

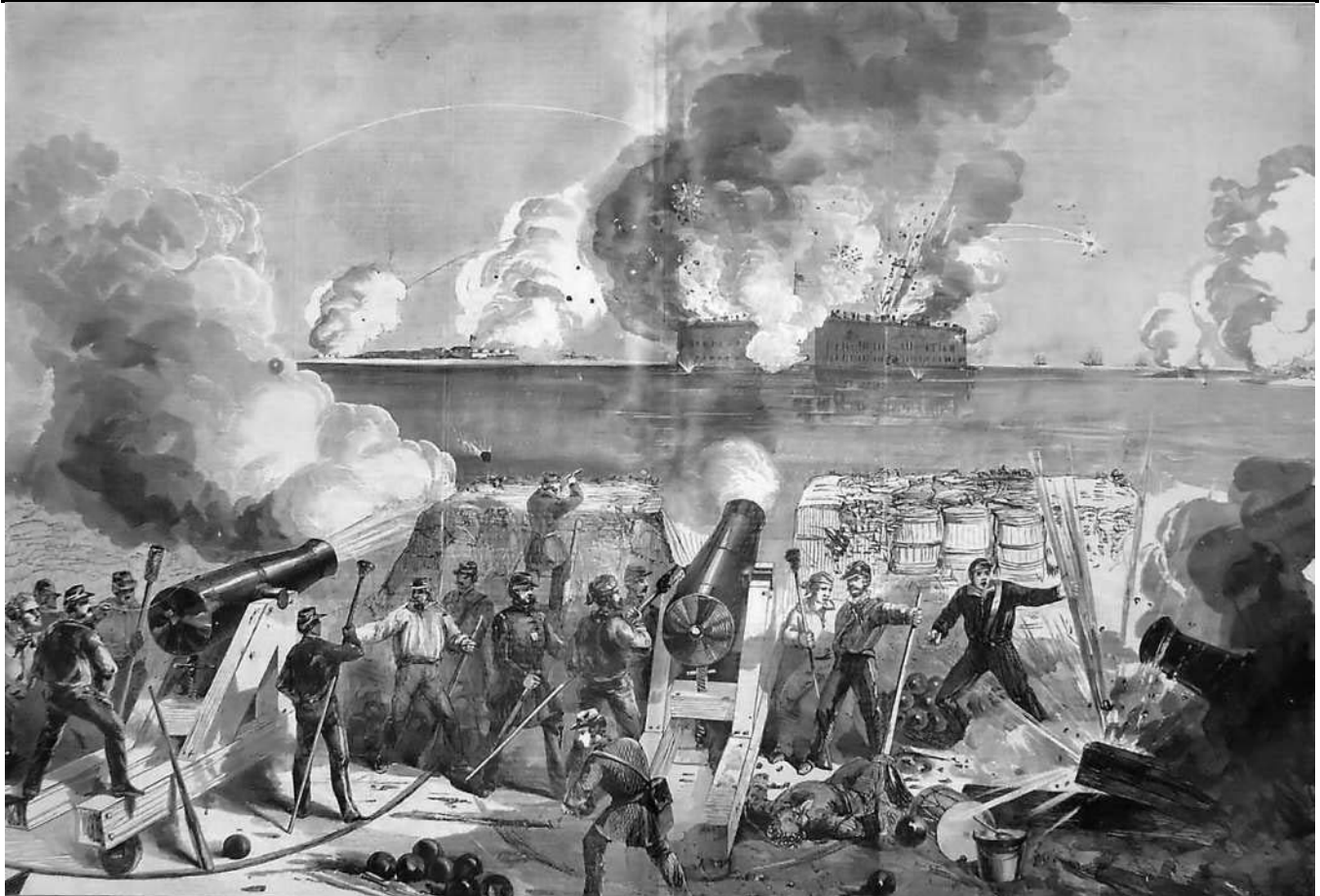
September 30<sup>th</sup>, 2005

# Skedaddle

April 15<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup>, 1861

Volume 2, Issue 16

ARTICLES, IMAGES, & MORE FROM NEWSPAPERS, JOURNALS AND DIARIES, &C, OF THE  
AMERICAN CIVIL WAR



**Bombardment of Fort Sumter by the Batteries of the Confederate States**

*(Harper's Weekly, April 27, 1861 issue)*

## Publication Note:

Rather than try to fit a week's worth of material into an issue, this issue, as well as subsequent issues, will be about 20 pages long. Depending upon the events of the time period covered, some issues may have seven days worth of material, some may only have a couple of days, and others may have nine or ten days. The period covered will be identified on the cover page and all other odd numbered pages.

**April 15, 1861**

## CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF THE CIVIL WAR

- President of the United States issued his proclamation calling for 75,000 volunteers, and commanding the rebels to return to peace within 20 days. An extra session of Congress called.
- The great uprising of the people of the loyal States commences. Legislatures vote men and money; banks offer loans to the Government; great public meetings are held, and proclama-

tions, military orders, etc., become the order of the day. In the principal cities mobs visit newspaper offices and firms suspected of disloyalty and compel them to raise the stars and stripes. Union badges worn by everyone.

- Legislature of New York voted 30,000 men and \$3,000,000 for putting down the rebellion.

## NEW YORK HERALD

### The News.

The news from Washington this morning is highly important. The President, and the Commissioners appointed by the Virginia State Convention to ascertain from Mr. Lincoln personally his policy in regard to the seceded States, had a formal interview on Saturday at the White House. The President referred the Commissioners to his inaugural address for an exposition of his policy, and stated that he did not intend to invade any State or community, but at the same time assured the Commissioners that if the secessionists had made war for the purpose of driving the government from the possession of its property, he should not only do his utmost to hold all the forts now in possession of the government, but would speedily proceed to retake those already seized, and, in any event, to the best of his ability, repel force by force.

In accordance with these views, the President will today issue his proclamation, calling for seventy-five thousand men to take the field forthwith. The document is printed in our columns this morning. The quota of troops required from the State of New York is thirteen thousand. The President announces that the first duty of the troops will be to retake the forts and repossess the public property seized by the secessionists.

The proclamation also convenes Congress in extraordinary session, to meet on the Fourth of July next.

The administration are making active preparations for the defence of the federal capital.

The six steam sloops of war authorized by the last Congress will be put under contract without delay.

As announced in yesterday's HERALD, Fort Sumter was on Saturday surrendered to the revolutionists. Major Anderson and his comrades, after a gallant struggle of some thirty hours' duration, in which he sustained a heavy and continuous fire from the batteries of the secessionists,

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that not only greatly damaged the fort, but also set on fire the wooden structures, struck his flag.

A pile of cartridges exploded in the fort yesterday, killing two men and wounding four others.

Major Anderson and his command were to sail from Charleston at eleven o'clock last evening, on board the steamer Isabel, for New York. The gallant Major will no doubt receive a magnificent reception on his arrival in this city.

Advices from Albany state that Governor Morgan will tomorrow issue a call for twenty-five thousand men for the assistance of the federal government.

A private letter from Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, to a prominent citizen of New York, states that he can have one hundred thousand Pennsylvanians in Washington within forty-eight hours if required.

Nothing new in a military point of view has transpired, our military men accepting yesterday as a day of rest. The offices were all closed, and Governor's Island was in a perfect state of tranquillity, looking green and fresh in its spring dress. The soldiers were sauntering about, amusing themselves in various ways, or else standing in groups, speaking of the future, and of what fortune, good or bad, it might bring them. The force is being greatly increased by the reception of recruits, and will soon be able to furnish a fresh supply of men in case of necessity. The commanding officer had received no orders as to the disposition of the soldiers. Some order may come soon, however, if the rumor proves true that the steamers *Vanderbilt* and *Philadelphia* have been chartered by the government.

### Nobody Killed at Charleston.

A great deal of surprise is manifested in all quarters at the fact that no one was killed on either side during thirty hours' bombardment of Fort Sumter, and the surprise is all the greater because it is alleged that the firing from all the batteries was excellent from the beginning to the end of the conflict. The guns on Fort Sumter were splendidly fought by Anderson's men, and yet it does not appear that any of the Confederate troops were killed, and only a few were wounded. But this can only be accounted for by the superior skill and science with which the batteries were constructed by the accomplished officers of engineers who erected them. The defences at Fort Moultrie, Cummings Point, Morris Island, and the iron battery, were constructed with the

intention that the artillerists should not be killed at their guns, and it appears that they accomplished this purpose. The experience acquired in modern warfare, especially in the Crimea, has rendered the effective working of batteries comparatively safe, by the substitution of earthworks, sand bags and iron for the stone stockade and other defences formerly adopted. It is therefore to science that we must attribute the bloodless character of this terrific bombardment, and not to want of skill in the use of the guns. The impregnability of the defences round Charleston harbor only shows what protection such class of batteries could afford in case of an invasion by a foreign Power, so that, if no other good has come of the assault on Fort Sumter, it has at least given us a practical lesson in the efficiency of coast defences.

The fact that no life was lost in the thirty hours' heavy firing at Charleston, however, need hardly excite much astonishment when we remember the results of the battle of New Orleans, when, notwithstanding the terrible slaughter of the British troops, who were exposed to the fire of Jackson's men, ensconced behind their cotton bale defences—a slaughter in which the English General Pakenham was included—only seven men were killed on the American side, although they were opposed by skilled troops who had learned experience in the wars against Napoleon.

#### **What was the Fleet doing off Fort Sumter?**

A good many people are speculating upon the question why the fleet lying off Charleston did not assist Major Anderson during the fight on Friday and Saturday. We presume there must have been some potent reason for the non-interference of the naval force which is still undivulged. That aid from the ships was desperately needed by the gallant defender of Fort Sumter is certain; for at about ten o'clock on Saturday morning his position was most precarious: all the combustible portions of the fort were on fire, the red hot shot from Fort Moultrie having set the barracks in a blaze; the piles of loaded shell which he had prepared for use were exploding rapidly from the intense heat, and they could not be removed quick enough to prevent disaster; five men out of this small force were wounded, and the remainder of his command were exhausted from their work at the guns, or were half suffocated from the smoke of the burning buildings. In this emergency Anderson displayed his flag at half mast—a signal of distress, and a call for aid

from the fleet; but he was neither reinforced from that quarter, nor was a shot fired from the ships at the assailing batteries, and at one o, having no longer the means of resistance, he was compelled to surrender. Of course the reason for this conduct on the part of the war vessels remains as yet unexplained; but it is probable that the tugboats, which accompanied them for the purpose of conveying supplies to Fort Sumter, were scattered by the gale which prevailed, and had not then reached the port of Charleston. An attempt to reinforce the fort by small boats would have been madness under the circumstances, and thus we may arrive at some conclusions regarding the non-interference of the ships.

