



CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

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CHARLES H. BOWEN.

The Crawfordville Review, furnished to subscribers at \$1.50 in advance.

CIRCULATION  
LARGER THAN ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN  
Crawfordville.  
Advertisers, call up and examine our List of  
SUBSCRIBERS.DEPARTURE OF TRAINS ON THE  
LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY & CHICAGO R.R.  
GOING NORTH.

Freight & Accommodation Train, at.....	10:55 a. m.
Chicago Mail Train, at.....	11:00 a. m.
GOING SOUTH.	
Louisville Mail Train, at.....	9:17 a. m.
Freight & Accommodation Train, at.....	9:40 a. m.
R. E. HUNT, Agent.	

THE UNION MEETING ON SATURDAY.

We have not been furnished by the Secretaries with the official report of the proceedings of the great Union Meeting held in this place last Saturday. We are able at this time to publish only the resolutions offered by Capt. Wallace.

We may be allowed a word by a way of premise. The Democratic Central Committee of this county, believing such a course would be acceptable to our citizens generally, assumed the responsibility of calling a grand mass Union convention, without respect to parties, in this place, on Saturday Dec. 22. A very large crowd assembled at the court house that day. A motion was made and adopted, for the appointment of a joint committee of nine—three Democrats, three Republicans, and three Americans, to report resolutions to the Convention. A number of speeches were made, consuming the time of the meeting, and compelling an adjournment, on motion of Gov. Lane, to Saturday 5th January.

Yesterday the Convention reassembled showing a very gratifying increase of attendants.

The committee on resolutions, consisting of Democrats, Capt. Wallace, T. Cox, A. J. Snyder; Republicans, Mr. Maxwell, Dr. Bunnell, Robert Bryant; Americans, H. J. Braden, F. H. Fry, Dan. Gilkey, at once reported. Everybody was pleased to find that the Committee, composed of such apparently discordant elements, had agreed upon a series of excellent and patriotic resolutions, which we regret are not to our hand for this issue.

On motion of Capt. Wallace, they were passed by acclamation.

Believing that the time required something more practical than the regular series, Capt. Wallace in behalf of Messrs. Braden, Cox, Snyder, and himself, moved some additional resolutions, which, as they are, in our opinion, the gist of the proceedings, we publish from an authenticated copy now, that the State and all its neighbors whom they may chance to be seen, may understand that the people of Montgomery have risen above partisanship, and become true compromising patriots.

Whereas, in view of the undeniable dangers to the Union, and our willingness to make every sacrifice this side of dishonor to maintain it:

And, Whereas, we believe that the danger arises from a fear, general throughout the South, that the people of the North intend availing themselves of their preponderance of strength in Congress and at the polls, to abolish slavery wherever it exists, regardless of law, justice, and equality of rights—

Therefore, Resolved, That we solemnly assure our Southern countrymen, that their apprehensions of interference on our part, or on the part of any respectable portion of our people, are groundless and unnecessary.

2. That, for sake of the Union, we are willing to join our Southern brethren of Louisville, Ky., in demanding as a high duty: 1. The repeal of all laws now in force in any of the States, violative of any portion of our Federal Constitution, and especially such intended to frustrate the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law. 2. That slavery in the States and District of Columbia, and the internal slave trade, as now existing, shall in no event become subjects of Federal legislation, or of any State legislation, except to be of such as are directly interested in the same. 3. That the rights of the citizens of the several States, without regard to the question of slavery in the Territories under the Federal Constitution, shall be at once and forever steadily fixed and determined. 5. That moderation, calmness, and good will, on the part of the North to the South, must be observed, and that we see no chance for safety except in compromise, and earnestly enjoin it upon our Representatives in Congress to propose and accept any terms of agreement which will have the effect to restore the old condition of States and the old popular feeling.

We ask the reader to stop here, and observe that both the above resolutions, with the preamble, were passed without one dissenting voice.

The third resolution had a preamble which was substantially to the effect, that the people, in primary assemblies like that, should not fritter away their influence by indulging in abstractions and generalities, but should seize hold of, and plant themselves upon some practical proposition actually pending before Congress and the public. Therefore, Resolved, that it be declared to the country, and especially to the people of the Border Slave States, that, if the proposition be acceptable to them, we will ratify and faithfully carry out the constitutional amendments

offered by Mr. Crittenden, of Ky., which read as follows:

These are the amendments of that good man and true patriot, John J. Crittenden, who learned his patriotism and statesmanship from that immortal—Henry Clay.—Let them be well studied.

