

Com. Vanderbilt of New York, is said to have informed the Government that they can have his whole fleet of steamers fully equipped and equipped, without the charge of a penny.

Win. B. Astor, of the same place, has offered to give the Government four millions of dollars, and loan it ten millions.

Mayor Wood has also recommended the appropriation of one million dollars by the city of New York for the use of the Government.

Not the Man.—Anatomists say that man changes every seven years. Therefore, says the inimitable Jones, "my tailor should not remind me of the bill I contracted in 1854—I ain't the man."

A 'Bull.' Somewhere.—A country paper says: "A cow was struck by lightning and instantly killed, belonging to the village physician who had a beautiful calf four days old."

A Good Thing.—We find the following in an editorial of the Milwaukee Free Democrat:

We expect the North to be a unit, or if there be a vulgar fraction found, let it be reduced to its lowest possible denomination.

ADVERTISE.—Dull times are the very best for advertisers. What little is going on, they get; while others are grumbling, they pay their way, and with a newspaper for a life-preserver, swim on the top of the water, while others around are sinking.

An awful catastrophe occurred on the 10th, on the Buchanan Farm, in the oil regions. The gas from a spouting well took fire and exploded, killing seven men, among them was Mr. Rouse, an ex-member of the Legislature. The Buchanan Farm, on which over one hundred wells are yielding oil, is now in flames, as all the wells are on fire.

INFLUENCES.—At five years of age, the father begins to rub the mother out of the child; at ten, the schoolmaster rubs out the father; at twenty, the college rubs out the schoolmaster; at twenty-five, the world rubs out all his predecessors, and gives us a new education, till we are old enough to take reason and religion for instructors, when we employ the rest of our lives in unlearning what we had previously learned.

A FATALIST.—A Western newspaper publishes the following: "We knew an old man who believed that 'what was to be, would be.' He lived in a country infested by very savage Indians. He always took his gun with him when going into the woods, but this time he found that some of his family had taken it. As he could not go without it, his friends tantalized him by saying that there was no danger of the Indians; that he would not die till his time comes, anyhow."

"Yes, Yes," said the old fellow; but suppose I was to meet an Indian, and his time had come, it wouldn't do not to have my gun.

A TROUBLESOME CHURCH MEMBER.—The following story in regard to a class of very exceedingly troublesome church members is related by the celebrated John B. Gough:

A man had migrated from church to church, breaking up each as he passed. At length he found himself in the Presbyterian Church, where he was making great progress. The preacher, in great distress, said to one of his elders: "What shall we do with him?" "Oh," replied the elder, "I have been praying the Lord to send him hell!" "Oh, brother, what do you mean?" "Mean what I say: I hope he will go to hell; he would do good there; he would break up the establishment in six weeks."

An exchange paper gives the following as the "Royal Alphabet" of England and wonders when her Britannic Majesty will reach Z in her family:

Alexandrina Victoria, Queen of England.

Albert, Prince, under petticoat rule.

Adelaide, Princess Royal, now of Prussia.

Albert, Prince of Wales, a smart stripling.

Alice, second daughter of the royal pair.

Alfred, second son.

Augusta, third daughter.

Alberta, fourth daughter.

Arthur, third son.

THE SENTINEL.

RED WING, APRIL 24, 1861.

PUBLISHED BY
MARTIN MAGINNIS.

W. W. PHELPS, Editor.



Great Mass Meeting

ENTHUSIASTIC DEMONSTRATION

THE PEOPLE AROUSED

THE COURT HOUSE CROWDED

GUNS, MUSIC, SPEECHES

The Voice of a United People

ENROLLMENT OF VOLUNTEERS.

Pursuant to the call in our issue of last week, there was a grand turn out of our citizens on Friday night.

Towards evening, the flags flying in every quarter of the city, the cannons firing, and the bands of music playing on the sidewalks of Main street, collected an enormous crowd in that vicinity.

It was organized into a procession by Wm. S. Grow, in the following order:

The Star Spangled Banner.

The Brass Band.

The Military Band.

The Artillery.

And the people were there in astonishing numbers; one would have thought, to have seen the procession, that half of Goodhue county lived in Red Wing, and when they came to the Court House and swept like a black torrent up the broad stairs of the noble structure, and reaching the Court room swelled in a living tide, and like the Mississippi stopped by an obstruction, after filling the edifice the crowd rolled back upon itself till the floor was covered, the benches were covered, and even the backs of the benches were obliged to sustain rows of excited and enthusiastic individuals, and as the standard bearer carried the ensign through the aisle up to the front, the rapturous applause and deafening cheers told what emotions that star spangled banner, the flag of America's glory and pride, awakened in the hearts of the people.

