Select Poetry.

THE THREE ROBES.

I saw a light at the window pane One calm and starry night, Making a robe so white-And I knew that their hearts were light and gay

As they sewed the adornings fair, A beautiful wreath they had twined that day, To tie on her plale brown hair ; And I knew they had folded a snowy veil To clasp on her marble brow;

I saw a fight at the window pane

When the wind went sobbing by, And sold and fitful drifts of rain Fell from the weeping sky.

And not a star from its home looked down

On the dwellings of men below; And the pale moon shrank from the fearful from And hid its face in the trailing gown Of the clouds, in her grief and woe ; And I know there were busy fingers then

Sewing a robe so white;
And a snowy wreath for her pale brown hair, ledewed with the tears of those watchers so fair. They had twined by that n.idnight light.

Away, above, where the sweet-faced stars Are singing creation's hymn, There shineth a glory so pure and bright, That the light of the sum is dim. There I see a concourse of angels fair

Preparing a robe so white, Generaling a crown for the pale brown hair of a beautiful maiden awaiting there To be crewined an angel bright.

Had witnessed a sad farewell, And I knew that the angels had welcomed her in their beautiful home to dwell.

Misgellangous.

LETTER FROM EX-PRESIDENT BU CHANAN

To the Editors of the National Intelligen-

On Wednesday last, I received the National Intelligencer, containing Gen. Scott's address to the public. This is thoughout an undisguised censure of my conduct during the last months of the administration, in regard to the seven Cotton-States now in rebellion. From our past relations, I was greatly surprised at the appearance of such paper. In one respect, however, it was highly gratifying. It has justified me, nay, it has rendered it absolutely necessary, that I should no longer somain silent in respect to charges which have been long vaguely circulating, but are now endorsed by the responsible name of Gen. Scott.

1. The first and most prominent among these charges is my refusal immediately to garrison nine enumerated fortifications, scattered over six of the Southern States, according to the recommendation of General he also states as follows: But break this body, however, throughout its entire session olutionary Senators and the President, and Scott, in his "viewa" addressed to the glorious Union by whatever line or lines that

October, 1860. And it has even been al-

'60, the day on which he resigned his office. after my request, he exercised less influence

which was by far the most important period New York,' excluding Washington city alto ties of Secretary of War to my entire satis-

But why did I not immediately garrison these nine fortifications in such manner, to use the language of Gen. Scott, 'as to make any attempt to take any one of them by surprise or coup-de main ridiculous ?"-There is one answer both easy and, conclugive, even if other valid reasons did not exist. There were no available troops within reach which could be sent to these fortifications. To have attempted a military operation on a President's power would have been simply absurd. Of this Gen. Scott himself seems to have been convinced, for on the day after the date of his first "views" he addressed (on the 30th October) supplemental views to War Department, in which he states :-"There is one (regular) company in Boston, one here, (at the Narrows) one at Pittsburg, one at Augusta, Ga., one at Baion Rougein all five companies only within reach to garrison or reinforce the forts mentioned in the

Five companies -four hundred men-to occupy and reinforce nine fortifications in aix highly excited Southern States! Tho quate that nothing more need to said on the to publish the same documents without his subject. To have attempted such a military operation with so teeble a force, and the Presidential election impending, would have been an invitation to collision and secasion been an invitation to collision and secasion. He compromise measures then been an invitation to collision and secasion. He compromise measures then been an invitation to collision and secasion. He compromise measures then been an invitation to collision and secasion. He country, and to encourage the secasionists in their made and its encourage the secasionists in their made and its encourage the secasionists in their made and wicked attempt to shatter the Union into fragments. From the great respect, had been "within reach," they would have been scarcely sufficient for this purpose.—

She left Fortress Mource on the 24th of Jan-shatter they named to over in silence.

"I gib dat appears the purpose to affect the compromise measures then to attempt to affect the compromise of the General that he purpose.

