ing them, considers it his duty to maintain them, and he will ever do what he considers his duty.

The whole military aspect of the people of the city was that they meant work and were ready for it.

RUMORS ON RUMORS.

We soon found that in Charleston, as in other places, rumors of the most wonderful character would obtain circulation; and before we had opportunity to pay our respects to his Excellency Governor Pickens we found that it required a large portion of our time to trace out the authenticity of reports of the most important character, and apparently coming from reliable quarters. Of all the labors of a reporter that of tracing out the foundation for most public rumors is generally the most poorly requited. Mr. Jones hears from Mr. Smith that such and such a thing either has occurred or is bound to occur within twenty-four hours. Away flies the indefatigable news gatherer, and after a tramp of hours to headquarters, to middlequarters and to tail-quarters, he ascertains that the rumor is but the imaginings of some fertile or mischievous brain. The reporter never gets credit for the labor he bestows upon ascertaining that a piece of reported news is no news, and is blamed if a piece of real intelligence escapes his vigilance.

GOVERNOR PICKENS.

Although the course Governor Pickens has pursued has been tartly animadverted upon in some quarters, there is no doubt but time will prove the policy and the sagacity of it. He has made no vain boastings, but has gone quietly to work, and in a space of time miraculously brief has had works constructed and others strengthened in the harbor of Charleston that entitle him to the credit of being a farseeing and energetic officer. In this he had the valuable assistance and counsel of Gen. Beauregard one of the finest, bravest, most skilful and popular officers in any service.

A TALK WITH THE GOVERNOR—THE PARTITION OF MEXICO, ETC.

A few evenings since we paid our respects to Governor Pickens, at his lodgings in the Charleston Hotel. We were cordially welcomed. He is an affable gentleman, and from his physiognomy a resolute one. Phrenologically speaking, we may say his reasoning faculties are prominent, with the bump of firmness largely developed to sustain them. He is evidently a careful man, perhaps too much so, and will not strike until he is sure he can do so with success. Although not so tall, he is in form and strikingly in feature like ex-Vice President Breckinridge, and that is about the same as saying he is a tolerably good looking gentleman. He has a pleasant voice, an easy and dignified demeanor, and presents in all respects the characteristics of a high-toned Southerner. We repeat that we believe those who have blamed him for dilatoriness will yet feel it incumbent upon them to accord the meed of praise to most of his principal acts. After the usual interchange of civilities, the Governor invited his visiter to be seated.

VISITER—I judge from appearances, Governor, that you have been making extensive military preparations.

GOVERNOR—Yes, sir; we have been engaged in that duty for some time. We are a military people, and for years have encouraged the spirit. Our military academies are the finest in the States, and their graduates will compare favorably with the best soldiers in the world. Their education is complete. All they require is service.

VISITER—Are they likely to have it soon?

GOVERNOR—It is not unlikely. Indeed, they see it every day on the fortified places in the harbor—all except actual conflict. They all work bravely and cheerfully, even in the minor employments of a soldier's life.

VISITER—You seem, sir, to have been quite actively engaged, and accomplished much in a quiet way.

GOVERNOR—That is very true, sir. I have not been boastful or vainglorious; but knowing that the time had arrived for a settlement of our difficulties with the North, I have pursued a course best calculated, in my judgment, to secure a successful result of the issue for the South. I have been and am daily receiving letters from responsible parties in all parts of the civilized world, encouraging us in our efforts to obtain a separation from the North. Substantial Northern men in Europe have written to me to the same purpose. I believe the Confederate States will soon be recognized by most of the foreign Powers. The intelligence from France and England is favorable. Spain and Denmark have already expressed sympathy. We have no fears of Russia, Prussia or Austria. That we shall have the support of the French government I feel assured, for in the event of the North attempting to colonize Mexico we shall join with Spain for the division of Mexico and the securement of Cuba to the Spanish crown. If England or any other Power interferes France will certainly support Spain, and the repossession of a part of her old colonies will stimulate that country to unprecedented exertions for the attainment of her long cherished object. Briefly, the division of the territory of Mexico between the Confederate States of America and Spain, and the safety of Cuba secured to the latter Power, are events that will inevitably initiate the interference of France in our behalf; for our cause will be that of Spain, and France is sure to be the ally of Spain. The Confederate States will never be restored to the old Union. We are able to maintain our independence out of it, of which fact the world will be duly apprised through regularly appointed ministers, and through the reports and investigations of intelligent members of the press. I have been notified that Mr. Russell, the Crimean correspondent of the London *Times*, will be here next week for this purpose; and with the NEW YORK HERALD engaged in the same cause, the world must soon be enlightened as to our true position and strength.

VISITER—It will be necessary for the purpose of ascertaining the strength of your fortifications that those correspondents should be permitted to enter them, and I learn that your regulations in that respect are nearly prohibitory.