A joint resolution (S. No. 50) proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

WHEREAS serious and alarming dissensions have arisen between the Northern and Southern States, concerning the rights and security of the rights of the slaveholding States, and especially their rights in the common territory of the United States; and whereas it is eminently desirable and proper that these dissensions, which now threaten the very existence of this Union, should be permanently quieted and settled by constitutional provisions, which shall do equal justice to all sections, and thereby restore to the people that peace and good will which ought to prevail between all the citizens of the United States; Therefore,

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both Houses concurring.) That the following articles be, and are hereby, proposed and submitted as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of said Constitution, when ratified by conventions of three-fourths of the several States:

ARTICLE 1. In all the Territory of the United States now held, or hereafter acquired, situate north of 36 deg. 30 min. Slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, is prohibited while such Territory shall remain under Territorial Government. In all the Territory south of said line of latitude, slavery of the African race is hereby recognized as existing, and shall not be interfered with by Congress, but shall be protected and preserved by all the departments of the Territorial Government during its continuance. And when any Territory, north or south of said line, within such boundaries as Congress may prescribe, shall contain the population requisite for a member of Congress according to the then Federal ratio of representation of the people of the United States, it shall, if its form of Government be republican, be admitted into the Union, on an equal footing with the original States, with or without Slavery, as the Constitution of such new State may provide.

ARTICLE 2. Congress shall have no power to banish Slavery in places under its exclusive jurisdiction, and situate within the limits of States that permits the holding of slaves.

ART. 3. Congress shall have no power to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, so long as it exists in the adjoining States of Virginia and Maryland, or either, nor without the consent of the inhabitants, nor without just compensation first made to such owners of slaves as do not consent to such abolition. Nor shall Congress at any time prohibit officers of the Federal Government, or members of Congress, whose duties require them to be in said District, from bringing with them their slaves, and holding them as such during the time their duties may require them to remain there, and afterwards taking them from the District.

ART. 4. Congress shall have no power to prohibit or hinder the transportation of slaves from one State to another, or to a Territory in which slaves are by law permitted to be held, whether that transportation be by land, navigable rivers, or by the sea.

ART. 5. That in addition to the provisions of the third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, Congress shall have power to provide by law, and it shall be its duty so to provide, that the United States shall pay to the owner who shall apply for it, the full value of his fugitive slave in all cases when the marshal or other officers whose duty it was to arrest said fugitive was prevented from so doing by violence or intimidation, or when after arrest, said fugitive was rescued by force, and the owner thereby prevented and obstructed in the pursuit of his remedy for the recovery of his fugitive slave under the said clause of the Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof. And in all such cases, when the United States shall pay for such fugitive, they shall have the right, in their own name, to sue the county in which said violence, intimidation, or rescue was committed, and to recover from it, with interest and damages, the amount paid by them for said fugitive slave. And the said county, after it has paid said amount to the United States, may, for its indemnity, sue and recover from the wrong-doers or rescuers by whom the owner was prevented from the recovery of his fugitive slave, in like manner as the owner himself might have sued and recovered.

ART. 6. No further amendment of the Constitution shall affect the five preceding articles; nor the third paragraph of the second section of the first article of the Constitution, nor the third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article of said Constitution; and no amendment shall be made to the Constitution which shall authorize or give to Congress any power to abolish or interfere with slavery in any of the States by whose law it is, or may be, allowed or permitted.

THE HOLIDAYS.  
The week just ended, has been marked for its gay festivities, in which not only the young but many of the old participated to an unlimited extent. Social parties in town and country have been the rage, while flags of Wabash Rhenish, have been indulged in fearful to behold. Crawfordville enjoys a larger amount of civilization than any other town in the State.—Her institutions consist of eight drinking saloons, one bowling alley, and one billiard saloon, all of which have been in full blast during the week.