#### **The War Excitement.**

There can be no better evidence of the extent to which the public mind is fevered by the events now transpiring at Charleston, than the effect which they have had upon the circulation of the newspapers in this city. That of the HERALD for the last three days shows how faithful an index it is of the public pulse:

Friday, April 12: 94,000  
 Saturday, April 13: 107,520  
 Sunday, April 14: 135,600

This is the largest issue of any daily newspaper that has ever been printed, and it marks the intenseness of the anxiety which pervades all classes of the community. It also evinces an intelligent appreciation of the misfortunes that are impending over us. The history of the world does not record any event so pregnant with calamity to the whole human race as the inauguration of civil war in this once happy and prosperous country.

#### **The President's Proclamation.**

Whereas, the laws of the United States have been for some time past, and now are, opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the Marshals by law;

Now, therefore, I ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, in virtue of the power in me vested by the constitution and laws, have thought fit to call forth, and hereby do call forth, the militia of the several States of the Union to the aggregate number of seventy-five thousand, in order to suppress said combinations,

and to cause the laws to be duly executed.

The details for this object will be immediately communicated to the State authorities through the War Department. I appeal to all loyal citizens to favor, facilitate and aid this effort to maintain the honor, the integrity, and the existence of our national Union and the perpetuity of popular government, and to redress wrongs already long enough endured.

I deem it proper to say that the first service assigned to the forces hereby called forth will probably be to repossess the forts, places and property which have been seized from the Union; and in every event the utmost care will be observed, consistently with the objects aforesaid, to avoid any destruction of, or interference with, property, or any disturbance of peaceful citizens in any part of the country; and I hereby command the persons composing the combinations aforesaid to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within twenty days from this date.

Deeming that the present condition of public affairs presents an extraordinary occasion, I do hereby, in virtue of the power in me vested by the constitution, convene both Houses of Congress. The Senators and Representatives are therefore summoned to assemble at their respective chambers at twelve o'clock, noon, on Thursday, the fourth day of July next, then and there to consider and determine such measures, as, in their wisdom, the public safety and interest may seem to demand.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this fifteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-fifth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

## CHARLESTON MERCURY

### The Latest. —The Evacuation of Fort Sumter—Embarkation of Major Anderson.

We closed our town report in the extra of yesterday with the surrender of Fort Sumter, and with a brief account of its battered appearance, and give this morning the scene and circumstances of its evacuation. At half past 12 o'clock his Excellency Governor PICKENS, with his

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Aids, and Messrs. JAMISON and MAGRATH, of his Executive Council, and General BEAUREGARD, with his Aids, Messrs. MILES, PRYOR, MANNING, CHESNUT, and JONES, and many distinguished gentlemen, invited to be present, took their departure in a steamer from Southern wharf, and were borne in the direction of the Fort. As we advanced it was apparent, however, that the evacuation was not completed. Though the steamer *Isabel*, at the request of Major ANDERSON, had been present from 9 o'clock, and the expectation had been occasioned that very soon thereafter his command would be under way, still causes of delay had intervened. To avoid the embarrassments of a premature arrival, the party was landed upon Sullivan's Island. Availing themselves of the opportunities thus afforded, they visited the floating battery, and were ascending the mortar battery, when the booming of the guns upon the parapets of Fort Sumter announced the lowering of the and stripes.' In the terms of capitulation, it was allowed to Major ANDERSON to salute his flag, and it was perhaps expected that he would fire the usual complement of twenty-one guns; but reaching that number, he still went on to fire, and the apprehension was that he might exhibit the discourtesy of numbering thirty-four. But he continued still to fire up to fifty, and then slowly lowering his flag, the shouts from assembled thousands upon the shores and the steamers, and every species of water craft, announced that the authority of the late United States upon the last foot of Carolina's soil was finally withdrawn.

It had been noticed, that at the firing of the seventeenth gun, there was the sound as of two reports, and the impression was that two reports, and the impression was that two guns had been fired together; but, as the party, re-embarking, were on their way to Fort Sumter, they were met by a boat, which announced that one of the cannons had exploded, and made the earnest request that the boat would return to Sullivan's Island for a fire engine, from the apprehension that the magazine might be in danger. This obtained, the party again started for the fort, and made their entrance.

It were vain to attempt a detailed description of the scene. Every point and every object in the interior of the fort to which the eye was turned, except the outer walls and casemates, which are still strong, bore the impression of ruin. It were as if the Genius of Destruction had tasked its energies to make the thing complete,

brooded over by the desolation of ages. It could scarce have been developed to a more full maturity of ruin. The walls of the internal structure, roofless, bare, blackened, and perforated by shot and shell, hung in fragments, and seemed in instant readiness to totter down. Near the centre of the parade ground was the hurried grave of one who had fallen from the recent casualty. To the left of the entrance was a man who seemed to be at the verge of death. In the ruins to the right there was another. The shattered flagstaff, pierced by four balls, lay sprawling on the ground. The parade ground was strewn with fragments of shell and of the dilapidated buildings. At least four guns were dismounted on the ramparts, and at every step the way was impeded by portions of the broken structure. And so it was that the authorities, compelled to yield the fortress, had at least the satisfaction of leaving it in a condition calculated to inspire the least possible pleasure to its captors.

Of all this, however, the feeling was lost when, ascending to the parapet, the brilliant panorama of the bay appeared—when from this key to the harbor the view expanded to the waving outline of main and island, and when upon this key the flag of the Confederacy, together with the Palmetto flag, were both expanded to the breeze. And when the deafening shouts arose from the masses clustered upon boats and upon the shores, and when the batteries around the entire circuit shook the fortress with the thunders of the salutation the feeling that the victory was indeed complete, that the triumph was a fact accomplished, that liberty had indeed been vindicated, and that the State had established her claim to the skill and courage necessary to the cause she had the intellectual intrepidity to avow, thrilled in the breast of everyone of Carolina's sons, as seldom has such feeling thrilled in the breasts of any men before.

Shortly after the arrival, the garrison marched out, and were received on board the *Isabel*, which, however, from the condition of the tide, was unable to move off, and it was a somewhat unpleasant circumstance that Major ANDERSON and his command should have been made unwilling spectators of the exultations inspired by their defeat.

Of those suffering from the casualty we have mentioned, one was killed upon the spot; two were wounded, it is supposed mortally, and were left for medical treatment; and two others badly wounded, also, at their earnest solicitation,

were carried off.

The occasion was not without the charm and interest afforded by the presence of the fair. The lady of His Excellency Governor PICKENS, and the wife and daughter of Attorney General HAYNE, witnessed the ceremony from the boat, and Mrs. HENRY BONNETHEAU has the distinction of being the first in the fort under the flag of the Confederacy. She was down to attend the sister of Lieut. DAVIS, her guest during the period of her brother's confinement to the fort, and with the eye and genius of an artist, it was doubtless with a feeling of especial pleasure that she was favored with the opportunities of this occasion.

Colonel RIPLEY was put in command. The departments of the service necessary to bring the fort to order were distributed. The men were preparing such rude appliances for comfort as the dreary place admitted of; and as, at twilight, we steamed off for the city, of those standing upon the ledge around the base of the fort, the last to be seen was the venerable EDMUND RUFFIN, of Virginia, who, with canteen and blanket strapped upon his shoulder, seemed to be submitting with exemplary complacency to the experience of a volunteer.

The party started in the *Clinch*, but were changed to the *Nina*, to whose hospitable master we are indebted for an entertainment which, though speedily extemporized, was gratefully accepted by his guests.

#### An Interesting Memorial of the 12th.

Our thanks are due to gallant and accomplished officers at Fort Moultrie for a pleasing relic of the late engagement. We received, last night, with compliments, a fragment of red bunting torn from the confederate flag of that post by a shot of the enemy. The first battle in which the ensign of the Confederate States has appeared, is an unprecedented victory. Every true Southern heart warms towards it and the brave men who have fought under its folds. Most persons had supposed that Fort Moultrie could not maintain a contest with the casemated guns of Sumter, and that it might prove a slaughter pen to our troops. But, thanks to the knowledge, ability, skill and energy of the gallant and popular RIPLEY, the fort was able to do effective service without the loss of a single life. All honor to its noble commander and his dauntless officers and men.

### The two men injured

The two men of Major ANDERSON'S command who were injured by the explosion yesterday, and were brought to the city, have been transferred to Prof. CHISHOLM'S private hospital, in Trapmann street. One of them died at quarter past ten o'clock last night. The other is improving in condition.

### Serenade to Gov. Pickens.

On Saturday evening last, after our citizens were entirely satisfied of the capitulation of Fort Sumter, a large crowd assembled in front of the Charleston Hotel, and honored the Governor with a serenade. He acknowledged the compliment in a brief and appropriate speech, in the course of which he congratulated our citizens upon the happy termination of the bombardment.

### The Excitement

The Excitement in the city continued unabated during the whole of yesterday. Early in the afternoon we issued the extras of THE MERCURY containing the full and detailed accounts of the Battle of Fort Sumter. These were in such demand that even our fast press could scarcely furnish an adequate supply and the rush for copies continued at our counting room until long after nightfall.

### The public conviction

WASHINGTON CITY, April 10, 1861.