A strenge inconsistency. The time of the General that he country, and then through a ware finally obliged to employ the passer of the West" will it from the statement of the General that he country, and to encourage the section of the Star the unitary and the substitution of the Star the unitary and the country on the 5th of February.

In the order that I learned that he country that the substitution of the General that he country that the substitution of the General that he case, and then through and were finally obliged to employ the passer of the General that he country that the substitution of the General that he case, and then through and were finally obliged to employ the passer of the General that he case, and then through and were finally obliged to employ the passer of the General that he case, and then through and were finally obliged to employ the passer of the General that he case, and the network that the substitution of the Star that the case, and then the case, a

Gen. Scott, believing, in opposition to the opinion of the committee raised in the Hous-Mr. Lincoln might be interrupted by military force, was only able to assemble at six hundred and fifty three men, rank and brought from West Point.

But why was there no greater force within reach ? This question could be better answered by Gen. Scott, himself than any other person. Our small regular army, with the exception of a few hundred men. were out of reach, on our remote frontiers, where it had been continually stationed for years, to protect the inhabitants and the emigrants on their way thither against the attacks of hostile Indians. All were insufficient, and both Gen. Scott and myself had endeavored in vain to prevail upon Congress to raise several additional regiments for this the history of the time. But twelve days purpose. In recommending this augmenta tion of the army, the General states in his December, I had urged upon Congress the report to the War Department of November, adoption of amendments to the Constitution 1857, that "it would not more than fur- of the same character with those subsenish the reinforcements now greatly needed quently proposed by Mr. Crittenden, called in Florida, Texas, New Mexico, California, Oregon, Washington, (T.,) Kansas, Nebras- high hopes were entertained throughout the the station. It is too long for transcription ks. Minnesota, leaving not a company for country that these would be adopted. Be-Utah." And again, in his report of November. 1856, he says .

"This want of troops to give reasonable security to our citizen in distant settlements command were then treated with marked including emigrants on the plains, can kindness by the authorities and people of scarcely be too strongly stated; but I will Charleston. Under these circumstances, to only add, that often as we have been oblig have sent such a force there would have she did not arrive at Pensacola until the 6th ed to withdraw troops from one frontier in order to res force another, the weakened to provoke collision and disappoint the counpoints have been instantly attacked, or try. threatened with formidable invasion,"

These "views" of General Scott exhibit among intelligent and patriotic men on this subject of secession. In the first sentence the General, whilst stating that 'to save time the right of secession may be conceded," yet immediately says, "this is instantly balanced by the correlative right on the part of the Federal Government against an interior State or States to re-establish by force if necessary its former continuity of ter ritory." For this he cites "Parley's Moral and Political Philosophy, last chapter." It may be there, but I have been unable to find it. Whilst it is difficult to ascertain his precise meaning in this passage, he renders what he did not mean quite clear in his supplementary "views." In these he says: "It will be seen that the 'views' only apply as, or of all the Atlantic States, from the Potomac south (the very case which has occurred) was not within the scope of General

War Department on the 29th and 30th of policical madness may contrive, and there without a collector, it was pendered impos would be no hope of recruiting the frag- sible to collect the revenue. October, 1860. And it has even been alments except by the laceration and despotleged that if this had been done it might ments except by the laceration and despotthe Brooklyn, with Capt. Vogdes' compa-This refusal is attributed, without the intestine wars of our Mexican neighbors no alone, left the Chesapeake for Fort Picke the commencement of the session of Conleast cause, to the influence of Governor would in comparison with ours, sink into one about anuary 22d, and on the 29th, gress. tion; and certain it is that during the last great Republic to form themselves into new ries floit and Toucey to Instruct in a joint the President: six months, previous to the 29th December, Confederacies, probably four," He then note the commander of the war yessels off

of the administration, he performed the du- gether. This indication of capitals contained in the original now in my possession is cariously omitted in the version published in the National Intelligencer. He designates no capital for the fourth Union on the Pacific. The reader will judge what encouragement these views, proceeding from so distinguished a source, must have afforded to the secessionists of the cotton Status I trust I have said enough, and more than

enough, to convine every mind why I did not, with a force of five companies, attempt to reinforce Forts Jackson and St. Philip, on the Mississippi : Fort Morgan, below Mo bile ; Forts Pickens and M'Orce, in Pensacola harbor : Fort Pulaski, below Savan hah ; Forts Moultrie and Sumpter, Charles. ton harbor, and Fort Monroe, in Virginia.

