# THE CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

## EXTRA SESSION OF THE PROVISIONAL CONGRESS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

TENTH DAY.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 9, 1861.

Congress met to-day at noon. After prayer the journals of the preceding day were read and approved.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Ga., said he had received a communication in relation to the public defence from Mr. Pleasant Stovall, a gentleman who resides in Georgia and sustains a high social position. He asked to have the communication referred to the Military Committee, which was accordingly done.

No other public business being presented, Congress went into secret session. The following acts were passed in secret session, approved by the President, and the secrecy removed:—

AN ACT TO RAISE AN ADDITIONAL MILITARY FORCE, TO SERVE DURING THE WAR.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That in addition to the volunteer force authorized to be raised under existing laws, the President be and he is hereby, authorized to accept the services of volunteers who may offer their services, without regard to the place of enlistment, either as cavalry, mounted riflemen, artillery or infantry, in such proportion of these several arms as he may deem expedient, to serve for and during the existing war unless sooner discharged.

Sec. 2 That the volunteers so offering their services may be accepted by the President in companies, to be organized by him into squadrons, battalions or regiments. The President shall appoint all field and staff officers, but the company officers shall be elected by the men composing the company, and if accepted, the officers so elected shall be commissioned by the President.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That any vacancies occurring in the ranks of the several companies mustered into service under the provisions of this act may be filled by volunteers accepted under the rules of such companies, and any vacancies occurring shall be filled by elections in accordance with the same rules.

Sec. 4 Except as herein differently provided, the volunteer forces hereby authorized to be raised shall in all regards be subject to and organized in accordance with the provisions of "An act to provide for the public defence," and all other act for the government of the armies of the Confederate States.

AN ACT TO AMEND "AN ACT VESTING CERTAIN POWERS IN THE POSTMASTER GENERAL," APPROVED MARCH 15, 1861.

Section 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the provisions of "An act vesting certain powers in the Postmaster General," approved March 15, 1861, be so amended as that he be, and hereby is, authorized, on and after a day to be named by him, in a proclamation to be issued by him for that purpose, to take the entire charge and direction of the postal service of the Confederate States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Postmaster General be, and he hereby is, authorized and empowered to annul contracts, or to discontinue or curtail the service and pay on them when he shall deem it advisable to dispense with the service in whole or in part, or to place a higher or different grade of service on the route, or where the public interests shall require such continuance or curtailment for any other cause, he allowing one month's extra pay on the amount of service dispensed with in full of all damages to the contractor.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the railroads in the Confederate States be, and they are hereby, divided into three classes, on the following basis, viz:—The great through lines connecting important points and carrying heavy mails to be Class Number One; completed roads, connecting less important points, but carrying heavy mails for local distribution, to be Class Number Two; and roads on which less important mails are conveyed, short branch roads, and such unfinished roads as do not carry great mails, or connect important points, shall be Class Number Three.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That in contracts made with railroad companies for carrying the mail once a day, on schedules to be agreed on, the Postmaster General may allow them compensation not exceeding the following rates, viz:—On first class roads, one hundred and fifty dollars per mile; on second class roads, one hundred dollars per mile, and on third class roads, fifty dollars per mile—the amount of compensation to be determined by the importance and value of the service to be performed; provided, that if one half of the service on any railroad is required to be performed in the night time, it shall be lawful for the Postmaster General to pay twenty-five per cent in addition to the above named maximum rates of pay; provided further, that the agents, messengers and other travelling employees of the Post Office Department shall pass free of charge over such roads respectively; and this act shall take effect and be of force after its passage.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 15, 1861.

Mr. SMITH, of Alabama, introduced a resolution in reference to establishing a District Court in Virginia.

Mr. KENT, of South Carolina, introduced a bill for the protection of the Indian tribes south of Kansas.

The business transacted otherwise was unimportant.

ELEVENTH DAY.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 11, 1861.

Congress met to day at noon, when the body was called to order by the President and the journals of the preceding day were read.

