance for posterity. [Tremendous applause.]

The oldest time it was Virginia, almost the cradle of the Republic, who gave to our land her laws, her statesmen, and her warriors. It is to Virginia that you are now to march, and the battle is again to be fought on that soil which established first the independence with America. [Applause.] And although there has been somewhat of a rivalry in sentiment, between you as to who has been the most patriotic to maintain our rights and liberties and to establish our best laws, that rivalry has now passed and you are to march forward to-night to take your place alongside of her in a new and fresh struggle for your liberties; and upon the establishment of your supremacy as trained and disciplined soldiers, remains the inheritance of your children. [Applause.] And a boast which will in after-life exist, is that Virginia and South Carolina—the first and last to strike are about to be united upon a new field, where you may say, as has been said before, "And yet on this glorious and still foughten field they are together in their chivalry." [Applause.]

Colonel, into your hands I give this standard. You hold a name, sir, which has come down fresh from your ancestry, and which has been rendered distinguished by its position and bearing in every form and shape. There is no man, sir, I am instructed to say, to whom these fair ladies who wrought this standard, would entrust it more willingly; and if, sir, it should be under the Providence of God, that you should be stricken down, they confidently believe every man who goes in your command will grasp that banner and hold it triumphant against the flashing of cannon and the shouts of battle. [Applause.] I bid you, Colonel God-speed, and hope that those who are not so fortunate as yourself, and are now left behind, may in a short time welcome you back with waving arms and glowing countenances, and assist, by acclamations, individually and collectively, to place your name still higher in the ranks of illustrious men who have adorned our land. [Loud and long-continued applause.]

After the applause which succeeded had in some degree subsided, Colonel Kershaw received the colors from the hands of Colonel Manning, and responded in the following happy manner:

SPEECH OF COL. KERSHAW.

Governor Manning: Sufficient of inspiring association had already glittered around the honorable service which these brave soldiers had undertaken. We go, sir, to vindicate the ancient fame of Carolina upon the soil of the "Old Dominion." We go, sir, to defend the home of the birthplace and the grave of the illustrious Washington. We go, sir, to establish upon the battle field the liberties and rights of our glorious Confederacy. We go, sir, to maintain and to baptize in the blood of our enemies the new-born nationality of the Confederate States. [Tremendous applause.] There are emotions, sir, to which human language cannot give expression—emotions which are too faintly indicated by the strains of those golden harps sounded by intelligence in the land of spirits. Akin to these, sir, are the feelings of gratitude we now entertain towards the fair donors of this noble standard. They must be imagined that cannot be expressed. And blazoned it is with the noble motto and device of our honored and revered State, presented in tones and terms of noble eloquence, derived by the exquisite taste of the fair ladies of Sumter, wrought by their own hands, it combines, sir, memorials of these bright ministering spirits of homes and firesides, which will concentrate the brave energies and manly spirit of this noble command, and make them rally for the honor of Carolina wherever this flag is flung to the breeze. [Loud applause from the regiment.]

As soon as order was restored in the ranks, the word was given to march, and the brave "Second" proceeded on its way to Virginia carrying with it the best wishes of all true-hearted Carolinians. Home and friends are left behind, but glory and the honor and fame of the Palmetto State go with them. All honor to the noble spirits who compose them.

Neglect Somewhere.

It is greatly to be feared that the raw troops we are hurrying forward to the seat of war are not likely, from the condition they are in, to reflect much credit upon their State, or prove very serviceable as soldiers. At Camp Curtin, near Harrisburg, we are told by a gentleman who has just returned from there, all is disorganization, and the gathering has more the appearance of a mob than an army. If the country companies and regiments which have passed through Philadelphia may serve as fair specimens we should judge this report to be true. After midnight on Monday they fired off guns as they marched through the streets of our city. We saw several companies. They had arrived in the city during the night, and had had nothing to eat since leaving Harrisburg. When we saw them they were discontented, insubordinate, and swearing at the city, their officers and everything else. They had each a loaf of bread stuck on his bayonet, that being the only way they could carry their next meal, as they had no knapsacks. A blanket was slung around the body, and some had what seemed like a satchel hung at the side, which we took to be either a pouch for cartridges or a place to put a ration of meat. Others had no cartridge pouch at all, and on being asked pulled their cartridges out of their pockets, which seemed to be stuffed full of them. One man told us that he had been furnished with no ration since he left his home in Huntingdon.

A number of companies from Schuylkill looked as though taken fresh from the mines, hands and faces being blacked with coal dust. Indeed, all of them might be regarded fairly as the great unwashed, whether coming from Schuylkill or anywhere else. As for uniforms, we did not see the slightest pretence at it among any of these men. One German company had not even arms. Several companies had no drummers, and there was one regiment so completely disorganized that the men could not tell the names of any of their officers except the Colonel. Inquiries for the quartermaster seemed to be fruitless, as there appeared to be none, and yet there were over six hundred men in this regiment, commanded, too, by a member of the Legislature.

Philadelphia North American.

From the Rome (Catharine).

Mr. Bill Arr to Alankhorn.
Mr. LINTKORN—Sir: There to inform you we are all well, and these few lines will find you in statu quo. Not your proklamashun, and as you had us on my short notice, a few of us fully concluded to write you, and as for a little time. The fact is, we are most oblige have a few more days, for the way thing happen, its utterly impossible for us to do in 20 days. Old Virginia and Tennessee, North Carolina, are continually aggravated to tunnels and karousments, and a body disperse to their part. I tried my darndest yesterday to disperse and return, but it was no; and besides, your Marshal here ainting a thing—he dont read the riot act enoustrate, nor nothin, and ought to beed out. If you conclude to do so, I am aized to recommend to you Capt. Cooper o' McClung, or perhaps myself would attende business as well as most any body. In fact, is the boys around here want water or they'll take sunthim. A few days ahead they surrounded two of our best cis because they was named Fort and St. Most of them are so hot they fairly siz in your water on em, and that's the way nunk up their military companies here—when a man apphes to jize the Volunteers sprinkles him, and if he sizs they take and he dont they dont.

Mr. Lintkorn, sir, privately sing, I'm afraid I'll git in a tite place here; these bloods, and have to elope out of it, I would like much to have your Scotch-cad cloak, what you traveled in to Washing I suppose you wouldn't be likely to the same disage again when you left, and afore I would propose a swap. I'm 5 feet 4 could get my plow britches and coat to in 8 or 10 days if you can wait that long. I'm not to write to me immediately about it generally, and let us know where you end to do your fightin. Your proklama says something about takin possession of public property at "All Hazards." We can't no such place on the map. I thought last be about Charleston, or Savannah, or the Ferry, but they say it aint any where South. One man said it was a little way on an island in Lake Champlain, where there sand bags. My opinion is that sand business went out, and it is a great wastin. Our boys here carry their sand and gizzards, where it keeps better, and stays handy. I'm afraid your government even you and your kangaroo a heap of obnary trouble, and no suitable advice is if it been at home.

Give my respects to Bill Stuard and the other members of the kangaroo. What's Hannibal doin? I dont hear anything from him now a days. Yours with care,

BILLARP.

P. S.—If you can possibly extend that order to 20 days, do so. We have sent you the discount in advance on a check at Harper's Ferry, (who keeps that darned old Ferry now?)—his given us a heap of trouble, but if you positively wont extend, we'll send you a check drawn by J. H. Davis, Deputegard endorse, payable on sight anywhere.

Entered Convention.

MONTGOMERY, April 26.—At the convention of Railroad Presidents to-day, it was resolved to carry troops at two cents a mile, and to carry provisions and munitions of war at one-half the local rates. The mails for the first grade of service are to be carried at one hundred and fifty dollars a mile; second grade of service, one hundred; and third, fifty dollars.

The question whether the Railroad Companies would receive pay in Confederate State Bonds, was referred to a committee, who will report to-morrow morning.

Over forty Presidents were present. The most perfect harmony prevailed, and governed the delegates in all departments.

The city is full of troops.

Hon. R. Barwell Rhett arrived last night.

CAPTAIN VILLEPIGUE.—We find the following letter to Major W. J. DeSaussure in the Charleston Courier of yesterday:

PORT CHARLOTTE, U. T., March 20, 1861.
DEAR MAJOR:—I have received official notice of my appointment in the regular cavalry of the State. If I really have received such an appointment, I will accept, of course. I am just starting for the States, and hope to reach home by the middle of April; but, having yourself had some experience in this country, you will not be surprised, of course, if I am prevented by snow storms from travelling as fast as I anticipate. The present is the first opportunity that has offered at all favorable for my undertaking the journey. Please be kind enough to say as much to the Governor, lest he should think me wanting in zeal for the honor and defence of my native State.

Respectfully yours,
JOHN B. VILLEPIGUE,
Southern Guardian.

SIXTH REGIMENT S. C. VOLUNTEERS.—The Petersburg Express of Monday notices the passing through that city on Saturday of a detachment of the Second Regiment of S. C. Volunteers. Col. J. B. Kershaw in command.

The Express says: "They were received at the depot by our gallant company, the Home Guard, in the presence of an immense assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, who pressed around and hemmed them in on all sides. The desire to get a near view of the men, who had aided in driving the last vestige of Lincoln's power from the limits of South Carolina, was intense, and the difficulty was great to keep them in breathing distance from the crowd."

A South Carolinian in Philadelphia.

W. C. Inglis, Esq., of Craw, who was in Philadelphia recently, for the purpose of having an operation performed on the eyes of one of his children, narrowly escaped with his life. The Cheraw Gazette speaks follows of the affair:

"While the city was in the hands of an unprincipled mob, a newspaper claiming respectability, announced to the mob the clerk of the South Carolina Secession Convention, and the mover of the Secession Ordinance in that Convention was at a rival's house, in the Tenth Ward.

The mob needed no better incentive to violence than this, and but for the intervention of the Mayor and his police and personal friends, not the mover of the Secession Ordinance, but a relative of his, would have fallen a sacrifice to mob violence. Warned by the Mayor of his danger, W. C. Inglis, Esq., then of the mover of the Secession Ordinance, left Philadelphia with a friend, by stealth, for New York, where they registered with fictitious names. But next morning they were seized by the New York Tribune, and were only saved from violence by the intervention of friends and the police, who warned them also from that city. Such are the scenes daily enacted in these civilized and christened Union-loving cities."

By way of contrast, the Gazette relates the following incident:

"On Friday night last, a gentleman came to our town and registered in the name of the hotel book as 'D. F. Murphy, Boston, Massachusetts.' On Saturday morning, he was called upon by three respectable citizens, and informed that in consequence of the present relations between the two sections, it was desirable for him to make Philadelphia, who he was, and his business among us. He was invited to a private audience, which he promptly consented to. While walking with these gentlemen to the office of one of the party, W. C. Inglis, Esq., who had just reached Philadelphia, was called upon to state to a crowd the treatment he had received in Philadelphia and New York. The party then addressed the statement, at the close of which Mr. Murphy, of his own accord, addressed the crowd, who listened respectfully to what he had to say. He then proceeded with the gentlemen and made his statement, whereupon he was courteously informed that he had completed his business. Not a word of an angry word was uttered against him, and he remained in town till Monday morning, being as secure not only from violence, but from annoyance, as if he had been at home."

received in two Northern cities. We noted these things by way of contrast. Their outrages upon our citizens will be avenged, and that tenfold. Our people have not been educated to vengeance, but Northern teachers will find apt scholars. Mark our prediction."

RESIGNATION OF COMPTROLLER MACRY.—The resignation of such in office as Macry will carry moral weight in favor of the Southern cause throughout the civilized world. There is no American as widely known in Europe. Where ever science has shed a ray of light on the globe, there the name of Macry is as familiar as a household word. Kings and Courts, philosophers and statesmen, have vied with each other in eulogizing upon his head. The extraordinary and beneficent labors of Macry for the commerce of the world, have associated his name in the minds of mankind with all that is truly great and good. The admission of such a man to the Southern cause will cause men abroad to reflect, and will exert infinitely more influence than would that of Scott. Europe is crowded with military men, far more eminent than Scott, who is scarcely known outside the limits of our own country, and even then only as a soldier; but wherever the sun rolls a ray, Macry is known and revered as a great light, and a benefactor of his race.

North Carolina calls a convention. WILMINGTON, May 1—6 p. m.—The Legislature of North Carolina met at 11 o'clock to-day at Raleigh.

The House at 1 o'clock, passed an unrestricted Convention bill unanimously. The bill was sent to the Senate, and will be certain to pass this evening.

The election for delegates is to take place on the 13th, and the Convention is to meet on the 20th inst.

From Alexandria.

ALEXANDRIA, May 1.—There are various rumors in reference to the movement of Federal troops on Virginia. The one that seems most reliable is that on Sunday or Monday next, the close of Lincoln's twenty days, which he has so generously given us to go home and disperse, a movement will be made on Alexandria.

It is said that Gov. Sprague told Lincoln that the Rhode Island troops will not invade Maryland or Virginia.

Cotton Vessel Burnt.

NEW ORLEANS, May 1.—The ship Ironsides, hence for Liverpool, with 2400 bales of cotton and 8000 barrels of flour, caught fire at the wharf last night. The tow-boats are actively engaged in pumping water into her, with great hopes of saving her.

At Alexandria, Virginia, the United States troops are not occupied by either Confederate or Federal troops.

THE OLD NORTH STATE ARMYING.—We had the pleasure of a visit from Col. S. G. W. Andrews of North Carolina, yesterday, and he assures us that our sister State is almost a tabula rasa. Gov. Ellis is working diligently at the important points, and has called to his aid all the military talent of the State. Fort Mifflin is greatly changed for the better, having been placed under the command of Col. C. C. Tew of the Hillsboro' (N. C.) Military Academy, who has been and is now hard at work strengthening this important post.

We notice by a card elsewhere that the exercises of the Hillsboro' (N. C.) Military Academy are continued without interruption. Col. Tew's accomplished corps of professors are taking care that all departments are well administered during the brief absence of the Principal, in the public service of the State.

A Private Letter from Richmond, Va., states that 5000 Virginians had volunteered to bear arms, &c. by the authorities had only been able to enroll 42,000.

Southern Congress.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

MONTGOMERY, April 28.—The Southern Congress of the Confederate States met at noon to-day.

The President's message was read. "It announced the ratification of the permanent Constitution by all of the States forming the Confederate States and it only remains for an election to be held for the designation of officers to administer it. It says that the declaration of war laid against this Confederacy by Abraham Lincoln rendered it necessary to convene Congress to devise measures necessary for the defence of the country. The President then reviews at length the relations heretofore existing between the States, and events which have resulted in the present warfare, referring to the result of the mission of the Commissioners to Washington it says, the crooked paths of diplomacy can scarcely furnish an example so wanting in courtesy, in candor and directness as was the course of the United States Government towards our Commissioners.

The President refers to the prudent caution observed by the fleet off Charleston harbor during the bombardment of Fort Sumter, and pays a high compliment to the Carolinians for their forbearance before, and heroism, daring and magnanimity after the bombardment. He says Commissioners have been sent to England, France, Russia and Belgium, to ask our recognition as a member in the family of nations, and to make treaties of amity and commerce. He recommends the appointment of other diplomatic agents. Says our Confederacy, through Vice-President Stephens, has concluded a Convention with Virginia, by which that State has limited her power and fortunes with us, and has satisfactory assurances that other Southern States will soon unite their fortunes with ours; and says most of our executive departments are in successful operation. The Postmaster-General will soon be ready to assume the direction of postal affairs.

In conclusion he congratulates the Confederacy on the patriotic devotion exhibited by the people of the Confederacy; men high in official and social positions of wealth serving as volunteers in the ranks. The railroad companies are liberal in their rates of transportation, both of troops and supplies, and proffer very liberal terms for the transportation of the mails, and will receive in compensation bonds of the Confederacy. He says a people thus united and resolved cannot fail of final success. We feel that our cause is just and holy, and protest solemnly, in the face of mankind, that we will not be intimidated by the threats of our enemies."

Resolutions of Thanks.

HEAD QUARTERS, LANCASTER GREYS.
Fort Moultrie, April 10, 1861.

The "Lancaster Greys" enroute for Charleston, in obedience to orders from Head-Quarters, received the 9th of April, and which were promptly extended by our gallant and efficient Captain, J. D. Wylie, our company numbering over one hundred men, commenced the line of march for Charleston on the 11th inst. Travelling the first day, forty miles (the distance from Lancaster to Camden), we passed over scarcely a foot of ground, that was not the scene of revolutionary daring. Passing first the Hanging Rock battle ground, the first bond of promise that spanned the firmament of our clouded hopes, in the war of independence; we next passed Gates' field, where fell the brave DeKalb, then Gum Swamp, and Bokirk Hill, now a part of Camden. Arriving at the glorious old revolutionary Town of Camden, we were met at Laurens Square, in view of Col. Dickinson's monument, by its brave and hospitable citizens and tendered in a handsome manner, through their worthy lieutenant, Col. T. J. Warren the hospitality of the Town.

Resuming our march for the city as early as 3 o'clock next morning, we reached the city of Charleston at 2 o'clock, p. m., by the cars, when we were immediately mustered into service and put upon duty. Owing to our heavy duties during the bombardment of Fort Sumter, which had commenced some hours previous to our arrival at the scene of action, and which continued for 24 hours after our arrival, we have been unable until now to acknowledge the compliment shown us by our Camden friends. How can we better express our high appreciation of the generous and enthusiastic greeting which we received, than in the language of our favorite Poet?—

When death's dark stream we ferry o'er,
A time that surely shall come,
In Heaven itself we ask no more,
Than just a Camden welcome.

Therefore, Resolved, That while our hearts continue to beat, we shall never forget the glowing warmth and gushing enthusiasm with which we were welcomed by our friends of noble Camden.

Resolved, That while we cherish with pride the recollection of their glorious history as a people, we thus as a Company, (as early as possible with our pressing duties) return them our warmest and most heartfelt thanks.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions be sent to Col. Thomas J. Warren, Lieutenant of the Town of Camden, with the request that he communicate the same to the people of Camden.

Major Anderson.

Our readers will bear us testimony that up to this time, whilst others have heaped abuse upon Major Anderson for the occupancy of Fort Sumter, and for various other steps he has taken, we have sedulously avoided filtering not one word against him either as an officer or a gentleman. As a military man he had duties to perform. And if blame was to attach for the results, in our opinion, it was not attached to him, but elsewhere. We confess that at times we have thought hard of him as a native Virginian and a Southern man. But we were perfectly aware that there were a class of men at the South, commonly called Federalists, who professed to know no North, and no South, no East and no West; that is, who ignored all rights in the individual States. As an army officer we expected no better from him. A man may be both an officer and a gentleman, without any particular amount of brains, or metaphysical or political science. This we were willing to concede; and we have done so. But we must confess that within the last week we have been thoroughly disgusted with the said Major; and however good an officer he may be, we can perceive very little either of the patriot or the gentleman in his late conduct.

Relieved from Fort Sumter, when utterly untenable, according to his own account, under terms of unparalleled magnanimity, he has acknowledged it by not one word of courteous profession; but, on the contrary, with all the smallness and meanness of a very Yankee, he has only made a boast of his own mighty prowess, whilst accepting the homage of the enemies of his country, in public receptions and dinners in New York, and presentations of five hundred dollar golden boxes. Such is the man we have forgiven to press, in sympathy for his position as a soldier, though a Southern man. This is his requital—this his acknowledgment—this his sense of chivalry. His conduct has cast a slur upon his race and his native State. Egotism has swallowed up his whole heart, and the man we looked to find a soldier, if not a patriot, has proved himself but a vain and selfish mercenary—a hireling of power, and a crafty self-seeker—with God forever upon his lips, and self ever within his heart.

When South Carolina again meets Major Anderson upon the field of battle, she will know how to treat a renegade.

Charleston Mercury.

Massachusetts Troops—Alleged Treason.

BOSTON, April 25.—The Second Battalion of Infantry now enroute for Charleston.

Lieut. Brown, who resigned his position on the frigate Niagara, to-day, was arrested by the police for causing a disturbance by uttering treasonable sentiments. He was conveyed to the receiving ship Ohio for safety.

Proposition to Settle the War by an Arbitration of the Border States.

LOUISVILLE, April 25.—A proposition has been made by the Governor of Kentucky to the Governor of Ohio, that the Governors of the Border States propose to the United States Government to become arbitrators between the contending parties in the present difficulties.

Which is the EASIEST CUSTOMER?—This will be the question with hundreds of thousands of that Northern rabble, upon which Lincoln and Seward have relied to do their fighting against the South. Which is the easiest customer? Will be the inquiry with Wide-Awakes, and the host of city bullies at election times. The South, which will meet us with lead and iron, shells and shot, or these sleek citizens here, who at the mere words "stand and deliver" will succumb, shivering in their shoes? Is it easier to break into Fort Sumter than into the city banks? Is it easier to land among these Southerners and force our way into their simple furnished, than to hew down the doors along Broadway, Maiden Lane and Chatham streets, and Pearl, so full of precious plunder? And what is the difference in the profit? We get \$20 per month to face these Southern bullets, and bayonets, and there is precious little plunder even if we get to their homes. Here, \$20 per diem even, would be a trifle compared to what will be yielded by a hewing down of a few dozen houses, and sacking a wealthy town! The mob has, by instinct, a logic of its own.

Charleston Mercury.

Seizure of the Cabauza.—The New Orleans Crescent, of Thursday last, says:

At 1 o'clock this morning the Cadjo Ritter, Captain Shivers, marched on board the New York steamship Cabauza, and took possession of her in the name of the Confederate States. The Captain was not on board at the time. Mr. Baker, the officer in command, being aroused from his slumbers, was very much astonished at sight of the military company drawn up in line on the fore-castle; but he surrendered the ship in the politest manner imaginable.

A laboring gang was busy putting freight on board at the time. The Cabauza is another valuable acquisition to the Southern Navy.

COMMUNICATION WITH THE NORTH.—We would again call attention to the importance of a suggestion, made sometime since, and that is, the establishment of a private mail, or despatch agent, between New York and Richmond, or with the nearest telegraph station and postoffice in Virginia.

Our Montgomery authorities could appoint some suitable person as the proper agent for this purpose, or authorize some reliable man in New York to send an agent with important letters and dispatches, when circumstances justified it. After the commencement of war with the South, will be made until they are beyond Washington. Charleston Mercury.