# e Wilmington Messenger.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SUNDAY, JUNE 27, 1897.

## VANCE'S LETTER-BOOKS.

More Extracts From These Interesting ments--Evidences of the Governor's Con Battling for the Interests of His State.

Messenger Bureau, Park Hotel, Raleigh, N. C., June 26.

(Special Correspondence.) Continuing the gathering of notes from Governor Vance's war letter books, it is interesting to note that Brigadier General A. G. Jenkins, writing him from Salem, Va., says it had been found necessary to send quite a number of cavalry horses to North Carolina in order to get food for them, but that the people showed great indisposition to sell their produce for confederate money at any price. This letter is dated January 28, 1863. General Jenkins requested Governor Vance to ve authority to confederate officers to impress supplies. General Jenkins personally eulogized Vance, saying both had served together in the old federal congress.

Governor Vance replied that he could not, consistently with the duty he owed his own people, comply with General Jenkins' request, and added that the section where the horses were had been devastated by drought. He added that I not think it expedient to ma he had written the secretary of war protesting against the presence of moval. [This letter, which was a very sharp one, was published in the first

Colonel T. P. August, a Virginian, was appointed commander of North Carolina conscripts, with headquarters at Raleigh. A great deal of bitterness resulted. Hon. W. T. Dortch, then a congressman, wrote Governor Vance from Richmond, January 31, 1863: 'Having heard that a Virginian had been appointed commander of conscripts in our state, I waited on the secretary of state this morning and protested against it. The secretary informed me that he had received a letter from you on the subject; that the appointment had been made by the conscript bureau without his' knowledge and that he would have it attended to. He asked me to recommend some one of our officers, saying he preferred a man in the army. I replied I had no preference, provided the appointee was a North Carolinian. I took occasion to say to him that some regard in future I hoped would be paid to the sensibilities of our people in regard to appointments. If another appointment is not very soon made I ask that you will adivise me and we will unanimously demand the removal of Colonel August. It is important that there should be entire acord between yourself and the commandant of conscripts."

General Whiting complained that writs of habeas corpus were being issued to bring before the courts the cases of persons who were in the army and who were alleged to be minors (which then meant under 18 years of age.) Whiting wanted the issue of writs stopped and said the whole civil government depended on the military. Vance replied: "The writ of habeas corpus is the common right of every man and I have neither the power nor inclination to prevent the issuing of such process."

Vance protested to the secretary of war against the appointment by the confederacy of officers of some of the North Carolina "state" regiments "for to know which were regarded as the

Vance replied February 4th, sending a list of the "state" regiments and sayoriginally for the period of the war under a state law, and the governor was required under that law to commission the officers and to fill vacancies therein. The remaining regiments from this state in the confederate service, known as 'conscript regiments,' were orinally twelve months men and the appointment of their officers is given to the president by an act of April 16, 1862, and is conceded by the state authorities." (The list of which the governor spoke is not given in the letter book, nor is there a copy of a letter from Colonel Avery of the 6th regiment, which he says he inclosed to the secretary of war).

February 9th a letter was written to the conscript act and I A. S. Merrimon, solicitor Eighth dis- is just itching to pronou trict, directing him to take the necessary steps to secure the presence of all army in the field and I the Madison county prisoners taken by horrors of civil war to the recent expedition, and also to investigate the shooting of a number of these prisoners. These are the men who engaged in the raid on the town of Marshall January 15th. They were confederate deserters and Colonel Allen, and the states, but for m Sixty-fourth North Carolina, hanged ways and for independent and shot some of them.