Mr. MORTON, of Florida, said that he had received from the President of the Florida Convention, several copies of ordinances adopted by that Convention; but as similar acts from other State conventions had not been presented to Congress, he would withdraw them, at least, for the present. A resolution, however, adopted by the Florida Convention, he would present, and desired it read by the Secretary, and then, with the approbation of this body, be spread upon our journals.

The SECRETARY read as follows:—

Resolved, That while the people of Florida approve in the main of the constitution of the Confederate States of America, and have given evidence of that approbation by the unanimous vote of this Convention on its ratification, yet there are certain parts thereof which, in the opinion of this Convention, should at an early day be amended. With the view, therefore, of giving a proper expression of the sentiments of the people of this State, it is hereby suggested that the said constitution would be greatly improved by the following amendments, to wit:—That the third clause of the second section of the first article should be altered by striking out after the word "determined," in the fourth line, to the word "slaves," inclusive, and inserting the words "by the whole number of inhabitants within the State;" that the first clause of the third section of article four should be amended by inserting after the word "States," in the third line, the words "and no State shall be admitted into this confederacy unless the institution of slavery shall be distinctly and clearly recognized in its constitution and in actual operation under its laws," and by striking out the word "but," next following in the same line; that the seventh clause of the eighth section of the first article should be amended by striking out the remainder of the clause after the word "rights," in the first line.

Done in open convention, at the Capitol, in the city of Tallahassee, Saturday, the 27th day of April, A. D. 1861.

J. C. McGEHEE, President of Convention.

Attest—W. H. HARRIS, Secretary.

The resolution was accordingly ordered to be entered on the minutes of Congress.

Mr. CONRAD, of Louisiana, presented the claim of Mr. J. H. Gurley, which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. OCHILTREE, of Texas, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the Committee on Indian Affairs be instructed to inquire into and report upon the propriety of this government taking cognizance of and making provision for the Indians located upon the reserves situate in the State of Texas, which were under the control of the late United States, and that they report upon the same, at the earliest date, by bill or otherwise.

Mr. SHORTER, of Alabama, reported the following, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized and directed to employ sufficient night watch to guard the Executive building; also, that he be directed to report estimates of appropriation which may be found needful to defray the expenses of the same; and also, to pay for the gas light in the Executive building.

Mr. BARNWELL, of South Carolina, made a motion that another member be added to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, moved to amend the motion of the gentleman from South Carolina, by adding another member to the Committees on the Judiciary and on Military Affairs.

The motion as amended was passed.

Mr. BROOKS, of Mississippi, reported a bill to be entitled, "An act to establish a Patent Office, and to provide for the granting and issuance of patents for new and useful discoveries, improvements and designs."

The bill was read twice by its title and placed on the public calendar.

Congress then went into secret session.

The annexed proceedings transpired in secret session, but the secrecy was subsequently removed:—

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

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

MONTGOMERY, May 8, 1861.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 13, 1861.

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

I feel entire confidence that Fort Sumter will be evacuated in the next ten days. And this measure is felt as imposing great responsibility on the administration. I feel entire confidence than no measures changing the existing status, prejudicially to the Southern confederate States is at present contemplated. I feel entire confidence that an immediate demand for an answer to the communication of the Commissioners will be productive of evil and not of good. I do not believe that it ought at this time to be pressed.

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

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

The 8th of March arrived, and at that time a telegraphic despatch came from Gov. Pickens inquiring concerning Col. Lamon, whose visit to Charleston he supposed had a connection with the proposed evacuation of Fort Sumter.

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

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

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

On the 7th of April, I addressed you a letter on the subject of the alarm that the preparations by the government had created and asked you if the assurances I had given were well, or ill-founded. In respect to Sumter, your reply was "Faith as to Sumter, fully kept—wait and see." In the morning's paper I read, "An authorized messenger from President Lincoln informed Gov. Pickens and Gen. Beauregard that provisions will be sent to Fort Sumter peaceably or otherwise by force."