LOOK OUT FOR THEM.—It is amusing to hear the hypocritical cry of certain loud-mouthed Abolitionists in our midst about their devotion to the Union. Question these chaps closely, and you will find that their devotion to the country consists in refusing all honorable and just compromise to the South and in favor of coercion, the inauguration of civil war and a reign of terror.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

Fast Day Generally Observed in Washington.—The Discourse of Dr. Stockton in the House.—Indignation of Southern Gentlemen.—The Revenue Cutter at Savannah.—Secretary Floyd—Address of Members of Congress to the People.—No Adjustment in Congress.—Memorials in Favor of Crittenden's Proposition.

WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 4.

The fast proclaimed by President Buchanan was generally observed here. The churches were well attended, and the people appeared much affected by the circumstances of the occasion.

At the House of Representatives the Rev. Mr. Stockton preached to an immense audience, taking occasion to proclaim Union loving sentiments, and denouncing the Secessionists as enemies to their God, their country, and to the human race.—Several Southern gentlemen left during the discourse.

On the street men were seen assembled in groups, engaged in discussing the events of the day.

The latest intelligence goes to confirm the rumor that the seizure of the Southern forts was a preconcerted movement. The operations of Georgia however astonished everybody.

The capture of the revenue-cutter at Savannah to-day surprised no one after the confirmation of the first reports. Every day will now bring us new and startling developments.

There is no doubt that Mr. Floyd gave assurance to the South Carolina delegates that the status would not be changed at Charleston; but he acted upon his own authority, and presumed upon his power to control the Cabinet on a question affecting his own Department.

The following address to the people of the United States has been signed by Mr. Crittenden and many other members of Congress:

The propositions are those introduced into the Senate by Mr. Crittenden. The object is to get the approval of the people in order that the proposed amendments may be passed by a vote of two-thirds as amendments to the Constitution.

Your country is in imminent peril.—The Federal Union is in process of disruption. Without your aid Congress can do little to avert the impending calamity. The Senate's Committee of Thirteen have reported their inability to agree upon any basis of adjustment between the North and South. The House Committee of Thirty-three have arrived at no satisfactory conclusion. Meanwhile the work of dissolution is moving forward with frightful strides, and mutual exasperation and discord inflaming the whole land.

The remedy is in your hands. You have the power to arrest the movements which are certain to involve the whole Union in a deadly internecine strife and to restore peace to our distracted country. The undersigned, representing all sections of our common country, in view of these unhappy surroundings, have deemed it our duty to appeal directly to you.

We have reason to believe the following proposed amendments to the Constitution, if passed by a two-thirds vote of Congress, and ratified by three-fourths of the States, would have the effect to allay promptly and permanently the sectional strife about slavery, and re-establish relations of peace and good will between the States and the people. We, therefore, earnestly and urgently recommend that, with as little delay as possible, you express your judgment on the proposed amendments. You can best tell how this can be done—whether by public meetings, conventions of delegations or through the ballot box. If action be had at all, to be effective it must come promptly, and in such a form as to indicate unmistakably your will on the subject, so that your representatives in Congress may govern their actions accordingly. Meanwhile we shall endeavor to maintain the Government and preserve the public peace.

Memorials are pouring into Congress from the Northern States, signed by men of all political parties, praying Congress to submit Mr. Crittenden's resolution as an amendment to the Constitution.

Senator Rigler expressed the opinion that Pennsylvania would sanction the measure, that his State would concede anything for peace except the Union, that she would never yield. There is a rapidly growing sentiment throughout the North favorable to Mr. Crittenden's plan of adjustment, and letters are pouring in urging the Republicans to accept it.

Lieutenant Underwood, one of the officers of the revenue cutter taken by the South Carolina authorities, has arrived.—He had an interview with the Secretary of the Treasury, and detailed to him all the facts connected with that transaction. He states that Captain Coste misled the officers. Lieutenant Underwood refused to have anything to do with the transaction, and declined further to serve under Coste.

The best understanding exists between Secretary Holt and General Scott, as the former very properly defers to the experience of the latter on military matters, and does not attempt to set up an arbitrary standard of his own, as Messrs. Davis and Floyd did, in utter disregard of his views or recommendations.

There is no doubt that a scheme was on foot to take possession of the Capital on the 4th of March, but it will remove apprehension to know that three companies of flying artillery are to be concentrated at or near Washington, and that General Scott will superintend all the necessary arrangements for preserving order if difficulty should be really threatened.

