# YORKVILLE ENQUIRER.

LEWIS M. GRIST, WILLIAM W. EAST. } Proprietors.

An Independent Family Newspaper: For the Promotion of the Political, Social, Agricultural and Commercial Interests of the South.

$2 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME 7. YORKVILLE, REPUBLIC OF SOUTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 14, 1861. NUMBER 7.


## The Bible and Slavery.

For the Yorkville Enquirer.

### ARGUMENTS FOR SLAVERY.

THE ARGUMENT FROM THE SOCIAL NECESSITIES PRESENTED—GRADES IN SOCIETY—DIVISION OF LABOR—CONTROLLING POWER OF CAPITAL—PREVENTION OF REBELLION OF FREE LABOR AGAINST CAPITAL HOLDERS—THE INSUBORDINATION OF VICE—AND UNIVERSAL EXAMPLE—SHOW THE ARGUMENT TO BE VALID.

II. *The second general argument that we adduce in defence of slaveholding is drawn from the necessities of society.*

Human society as it is generally constituted, and as it practically operates, may not be such as the judgment of certain philanthropists, sentimentalists, and visionaries dictate that it should be—yea, it may not be such as, in reality and naturally and justly, it should be. But as, in common life, we are compelled to meet exigencies and provide for emergencies by resorting to means and instrumentalities adapted to the purpose, without having a regard to the causes, agencies, or facts, which may have originated the circumstances; so, in the case in hand. The practical workings of society may not be such as are demanded, may be very imperfect, but as they engender and develope peculiar circumstances and necessities, these must be met by *taking things as they are*, and not *as they should be*. Hence, we say that it is lawful to ground the defence of slavery upon the social necessities of man, if we discover that it meets those necessities. That some species of slavery is demanded by the actual operations of society, and that the practical wants of society are best provided for by slavery, we hope to make evident from a consideration of the following points.

1. The grades in society make it necessary that some shall be masters and some servants. These grades may be caused by difference in lineage or ancestry, by natural endowments, acquired talents, outward privileges and advantages, or they may be arbitrary, resulting from perverted opinions, or even fancies of man, or be the offspring of pride; but, as they really exist and are universally recognized, they forbid the conclusion that all forms of slavery shall or may cease from among men, as now organized into society. For consider that every grade and class of society, necessarily, has its own duties, its own somewhat peculiar employment, and hence demands talents, tastes, manners and habits, adapted to it. Just as water seeks its own level, so do the endowments and acquirements, as well as the characters, outward polish and the aspirations of men, prompt them to seek a corresponding sphere, or at least give fitness for the occupancy of a particular grade and employment. To resist this tendency would be to violate an almost universal law, and would disjoint much of the social machinery of common life. The philosophical mind of a Newton or a Hamilton just as naturally seeks to roam in the high realms of scientific thought, as the crippled and unaspiring genius of the hodman is content with his mud and his servile employment. To transpose these two classes would be absolutely impossible. This is but an illustration of practical life, whose necessities thus viewed, make the condition and labors of the philosopher and lowest employee in business, alike suitable to the wants of society. Closely connected also with this thought, is the fact that there must be a division of labor, both in the general and particular departments of business, and also in the offices connected with each of these departments. Duties are so multitudinous that no man can either do a little of every thing, or every thing connected with himself. The king on the throne can no more, at the same time, be a lawyer at the bar than he can be a carpenter on the house or a peasant in the field. But each in his sphere may find enough to engage his powers, and yet each is so related to all others, that he is dependent on every other department of life, for something which he cannot himself furnish. Thus, as on the graduated scale of society, we find diversities of talents, so, also, we find a demand for variety of employment. This being true, then we expect to find public functions, home cares and duties, private sacrifices and efforts, and menial employment making up the active arrangements and movements of social life. And so it is; for as now constituted and carried on, the world as truly regards the *servant, the man to do the servile drudgery of life*, just as truly one of its factors and actual necessities, as the ruler on his throne, or the parent in his household, or the mechanic in his shop, or even the student in his cell. And here we find an argument for the essence of slavery.

2. Again. The relative position of labor and capital in the administration of the practical world, creates also a necessity for servitude. Wherever there is capital there will be a species of slavery, *i. e. dependant labor*. The capitalist is able to command the labor of him who lacks capital, and labor thus rendered in subjection to the will of another, is a servant, a slave, on the occasion, call him by any other name you please. "The man who holds the capital will be the master in despite of mere names—he is so in reality. The man who labors is the servant or slave, and his labor is not a mere matter of choice; he must either labor, and labor at the price which the capitalist offers, or he must steal or starve."—Thus there is no essential difference between the *hireling service* and *slave labor*. None in the rule that governs it; both labor in obedience to the will of another. None in its character; both have a compulsory feature, an existing necessity. None in the rewards; neither the hireling nor slave receives more than enough to provide the comforts of life, and not all of either class receive even thus much. None in the fact of punishment; both are liable to suffer from unfaithfulness, the one by diminished wages, or dismission from his employment, the other by stripes, but in each case the punishment is real, and only differs in form. So far then, as the existence or absence of capital among the different members of society controls its operations, as well as relations, we find an existing plea for the *substance of slavery*, and this not only developed in the practice of the world, but *demanded by it as a necessity*.