This was the 8th of April, at Charleston, the day following your last assurance, and is the evidence of the full faith I was invited to wait for and see, in the same paper I read that intercepted despatches disclose the fact that Mr. Fox, who had been allowed to visit Major Anderson, on the pledge that his purpose was pacific, employed his opportunity to devise a plan for supplying the fort by force, and that this plan had been adopted by the Washington government, and was in process of execution. My recollection of the date of Mr. Fox's visit carries it to a day in March. I learn he is a near connection of a member of the Cabinet. My connection with the Commissioners and yourself was superinduced by a conversation with Justice Wilson. He informed me of your strong disposition in favor of peace, and that you were oppressed with a demand of the Commissioners of the Confederate States for a reply to their first letter, and that you desired to avoid, if possible, at that time. I told him I might, perhaps, be of some service in arranging the difficulty. I came to your office entirely at his request and without the knowledge of either of the Commissioners. Your depression was obvious to both Judge Nelson and myself. I was gratified at the character of the counsels you were desirous of pursuing, and much impressed with your observation that a civil war might be prevented by the success of my mediation. You read a letter of Mr. Weed, to show how irksome and responsible the withdrawal of troops from Fort Sumter was. A portion of my communication to Judge Crawford on the 15th of March was founded upon these remarks, and the pledge to evacuate Sumter is less forcible than the words you employed. Those words were:—"Before this letter reaches you (a proposed letter by me to President Davis) Sumter will have been evacuated."

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

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

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

JOHN A CAMPBELL,
Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

DESPATCHES.

TO L. P. WALKER, Secretary of War:—An authorized messenger from President Lincoln just informed Governor Pickens and myself that provisions will be sent to Fort Sumter peaceably, or otherwise by force.

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

WASHINGTON CITY, April 20, 1861.

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

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

Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the U. S.

Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

No reply has been made to this letter.

April 24, 1861.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 7.

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

Gen. DAVIS, President of the Confederate States.

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA:

It is with sincere pleasure that I inform you that the Governor of North Carolina has accredited the Hon. Thomas L. Clingman as commissioner to represent that commonwealth near the government of the Confederate States.

Mr. Clingman presented to me this day his letters of credence, and I received him in a manner corresponding to his station and the high purpose of his mission.

It afforded me much gratification to receive from Mr. Clingman the assurance which he was instructed by his government to convey to me, of the determination of his State to "link her fortunes with those of the Confederate States, to draw the sword in defence of our common liberties." This proof of North Carolina's sympathy, and the promise of her early union with the Confederate States are the more signal because conveyed by one of such high station and reputation as Mr. Clingman.

MONTGOMERY, May 10. JEFFERSON DAVIS

After the reading of this message the following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That the Hon. Thomas L. Clingman, Commissioner from the State of North Carolina, have the privilege of the floor in secret as well as in public session, and be invited to participate in the discussion and deliberations of Congress.

A resolution in regard to military expenditures by the State of South Carolina:—

Resolved, That the expenditures made by the State of South Carolina for the pay and maintenance of the troops employed in the defence of Charleston harbor, under the command of Brigadier General Beauregard, were intended to be provided for, and by an act "making appropriations for the support of three thousand men for twelve months, to be called into service at Charleston, South Carolina, under the third and fourth sections of an act of Congress, 'To raise provisional forces for the Confederate States of America and for other purposes,' and that the amount of such expenditures be audited by the proper officer of the Treasury Department; and that the amount which shall be found due be paid to the State of South Carolina for the appropriation made by the act aforesaid."

TWELFTH DAY.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 11, 1861.

Congress met to day at noon, and after prayer by Rev. Mr. MONTGOMERY, the Secretary read the journals of the previous day, which were approved.

On reading the journals it was announced that President Cobb had, in compliance with the resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Barnwell, appointed Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, on the Finance Committee; Mr. Brockenborough, of Virginia, on the Judiciary Committee; and Mr. Staples, of Virginia, on the Military Committee.

Messrs. MCRAE, SHORTER and CONRAD presented memorials in relation to claims, which were appropriately referred to the Committee on Claims and Finance.