GOVERNOR—That is very true, sir.

VISITER—Can I obtain one, sir?

GOVERNOR—Are you acquainted with any officer?

VISITER—Yes, sir; Colonel ——.

GOVERNOR—It will be well to have an officer with you, to prevent mistakes or accidents. I will give you a permit.

His Excellency then wrote the following document, and handed it to his visiter:—

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
HEADQUARTERS, March 20, 1861.

Col ——, and ——, ——, have permission to visit the batteries and forts on the islands in Charleston harbor.

F. W. PICKENS.

We then left to make preparations for our visit to the fortifications, a report of which will be forwarded as soon as we return.

THE FEELING IN THE CITY—FORT SUMTER, ETC.

The feeling in the city about Major Anderson personally is not intensely hostile. He is regarded universally as a courageous man, and could safely visit Charleston in case he evacuates Fort Sumter. It is not so with either Captain Doubleday or Captain Foster. That they would be dealt roughly with there is no doubt. The bodies of neither of them would be safe if seized by South Carolinians, either inside or outside Fort Sumter. The reports about the evacuation of the fort are contradictory and unreliable. General Beauregard, as Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the Confederate States, has assumed the control of the operations for the reduction of the fort and the prevention of reinforcements being landed. The works are said to be perfect, and that no fleet of war vessels, save, perhaps, the iron-bound ships of the French, could pass them and aid Major Anderson.

THE LIES ABOUT MOB RULE.

The reports in Northern papers and the eternal gossip in Washington circles about the prevalence of mob law in Charleston are utterly destitute of foundation in fact. The city was never more quiet in its civic relations. Its chief magistrate was never less concerned about infractions of the public peace, and the officers of the police seldom have had less to do. Notwithstanding the excitement and natural exhilaration attendant upon a state of quasi war, your correspondent has yet to see the first case of a man in uniform perambulating the streets in a state of intoxication, and rarely one in citizen's dress. If this does not speak volumes in favor of the prevalence of law and order, what can? It is a truth that all reports about the existence of mob rule in Charleston have emanated from mischievous persons who have come here, and by intemperate language about Southern habits and institutions attempted to incite disturbances, and been politely invited to leave by the first opportunity; and it is not unlikely this rule will be rigidly enforced both in a state of peace and in a state of war.

THE APPROACHING STATE CONVENTION OF SOUTH CAROLINA—WILL THE SLAVE TRADE QUESTION BE A DISTURBING ELEMENT?

On the 26th inst. the State Convention will assemble in this city to consider the subject of the adoption of the constitution of the Confederate States. There may be some opposition. Some may desire the recognition of the African slave trade, and no doubt speeches will be made in favor of that project. But the mass of the people of South Carolina and the other Confederate States are opposed to it. Why, they say, should we advise the introduction of a race of savages among us? Are we not troubled enough already to take care of our turbulent characters? In contradistinction to this, however, it is asserted by those who know, that it is seldom more obedient, faithful or valuable servants are to found in the South than those introduced some months since directly from Africa by the renowned yacht Wanderer. But it is believed the question will not excite much irritation in the Convention, so earnest are the leaders to consolidate the sentiment in favor of the independence of the Confederate States. The constitution will doubtless be adopted within forty-eight hours after the meeting of the Convention, and the body adjourn within a week.

Ex-Assistant Secretary of the United States, William Henry Trescott, Esq., has arrived, so has Mr. Stimpson, the Custom House agent of Adams' Express, to look after the interests of the employees of the Company in regard to going to transit between the Confederate and the bordering states.

MORRIS ISLAND, CHARLESTON HARBOR,
March 24, 1861.

A Description of the Batteries and How They Are Manned—Martial Law—The Infantry, Artillery and Engineers—Hospitalities, &c.

Here we are, with Governor Pickens' permission, safely arrived at Morris Island, in Charleston harbor. We have been safely landed, after only half an hour's delay, from the confederate government's steamer Gen. Clinch. It is true there were a few minutes' detention at the gangway, for a big soldier with a light musket required that time to scrutinize our passport. The Governor, when in a hurry, does not write in exactly so legible a manner that those who run may read, and as the South Carolina soldiers never run, it was certainly excusable in the sentry to hesitate a little while before he passed so suspicious a character as a newspaper reporter. We had been admonished, before proposing to visit the fortifications, that the strictest military discipline was reigning—martial law in the strictest sense—and that some newspaper men who found themselves within the lines of the fortifications occasionally found great difficulty in getting out; in fact, one concluded to join the service, just for the love of the thing, and we beheld him among the first, illustrated in a comfortable red woollen shirt, linsey woolsey pants, and a beautiful beard, of vermilion hue, reaching hard by his breast bones, and boiling with a sanguinary temperament that plainly indicated a desire to give the Yankees Dahlgren.