3. The deadly antagonism and constant collision existing between *free labor* and capital, also exhibits the force of the argument for slavery from the mechanism of society. To banish slavery from a community, is to necessitate the exclusive employment of *free labor*. The tendency and effect of this is to breed hostility between the rich and the poor; to generate a conflict between the employer and the employed; to array enterprise against industry; to induce strikes among operatives, injurious to both parties, without relieving the complainants; to divide the products of industry so that the fine flour goes into the hand of the capitalits, and the bran, without a sufficiency of that, into the hands of the laborer; to stimulate luxury, ostentation and riotous living, in the one party, and to apportion disease, starvation, squalid poverty and death to the other; and to conduce to the enactment of laws in favor of the pecuniary interests of the community to the detriment of the masses who have no capital. As the picture of this subject has been well drawn by the author of the ablest *Fast-day Sermon* of the season, we quote it.

"Where labor is free and the laborer not a part of the capital of the country, there are two causes constantly at work, which, in the excessive contrasts they produce, must end in agrarian revolutions and intolerable distress. The first is the tendency of capital to accumulate. Where it does not include the laborer as a part, it will employ only that labor which will yield the largest returns. It looks to itself, and not to the interests of the laborer. The other is the tendency of population to outstrip the demands for employment. The multiplication of laborers not only reduces wages to the lowest point, but leaves multitudes wholly unemployed. While the capitalist is accumulating his hoards—rolling in effulgence and splendor, thousands that would work, if they had the opportunity, are doomed to perish of hunger. The most astonishing contrasts of poverty and riches are constantly increasing. Society is divided between princes and beggars. If labor is left free, how can this condition of things be obviated? The government must either make provision to support people in idleness, or it must arrest the law of population and keep them from being born, or it must organize labor. Human beings cannot be expected to starve. There is a point at which they will rise in desperation against a social order, which dooms them to nakedness and famine, whilst their lordly neighbor is clothed in purple and fine linen and faring sumptuously every day. They will scorn the logic which makes it their duty to perish in the midst of plenty.—Bread they must have, and bread they will have, though all the distinctions of property have to be abolished to provide it. The government, therefore, must support them, or an agrarian revolution is inevitable.—But shall it support them in idleness?—Will the poor, who have to work for their living, consent to see others, as stout and able as themselves, clothed and fed like the lilies of the field while they toil not, neither do they spin? Will not this be to give a premium to idleness? The government then must find them employment; but how shall this be done? On what principle shall labor be organized so as to make it certain that the laborer shall never be without employment, and employment adequate to his support? The only way in which it can be done, as a permanent arrangement, is by converting the laborer into capital; that is, by giving the employer a right of property in the labor employed; in other words, by *slavery*. The master must always find work for his slave, as well as food and raiment. The capital of the country, under this system, must always feed and clothe the country. There can be no pauperism, and no temptations to agrarianism."

That this representation is true to life, is clearly illustrated by a comparison of all the countries which have adopted *free* or *slave labor*, and this comparison the reader can make.

4. This argument, from the structure and developement of society, gains additional power from the acknowledged incompetency of certain classes in the community to assume all the relations and discharge the duties of *free citizenship*. The political features of this subject we do not now discuss, but simply touch its social aspects.—This incompetency may consist in mental or moral inequality, or may result from natural causes, and accidental endowment and peculiarities; but it may be and is often construed as affecting the social status of the individuals, to such a degree, as to preclude the possibility of their being put upon a level with those who are otherwise gifted. Without expanding this topic, we may remark that the most casual observer can see that this description eminently applies to the African wherever found. To regard him as competent in all respects for complete citizenship is what no theorist admits; to speak of lifting him to companionship with the white man is contrary to the practice of even freedom shriekers. Hence slavery comes in to relieve the incompetent class, as the Africans are admitted to be, and puts them in that condition which, if not abused, will most surely promote their welfare and besides contribute to the strength of the social organization; they being no longer the anomalous, unassimilable, and disintegrating element, which as freemen they ever continue to be, when associated with the Japhetic and even Shemitic races.

5. The practice of the world is also confirmatory of the argument we are now expanding. Everywhere and in all ages there has been a class who were compelled to do menial service. And in most countries, there has been some organized system of servitude, with features varying little from the system of African slavery. Those countries, which have not adhered to an organized system of slavery, have still had the reality of slavery, and have encountered all the evils named to-day by

PHILEMON.

INDEPENDENCE.—The Flag of Georgia was yesterday hoisted on the staff over the Custom House in this city, by Major McIntosh, late of the United States Army.—The Major regretted to part with the standard under which he had served so many years, but felt a thrill of pleasure, since necessity required it, in substituting in its place the flag of his own, his native Georgia.