It is now settled that Mr. Seward has been offered a position in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet. The post assigned to him is that of Secretary of State. He is disposed to decline it, but his friends insist that he shall accept. It has aroused the anti-Seward element, and from present appearance bids fair to be a pretty fight.

I understand that there is no likelihood that the Senate will confirm the nomination of McIntyre as Collector of the port of Charleston. The Southerners will not consent.

To-morrow the Senate will consider and endeavor to pass the Pacific Railroad Bill as it passed the House. An effort will be made to amend it by adding an extreme Northern route.

The Richmond Enquirer of to-day recommends the Southern members of Congress to defeat any act of coercion by vacating their seats, and leaving the House without a quorum. By this means, it says, there will be a postponement of civil war, and the prevention of the official announcement of the late Presidential election by the Vice-President, and give time for the State to assemble in Convention, publish a plan of Union, and submit it to the people of the State for ratification.

A caucus of Republican members was held to-day in the Post-office Committee-room, but nothing was done besides the general agreement to push the business of the session forward as rapidly as possible.

CLEVELAND.  
It is now generally admitted by our citizens, that some dishonest person or persons were guilty of robbing the Post-office—at least such is the conclusion that Squire Snyder has arrived at.

## OUR FIRE DEPARTMENT.

We would suggest to the board of Trustees that at their next meeting an appropriation be made to purchase grease, better to facilitate the running gear of the hook and ladder wagon. By so doing the volunteer firemen will cease to imitate the army in Flanders.

The Elephant, Tiger and Red Lion club rooms, have been unusually gay during the holidays. The host of the Red Lion on New Year's day dispensed the courtesies of a genuine hospitality with the liberality of a lord.

## TO THE PEOPLE OF THE NORTHWEST.

There are some subjects so grave and terrible in their import, that every effort to embellish them seems but a mockery.—The people of this country are in the very jaws of disaster, the horrors of which beggar all description. The Nation whirls giddily round the edges of a yawning yawning abyss, reeling the tremendous abyss beneath, with an evenness and certainty of motion that chill the heart of the beholder. Civil war stars us in the face: a war the horrors of which no pen can describe, and the end or results of which no man can foresee. We have been so long happy under our glorious Union, that it is almost impossible for us to even remotely conceive the miseries that await us.

How this yawning gulf is to be closed up, no man can tell. A National Convention, fresh from the people, would, as we verily believe, save the country; but how to get a National Convention we know not. The Northern Democrats are conservative, who have so long and nobly braved the storm of fanaticism and born aloft the rights of the whole Union, have at last been overcome, and the abolition cohorts have seized the government over the ruins of the Constitution. The Democracy, thus disastrously defeated, seem to be unconscious of the enormous power they still possess, and stand appalled in the presence of the coming catastrophe. The Republicans, half gratified at the terrible miseries and butcheries they would be enabled to inflict on the Southern people, half unconscious of the terrible future they are creating, and wholly and sublimely bent on maintaining their political ascendancy,—are every day widening the gulf that yawn before us. By the most superhuman efforts they blind the people to coming events. They mock and gibe about the impotence of South Carolina, when they must know that in this struggle South Carolina will be but a foot of fifteen States, who will unite their destinies for weal or woe forever. They gloat about the execution of laws in the face of a terrific revolution, that is to rend the continent asunder—in a word, they fiddle and dance, and make mouths, when the Republic is in flames.

People of the Northwest, we again tell you that these men are more deadly enemies of themselves, than was ever Druse to Christian or Samaritan to Jew. They have resolved to see this Union perish, freighted with all its hopes, rather than yield to the Southern people those rights which have been their birthright, and which is absolutely necessary to their safety and peace. They have resolved to plunge the country into an inhuman and hopeless civil war, for the sole sake of revenge.—Every word that reaches us confirms the belief that the Republican party are deliberately closing their ears to every voice raised by Northern and Democratic Southern conservatives to save the country.

The crisis has already brought the great men of the past, such men as Millard Fillmore, Chief Justice Shaw, of Massachusetts, and Martin Van Buren—into the field council; their appeals are met by a speech from that old hoary-headed senator, William H. Seward,—"half humorous and half serious," and by the pleasant bar-room stories of Old Abe!