The public conviction has settled down to the belief that the Government armada is destined for Charleston, and the whole of it will be combined in the effort to subjugate your State. It is no part of Gen. SCOTT'S tactics to divide up his forces, but to concentrate all for a great blow. My conjecture is that an experimental steamer will be sent up the Bay, laden with men, and provisions and fuel. If fired on, as she undoubtedly will be, then the Federal forces will be landed to attack the Confederate States forces in the rear and simultaneously ANDERSON will begin to fire, and the war vessels to press up the bay.

The doubtful point about the business would seem to be, whether the Government troops will land south of Morris' Island or some point north of Charleston. The former is the one most plausible, and best calculated to aid the ships, but still the Government would much desire to take the city of Charleston and hold it.

This Government is occupied by your

enemies; men who hate your people, and would crush them, if they could, to the earth for the crime of wishing and daring to be free. The Administration labor under the delusion that they will soon strike terror to the South, and that the war thus begun will be a small and a little one. They have been deceived by BOTT'S, of Virginia, and others, made to believe by Southern traitors that they will have nothing to do hereabout.

Let your people be of good cheer. There are hundreds of thousands of true and brave men in the Border States, who at the first news of a conflict in Carolina, will buckle on the armor, and haste to give the Northern Government occupation on the border. Nor will they stop there. The enemy's country must be made to bear the burden of war.

The Government began today the work of mustering in the military of the District, and putting the test oath to them. Few were willing to go it. Most of the people here will be unwilling to fight against Maryland and Virginia, though a large majority have no marked sympathies with either party. I suppose the uniformed and drilled militia of the District are about a thousand in number, and, of this number, perhaps a fourth may be ready to fight against the South.

We are all looking with intense anxiety to hear news from Charleston. Business is suspended for the most part. I presume martial law will be proclaimed here in a day or so. At all events, my correspondence will soon become unsafe, and perhaps impossible from this point.

SOUTH.

## DIARY OF A YANKEE IN THE PATENT OFFICE

by Horatio Nelson Taft

MONDAY 15—It seems pretty probable that "Sumpter" is taken but I think that we cannot rely entirely upon the news. There seems to be a great war spirit up throughout the Country. Washington will soon be a great Military Camp. My wife is not so much frightened today. I think we will not hurry in getting the family off. It has rained some today, and it [is] threatening a storm tonight. Applicants for office are less pertinacious than they were and many have left for their homes. I was down at Willards. The same crowd seems to be there still.

## A REBEL WAR CLERK'S DIARY

by John Beauchamp Jones

Great demonstrations made throughout the day, and hundreds of secession flags are flying in all parts of the city. At night, while sitting with Captain O. Jennings Wise in the editorial room of the Enquirer, I learned from the Northern exchange papers, which still came to hand, that my office in Philadelphia, "The Southern Monitor," had been sacked by the mob. It was said ten thousand had visited my office, displaying a rope with which to hang me. Finding their victim had escaped, they vented their fury in sacking the place. I have not ascertained the extent of the injury done; but if they injured the building, it belonged to H. B., a rich Republican. They tore down the signs (it was a corner house east of the Exchange), and split them up, putting the splinters in their hats, and wearing them as trophies. They next visited the mansion of Gen. P., who had made his fortune dealing in cotton, and had been a bold Northern champion of Southern rights. But the general flinched on this trying occasion. He displayed the stars and stripes, and pledged "the boys" to lead them in battle against the secessionists.

During the evening, a procession with banners and torch-lights came up the street and paused before the Enquirer office. They called for Captain Wise, and I accompanied him to the iron balcony, where he made them a soul-stirring speech. At its conclusion, he seized me by the arm and introduced me to the crowd. He informed them of the recent proceedings in Philadelphia, etc., and then ceased speaking, leaving me to tell my own story to the listening multitude. That was not my fault; I had never attempted to make a public speech in my life; and I felt that I was in a predicament. Wise knew it, and enjoyed my embarrassment. I contrived, however, to say to the people that the time for speaking had gone by, and there was no time left for listening. They proceeded up the street, growing like a snow-ball as they rolled onward. At every corner there were cheers uttered for Davis, and groans for Lincoln.

Upon returning to my boarding-house (the hotel being found too expensive), kept by Mrs. Samuels, and her sister, Miss Long, I found the ladies making secession flags. Indeed, the ladies everywhere seem imbued with the spirit of patriotism, and never fail to exert their influence in behalf of Southern independence.

To-day the secession fires assumed a whiter heat. In the Convention the Union men no longer ut-

ter denunciations against the disunionists. They merely resort to pretexts and quibbles to stave off the inevitable ordinance. They had sent a deputation to Washington to make a final appeal to Seward and Lincoln to vouchsafe them such guarantees as would enable them to keep Virginia to her moorings. But in vain. They could not obtain even a promise of concession. And now the Union members as they walk the streets, and even Gov. Letcher himself, hear the indignant mutterings of the impassioned storm which threatens every hour to sweep them from existence. Business is generally suspended, and men run together in great crowds to listen to the news from the North, where it is said many outrages are committed on Southern men and those who sympathize with them. Many arrests are made, and the victims thrown into Fort Lafayette. These crowds are addressed by the most inflamed members of the Convention, and never did I hear more hearty responses from the people.

### April 16, 1861

#### CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF THE CIVIL WAR

- Gov. Magoffin, of Kentucky, and Gov. Letcher, of Virginia, refused to furnish troops under the President's proclamation. Gov. Harris, of Tennessee, and Gov. Jackson, of Missouri, also refused.
- Confederate States Government called for 32,600 additional troops.

#### NEW YORK HERALD

##### The News.

The war spirit of the North is now fairly aroused. The call of the President for troops has been promptly responded to, and with an enthusiasm beyond description. Massachusetts is first in the field. Her Governor yesterday, in a laconic despatch to the War Department, announced that her quota of troops was ready. New York has voted thirty thousand men and three millions of dollars. In Pennsylvania the war feeling is intense, while at all the other points heard from a determination to support the government with men and money to any amount is clearly manifested. At Washington the War Department are pushing forward arrangements for the protection of the capital with great vigor. General Scott has established his headquarters at Washington. Twenty-five thousand

troops will be quartered in the District of Columbia with all speed.

In the city yesterday the excitement caused by the war news, though by no means abated, was not so intense as during the previous forty-eight hours. Unmistakable evidences in favor of the policy of the administration, as set forth in the President's proclamation, were plainly observable. Mayor Wood has issued a proclamation advising the people to forget past political differences, and rally to the restoration of the constitution and the Union. He calls upon them also to avoid excitement and turbulence, and to unite for the preservation of order and the protection of property. A meeting of prominent citizens was held yesterday at 36 Pine street, to make arrangements for a grand mass meeting at an early day, to strengthen the hands of the administration. Resolutions in favor of placing the State militia on a war footing, and making adequate appropriations for that purpose, were adopted. A similar meeting was held in the City Hall Park last evening, but in consequence of the rain storm it was not so well attended as it would have been had the weather proved propitious for an outdoor demonstration.

At the Brooklyn Navy Yard the greatest activity prevails, and the men-of-war and transports there are being fitted out with all despatch.

The war feeling among our young men is rapidly increasing. A battalion of infantry, numbering between seven and eight hundred, has already been organized and tendered to the Governor, who has, it is said, accepted their services. The Scott Life Guard, those heroes of the war with Mexico, are reorganizing, and the military feeling in all directions indicates a commendable spirit.

The proceedings of our State Legislature yesterday were highly important. A bill was introduced in the Assembly authorizing the Governor to call out the militia of the State to the number of thirty thousand, to be placed at the disposal of the President to assist him in the maintenance of the Union and the constitution. The bill appropriates three million dollars out of the State treasury to defray the expenses incident to carrying out its designs. The bill, after being discussed and slightly amended, passed the Assembly by the decisive vote of 102 yeas to 6 nays. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, not only in the Legislature, but throughout the city of Albany. The Union feeling carried everything before it, and the firmest determination was manifested to uphold the administration in its vigorous measures for maintaining the Union, the constitution and the laws. Governor Morgan transmitted to the Legislature a message, urging prompt action.

As the President has called an extra session of Congress, to meet on the 4th of July next, we publish the names of the members of both houses who have thus far been chosen. Leaving out the seceded States, only fifty representatives remain to be elected. Of these, thirteen will be chosen in Virginia on the 23d of May, the regular day for the State election. California, with two members, Kentucky ten, Maryland six, North Carolina eight, Tennessee ten, and Kansas one, will have to call special elections.

#### Naval Movements. —Relief For Fort Pickens.

Nothing was done on Sunday on board the steamer *Philadelphia*, which has been chartered by the government to convey stores and munitions to the seat of war in the South. Yesterday morning, however, all was activity on the pier at the foot of Morton street, alongside which the *Philadelphia* is lying. A large quantity of hay, bags of oats and other forage, together with a quantity of lumber, iron, wheelbarrows, trench spades and armorers' tools and materials were scattered about the deck and soon stowed below. On the starboard side of the *Philadelphia* lay the sloop *Edward Bill*, laden with a large number of gun carriages, and twelve and eighteen pound guns. With these weapons was a formidable heap of cannon balls, boxes of ball cartridges, kegs of gunpowder, cases of muskets and army equipments. A large crowd was gathered on the pier while these formidable munitions of war were being hoisted in, and there was considerable discussion as to her destination. The work was continued till a late hour. It is believed that the *Philadelphia* will leave during today.

The Vanderbilt has been hauled in to her dock, at the foot of Tenth street, where she is being repaired. The *Ericson* is lying at the opposite part of the river, near the ferry, at Greenpoint. Government is negotiating for her purchase, and it is believed that the transfer will be made today.

#### Naval Movements.—Affairs at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Yesterday was a very busy day at the Navy Yard. A large additional force of workmen, consisting of carpenters, joiners, caulkers, riggers and other trades connected with the building and fitting out ships of war, was employed, and the yard resounded with the noise of the workmen's tools. There was a large influx of visitors, who swarmed all over the premises, examining everything that they were permitted to see, with great interest, and remarking pretty freely on the necessity of hurrying on the work, so that the different vessels may be sent to sea without delay. A little past midday the presence of the crowd was



beginning to be inconveniently great, upon which orders were given to be more sparing in the admission of visitors. Shortly after two gentlemen from Ohio applied for admittance, alleging that they were about to leave the city and had a desire to witness the naval preparations in progress. They were referred to the sergeant of the guard, who gave the required permission. Immediately after a person attempted to pass in without a by your leave, upon which the sergeant ordered him back, and on his refusing to leave, he was laid hold of for the purpose of being ejected.