The Flag is a very neat design, bearing the coat of arms of the State surmounted by stars, one for each seceding State, now numbering six—a place between each star is left to be filled in as fast as the Southern States secede, which, when the fifteen are out of the Union, will complete the circle. Over the whole is the All-seeing Eye. The Flag is of white ground, all the stars are deep red, save that representing Georgia, which is sky blue, and in the ascendant—*Savannah Republican, 2nd instant.*

## Miscellaneous Articles.

### DIXIE'S LAND.

In order to gratify the friends of the popular air, "Dixie," we have the pleasure of giving the original words of that song:

I wish I was in the land of cotton,
Old times dar are not forgotten;
Look away! look away! look away! Dixie Land,
In Dixie land, where I was born in,
Early on one frosty morning,
Look away! look away! look away! Dixie Land.
CHORUS.—Den I wish I was in Dixie, hooray, hooray!
In Dixie land I'll take my stand,
To lib and die in Dixie.
Away! away! away! down South in Dixie!
Away! away! away! down South in Dixie!

Old Missus marry "Will, de Weaber;"
William was a gay deceaber;
Look away! &c.
But when he put his arm around 'er,
He smiled as fierce as a "forty pounder,"
Look away! &c.
CHORUS.—Den I wish I was in Dixie, &c.

His face was as sharp as a butcher's cleaber,
But dat did not seem to greab 'er;
Look away! &c.
Old missus act de foolish part,
And died for a man dat broke her heart,
Look away! &c.
CHORUS.—Den I wish, &c.

Now here's a health to the next old missus,
And all de gals dat want to kiss us;
Look away! &c.
But if you want to drive 'way sorrow,
Come and hear dis song to-morrow,
Look away! &c.
CHORUS.—Den I wish, &c.

Dars buckwheat cakes an' "Ingen batter,"
Makes you fat or a little fatter;
Look away! &c.
Den hoe it down and scratch your grabble,
To Dixie land I'm bound to trabble;
Look away! &c.
CHORUS.—Den I wish I was in Dixie, &c.

From the Charleston Mercury.

### The Southern Congress---Free Trade.

One of the most important, if not the greatest, of all questions to be brought before the Southern Congress, will be the question of taxation. Shall the Treasury of the new confederacy be filled by direct or indirect taxation? As a measure of taxation alone, the latter method, whose practical application is by a tariff of duties on imports, recommends itself by the consideration that the tax is included in the price of the imported commodity when it is sold, and eluding observation, is more willingly borne by the people. If the object of governments was to raise money, the scheme that would enable them to extort the most out of the people ought perhaps to obtain the preference over all others. But since it is or ought to be the object of every people to have the public business of the country transacted as cheaply as may be consistent with the respectability and dignity of their government, the method of taxation that reveals to them most faithfully and promptly the true cost of the government, and the real source from whence the taxes are drawn, should certainly command their preference. If it is concealed from the view of the mass of the people that the twenty millions or fifty millions of revenue that flow annually into the public treasury are actually drawn from their pockets, the effect is that you have no class of conscious tax-payers; and as a necessary consequence, you will have, as in the Congress of the United States, no representatives of that class—no champions of economy and low duties—no advocates for a simple and cheap government. On the contrary, the representative men like those in the Congress of the United States, will be the representatives of monopolists, of dependents upon government bounties, of contractors, candidates for profitable jobs, and eager hunters after places of pecuniary value.

By direct taxation, on the contrary, the great majority of voters are bound together by the ties of a common interest; and actuated alike by considerations of self-interest, they will elect as their representatives, the advocates of simplicity and frugality in the government. Nor is this all. In a confederation such as the late one, and such as we are about again to form, the industrial pursuits will differ in different States; and as it has so often been clearly demonstrated, the agricultural and exporting industry of one State is taxed to give a bounty to the manufacturing industry of another. This is a great inequality. But what is more odious still, is the inequality that this mode of taxation produces between the rich and the poor. Duties on imported goods are a tax on income, because the taxed goods are all consumed. Hence it follows that the poor man, with an estate valued at $1000, if he spend $200 annually in imported goods, bought chiefly with the wages of his labor, under a tariff of 20 per cent. duty, would pay 40 per cent. taxes, or 4 per cent. on the value of this property; while a man of large wealth, with an estate of the value of $300,000 for example, even if he spend the large sum of $10,000 in taxed goods, would pay but $2,000, or about 70 cents per cent. on the value of his property. The obvious impossibility, then, of establishing anything like equality in this method of taxation is, of itself, sufficient to condemn it in the estimation of all honest legislators—those who sincerely desire the equal distribution of the burthens and benefits of government amongst the people.

In the case of the new Southern Confederacy, the principle of perfect free trade with all the world, and of direct taxes for the support of government, recommends itself by new and peculiar considerations of the greatest weight.