Mr. GREGG, of Texas, presented a certified copy of a joint resolution adopted by the Texas Legislature, which he desired to have read and referred to the Judiciary Committee:—

The resolution is as follows:—

A JOINT RESOLUTION IN RELATION TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ADMIRALTY COURT FOR THE STATE OF TEXAS, AT GALVESTON, AND SUCH OTHER PLACES ON THE COAST AS COMMERCE REQUIRES.

Section 1. Be it resolved, by the Legislature of the State of Texas, that the government of the Confederate States of America be, and it hereby, respectfully requested to establish an Admiralty Court for the state of Texas, at the city of Galveston, and such other places on the coast in this State as commerce requires.

Sec. 2. The delegates of the State of Texas in the Congress of the Confederate States, are hereby requested to use all proper efforts to accomplish the measures indicated in the foregoing resolution, and that the Governor cause to a duly certified copy of these resolutions to be transmitted to these delegates, and this joint resolution shall be in force from its passage.

Approved February 6, 1861.

The PRESIDENT, after the call on the committees for reports, without response, stated that the only business on the public calendar was the bill to establish a Patent Office. As the bill had not been printed, and no other business offering, the Congress went into secret session.

Secrecy has been removed from the following act:—

AN ACT TO MAKE FURTHER PROVISION FOR THE PUBLIC DEFENCE.

Whereas, war exists between the United States and the Confederate States; and whereas, the public welfare may require the reception of volunteer forces into the service of the Confederate States without the formality and delay of a call upon the respective States, be it enacted, as follows:—

Section 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, that the President be authorized to receive into service such companies, battalions or regiments, either mounted or on foot, as may tender themselves and he may require, without the delay of a formal call upon the respective States, to serve for such time as he may prescribe.

Sec. 2. Such volunteer forces as may be accepted under this act, except herein as differently provided, shall be organized in accordance with and subject to all the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the public defence," and be entitled to all the allowances provided therein; and when mustered into service may be attached to such divisions, brigades or regiments as the President may direct or order, upon such independent or detached service as the President may deem expedient: Provided, however, that battalions and regiments may be enlisted from States not of this confederacy; and the President may appoint all or any of the field officers thereof.

Sec. 3. The President shall be authorized to commission all officers entitled to commissions of such volunteer forces as may be received under the provisions of this act, and upon the request of the officer commanding such volunteer regiment, battalion or company, the President may detach a supernumerary officer to each company detailed from the regular army for that purpose and for such time as the President may direct.

# THE WEST AND THE WAR.

## MICHIGAN.

MARCHING OF THE FIRST REGIMENT.

The Detroit *Free Press* of May 12 says:—Late on Saturday night orders were received here by telegraph, for the First regiment of Michigan volunteers to march immediately for Washington via Baltimore. The order was entirely unexpected by most of the men, although the officers have been looking for it. As a majority of the companies agree to go in for the three years' service, it is proposed to take them forward and leave a recruiting officer here to procure men to be sent forward to fill up the vacancies occasioned by the three months' soldiers leaving the service at the expiration of the period of their enlistment. The Second regiment will, within a day or two, leave the cantonment and take up their quarters at the fort, where they will be made more comfortable than in their present quarters.

The same journal of the 14th gives an account of their departure, and says:—At an early hour yesterday the troops at Fort Wayne were actively employed in preparation for marching to Washington. Many of the regiments belonging to this city came up to take leave of their friends, and in the afternoon the fort and grounds around it were crowded with citizens who came to see our First regiment off. The boats running from the city were loaded to the guards every trip, and it is estimated that more than ten thousand people visited the fort during the day.

Two steamers were engaged to convey the troops to Cleveland, and as soon as they arrived at the wharf the men were engaged carrying aboard their baggage, after which they embarked. The following is the order published in the camp, and will show the general order of their progress from the fort to Washington:—

SPECIAL ORDER—NO. 4.

HEADQUARTERS, FORT WAYNE, May 13, 1861.

1. Major Bidwell will move the companies of the left wing of the battalion on board the propeller Illinois as soon as she arrives at the dock, inspecting each company as it goes on board, personally, and see that it is in order and completely equipped.