When the excitement had somewhat abated, Judge Welch was called to the chair, and as the venerable man spoke of the revolutionary incidents of his boyhood and the present state of our country, the tears of emotion ran down his aged cheeks, nor was the eye in all that audience but dimmed with kindred feeling—which changed into raptures of applause and delight when he spoke of the patriotic fires which the bombardment of Sumpter had kindled in the North, and the tumult fairly shook the building, as he, a life-long defender of the constitutional rights of the South, announced his creed as "Peace to all men of good will; but death to the traitor who would tear down the flag of our country." C. H. Baker, and W. S. Grow, were then chosen Vice Presidents of the meeting, and L. F. Hubbard, and M. Maginnis, Secretaries.

On motion of Mr. Hubbard, the President appointed the following gentlemen as a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting, Messrs. W. C. Williston, Geo. Wilkinson, L. F. Hubbard, Wm. Colvill, and H. B. Wilson.

The "boys" sang a patriotic song during the absence of the committee. Hon. Chas. McClure, made an excellent speech, which excited much applause. We are sorry we have no room to give an abstract. He sat down amid enthusiastic cheers and cries for "Colvill!" Mr. Sorin was called out, and made some of the most eloquent and touching remarks it has ever been our fortune to listen to. He took his seat amid enthusiastic cheers and shouts for "Colvill!" The committee came in but nothing could stop the clamorous calls for "Colvill," till that gentleman appeared, and stated he would make a few remarks after the resolutions were heard. The following resolutions were reported:

WHEREAS—The people in certain States of this Republic have risen in armed rebellion against the General Government, have robbed it of millions of its property, have insulted its flag, have taken one of its fortresses by force of arms under circumstances of peculiar indignity, and now threaten the entire destruction of the Government itself by an attack upon the National Capitol and by a general war; and whereas, every consideration of honor, patriotism and safety demands that the legitimate authorities be sustained in their efforts to put down the traitors and to sustain the Government.

Therefore—Resolved, That whoever is not for the Government is against it. That all who sympathize with treason are traitors at heart, and only lack the opportunity to carry their treason into practice.

Resolved, That in the existing state of public affairs, it is the duty of all citizens loyal to their country to forget all past differences of opinion and laying aside all inquiries as to the cause of the present difficulties, bury forever the political hatchet, and henceforward know and sustain our country right or wrong. And that we, the citizens of Goodhue county, remembering only our country in its hour of peril, do hereby express our readiness and determination to make any sacrifices which may be required of us to maintain the honor of the Stars and Stripes, to sustain the Government and enforce the Law.

Resolved, That Goodhue county ought to and will furnish one company as her part of the quota required of the State.

They were adopted with three cheers, and innumerable shouts for "Colvill!" Mr. Colvill came out and said he did not appear to make a speech; he came there in a somewhat unusual capacity, that of a military man. [Three cheers for Colvill.] The resolutions just read contained his sentiments; he is for acts not words. He then opened an enlistment roll and invited all who wished to volunteer to come forward and sign it on the drum head. Forty names were immediately enrolled. Speeches were made by Welch, Hoyt, Williston, Cray, and Webster. The following resolution was then offered by W. S. Grow, and passed unanimously:

Resolved, That those individuals in our midst who turn their backs upon their country in the hour of peril and danger, and forsake the glorious old Stars and Stripes, that has protected them in their lives and liberties, that has so long been a pillar of cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night, deserve the scorn and contempt of all good and loyal citizens.

After which, amid great excitement and tumultuous cheers, the meeting adjourned.

Never before has an assemblage so large, so enthusiastic, and so determined been convened in our town. Never before was there a demand for it.

ORGANIZATION OF THE GOODHUE VOLUNTEERS.

RED WING, April 23, 1861.

The Company met in the Court House at 10 o'clock A. M., pursuant to adjournment, W. W. CLARK was called to the Chair, and M. MAGINNIS chosen Secretary. The roll, containing eighty-four names, was called, and twenty were marked as absent. Moved that we go into an election of officers—lost. Moved an adjournment to 2 o'clock in the afternoon—adjourned, with three hearty cheers for the Zumbrota delegation of seven just arrived.

