Savannah Mar 1st 1861

To His Excellency

J. E. Brown

Sir,

The official returns of an election for officers of the "Ogeechee Mounted Rifles" held in the 7th district of Chatham Co. on the 26th of Feb were sent to you. The persons who held the election omitted to ask you for the commissions & I now write for that purpose. Will you have the kindness to send them to me as soon as convenient. This is the
Company about which Dr. J. R. Cheves spoke to you.

The officers who are to receive commissions have in vain attempted to buy swords. They being moved by you, Capt. C. H. D. Daman has more than he requires and will deliver the 4 we need if authorized by you. The officers would prefer to purchase the swords from Capt. Daman & will do so with your consent.

Please direct

Capt R. Hallock & Son

Yours very respectfully

W. J. B. Elliott
Savannah March 5th 1861

W. H. Elliott

Relative to Commissions

Answered no more

Commissions to be issued
to cavalry companies

March 12th 1861

Answered March 18th 1861

March 5th 1861
New York, March 1861

My dear Sir Brown,

I am informed on reliable authority that the Bank of England
is actually chartered by the British Government for the purpose of raising a
sufficient fund to meet all the expenses of that Note for which your
voyage was

You will perceive therefore that

such being the fact, the Note should be

released as a matter of right, as well as efficacious. The insurance on the ship
as well as the cargo, has been reduced to the utmost, and the claim on the Bank
for indemnity

I have been confining my efforts to

the above commission, with which I am

in correspondence on appeal, when I was
attacked.

Very truly,

[Signature]
Atlanta, March 4th, 1861

To His Excellency, Dear Sir:

I find myself embarrassed in regard to the paper cause for me to pursue of Park Master of this city in giving out to subscribers certain speeches which I truly believe to be incorrect in their character. The New York World and Tribune you are too familiar with not to need any supplementary remarks from me but it is not unlikely that the whole Democrat has never been but to your notice — I enclose a sample of its quality — Yesterday the large bundle of this paper came enveloped in a manila which has become note paper from bitter and relentless hatred to very thing like
My Dear

or the chief head of my State

some answer to my duty

as an officer & good citizen

in this matter & I want to

do my duty to my whole State

I will regard any restrictions

you may impose in your

with & each Bi.

Hoping to hear soon

from your Excellency on

Yrs of affection

P. L. Howard
Savannah, March 4th, 1861

1861 -

On the first day of August next, you will deliver to J. R. Fife, Esq., the warrant on the Treasury in my favor for the sum of thirty thousand and twenty-five dollars, the same being the amount of one quarter salary which will be due me on that day, out Judge of the Eastern District of Georgia.

W.B. Fleming
Judge E. O. Grav.

To His Excellency,
J. E. Brown
Governor
Deliver Warrant to R. F. Hunter, Esq. in Order

[Signature]

July 20

W. Cuming

[Signature]

Attn: W. Charles

[Signature]
In the fall of last year we shipped by direction of the Navy House Department to Capt. W. H. C. Whiting at Savannah 6 pieces of casting and 6 com- pressor, a small lantern, intended for a bed-beacon in the Savannah River. The Secretary of the Board directed at the same time to send the bill to Capt. W. who stated he would pay the amount.

On 14th November we sent our bill to Capt. Whiting and repeatedly wrote to him afterwards asking attention to our account, but he has not replied to any your letter. Owing to his silence and noticing that he had resigned his commission in the U.S. States Army, we addressed the Navy House Board at Washington.
on the subject a short time since, and this morning received
from the Secretary a letter addressed to Capt. Whiting to
Capt. F. J. Miller, which we enclose herewith for your
information. You will observe that much in question
was duly delivered in good order but has been taken
possession of by the authorities of your State. Under
the circumstances of the case the property having
been paid for by the United States as is shown by Cape
No. 4 letter, we ask that the State of Georgia now pay
the amount of the bill, of which we enclose a copy,
or else return the lantern and

It appears that this much as it had never
been paid for the equitab]e bill. Yet if we and even
trust that you will be the subject in the same
light and comply with our request.

Asking the favor of a reply, I remain

Your respectfully,

J. B. Edwards

Governor of the State of Georgia

Milledgeville.
Si Air Excellency,

In March, my Lord,

I have your favor of 24th May, and of your Letter of 6th June, as per your orders. I am in receipt of a check on the Bank of Philadelphia in favor of Mr. John J. Forrest. I enclose a check on the Bank of the United States, which I believe will cover the required amount.

Yours faithfully,

W. H. Miller
Robt. Sabershans
Receipt for check
for Negroes
Brunsw, Germany—
March 6, 1861—

Joseph E. Brown
Governor of Georgia.