2. Lieut. Col. Comstock will begin to move the companies of the right wing on board the steamboat May Queen as soon as practicable, and get them all on board by seven o'clock. The musicians will accompany the companies to which they respectively belong. The band will go with the headquarters on board the May Queen.

3. On arriving six miles from Cleveland the steamboat captains will please direct a long whistle signal to be blown.

On reaching the dock the men will not be permitted to go ashore until ordered by the agent provided by Major Wilkins, when the companies will be marched to breakfast, and then to the railroad depot to take the cars for Pittsburg.

4. The strictest order and subordination is enjoined on the whole command. The reputation of the regiment requires this, and the regiment will be represented by the conduct of every officer and man in it.

5. The companies will take the cars according to their order in line of battle. There will be an advance guard, to consist of one company, which will go in the forward car. Company A will form the advance guard, under Captain Lum, on the first day.

The headquarters will be in the second car.

6. The company officers will constantly be with their companies at depots or elsewhere *en route*. The advance guard will constitute the guard, and the captain of the advance guard will be the officer of the day.

The field officers will superintend the companies of their respective wings, and travel with them. The Quartermaster will be wherever it may be most convenient for his duties. The orders with regard to the issue of ammunition will be suspended until further orders.

7. Calls for meals and recall to the cars will be sounded under the direction of the captain of the guard. Captains will have the roll called as often as they find it necessary or may be ordered. The companies will march into the cars in platoon, at each door.

By order of Colonel O. B. Wilcox.

J. D. FAIRBANKS, Adjutant.

The first regiment is fully equipped with clothing, arms and thirty thousand ball cartridges. The sufficient number of tents for it are now in Philadelphia, and will be delivered to it on arrival. Each man was furnished with a temporary knapsack complete; they will receive from the United States others on the requisition of Colonel Wilcox. Major W. D. Wilkins was despatched yesterday on duty for that purpose.

OFFICERS OF THE MICHIGAN FIRST REGIMENT.

The following is a list of the principal officers belonging to the First Michigan regiment, now on its way to Washington, as taken from the books of the regiment:—

Colonel, Orlando B. Willcox; Lieutenant Colonel, Lorin L. Comstock; Major, A. F. Bidwell; Adjutant, John D. Fairbanks; Sergeant Major, C. F. Trowbridge; Quartermaster, Edward Gray; Assistant Quartermaster, Wm. J. Stephens; Surgeon, Wm. Brodie; Assistant Surgeon, Cyrus Smith; Drum Major, Selah Reily; Fife Major, James D. Elderkin.

CAPTAINS.—Detroit Light Guard, Company A, C. M. Lum; Jackson Grays, Company B, W. H. Withington; Cold Water Cadets, Company C, Ebenezer Butterworth; Manchester Union Guard, Company D, T. L. Clarkson; Steuben Guard, Company E, Wm. F. Roth; Michigan Hussars, Company F, H. S. Roberts; Burr Oak Guard, Company G, Ira C. Abbott; Ypsilanti Light Guard, Company H, F. W. Whittelsey; Marshall Light Guard, Company I, D. Hubbard; Adrian Cadets, Company K, Wm. H. Gray.

The Second regiment of Michigan Volunteers have, with few exceptions, been sworn in for the war *en masse*. They were sent to Fort Wayne, to rendezvous, on the evening of the 14th. The three months' volunteers were all paid off, and received their return passes on the different railroads previous to leaving the cantonment.

The Third regiment is full, and is rendezvoused at Grand Rapids.

IMMENSE GRAIN SHIPMENTS.

The Detroit *Tribune* of Thursday afternoon says:—It is estimated that between yesterday noon and to night embracing say thirty two hours, some one hundred and fifty grain-laden vessels will have passed this port from Lake Michigan, with an aggregate of over two millions of bushels of grain. This is unprecedented. [Plenty of provisions this side of Mason & Dixon.]

## OUR ST. LOUIS CORRESPONDENCE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 10, 1861.

*Exaggeration of the Reports from St. Louis—Five Regiments Furnished to the United States Government—Loyalty of St. Louis—The Legislature, &c., &c.*

There is evidently a good deal of truth in the old maxim, "Go away from home to learn news." If we are to judge by the various telegraphic reports and newspaper items floating around the country, St. Louis has been for some time in a state of anarchy, although we here are entirely unconscious of the fact; and I very much question whether there is a city in the Union where there has been so little excitement, much less anything bordering on mob rule. I also see it is stated in the telegraphic news of yesterday that the Unionists here were in danger of being overcome by the secessionists, and had called upon the government for protection. This report was regarded by the Unionists as an exceedingly good joke. They are, and ever have been, abundantly able to take care of themselves; they have always largely preponderated in numbers, and from present appearances are likely to continue to do so. The Union men in the city, in case of an emergency, could easily muster from eight to ten thousand, and there are at least that many drilling now night and day. The city has furnished five regiments for the United States service, now stationed in the Arsenal, barracks and Marine Hospital, besides two regiments in command of Cols. McNeal and Brown, to serve as a Home Guard. It is confidently predicted that in less than two weeks there will be in the city and county twelve thousand men enrolled to uphold the federal government—a sufficient force to defy all the secessionists in the State. How idle, then, to talk of the Union men here being frightened at the blustering and braggadocio of a few thousand secessionists, one half of whom are Northern men with Southern principles, whose hearts are not in the cause, but are solely actuated by ambition for place and power. Such an insinuation is a reflection upon their patriotism, and an insult to their courage. The vast majority of the citizens of St. Louis have ever been loyal to the constitution and the Union, and, if ever occasion requires, they will prove it on the battle field.

The Legislature, as your readers are doubtless aware, is now deliberating with closed doors. A majority of the members are avowed secessionists and politicians of desperate fortunes, and there is no conjecturing to what infamous means they may resort to precipitate the State out of the Union. They have already passed a bill postponing the apportionment of the school fund for the present year, and to let it remain in the treasury, subject to the order of the Legislature. This fund amounts to about $220,000, and is for the purpose of educating the children of the State. The next thing they attempt will doubtless be to raise means by direct taxation. It is also rumored that they contemplate passing an ordinance of secession, and enforcing its ratification after the style of Virginia—in other words, at the point of the bayonet. But this is too absurd to obtain credence. They have the will, but not the courage to try it on; for, notwithstanding they are secession blind, they know they would meet with an overwhelming defeat. So far as I can observe, however, the Unionists appear perfectly indifferent as to the course the Legislature may pursue, having the most implicit confidence in their ability to wipe them out, either at the ballot box or the cannon's mouth. They are contending for a glorious cause. It is not whether we shall have a system of revenue approximating absolute free trade or prohibition; not whether slavery shall be prohibited or protected in the Territories; but whether the American Union—which even traitors tell us is the "best government ever devised by the wisdom of man"—shall be perpetuated, and move on in its unparalleled career of glory, grandeur and power; and they will enter into the struggle with their lives in the hollow of their hands, with the determination of meeting death with the serenity and fortitude becoming American citizens, conscious they could not ascend to Heaven in defence of a purer or nobler cause.

The Southwest battalion, which was sent out to the border to protect the settlers in that section from the depredations of Montgomery and his band, returned to the city on Tuesday last, and is now at Camp Jackson. It is composed of two companies—Captain McDonald's mounted riflemen, fifty-three in number, and Captain Jackson's corps of artillery, numbering seventy-two. They were enlisted for six months, and their time will expire on the 10th of June next. A great deal of curiosity was manifested by their friends to know how they stood in regard to the Union. It was ascertained that they were about equally divided, from which fact it is thought they will be immediately disbanded, and reorganized with men who consider treason to the American government a political virtue.

## WISCONSIN.

THE WESTERN DIVISION OF THE ARMY.

The Milwaukee *Wisconsin* says that Governor Randall, of Wisconsin, has returned from a conference of the Governors of Ohio, Wisconsin, Indiana, Iowa and Minnesota, held at Cleveland. It says it is decided that the division of troops raised in the Northwest are not needed at Washington, but will form an independent division of the army, for the purpose of marching to the Southwest. New Orleans is the ultimate destination of the division. A large force is to be concentrated at Cairo for the purpose of enforcing a strict blockade of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. No provisions whatever are to be allowed to go South.

RICH JOKE.

The Fond du Lac *Press* says:—Some six weeks since three of our dealers shipped South five hundred barrels of flour, consigned to Memphis. They are now in receipt of the corresponding information that the consignee declines to remit until the blockade at Cairo shall be suspended, and restitution made for goods seized.

VOLUNTEERS FOR THREE YEARS.

The *Wisconsin* says:—The following companies have volunteered for three years, or during the war:—Bragg's Rifles, Fond du Lac; Janesville Light Guard; Waupun Light Guard; Dane County Guard; Prairie du Chien Volunteers; Montgomery Guard, Janesville; Wisconsin Rifles, Milwaukee; Lemonweir Minute Men; Sauk County Riflemen, Baraboo; Janesville Volunteers; Randall Guard, Madison; Scott's Grays, Racine; Appleton Light Infantry; Eau Claire Badgers.

The Madison *Patriot* states that Robert Grignon, of Oshkosh, tenders the services of 200 Menomonee warriors, well armed with rifles who are sure hits at forty rods. They are anxious to serve under the Stars and Stripes, and would certainly be a valuable addition to any force.

## ILLINOIS.

The Lafayette *Journal*, May 11, says:—Scores of sore-footed poor men arrive at Cairo every day, asking a pass through the town, on foot, to Chicago, three hundred and eighty miles, having been obliged to flee impressment into the Confederate army.

A correspondent from Springfield, May 10, writes:—Colonel McArthur's regiment is distributed in four divisions along the line of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, between Sandoval and St. Louis, to protect that road and insure uninterrupted communication with the city. Captain John Pope, United States Army, left Springfield on Wednesday night, having been summoned to Washington on important business connected with the War Department. In his absence, Captain T. G. Pitcher, United States Army, is engaged in perfecting the papers and muster rolls of the six regiments now in the service of the United States. In the absence of Captain U. S. Grant, Lieutenant Edward Osband, of Chicago, has command at Camp Yates. Major John B. Wyman has to day been unanimously elected Colonel of the Second Congressional District, rendezvousing at Dixon.

A correspondent from the camp at Dixon, May 10, says:—Some of the companies composing the regiment, called from the Second Congressional district under the Ten Regiment act, were mustered into camp here yesterday by Col. J. E. Smith, and other companies are arriving. The whole regiment will probably be here by to-night. The camp is pleasantly located on the Lee county fair grounds, a short distance from the city limits. Weather favorable, and all feeling good.

## OHIO.

AMMUNITION IN OHIO.

There are now in the State Arsenal at Columbus, Ohio, 22,000 percussion muskets, 1,000 Sharpe's carbines, and 1,000 Enfield rifles; also, 1,000,000 rounds of fixed ammunition.

RESERVE MILITIA.

Thirteen companies of Home Guards have organized in in Cincinnati, under the reserve militia law.

## Affairs in Jamaica.

OUR KINGSTON CORRESPONDENCE.

KINGSTON, Ja., May 6, 1861.

*Prince Alfred's Visit to Jamaica—Commercial Panic—American Merchants Interested Therein—Judgment in the Case of Two Slavers—Expected Demand by the Owners for Compensation—Serious Outbreak at Honduras—Troops Sent Thither—The Cession of St. Domingo—Soulouque Expecting to be Reinstated as Emperor of Hayti—The Effect of the Civil War in the United States on Jamaica—Cotton Cultivation—Earthquake—Murders, &c.*

The visit of his Royal Highness Prince Alfred to Jamaica was the means of allaying the party strifes which arose out of the defeat of the late government party and the change of ministry. Everybody was glad to see the son of Queen Victoria, and all shades of politicians joined in giving his Royal Highness a right royal reception. In no colony did Prince Alfred meet with such an enthusiastic reception, and he left Jamaica with the good wishes of all classes.