2 o'clock P. M.—The Company met, roll called, one hundred and four names on the list. On motion, the company proceeded to the election of officers and organization: whereupon Wm. COLVILL JR. was unanimously elected Captain, and the election was clinched with three hearty cheers. Mr. Colvill made a few remarks amid tumultuous cheering.

On motion the company proceeded to vote for 1st Lieutenant—A. E. Welch and M. A. Hoyt were nominated. Moved that the election of 1st Lieutenant be postponed till all other officers are elected—lost. The Company then went into election with the following result: For A. E. Welch, 39 votes, and M. A. Hoyt 32; A. E. Welch was declared unanimously elected.

The Company then went into election for 2d Lieutenant with the following result:—W. W. Clark 32, M. A. Hoyt 25, J. C. McClure 16.

2d BALLOT—M. A. Hoyt 43, W. W. Clark 32, J. C. McClure 4. M. A. Hoyt was declared unanimously elected.

Martin Maginnis was elected 1st Sergeant; C. P. Clark was elected by acclamation 2d Sergeant; Hezekiah Bruce was elected 3d Sergeant; Henry T. Bevans was elected 4th Sergeant.

John Barrow was chosen 1st Corporal; Amos E. Scofield was chosen 2d Corporal; George Knight was chosen 3d Corporal, and Charles Harris was chosen 4th Corporal.

Richard N. Bevans was elected Bugler.

The following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That Captain Colvill is hereby authorized to tender the services of this company to the Governor.

On motion adjournment to meet in the Court House at 2 P. M., April 24th, 1861. Just as the vote was being put Lieutenant Welch, and Sergeant Bevans returned from Cannon Falls with recruits to the number of ten, who signed the roll amid enthusiastic cheers.

The company then marched through Main street and the following dispatch from the Governor was read by the Captain.

ST. PAUL, April 22, 1861.

Captain Colvill, your company is accepted—Drill—be ready to march.

Gov. DONNELLY.

The despatch was read amid great enthusiasm, including three cheers for the Captain that got the despatch and three more for the Governor that sent it. Adjourned till 2 o'clock, P. M., to-morrow.

W. W. CLARK, Secretary.

IMPORTANT FROM VIRGINIA.

Virginia on the 16th inst., passed an ordinance of secession to take effect in two days. It passed by a large majority of the convention. Whether the people are to be allowed to vote on it or not, does not appear. The members are sworn to secrecy for the time being. Its official promulgation will not be made until measures of a military character are consummated.

Gov. Letcher's reply to Secretary Cameron, calling for the quota of troops, concluded:

"Your object is to subjugate the Southern States, and a requisition made upon me for aid for such an object: In my judgment it is not within the powers of the Constitution or the act of 1795, and will not be complied with. You have chosen to inaugurate civil war. We will meet it in a spirit as determined as the Administration has exhibited toward the South."

The Virginians, to prevent reinforcement being thrown into the Norfolk Navy Yard, or vessels there from leaving, obstructed, by sinking of small boats, in the main channel of the harbor. A Baltimore despatch says when Commodore Pendergast ascertained that the channel was obstructed, he placed his ships broadside to Norfolk and Portsmouth and demanded that the obstructions in the river be removed, else he would level both places. It is added that the citizens complied with the demand.

The Norfolk Custom House has been broken into and a large quantity of arms taken.

—We will give the names of the Goodhue Volunteers in full next week.

RAILROAD TRACK TORN UP IN BALTIMORE.

MASSACHUSETTS TROOPS ATTACKED BY A MOB.

STREET FIGHT AND SEVERAL LIVES LOST.

JEFF DAVIS WITHIN 24 HOURS MARCH ON WASHINGTON.

Arrival of Major Anderson at New York

HARPER'S FERRY ARSENAL SEIZED BY VIRGINIANS.

Arms Destroyed by United States Troops.

THE REBELS FOILED.

[First Dispatch.] BALTIMORE, April 19.

There was a terrible scene here to-day. The railroad track was taken up, and the troops attempted to march through. They were attacked by a mob with bricks and stones and were fired upon. The fire was returned, and two of the 7th regiment of Pennsylvania were killed and several wounded. The fight is still going on.

[Second Dispatch.] There is intense excitement here. The soldiers are now forcing their way through. They fired on the mob, killing ten.

