

in other places. Some companies were mustered into the service of the State. Meanwhile the Committee put their head-quarters in a state of defense, erected a breastwork of gunny-bags filled with sand, in front, planted cannon inside, made an arsenal, armory and fort of the building itself, kept guards day and night on the breastwork, on the roof, at the entrances, and took every precaution against a surprise, as well as for defense in case of attack. Enlistments and drills during this time, were progressing under the Law and Order party, and many anticipated battle and bloodshed.

In the midst of all this excitement a new Bulkhead project was brought before the Council, and passed before the Aldermen, in the face of a most unequivocal condemnation by the press and the public. However it was arrested in its course by an injunction upon the Board of Assistant Aldermen, and thus defeated. It would scarcely have passed that body even without the injunction. Gen. Sherman tendered his resignation on the ninth of June, and the Governor appointed Volney E. Howard in his stead. An effort was made by parties not connected with the Vigilance Committee, to bring about an understanding between the Governor and the Committee, the withdrawal of His Excellency's Proclamation, and a settlement of the exciting Vigilance question. The attempt failed. About the same time the Address of the Committee to the public was published. On the tenth, eleventh and fourteenth, large numbers of people assembled in public meetings to express their sentiments upon the exciting questions of the time. At the date last named, the meeting was called for an expression of feeling by those sympathizing with the purposes of the Committee, although not belonging to the organization. It was a very large assemblage, at which several prominent lawyers made addresses, approving the acts and purposes of the Committee, a sentiment which was indorsed by the meeting in a series of resolutions. Sometime previous there had been held a large meeting on the Plaza by those opposing the Committee, at which strong ground was taken in favor of the constitution, laws, courts, trial by jury, right of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and as which the Committee was severely denounced. By the twentieth of the month that organization claimed to have six thousand enrolled members and four thousand muskets. This was doubtless an exaggeration. But that they were strong in men and arms could not be doubted. An occasion was near at hand when this was to be made manifest.

On the twenty-first of June an attempt was made by a party of the police force of the Committee, under the command of a person named Hopkins, to arrest J. R. Moloney. In doing so, Hopkins and Judge Terry of the Supreme Court, came in collision, and during the scuffle, which ensued, Hopkins was stabbed in the neck by the Judge. Moloney, Judge Terry and the rest of their party took refuge in the armory on the corner of Dupont and Jackson Streets, near which the struggle had taken place. Immediately the armory was besieged by members of the Committee. In a very short time that organization appeared in the streets in squads, companies and battalions, armed, and in a very little while all the armories of the Law and Order party, were surrounded, and commanded by infantry, horse and artillery. The persons of Judge Terry and his companions were demanded, and after some delay, there being no chance of making available resistance, they surrendered prisoners. All the arms in the armory were likewise taken possession of by the Committee's