"Is that good?" asks the sentinel of another. The crowd pushes. We cry "Colonel Dearing and the Governor," seize our pass, and in a few minutes encounter Colonel Dearing on the beach, who very kindly makes our pathway clear.

BATTERY NO. 1.

The first object of interest we discover, after we find ourselves behind a well packed and protected sand bank, is a terrible looking battery, surrounded by determined looking men, consisting of two forty-two pounders and four beautiful ten inch mortars, the latter of which have power to crack the clouds when they have nothing else to crack. This battery is located directly opposite the sallyport of Fort Sumter, the weakest spot in that almost indestructible fortress. It was from this battery the accidental shot was fired that knocked a piece out of one of the ramparts of Fort Sumter, the mishap, however, being spiritedly remedied by Major Anderson's men, without a return shot from the gallant Major. Compliments, under similar circumstances, are generally returned in warfare, and Anderson has won friends among Charleston military men by his conduct on this occasion. So much for battery No. 1.

BATTERY NO. 2.

And what sort of a structure have we now come to? It looks like a terrible engine of some sort from the inside, but, on clambering to the outer works, we find it resembles, after we know what is inside, the ribs of iron devils, close rivetted with clasps of steel, and alligator mouths for portholes. This is Major Stevens' famous iron battery, constructed of railroad iron, so compact that neither water nor dews can penetrate. If a shell or ball strikes the roof it will either rebound or be lost in the sand bank that protects its front, or be lost in the soft marsh just beyond. This battery is supplied with three sombre looking ten inch columbiads, directly pointing to the sallyport of Sumter before mentioned, and when the iron jaws of those portholes are slowly lifted and let down, it seems as if human bodies were crushed in every motion. To the genius of Major P. F. Stevens, who is a graduate of the South Carolina Military Academy, is the construction of this remarkable battery to be credited.

BATTERY NO. 3.

What have we here, behind these ramparts of sandbags and sandbanks, with turf sodden resorts for rest, or retirement for the wounded or fatigued? This is a battery of three ten inch columbiads and three ten inch mortars. A war ship that could pass this battery without being sunk would have to fly over it like a balloon, with great danger at that, for she could never do so through the channel.

And now we have

BATTERY NO. 4.

It is composed of three eight inch mortars. It is well situated and well manned.

Next on the line of this, to the enemy, humble, low-looking fortification, is

BATTERY NO. 5,

Which is composed of two twenty-four pounders and two eight inch howitzers. The accuracy with which these guns have been fired may be imagined when, at the distance of a mile and more, buoys have been sunk.

BATTERY NO. 6

Consists of a similar armament to that of battery No. 5, viz:—Two twenty-four pounders and two eight-inch howitzers.

BATTERY NO. 7

Consists of two forty-two pounders and two twenty-four pounders.

BATTERY NO. 8

Is an admirable and formidable battery of one ten inch columbiad. It is commanded by Col. T. G. Lamar, aid to the Governor. The accuracy with which a barrel can be hit at the distance of a mile and a half, after the gun is sighted by Col. Lamar, is marvellous, while, at the same time, the neatness to be observed in all the surroundings of the battery, the cleanliness of the flooring upon which rests the carriage of this terrible dog of war, the fine polish of the carriage, the trim looking men who "run the machine"—to use a land phrase—in fact, the super-excellence of all the arrangements of battery No. 8, exhibit a yacht-like experience in its commander which would never allow a wanderer to depart unsatisfied.

BATTERY NO. 9

Consists of two ten inch columbiads, whose muzzles loom up over the breach like the muzzles of a couple of big grizzly bears with nostrils distended and snuffing the air for victims.

BATTERY NO. 10

Comprises three twenty-four pounders. They are beautiful pieces—cleaner than a whistle. It is known as the "Star of the West" battery, from the fact that a vessel of that name—a circumstance no doubt remembered in New York—was fired into on one occasion and obliged to turn about without accomplishing her purpose of landing reinforcements for Major Anderson. The firing of this gun is esteemed an honor, and the credit is disputed by a number of aspirants who are impostors; but by Major P. F. Stevens can the glory be properly claimed.

BATTERY NO. 11

Consists of four twenty four pounders—sharp shooters.

BATTERY NO. 12

Consists of the same number of pieces, well manned, and well commanded by Capt. Allen J. Green, of the Columbia Artillery. Col. Gregg, commandant of the forces on the island, witnessed the discharge of a number of experimental shells during one day of our visit with much interest. They are experimenting frequently on all the batteries, but always hold fast to the sure thing.