[Third Dispatch.] BALTIMORE, 4 P. M., April 19.

A town meeting has been called for 4 P. M. It is said there have been twelve lives lost. Several are mortally wounded—parties of men half frantic are roaming the streets armed with guns, pistols and muskets.

The stores are closed, business is suspended and a general state of dread prevails. Particles are expected to be sent to the telegraph office with hatchets and clubs—not much damage done.

[Fourth Dispatch.] At the Washington depot an immense crowd assembled. The rioters attacked the soldiers who fired on the mob. Several were wounded.

Three thousand troops from the North are expected this morning. None have passed yet. Harper's Ferry army was fired last night and abandoned by the United States troops.

[Fifth Dispatch.] The city is in great excitement. Martial law has been proclaimed. The military rushing to their armories. Civil war has commenced. The railroad track is said to be torn up outside of the city. Parties threaten to destroy the Pratt street bridge. As the troops passed along Pratt at a perfect shower of paving-stones rained on their heads. The cars have left for Washington, with one regiment of Massachusetts troops, which broke through the mob. Of the mob three are known to be dead, and three of the soldiers. Many are wounded. The minute men are turning out.

NEW YORK, April 19.

Major Anderson was overwhelmed with congratulations to-day. Among the visitors were hundreds of school children. The excitement at the recruiting station in this city is unprecedented. The 1st New York Regiment is completed to 1,000 men. Orders are expected to march to muster them into the service. At the Corn Exchange \$200,000 were subscribed to equip volunteers of the 2d Regiment.

The 8th Regiment of Massachusetts volunteers, Col. Monroe, arrived at this city at 7 o'clock this morning. They are quartered at the Astor House, and other hotels.

They were received with the same unbounded enthusiasm as those yesterday. They leave at noon.

The 7th Regiment of New York leaves at 4 P. M.

A dispatch from Wilmington to the Tribune says, it is informed by a merchant Captain direct from Pensacola, that Fort Pickens now contains 800 men with seven vessels laying outside. A large number of Southern troops arrived Saturday. There are still many Union men in the South. The American flag was raised in Mobile Saturday, but was immediately torn down.

Washington dispatches say the rebellion is very formidable; several northern men have been expelled from Richmond, narrowly escaping with their lives. The Confederate flag was flying. Shenard Clemens was held there at a prisoner. Commodore Paulding says Gaspar's Navy Yard can be held against 10,000 men.

The Rhode Island Marine Artillery arrived to-day with six pieces of Artillery and started for Washington. One thousand Rhode Islanders, under Gov. Sprague will arrive here to-morrow.

Gov. Morgan issued his requisition for the 6th, 12th, and 17th regiments of this city to start for Washington to-morrow, and Gen. Sanford has issued a special order to that effect.

The gun boats are ordered South immediately. They sail to-night with troops for Fortress Monroe.

The Seventh Regiment left for Washington this afternoon by railroad. Broadway was thronged with people as they passed down, and the famous regiment was lustily cheered and showered with bouquets. They took their howitzers and each man had a brace of revolvers in addition to the muskets.

A private dispatch from Baltimore says the position of our loyal citizens is becoming more and more critical. We hope the north will stand by us. On the passage of her troops to the capital, remember that there are many true men here. Our police force and many military companies are openly against us.

WASHINGTON, April 19.

The Pawnee has arrived here. It is reliably stated by parties direct from Richmond that the ordinance of secession was publicly proclaimed yesterday. The vote on its passage is kept secret. Major A. M. Hancock of Kentucky is appointed Consul to Malaga.

In enquiring at the Post Office it is ascertained that no measures are in progress for discontinuing any of the Southern mails.

On the contrary, the contractors from that section recently have arranged additional facilities for the transportation. The Postmaster General has discretion to suspend only in cases of obstruction.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19.

The Baltimore Star publishes a dispatch stating that Harper's Ferry was set on fire by the regulars at midnight, and that they then retreated into Maryland. There were no State troops there at that time.

NEW YORK, April 18th.

An attempt has been made to purchase the new steamer Mercedes for the Confederate States, but the reply was there was not money enough in the seceded States to do it.

The entire 1st division, numbering 7,000

men, have been offered to the Governor, to be ready to march at an hour's notice.

The excitement among the military at the Baltimore news is great.