By offering to England, France and other European powers the extraordinary privilege of introducing their manufactures among us free of all duty, you hold out the strongest possible inducement for our immediate recognition; much stronger than the supposed embarrassment to arise from any interruption to the export of cotton; for this interruption will not be so great, as may at first be supposed. The facilities for sending the cotton to any part of the continent on the Atlantic, even into Canada, by means of railroads and steamboats are so vast, that the stream of exports will readily be turned in the direction of any port that may afford facilities for exportation.

If we adopt the system of perfect free trade, the Northern States will be compelled to adopt the same policy; and by a sort of retributive justice, our very enemies shall thus contribute inducements to foreign nations to recognize our separate nationality. Their manufactures, too, will be kept in check by the competition of foreign fabrics, and the truth made to appear that they have prospered on the bounty extorted from the South through the instrumentality of their protective tariffs, and not by the superior economy and virtue of white slavery over black, as they have falsely professed to the world. Nor will any ingenuity of theirs then suffice to make the South contribute to the support of their government. If our people even adhere to their present course of business, and permit New York to continue the importation of the foreign goods we consume, the goods will not come to us charged with a tax that has already been paid into the treasury of a Northern Government. It has been argued that a moderate duty on all goods from abroad would give protection to our commerce, by subjecting goods coming from New York, and that have already paid duty there, to a second duty here. We have no confidence in the efficacy of this suggestion. Some goods will be warehoused and exported to the South in unbroken packages, as gunny bagging, for example; and the great bulk of the foreign imports, certainly all the fine goods that are sold almost in retail quantities will pay the duties in New York, and be sent to the South by a thousand channels of railroads, rivers, &c., and be introduced free of duty. It would take half the revenue to protect our widely extended frontier on the North from smuggling. And if goods can come by land free of duty, but not by sea, it will be easily perceived that the trade of our seaports must be entirely annihilated. And if the Northern confederacy are prevented from filling their treasury by indirect taxation, and forced by our free trade policy to resort to direct taxes, their treasury will be meagre enough, and we shall be in no danger of the extensive armaments by sea and land, of the present or any future military dictator. Instead of the spoilsmen being alone represented in their Congress, and combining all over the country to possess themselves of the rich prize of a redundant treasury, the tax-payers' voice would almost alone be heard; there would be a lean treasury, a stinted expenditure, a frugal government, and a horror of standing armies and floating navies.

In our own Government the greatest simplicity and the most prudent economy would prevail. This economy would go far to attach our people to their new government; and simplicity in our intercourse with foreign nations, and still more with the States of the North, would afford us a large security against the occurrence of irritating questions, dangerous to the peace and prosperity of the country. All nations would desire to trade with a country that admitted its products free of duty, and acts of hostility on the part of any, resulting as they would in the interruption of their trade, would fall with most severity on themselves; and other nations, profiting by their exclusion, would have new inducements to maintain their friendly relations.

In considering this question, too, we should carefully reflect on the altered relations to be established with the riparian States of the upper Mississippi, and its great tributaries, whose commerce finds its chief outlet at New Orleans. Shall it be said to them, you may come with your teeming productions and export them without restraint to all parts of the world, but when you bring back the return in foreign goods, we will tax them twenty per cent., or ten or one per cent? Will these great States consent to this? For let it be observed, that no matter who imports the goods, if duties are paid upon them in New Orleans, the money goes into *our* treasury; and when sold to the people of the Northwest, the tax is paid by them. Shall we, who protested against the inequality of such a system while yet members of the confederacy, expect it to be borne by States who are *not* members of the Government that would impose this tax upon them? Whether we expect or not, nothing can be more certain than the certainty that they would not bear it. How could all these complications be adjusted? And what good end is answered by creating them? These States, if members of the Northern Confederacy, would of course, in such a case, import through the Northern ports, and put the duties into their own treasury. We shall then lose their trade altogether. If they form a Northwestern Confederacy, England would compete with the North and South for their commerce, and they could obtain free trade through Canada if they had the wisdom to seek it. There is no ingenuity or device then by which this tariff can be made to collect taxes from any but our own people.—Why not then at once dismiss all these complications and levy the taxes directly upon the property of the country? If the associated States determine to raise $20,000,000 of revenue, what difference can it make to the people from whose pockets it must be drawn, by what method it is raised, so that it be equally distributed? We have shown that an indirect tax cannot be equally laid. A direct tax can be. If the confederated States export the value of $200,000,000 of their own productions, we may safely assume the value of their real and personal property at $3,000,000,000 at least. Then $20,000,000 revenue would be equal to 10 per cent. import duty, or 68 cents per centum direct tax. Who would hesitate to choose between these two propositions, when the last would emancipate our commerce from all restraints, give equal taxation to our people, disembarrass our relations with other States from every complication, and force upon aggressive neighbors an economical government and a pacific policy?

From the Southern Guardian.