The rejoicing at the presence of his Royal Highness was soon, however, changed into alarm and excitement. A commercial panic took place, and troops were ordered to Honduras upon special service.

The last April packet (British) brought intelligence of the suspension of payment by Mr. Phineas Abraham—a West India merchant—and it has since been announced that his estate will not realize more than thirteen shillings in the pound. The planters and merchants on the north side of the island are deeply concerned in this failure, and it is expected that several of them will, through it, be ruined. Mr. Castle, Mr. Abraham's largest client in Jamaica, is either the owner or lessee of upwards of twenty of the best sugar estates in Cornwall; and should the banks refuse to make him the necessary advances to take off his valuable crop, now that Mr. Abraham is not in a position to honor his drafts, he will be a bankrupt. If, however, Mr. Castle is accommodated by the banks, he will not only be able to meet his present engagements, but to carry a large profit to his own account. The bills of Messrs. Solomon & Co. and of Mr. Philipson, which were not honored by Mr. Abraham, have been taken up by two respectable London houses, and consequently these gentlemen are in a position to continue operations. Messrs. Lucas & Co., large provision importers in this city, are also in difficulties, and unless they are able to retire their papers, which have been renewed by the banks, they will be thrown into the Insolvent Court. So extensive is the business of the parties I have named that their failure would bring ruin on half the mercantile community of this island, and affect, in a great measure, many houses in New York, Baltimore and Halifax.

The Court of Vice Admiralty has at length given judgment in the case of the two Spanish vessels (the Lola and the Castile) which were some months ago captured at sea as slavers by her Majesty's steamer Barracouta. The Judge decided that the court had no jurisdiction, and has ordered the vessels to be taken to Havana, to be tried by the Mixed Commission Court there.

The Indians of Honduras have invaded British territory, and burned down the greater part of the township of Carasol. They have brutally ill treated two British officers sent to demand redress, and have threatened to attack, in force, the English residing at Belize. In consequence of these outrages his Excellency Governor Darling (whose jurisdiction extends to the British settlement at Honduras) has despatched a detachment of the Second West India regiment and one of the Royal Artillery to Belize, with orders to remain on the defensive until he has received directions from Downing street. If the Indians, however, make any further aggressions on the British, Col. Whitfield will march his men into the Indian quarters, and a war will immediately ensue.

The news of the annexation of St. Domingo to Spain has caused some alarm here, as any extension of slavery must be detrimental to the agriculturists of the British West India Islands.

Soulouque, who now resides in humble apartments in Upper King street, is publishing an autobiography, in which he lays claim to the throne which he erected in Hayti in 1849. The ex Emperor has several emissaries in Hayti, and he expects soon to return to Port au Prince.

The civil war in the United States has created considerable excitement here, and everything gives way to American news. The intelligence of the privateering established by the Confederate States has caused alarm, and it is apprehended that this will increase the price of breadstuffs, for which we are wholly dependent on the American market. The question of cotton cultivation in this island has been taken up in right good earnest by the Commercial Exchange and some of our leading men, and a company under the direction of English capitalists has already been established for the cultivation of the article. Jamaica is capable of producing cotton equal to that grown in any part of the world. In fact, cotton grows spontaneously and luxuriantly in every part of the island.

The Margaret Ann arrived here a few days ago, with the Confederate flag flying at her masthead. A question has arisen whether the Fort Captain was justified in permitting the vessel to pass the fort with the flag of an unrecognized nation; and it is doubted whether another Carolina vessel will be allowed to enter Port Royal with that flag.

The weather for the past three weeks has been hot and sultry. An earthquake, which did some slight damage on the north side, occurred on the 27th ult. It lasted for three seconds and was very severe. It is supposed that Hayti has suffered from this convulsion of nature.

Three murders occurred in different parts of the island during the last month.

## Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

KINGSTON, Ja—Steamship Cleator—P J Tenor, P Fogner, Miss Woodcock, Mr Becker, Mrs Hartman, Mrs Brown, Miss Brown, Mrs Turner, Miss Tuc