The secretary of war renewed his request to be allowed to impress slaves in piedmont North Carolina, to build the Danville railway (from Greensboro to Danville). The governor again refused and said the slaves of twenty strain of transportation u counties had for months been at work | He urged that the part on fortifications from Wilmington to from Goldsboro to Rale Petersburg: He added: "This road is viewed with almost universal disfavor lina railway for operation in this state, as entirely ruinous to ter had plenty of rolling many roads east of it, and the charter never could have been obtained but as a pressing war necessity. I feel it due ported that thirteen o to candor that I should add a very general impression exists here that upon the completion of the Danville connection, as it is termed, the eastern lines of our roads would be abandoned to them were prisoners wh enemy. How far this opinion does injustice to the purpose of the war de- secluded gorge or cave partment I am unable to say. I mere- tains and made to kneel ly state the fact. For these reasons and then shot; that one the additional one that the road is be- wounded in the blowels ing built by private contractors I do was writhing in agony

roads, but the North Carolin ture negatived that plan.

President S. D. Wallace, of mington and Weldon railwa the governor that the traffic line was so immense, in the transporting troops and mer that its rails were wearing that four forges were in bla while repairing laminated and rails. He asked the governor have 300 or 400 tons of new said he had learned that it plan to despoil some of the notably the Wilmington, Cha Rutherford, and that if this he would like to have the

Vance asked that the Sixted Carolina regiment be sent f army to come to this state to deserters and recreant consci eral Lee in reply said: "Det ficers and men have been n all North Carolina regiment the state to obtain recruits a tees. Two North Carolina Ramseur's and Cooke's, hav been detailed from this army Carolina, with the hope t ranks may be filled. At this detailments."

February 10th the secreta said General Lee's army v ent on the means of gett from North Carolina. Colo brought this letter here, an the secretary of war: "Ev in the intensest confusion or Carolina railway and I can isfactory answer from the and Weldon about transp corn. The state holds a col 'terest in both roads." We the government to assum control over both these secretary of war wanted to take control of them.

The governor urged the be extremely liberal in exemptions under the con the Tenth Congressional president said he re strength of the appeal.

Colonel D. K. MacRae 28th from Nassau, saying could be bought in Englan \$17; that freight from Engls sau was \$30 per ton by s from Nassau to Wilmingt ton, adding \$5 to the cost to He added: "There is an all impression of an early pea the opinion of Europeans ar ern men who are here."

February 15th General W that there was a deplora of affairs in Robeson cou serters were plundering and that he had sent C nough's company of North Carolina "to captu these freebooters."

R. F. Armfield, Februar the governor of a startli by a band which had greatly exasper ple of Yadkin county, this comeripts. murder of two magistrateshere was a of deserters and fugitive pricript law He went on to say that t and that powerful opposition to the cthey would among the union friends ld be forced many of that class swore he for them die at home before they wowoods. They off, and when the time camilitia which the war." The secretary of war wanted to go about 100 took to the hally twelve made threats against the m of them in sought to capture them. Fla fight. The of the militia found sixteer house leava school house. There was ing off two ing: "These regiments were organized men finally fled out of themilitia were ing two dead and carry ripts aftertrily. Armwounded. Two of the killed. Four of the cons in a part of wards surrendered volunta it would be field said the leaders were wanted to ne with the the county so disloyal tha difficult to find them. H nd said supknow what was to be do der, do you ne court will four who were prisoners a pose we try them for mu unconstitunot believe that our supre e men justideclare the conscript law ion? I betional and thus leave the think of the fied in resisting its executive upon the lieve it will and tremble t ll think consequences of such a l non on cause of our independer that he that I know Judge Pearso stitutional. It would d Could these men, and they could, be turned ov federate courts, to be son? I hope you know I tive and for the rights ards Governor Vance had a

directors of the North way called for the purp what could be done to re over to the Atlantic and

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February 16th A. S. county prisoners (refer had been killed: "that were not taken with hands, but at their home shot; that they were t not feel that I could be justified in forc-ing the labor of citizens upon it." The secretary of war wanted the gauge of with his pistol; that so the new road to be that of the Virginia whipped, and that all

by order of Lieutenant Colonel James | become so great a consumer of corn | the train for Raleigh. Having thus A. Keith." Merrimon added: "I do not the militia ought to be used to destroy know what you intend to do with the the distilleries. guilty persons, but I suggest they are all guilty of murder. I do not suppose they had any order to do so barbarous a deed, but if they had the order was absolutely void, no matter by whom issued. Such savage and barbarous cruelty is without a parallel in this state and I hope in every other."