### Republican Consistency--The Forts.

The Republicans say that a State cannot secede from the Union. Very well.—Then South Carolina is, to all intents and purposes, in the Union. Let her ordinance be regarded as a nullity, and all that her Governor and people have done be regarded as done by a State in the Union, having never attempted to get out of it. She is no more responsible for the acts of her citizens than Maryland would be for hers, under like circumstances. This follows, irresistibly, from the premises. Suppose Fort McHenry deserted, her guns spiked and gun-carriages burnt, and one hundred men from Baltimore take possession of it, unspike the guns, refit the carriages, and occupy it: would they be guilty of any offence? The fort having been placed there for the protection of Baltimore, and the United States being bound to keep it gunned and garrisoned, I should say they had committed no offence at all. But, as I desire to leave open no debatable ground, I will admit the most that any lawyer could contend for, to wit: that they had committed the very mildest kind of a trespass.—Suppose the officer in charge of it demands possession of it, and the occupants refuse to give it up: how is he to get possession of it? Bring a strong body of armed men and force them out at the cost or peril of life? By no means; he is to get them out just as I would have to get them out, if my house were occupied by them, in like manner; i. e. by suit at law.

Once more: suppose the fort garrisoned—that Governor Hicks orders five hundred men to go and take it at all hazards. They go, storm the fort, put every man of the garrison to death, repair the guns, and proclaim that they will surrender it only with their lives—the Governor, meantime, encouraging them, and promising them any amount of succor they might require.—Would the United States be justified in attacking the fort with an overwhelming armament, battering it to pieces and killing the occupants? Answer the question, Mr. Winter Davis. It is the strongest case that I can conceive of Answer it, any lawyer in the Union who values his reputation. Answer it in the affirmative if you conscientiously can, and come out, and let us by calm discussion fortify or reform public opinion at the North, upon these war measures which the President is pursuing against the occupants of the Southern forts. I have been away from the law books for twenty years, but I boldly assert that, even in the startling case put, the President would have no authority of his own mere will to attack the fort. No, not even after lawful demand of it, and refusal of the occupants to deliver it up. No force could lawfully attack them, but a force acting under the Marshal of the District—himself acting under a legal warrant; and then only to the extent necessary to arrest the culprits, in order to bring them to trial for murder.

On the trial they would plead the Governor's order in justification of their conduct. The Court would tell them that the Governor's order was a nullity, and that they were not bound to obey it. They would be condemned to death. And now let me add a few new features to the case, to show the crying injustice of the President's mode of "protecting the public property."

The culprits are condemned—the citizens of Baltimore by thousands petition the President to pardon them, setting forth that the garrison were a nest of land-pirates, forgers, robbers, incendiaries and insurrectionists. These things could not be given in evidence on the trial; but has there ever been a President, who, upon reasonable proof of them, would not pardon the convicts without a second thought? When the Convention clothed him with the pardoning power, did they ever dream that he would ever render that power nugatory, by assuming all the powers of the judiciary and its ministers, under the plea of seeing the laws faithfully executed, and protecting the public property? In the case put, who would think of holding the State of Maryland responsible for the acts of her Governor and his murderous agents?—Who, out of bedlam, would think of making war upon Maryland for this matter—would talk of blockading her ports, denying her postal prvileges, bringing hostile troops within gun-shot of Baltimore, closing her port as a port of entry, exhausting the vocabulary of abuse upon her, and annoying her in every conceivable way?

Now, compare the case supposed with South Carolina's operations. *Supposing* herself out of the Union, she is uneasy about the garrisoned forts in her harbor; she is quieted by the pledges of the Executive. Her commissioners visit him for the purpose of negotiation. Just as the conference is about to begin, under the President's special limitations, the officer in charge of the forts abandons the weak one, spikes the guns, burns the carriages and concentrates all his forces in the strongest fort in the harbor. An altercation ensues, which it is unnecessary to rehearse. With or without the Governor's order (I know not which) South Carolina troops take possession of the fort and refit it No demand has ever been made for it. The change of forts by the garrison was a hostile movement. War is denounced against her by President, Congressmen, Generals, Governors, and thousands upon thousands more Troops, unsolicited and un-needed, are sent to strengthen the already strong fort. A portion of her troops fire into her. Now, I demand, in the name of God and of justice, why, if she is still in the Union, she has not extended to her the benefit of all the laws of the Union? Why is it not legal process taken out against the occupants of the forts, and the men who fired into the *Star of the West?* Do you say there are no Federal officers to serve process or try causes in South Carolina? Why do you not put them there, if her ordinance is a nullity. Do you answer, to avoid strife. Why, then, this getting up a Collector for Charleston, and keeping armed men in her harbor? How can you declare war against South Carolina, if you believe that she is in the Union? "We do not declare war." Yes, you do; and in the most offensive, irritating, self-condemning way that war ever war declared by any people claiming to be civilized. You cannot make war upon a State; but you mean to make her pay tribute. What is that but war in the stench of covetousness? You cannot declare war upon a State; but you must usurp her defences, and arm them against her. What is that but war, defiled by a breach of trust? You cannot declare war against a State, but you can call her "Farewell" treason, and punish treason. What is this but war whelped in the adulterous bed of falsehood and hate? You cannot declare war against a State, nor can you recognise her as out of the Union, or as possessing a single attribute of independence; but you can seize her arms, as "contraband of war!" You can torment her for recoiling from your anaconda embrace, and your fœtid breath—for enduring what you entailed upon her—for not performing impossibilities—for denying your right to punish her sins—for protesting against your usurpation of the powers of the Almighty—for resisting midnight invaders, robbers and incendiaries—for denouncing your ten thousand slanders of her, scattered through the world, by lip and pen.