The man however, fought manfully, but he was compelled at last to succumb, and was taken into the guard room. A policeman was soon on hand to see what was the row, but as no charge was preferred against the man he was permitted to depart in peace.

The chief interest yesterday was centered on the *Wabash*, and a large force was placed upon her. On Friday last the arrangements had been completed for hoisting in and stepping her masts. Topmast, topgallant and the other higher masts will soon be hoisted in, and in a few days' time the *Wabash* will be completely rigged, aloft and aloft; her armaments and stores will be all on board, and she will be ready for sea.

The *Savannah* is progressing, but there is nothing material to report concerning her.

The Perry may now be said to be complete. She was painted yesterday, and with her tall, rakish masts, light tophamper and saucy rig, presents quite a smart appearance. Her armament will consist of six thirty-two pounders, weighing 27 cwt. each, and one light twelve pound howitzer. She will be well supplied with shot and shell. The Perry can be sent to sea, if necessary, in a few hours, and it is not unlikely that she will be sent as convoy to the Philadelphia for the relief of Fort Pickens.

### **The Position of the Border States—Effect of the War News in Virginia.**

The opening of the war between the federal government and the authorities at Montgomery brings the question of secession in a practical form before the Virginia Convention and the people of Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee and Delaware. The Virginia Convention is composed, as it appears, almost entirely of old fogies, who, upon their organization, resolved themselves into a debating society, and have since continued to emit a continued stream of talk. They were ready to discuss anything in the world, except the matter immediately in hand, and they would have gone on for a year or two talking about the tides, the Thatcher comet, the next eclipse, the quadrature of the circle, or anything else. Now, however, they must act. The President of the United States, exercising the

power wherewith the constitution clothes him, has called upon the States which adhere to the Union for certain levies of troops, and the question as to whether or not Virginia will furnish her quota must be passed upon by the Convention. At the same time the leaders of the Southern confederacy are pressing the Old Dominion to come over to their side. For our own part we firmly believe that Virginia will not secede, and it is almost needless to state that the other border States will follow in the wake of the Old Dominion. It is more than probable that these States will maintain a position of armed neutrality—defending themselves against any aggressions North or South—and inhibiting the transportation of troops through their territory. If the border States remain in this position of observation, preserving jealously the integrity of their soil, the war between the North and the South will be a short one. The North has the ships, the military supplies, and the army and munitions of war. That the South is in no condition to make offensive war there can be no doubt whatever. The South has men enough, but no money wherewith to carry on a great conflict. In the North we have at least two hundred millions of dollars hard cash, which could be placed immediately at the disposal of the government. Men also are plenty, and there is evidently an earnest intention to support the government and to preserve the integrity of the republic among all parties. Provided that the border States set up an impassable barrier between the Northern and Southern armies, military operations against Washington are altogether impracticable, and the Northern generals will be masters of the situation. With ships-of-war to operate upon the Southern cities, from Charleston around to the mouth of the Mississippi; with the closing of every port of entry between Wilmington and Galveston; with vigorous operations against the forts and arsenals of the United States, which the government most certainly have the right to repossess, there can be no doubt that the cotton States would in a very short time be glad to disarm and talk matters over. As things stand now, the government has but one course to pursue. The motto of John Hampden, 'No steps backward,' has been adopted by the Lincoln administration, and the policy of the government meets the approval of the people of the great central States, which, after all, must rule. Napoleon said that Providence was always on the side of the heaviest artillery. We have not only the heaviest artillery, but we have likewise the longest purse, and that is the prime requisite in modern warfare. It is fortunate for us of the Empire City that we will be removed from the horrors of war; and although we will be obliged to bear its expenses, the result will be on the

whole pecuniarily beneficial to the commercial metropolis.

### **Probable Revival in Business Arising out of the War.**

The practical inauguration of a war policy will very probably result in a happy revival of business in this city and all over the North. The cost of the war just commenced in the South, if it is to go on, will hardly be less than a hundred and fifty or two hundred millions of dollars, and a large portion, if not all, of this amount must inevitably be expended among the manufacturing, shipping and other business establishments of the Northern cities, and will afford a great accession to their trade; so that we may look out for more prosperous times, or at least a release from the present depressing stagnation. We know that the Crimean war imparted a considerable stimulus to trade in England and in like manner, if the war in this country is confined to the seceded States, as it probably will be, the Northern and central States will be at liberty to pursue their usual course of trade almost uninterruptedly, and may reap considerable profit at the same time.

It is true that an expensive war will necessarily entail a heavy debt upon the country; but that is a matter which the next generation must take care of, and we would not doubt very gladly leave them to settle it, provided we can arrange our present troubles, and restore the commercial status quo and prosperous condition of the country, open anew the channels of trade and re-establish an opportunity for the employment of our capital, and other resources, which exist in abundance at the present time. There is not less than two hundred millions of specie both afloat and in the banks of this city. This would be sufficient to maintain a war for two years, and we dare say that there will be very little hesitation about supplying the immediate wants of the government from this source, if required. The banks of the four leading seaports of the seceded States—New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah and Charleston—have upwards of five millions of dollars on deposit in the banks of this city, and they are not going to withdraw this money, feeling that it is more secure here than in the South. At all events, it is extremely probable that the war just commenced will inure very considerably to the profit of Northern commerce.

### **The Present Administration Doing What The Last Should Have Done.**

In the course which Mr. Lincoln is pursuing just now, he is precisely following the advice which we gave in these columns to Mr. Buchanan three months

before Mr. Lincoln's inauguration. When South Carolina seceded, and there were bruited abroad various threats of an assault on Washington, we suggested to the late President to raise a force of a hundred thousand men, if necessary, from the States of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio and the border States, for the protection of the national capital. As far back as January 3, we said, "Let the President be empowered to put a militia force of from sixty to eighty thousand men under the command of Gen. Scott, summoned from the States adjoining the national capital, and the country will have perfect confidence in his ability and wisdom to secure us from danger there. This is the first necessity" Such was our counsel then to Mr. Buchanan, reiterated again and again; but it unfortunately was not followed—a circumstance which at the time we reprobated and deplored—or else the present troubles had never arisen.

However, if Mr. Lincoln confines his war policy to the seceded States alone, he may be able to settle all our difficulties in a year or two, and the country will go on as prosperously as heretofore, and may perhaps be then in a position to return the compliment to England and France; for they too have their troubles before them, if a couple of years' war should cut off the supplies of cotton from the South. At the same time it is very much to be regretted that the former administration did not take our advice in the matter of taking more vigorous measures, and calling for a strong volunteer force, when the present storm showed itself as a mere speck on the horizon, just as Mr. Lincoln has done in his recent proclamation.

### **The Feeling in the City.—The President's Proclamation and How it is Regarded by the People.**

As the calm succeeds the storm so the public mind has now become in a measure settled after the wild outburst of feeling which the stirring events of Friday and Saturday evoked. The white heat of excitement is over, and men are calmly considering and weighing those events, and endeavoring to divine their results, hoping that they may not terminate in civil strife and fraternal bloodshed. Conversation on the all absorbing topic of the day is no longer carried on in a vehement, impulsive manner, but in subdued tones and with gloomy looks. Even those who have been the warmest upholders of and sympathizers with the South declare, in spite of their feelings, that the action of the Southern confederacy in attacking Fort Sumter has been hasty and rash, and that the dignity of the federal government should be upheld by a prompt resentment.

To this feeling the proclamation of the President has given a spirit of enthusiasm, and men, hereto-

fore apathetic and indifferent, do not hesitate to boldly proclaim the necessity of the measures contained in that document. The news from the South has been verified, much to the regret of many who would have preferred it untrue, and the sober second thought of the people has led them to the opinion that the proclamation of the President was only just, in view of the emergency which called it forth, and that the military movement to be set on foot by it throws the responsibilities of war and bloodshed upon the South for having inaugurated extreme measures.

Yesterday our citizens were somewhat surprised to see the national ensign floating over the public buildings, hotels and the City Hall, where, in addition, the municipal flag was flying. Over the HERALD establishment, and the offices of the other newspapers the American colors were displayed, and the gala appearance of the city created no little surprise in view of the condition of affairs. It transpired that the display took place in accordance with a request telegraphed by Governor Morgan to the police authorities.

### CHARLESTON MERCURY

#### The Battle of Fort Sumter.

Headquarters Provisional Army, C.S.A.  
Charleston,  
S.C., April 14th, 1861. General Orders No.  
20.

The Brigadier General commanding is happy to congratulate the troops under his command on the brilliant success which has crowned their gallantry, privations and hardships, by the reduction of the stronghold in the harbor of Charleston. This feat of arms has been accomplished after a severe cannonading of about thirty three hours, in which all the troops have indicated, by their daring and bravery, that our cause must and shall triumph.

Fort Sumter, which surrendered yesterday, about 1:45 p.m., will be evacuated at 9 o'clock a.m. today; and to show our magnanimity to the gallant defenders, who were only executing the orders of their Government, they will be allowed to evacuate upon the same terms which were offered to them before the bombardment commenced. Our success should not lull us into a false security, but should encourage us in the necessary preparations to meet a powerful enemy, who may, at any time, attempt to avenge this, their first check, in the present contest.

The commandants of batteries will promptly send in their reports through the proper channels, giving a journal of the firing of their batteries against Fort Sumter, and of the fire of Fort Sumter against their batteries—furnishing the names of those who particu-

larly distinguished themselves, and other incidents relative thereto, in order that the General commanding may be able to make known to the Confederate States Government, in a proper manner, their bravery and gallantry. The General is highly gratified to state that the troops, by their labor, privations and endurance at the batteries and at their posts, have exhibited the highest characteristics of tried soldiers; and he takes this occasion to thank all—his Staff, the Regulars, the Volunteers, the Militia, the Naval forces, and the numerous individuals who have contributed to the surrender of Fort Sumter.