Very dear Sir:

Since I had the honor of addressing you on the 10th of February, I have been diligently engaged prosecuting my inquiries in regard to the direct trade movement, and especially in relation to the feasibility of establishing a regular line of steamers and sailing vessels from this Port to Savannah, touching with the steamers, at Havre and Southampton, if necessary, and I am glad to be able to say, my inquiries have not been without result.

I am now in correspondence with some of the leading men of Russia, at Berlin, who are near the King, and they have so far become impressed with the practicability of the measure, as to despatch an agent to England, to make the necessary inquiries as to cost, etc., of the new steamers of a burden of not less than 150 tons each, and to report as soon as possible.

The agent has called upon me, and I gave him my views as to the kind of steamers I thought most suitable. Paddles to be preferred, for passengers always give such steamers the preference—to be good carriers,
and with accommodations for, say, 150 passengers— to be warm and well ventilated when laden, over sixteen feet water, bar. He noted my points, and will give it in about ten days.

Thus you will see that I never lose an opportunity to forward the interests of the South, and especially that great measure of direct trade, which I in turn with myself, have so much at heart. The fact is, the news which has been received here of the passage of the infamous tariff bill by the Republicans, has raised a perfect storm of indignation throughout this part of Germany, and the sentiment which was rather favorable to that party before and since the election, has now suddenly become exceedingly Southern. Never was there a better time than now to impress the people of Germany favorably towards the new Confederacy, especially if free trade is to be its leading policy. For the first time since I have been here, the German papers are beginning to recognize the existence of a Southern people, Southern Institutions and Southern Interests. No one can be so ill-informed as to the great mass of the German people.

I hear from private letters from Georgia that you will probably soon send Commissioner to Bremen to make arrangements towards opening up direct
south. I shall be much happy to receive under their every assistance in my power accomplishment of their mission. Should we failed, when you receive this, I beg that kindly place them under my protecting wing on their arrival here. I am already so far advanced in this movement, that it may be possible for me to lighten their burden very materially and hasten matters to a satisfactory conclusion.

I now only remains for me to say, that although born in the North, my mind had long been made up to join my destiny hereafter with the South. My sympathies have always been with the South, and I have fought many of my hardest political battles in defending her interests, among the people of the South. I am a Western Democrat—from Illinois, and the only Democrat from that State representing at present, our country abroad. The Merchants of this city, have, as I understand, memorialized the new President, Mr. Lincoln, to retain me in office, coupling their recommendation with some allusions flattering to myself. But I have no desire to hold office under a Black Republican Administration. I am diametrically opposed to that party—its principles and its policy—and hence will render no circumstances even countenance either by being an officer
under the present Government of the U. S. I can be of any service to the
and surrender it in any capacity at home or
I am fitted. I believe, and I say it now,
that I could be of service where I am, from
my powers somewhat enlarged. I have made
many friends here, and am not without a pair
of influence—all of which would serve me in a
way placed in a position to use them for the benefit
of the South. In striking out on a new course of act
it doubtless would be of the greatest assistance to our
agents, whose character and influence al
already recognized among the people who their de
vices may be required, and who would therefore have a de
dd advantage over a stranger, however capable he might other
wise be. I merely suggest therefore, that if it is deemed
advisable to give me the authority to act in such capacity
as may be thought most to the interests of the South, I
shall only be too happy to be of service. With an offi-
cial position I could do much more good than in
the capacity merely of a merchant or private indi-
nual. I beg you will correspond with Governor
Pickens on this subject, if you deem it of sufficient
importance to consider my claims and to ask to me
your influence—to whom I will write by this mail.

I am, with high respect,

[Signature]

[Date]
Way Side 6th March 1861

This Excellence John E. Brown

Milledgeville

Sir,

I have received your Excellency's letter of

the 1st with copy of resolutions passed by the Con

vention of the State of Georgia and also a check

for twenty seven dollars to my order which you re

guest be distributed in money among those of

my negroes who were employed at Fort Pulaski.

Whatever of merit may attach to ending my

negroes at Fort Pulaski belong to my son Charles

Daniel, who in the emergency recognized a manifest duty devolving upon all

to provide against a common danger and he sent his contribution to the common defense.

I tender to him your Excellency's letter with the

Resolutions of the Convention attached and

your Excellency's check for the purpose in

dispatch in the letter.

Fully reciprocating your Excellency's kind wishes

I have the honor to be

Very Respectfully

Your Excellency's

Obedient Servant,

W.D. Daniel.
MILLEDGEVILLE AND MACON TELEGRAPH LINE.

Office Hours,—from 7 1-2, A. M., to 10 P. M.
SUNDAYS,—from 8 to 9, A. M., and from 7 1-2 to 9 1-2, P. M.

This Line CONNECTS with ALL Lines,—EAST, WEST, NORTH and SOUTH.
WM. PARTRICK, Sup’t.

Dated, Atlanta, March 5th, 1861

To, Governor Brown,

The president and secretary of War desire to receive Capt. Lee’s Company for active service; provided you consent and will tender the Company to the government. We earnestly beg you to do so the President told Mr. Root yesterday that the Company would be ordered into service next week. Please answer.

J. J. Gart Cel
J. P. Thrasher
W. J. Whitaker
Mr. Root and others.
Perry, Ga. March 7th, 1861

His Excellency, Gov. Brown:

Dear Sir:

I forward to you, as you request, a letter from our
Isaac H. Beller, American Consul, at
Brunswick, Georgia.

Mr. Beller desires to
establish, at Brunswick, a grain house and
general commission business, connecting
that business with our more direct
trade with Continental Europe. He may
be of service to you, in the capacity indi-
cated above, in facilitating the Commercial
as well as the Political Independence of
the South, in both of which you are so
notably laboring. And as such, I commit
to your consideration this proposition.

I know nothing of our Beller personally.
He says in his letter to me, that he is
a thorough Democrat, that his sympathies
are with the South, and that he is ready
and more than willing to identify himself
with her politically and commercially.
I think it would be well, at least, through you, to place our thing our Committee and our Bill in communication, that they might judge upon the expediency of the proper proposals. You are honored, I know, with official cares, at this critical transition juncture of Southern politics, and being but a private citizen, I will just incorporate your views or patience by any further observations.

Very respectfully,

S. H. S. Distinct

[Signature]

Telamon Cuyler Collection
University of Georgia
Milledgeville, 23 March 1861

Dear Sir,

I was much disappointed in not finding you in Milledgeville, but I know that your presence was needed in Savannah after several years' absence. My disappointment was personal, for I was anxious to honor my ministry, for the confidence of those who trusted in me. I shall exert to the utmost every power of mind and body to show myself worthy of that confidence.

By securing the State for Whigs, if I do this, I will bring no dishonor on my distinguished friend who has conferred the appointment on me. I am not a stumbling block in the way of the State, but her standby to greatness. I am proud of Georgia; she has moved forward for work and holdfast. In fact, she is in better condition to defend the State a month from now than she was with any government. I hope that she will cease their interference - a look at those who need their aid - from what I have seen of Moore, I would prefer to risk the interests of Georgia in his hands under your command.

Yours truly,
W. H. L.
I would suggest you had better watch the Convention. There is a talk of discovering to get everything out of your hands.

There was a rally at the Convention. I will write all about it in a separate letter.

I will come to see you in the spring. I hear the weather is very cold.

Mrs. Phillips and Mr. Phillips accept my compliments.

Your truly,

Mrs. Phillips.
Montgomery March 10th 76

Dear Sir,

There seems to be so much delay and difficulty in getting our plan project under way between Savannah and Antwerp, that I have determined to strike a blow which will decide the question.

The leasing men from all the Cotton States from the idea and we propose an excursion trip from Savannah to Antwerp to justify the Georgia Mission and command the lifted.

We have formed a good Committee to give the information those cotton bale perfectly Con-incident we can get the Claim

To Excellence

J. E. Brown

To L. L. Governor of Georgia
of within thirty days.

This will greatly strengthen
Mr. King's Mission. They determined
to go to Europe also. Their own
friends here are taking no steps
to provide for the good works
of the Confederacy in the West.
The funds of direct title things
will combine our efforts in
the strengthening of Secession. We
shall of course get the first
blow on line and obtain possession
of the Mail Contract, collecting
postage in payment. This will
increase our earnings my friend.

This experimental is ready
to take from Savannah to
Antwerp will not cost
over $50,000. The stream
will earn fully the amount
The immense Naval influen-
this Ethc will how and the
benefit it will give璎
ahead becan any reasonable
sacrifice.

With these wishing

give my tryst

E. B. Baxter
Direct Trade with Europe.
New York March 13, 1861

Mr. Geo. B. Brown
Milledgville

Dear Sir,

I had the honor to receive your Excellency's letter, and have been in frequent conversation with Capt. Hall and the Capt. Waring of the Steam Packet--since coming to this city after the war, when Steed bold took leave of me and the morning I had a boat thrown into the river at three o'clock. So that he got off unmolested.

I paid 500 for a part of the State for cattle, and shall pay the money tomorrow back of the purchase -- as instructed by your Excellency. I have no instructions to make indemnity of course the State will take the $500 advanced to all.