Democrats, who have stood by us through weal and through woe, take none of that to yourselves. Repentant Republicans, who in the last hour, are ready to do us justice, take none of that to yourselves. We forgive you. Republican compromisers, who are willing to concede anything to a slaveholder, take only the mildest part of it to yourselves. All other Republicans, take it all to yourselves, and reduplicate it, and you will have half your deserts.

A. B. LONGSTREET.

### Hardee's Tactics.

As this manual of military drill has superseded all others, the following card from Col. J. H. Rion, an accomplished officer, will at this time be interesting to the volunteer companies throughout the State:

At the request of some of my brother officers of the volunteer service, I publish my *general* rules for Hardee's facing, whether from a halt or while marching.—These rules are *without exceptions*, and apply to the *eight* different facings and flankings, (three right, three left, two front.)—That they are correct in their result may be proven by a reference to Hardee, Nos. 352, 360, 365 and 366, school of the soldier, and Nos. 136 and 140, school of the company.

In these rules, by 'the *head* of the company,' is meant that end composed of the *taller* men; and by 'the *foot* of the company,' that end composed of the *shorter* men. By the *rear* rank, is meant, of course, that rank which is *behind* the other, according as the company is faced to the front or to the rear.

Rules for doubling, [after facing to either flank.]

1st The *rear* rank takes a side step *from* the front rank.

2d. If the *head* of the company is in front, Nos. 1 stand fast, and Nos. 2 take an *oblique* step in the *same direction* in which the rear rank has taken the side step.

But if the *foot* of the company is in front Nos. 2 stand fast, and Nos. 1 take an *oblique* step in the *same direction* in which the rear rank has taken the side step.

Rules for undoubling, [after facing to either flank.]

1st. If Nos. 1 are behind Nos. 2, Nos. 1 undouble by taking an *oblique* step towards the *head* of the company.

But if Nos. 2 are behind Nos. 1, Nos. 2 undouble by taking an *oblique* step towards the *foot* of the company.

2d. The rear rank closes up on the front rank.

By the rules above given all perplexity arising from the same Nos. having to step to the *right* at one time, and to the *left* at another, is obviated. By experience I have found that the men readily comprehend these rules.

In *forming* fours, the fours should always dress by the man on the side where the *last front* was. J. H. RION.

### The Contemplated Assault on Fort Sumter.

The Charleston correspondent of the Baltimore *American* thinks an attack on Fort Sumter at an early day a certain thing.—He says:

There is no doubt of the fact that rafts are being constructed for the assault, and I have seen one of them in progress, though it is a portion of the secret work of the campaign that cannot be too closely inquired into. They will be constructed of Palmetto logs, and cotton bales used as a protection for the assaulting party whilst approaching the fort. There is no flagging on the part of the military in view of the havoc of life that must be the result of the assault, and the anxiety from day to day to commence operations is increasing. The temporizing policy of the Governor and his Council meets with much harsh criticism by the inconsiderate, but it is evident that, even should the attack ultimately be made, so far as preparations are concerned, South Carolina has obtained more by the delay than Major Anderson.

The military are anxious for the fight to commence, as having come to Charleston to fight they are indisposed to go home without smelling powder. They are most impatient at the delay, and the stormy and unpleasant weather has rendered their military duties very severe and irksome. At Morris' Island three large Columbiads have been mounted, and entrenched in sandbags, with a 42 pounder and a formidable mortar. The batteries at Fort Johnson are also becoming quite formidable, and it is intended to keep up a fire on Sumter from these three forts for twenty four hours before an attempt is made to assault the stronghold of Uncle Sam. The impression is that a breach can be made in the walls, and that Major Anderson's limited garrison will be so worn out by the severe labors of working the guns incessantly for so long a time, that the storming party on rafts will be able to accomplish the escalade without much difficulty or loss of life.

Fort Moultrie, under the skillful direction of Major Ripley, with his black brigade of picks and shovels, has thrown up breastworks and mounted heavy guns to such an extent that the whole appearance of the fort has changed, and has almost attained its utmost state of efficienency. Huge heaps of sand-bags surmount the ramparts, faced with Palmetto logs and covered with hides, from the embrazures of which the grim dogs of war protrude their muzzles, nine of them levelled direct at Fort Sumter. What is conceived to be the weakest point in the granite mass has been selected as the mark at which all these cannon are pointed, and they will give the work of the mason a severe test. The interior of the fort also presents a most warlike aspect. The oven for hot shot is in readiness, like your steam fire engines, for firing up at any moment, and all the equipments for carnage piled up around the gun-carriages.—The magazine has been buried in a cavern of sand bags, and is believed to be beyond the reach of shot or shell. Every arrangement has been made, not only for the protection of the men, but for receiving the balls of Sumter with the least possible damage.