By order of Brigadier General BEAUREGARD.

D. R. JONES, A. A. General.

#### Politics

In the interest, excitement, and bustle of outdoor observation and interchange, we have little time or inclination to do justice to political matters. Our readers must excuse the absence of political comment.

#### Departure of Major Anderson and his Command.

The steamship *Isabel* left this harbor yesterday morning, and went outside the Bar, near the transport steamship *Baltic*, to which vessel Major ANDERSON and his troops were transferred, the *Baltic* leaving in the afternoon for New York, at which time she was saluted by the fleet. The *Isabel* will return to this city.

#### Incidents of the Bombardment and Surrender.

Fort Sumter was delivered up on Saturday to Capt. FERGUSON, one of Gen. BEAUREGARD's aids, despatched to receive it, and raise upon its walls the Confederate flag. Previous to leaving, Major ANDERSON carefully pointed out the location of the mines which he had laid to defend his post; also the powder magazines, with the danger to which he might be exposed by the progress of the fire, etc. After performing these offices, he delivered up the keys.

It is understood that Major ANDERSON had intended to fire a salute of one hundred guns before striking the United States flag, both the national salute of thirty four or thirty six guns, and the President's salute of twenty one guns. This not being particularly agreeable to the captors of the fort, he determined to fire a full salute, but one without special point. The accident which happened to his gunners put a stop to his intention. Immediately upon seeing the fatal effect, Major WHITING wrote an order for the Confederate troops to bury the body in the parade ground of Fort Sumter with all the honors of war, and sent a copy to

Major ANDERSON, who was visibly affected by this token of respect towards his brave garrison by their victorious enemies.

The Confederate flag and the ensign of South Carolina was hoisted simultaneously on the ramparts looking towards Charleston. Capt. FERGUSON, in charge of the former, was assisted by Maj. JONES. The Palmetto Flag was raised by Cols. F. J. MOSES, jr., and J. L. DEARING, assisted by Col. CARROLL. The two flagstuffs, upon which the colors had been raised, had been lashed to two guns near one another by Commodore HARTSTENE, and rose some fifteen feet above the parapet.

It is stated that ANDERSON's flagstaff at Fort Sumter was touched by balls seven times before the final shot which cut it down. The halyard was cut below the flag on the morning of the 12th. At Fort Moultrie, where floated both the Confederate and State colors, the folds of the former were pierced by four balls, the latter by three.

Our readers may not have remarked the auspicious circumstance that on the nights of the 12th and 13th, the moon showed the silver crescent, which stands on the flag of the State. A gentleman also informs us, on the morning of the 13th, as an omen of victory, that he saw a gamecock mount the tomb of CALHOUN, on Church street, flap his wings and crow. The superstitious will make a note

## DAILY TIMES

(Leavenworth, KS)

### The excitement throughout the country

The excitement throughout the country in reference to the attack on Sumter has no precedent within the memory of the present generation. Here the public mind has been wrought up to the highest pitch; no other topic having been talked of or thought of for the past three days. There has been an intense anxiety to learn the latest news from the East and South, and wherever two or three persons have been engaged in earnest conversation, a crowd has been attracted, in the hope of hearing something further in regard to the all-absorbing subject. The general feeling seems to be strongly in favor of standing by the Government, and upholding the honor of its flag, at whatever cost of blood and treasure.

## RICHMOND ENQUIRER

### Effect of the News at Richmond.

So soon as the news of the surrender of Fort Sumter reached Richmond a procession of citizens was formed, which marched up Main street, headed by

## Skedaddle

Smith's Armory Band, and bearing the flag of the Southern Confederacy.

The procession had swelled to about three thousand persons, by the time the column halted at the Tredegar Iron Works, to witness the raising of a large Southern Confederacy flag over the main building of the works, which was done by the employees of the establishment. Without delay, the flag was hauled up, the band playing the Marsellaise, and cannon (manufactured at the Tredegar for the use of the Confederate Government) thundered a welcome to the banner of the South.

Joseph R. Anderson, Esq., then delivered a short address, and introduced to the audience Judge John Robertson, who made an earnest and telling speech. Spirited addresses were also delivered by Messrs. Roscoe B. Heath, L.S. Hall, of Wetzel, and Attorney General J. Randolph Tucker.

When Mr. Tucker informed the workmen that the breach in the walls of Fort Sumter had been effected by columbiads cast at the Tredegar Works, shout after shout arose from the crowd, until the applause seemed deafening.

After the ceremonies at the Tredegar Works were concluded, the procession was again formed, and the crowd proceeded to the Cary street arsenal, where, without waiting to ask the consent of Governor Letcher, they took possession of the guns of the Fayette Artillery, dragged them to the Southern front of the Capitol, and there proceeded to fire a salute of one hundred guns.

This occupied more than an hour, during which time different portions of the crowd were entertaining themselves with other impromptu manifestations.

A large body headed by a band of music and a wagon dressed with banners, and surrounded by a cavalcade, marched to the Governor's Mansion. The band played Dixie, and loud calls were made for 'Letcher.'

Governor Letcher soon appeared on the porch, and spoke a few words—substantially as follows:

Gentlemen.—I thank you very kindly for this compliment. But I must be permitted to say that I see no occasion for this demonstration. I have done all that my duty requires. I can only assure you, that come what may, I will be true to my duty to Virginia, without regard to the consequences that may affect me personally.

The Governor then retired, and so did the crowd, evidently disgusted with their equivocal reception.

The flags were next carried to the Southern

portico of the Capitol, where they were displayed amid enthusiastic applause. A voice then proposed, and a thousand voices instantly re-echoed the proposal, that the Southern flag should be raised on the roof of the Capitol. An instant rush was made for the stairway, and soon the seven stars and three stripes floated proudly at the head of the large flag staff over the Hall of the House of Delegates. The applause fairly rent the sky.

A call was next made for speakers, and thousands clustered around the Eastern porch. Speech after speech was listened to with unflagging interest, and perfect order was preserved, interrupted only by shouts of applause which were exchanged for three deep groans whenever the Virginia State Convention was referred to.

Among the speakers were Messrs. Ambler, of Louisa; Sheffey, of Smyth; George L. Gordon, of Louisa; John M. Patton and B.R. Wellford.

Finally John M. Patton, Esq. offered the following resolution, which was adopted with entire unanimity and enthusiastic applause:

Resolved, That we rejoice with high, exultant, heartfelt joy at the triumph of the Southern Confederacy over the accursed government at Washington in the capture of Fort Sumter.

By this time the night had set in, and the crowd dispersed from the capitol grounds, only to re-appear on the streets in long and orderly torchlight processions, each accompanied by a band of music, and all the Southern rights flags borne in front.

Many of the houses were brilliantly illuminated from attic to cellar; flags of the Southern Confederacy were abundantly displayed from roofs and windows; the streets blazed with bonfires; the sky lighted with showers of pyrotechnics; and, until midnight, crowd after crowd found speakers to address them from balconies and street corners.

In a word, from noon till midnight, the city was alive with a triumphal acclaim, and—to the honor of our citizens be it said—not a single scene of violence or rowdyism was exhibited. Large groups of ladies promenaded the streets to witness the processions and displays of fireworks, until a late hour; and throughout all there was not a single scene which the most modest woman might not witness with gratification.

After ten o'clock at night, a detachment of the State Guard was quietly introduced into the Capitol, and (it is said, by Gov. Letcher's order,) the flag of the Southern Confederacy was removed from the roof of the Capitol. This was known at the time, however, only to a few discreet citizens, who quietly took efficient care to prevent any disagreeable result.

## GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS

### In Aid of the Sacred Cause

The ladies of Mission Valley, Victoria county, address the ladies of Texas, calling on them to co-operate with them in aid of the sacred cause of our country's liberties at this time. They think the ladies of Texas have, at least, one million of dollars now locked up in their caskets, and which is doing no service to them or the country, and they propose that it shall all be given to our patriotic Governor to aid in the present struggle. It is proposed that the ladies shall organize a society in each county, and proceed at once to collect the treasure.

The Gazette says a lady of Austin proposes to give five hundred dollars towards building a vessel the same as the Virginia, to remove the blockade at Galveston. This is a liberal beginning, and if other ladies will follow the example, the enterprise will speedily succeed.

### DIARY OF A YANKEE IN THE PATENT OFFICE

by Horatio Nelson Taft

TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1861.—Another rainy day, a continuation of the Easter Storm. The public buildings are all strongly guarded, from 150 to 300 men being quartered in each. There are now about three thousand men under arms in the City, all in the service of the U.S. Some thousands more from the North will be here this week. The excitement at the Hotels is not quite so great tonight. I was at the "National" and "Willards." NY papers scarce, could get only the Tribune. Came home about 9, read till 11. Cold wet evening. Everything looks gloomy.

### A REBEL WAR CLERK'S DIARY

by John Beauchamp Jones

April 16th—This day the Spontaneous People's Convention met and organized in Metropolitan Hall. The door-keeper stood with a drawn sword in his hand. But the scene was orderly. The assembly was full, nearly every county being represented, and the members were the representatives of the most ancient and respectable families in the State.