February 27th Governor Vance wrote the secretary of war: "I learn that the war department has refused to accept num, Second North Carolina troops, who was elected by the legislature of North Carolina solicitor of the Seventh district. I beg leave to ndise, protest against this disrespect towards and the civil government. The office is an important one and Colonel Bynum was chosen for it by the legislature, without his solicitation on a deliberate con--viction of his fitness for the place. Common courtesy, it seems to me, requires that his resignation should be accepted."

> The legislature prohibited the distillation of corn, but there were then, as now, moonshine outfits at work. Governor Vance wrote Judge Osborne at Charlotte to issue bench warrants against distillers in Lincoln and other counties.

> February 28th the governor wrote the secretary of war of the killing by Lieutenant Colonel Keith of the Sixtyfourth North Carolina of the Madison prisoners, and said: "A degree of cruelty and barbarity on his part was displayed, shocking and outrageous in the extreme. I desire you to have proceedings instituted at once against this officer, who if the half be told is a disgrace to the service and to North Car-

statement as to the killing, saying: in the company which robbed Marshall. They were all buried in a trench. I send their names. One named Shelton was 14, another of the same name 17, and yet another, David Shelton, only 13, while Joseph Cleandon was 15 or 16. prices in the confederacy, (about 17 to I can't learn the names of the soidiers | 20 cents), to be delivered at Wilmingwho shot them, some of them shrank | ton within three months after a treaty from the brutal transaction at first, but were compelled to act. There was no trial or any hearing whatever." . . . . . . . .

The North Carolina railway officials notified the governor, February 28, 1863, of the purchase of two locomotives from the confederate government and the rent of one from the Manassas Gap railway.

March 2nd the governor wrote Chief Justice Pearson: "You are aware that the late legislature by a joint resolution declared the office of adjutant general vacant, by reason of the incumbent having accepted the incompatible office under the confederate states, and that by a subsequent act the appointment was conferred on the governor. General James G. Martin, the present incumbent, having declared his intention of testing the legality of the action of court, I am placed in a position rather embarrassing. To avoid the somewhat unpleasant spectacle of a law suit for possession of an office confidential in its relations to myself, I have concluded, with the consent of General Martin, to make a case and ask the opinion of the supreme court immediately thereon." . . . . . . . .

General Whiting wrote Governor Vance, March 2nd, that if negroes were not sent him to work on Fort Fisher and the other forts, he would have to impress them. Governor Vance sent him 500, from the interior of the state.

Writing to General Longstreet, who commanded the department of North Carolina, asking him to retain General Pryor as commander on the Black Water, Governor Vance said: "Permit me, general, to express the satisfaction of everywhere, on seeing the announcethe gallantry and skill of General

N. W. Woodfin was the state's agent at the salt works at Saltville, Va. He had a hard time getting supplies from this state or shipping salt to it and Governor Vance wrote him that to remedy this he proposed to established a time of wagons to haul salt from Saltsville to Morganton.

March 5th Vance wrote Secretary of War Seddon a short letter about Colonel Peter Mallett, late commanding the camp of instruction near Raleigh, and saying: "His conduct while in command gave general satisfaction. He organized a camp guard of 600 men, who were duly officered by his assistdisciplined. Ordered suddenly into the severe conflict of Kinston, their conduct was such as to elicit the praise of veteran troops and the whole counleader, was severely wounded. On an order issued directing his command to be disbanded and placed in various regiments as conscripts. What is to become of him? It is a great hardship for these brave men after having fought together in the field and been associated together eight or ten months to be now scattered among strange regiments, their officers conscripted and their efficient and gallant commander out of the service. Though I am generally indisposed to form new regiments, I am constrained to ask you to the camp as heretofore, whence he could be early sent into the field with his entire command. It is one of the finest bodies of men in the southern confederacy."