The Chamber of Commerce has resolved that the Government should issue a proclamation that all persons serving under Davis' commissioners should be dealt with as traitors, and immediately blockaded every Southern port.

One hundred and twenty-two thousand dollars was subscribed at the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce in aid of the volunteers.

They appointed commissioners to take up government stock.

Delegates from sixteen Life Insurance Companies met to-day, and recommended to several boards to assume the risks of the assured entering upon naval and other service.

The Evening Post hears from a responsible source that Jeff Davis, at the head of the Confederate army, is within 24 hours' march of Washington.

CARLEISLE, Pa., April 18.

Lieut. Jones, late in command at Harper's Ferry, arrived here with his command of 43 men, at 3 P. M. to-day.

Lieut. Jones having been advised that a force of 2,000 troops had been ordered by Gov. Sumner to take possession of Harper's Ferry, and finding his position untenable, in the direction of the War Department, he destroyed all the munitions of war, arms, and all the buildings. He withdrew his command under the cover of night and almost in the presence of 2,000 troops.

He left three men, and 15,000 stand of arms were destroyed. The command made a forced march last night through Maryland from Harper's Ferry and Hagerstown to Maryland. Lieut. Jones looked much worn and fatigued. They were most enthusiastically received by the whole population.

ARRIVAL OF MAJ. ANDERSON AT NEW YORK.

ANOTHER STORY FROM THAT TOLD BY THE CHARLESTON PAPERS.

ANDERSON'S OFFICIAL DESPATCH.

Major Anderson and his command arrived at New York, in the steamer Baltic, on the 18th. He landed at the battery, and was received by an immense crowd. His carriage was surrounded by the people, who expressed in cheers and other demonstrations, their congratulations, and he was followed by an immense throng through Broadway to the Brevoort House, where he joined his wife. The Baltic had flying at her mainmast the flag of Fort Sumpter, and at her foremast the flag of Fort Moultrie.

CAPT. DOUBLEDAY'S STATEMENT.

The following is the statement of Captain Doubleday, stationed at Fort Sumpter with Anderson:

The demand to surrender Fort Sumpter was made on the 11th, and refused, not only by Anderson, but by the unanimous voice of his command. On Friday morning at 3 o'clock, the rebels sent word that fire would be opened on us from every direction, including a hidden battery. The fire opened with a volley from seventeen mortars, firing ten inch shells and shot from thirty-three guns, mostly columbiads.

We took breakfast, however, very leisurely. The command was divided into two officers—after breakfast they immediately went on their guns and opened fire on Fort Moultrie, Cummings' Point and Sullivan's Island.

The iron battery on Cummings' Point, was of immense strength and most of our shot glanced off. Anderson refused to allow the men to work the guns on the parapet on account of such terrific fire.

There was scarcely a room left in Moultrie inhabitable. Several shots went through the floating battery, but it was little damaged.

Two guns on the iron battery were dismounted. A man was stationed, who cried shot or shell when the rebels fired, and the garrison was enabled to dodge.

At first the workmen were reluctant to help work the guns, but afterwards they served most willingly and effectively against the iron battery. The barracks caught fire several times on Friday, but were extinguished by the efforts of Mr. Hatte, of New York, and Lyman, of Baltimore, both volunteers.

On Saturday the officers' quarters caught fire from the south, and the main gates were burnt. The magazine was surrounded by fire, and 90 barrels of powder were taken out and thrown into the sea.

When the magazine was encircled by fire all our material were cut off, and we had eaten our last biscuit two days before. The men had to lay on the ground, with wet handkerchiefs over their faces to prevent smothering, and a favorable eddy of the wind kept the men all that served our lives. The cartridge bags gave out and five men were employed to manufacture them out of our shirts, sheets, blankets and coats.

It will take half a million of dollars to repair Fort Sumpter's interior. Most of the shots were aimed at the flag.

ANDERSON AND WIGFALL.

When Wigfall, of Texas, went to Fort Sumpter, the following conversation ensued between him and Anderson:

Wigfall—Gen. Beauregard wishes to stop this.

Anderson—Well, well, sir.

Wigfall—You've done all that can be done, and Gen. Beauregard wishes to know upon what terms you will evacuate the fort?

Anderson—Gen. Beauregard is already acquainted with the terms.

Wigfall—Do I understand you will evacuate on the terms proposed?

Anderson—Yes, and only seven minutes after.