David Chalmers, of Halifax County, I believe, was the President, and Willoughby Newton, a life-long Whig, among the Vice-Presidents. P. H. Aylett, a grandson of Patrick Henry, was the first speaker. And his eloquence indicated that the spirit of his ancestor

survived in him. But he was for moderation and delay, still hoping that the other Convention would yield to the pressure of public sentiment, and place the State in the attitude now manifestly desired by an overwhelming majority of the people. He was answered by the gallant Capt. Wise, who thrilled every breast with his intrepid bearing and electric bursts of oratory. He advocated action, without reference to the other Convention, as the best means of bringing the Unionists to their senses. And the so-called Demosthenean Seddon, and G. W. Randolph (grandson of Thomas Jefferson), Lieut.-Gov. Montague, James Lyons, Judge Robertson, etc., were there. Never, never did I hear more exalted and effective bursts of oratory. And it was apparent that messages were constantly received from the other Convention. What they were, I did not learn at the moment; but it was evident that the Unionists were shaking in their shoes, and they certainly begged one — just one — day's delay, which was accorded them. The People's Convention agreed to adjourn till 10 o'clock A.M. the next day. But before we separated a commotion was observed on the stage, and the next moment a Mr. P., from Gov. Wise's old district, rushed forward and announced that he had just arrived from Norfolk, where, under instructions, and *with the acquiescence of Gov. Letcher*, he had succeeded in blocking the channel of the river; and this would either secure to us, or render useless to the United States, certain ships of the navy, stores, armament, etc., of the value of millions of dollars. This announcement was received with the wildest shouts of joy. Young men threw up their hats, and old men buttoned their coats and clapped their hands most vigorously. It was next hinted by some one who seemed to know something of the matter, that before another day elapsed, Harper's Ferry would fall into the hands of the secessionists.

At night the enthusiasm increases in intensity, and no further opposition is to be apprehended from the influence of Tim Rives, Baldwin, Clemens, etc. etc. It was quite apparent, indeed, that if an ordinance of secession were passed by the new Convention, its validity would be recognized and acted upon by the majority of the people. But this would be a complication of the civil war, now the decree of fate.

Perhaps the occurrence which has attracted most attention is the raising of the Southern flag on the capitol. It was hailed with the most deafening shouts of applause. But at a quiet hour of the night, the governor had it taken down, for the Convention had not yet passed the ordinance of secession. Yet the stars and stripes did not float in its stead; it was replaced by the flag of Virginia.

April 17, 1861

## CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF THE CIVIL WAR

- The 6th Regiment Mass. State troops left Boston for Washington.
- Virginia State Convention passed an ordinance of secession (88 v. 55) to take effect if ratified by the people on the 4th May next.
- Gov. Letcher, of Virginia, recognized the Confederate States by proclamation.

## NEW YORK HERALD

### The News.

Volunteers are rapidly coming forward in this city to support the government of the United States and suppress insurrection. We give today full details of the movements as far as they can be ascertained. The Scott Life Guard met last evening, volunteered its services to the government, and decided to open recruiting offices today. The Zouave Guard held a drill, as did various other volunteer associations. The right wing of the Seventh regiment, and a battalion of the Seventy first, and others, held public drills, which were largely attended. Colonel Vosburg volunteered to lead his regiment if it desired to go South. An officer of the Seventh regiment returned from Washington yesterday with orders, which will be issued to the Seventh during the next twenty four hours. It is said the Seventh will be sent to Fort McHenry. Meetings were held all over the city to organize volunteer companies. The Sixth and Seventy ninth regiments tendered their services to the government. Volunteers are offering in all parts of the country.

An enthusiastic meeting of the Republican Central Committee was held last night in the Cooper Institute. Speeches were made by various gentlemen, and resolutions unanimously adopted not only in favor of sustaining the national administration, but also for frowning down all aid or comfort to the rebels on the part of individuals at the North. A resolution complimentary to the HERALD was also adopted.

A meeting is to be held at the Chamber of Commerce, at eleven o'clock today, of the merchants and business men of the metropolis, without distinction of party, for the purpose of devising means for sustaining the government and strengthening the arm of the administration.

The troops from Massachusetts, that were announced at the republican meeting to arrive by the New Haven Railroad at half past eleven o'clock last evening, had not reached this city when we went to

press, nor were they expected by the railroad officials before today, if they came by rail at all. It had been rumored at the station that the plan of transit had been changed, viz: by steamboat direct to Washington; but nothing definite was known.

Despatches from Charleston state that the United States squadron off the harbor had detained vessels entering the port for a short time, but finally permitted them to proceed to the city. The commander of the fleet had decided not to interfere further with vessels until orders were received from Washington. The Isabel had arrived at Charleston, with information that the fleet had weighed anchor and sailed for New York. The Baltic had Major Anderson and his command on board.

We publish in another column an extract from a private letter received by a gentleman in this city from a friend in Charleston, giving some new and interesting particulars respecting the bombardment of Fort Sumter. The writer states that such was the effectiveness of Major Anderson's fire that thirty of the secessionists in Fort Moultrie were killed, besides many wounded, and that the Stevens Battery was silenced and the Floating Battery half shot away. He extols the courage and skill of the garrison, and intimates that the casualties of the enemy were more numerous than they wish to acknowledge.

Despatches from Montgomery state, on the authority of the Secretary of War of the revolutionists, that thirty two thousand additional men have been called out.

Our State Legislature brought to a close last night its session for the year 1861. Both houses worked briskly during the day, and put the finishing stroke on several measures. First in importance was their action on the bill authorizing the Governor to call out thirty thousand State troops, to be placed at the disposal of the President, and appropriate three million dollars therefor. The bill, slightly amended from the form in which it passed the Assembly on Monday, was passed by the Senate, and returned to the former body, which concurred in the amendments almost unanimously, there being but one negative vote. Great feeling and enthusiasm were manifested in both houses on the subject.

### **The Uprising of the North—War Vigorously in Earnest.**

During the past six months the cotton States have been arming themselves against the federal government. South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi and Texas have organized a new confederacy and placed themselves in the position of a foreign Power, and a foreign Power upon our immedi-

ate frontier. The new confederacy has organized an army, made provisions for a navy—as yet without ships or sailors; issued proposals for a loan, seized upon and possessed the forts, arsenals and public places belonging to the United States, and otherwise assumed the powers, duties and responsibilities of a separate and independent government. During all this time the people of the North and West have been silent, patient, forbearing. Thoroughly well informed by their newspapers as to the movements of those who were formerly their fellow citizens, but who have elected—whether for good cause or not is now out of the argument—to place themselves in the position of enemies the great Central States have kept aloof from fanaticism on one side and folly on the other, and have hoped that reason might again assert its sway over the extremists of both parties. The bombardment of Fort Sumter has, however, changed the whole aspect of affairs. The attack upon a fort garrisoned with less than a hundred men by a force of over seven thousand is a measure which is calculated—if anything could—to raise the spirit of a people whose ancestors fought their way to constitutional liberty through the greatest difficulties which ever environed a nation struggling for its existence. And although nobody was hurt, as they say, at Sumter, still it is not to be wondered at that our people should feel deeply and prepare seriously to resent the insult offered to the flag of the republic.

Under these circumstances, the President of the United States has called for volunteer soldiers to the number of seventy five thousand. No additional recruiting offices have been formally opened as yet; but we have no doubt that the Secretary of War will be able to report to the President before Saturday night that the adhering States have offered three times as many men as called for by the government. The Secretary of the Treasury is well supplied with money, and has assurances that his department shall not suffer from embarrassment. We have no doubt that half a million of men and a hundred millions of dollars will be offered to the Executive between this time and the Fourth of July, when Congress meets in extraordinary session. The blood of the North is up; and, without disparagement to the South, we may express our firm belief that the descendants of the men who stormed Louisburg, scaled the heights of Abraham, answered the roll call at Lexington, repulsed three times the British infantry at Breed Hill, followed Stark at Bennington, and bore the colonial flag from Cambridge to Yorktown, will not disgrace their ancestry in the coming struggle. The people of the North are compelled to accept the dread arbitrament of the sword. They did not seek it. There is no course left for them but an

earnest, vigorous, determined support of the government. We have no longer parties, or factions, or cliques. Feeble efforts may be made to organize new parties or restore old political attachments, but they will be fruitless. From the Aroostook to the Potomac, from the Atlantic seaboard to the Rocky Mountains, the war slogan has been sounded and responded to with alacrity! If the South goes to war upon what is presumed to be a point of honor, and strikes the first blow, the North can do nothing but meet the issue promptly. Honor is not indigenous nor confined to the South. We have temporized too long. We have hoped that the storm would blow over. We have been occupied with our business or our pleasure, and have allowed the ship of State to drift towards the breakers. We have watched the stock board, or interested ourselves in foreign affairs, or devoted ourselves to the service of Mammon, or indulged in the luxuries of life, forgetting its real duties. Some of us, perhaps, have fancied that the cause of the black man was of more consequence than the material interest of our own race. But that is all over now. The almighty nigger is dead, and the occupation of Phillips, Garrison & co. is gone. The North is consolidated as one man, and the government is to be sustained at all hazards. The South has treated us as a foreign, hostile power, and we can no longer treat or temporize—we must fight.

The alacrity with which the North has responded to the appeal of the President is undoubtedly due, in a great measure, to the facilities for the rapid dissemination of intelligence through the telegraph and the independent press. The NEW YORK HERALD, the circulation of which newspaper now exceeds 100,000 copies daily—more than the combined issue of all the other metropolitan journals—has been able to present the earliest intelligence concerning the opening of the great struggle, and has without doubt materially facilitated the operations of the government. To the bitter end the pen will bear as important a part in the great conflict as the sword.

#### **War Movements in the Metropolis.—The Crisis in the City.**

In the whole catalogue of ways and means there is no single agency more potent in repressing ardor and enthusiasm than a good old fashioned rain storm. Yesterday afforded a good illustration of this truth. The natural consequence was a very evident falling off in the out door excitement respecting the alarming condition of the country and the preparations for the inevitable strife coming. There were no groups to be seen at the street corners discussing the policy of the North or the policy of the South; no enthusiastic gatherings visible in the park and other public squares

declaiming against secession, or, as on the two previous days, during the necessity of rallying to the support of 'Old Abe' in his vigorous effort to maintain the Union inviolate, and to bring back to their ancient fidelity the truant members of this glorious republic. But let it not for an instant be supposed, for any thing written above, that the impression is intended to be conveyed that there was any decrease in the patriotic ardor of the people. The same deep feeling was evinced, but the scene for its exhibition was necessarily shifted. If the apprehensions of wet jackets and soiled beavers repressed the outdoor ebullitions, it only helped to make the indoor displays more animated. The barrooms, hotels, restaurants, railroad cars, stages and public offices presented a lively picture of excited humanity in all its unnumbered varieties and odd phases. Men sipped their hot steaming toddies and uttered confused thoughts about knocking Jeff. Davis and his Cabinet into that somewhat obsolete article of attire commonly known by the euphonious name of hat; hungry patriots discussed savory viands and talked of pounding South Carolina into mince-meat; genuine Havanas were puffed at, while misty allusions were made to the smoke of battle and the conflagration of Sumter; the sound of popping corks from champagne bottles somehow or other got mixed up with exclamations concerning peppering shots, explosive shells and bursting grenades, while the conversation of all classes of the community, from the clergyman and editor down to the Alderman, was mostly strongly seasoned with allusions to gunpowder, Minnie rifles, marching battalions, cannonades, &c. It is not a little singular, too, that the feeling appeared to be all one sided, that is on the side of the heaviest artillery. Considering the numbers which acknowledged allegiance to the peace party a few weeks, even days ago, this revolution in public opinion is something of an enigma, unless it is to be explained by the settled conviction at which people have arrived that pacific propositions have been exhausted, and the only alternative now left is an appeal to arms. This is undoubtedly the true solution.

The President's proclamation, Mayor Wood's proclamation and the proclamation from Governor Morgan, relative to the calling out of the militia, were extensively canvassed by the people.

Everything about the city indicates that a deep war spirit has been evoked. The Stars and Stripes are seen floating over all the public buildings, and an extraordinary demand for Union flags has all at once made itself perceptible. Annin & Co. can scarcely supply the numerous calls made upon them for the national colors. We understand that Mr. A. T. Stewart is to display an immense flag, thirty feet in length, from



his building this day. Many other buildings are to hoist the Stars and Stripes also.

### Mayor Wood's Proclamation.

During the intense excitement which has prevailed in the city for the last few days, Mayor Wood issued a proclamation calling upon the people to maintain order, respect property and person, and refrain from violent demonstrations of every kind. It was a considerate and timely document, and had all his previous messages been as reasonable in their tone and sentiment, it would have been better, perhaps, for his reputation. But we cannot see the propriety of minor journals like the *Tribune*, and *Times*, and *World*, pitching in to the Mayor's proclamation. When a public man issues an unobjectionable document he should not be abused therefor. In this instance Major Wood only did what was manifestly his duty as chief magistrate, in times of unusual popular excitement, in order to preserve the peace of the city.

The citizens are indebted too, to the Police Commissioners and to Superintendent Kennedy for the measures which they adopted to keep the peace against a number of rowdies and violent persons, instigated to riot and disturbance, no doubt, by a set of people who have always some mischief in their minds in times of great excitement, ready at any movement to get up a turbulent demonstration, regardless of the peace and safety of the community. The police on this occasion displayed a great deal of energy and activity, which would go far to show that they are well organized to reserve the public peace in any emergency. It is true that many of the Southern fire eaters hugged the idea to themselves that at such a time as this public opinion would manifest itself in riots and bloodshed, which would bring ruin and desolation to the Northern cities; but this is a grand mistake—there never was any fear of such a result. There is no necessity for rioting in the North. The crisis demands only one soul and one movement to relieve the country from its present embarrassments and complications, and the people of the Northern States are all of one mind as to the position of affairs, and the determined policy just inaugurated by the administration.

## SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER

### Zouaves

The Zouaves of New Orleans, now at Pensacola, are thus noticed in the Delta of Saturday:

There was a great crowd yesterday on Lafayette Square to witness the review of the Second Company of Zouaves on the eve of their departure for

Pensacola. The company mustered over a hundred, and with their close-shaven heads, their exact Zouave uniform, their brace of veritable vivandieres in front, and their stern, determined, rough aspect, bore a striking resemblance to the original, the invincible heroes of Algiers and the Crimea. They are no holiday soldiers, but regular dare devil fire-eaters, who will have no need for gunpowder and balls when they can get at the enemy with their sword bayonets. They are just the fellows to charge the deadly breach which Bragg's columbiad will make in the walls of Fort Pickens, when the ball is opened.

## TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS

(San Antonio, TX)

### A War Commenced

A war has been commenced by the Charlestonians upon the question of supplying sixty men in Fort Sumter with pork and beans for a few days.

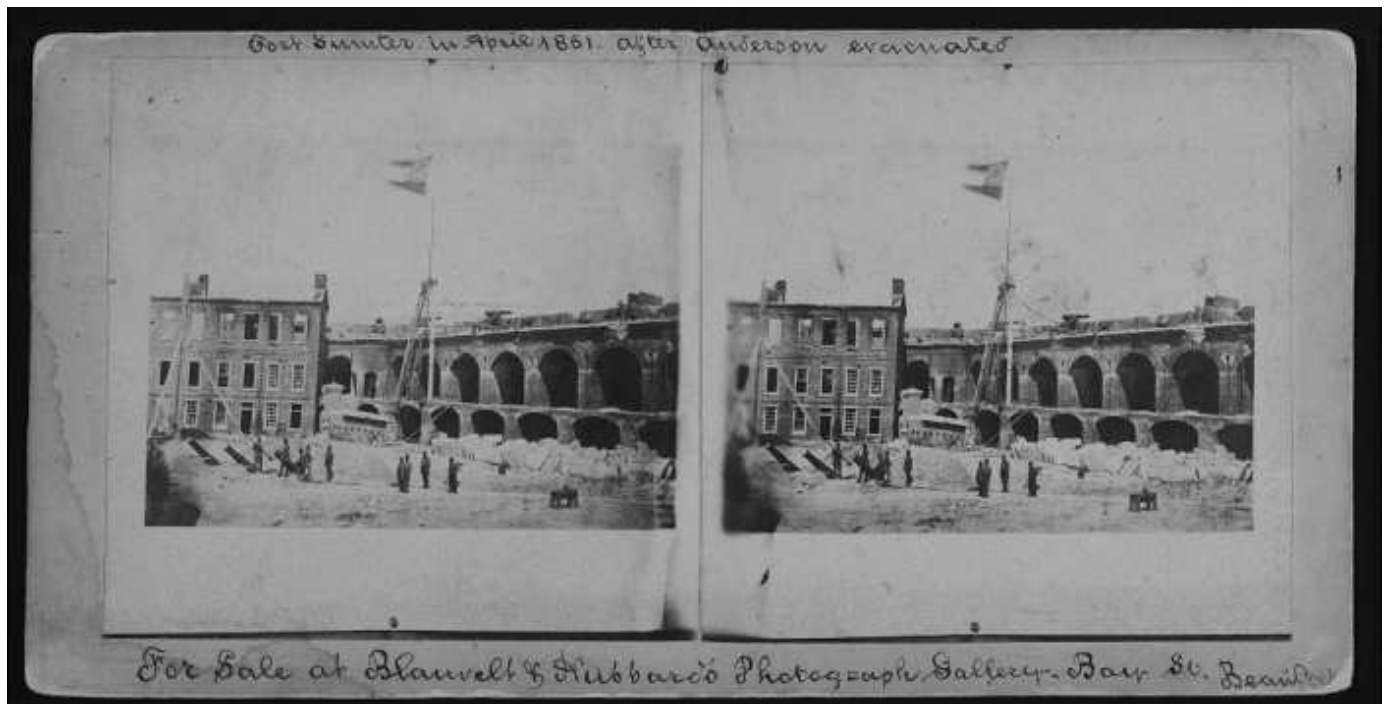
### Too Humiliating to Submit

Below we give an extract from a letter from Gen. R. Williams of St. Mary's Texas. We are pained to admit that there are many like the General, unwilling to submit to the fierce rule which has been inaugurated in our state, but we had rather see them moving to the Union portion of our State than out of it altogether. Our advice is to stay, for all evils will in due time be corrected by the people, who have been deceived and misled:

St. Mary's, April 7th, '61.

Dear Newcomb:

I will leave Texas in a few days for Kentucky; you will please send your paper to my address at Mt. Sterling, Ky. I must say that I can not reconcile myself to the loss of so loyal a paper to the Union and Constitution. I am leaving Texas because it is too humiliating to submit to the insults which are offered me almost daily. I will go where I can express my devotions to the Union without being branded as an abolitionist. I was born in a Slave State, raised in one, and have owned slaves from my infancy, own them now, and expect to own them the remnant of my life, and will resist any attempt at emancipation come from quarter, it may; but I am not willing to be deprived of that protection which was given to us by our fathers as a legacy, constitutional protection.



### Pass Required

The following is the blank formula of the "pass" furnished people in the Province or State of Texas, a portion of the Kingdom over which his majesty Davis the first reigns:

San Antonio, \_\_\_\_\_, 1861.

"To all citizens, guards, patrols and troops of the State of Texas.

GENTLEMEN:

You are hereby requested to allow the bearer (with \_\_\_\_\_), to proceed to and return to this place, without delay or hindrance of any kind."

Which is signed by the Commissioners on behalf of the Committee of Public Safety.

Mexico no longer hampers the trader or foreign traveller with the passport system but here in Texas a man must now have a permit to pass without hindrance over the highways: the tables are turned.

We suppose that ere long it becomes a tenet in southern faith to make a pilgrimage to the palace at Montgomery and kiss King Davis' big toe.