Democracy of the North! You must act! The voice of a million and a half of freemen may yet be potent for good. Let us, by State Conventions, call the Democracy together, and DEMAND TO BE HEARD. Let us not be plunged into a hopeless and inhuman civil war, where we shall be compelled to imbrue our hands in our brothers' blood, without at least making an effort to stay the disaster, or entering our protest upon the records of time.—Chicago Times.

Minutes are golden sands in the hour-glass of life. Let each grain be treasured and improved.

Charleston Mails Discontinued.—The Scene in the Senate to-day.—Appointment of a Northern Man to the Charleston Collectorship.—The Seceders Erecting Fortifications at Charleston.—The Harbor Obstructed by Sunken Vessels.—Seward is silent.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 3.

The Post Office Department has cancelled its contract with the Isabel line for the conveyance of the mails from Charleston to Key West.

Many persons found it impossible to obtain admittance to the Senate galleries, they being crowded as early as ten o'clock this morning.

In addition to the oratorical attraction it was thought the President would transmit the contemplated message relative to affairs in South Carolina. This, however, has necessarily been delayed on account of certain pending questions. Instead of the message, however, the President sent in an important nomination for Collector in the neighborhood of Charleston harbor. The name is believed to be Wm. McIntire of Pennsylvania, although others say he is of New York.

The Republican Senators desired to go into executive session on the subject, but this was resisted by the other side, and an adjournment was carried by the Democrats present, with the exception of Senators Bigler, Latham and Powell.

It is not certain, according to present appearances, that Mr. McIntire will be confirmed. The nomination is considered in the highest degree important, and as foreshadowing the future operations of the Administration.

Private accounts from Charleston state that negroes are engaged in the erection of fortifications. Entrances to the harbor have been obstructed by sunken vessels, and the buoys removed. Also that Gov. Pickens has received the offer of 10,000 volunteers from without the State, and who hold themselves in readiness.

It is not true, as has been reported, that Senator Seward intends either to submit a proposition relative to the present crisis or to make a speech on the subject.

## MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF MISSOURI.

St. Louis, Jan. 4.

Gov. Jackson's inaugural is almost exclusively devoted to the discussion of federal relations. He says the destinies of the slaveholding States are identical, and Missouri will best consult her own interests and the interests of the whole country, by the timely declaration to stand by sister slaveholding States, in whose wrongs she participates, and with whose institutions and people she sympathizes. Missouri will remain in the Union as long as there is hope of maintaining the guarantees of the Constitution, but if Northern States insist on preventing the entrance of slaves into the territories, admitting no more slave States into the Union, and persisting in nullifying and perverting the constitution in reference to slave property then they themselves practically abandon the Union, and cannot expect the South to submit to such a government. The Governor opposes coercion. He says the project for maintaining a government by force may lead to a consolidated despotism, but never to Union. Our government is based on justice and equality, not standing armies, mercenary soldiers, subject to the will of our enemies and not the Executive, and violated constitutions and laws. The first drop of blood shed in a war of aggression upon Southern rights, will arouse a spirit which will overthrow the entire federal system. The Governor has not abandoned all hopes for the preservation of the Union, but believes by prudence and well directed efforts an adjustment alike honorable to both sections may be effected. He opposes Congressional compromises, and says the South can rely only on constitutional guarantees, and to effect this end he advises calling Southern conventions to agree to such amendments to the constitution as would secure their just rights, and submit them to the Northern States for their action. He also advises calling a State convention to ascertain the will of the people on the subject. Turning to State matters, he gives advice for the thorough organization of the military, to repel invasion and protect the property of citizens.

## The Southern Cabinet.

CHARLESTON, JAN. 4.

Gov. Pickens has divided the duties of the executive administration of South Carolina among his council thus: He appoints A. S. McGrawth Secretary of State, to regulate intercourse with other States and foreign powers, make treaties and regulate commerce; and appoints N. F. Jamison, Secretary of the Treasury; W. H. Parlee, to regulate the Postal Department and light houses; A. G. Gurlington, Secretary of the Interior, to attend to local matters, including military and coast police.

## The National Fair in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, JAN. 4.

About one half of the stores are closed and business is only partly suspended.—A town meeting was called on Saturday to sustain Anderson and support efforts of the government to reinforce him.

## Fort Pulaski Taken by the Seceders.

SAVANNAH, JAN. 4.