The Intention of the treaty were placed in the hands of Steed before he started so that while the last thing no other title can be made valid to the property. I trust the will arrive safely and I am

Efficientforce

The Police Commissioner to submit
appealed to correct the outrage of the Superintendent Hurnow—have waited
for ten days to give me any decision—having submitted it to them. Attornys—I
wrote again yesterday, but have as yet no reply.

A considerable of the Legislature is here investigating the Council of the Superintendent
on other Matters—but they will without

Meanwhile, I have not purposely have
any protection here—before what the
Supervisor stand. Hurnow needs not fear

that by Command to allow—

Nevertheless, all give me the power to your
Excellency, that this system thereof will
operate injuriously and affect friends as well
afford injury to many of their who get

injury who were friendly before.
To his excellency, Gov. Brown.

As a defender of the rights of the people, as being proven a jealous guardian of the liberties of the citizens of Georgia, we now address you in behalf of a respectable minority; that you may prevent their rights being ignored or trampled upon by the present Southern Congress. We are those that believe the prosperity of the South depends upon the revival of the African Slave Trade. Our numbers are larger than is supposed for the Slave Trade having been considered a forbidden topic or at least an improbability as long as we were connected with the North, opinion on this subject has had no outlet. Tho' in a minority, we know that your sense of justice at once admits that the question ought not to be decided upon until it has been brought before the people & the people themselves have decided upon it at the ballot box. Our trust is that the Gov. elected almost unanimously by the people, owing to their confidence in his valor & patriotism will move forward & see that the State of Georgia does not have a national flag name, constitution or abolition restrictions imposed on them without their consent. Our present Congress was convened to form a council of war & a temporary government & they straightway proceed to do the work of a
Congress duly elected by the people. Who delegated to them power to baptize us with a name, to give us a national flag for national color; who gave them power to decide how and when the State of Georgia should ratify the Federal Constitution? Who sent them there to restrict the people of Georgia in their states rights, freedom to traffic whenever & wherever she pleased? Is not power that belongs only to a Congress elected by the people, after a full discussion of their rights? Shall Georgia sell this freedom of Traffic, to buy the alliance of Border States who have proved that they love the Yankees better than they do their Southern Sisters? Shall Georgia sell this freedom of Traffic, in order that the women of Virginia may ride as Aristocrats, by the blood earned dollars of the economy & thrift of the women of Georgia? Let the men of Georgia buy their Slaves as cheap as Africa can afford them; & our hard earned dollars that now go to build up the aristocracy of Virginia will enable us to buy Carriques for our wives, & to provide for them comfortable homes. Virginia's abundance of the Slave trade does not grow out of abolition conscience; but because if we buy our Slaves elsewhere, the immense fortune which pours into her lap every year from the Gulf States will be checked. The freemen of Georgia have been fleeced by New-England & the Border States for expensive slave labor & manufactured goods until they don't know when they are fleeced.
But it makes no difference whether you approve of the Slave Trade or not, we know that your defence of justice is stronger than your more opinions about policy—therefore we hope that you will not permit the people of Georgia to be imposed upon by prohibitions on traffic without their consent—neither will you submit to have a constitution saddled upon them without their having a voice in the matter. Our forefathers did not adopt the constitution as good as it was, without taking two years to consider upon it—neither ought we to be compelled to swallow it over again without taking plenty of time to consider upon it more particularly as it has now been proven insufficient to secure equality & justice among the States. How can a legislature elected before these questions came before the people be competent to decide for the people in these important matters. How can a ratification of the constitution by the legislature be binding upon upon upon upon the people when they have had no voice or consent in the matter? Hoping therefore that you will raise your voice to preserve the liberties of the State about to be impervious by the haughty & inconsiderate action of a set of almost self delegated men acting without the consent of delegated power of the people.

I remain respectfully your friend. I will wish

J. A. D. Garrott
March 12th 1841

desire to reside 
The African Slave 
Trade
I have learned from various sources that the Government at Montgomery have marked out a plan of organization for the Regular Army of the Confederate States that excludes officers holding commissions in the Army of Georgia from the Regular Army after the expiration of three years,—in other words the two Regiments of Georgia are regarded as three year volunteers unless sooner discharged. From the many and conflicting reports of the action of the Federal Army this deduction is generally received in the place as being the true version of their policy. When your Memoir is with my present commission it was my belief that the Regiment to which I was assigned was to be part of Georgia’s quota of the Regular Army of the South. It was then and is now my desire to enter the army as a profession for life, but I learn that the policy of Pres. Davis will defeat your purpose to make a permanent transfer of your last Regiment; I now write to say that
homen, and I may be for a permanent position in the Army. I will cheerfully forget my desires, if it be necessary to sustain any policy you may have in view. The only favors I ever asked at your hands were cheerfully and without hesitation granted, and I can the better show my appreciation of your partiality, than by assuring you that I am at the disposal of my State in whatever way my services can be made most useful to her interests and policy.

I have said this much because it seems to be the general impression that you do not approve of the disposition intended to be made of the Georgia Regiments by the late Congress. I fear we will not be able to recruit our Regiments without a draft. The Country is full of rumors to the effect that 12 Month Volunteers only will be Called for and this prevents others from enlisting who would otherwise do so.

Very Respectfully,

Your Old Ser.

[Signature]

[Name]
Capt. Wallace
Atlanta

Military Matters
March 14, 1861.

Please accept your order on the Seaman for Six hundred and twenty five dollars. The writer second to being sure selling and to be made up at the Seaman Court up to the first of May and also to

Yours At Hand

Your Ob't Servant

To his Excellency

Jasper E. Branch

Milledgeville.

Henry G. Lamar

J. D. L. Girton
Came to Dr. Brown's
14th May
125

By Landrum En Johnson

[Signature]

[Handwritten numbers]
Confederate States of America,  
WAR DEPARTMENT,  
Montgomery, Nov. 15, 1861.

Sir:

Your communication of the 12th inst. has been received.

The requisition for five thousand troops was intended for the Provisional forces of the Confederate States. I beg to quote the 3rd and 4th Sections of the Act of Congress to raise Provisional forces, a copy of which I had the honor to enclose to you some days ago.

Section 3. Be it further enacted, That the President be authorized to receive into the service of this Government such forces now in the service of said States as may be undesirable, or who may volunteer by consent of their States in such number as he may require for any time not less than twelve months until honor discharged. Section 4.

Be it further enacted, That such forces may be armed with their officers by Companies, Battalions or Regiments, and when so received shall form a part of the Provisional Army of the Confederate States, according to the terms of their enlistment, and the President shall appoint by
and with the advice and consent of Congress, such General Officer or Officers for said forces as may be necessary for the service.

The further interpretation of this Act, it appears to me is, that whatever forces you now have organized in Companies, Battalions or Regiments, to the number of two thousand, will come into the Provincial Army as organized under your State regulations and commanded by their own Officers. These forces, however, when involved in the service of the Confederate States, without changing their organization as Companies, Battalions or Regiments, or losing their Officers, would be under the command of such General Officer of the Confederate Government as the President might designate to that duty. So far then as your Regiments are completed, there is no difficulty in your transferring them to this Government, in whatever form of organization you may determine upon; but to receive Officers without these would not be, in my view, within the scope of the law.

My Letter of the 9th, informed you that the Government needed five thousand troops at Pensacola, with as little delay as practicable, and I
expressed the hope that your State would furnish one
thousand of that number.

Of the officers of your State
are appointed, but without commands, are to enlist their
men for three years, which period I understand, is the basis
of your military organization, it is probable the number
required would not be contributed within the time it is
enforced, but may be then.

Under these circumstances, I wishfully suggest
that you might raise, without delay, a volunteer force for
twelve months, amply sufficient to make up the deficiency,
and the officers appointed by you might undertake to do this.

I do not well see how otherwise the embarrassment
you suggest, with the attendant delay, could be obviated.

You will, I feel assured, do this Department
the justice to believe that it has every disposition,
as far as depend, to accommodate itself to the rather
practical condition of things in your State, but you
will do at once that it keeps the forces to receive into
the service of the Government as there are organized.
Company. This, of course, includes officers without command.

I have the honor to be very sincerely,
Your Ob't Serv't,
L. P. Walker
Sec. of War.

Her Ex'g Joseph E. Brown.

Savannah,
Georgia.
Confederate States of America,
WAR DEPARTMENT.

Dec'd; J. O. Milton

Excellency,

Joseph E. Brown,

Milledgeville,

Georgia.

About the 10th

April, 1861.
Sir,

I have the honor to present for your consideration a subject that I deem of vital importance to the interests of the service, to wit: you have done me the honor to appoint me as the necessity of a Clerk or Assistant in my Department. This necessity arises as well from the amount of detail in that Department and the varied duties it imposes, as from the fact, that a Clerk requires a person that he can place full reliance upon in the proper and efficient discharge of his duties, should sickness or necessary absence intervene. Hence it is that provision of this kind has been made for the Clerks in the U.S. Navy. The duty of a Clerk in the Navy involves far more than that of Paymaster in the Army. It is not the mere payment of money, but the keeping of many accounts, varied in their nature, and requiring the strictest care, that the interests of the Government may be properly looked after, and the Clerks insured from pecuniary loss. This is essentially the case in the U.S. Navy. In that true Navy, it is particularly requisite that the added duties of administration and the keeping of accounts, be
Purchase of the outfit of vessel, in the different departments is necessary. A conscientious discharge of the latter duty requires much of time and care, that the Government may by comparison of prices, not be unduly charged, and by inspection may be secured against importing in having foisted upon it articles that are unsound and valueless. It is essential that all articles furnished the Navy be sound and of good quality. The provisions, in consequence of the necessity of health, and the clothing & small stores, because charged to the men, with an advance of ten per cent on the cost, they would, if proved inferior or not that inspection, and the necessity of purchase of them, be deemed unjust. In the serving out to the men the necessary, varied articles, of clothing & small stores, much care is necessary to insure the Government against loss, and the weekly, monthly & quarterly, lists, require equal care and precision. I lay this matter before you this
in your consideration, firmly from a sense of duty, with the conviction of its importance to the interest of the Government. I have refrained from
from doing the earlier from motives of delicacy, turning
your mind to your time to be fully occupied.

To the Hon. the Lt.
Joseph Brown
Govt. Commander in Chief
of the Fleet of the State of Georgia

Very Respectfully your obedient
Leclaire A. M. Picotte
P.S. Geo. Navy.
L. M. McIntosh
Ordnance Officers of Sec.
19th
Want a Ck
AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS ON WHICH MESSAGES ARE RECEIVED BY THIS COMPANY FOR TRANSMISSION.

The public are notified that, in order to guard against mistakes in the transmission of messages, every message of importance ought to be repeated by being sent back from the station at which it is to be received to the station from which it is originally sent. Half the usual price for transmission will be charged for repeating the message, and while this Company will, as heretofore, use every precaution to ensure correctness, it will not be responsible for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery of repeated messages beyond five hundred times the amount paid for sending the message, nor will it be responsible for mistakes or delays in the transmission of unrepeated messages, from whatever cause they may arise, nor for the delays arising from interruptions in the workings of its telegraphs, nor for any mistakes or omission of any other Company over whose lines a message is to be sent to reach the place of destination. All messages will hereafter be received by this Company for transmission subject to the above conditions.

Received at Atlanta, March 18, 1861, 7 o'clock, 57 minutes.

By telegraph from Atlanta, 15 1/2 hrs. to E. B. Walker

She was 6 feet 10 inches (187 cm) under

Cannon arrived here last night.

 Went down Macon Road early

This morning I will enquire for more

above 20 gal of E. B. Walker
American Telegraph Company.

Terms and Conditions on Which Messages are Received by This Company for Transmission.

The public are notified that, in order to guard against mistakes in the transmission of messages, every message of importance ought to be repeated by being sent back from the station at which it is to be received to the station from which it is originally sent. Half the usual price for transmission will be charged for repeating the message, and while this Company will, as heretofore, use every precaution to ensure correctness, it will not be responsible for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery of repeated messages beyond five hundred times the amount paid for sending the message, nor will it be responsible for mistakes or delays in the transmission of unrepeated messages, from whatever cause they may arise, nor for the delays arising from interruptions in the workings of its telegraphs, nor for any mistakes or omission of any other Company over whose lines a message is to be sent to reach the place of destination. All messages will hereafter be received by this Company for transmission subject to the above conditions.

Received at __________ March 16, 1861 at 10 o'clock ______ minutes.

By telegraph from __________ March 16 at __________

Joseph E. Bellon

Will you accept my Company for the Southern Confederacy and furnish equipment 1551 of Capt. Brown, Infantry and pay
To Geo. B. Brown, Talbotville

I have the honor to report that yesterday, the Superintendent of Police, delivered the armor he had to an instrument of torture, and abused the officers of the Pink. The Pinkers were on duty yesterday and that they left by 6 o'clock to go to Savannah to grab the Pinkers belonging to Mr. J. T. G. Brown—of which at least two

I telegraphed you today.

I have a dispatch for you from Mr. Brown, forwarded by the Pinkers, who were on duty yesterday. You will be pleased to know that all three of the owners of the ship stood against the Republicans in the county. I tell you telegraph, freight will be 5,000.

Very Respectfully,

J. H. Lamar
GB Dumas
Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 18th inst.

In reply I can only repeat what I have already said in previous letters.

If these Companies organized and tenders, they will be received as Companies into the Provisional Army.

If Battalions are organized and tenders, they will be received as such, and as also with Regiments - But to receive either a Company, Battalion or Regiment, not organized and in existence, would do such violence, as I conceive, both to the letter and spirit of the law, as to put it altogether out of the question.

I sincerely regret to be compelled to make this answer, both because I am anxious, if possible, to oblige your Excellency, and because we need the troops,
particularly at Penacola, without a moment's delay.