These 'views,' both original and supplementary, were published by General Scott. in the National Intelligencer of Jaquary 18. 1861, at the most important and critical per riod of the administration. Their publica tion; at that time, could de no possible good and might do much harm. To have published them, without the President's knowledge and consent, was as much in violation of the sacred confidence which ought to prevail between the commanding general of the aginy and the commander in chief as it would have been for the Secretary of War authority. What is of more importance,

It is worthy of remark that soon after the Presidential election representations of what of Representatives, that the inauguration of these views' contained, of more or less correctness, were unfortunately circulated, asreason for their publication, state that both

> whatever of this conversation, he doubtless present status should be preserved. states correctly that I did refuse to send three hundred men to reinforce Major Anderson at Fort Moultrie, who had not then removed to Fort Sumpter. The reason for this refusal is manifest to all who . recollect before in the annual mersage of the 3d of the 'Crittenden Compromise.' At that time sides, I_believed, and this correctly, as the event proved, that Major Anderson was then in no danger of attack. Indeed he and his ton. been only to impair the hope of compromise.

tion in regard to which the General's memthe crude notions then prevailing even ory, must be defective. At present I shall telegraph 'M'jor Anderson of Fort Moultrie caution, this had already been done several termination of the Peace convention. days before through a special messenger sent to Major Anderson for this very pur-

pose. I refer to Major Buell, of the army. The General's supplementary note of the same day, presenting to me Que. Jackson's ers were appointed on the 22d, and arrived day from Major Anderson, stating in effect, conduct in 1838, during the period of nullification washington on the 27th December of that he regarded himself sacres in his posication, as antexample, requires no special notice. Even if the cases were not entirely a policy of my own, as will appear from my annual message. This was, at every hazto a case of secession that makes a gap in ard, to collect the customs at Charleston, the present Union." The falling off of Tex- and outside of the port, if need be, in a vessel of war. Mr. Colcocks, the existing collector, as I had anticipated, resigned his of fice about the end of December; and imme-Scott's "provisional remedies;" that is to diately thereafter I nominated to the Senate say, to establish by force, if necessary, the as his successor a suitable person, prepared continuity of our territory. In his 'views' at any personal risk to do his duty. That intercourse finally ceased between the rev-

between the new Unions; and at the end ing Fort Pickens, to commit no act of hos.

ing of the Peace Convention at Washington, dered for the same purpose 'to morrow. and was understood to terminate with it.

These statements betray a singular want known that Mr. Floyd was out of office. of memory on the part of General Scott,- It

of the artillery, with his brave little command, had been forced to take refuge in Fort Pickens, where he was in imminent of these facts, that the President refused to eyents until several days after their cocur-

Well founded apprehensions were however entertained at the time of her departure pecially throughout the South. The editors could not arrive in time to defend it against Washington, so late as the 4th of March, of the National Intelligencer, in assigning a the impending attack. In this state of suspense, and whilst Lieut. Slemmer was in the, of the army. And, to make up this in public prints and in public speeches alloss extreme peril, Scuators Slidell Hunfar and improper act to send the Brooklyn with number, even the sappers and miners were sions had been made to them, and some miss. Bigler received a telegraphic dispatch from reinforcements to Fort Sumpter until I had apprehensions of their character had got Senator Mellory of Florida, dated at : Pen sadols, on the 28th of January, with the ur-2 and 3. General Scott states that he ar-rived in Washington on the 12th, and ac-the President. This dispatch expressed ancompanied by the Secretary of War, held a carnest desire to maintain the peace, as well conversation with the President on the 15th as the most positive assurance that nowast December. Whilst I have no recollection tack would be made on Fort Pickens if the