The secretary of the navy asked for 707 tons of railway iron at Laurinburg. saying the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherfordton railroad was to be built no further during the war, the iron to be used in plating iron-clad vessels. Governor Vance said he could have it, to be replaced six months after the war ended.

Samuel F. Phillips wrote the governdone or that the distillation of whiskey was ers came to my relief, and thus lost sraints of tradition.

In a letter to General Bragg, Vance asked that 4,000 troops from this state which were all from the mountain region and which were in East Tennessee, guarding mountain passes, and bridges and keeping the population in check, be sent further from home as they were subject to but little discipline and their nearness to their homes caused constant desertions; in some cases almost complete disorganization. the resignation of Colonel W. P. By- These troops consisted of the regiments of Allen, Love, Folk, and Palmer and Colonel Thomas' Cherokee Indian battalion. The governor said there were requests for active service at the front; that he knew the men and that they were as good material for soldiers as there was upon the continent, and that under auspices they would shed as much glory on the name of North Carolina as their brothers had in Virginia and Middle Tennessee.

> General S. G. French, writing from Petersburg, told Vance he had sent or ders to Colonels Martin and Cantwell to move on Plymouth. Neither of those officers happened to be with his regiment and so the letters were forwarded to them, as they were marked "personal." Then Colonel Radcliffe was ordered to make the advance with Martins', in place of Cantwell's. . . . . .

'March 11,1863, Governor Vance wrote to James M. Mason, confederate states commissioner at London (of Slidell and Mason fame) that he had sent John White to England as agent for this state for the purpose of effecting a loan and purchasing supplies for the North Carolina soldiers, who by agreement with the confederate states were to be equipped by this state. The gov-Solicitor Merrimon sent in another ernor says: "I met here the Hon. Francis T. Lawley, of London, who said he could perhaps secure a loan of \$1,000,000 on favorable terms, by the means of some official and family influence which he could bring to bear, at 8 per cent. interest on bonds redeemable in cotton at the present of peace. You can issue the bonds yourself, having them printed, etc. I send you a power of attorney authorizing you to represent me in the matter. If the money is obtained, pay to Mr. White at least half the amount, or enough to purchase a steamer and cargo of such supplies as he is to buy." The governor wrote Mr. White to buy cotton cards, also machines for making them and added: "Cards are now the want of our people."

The governor wrote Colonel D. K. MacRae that he need purchase only 2,500 rifles, instead of 10,000, the number at first proposed. He gave as a reason the refusal of the legislature to raise any state troops. (Letter dated March 12, 1863.) The governor added that he wanted Colonel MacRae, and not Saunders (who had also been sent abroad) to have the negotiation of the the legislature by an appeal to the state script; that he had "no intention of letting Mr. S. hawk our paper about through Europe. You and Mr. White must put your fortunes together, ship your purchases together, etc."

John Pool was tendered the command, with rank of lieutenant colonel, of a battalion of partisan rangers raised in the counties east of the

March 13th, John C. Wilder tendered his resignation as captain and assistand adjutant general in the state ser-

March 14th Daniel G. Fowle was ap-

pointed adjutant general.

The governor wrote General R. E Lee that he had ascertained that certain soldiers belonging to Ramseur's and Hoke's brigades were being tried the people of North Carolina, exhibited for desertion; that the cases of these men came under the terms of his offimen that they were to be defended by | cial proclamation extending a full pardon to all who returned to their colors by March 5th, and be enters his solemn protest against the punishment of these men as a gross violation of justice and good faith.

The state of Georgia bought a half interest in machines for making cotton cards. Governor Vance sent a man to Georgia to see the machines and make drawings, at Governor Brown's suggestion. There was intense friendship between Vance and Brown and the letters of each are full of compliments and kind words. Brown declared that "if a supply of clothing and provisions can be made we can fight for a score of years."