In reply to your inquiry, I state that all tents, accoutrements, etc., which may be transferred to the Government, and received by it, would be paid for. Should your State make such transfer, an officer will be appointed to inspect the articles and, if suitably receive them.

I have the honor to be,

Very Respectfully,

Your H. Sen't.

J. P. Walker

His Excellency

J. E. Brown

Milliganville

S. W.
Confederate States of America,
WAR DEPARTMENT.

Mr. President & Secretary of War,

This day at 9 A.M. I received a letter from Mr. [illegible]

With great respect,

J. E. Brown
Millbridge
Georgia.
Confederate States of America,
WAR DEPARTMENT,
Montgomery March 2, 1861.

Sir: Your communication, of the 17th inst., is just received.

Lieutenants Berry, Willis and Barrow having been appointed in the Army of the Confederate States, were ordered to Fort Pulaski, at the request of Col. Hardee, whom, it was at that time the purpose of this Department, has assigned to the Command of that Fort and the adjacent country. No official Communication, however, having been made to this Government, that the State forces of Georgia had been transferred to the authority of the President, and being as yet without any notification, that there were any troops in your State, subject to my control, Col. Hardee has been sent to Fort Morgan, in this State.

You will remember that in my requisition for two thousand troops from your State, I informed you that one thousand were intended for Pulaski. So soon as I am advised
That these troops are ready to be mustered into service, an officer will be assigned to the command of that fort.

In regard to the Company ordered by you to occupy St. Simon's Island, I can only say, that either it, or some other Company, should continue to perform that duty, until such time as the Confederate Government is in condition to do so. When that will be, depends, of course, upon the disposition to be made by you of the requisition for troops already referred to. I feel satisfied that you will not permit any unnecessary delay to intervene, either in regard to troops for Pensacola, or Pensacola. There can hardly be a doubt of the immediate necessity for prompt action, especially as to Pensacola. The Government of the United States certainly do not intend to abandon Fort Pickens, but on the contrary are preparing to reinforce it, with ultimate views, doubtless, upon the
Navy Yard, now completely at the mercy of the guns of the Fort. I hope to have, by Monday next, four thousand troops concentrated at that point; which, with the thousand to be furnished by your State, will give us a force sufficient, certainly, for the purposes of defence.

I shall be happy to hear from you in reply, at your earliest convenience, trusting that my previous letters have satisfied you, that I have every disposition to accommodate the wishes of this Department, as far as possible, to your wishes.

Very Respectfully,

Yrs. Ob't. Sent:

To His Excellency,

J. E. Brown,

Milledgeville,

Georgia.
Confederate States of America,

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Sgt. Major

Kearny Place

Mill Pond

Banks

24th Oct, 1861

ings

Milledgeville,

Georgi
Richmond, Va., March 22, 1861

To Excellency

Joseph E. Brown

Dear Sir,

My despatch by telegraph yesterday apprised you of the shipment on Monday past (18th) of one 10 inch Columbiads, two 8 inch guns. The remaining guns are being pressed rapidly forward. I have assurances that in a few days more we shall have two 10 inch Columbiads, two 8 inch Columbiads, and the 42 pounders with carriages for four gun carriages and a considerable quantity of shot and shells on their way to Virginia. The work is very pressed forward, having contracts for nearly all the Southern States in hand. I have succeeded however in obtaining some Columbiads that have been cast for North Carolina, and will have them finished up without delay & forwarded. In addition to the number of guns ordered by Capt. Boggs for the State, I have contracted for 5 Columbiads, and 10 42 pounders with the necessary rounds of shot & shell for the former & iron for all. Col. Harvey, the President of the Richmond & Danville RR, gives me every assurance that the articles ordered shall reach with no delay at his end of the line. It is highly important to us that the platform cars, sent through with the guns should be returned North without delay, as it will greatly hasten the sending on 13 guns etc., that are being made for us.
information I transmitt to you a list of articles that up to this period have been sent the Fredericksburg under your order for ordnance.