Wigfall then retired. A few minutes after Col. Chesnut and others came from General Beauregard, and asked if Anderson wanted any help, and stating that Wigfall had not seen Beauregard for two days, and had no authority for his demand on Anderson, to which the Major replied:

Then we've been sold. We will raise our flag again.

But they requested him to keep it down till communication was had with Beauregard.

The firing then ceased, and three hours after another despatch came, agreeing to the terms previously decided upon.

THE DEPARTURE, INCIDENTS, ETC.

On Sunday morning the steamer Isabel came down and anchored off the Fort, when all the baggage was put on the steamer Clinch. The troops were under arms; a portion were told to salute the flag, and when fifty guns had been fired, the flag was lowered amid loud and hearty cheers of the men, who then formed and embarked to the tune of Yankee Doodle.

Two men were killed on the second round of salute, by the premature explosion of a gun, and four wounded, one badly and left at Charleston.

Fort Sumter had not been reinforced on any occasion. The Baltic arrived at Charleston on the night of Friday, after the firing on Fort Sumpter had commenced. The Pawnee and Pocahontas arrived next

day. The Powhattan and Atlantic have not been seen.

The steam tugs have been blown to sea, and have not yet been seen.

The day that Anderson evacuated, preparations to reinforce him had been made, for an attempt that night. A schooner was seized and agreement was made to pay the pilot, and captain \$500 to put men into the fort, but the fort was evacuated before an attempt could be made. Capt. Fox had instructions to attempt to provision the fort without troops. If fired on he was to rush in as best he could; but the gale prevented the arrival of tugs and transports.

Among the many incidents of the battle, is that of Mr. Harr, a volunteer, who, when the flag was shot down, and the rebel fire was concentrated on the flagstaff, gallantly nailed the stars and stripes amid a deadly fire of the troops.

As the flag came up the harbor, salutes were fired from all the forts, an immense throng on the Baltic went nearly wild with excitement and enthusiasm.

Anderson's brother officers express the deepest indignation at the aspersions cast on their brave commander. Numerous friends awaited on Anderson and other Sumpter officers during this afternoon and the appearance of any of the officers or soldiers from Sumpter and enthusiastic cheers. The Fifth Regiment paid their respects to Anderson this afternoon, to which he responded from the balcony of the Brevoort House, by repeating a simple military salute amidst the cheers and vociferations of thousands. Both the Major and his command show the careworn effects of their gallant siege.

ANDERSON'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

The following is Major Anderson's despatch to the Secretary of War:

Sir—Having defended Fort Sumpter 34 hours, until the quarters were entirely burned, the main gates destroyed by fire, the gorge wall seriously injured, the magazine surrounded by flames and its doors closed from the effects of heat, four barrels and three cartridges of powder only being available, and no provisions but pork remaining, I accepted the terms offered by Gen. Beauregard, being the same offered by me on the 11th inst., prior to the commencement of hostilities, and marched out of the fort Sunday afternoon, 14th inst., with colors flying, drums beating, bringing away the company and private property, and saluting my flag with fifty guns.

ROBT. ANDERSON.

GREAT UNION MEETING TO SUSTAIN THE GOVERNMENT.

The largest meeting ever held in St. Paul was at the Capitol last evening, to express the devotion of our citizens to the Union; their determination to sustain our National Government at all hazards, in defending our national flag, our national honor and our national existence.

The Hall of the House of Representatives was packed with people, and hundreds could not find a footing inside the doors.

The meeting was called to order by Alderman William Branch, of the First Ward.

Hon. John H. Prince, Mayor of the city, was elected President by acclamation.

On motion, the following gentlemen were selected Vice Presidents:

D. W. Ingersoll, Earle S. Goodrich, Jas. Smith, J. P. Kilduff, J. M. Hale, John M. Gilman, Aaron Goodrich, William Branch, Wm. J. Cullen, C. M. Danley, Walter W. Webb, Isaac Van Ethen, and J. W. Bass.

On motion of William Lee Esq., John P. Owens, of the Press, and Louis E. Fisher, of the Pioneer, were selected Secretaries.

Miss B. A. Haynes, Esq., moved that a committee of thirteen be appointed to report resolutions to be submitted to an adjourned meeting to be held Friday night.

Mr. S. P. Jenkinson moved that the National flag of thirty-four stars be our series of resolutions. Carried with much applause.

The motion of Mr. Haynes was then adopted, and the President announced the names of the following gentlemen as the committee: