

"TO THY OWN SELF BE TRUE, AND IT MUST FOLLOW, AS THE

NIGHT TIME DAY, THOU CANST NOT THEN BE FALSE TO ANY MAN."

BY ROBT. A. THOMPSON & CO.

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SELECTED POETRY

From the Charleston Mercury. Maryland! The despot's heel is on thy shore, Maryland! His touch is at thy temple door, Maryland! Avenge the patriot's gore, Maryland! That floored the streets of Baltimore, Maryland! And be the battle queen of yore, Maryland! My Maryland! Hark to wailing son's appeal, Maryland! My mother State! to thee I kneel, Maryland! For fire and death, for we and weal, Maryland! Thy peerless chivalry reveal, Maryland! And gird thy benighted limbs with steel, Maryland! My Maryland! Thou wilt not cover in the dust, Maryland! Thy beaming sword shall never rust, Maryland! Remember Carroll's sacred trust, Maryland! Remember Howard's warlike thrust— Maryland! And all thy slumberers with the just, Maryland! My Maryland! Come! 'tis the red dawn of the day, Maryland! Come! with thy panoplied array, Maryland! With Ringgold's spirit for the fray, Maryland! With Watson's blood at Monterey, Maryland! With fearless love and dashing May, Maryland! My Maryland! Come! for thy shield is bright and strong, Maryland! Come! for thy alliance does thee wrong, Maryland! Come! to thine own heroic throng, Maryland! That stalks with Liberty along, Maryland! And give a new key to thy song, Maryland! My Maryland! Dear mother! burst the tyrant's chain, Maryland! Virginia should not call in vain, Maryland! She meets her sisters on the plain— Maryland! "Sic semper," 'tis the proud refrain— Maryland! That baffles minions back again, Maryland! Arise, in majesty again, Maryland! My Maryland! I see the blush upon thy cheek, Maryland! But thou wast ever bravely meek, Maryland! But lo! there surges forth a shriek From hill to hill, from creek to creek— Maryland! Potomac calls to Chesapeake, Maryland! My Maryland! Thou wilt not yield the Vandal toll, Maryland! Thou wilt not ope to his control, Maryland! Better the fire upon thee roll, Maryland! Than crucifixion of the soul, Maryland! My Maryland! I hear the distant thunder hum, Maryland! The Old Line's bugle, life and drum, Maryland! She is not dead, nor deaf, nor dumb— Maryland! Huzza! she spurns the Northern scum! Maryland! She breathes—she burns! she'll come! she'll come! Maryland! My Maryland! My Maryland! Poinc Courpee, April 26, 1861.

Institution in Charleston, has already won an enviable distinction in Columbia and Richmond, for their discipline and fine appearance. I see it also stated in the newspapers that Capt. Hawthorn's and Col. Pool's companies are rapidly being converted into well drilled soldiers. There is no better material for good soldiers than that in these mountain companies. I hope, fellow-citizens, that we shall now be able to send forth a troop of Cavalry which will do credit to the District and to the volunteer service. It is known to you that Colonel Wade Hampton has been authorized by the President of the Confederate States to raise a Legion for twelve months. Col. Hampton is a gentleman of military inheritance. He is a grandson of General Wade Hampton, of the American Revolution, and a son of Col. Wade Hampton, one of Gen. Jackson's gallant Aids in the battle of New Orleans. He is a gentleman of great military pride and honor, a prudent, sagacious man, and a skillful officer. He will not only make a spirited and wise commander in battle, but a kind and protecting father to his Legion throughout the campaign. The second in command is Col. Johnson, a gentleman of decided military talents, and was supported by one-half of your Legislature to be the proper person to place at the head of the State in this revolutionary struggle. This Legion will be composed of the chivalry of the State, and will be called into immediate action in the field. I am anxious to see the "Brooks Troop" attached to this Legion. I think they will do honor to the Legion, and to their country in the hour of battle. Their commander, Captain Laneau, is a young gentleman of spirit, courage and accomplishments, a graduate, with the first honor, in the Military Institution of the State. He has been in command of one or two companies since his graduation, and is now a Professor in the Furman University. Such an officer, with such a military education, is not met every day at the head of a troop of Cavalry. The first Lieutenant is the Rev. Mr. Gaillard, a gentleman of talents, courage and learning. He was a secessionist of the first water, and is now going to fight for the doctrine he preached. Mr. Prince, a young gentleman of as true courage as ever trooper had, is the Second Lieutenant. Mr. Alexander McBeck, who will be found a true knight in armor in battle, is Cornet of the Company. The Troop is composed of young Lawyers and Doctors, graduates of colleges, young farmers and planters of fortune, merchants and mechanics of the highest respectability. But this Troop is not yet full, and every young man who is ambitious of fame or distinction, and who desires to serve his country, should step forward and join it. He cannot be in a better position in the Confederate Army. His associates in this Troop, and in the Legion, will all be gentlemen—men of spirit and courage. Col. Hampton writes me that two of his sons will be privates in a troop of Cavalry to be raised in Columbia. In a troop of Cavalry the soldier avoids all the fatigues of marching on foot, which engenders disease and destroys more than the bullets of the enemy. In a camp life ten die of disease where one is killed by a bullet. To fight on horseback is enough to inspire the heart of a coward with courage. But, fellow-citizens, we want horses, and equipments for this Troop of Cavalry. There are a great many young men who are long to go, or are willing to join it, who are not able to furnish themselves, and will be required of them. You must not hesitate to contribute liberally for this purpose. They go forth to fight your battles, to risk their lives, and perhaps die in your service. Can you refuse to fit them out? I hope no former Union man will hesitate, and I am sure no secessionist can, without leaving his face marked with the blash of shame. This contest is to be one of blood, and continued for years. Much will depend on the result of the first battle fought. If the victory is to the South, its prestige will be worth a great deal. I have no fears of being conquered by the North. It is impossible that a free people, imbued with courage and the love of liberty, like the Southern people are, can be conquered and if conquered, they cannot be held in subjection by all the powers of the earth. But we shall have enough of hard fighting to do before we can convince the Northern people of this fact. They can send two or three hundred thousand men from their cities, have them all killed fighting the South, and be in a better moral, social and industrial condition at the end of the campaign. Already I see the boast of Col. Billy Wilson published in the Northern papers, that when his regiment leaves the city of New York, there will not be a hotel thief or burglar in the city. Can such mercenary hirelings and thieves' soldiers contend in battle with Southern gentlemen? A rogue is always a coward, and a mean man is always cowardly. Courage is a virtue, and a high virtue, and never dwells in a mean bosom. It is true, the North has more men and more money than we have, but this difference is more than counter-balanced by the fact that we are fighting for our homes, our independence and liberty, whilst they will be fighting to subdue and rob and murder a free people. It was said by Frederick the Great, Providence always took sides in battle with the strongest and best disciplined regiments. I think it may with more truth be said, "Providence is he whose cause is just," and that Providence does overrule and direct the destiny of nations for good, and never for evil. Where the first battle will be fought, no one can tell. I think it likely in Virginia, at Harper's Ferry. To that point Hampton's Legion will probably go. Wherever it goes, we shall hear from it, I have no doubt, a good report. Napoleon told his soldiers in Italy when they began to complain, that on their return to Paris they would be pointed at, and it would be said, as they were walking the boulevards of Paris, "There goes a soldier who was in the army of Italy." May we not hope that our sons and friends in this Legion,

when the war is over, will be pointed at as soldiers who once belonged to Hampton's Legion? It is our duty not only to fit out this Troop of Cavalry, but to take care of the families of soldiers who are in need. Surely none will be so hard hearted as to refuse to give to such a charity. One who has, and refuses to give under such circumstances, is as bad, if not worse, than the young man who refuses to defend his country, when that country is invaded by a foreign foe. I was told by Mr. Pinnett, when he first visited France, he formed the acquaintance of a very pleasant and agreeable young gentleman, highly accomplished, who seemed to be stammered in society and despised. He acquired the cause, and was informed that he had never served a campaign, or been in a battle in all the wars of France! So it will be with a young man in South Carolina, who does not volunteer in this great struggle for our national existence; and worse will it be for the old man who refuses to give his money freely to support the soldiers abroad or their families at home. As an old Union man, I give to this Brooks Cavalry my son, two horses and a negro boy, and fifty dollars, for the support of necessitous families of soldiers. I hope no secessionist, who works in peace his life coquette, ready to march at a moment's warning, will refuse to do less, that war has come upon us. And furthermore, I tender my own services, when ever the occasion requires them. LOCALITIES AND DISTANCES.—The intense interest with which the movement of our troops is followed, renders the following topographical notes of value in getting a clear idea of the current news: HAVRE DE GRACE.—At the mouth of the Susquehanna River, near the head of Chesapeake Bay, is sixty two miles from Philadelphia. At this point continuous railroad communication is interrupted by a ferry. ANNAPOLIS.—On the West side of Chesapeake Bay, about fifty miles from Havre de Grace, thirty nine miles by railroad from Washington. ANNAPOLIS JUNCTION.—The junction of the Annapolis branch road with the Washington branch, nineteen miles from Annapolis and twenty miles from Washington City. FORT MONROE.—At the junction of James River (Northern side) with Chesapeake Bay, about forty eight hours steaming from Boston, and twenty four from New York. NORFOLK.—About twelve miles South of Fort Monroe, which commands the entrance to it. CUCKLEYSVILLE.—Fourteen miles from Baltimore, on the railroad to Harrisburg, (being probably the nearest point accessible on the rail to Baltimore, from that direction.) BALTIMORE.—Ninety-eight miles from Philadelphia, thirty eight from Washington, eighty five from Harrisburg, eighty-one from Harper's Ferry, and seventeen from Annapolis Junction. FORT HENRY is situated at the extreme point of land extending from the city to the west, and is about two miles and a half by the sea on the coast survey map from the centre of Baltimore. Opposite the fort across the channel, which is here less than a mile in width, is the Lizardetta light-house. The distance from Washington City to Charleston is five hundred and eighty-seven miles; Washington to Wilmington, North Carolina, three hundred and seventy-eight; Washington to Weldon, North Carolina, two hundred and sixteen; Richmond to Washington one hundred and thirty; Wheeling to Baltimore three hundred and seventy-nine. COLLECTING SOUTHERN DEBTS.—A New York Express forwarded to James Farlow, Esq., notes, on parties in Spartanburg, a collection, that gentleman wrote to them the following note: "G. S. A., SOUTH CAROLINA. SPARTANBURG C. H., May 15, 1861. Gentlemen: Yours of the 6th instant, enclosing for collection a note on ———, in favor of T. B. Bynner & Co., came to hand this day. "I am permitted to practice law by virtue of a commission from the State of South Carolina—one of the Confederate States of America. It is not consistent with my ideas of the obligations I owe to my State to use my official character, however humble it may be, in prostituting the remedies founded upon the comity of States to the gain of alien enemies, thus directly strengthening a foreign hostile government. "Therefore, I herewith return said note. I would say, in justice to its makers, that it has not been presented; nor have they had any information of its being in my possession. Very respectfully, JAMES FARLOW. To Messrs. Birney, Prentiss, & Flanders, Attorneys and Counsellors, New York city." Spartanburg Express.

Telegraphic News from all Quarters RICHMOND, May 23.—11 p. m.—The vote for secession here is almost unanimous. For ratification, 4,000. Against it, 16. With the exception of Alexandria and Portsmouth, the returns received by telegraph here give no votes at all against the ordinance. The editors of the Dispatch estimate the majority in the State in favor of the ordinance at 150,000. FLORENCE, S. C., May 23.—The Eighth Regiment South Carolina Volunteers have this day responded nobly to the call to enter the service of the Confederate States Government. SAVANNAH, May 23.—The Spanish Consul has just returned from a trip outside Tybee. No blockading vessel was in sight.—He spoke a pilot boat sixteen miles outside and the private British yacht Camilla.—These confirmed the statement that there was no blockade. The Spanish Consul will, therefore, return immediately to Charleston. RICHMOND, May 23.—It is reported in private advices from Europe, that the commissioners of the Confederate States have been introduced to Lord John Russell, and entertained by him at his residence. ALEXANDRIA, May 23.—It is reported that President Lincoln has proposed to the European powers to give the assent of the United States to the propositions of the Paris Congress, prohibiting privateering—which proposition was rejected in 1856 by this Government.—Courier. ALEXANDRIA, May 23.—Several members of Lincoln's Cabinet are urging him to push forward a corps d'armee into Virginia. Gen. Scott says that he is not yet ready for such a step. It is now believed that the Abolition troops will move on Harper's Ferry from Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and at the same time attempt to force the passage of the Potomac river at Point of Rocks. The troops from Williamsport will endeavor to storm the position of the Kentuckians on the Maryland heights, opposite Harper's Ferry. Maryland volunteers are constantly arriving here in large numbers. The London Times says that a letter of marque from Jeff Davis, is quite as good as one from Lincoln. Mr. Gregory, M. P., introduced the Commissioners of the Confederate States to Lord John Russell on the 4th inst. The interview was informal.—Mercury. ST. LOUIS, May 22.—Major General Price and Gen. Harney have been in consultation in reference to the neutrality. Both professed a desire for peace. Price pledges the power of the State to preserve order, and General Harney agrees on his part to make no further movements. NEW YORK, May 22.—The London Times urges absolute neutrality in the American difficulties. It says the law as well as the moral feelings of England forbids the contrary. The Tribune says Gen. Walbridge is familiar with the topography of Kentucky and Tennessee. [A truly wonderful piece of intelligence.] He has been called to Washington, and it is supposed to indicate a southwestern movement. Mexico has been assured by the Washington Government that the Monroe doctrine will be enforced, and that should any European powers interfere, she will be supported. Spain has been informed that if she proceeds in the San Domingo affair, she will do so at her peril. RICHMOND, May 24.—Alexandria is in possession of the federal troops, about 5,000 in number. Early this morning the telegraphic wires were cut, and our troops, about 600, making no resistance, retired in good order, in full view of the enemy, to Fairfax Station, ten miles from Alexandria. Gen. Bohann, of the South Carolina brigade, is at Manassas Gap Junction, with his brigade, consisting of Col. Gregg's and Col. Kershaw's regiments—1,600 men—and has command of Gen. Cooke's force at Culpeper C. H.—in all 5,000 or 6,000 men. An additional regiment has been sent to him to day. RICHMOND, May 24.—Alexandria is now occupied by federal troops. They made their appearance early this morning, causing immense excitement. The federal authorities have sent a cavalry regiment towards Harper's Ferry. MANASSAS JUNCTION, May 24.—The Lincolnites in large numbers are in possession of Alexandria. Col. Ellsworth was shot and instantly killed by Mr. Jackson, proprietor of the Marshall House. The cause was an attempt to remove the Confederate States flag from his house, over which it was floating. Jackson was cut to pieces by the bayonets of Ellsworth's Zouaves. All the Virginia troops that were in Alexandria are safely here. MONTGOMERY, May 25.—President Davis has issued his proclamation, announcing the conclusion of a treaty, offensive and defensive, between the Confederate States and the State of Tennessee. All arms of the State are turned over to the Confederate States, and the control of all military operations. Col. William Henry Walker has been appointed a brigadier general in the provisional army. Capt. John D. Walker and Lieutenant Bagley are here. RICHMOND, May 25.—A collision took place this morning on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, by sight of Orange C. H., between two train of cars, wounding some of the men of Col. Kershaw's regiment of South Carolina volunteers. No names are given. The deepest distress prevails here in consequence. SECOND DISPATCH. RICHMOND, May 25.—Say to the friends of the South Carolina boys that none are killed, and we hope none are seriously wounded. They may depend upon it that they will have a mother's nursing.

The State Flag of Fort Moultrie During the Bombardment. HEADQUARTERS, BAT. ARTILLERY, S. C. A., FORT SUMTER, May 13, 1861. To His Excellency the Hon. F. W. Pickens, Governor of South Carolina. Sir: I have had the honor to place in your hands the flag of South Carolina, which was flying on Fort Moultrie with that of the Southern Confederacy, was the signal for general action on the 12th and 13th ultimo. This flag was presented to the garrison of Fort Moultrie in February last, while South Carolina was an independent State, by three ladies of Charleston, Mrs. Chas. A. Scanlan, Mrs. Julia Kunhardt and Miss Kate Hall.—It was worn upon that fort until replaced by the Confederate Ensign and rehoisted with the last upon the occasion alluded to. During the action it was four times perforated by the shots from this fort, three of which are still visible. The fourth was cut out by a prominent citizen of Virginia, who wished to show to the people of his State a tangible evidence of the battle. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant. R. S. RIPLEY, Lieutenant-Colonel Artillery Commanding. STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, Headquarters, May 14, 1861. To Lieutenant-Colonel Ripley. Sir: I received yours, with the flag you delivered to me, and I will keep it as a suitable memorial of the gallant and intrepid bearing of yourself, and the noble garrison under your immediate command in Fort Moultrie. It was confidently asserted that Fort Moultrie would be nothing but a "slaughter-pen" under the fire of Fort Sumter. Many believed it, and therefore, I think your garrison deserves the higher credit for meeting with eagerness the conflict of the 12th and 13th ult. You always said that you could stand the fire as long as Major Anderson, and your eye always kindled with enthusiasm for the day of trial. That day did come, and you proved yourself his superior in every military point of view. The flag you have delivered was shot through four times, and yet the flag-staff was never cut down, nor was the flag ever lowered. Fort Moultrie is identified with the separate independence of South Carolina in 1776—when the flag-staff was cut down, and when the heroic Jasper nailed it to the gun rod—and now it has become doubly dear to the heart of every Carolinian, in maintaining our second independence, and although this flag had been cut through and through by cannon balls, yet it continued to float in defiance and triumph under a bombardment of thirty-three hours, and kissed the breeze, in eager welcome, hoping it might waft the hostile fleet in sight up to a hospitable reception from the Columbiads that lay under its haughty folds, with your eager boys ready to draw the strings and let the world know that the old fort of '76 was alive, and ready to answer again for the independence of South Carolina. The flag shall be sacredly preserved, and the ladies who made it will be cherished in the hearts of the brave, as long as the Palmetto Flag shall wave without a stain. I tender you personally, the thanks of the State, for the daring and patriotic manner in which you have served her from the 27th day of December last up to this time, on all occasions and under all circumstances. With great regard, yours, very respectfully, F. W. PICKENS. INDIANA THREATENING KENTUCKY.—We learn that federal troops are being rapidly concentrated all along the Indiana shore, to stop the commerce of the Ohio river, and drive Kentucky out of the Union. The tow-boat James Guthrie, that has just arrived from the South with a lot of empty barges, was fired into twice at Rockport, Indiana, the first gun from the wharf-boat, and the second from the top of the bank. The last was shot, but luckily missed the boat. Its splash in the water was seen and heard, an evidence that mischief was intended. It is rumored that boats will be searched at Evansville, and we learn that a body of troops is stationed at Newburg, Ind., and that it is contemplated to stop all boats from entering Green river, a tributary of Kentucky. At New Albany and Jeffersonville, the most despicable espionage is established, at the instigation, we hear, of some wiseacre who thinks he is acting by authority, to protect the American flag. There the country people, market men, express messengers and wagoners are stopped and examined, and none are permitted to bring butter, eggs, hay, staves, or even empty barrels to Louisville.—Louisville Courier, May 15. A REVIEW ON SULLIVAN'S ISLAND.—Yesterday the Governor, with his staff, proceeded to Sullivan's Island to review the fifth regiment S. C. V., Col. Jenkins. His Excellency, after witnessing the discipline and excellent drill of the regiment, addressed them in a short speech. He alluded to the trying days of the Revolution, when Virginia had rendered most valuable assistance to South Carolina—especially at the battle of King's Mountain—the home of many of the gallant men of the fifth. He then spoke of the call which had been made upon them to enter the service of the Confederate States, and expressed the conviction that they would respond with alacrity and unanimity. The Governor also reviewed Col. Anderson's regiment of regulars, and was received at Fort Moultrie with such a thundering of the big guns as had not been heard since Sumter fell. [Charleston Mercury.] CROPS IN TEXAS.—The Belton (Texas) Independent, of the 4th inst., says: "Wheat is being harvested this week, and will continue until finished. Never was there such a vast amount of grain in Texas. Oats and barley are in a fair way to make the largest yield we ever saw. Corn will now be made without additional rain, but we are certain of showers after this."

What the English Papers Say. NAPOLEON III IN ALLIANCE WITH JEFF. DAVIS.—We are informed upon the best, most unnameable authority, that all this uproar is caused by the Beelzebub of the Tuilleries, Louisiana, Florida and Mississippi were all French possessions once. The French owned the half of St. Domingo, and many of the little fragments of a submerged continent which peep up above the waters, as the Antilles, were French. The Emperor has an idea; is to re-venturer frontiers. The inference is easy. He has set the Spaniards at St. Domingo and the Americans by the ears, that by and by he may step in as a benevolent mediator to stop the effusion of blood, and to quarter the Palmetto of Carolina with the lilies of France. Quantities of rifled cannon and shell are sent to New Orleans and Pensacola in French bottoms; but Louis Napoleon is a great manufacturer of artillery, and has always a store from whence to lend a friend.—He cannot be blamed, for Virginia herself is casting cannon by night and day, and it is a toss up whether they are sold to Northerners or Southerners. It is quite true that the French are making vast preparations in the naval department, but the American navy could all be split into matches-by La Gloire alone. The Emperor doubtless watches events, and as surely will "consult the interests of France" hereafter; but he has other objects nearer home at present, and the voyage to the Gulf of Mexico would exhaust all the coal his steamships can carry.—Liverpool Courier, 30th April. BEWILDERED.—Very few persons in this country ever believed in the possibility of a Southern secession, and of a separate Southern Confederation, until the fact was actually accomplished. Fewer still, perhaps, were prepared for the display of energy, resolution, and political sagacity apparent in all the proceedings of the South, and furnishing so marked a contrast to the treachery, the imbecility, or the bewilderment of certain Northern statesmen. No one anticipated that some of the foremost men of the victorious anti-slavery majority would seek in the hour of triumph to evade the "irrepressible conflict" which they had themselves announced, by unworthy suggestions of compromise; and it was equally contrary to most people's expectations that every conciliatory overture should be contemptuously ignored by a beaten minority. At one time the most sanguine friends of peace would have hardly ventured to suppose that six weeks could elapse from the date of the new President's inauguration without a single blow being struck on either side. On the other hand, many persons had lately been encouraged to hope that there might possibly be no war at all. [Liverpool Mercury, April 30th.] THE BLUNDERS OF LINCOLN.—By talking of coercion, Mr. Lincoln kept up a continual fever in the South, enabled the Montgomery Government to concentrate its energies on military preparation, and forced the border States into hostility to the Union. Were coercion actually practicable, this course might have been defensible, but strong words do not take forts, and Mr. Lincoln is further now from success against the South than he was when he started from Chicago. As regards Fort Sumter itself, he did the worst thing he could do; he intended to evacuate it in a few days; but sooner than consent to acknowledge that South Carolina was rebellious, he expressed his intention to send in provisions, by force, if necessary. He thus gave the South the provocation and opportunity of a brilliant victory, and had to submit to a mortifying defeat. The conduct of the Southern Government has, on the contrary, been marked by moderation and good sense. They cling to no fetters, and were hampered by no legal ignorance of plain facts. They wanted to leave the Union and they left it. They wanted to take Fort Sumter and they took it.—They wished the border States to join them, and by precipitating a collision, they seem to have got them—unless, indeed, some good sense at Washington prevent them at the eleventh hour.—London Chronicle, May 4th. GEN. GWYNN.—We are permitted, says the Richmond Enquirer, to publish the following complimentary letter to Gen. Gwynn, from the Governor of South Carolina. It is an honorable testimonial to the efficient services rendered by General Gwynn to the gallant State of South Carolina. STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, Headquarters, April 28, 1861. To Major-General Gwynn: Sir: I have just received yours, resigning your office, "Chief of the Engineer Corps," under my appointment. I cannot accept it without returning to you my thanks for the ability and zeal with which you served the State, at a period of great trial. You were the first man I appointed and called into service, the night I was inaugurated at Columbia. I then gave you a special appointment, which you discharged faithfully, and afterwards I appointed you chief of our engineer corps, and it was your professional information, together with Major Trapier, that enabled me to form those batteries which finally reduced Fort Sumter, and I again return you my thanks for your patriotic service. I trust the new and wider field of service to which you are called by the noble State of Virginia will add a large reputation to your name. With great regard, yours, most respectfully, F. W. PICKENS. PRIVATEERS.—The first privateer fitted out in the South—the Calhoun, at New Orleans—is commanded by a Yankee from Portland, Maine! The Charleston Mercury has seen a letter of marque, bearing the autograph of President Davis, and dated Montgomery, May 18, addressed, and commissioning a prominent and enterprising Charleston gentleman for the privateer service. BEWARE OF LITTLE EXPENSES.—A small leak will sink a great ship.