February 3rd
3 Drap Sun Carriages & Limbers
1 Carpon Limber
4 Botes Ammunition Gun Implements
5 " .3 Drap Sun Carriages Limbers 9.300

March 4th
850 18th Shot
4 Guns
5 Botes
18 pounds Guns
1 8 inch Columbiana
16 Top plates
32 Iron Circles
56 .75 ton wall
5 Botes Gun Carriage Hors
115 10 inch Shot
110 8 in Columbiana Shells
11 10 in " "
6 Botes
13 2 Guns (Columbiana)
18" 3 Guns (Columbiana)
19 163 Columbiana 8 inch Shell
20 10 inch Shot
50 8 " "  "
22° 44 8 " "  "
4 10 " "  "
60 8 " Columbiana Shell
March 22

4 Boxes

100 8 inch Shell

50 10 " "

300 18 pound Shot

500 10 inch Columbette Shell

60 8 " " ditto "

36 8 " " "

35 10 " " "

46 10 " " "

Should it be deemed advisable to obtain additional guns I have just been informed by letter that at Mr. niche's Foundry fourteen miles from Richmond there is eighty-inch Columbette and 9-24 pound fortuners. Made for the U.S. Coast which can be procured by a little management. The Coast has paid a certain amount on these guns with the view of retaining them within its control, but I am assured they can be had for Georgia at the contract price. If telegraphic dispatch can be made I have arranged in care of Capt. George W. Randolph will reach me as far armed on accepting this

Very Respectfully

Your Friend,

C.W. Anderson

Telcott, Superintendent of the Richmond & Danville
I will go over the route on Tuesday & hasten our guns
To E C Anderson
Richmond Va
10th Feb 1861

Arms & c
My Excellency, John Brown

Mr.-

I have the honor of your telegram of 21st inst. 

I went to the Custom House and found several claims on the themselves, two made by the same parties. To M. D. C. Day, Olyt. Mr. Will. Joseph Buhl to Frederick J. Seaman, for 25,0000, 1st Jan. 1865, and another from party to 1st Jan. 1866, 20,000.

And after my one of January to J. W. Seaman, Aug. 1862.

The clerk told me the supposed they have been paid satisfied, but they are off the books. The one for 20000, which I paid, dated June 1860. They are in evidence for too of course.

The owner can satisfy you of the facts of the others, probably at any additional. The only incumbrance was the 20000. The bill they arranged to pay out of the 20000 for the repairs.

Yours,

J. D. Colesman.
Bainbridge  Tuesday  March  26th

My Lord,

dear Sir,

I have been reflecting upon your kind offer, and concluded that however desirable it may be for the defense of the principal, involving as it does, perhaps, a long separation from my family, I ought to do, I believe it would be best for myself, to decline accepting your offer, and transferring whatever except Broadwater estates — that I have shown to my family, of which I have yielded to the defense. I know, however, you will command my service personally in any way in which I may serve you. I am happy to say the War spirit is kept alive in Bainbridge, and I am afraid Eighty new enlistees are as good material as could be desired. They considered themselves ready to put forth, but I perhaps would have done so today — but at my suggestion...
delay until the picture of Shantung Pop can be made (they being but one) they will be accomplished in a couple.

Now day & I presume will be ready to look upon your answer to Calcutta. Just communication should you not have arrived here before the arrival of the agent I would suggest that if possible the company should be better armed - they have the right, cheap & abundant Hand Minie Musket - they can also without tedium make them. Then there is a supposition convenience & expeditions would indicate a letter to be sent to Columbia. The have two ways to get to Columbia - one through Albany to New York - the other by River, down River & by Chattanooga. The first is perhaps most expeditions Conveyance being hardly obtained from the. To Albany. 

Hoping to hear from you with the assurance that the Company will do you no discredit. I remain with very great respect your old friend

LG Mawrty
Horn of Meritza

Cambridge

1801

Miscellaneous

of militia
Savannah, March 28th, 1861

To His Excellency,
Joseph E. Brown
Governor of Ga.
Milledgeville, Ga.

Dear Sir:

I understand that some of the appointments made by you in the "Georgia Army" have been vacated, and as I am very desirous of entering the Army, I would respectfully ask of your Excellency an appointment.

I have applied twice before, once by letter while you were in Milledgeville, and a second time when you were in this city, I requested your influence with the War Department at Montgomery.

If Sir you should see fit to appoint me I would feel myself under lasting obligations to yourself.

Pam with respect
Your obedient Serv.

William A. Kelly
Savannah
March 28, 1847
W. H. Whitley
Deering Complt.
May 29, 1861

To

His Excellency,

Gov. J. E. Brown

Sir:

I trust that my frequent and prolonged absences from Savannah will sufficiently account for my having failed to respond to your Excellency's Communication of the 1st inst. Governing a Check for One Thousand & Twenty Five Dollars intended as a gratuity to be distributed to my slaves who were engaged at work at Fort Pulaski.

I trust you will agree, your Excellency, that this form is as unnecessary as it is hardly expected, and that while it is impossible to pay the slave, they were already sufficiently
forwarded by the Hon. Governor of a cheerful disposition and of having contributed in their humble way to the Service of the State.

Knowing you in their name for your liberal contribution and gratefully receiving it.

I have every Excellency's best respect.

John Tarboro.