BATTERY NO. 13

Consists of two fine nine inch Dahlgren guns. They command a splendid position in the approach to the main channel of the harbor, and can commit an immense amount of mischief upon an approaching enemy without injury to the battery, so well fortified and protected is it in its position. It is commanded by Capt. W. A. Warley, late of the United States Navy, in which he has served twenty one years. Capt. W. was serving as a lieutenant on board the United States steamer Richmond in the Mediterranean, when Captain Ingraham and himself resigned and returned home to serve their own section of the country in a time of peril. He is one of the finest specimens of the American naval officer that can be found in the old or may be found in the new navy. Another fine Dahlgren gun has been sent down to the island by Governor Pickens since the above was written.

BATTERY NO. 14

Comprises two twenty-four pounders, so situated that with

BATTERY NO. 15,

Consisting of three twenty four pounders, an attack could be made upon an approaching adversary without their having any knowledge of their existence. The watchfulness of the officers and men attached to these batteries is deserving of all praise; for, with

BATTERY NO. 16,

Consisting of two eight inch columbiads,

BATTERY NO. 17,

Composed of two twenty-four pounders,

BATTERY NO. 18,

Consisting of two twenty-four pounders, two eighteen inch howitzers and two eight inch howitzers, and finally, with

BATTERY NO. 19,

Composed of one forty-two pounder and two twenty-four pounders, nothing in the shape of wooden sides can reach Sumter through the channel in Charleston harbor against their effective opposition; and then there is Colonel Ripley, with his Moultrie batteries in the finest trim to do terrible work, to say nothing about the Johnson battery, the James Island battery, the Wah-hoo, or some other who battery, and the Lord of batteries only knows how many more batteries, for we are nearly tired of recording them. All these batteries can play directly upon Sumter in case of necessity.

If the administration of Mr. Lincoln had the remotest idea of the defensible and solid character of these works, or of the spirit of the men who man them, it would not only regard it as a point of honor, but of humanity, to order Major Anderson to retire from Fort Sumter at the earliest practicable moment.

THE INFANTRY, ARTILLERY, ETC.

But it is not alone upon the splendid batteries whose throats hungrily open through the sandbags and sand hills of Morris Island that the defence of the harbor or the city need be entirely rested, for the artillery and infantry arms are ready, to the number of two thousand four hundred men, to protect the island from assault from any quarter. Ten thousand men could not effect a lodgment on the island with hostile intent.

The infantry consists of the First company South Carolina Volunteers, under command of Colonel Maxey Gregg, who served as Major in the Mexican war, and is a veteran officer. The companies, which we in our haste at present are obliged to mention indiscriminately, are the Richland Volunteer Rifle Company, the Abbeville Volunteers, Edgefield Riflemen, Hamburg Volunteers, Wee Nee Volunteers, Washington Guard, Union District Volunteers, Fairfield District Volunteers, Marion District Volunteers, Beaver Pond Edgefield District Volunteers, and one other—1,600 in all.

The First regiment of artillery is commanded by Lieutenant Colonel De Saussure, and is composed of the Marion, Lafayette, German company A, German company B and Vigilant Rifles—550 in all.

First regiment of rifles, commanded by Col. J. J. Pettigrew, consisting of Washington Light Infantry, Carolina Light infantry, Palmetto Riflemen, German Riflemen and Meagher Guard—455.

THE SPIRIT BY COMPANIES.

Was, on every hand, highly commendable. Young men who had scarcely performed an hour's labor in their lives were hard at work in the trenches, on the embankments, at the guns, on the drill grounds, and even did not repudiate the wheelbarrow drill, which consists in wheeling up a load of heavy sand upon a plank six inches wide a distance of sixty yards, at an angle of forty five degrees. And they did it well, so far from showing sickness, fatigue or debility, these young gentlemen, mostly South Carolina Cadets, are growing so hearty upon the labor, and their flesh is becoming so hard that even the sharp-fanged sand flies which are in abundance, cannot puncture their skins. All over Morris Island the same spirit animates the men. We did not hear near so much grumbling as we did once in a camp called "Camp Massachusetts," situated in the Commonwealth thereof, and superintended, to use a good military word, by his Excellency the then Governor, N. P. Banks.

THE HERALD SPECIAL

Is particularly indebted to Mr. L. T. Levin, of Columbia, S. C.—brother of the late Hon. Lewis C. Levin—to the Richland Rifles, all together; to Dr. Morrow, of the staff, Colonels Dearing and Lamar, Dr. J. W. Powell, Captain Thomas McMillan (of the civil lazaretto service), Capt. O'Brien, of the Telegraph corps; Capt. J. M. Gadberry, Lieut. Gist—in fact, to all of the batteries, to all of the companies, to all of the staffs, even to the palmetto flag staffs, for unbounded courtesies during his visit to Morris Island.

P. S.—His thanks are particularly due to the Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Beauregard, for kindly countermanding an order to prevent his leaving the island, which was issued at a moment when he (the said special) thought he was unobservedly taking private notes amid the cooling shades of a grove of magnolia and palmetto trees.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 25, 1861.