Here is a characteristic telegram ants and drill masters and rigorously from Governor Vance dated March 25, 1863, to Secretary of War Sedden: "General Pillow has sent a detachment of cavalry into western North Carolina to enroll and arrest conscripts, without try. Colonel Mallett, their gallant the shadow of law and in defiance of the proper authorities. Please order hobbling back to Raleigh he finds him- it stopped, through Colonel Coltart, self superseded by Colonel August and Greenville, Tenn., or there will be resistance and blood shed."

The most interesting of all the letters in Vance's letter book is the following from him to President Davis, dated July 6th: "Last week the steamer Advance, purchased by this state in Europe, arrived at Wilmington with a cargo of soldiers' clothing. I went to visit her and went on board. Before doing so I obtained the permission of the commissioners of navigation and the military authorities (she being beretain Colonel Mallett in command of low town, on a sand bar) in compliance with the quarantine regulations. On returning to the wharf Lieutenant Colonel Thorburn, who was in command of the town, refused to admit me to land, alleging that the regulations were violated. Upon showing him the permishim of the assent of General Whiting, and remonstrating with him in person, he replied that he did not care for Governor Vance nor Governor Jesus Christ; that I should not come off that boat in fifteen days, and accordingly placed a guard on the wharf, with orders to shoot any one attempting to get off. I was so detained until the chairman of the board of commission-

deliberately, wilfully and without excuse inflicted a gross insult upon the people of North Carolina, through her chief magistrate, in their name I demand his removal from the state and that he be no more placed in command of her troops. If it be deemed indispensable that North Carolina soldiers should be commanded by Virginians, I should regret to see the Old Dominion retain all her gen'tlemen for her own use and furnish us only her black-

guards." [It is interesting to note the fact of Thorburn's departure in forty-eight hours. It is said Vance was literally "the maddest man on earth." The steamer Advance, it will be remembered, had been bought in England by John White, Esq.]

#### Locked Out in Distress

He is a sensative man and lives in

one of the picturesque rows uptown on the west side, in which no two houses are alike. On Monday his wife and daughter went up to Newburg on a visit, and when evening came, the cook went out to call on another cook, and the waitress took a spin on the tandem on the Boulevard. He was left alone, and, the night being quite warm, he shut himself in his room and stripped down to Paris is 2,500,000. The total expenses of his underclothes and stockings, feeling the city of New York in a year amount, sure that he would not be disturbed during the evening.

A little perore 10 o'clock he heard a dog whine, and remembered that his daughter's Skye was out doors. Feeling certain that the dog was on the front stoop, he hurried down stairs in undress and opened the front door far enough to admit a dog. There was no dog in the vestibule, and, as it was quite dark there, he stepped out to look on the stoop beyond the outer door. As he did so a gust of wind from somewhere slammed the door shut, and he realized that he was locked out. He said, in telling the story to a friend:

"I did not know my utter helplessness until I reached for my waistcoat pocket think hard, and the more I thought the less I liked my predicament. The cook and housemaid would come home in time but I couldn't see that their arrival held out any promise. I didn't want to see them a little bit, and I knew that they wouldn't care to see me. They had keys to the basement door, and would go in that way Then I thought of way of getting out of my dilemma. I have a friend in the third house west of mine. In fact, he is the only man I know in the whole street felt that if I could reach his house could at least get some clothes and be in condition to meet the servants on their

"The street was apparently deserted and I thought I would make a dash for the shelter of Jim's doorway, but just as I stepped out of the door a man and a woman turned the corner and walked slowly by, while I cowered behind the door. Another start was interrupted by a couple of girls coming up the street, and a carriage drove by just as I was getting ready to make the third break. Then the frowsy little cur that caused my trouble came trotting up the steps and I could not resist the temptation I kicked him off the stoop. He howled as he went bumping down to the sidewalk, and it was evident that he did not recognize me, for, putting his front paws on the bottom step he began barking. He kept at it until I thought he would have the whole neighborhood alarmed, and I tried persuasion to get him in the vestibule. He seemed to recognize my voice, and, putting his tail between his legs, crept down the area steps. thought I had been locked out for a east an hour and mechanically felt for my watch. Then the 10 o'clock bells rang and I knew that I had not been more than fifteen minutes in my predicament It occured to me then that it would not be long before a policeman came and I could send him to Jim's for the clothes. Nobody came along but ordinary men and women, however, and I think that the street was considerably livelier that night than I ever knew it to be before. I fretted myself warm in spite of the fact that the open air was rather chilly for my light attire. "At last when the coast seemed clear.