☞ The following list of prices for cannon, shot and shell, submitted by Messrs. John R. Anderson & Co., of Richmond, Va., may be interesting. In the "Price" column, the figures mean so many cents per pound. Of course, the cost of each kind and size of gun may be ascertained by multiplying the weight in pounds by the price in cents. Thus, a nine-inch Dahlgren gun, weighing 9000 pounds, at 7½ cents per pound, will cost $645:

| | WEIGHT IN LBS. | CALIBRE INCHES. | PRICE. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Iron Guns*—Dahlgren's | 9,000 | 9 | 7¾c. |
| Columbiads, w't about | 8,500 | 8 | 6¾c. |
| Columbiads, w't about | 16,000 | 10 | 6¾c. |
| 42 pounders | 8,000 | .. | 6 c. |
| 32 pounders { from | 3,300 | .. | 6 c. |
| 32 pounders { to | 5,600 | | |
| 12 pounders | 3,500 | .. | 5 c. |
| 18 pounders | 4,750 | .. | 6 c. |
| 24 pounders | 5,600 | .. | 6 c. |
| Flank defence, how'tzrs. | 1,480 | .. | 9 c. |
| *Iron Howitzers*—Seacoast | 9,500 | 10 | 6¾c. |
| Seacoast | 8,800 | 8 | 6¾c. |
| Siege | 2,550 | 8 | 6¾c. |
| *Brass Guns*—Army pattern, 6 pdrs. | 880 | .. | 46 c. |
| Army pattern, 12 " | 1,800 | .. | 46 c. |
| Dahlgren " 12 " (Light) | 430 | .. | 60 c. |
| Dahlgren " 12 " (Medium) | 760 | .. | 50 c. |
| Dahlgren pat. 24 " | 1,310 | .. | 46 c. |
| Dahlgren pat. mountain 12 pounder howitzers | 220 | .. | 75 c. |
| *Shell*, according to weight | | .5 to 6 | c. |
| *Shot*, according to weight | | 3½ to 4 | c. |

### Pensacola.

A correspondent of the Columbus *Times* writing from Fort Barrancas, January 30, gives the following description of this city, towards which so many eyes are turned at this moment:

Pensacola is an ancient town, having been founded at an early period by the Spaniards. The houses are built in the olden style, with low narrow windows and projecting roofs, which in some cases run into a shelter across the sidewalk. The old and dingy shops, kept by creoles in the same manner they were an hundred years ago, are very suggestive of the past, and around them more old Spanish legends cling than ivy berries on the wall. The plan is regular and the streets quite wide, although narrow when compared with the streets of Columbus. It contains several churches, a market house, three newspaper offices and a custom house. This latter is new and decidedly the best in the city. It is a port of entry, the Capital of Escambia County, and situated upon the Gulf of Mexico, sixty-four miles from Mobile in an easterly direction, and one hundred and eighty miles in a direct line West from Tallahassee. Pensacola bay has rare properties as a harbor, and cannot be excelled on the gulf, if by any in this country. It is accessible to frigates of large size, there being twenty-one feet of water on the bar, and when once inside, all the ships of our navy could ride in safety. The channel runs near the coast across the bar, which is short and easily passed. The harbor is completely land-locked, the roadstead capacious.

The bay is twenty-seven miles in length, and in its broadest part twelve miles in width. It lies immediately at the mouth of Escambia river. Running along the front of the bay for fourteen leagues, nearly East and West, is a long line of sandy shore, narrow, barren, and so low that in a severe gale the mad waves dash over it. This is Santa Rosa's Island, upon the extreme western end of which is the solid fortress Pickens, towards which our eyes are daily turned in anxious anticipation of some stormy scenes. Santa Rosa stretches out to the Chattahoochee river. The western point, which is one mile in width, is at the mouth of the bay, and from this point the land grows more narrow. On an average it is not above a fourth of a mile in width, although in some places it exceeds this considerably. At high water there are many places where the waves run over the land, as I have previously stated. Near Pickens it is barren for a mile or thereabouts, and then commences a low growth of shrubbery, scraggy pine, live-oak bushes and small trees of different varieties. It is too sandy for cultivation, and is of no manner of use, except to protect Pensacola from the sea, and to form a reliable roadstead. The upper arm of Pensacola Bay receives the Yellow water or Pea river, Middle river and Escambia river, eleven miles from the Gulf of Mexico. The outer shore of Santa Rosa's Island is sometimes dangerous to incoming vessels.

The peculiar position of Pensacola Bay makes it desirable as a naval station, as excellent positions for dock-yards can be found in the harbor. When the railroad from Montgomery is completed, the facilities for reaching it will be so much increased that it will present quite another appearance.—New stores will be erected, warehouses built and other wharves and docks for the accommodation of shipping. Capital will go wherever there is a chance for investment, and if I may claim indulgence for prophecy, here will be an El Dorado for financiers. It is true that there is no rich back country to bring in its products to enrich the city, but this is hardly necessary in this case, although desirable in any. The imports of such a port as this cannot fail to be heavy when the goods can be easily and cheaply distributed through the country.