This proposal was carefully, considered both with a view to the safety of the , fort, and the unhappy effect which an actual colabout to assemble at Washington. The result was that a joint dispatch was carefully prepared by the Secretaries of War and Nayy accepting the proposal, with important modifications, which was transmitted by telegraph on the 29th January to Lieut. suffice it to say it was carefully guarded at every point for the security of the fort and its free communication with Washing

. The result was highly fortunate. The Brooklyn had a long passage. Although she left Fortress Monroe on the 24th January, February. In the meantime Fort Pickens with Lieut, Slemmer (whose conduct des erves high commendation) and his the little band were placed by virtue of this arrange ment in perfect security until an adequate force had arrived to defend it against any specify only one. I could not have stated attack. The fort is still in our possession, that on a future contingent occasion I would Well might Gen. Scott have expressed his satisfaction with this arrangement.to hold the forts (Moultrie and Sumpter,) The general was correct in the supposition against attack; because, with prudent pre- that this arrangement was to expire on the

V. But now we come to an important period when dates will be essentially necessary to disentangle the statement of Gen. Scott. The South Carolini Commission The day after their arrival it was announced that Major Anderson had removed from Fort Moultre to Fort Sumpter, The President answered this letter on the 30h Decem-ber by a peremtorily refusal. This brought forth a reply from the commissioners on the 2nd of January 1861, of such an insulting character that the President instantly returned This paper just presented to declines to recieve it." From that time orward all friendly political and personal

Senate, and especially by Mr. Jefferson Da vis. Indeed their intercourse had previous. ly been of the coldest character ever since the President's anti-secession message at

"Will the President permit Gen. Sco t, points out what ought to be the boundaries Pensacola, and Lieut. Slemmer, command. without reference to the War Department, and otherwise as secretly as possible, to of each goes so far as even to indicate the tility, and not to land Capt. Vogdes' com- send two hundred and fifty recruits from tains, to wit, Columbia, South Carolina, That joint note I never saw, but sunnos, ammunition and subsistence 2 it to hope the conference of the sunnos. The armstice was consequent upon the meet. That a cloop of war and cutter may be or-

The General seems not to have then

Never did a request meet a more prompt is scarcely credible that this very joint note, compliance. It was received on Sunday presented in such odious colors, was submit- evening, December 30th. On Monday morn ted to General Scott on the day it was pre- ing I gave instructions to the War and Napared (29th January) and met his entire ap vy Department and on Monday evening probation. I would not venture to make General Scott came to congratulate me that this assertion if I did not possess conclusive the Secretaries had issued the necessary evidence to prove it. On that day, Secreta- orders to the army and navy officers and ry Holt addressed me a note, from which that they were in his possession. The the following is an extract : A have the Brooklyn with troops, military stores and satisfaction of saying that on submitting the provisions, forthwith from Fortress Mooroe paper to General Scott he expressed himself to Fort Sumpter. I am therefore, utterly satisfied with it, saying that there could be at a tone to imagine why the General in his no objection to the arrangement in a milital statement should have asserted that "the ry point of view or otherwise. This re- South Carolina Commissioners had already the back reinforcements from Penquires no comment. That the General had been many days in Washington and no living kept back reinforcements from Penevery reason to be satisfied with the ar- movement of defence (on the part of the rangement will appear from the following United States) was permitted. These commissioners arrived in Washington on the A revolutionary outbreak had obsurred in 27th December; Gen. Scott's request was Florida; the troops of the United States made to the President on the 30th. It was had been expelled from Pensacola and the complied with on the 31st, and a single day man authority concerning. Charleston. On

Again, General Scott asserts, in the face Secretary Holt and myself endeavered in

At the interview already referred to between the General and myself, on the even that the reinforcements, with the vessels of ling of Monday the 31st of December, 1 sugwar at ill great distance from Fort Pickens, gested to him that although I had not repeived the South Carolina Commissioners in their official capacities, but merely as private gentleman, vet it might be considered reinforcements to Fort Sumpter until I had to name that the better plan, as the Secrejudgment of Gen. Scott.