and I was about to make a dash, for Jim's I thought of the fact that I had not latched either of the parlor windows, and I wondered if I could reach them. To my great joy I discovered that from a treacherous footing on the ledge which ran across the front of the house I could cling with one hand to the side strip of the window frame. The windows are heavy, one-pane affairs, and there was no way of raising them except by pressing the palm of the hand against the glass and pushing inward and upward until I could get my fingers under the sash. It was sometime before I succeed ed, and I was thanking my stars that the street was clear when I heard a shout and the sound of hurrying feet up toward the corner. I had doubted unthat moment that I would have strength enough left to crawl into the window, but that shout settled it. flung myself in and fell on the floor, exhausted and panting for breath, as the runner stopped in front of the house and commanded me to come out and surrender. I recognized that it was a policeman, and, sitting up so that my head was above the sill, I began to explain. Just then a female voice floated across the street saying: 'Officer, you ought to lock that lunatic up. I've been watching his vulgar actions for half an hour, and its a disgrace to the whole neighborhood. "I went to the front door and called the policeman into the vestibule, where fully satisfied him that I was the tenant of the house and then fired a ball or two into him.

"What? Shot him?" " Oh, no. He wasn't even half shot when he left me. They were balls out of the decanter on the sideboard? I just managed to get him out and skip to my room when I heard the cook come in quickly, followed by the household, and as I was dressing to go downstairs and lock up the parlor I heard them talking about the open window and speculating about burglars being in the house. They seemed to think that the dog was acting strangely just because he was still grieving over his first kick.—New York Sun.

#### Monarchy in England

(From The Toronto Mail and Empire.) There is in England today more of true democracy than is to be found in any other nation, and yet England is a monarchy. The position of monarchy in England is one of the best evidences of the continuity, the conservatism, the progressiveness, and withal the practical political wisdom of the English people. The continuity is illustrated by the fact that Victoria has in her veins the blood of Cedric, who reigned over he West Saxons in the year 493, and first gave English kingship dignity. The conservatism is shown by the forms of expression; for we still say sion of the commissioner and assuring that the queen enacts laws, and we speak of her majesty's courts, her majesty's army and navy. The progressiveness is manifest in the limitations put upon the royal power and prerogatives, until to-day, according to the maxim, "The king reigns, but does not govern." Practical political wisdom has accomplished the revolutionary change from the old absolutism to the modern democracy without revolution; and has given to the popular this case a regularly organized and recogwill the most direct and most complete control, and yet has put upon it the re-

GREATER NEW YORK

Cost of the Municipality Compared With That of London

(New York Sun.)

The municipal expenditures of London, the largest city in the world, amount to about \$80,000,000 yearly, thus divided, roughly, among the various items: Water service, \$10,000,000; police department, \$10,000,000; public charities, \$12,500,000; schools, \$10,000,000; health department, \$3,500,000; fire department, \$1,000,000; department of streets, \$10,000,000; gas, \$3,000,000; interest on municipal debt, \$5,000,000, and miscellaneous expenses, the balance, \$15,000,000. Paris, with about one-half the total population of the city of London, spends in a year \$75,000,000, or considerably more per capita. The question has been asked how the expenses of the Greater New York are likely to compare with those of London and Paris. The present population of London is,

roughly, 5,500,000, and the population of the Greater New York is, roughly, 3,300,000, the relation of the two cities to each in respect of population being as five to three. The population of approximately, to \$47,000,000. Those of the city of Brooklyn amount, approximately, to \$13,000,000. The expenses of Long Island City are about \$600,000 a year, of Richmond county \$500,000, and of the Queens county towns to be annexed to the Greater New York, \$150,-000, making a total of \$61,250,000 for the whole of the territory to be included, on Jaunary 1, 1898, in the Greater New York. This is a larger ratio of municipal expenditures to the population than prevails in London, but a smaller one than is the rule in Paris. The police department of New York city costs \$6,000,000 a year, and the police department in Brooklyn, \$2,300,000, and the total cost of the police in the Greater New York will be about \$9,-500,000 a year, or nearly as much as that of the city of London. The street and water services are joined in this city instead of being separated, as is the case in London. The expenses of the department of public works in New York are \$3,500,000, and those of the department of city works, which, corresponds to it in Brooklyn, \$2,100,000, and when to this the expenses of the department of street improvements in the future borough of Bronx, \$630,000, is added there is a total in excess of \$6,000,000 in the whole territory for these items. The expense of the fire department in New York is \$2,300,000. In Brooklyn it is \$1,300,000, and in all of the Greater New York it is, substantially, \$3,500,000. The item of interest on the public debt amounts in New York to \$5,500,000 and in Brooklyn to \$3,300,000, and in the other localities included in the Greater New York to \$200,000, a total of about \$9,000,000, or about twice that of London. The extent of \$6,000,000 in the budget of New York city, and to the extent of \$2,700,000 in the budget of Brooklyn, irrespective of the contributions of these two cities and of the other districts of the Greater New York to the state educational fund, which brings up the total amount to \$10,000,000. Long Island City expends \$115,000 a year for educational

#### Wanted to Know His State

Men in public life who think their names are household words throughout the country sometimes find that they have been laboring under a pleasing delusion, says the New York Commercial Advertiser. Senator Berry of Arkansas, who is the only one-legged member of the senate, tells a story on himself which illustrates this point. He says: "I was seated in the senate chamber one morning, when my colleague approached me and said that there were some folks from down home out in the marble room, and they had asked tos ee us. Of course, I was willing to receive them and together we repaired to the reception room and welcomed them. Among the party was a preacher and his wife, living about eight miles from my own home, a very intelligent couple. They presented themselves, and we chatted for half an hour. After extending them a farewell shake of the hand, I started to return to the senate, when I was interrupted by a call from the worthy preacher's wife whom I had been talking. 'Oh, senator,' said she, 'there was a question I wanted to ask you before I left,' and then, somewhat timidly, she inquired: 'What state did you say you were from?" "

### The Secession Ordinance

(From The Macon Telegraph.) The following bit of gossip recently appeared in The Savannah Morning News. The story is an old one, perhaps, but Maconites who remember Judge Eugenius Nisbet, one of the first judges of Georgia's supreme court, and otherwise distinguished as a member of the Macon bar, will read it with interest; "Little more than thirty-six years ago the Georgia Secession Convention ad-

journed in Savannah," remarked an elder-

ly citizen yesterday. "The convention had held its first meeting in Milledgeville, having met January 16, 1861. The ordinance of secession had been framed by a committee of seventeen, appointed at the instance of a resolution by E. A. Nisbet, a leading member of the convention. George W. Crawford was president of the convention and Albert Lamar, secretary. The adjourned session was called to order in Savannah, March 7, 1861, and lasted here until March 23, the principle work being the redistricting of the state of Georgia, and the arrangements for state government under the regime of secession. The convention awakened great excitement in Savannah, for here it was that the flush of war at its height in Georgia. The guns at Sumter had stirred men's souls with thrilling eagerness to rush into the fray, and the troops of Georgia were getting ready to march off to battle. The secession convention was held in what was the Ogelthrope Club

#### As to Grabs.

(From the Indianapolis Journal.) The London Globe says of the Hawaiian treaty: "This American grab is a breach of good faith, if not a violation of treaty rights." The difference between this "grab," which is not made yet, and the scores that England has made is that in nized government asks to be annexed, while British grabs are always made in defiance of existing governments.