Fort Pulaski was yesterday taken possession of by volunteers by order of Gov. Brown. It is reported that the revenue cutter Dobbin has been taken possession of, but Gov. Brown has issued orders for

her return to the government. It is generally believed that the secession tick at has carried the State.

## A War Summer for Charleston.

NORFOLK, JAN. 4.

The U. S. Sloop-of-war Brooklyn is coaling and taking in stores for a cruise. It is rumored that she is destined for Charleston.

Great excitement was created to-day on account of a report that four companies from fortress Monroe had been ordered to Charleston. Lieut. J. H. North tendered his resignation.

## The Savannah Forts Taken.

CHARLESTON, JAN. 4.

We learn from a gentleman who arrived here this morning from Savannah, that the forts are in possession of the secessionists. They are occupied by 150 men. Gen. Armistead with 80 men is engaged in clearing the guns to render them serviceable. The State of Georgia has also taken possession of the U. S. revenue cutter in that State.

## From Last Night's Report.

Fort Sumter is besieged, and Major Anderson's communication cut off.

He is determined to defend himself, and his men have bound themselves by an oath to stand by him.

A combination is forming to take forcible possession of Washington.

One hundred guns were fired at Seneca Falls, N. Y., in honor of Major Anderson, and Messrs. Holt and Stanton.

The order for the removal of the guns at Pittsburgh is rescinded, and affords great satisfaction.

The Democrats from N. Y., in Congress have notified the President that if he desires their support he must maintain the laws and dignity of the government.

There is a strong and rapid improvement in the feeling at the North.

Gen. Dix says Anderson's movement is entirely approved by the New Yorkers.

There is a rumor that Holt will discharge Floyd's clerks.

Gov. Pickens threatens to fire into the revenue cutter Harriet Lane.

The forts and arsenals in the various States, it is believed, are to be seized.

Senator Toombs has received a dispatch saying that the forts in Georgia have been secured by Gov. Brown.

On one of the coldest nights of last week, a brute of a fellow in Goshen, Ind. (over two hundred miles north of this) turned his wife out of bed, and drove her out of doors barefoot and with no covering but an old quilt wrapped around her, with an infant child in her arms. The cries of the woman soon brought some young men to her assistance, who battered down the door of the castle, admitted the wife, and gave the husband a terrible trouncing.

We notice that our old friend T. D. Brown, has assumed the editorial charge of a new paper called the Locomotive.—Mr. B. is an excellent writer and a clever gentleman.

## THE CHARLESTON FORTIFICATIONS.

The recent movement of Major Anderson, in abandoning Fort Moultrie to the Carolinians, and taking position at Fort Sumter, has invested these places with more than ordinary interest, and a brief description of them may not be uninteresting. To use the language of the Cincinnati Commercial, Fort Moultrie is situated on a large island, and on the edge of a considerable town, and is commanded from several points, the most important of which is Fort Sumter. It is a large work, for the defense of which, for any considerable time, against an attacking force such as the Carolinians might muster, a full regiment would be required. Fort Sumter is built upon an artificial island, constructed of rock for its foundations, and stands alone in the water, nearly a mile from any point of land.

"Harper's Weekly" for the current week, contains a map of Charleston Harbor, and a view of the forts and city as seen from the sea, which shows the position of the fortifications with precision, and gives a good general idea of their appearance. Fort Sumter is about one mile from Fort Moultrie, which is on Sullivan's Island, and about the same distance from Fort Johnson, an unfinished work of inferior importance, which is on Jame's Islands. The main ship channel is between Forts Moultrie and Sumter. The latter looms grimly from the midst of the waves, is indeed a giant's castle rising from the sea, clothed with thunders, and commanding all channels of ship communication between the secession city and the Atlantic Ocean.

It is as the Charleston Mercury says, "a most perfect specimen of civil and military engineering." It is built of brick and concrete of the most solid character, the walls are twelve feet thick at the base, and eight and a half feet thick at the top, and the parapet is sixty feet above the water, excellent barracks for the privates, handsome quarters for the officers, a large stock of provisions, forty thousand pounds of powder, with a proportional quantity of shot and shell, and is armed with one hundred and forty guns. Here the gallant Major commanding, may "laugh a seige to scorn," and no ships can enter or leave Charleston harbor without it is his pleasure that they should. The Charleston Mercury, in an article published a few days since, said of the fort now invested with so much importance.

It is mounted with the heaviest guns of the United States service arranged in three tiers, the two lower being Casemates and the upper Barbette guns. The Cas-

emate guns are those which are fired from the embrasure in the Scarp Walls, and are protected from the enemy's shells by an arched bomb-proof covering overhead; the Barbette, those which fire over the parapet, which exposes the cannoniers to the fire of the enemy, although, in this instance, the height of the ramparts is so great that there is comparatively no danger from the shot of an enemy's fleet. The armament consists of 140 pieces, placed in the following order. The heaviest guns such as 32 and 64 pounders, on the first tier; 24 and 32 pounders on the second tier; Columbiads (8 and 10 inch) and heavy sea coast mortars on the top of the ramparts.

The heaviest pieces are turned toward the harbor, the lighter toward the land side, which side is further protected by musketry, for which loop-holes are cut in the Scarp Wall. The number of each kind of gun is about thirty 64-pounders; the same number of 32-pounders; forty 24-pounders; ten of each calibre of Columbiad; ten 13-inch, and ten 10-inch mortars, capable of throwing about four thousand pounds of shot and four thousand three hundred pounds of shell at each discharge.

On the terra-plata plain are situated two furnaces for heating shot. The magazine are on the inner side of the sally ports, and contain, at present, 40,000 pounds of powder, and a proportionate quantity of shot and shell. The landing to the Fort is on the Southern or land side, and is formed by a wharf projecting toward the shore, and also extending the length of that face.

This Fort would be nearly impregnable if finished and properly manned. It is at present so far completed that, with a little temporary work, it could be made so strong as to defy any attack by a fleet of large vessels. Its weakest point is on the South side, of which the masonry is not only weaker than that of the other sides, but it is not protected by any flank fire, which would sweep the wharf. Once landed, an entrance may, at the present state of the construction, be easily made; for the blinds of the lower embrasures, though six inches in thickness, may yet be easily blown away, and even if this was impossible, scaling ladders can reach those of the second tier, which are not protected in this manner.

Another description of this fort, recently published, is as follows:

Fort Sumter, a work of solid masonry, octagonal in form, pierced on the north, east, and west sides with a double row of port-holes, for the heaviest guns, and on the south or land side, in addition to openings for guns, loop-holes for musketry, stands in the middle of the harbor on the edge of the ship channel, and is said to be bomb-proof. It is at present without any regular garrison. There is a large force of workmen—some one hundred and fifty in all—busily employed in mounting the guns and otherwise putting this strategic point in order. The armament of Fort Sumter consists of 140 guns, many of them being the formidable "tench," "Columbiads," which throw either shot or shell, and which have a fearful range. Only a few of these are yet in position, and the work of mounting pieces of this calibre in the casemates is necessarily a slow one. There is also a large amount of artillery stores, consisting of shot and shell. The workmen engaged here, sleep in the fort every night, owing to the want of any regular communication with the city. The wharf or landing is on the South side, and is of course exposed to a cross-fire from all the openings on that side.

## TERRIBLE LIES, DRAMA—REMARKABLE COINCIDENCES AND STRANGE FATALITIES.

The Rochester (N. Y.) Express relates the following particulars of a melancholy drama which has recently transpired in that city:

Several months ago a respectable widow lady removed to the city from Syracuse, accompanied by her children—her only relatives—a boy and two girls. The eldest of the daughters was eighteen years of age, and the son was the youngest of the household. The girls were well educated and handsome, the elder possessing remarkable personal attractions. She was of a very passionate temper, and when roused extremely wilful and intractable.—To her brother she was devotedly attached. He was effeminate and refined, and fully reciprocated her affection. They were almost constantly together, and seldom went from the house except in each other's company.

The family had resided in the city two weeks, when the eldest sister and her brother attended a private party in the neighborhood of their residence. They there made the acquaintance of a young gentleman who impressed the young lady so favorably that he was permitted to accompany her home. Afterward he called by invitation. A friendship was rapidly formed, which soon generated a still warmer attachment, and in two weeks from the date of their acquaintance the parties were engaged to be married. The young gentleman's impatient ardor suggested an immediate union,