> until after she had gone to sea. The reason letter addressed by him to Mr. Thompson, March 1861, and published in the National Intelligencer. Mr. Holt says

"The countermand spoken of (by Mr Thompson) was not more cordially sanctioned by the President than it was by Gen. Scott and myself; not because of any dissent from the order on the part of the President, but because of a letter received that tion; and yet more from intelligene which late on Saturday evening (5th January 18-61) reached the Department, that a heavy battery had been erected among the sand hills at the entrance to Charlestown harbor, Fort Sumpter. This important information and the army besieging it." satisfied the government that there was no countermand was dispatched. he

short time before it reached the officer, Col. Scott, to whom it was addressed. A statement of these facts established by dates, proves conclusively that the President was not only willing but anxious in the briefest period to reinforce Fort Sumpter. Floyd. All my Cabinet must bear me wit.

The Company of the Company of Covernor mere child's play.' In the General's opin president Buchanau, having entered into a ness that I was the President myself, relief the certain leading seceders and the certain leading seceders are considered into a leading seceders and the certain leading seceders are considered into a leading seceders and the certain leading seceders are considered into a leading seceders and the certain leading seceders are considered into a leading seceders and the certain leading seceders are considered into a leading seceders and the certain leading seceders are considered into a leading second are

and the administration than any other members of each goes so far as every to indicate the tility, and not to land Capt. Vogdes' comber of the Cabinet. Mr. Holt was immediate the capitals of the pany unless the fort should be attacked.'— New York harbor to reinforce Fort Sumpter de had the reinforcements net reached their loyal men shut up within its walls, and equ nty it was, comparatively spends three first on this side of the Rocky Mountain the pany unless the fort should be attacked.'— New York harbor to reinforce Fort Sumpter de had the reinforcements net reached their loyal men shut up within its walls, and equ nt y it was, comparatively spends three first on this side of the Rocky Mountain the pany unless the fort should be attacked.'— together with some extra muskets and rifles destination in due time and those they capitals to be the capitals. That foint note I never saw, but suppose the extriordinary opinion that, with the civil war, then upon them and those they on the next day the ladians, amount of the capitals of the capital posession of these forts, the rebels might represent must rest the responsibility. have purchased an early recognition,".

I shall next advert to the statement, that the expedition under Captain Ward, 'of three or four small steamers belonging to the coast survey was kept back by something like a truce or armistice [made here,] Soott to be ready for any contingency. He in the field, even could their presence here, embracing Charleston and Pensacola hare hors, agreed between the late President and certain principal secoders of South Carolina, Florids, Louisania &c. And this truce lasted to the end of the administration -- Things Altogether distinct in their nature are often so blended in this statement that it is diffi. which he bore from Governor Pickens de. cult to senarate them. Such is eminently the case in connecting the facts relative to Presdent until the 31st of january. The doc-Charleston with Peasacola.

Having pready treated of the charge of macola, I shall now say, something of the charge of having also kept them back from Charleston: Neither a truce, nor quant truce, nor anything like it; was ever concluded between the President and sny huadjacent navy yard; and Lieut. Slemmer, is all that represents the "many days" of the contrary, the South Carolina Commissioners, first and last, and all the time, were informed that the President could sever surrender Fort Sumpter, nor deprive himdanger every moment of being captured by allow any attempt as be made to reinforce self of the most entire liberty to send reinforce forcements to it whenever it was believed to the knowledge of the President, settled upa vastly superior force. Owing to the interruption of regular communications Secretary Holt did not receive information of these
ry Holt did not receive rence, and then through a letter addressed vain to obtain a ship of war for the purpose then with some astonishment, that I learned truce,

have existed in case there should be an atteck upon the fort, or a demand for its surrender; but surely none such could have exssted for its voluntary surrender and aban-Probably that to which the General