As a summer residence, too, Pensacola must be delightful; for the town is pleasant, the drives good, the scenery romantic, the water excellent, and I am told there is a fine breeze from the sea in the hottest day of summer. The sunset scenes are as beautiful to me as any I have witnessed in the Bay of Naples, and every night when the evening gun is fired, I lean upon the parapet overlooking "old San Carlo de Barrancas," and gaze far down the beach and across the water, until the dusky shadows of night fall upon the sea. Then the lighthouse lamps are lit, and its beacon light flashes over the restless waves for miles up the bay. To one fond of romance and history, or one who can commune with his inner self, it is no hardship to stand as sentinel at night upon the ramparts and listen to the music of the ocean waves as they play upon the beach in the same mournful cadence they did upon the Euxine shore in the days of good old Homer.

### Business in New York.

We clip the following from the New York *Day Book*, of the 1st instant:

"The only business done for the past few days has been by the shorts, in attempting to make good their contracts.—Commission houses are idle. The public are thinking of anything else rather than stock investments.

"We hear to-day of new and startling failures up town—prominent concerns.

"We know of houses by the dozen, which have done a business of half a million or more per year, that are now idle, and paying nothing, letting every note go to protest, discharging their clerks, and utterly unable to shape out any course for the future. Stagnation is greater daily in all departments of trade and commerce; over twenty-five thousand honest and industrious men are without work, men of all trades and occupations. The great tide of business, the ebb and flow of wealth North and South, has ceased Capital has taken alarm and retired. Credit is perishing; distress and the horrors of civil war are slowly but steadily stealing upon every man, woman and child North and South, while the besotted and fanatical mob, led by the Abolitionists, are, in their ignorance, blind to it all, and their leaders, Seward, Greeley & Co., laughing, fiend-like, at the terrible desolation they are slowly but surely producing.

"Southern orders are on the books of the merchants of this city to a heavy extent, but in the face of such a picture of the future, as any man not blind can see, they cannot be filled. Stay laws are threatened by some of the insulted Southern States, even should war be avoided, which will operate badly upon Northern creditors, and look which way we will, commercial ruin seems as inevitable as political.

"The figures of the stock market, at the final transaction yesterday, were tending downward.

"The business in foreign exchange is too insignificant to comment upon to-day.

"Freights are fairly active, and present a strong contrast to other branches of commercial matters."

ENGLAND.—The Toronto (Canada) *Leader* repeats its assertion that England will recognize the Southern Confederacy when formed, and in reply to a contradiction of that statement by the New York *Times*, and to the intimation of the *Times* that the sympathy and support of Canada would be with the North, says:

"The *Times* makes us a present of the information that Canada would take up the cause of the Northern States, and show herself ready to assist in redressing their grievances, if England should recognize the Southern Confederacy; an assertion of the value of which every one in this quarter is well capable of judging, and it is not necessary to offer any comments. The pretence that the recognition of the Southern Confederacy would amount to foreign interference is a feeble and clumsy attempt to trade on one of the weaknesses of the American character. But it will deceive nobody. The truth is, that it is the non-intervention principle that requires foreign powers to recognize the government *de facto* of any State or Confederacy. While the revolution is going on in the United States, neither England nor any other power has the right nor the desire to interfere. Perhaps there is no people possessing a constitutional government who do not deplore the event; and in England it has been universally regretted. But foreign States could not prevent this revolution; and when the fact is accomplished, they have no right to refuse to recognize it. To do so would be to interfere for the purpose of denying to a people the right of governing themselves in the way that they think proper. The Southern States may possibly be losers by the movement they have initiated—for our part we think they will—but that is their own affair; and, like every other people, they must be the best judges of the sort of government that is suited to their genius and their situation.

THE CITADEL CADETS.—The gallant cadets of the Citadel Academy, under the command of Major Stevens, who have rendered such efficient and creditable service to the State, at Morris' Island, arrived from that place on Monday afternoon, in the 5 o'clock boat. They were received and escorted to the Citadel by the home reserve. Their active service seems to have set lightly on them, as they all appeared well and hearty, and when marching through the street, made a very fine appearance. It will be remembered that the cadets had the first honor of saluting the Star of the West.—We learn, also, that the cadets who have been on Sullivan's Island and Mount Pleasant, drilling the recruits at those places, will also arrive home to-day. Their Academic course of studies will be immediatily resumed. The cadets are very justly regarded as the pride of the State. Long may this noble institution flourish, and prove a blessing to our Palmetto State.

*Charleston Courier.*

AFFECTION IN MEN AND WOMEN.—Women are said to have stronger attachments than men. It is not so. Strength of attachment is evinced in little things. A man is often attached to an old hat; but did you ever know of a woman having an attachment for an old bonnet?—*Punch.*

☞ A gentleman who was asked what he int