## CHARLESTON MERCURY

### Interior of Fort Sumter.—Stereoscopic Views of the Ruins Inside.

Bolles, the enterprising photographer, gained admission to Fort Sumter early on the morning after the surrender, and photographed the scene inside from five different points of view. As the work of

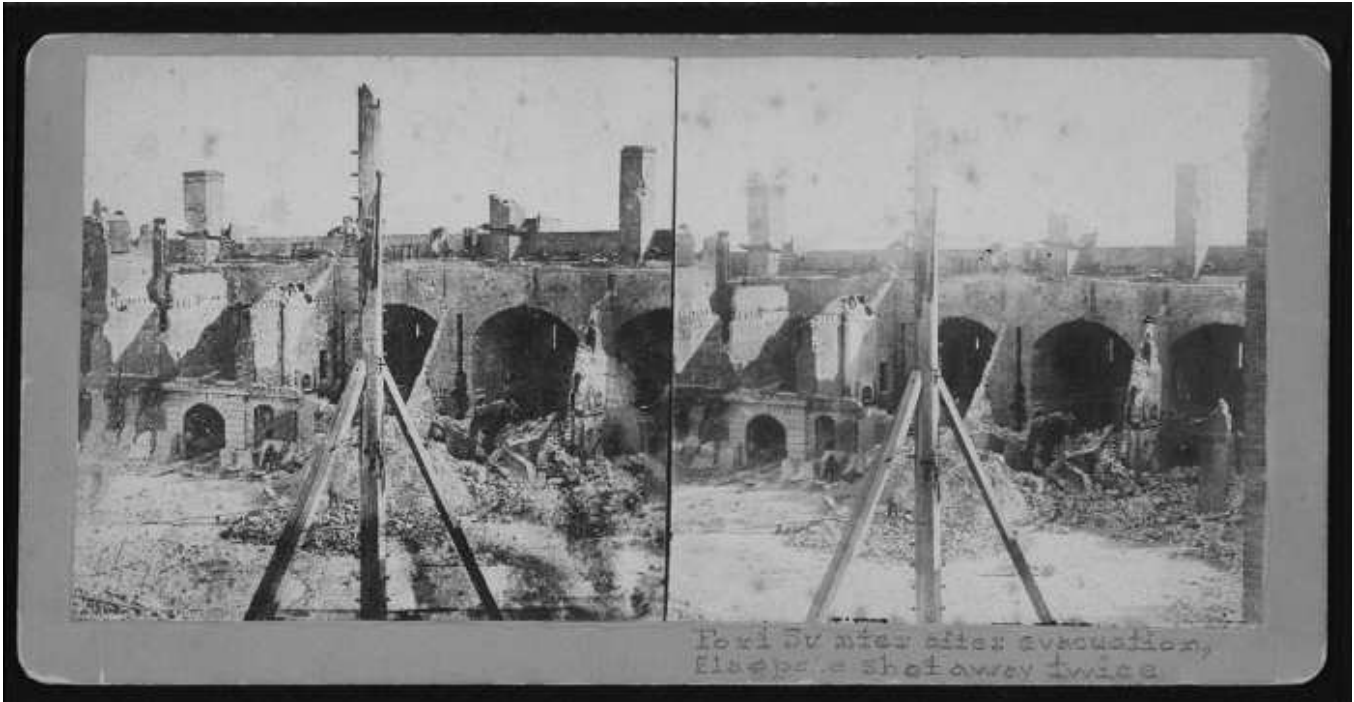
renovation began soon afterwards, of course his pictures present the only true representation of the condition of the Fort when surrendered. One of his views includes that splendid company, the Palmetto Guards. The pictures were taken by the accomplished artist, Mr. A.A. PELOT. They will be ready by tomorrow evening.

### Respect to the Brave.

We are informed that when Major ANDERSON and his command passed out of the harbor on their way to join the fleet of the United States, the Marion Artillery, a company which, according to high military authority, contributed very materially to the reduction of Fort Sumter, in testimony of their appreciation of his gallant defence, formed on the beach and stood with uncovered heads until the *Isabel* had passed their position.

### The War Ships.

The steamship *Isabel*, Captain ROLLINS, has returned from outside the bar. We learn from her that LINCOLN'S fleet left Monday afternoon, and it is thought that they will all go to New York. The steam-tug *Yankee*, which was to accompany the fleet and bring in provisions for Fort Sumter, did not reach the bar until about 8 o'clock on Monday evening, when she came up and spoke the *Isabel*, thinking that she was the *Baltic*, but soon finding out the mistake and learning something of the position of things, and that the fleet had left, she put about and went off. The



*Yankee* reports having experienced a severe gale which carried away her smoke stack.

**Serenade to Judge McRae.**

Judge McRAE, of North Carolina, arrived in this city yesterday. A large crowd of our fellow citizens serenaded him at the Charleston Hotel last night. In response to repeated calls, he made his appearance, and pledged his State to the Confederacy. He said, in explanation of the request of GOV. ELLIS for guns, that North Carolina had taken her forts without an Ordinance of Secession, and wanted guns that had been victorious. South Carolina might take the lead now, but North Carolina would endeavor to be up with her, and gain a length ahead in fighting the battle of Southern Independence. Judge McRAE was frequently interrupted by vociferous applause. At the conclusion of his speech, loud calls were made for PRYOR and RUFFIN, but neither of these gentlemen were present.

**General Beauregard's "Thank You."**

HEADQUARTERS PROVISIONAL FORCES,  
CHARLESTON, S.C., April 16, 1861.

GENTLEMEN: Brigadier General BEAUREGARD directs me to thank you, and, through you, those under your command, for the energy, coolness and gallantry you displayed in extinguishing the fire at Fort Sumter, caused by the hot shot and shell of our batteries previous to its surrender. While directing the engines playing on the smoldering ruins surrounding the magazine of Sumter, you exposed yourselves in the most daring manner, as an explosion of the well filled magazine might, at any

moment, have occurred, destroying the lives of every one in the vicinity.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
STEPHEN D. LEE, Captain S. C. Army,  
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.  
To Lieut. Col. R. S. DURYEY, Aid-de-Camp to Gov. Pickens, and M. H. NATHAN, Esq., Chief of the Fire Department.

**DIARY OF A YANKEE IN THE PATENT OFFICE**

by Horatio Nelson Taft

WEDNESDAY 17—Cold and windy day, fire in the office and as much in the house as on a winters day. Soldiers are now met with at every turn and the drum and bugle are heard almost all the time from some quarter of the City. Went down to the Hotels after dinner (Chas dined with us), the crowd not so great tonight and less excitement. All the papers from the North indicate but one feeling in reference to the coming contest. Men and money to any extent are offered to sustain the government. Came home before 9, City very quiet. Bed at 11.

**A REBEL WAR CLERK'S DIARY**

by John Beauchamp Jones

This was a memorable day. When we assembled at Metropolitan Hall, it could be easily perceived that we were on the threshold of momentous events. All other subjects, except that of a new political or-

ganization of the State, seemed to be momentarily delayed, as if awaiting action elsewhere. And this plan of political organization filled me with alarm, for I apprehended it would result in a new conflict between the old parties — Whig and Democrat. The ingenious discussion of this subject was probably a device of the Unionists, two or three of them having obtained seats in the Revolutionary Convention. I knew the ineradicable instincts of Virginia politicians, and their inveterate habit of public speaking, and knew there were well-grounded fears that we should be launched and lost in an illimitable sea of argument, when the business was Revolution, and death to the coming invader. Besides, I saw no hope of unanimity if the old party distinctions and designations were not submerged forever.

These fears, however, were groundless. The Union had received its *blessure mortelle*, and no power this side of the Potomac could save it. During a pause in the proceedings, one of the leading members arose and announced that he had information that the vote was about being taken in the other Convention on the ordinance of secession. "Very well!" cried another member, "we will give them another chance to save themselves. But it is the last!" This was concurred in by a vast majority. Not long after, Lieut. Gov. Montague came in and announced the passage of the ordinance by the other Convention! This was succeeded by a moment too thrilling for utterance, but was followed by tears of gladness and rapturous applause. Soon after, President Tyler and Gov. Wise were conducted arm-in-arm, and bare-headed, down the center aisle amid a din of cheers, while every member rose to his feet. They were led to the platform, and called upon to address the Convention. The venerable ex-President of the United States first rose responsive to the call, but remarked that the exhaustion incident to his recent incessant labors, and the nature of his emotions at such a momentous crisis, superadded to the feebleness of age, rendered him physically unable to utter what he felt and thought on such an occasion. Nevertheless, he seemed to acquire supernatural strength as he proceeded, and he spoke most effectively for the space of fifteen minutes. He gave a brief history of all the struggles of our race for freedom, from *Magna Charta* to the present day; and he concluded with a solemn declaration that at no period of our history were we engaged in a more just and holy effort for the maintenance of liberty and independence than at the present moment. The career of the dominant party at the North was but a series of aggressions, which fully warranted the steps we were taking for resistance and eternal separation; and if we performed

our whole duty as Christians and patriots, the same benign Providence which favored the cause of our forefathers in the Revolution of 1776, would again crown our efforts with similar success. He said he might not survive to witness the consummation of the work begun that day; but generations yet unborn would bless those who had the high privilege of being participators in it.

He was succeeded by Gov. Wise, who, for a quarter of an hour, electrified the assembly by a burst of eloquence, perhaps never surpassed by mortal orator. During his pauses a silence reigned, pending which the slightest breathing could be distinctly heard, while every eye was bathed in tears. At times the vast assembly rose involuntarily to their feet, and every emotion and expression of feature seemed responsive to his own. During his speech he alluded to the reports of the press that the oppressors of the North had probably seized one of his children sojourning in their midst. "But," said he, "if they suppose hostages of my own heart's blood will stay my hand in a contest for the maintenance of sacred rights, they are mistaken. Affection for kindred, property, and life itself sink into insignificance in comparison with the overwhelming importance of public duty in such a crisis as this." He lamented the blindness which had prevented Virginia from seizing Washington before the Republican hordes got possession of it — but, said he, we must do our best under the circumstances. It was now Independence or Death — although he had preferred fighting in the Union — and when the mind was made up to die rather than fail, success was certain. For himself, he was eager to meet the ordeal, and he doubted not every Southern heart pulsated in unison with his own.

Hon. J. M. Mason, and many other of Virginia's distinguished sons were called upon, and delivered patriotic speeches. And finally, *Gov. Letcher* appeared upon the stage. He was loudly cheered by the very men who, two days before, would gladly have witnessed his execution. The governor spoke very briefly, merely declaring his concurrence in the important step that had been taken, and his honest purpose, under the circumstances, to discharge his whole duty as Executive of the State, in conformity to the will of the people and the provisions of the Constitution.

Before the *sine die* adjournment, it was suggested that inasmuch as the ordinance had been passed in secret session, and it was desirable that the enemy should not know it before certain preparations could be made to avert sudden injury on the border, etc., that the fact should not be divulged at present.

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