means to refer was not the quasi. but the stroved. The vast insdaugher of the l actual truce of arms concluded at Charleston on the 11th January 1861, between Gov received an answer from them to my letter Pickens and Major Anderson, without the jor Anderson at the war Department on the of the preceeding day; that the delay could knowledge of the President. It was on the last day of the administration. not continue more than forty eight hours - 9th January that the Star of the West under He promptly concerred in this suggestion as the American fleg, was fired upon in the bargentlemanly and proper, and the orders bor of Charleston by order of Gov. Pickens. were not transmitted to the Brooklyn that Immediately after this outrage Major. And the parties concerned, in some evening. My anticipations were correct for derson sent a flag to the Governor stating on the morning of the 2nd of Jaunuary I that he presumed the act had been unaureceived their insolent note and sent it back thorized, and for that reason he had not the appropriate accompaniments, have to them. In the meantime however the opened fire from Fort Sumpter on the adja- fully presented in a historical seview, pre-General had become convinced by the rep. cent batteries; but demanding its disavowal pared a year ago, which will ere long by resentations of a gentleman whom I fo bear and, if this were not sent in a reasonable published. This review contains a she time, he would consider it war, and fire on of the four last menths of my add taries of War and Navy informed me, to se- any vessel that attempted to leave the har- tion. It is impartial : such is my cure secresy and success and reach the fort bor Two days after this occurence, on the conviction. That it has not yet would be to send a fast side wheel mercan- 11th January, Governor Pickens had the lished has arisen solely from part approximately the secretary of the conviction. tile steamer from New York with the rein- audacity to demand of Major Anderson the sion, no longer entertained that a forcements. Accordingly the Star of the surrender of the fort. In his answer of the therein might be unjugify personnel West was selected for this duty. The subv same date the Major made the follow- interference with the Government in a vis stitu ion of this mercantile steamer for the ing proposition: Should your Excellency Brooklyn, which would have been able to deem fit, previous to a resort to arms to redefend herself in case, of attack, was reluctive this matter to Washington it would afford tion of the Union, was far, very he, has tantly yielded by me to the high military me the sincerest pleasure to depute one of any intention. my officers to accompany any messenger After a careful retrospect. I can ach The change of programme required a brief you may deem proper to be the bearer of declare before God and my equality that space of time; but the Star of the West 1eft your demand. This proposition was cannot reprove myself with any act of New York for Charleston on the evening of promptly accepted by the Governor, and commission or omission since the sainting

the 5th of January. On the very day how in pursuance thereof he sent on his part, troubles, commenced. I have never deather ever when this ill fated steamer left New Mon. J. W. Hayne, the Attorney General of ed that my countrymen would yet dos me York, a telegram was dispatched by Gen. South Carolina, to Washington, whilst Ma. justice. In my special message of, the Sth Scott, to Cal. Scott to countermand her de- jor Anderson deputed Lieutenant Hall of of January. 1861. 1 presented a Sall and parture ; but it did not reach its destination the United States Army, to accompany him. These gentleman arrived together in Washfor this countermand shall be stated in the language of Secretary Holt, to be found in a when the President obtained the first knowled that, to be found in a when the President obtained the first knowled that, to prepare for the last alternatives. edge of the transaction. But will it be rethe late Secretary of the interior on Me 5th collected that no time intervened between regarded. I shall close this deserthe return of the Star of the West to New York and the arrival of the messenger bearing a copy of the truce at Washington within which, it would have been possible to send reinforcements to Fort Sumpter. Both trymen of the dangers which now stars events occured about the same time.

Thus a truce or suspension of arms was until the question of the surrender of the peatly performed; and whatever the fort should be decided by the Presidelit. Until this decision Major And rson had plased it out of his own power to ask for rein forcements, and equally out of the power of the Government to send them wi hout a vio lation of public faith. This was what wriwhich would probably destroy any unarmed fers on public law denominate 'a partial vessel (and such was the Star of the West) truce under which hostilities are suspended which might attempt to make its way to only in certain places, as between a town

It is possible that the President under the present necessity for sending reinforcements laws of war, might have annulled this truce neither Gen. Scott nor any other person ever morgested such an expedient... This would derson, who, beyond question, acted from king whip handles. The practi the highest and purest motives. Did Gen. Scott ever propose to violate this truce during its existence? If he did I am not now it was in an expostulation with the great think he would have been one of the last ceived a signal affront, in which most

An expedition was quietly fitted out at New York, under the supervision of Gen. arranged its details, and regarded the rein. effected any good in the issue. forcements thus provided for as sufficient.

This was ready to sail for Fort Sumpter on one, and seemed to be fully sware of that: five hours notice. It is of this expedition that Gen. Scott thus speaks :

Col. Hayne did not deliver the latter which he bore from Governor Pickens or manding the surrender of the fort to the President until the 31st of january. The documents containing the reasons for this worrying delay were communicated to Congress in a special measage of the 8th of February. In which I refer the reader. On the 5th of February the Secretary of war, under the in structions of the President, gave a poremptory refusal to this demand in an able and compretionsive letter, reviewing the whole sub ject, explaining and justifying the conduct of the President throughout Its conluding sentence is both eloquent and emphatic:

Akthat time when this (the truce) hadpassed away, Secretaries Holt and Toucey, Capt. Ward, of the navy, and myself, with

they did not proceed; he the attempt must have been dank provided to accomplish the obje

tentionally do injustice to one, or more brevity required by the nature of

fair exposition of the alarming condition of the country, and urged Congress a question of the last sentence of sage, as follows :

'In conclusion it may be nermitted my to remark that I have often warned my comconcluded between the parties, to continue ty has been faithfully, though it may be immay be, I shall carry to my grave the con-sciousness that I at least meant well for my

COUDLEY. Your abedient servent. JAMES BUCHAMAU. WHEATLAND, near Lancaster, October 25,

EARLY LIFE IN OREGOM.

entered the fort and appropriated to be and that when sent they should go, not in a upon due notice to the opposite party: but some articles of little value a piece of wee from a lot of which, lying therein, the in-De Was severely attacked by them in the to New York; but the vessel had sailed a have been to cast a reflection on Major An- whenever they chose, for the purpose of mastrictly forbidden, as the wood was of a new ticular kind and of service to the sommany, nor never was, aware of the fact. Indeed I onief that a young clerk in the company remen in the world to propose such a meas- a recontre and the chastisement of the laaponsible for all the acts of the administra- would be to allow the fragments of the at Pensacola and elsewhere, caused Secreta- cember, addressed the following inquiry to York, as Gov. South in his statement admits II, (says Mr. Holt,) with all the multipli- deser whites at the front, and although the succor was sent to Fort Taylor, Key West, and to Fort Jefferson. Tortugas Island, which reached these points in time for their which reached these points in time for their security. He nevertheless speculates on that State shall assault Fort Sumpter and copatruction, and the gates had not been imperil the lives of the handful of brave and made, nor were they till a year after. Conloyal men shut up within its walls, and equ nt'y it was, comparatively speaking a

> represent must rest the responsibility.
>
> on h'tribe, crawded into the establishment to revenge themselves in the death of Mr. Soott is meorrect in stating 'that it lasted to the ead of the administration.'
>
> An expedition was quietly fitted out at vain to appears the turbulent multiples. The men belonging to the fort were at work

superiority, and disposed to exercise it in a summary manner. Already had Mr. Mily suffered indignities; saddingstone of T— was defending bioself as well was defending bioself as well was defended. was able, when Mr. McKinly started from was able, when Mr. McKinly started from which that surrounded him, passed that of us can die when there are missy that to fo to dle with us."

The proposed slaughter was en la continue and a've a scale for the Indiane; a par them; they turned in disting and pa precipitately from the boson

Mr. Snowball, I want to ask you a stant par tion dis ebening." Second Sau Haron . tion dis ebenius."

the second statement of the second statement of the second second