Arrival of Colonel Lamon, "of Virginia"—A Little More of the Scotch Cap and Long Military Cloak Style of Diplomacy—Colonel Lamon's Business Here, &c.

Colonel Ward H. Lamon, the intimate friend and adviser of Lincoln, arrived in this city by last evening's train, and put up at the Charleston Hotel, where he imprudently booked himself as hailing from "Virginia." On the report getting abroad that Lincoln's confidential friend had arrived in this city, there was no little stir among some of the vigilants, especially when they ascertained that he had announced himself as coming from a Southern slave State, for they all knew that his residence was in a Western free State. The Charlestonians are jealous to the last degree of any attempt at deception. They do not like to be imposed upon. Though Colonel Lamon was raised in Virginia, his long residence in a free State, and his close business and social relations with Lincoln, whose name is held in utter abhorrence by a large majority of the excitable as well as the most staid population of the city, rendered his readoption of the Old Dominion a question of very doubtful propriety under the circumstances, and well calculated to excite suspicion. It is to be hoped that no unhappy occurrences may grow out of it. The "Scotch cap and long military cloak" expedition of Lincoln from Harrisburg, in which brave effort Col. Lamon was Lincoln's sole companion, injured the President of the United States more in the estimation of the public than almost any other act he has committed since he ceased rail splitting and took to the grocery and the law line of business. No man need apprehend danger from the Charlestonians if he visits them without disguise and with upright intent.

Col. Lamon kept himself in private until his arrival became generally known. He took his breakfast with Mixer, with his usual appetite, and afterwards sauntered about the hall and the piazza of the hotel, smoking a good Havana, with no more apparent concern than if he were a Pee Dee planter. The questions of the curious on examining the hotel register were something like these:—"Isn't this Lamon, who hails from Virginia, that Illinois man who has so much to do with Lincoln?" "I shouldn't be surprised. What sort of a looking man is he?" "He looks like a Westerner. He is a tall, good looking man with long hair and fine blue eyes. That's him there with the segar."

The HERALD special introduced himself; for although not knowing Col. Lamon personally, he was so great a lion in Washington at one time that everybody heard of and imagined they knew him.

"Are you late from Washington, sir?"

"Yes; I left there last Friday."

"What news do you bring with you?"

"They desire peace and an adjustment of difficulties."

"You are from Virginia, I perceive?"

"Yes, I was raised there."

"May I ask if you are any relation to the gentleman of the name of Mark H. Lamon, which is so frequently connected with that of the President of the United States?"

"Ward H.—not Mark. Yes, I am the one of that name who was formerly the law partner of ——"

"Have you any friends here?"

"None that I know of. I know there is an excited state of feeling existing, but I do not apprehend difficulty from any source. When a stranger visits Charleston for a fair and honorable purpose, as I do, he should have no fears. I have come here to examine into the actual condition of things. The newspaper reports are so contradictory that no reliance can be placed upon them, and I shall endeavor to inform myself concerning the state of affairs with as much minuteness as circumstances will permit."

Col. Lamon then called up Gov. Pickens, who just then had finished breakfast, and stated his case, the result of which will appear anon. But things seem to have taken quite a pacificatory turn, and the visit of so close a friend of the President of the United States as Col. Lamon, as a messenger of peace, cannot but be productive of beneficial effects. If Fort Sumter could be reduced in forty minutes by the batteries of the Confederate States, the property is to themselves too valuable to be unnecessarily destroyed. Is it wise for them to do it?—for your correspondent firmly believes they can. The boys at Morris and Sullivan Islands, and at all the other posts, are not only itching, but aching for a fight, and it is hard work to keep them back. Let Major Anderson capitulate, evacuate, retire, back out, slide, slope, vamose—or by whatever other term in "military tactics" the act may be expressed—and a magnificent fortification, costing millions of money and years of labor will be preserved for the Confederate States to commence the world with.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 25—7 P. M.

Suspicions Excited by Colonel Lamon's Visit—His Interview with Governor Pickens and Visit to Fort Sumter, &c. &c.

The subject and object of the visit of Colonel Lamon have been the topic of conversation ever since his arrival was made known. Many citizens expressed dissatisfaction at the quasi-incog. manner in which the Colonel had made his appearance among them; but before he left his urbanity and unreserved department disarmed most of them of their prejudice, and if he had consented to remain here a few days he would, no doubt, have been treated hospitably, and been better satisfied in regard to Southern institutions than he probably ever has been, notwithstanding he was "raised in old Virginia."

At ten o'clock A. M. the Colonel had a brief home interview, at the Charleston Hotel, with Governor Pickens. At a few hours after the interview was resumed at the Governor's headquarters. This interview lasted some two hours, in the Governor's closet, without witnesses, not even the Governor's confidential secretary being present. At half-past one, Colonel Lamon, accompanied by Colonel Duryea, of the Governor's staff, and Colonel Hatch, of the Quartermaster's Department, started for the government steamer Planter, and at Central wharf took their departure for Fort Sumter, Col. Hatch remaining, but another officer of his department accompanying the party. The Planter started, with a flag of truce, directly for the fort, amid the inquiring eyes of hundreds of people. Arrived at the fort, Col. Lamon, with Col. Duryea as the escorting party, and one other officer, entered the fort, and had an interview with Major Anderson, which lasted about an hour. The particulars of the interview cannot yet be divulged, but the matter in discussion was in relation to the mode of evacuating the fort, the accounting for the public property, &c., somewhat similar in effect to the particulars attending the surrender of the Charleston arsenal to Col. Cunningham by the United States authorities. During the tarry of Col. Lamon at Fort Sumter the practicing guns blazed away from the batteries on Morris Island, Fort Moultrie, &c., in excellent style, as if the officers knew that there was near so devoted a friend of the United States as Colonel Lamon. It was a amateur exhibition of what the batteries can do in case of a general assault.

The Planter returned about half-past three to her wharf, where Colonel Lamon was received by Colonel Hatch, and, with Colonel Duryea, conveyed in a carriage to the Governor's quarters. Here Colonel Lamon paid his respects to his Excellency, left for his hotel, and announced that he would leave in the eleven o'clock evening train, *en route* for Washington city. He will be accompanied from this city by Colonel Hazlett, of Baltimore.

In the interval between his return from Fort Sumter and his departure for the cars, Colonel Lamon was the observed of all observers. He stood the scrutiny with great complacency, for there is nothing vulgar or impertinent in the inquiring glance of a Charlestonian. He conversed with acquaintances, bought the NEW YORK HERALD, read it, and left for the cars, with no other regret than he had not further time at his disposal to enable him to still further appreciate the kindness which had been extended to him by Governor Pickens, members of his staff and other Charleston gentlemen.

The evacuation of Sumter is agreed upon. The mode is the only question at issue.

Colonel Lamon had not seen General Beauregard prior to his departure for Fort Sumter.

THE STEAMER ISABEL.

Captain Rollins, of the steamer Isabel, has arrived from Monigomery, whither he had been invited by telegraph for the purpose of a conference, with a view of the purchase of his steamer by the Confederate States. It was the intention to convey some of the foreign ministers of the Confederate States abroad in this vessel. The terms could not be agreed upon, and the project failed.

Personal Intelligence.

Senator Latham and family, and Dr. Birdsall, of California; E. W. Hope, J. J. Fowler, George Sampson and H. Galley, England; J. B. Montague, United States Army; H. W. Domett and A. Maynard, Boston; T. J. Garrett and J. E. Corwin, Kentucky; S. Laughlin and wife, J. Pauli and wife, W. P. Graves and W. Roberts, Virginia; L. C. Nowell and H. K. Sanders, Tennessee; J. B. Seaman and family, Fishkill; J. L. Peyton, Virginia, are stopping at the St. Nicholas.

Hon. W. H. Hooper and family, Utah; Captain John H. Scranton, California; R. W. Leggett and R. H. Porter, Missouri; N. Crane and W. G. Clark, St. Louis; George W. Whiteman, North Carolina; Thomas Richardson, New Orleans; A. G. Ewing and sisters, Nashville; D. E. Wood, Wisconsin; F. Nifferts, Indiana, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

J. Q. Porter and lady, of Conn.; Osgood Bradley, Worcester; P. V. Kellogg, Utica; Hon. D. W. Corbin, Washington; F. Delong and son, San Francisco; G. F. Dodge, N. H.; C. G. Clark and lady, New Haven; W. G. Weed, Albany; Mrs. Bowen, Miss Field, Lockport; M. D. Smith, Cincinnati, are stopping at the Astor House.

Thos. Kingsford and wife, of Oswego; J. A. Wood, Boston; S. B. Tucker, Va., and Misses C. Lane and W. Lane, Evansville, Md., are stopping at the Everett House.

Gov. E. D. Morgan, Hon. Thurlow Weed, G. C. Davidson and Hon. Ely Thayer, are at the Astor House instead of the Metropolitan, as reported.

Ex-Senator Wigfall and lady, of Texas; Hon. John B. Floyd, of Abingdon, and Major Bon. McCulloch were in Richmond on Wednesday.

Hon. Mr. Campbell, Hon. Mr. Kenyon, Judge Starkweather, Ohio; Judge Bosworth, N. Y.; Hon. J. H. Goodsell, N. H.; Hon. J. R. Kerr, Md.; R. Johnston and A. J. Feard, U. S. A., and O. Lynch, U. S. N., are in Washington.

Mrs. Patterson Bonaparte, of Baltimore, was among those who called upon the President on Tuesday.

Army Intelligence.

SPECIAL ORDERS, NO. 49.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
NEW YORK, March 27, 1861.

Officers absent from the departments of New Mexico and Utah, whose leave of absence will expire on or before the 1st of May proximo, and such as may be now under orders for these departments will not be required to leave Fort Leavenworth for their stations until the 1st of May. By command of Lieutenant General Scott.

H. L. SCOTT,
Lieut. Col. and A. D. C., acting Adjutant General.

Orders have been issued by the War Department directing the commanding officers of military posts which lie between Fort Bliss, Texas, and Fort Yuma, California, to give the Butterfield mail contractors, or their agents, suitable military escorts from post to post through the Indian country while that company is moving its stock, &c., from the present Southern mail route to the central route from St. Joseph, Mo., to Placerville, California.

An extension of leave of absence has been granted to Lieutenant A. T. A. Torbert, Fifth Infantry, for six months, and also an extension to Lieutenant R. Macleody, Fourth Infantry, for two months.

United States District Attorney's Office.

Mr. Patrick Devine, the newly appointed Consul to Cork, Ireland, produced his sureties for approval before the United States District Attorney yesterday, and they were approved of.

Movements at the Custom House—The New Regime.

Mr. Barney has not yet received the official notice of his appointment from Washington, although it will probably reach him to-day. Of course, there is fear, and great desolation, among the incumbents of office at the Custom House, and it is said that over two-thirds of the present officials have trembled themselves, since November, out of the democratic party, into the most decided republicanism. Of what stripe—Seward, Greeley or hybrid—they will not determine, until the new Collector shall have indicated his own policy. After that, no bellwether will be more rashly plunged after, than will be Mr. Barney, by the repentant ex-democrats of the dynasties of Schell and Redfield, if he will only see fit to retain them in place and—trust them.

Mr. Barney, we learn, will not put the guillotine into immediate motion. The first instalment of heads will, probably, fall, after he shall have returned from Washington, whither he will very wisely proceed, in order to come to such an understanding with the Secretary of the Treasury and the President, in relation to the new tariff, as shall enable him to render its abominable provisions as little unpalatable as may be to our merchants. In a week or so, however, the places of many an anxious inquirer in Pine street, will know them no more. Certain old landmarks will probably never be removed at all; but those who have not become indispensable, on account of their good services, will all be swept by the board—new converts to abolitionism among the rest. Look out for a better trade than politics, gentlemen; or, what would be your wisest course, pack up altogether, and go West. There is plenty of room for settlers, in the new Territories of Colorado, Nevada and Dacotah.

Good Friday.

COMMEMORATION OF THE CRUCIFIXION.

Good Friday—which, by the way, seems at first thought something like a misnomer—is one of those anniversaries which challenge the respect and veneration of all the innumerable sects reposing within the bosom of Christianity. Catholics, Episcopalians, Unitarians, Lutherans, Presbyterians, Methodists, Universalists—all Christian persuasions, in fact—recognise the solemnity of a day which calls to mind the crucifixion of the Saviour of men, and acknowledge the propriety of signalizing it by peculiar devotions and ceremonies. How the prefix "good" came to be applied to the day, instead of bad, or mournful or bloody, which some might consider more appropriate, is involved in considerable doubt; but the most rational and satisfactory explanation is that the term was so applied merely because by the great event of that day (the crucifixion) man's redemption was accomplished—a very good and desirable result, beyond cavil. However, others hold that the name comes from the Jews, who considered it a very good day, inasmuch as it witnessed the death of Him whom they regarded as a blasphemer and impostor.

In the Roman Catholic churches the ceremonies on Good Friday are the most mournful and solemn of the whole year. It is the only day on which there is no consecration of the Eucharist, and no sacrifice offered up at Mass. Everything in the office recalls the passion of Christ, and bids the worshipper to contemplate the Son of God crucified. Such lessons and tracts as contain predictions of our Saviour's coming and of his immolation are read, as likewise the verification of those prophecies, as related in the history of the passion by St. John. The priests and their assistants appear clothed in black vestments, and the altars are shorn of all ornamentation, with a view to present everything in the most mournful aspect.

The most striking feature of the Catholic ceremonies consists in the veneration, not the adoration, of the cross, a custom which only dates back as far as Christianity itself. Priests and people kneel thrice before the cross, and then kiss it, in token of their adoration of our Saviour. After this ceremony the host consecrated on Holy Thursday is brought back to the altar from its place of temporary keeping with great ceremony, and the priest receives the sacrament, after which the same vespers as on the day previous are sung. This terminates the office of Good Friday.

In the Episcopalian churches a special service is set apart for this day. The selection of the psalms to be read during what is technically termed "the prayers" are of the most "penitential" character, and the *gloria patri* after each is read instead of being chanted. The lessons are also taken from the prophecies relative to the Saviour's death, and the fulfilment as recorded by the Evangelist St. John. The organ is kept hermetically sealed, and if, during the service, there is any singing at all, it is without musical accompaniment, and the words are selected from the penitential psalms of David. A sermon is generally preached from some text relative to the death of the Redeemer.

In England and other European countries a custom has long existed of keeping the day holy by a nearly general suspension of business, the devout attending divine service. Another custom also exists of having for breakfast a number of buns on which a cross is impressed. These are generally served up hot, and many a child looks forward with pleasure for his "hot cross buns." Many a poor person earns a few extra pence by the sale of these buns, and the following doggerel can be heard throughout the quiet streets of large cities during the early hours of the morning:—

One-a-penny buns,
Two-a-penny buns,
One a penny, two-a-penny
Hot cross buns.

When Good Friday comes
The old woman runs
With her one-a-penny, two-a-penny
Hot cross buns.

This simple custom of eating buns on this auspicious day doubtless impresses the event upon the minds of the rising generation with sufficient force, that when they get much older they reverence the day with due solemnity.

The Court Martial on Commander Walke.

The court martial held upon Henry Walke, the Commander of the storeship Supply, has resulted in a virtual acquittal, although he has technically been found guilty. It will be remembered that the inquiry at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, occupied several days, and that the offence really consisted in bringing away a large number of persons from Pensacola, after the Navy Yard had been surrendered, and who, had they been left behind, must either have joined the Southern ranks, or have suffered severely from destitution. The following are the charges and sentence:—

CHARGES.

1. Bringing the storeship supply to New York without orders or authority, and not having been relieved from his station.

2. First specification:—Disobedience of orders in not returning from Pensacola to Vera Cruz, as ordered by Flag Officer Pendergrast. Second specification:—Bringing the supply to New York from Pensacola in disobedience of Captain James Armstrong, under instructions from the Secretary of the Navy, directing said Walke to return to Vera Cruz.

SENTENCE.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, March 23, 1861.

SIR—The finding and sentence of the Naval Court Martial, by which you were recently tried, are in these terms:—

The specification of the first charge, proven.

Of the first charge, not guilty.

Of the first specification of the second charge, proven.

Of the second specification of the second charge, not proven.

Of the second charge, guilty.

The Court do therefore sentence the said Henry Walke, Commander United States Navy, as follows:—

To be admonished by the Secretary of the Navy.

The mild sentence which the Court has passed is occasioned by the peculiar and extraordinary circumstances in which Commander Walke was placed.

I have confirmed this sentence. In carrying it into execution it is my duty, lest you should misconstrue the lenity exhibited by the Court in your case, to remind you that the disobedience, by an officer, of a positive and lawful order of his superior, is one of the gravest of military offences. It strikes at the very foundation of discipline; and, therefore, in all cases, when wilful and deliberate, should be met with effective rebuke. I am willing to trust to the judgment of the Court that the circumstances in your case are sufficiently palliating to exempt you from the proper punishment for such an offence; but I would admonish you not to be mistaken as to the character of the offence.

You are relieved from arrest.

I am respectfully, your obedient servant,

GIDEON WELLES.

Commander HENRY WALKE, United states Navy, N. Y.

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Drawings of the Delaware State Lotteries.—WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers of the DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
DELAWARE—EXTRA CLASS 199, March 23, 1861.
51, 25, 1, 48, 61, 16, 44, 19, 56, 10, 45, 57, 42.
DELAWARE—CLASS 200, March 28, 1861.
20, 17, 53, 19, 45, 5, 72, 39, 57, 6, 75, 64, 38.
Circulars containing schemes, with full particulars, sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Delaware,
Or to WOOD, EDDY & CO., St. Louis, Missouri.

The Drawings of the Sussex County and Consolidated Lottery of Delaware.
R. FRANCE & CO.,
MANAGERS.
The Legislature of the State of Delaware having given to R. France & Co. a lottery contract for twenty years, we, the undersigned, Commissioners appointed by the Governor of said State to superintend the drawings of said lottery, do hereby certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:—
SUSSEX COUNTY—CLASS 75, March 28, 1861.
27, 59, 11, 75, 38, 68, 26, 37, 51, 62, 1, 12, 30, 77, 3.
CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY—CLASS 49, March 28, 1861.
11, 25, 43, 16, 38, 75, 41, 48, 42, 45, 26, 67, 44, 53.
Witness our hands at Wilmington, Del., this day (Thursday), March 28, 1861.
JOHN DALE,
JOHN W. WALKER,
ALFRED R. WOOTTE