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Skedaddle

Week of February 26th to March 4th, 1861

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WEEKLY GLIMPSES FROM NEWSPAPERS, JOURNALS AND DIARIES, &C, OF THE TIME

A

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY

OF THE

CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA

(An excerpt from the 1863 book)

REBELLION and SECESSION, long threatened and determined upon by the slaveholding section of the United States, became realities in 1860. The issue was decided by the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency of the United States. No sooner was the result of the election known than preparations were made for the separation of all the Southern States from the Union. The first public act which took place, having for its ultimate object the dissolution of existing political relations and the formation of a Southern Confederacy, was the call for a State Convention in South Carolina. This resulted in the secession of that State and subsequently of the other States now represented in the Confederate Congress. The progress of events since the date of this primary act is briefly but fully and accurately recorded in the following pages:

November, 1860.

10. Bill to raise and equip 10,000 volunteers for the defense of the State introduced into the South Carolina Legislature.
James Chestnut, senator from South Carolina, resigned his seat in the U. S. Senate.
South Carolina Legislature ordered the election of a State Convention to consider the question of secession.
11. James H. Hammond, senator from South Carolina, resigned his seat in the U. S. Senate.
15. Hon. Alex. H. Stevens, in a speech delivered at Milledgeville, Ga., spoke in opposition to secession, but favored a State Convention.
16. Great public meeting at Mobile and adoption of the famous Declaration of the Causes of Secession.
Governor of Virginia called an extra session of the State Legislature.
U. S. Senator Robert Toombs spoke in reply to Mr. Stevens at Milledgeville, Ga., advocating secession; and in a few days subsequently Mr. Stevens gave in his adhesion thereto.
17. Great public meeting at Charleston, S. C., at which the causes and rights of secession were discussed.
18. Georgia Legislature voted \$1,000,000 for the purpose of arming the State, and ordered an election for delegates to a State Convention. Major Anderson ordered to Fort Moultrie, harbor of Charleston, to relieve Col. Gardiner, ordered to Texas.
19. Governor of Louisiana ordered an extra session of the State Legislature.
- 20-23. Suspension of specie payments by the banks of Richmond, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, and Trenton, and throughout the Southern States.
24. Vigilance associations organized in South Carolina. [Similar associations were subsequently organized in all the slave States, and



thousands of Northern families were driven out of the country with threats and often with personal violence.]

29. Vermont Legislature refused, by a vote of 125 to 58, to repeal the Personal Liberty Bill. Mississippi Legislature voted to send commissioners to confer with the authorities of the other slave-holding States.

December, 1860.

1. Florida Legislature voted to hold a State Convention and ordered an election for delegates thereto.
3. A John Brown anniversary meeting in Boston, Mass., broken up. Opening of the 2d Session of the XXXVIth Congress. President Buchanan in his message denied the right of any State or States to secede. This assertion was fiercely attacked by Senator Clingman, of North Carolina, and as valiantly defended by Senator Crittenden, of Kentucky.
4. President Buchanan sent Mr. Trescott to South Carolina to request a postponement of hostile action until Congress could decide upon remedies. Senator Iverson, of Georgia, in a speech delivered in the U. S. Senate, predicted the secession of five if not eight States before 4th March proximo. He was replied to by Senator Saulsbury, of Delaware, who spoke for the Union and reproved Iverson.
5. Election of delegates to a State Convention in South Carolina: all the candidates were for immediate secession.
6. Hon. John Bell, of Tennessee, published a letter in which he advocated the cause of the Union. Democratic State Convention in Maryland: resolutions passed deploring the hasty action of South Carolina. The House Committee of Thirty-Three announced by the Speaker: 16 Republicans and 17 Opposition.
10. Howell Cobb, U. S. Sec. of the Treasury, resigned, and was succeeded by Philip F. Thomas, of Maryland. Senator C. C. Clay, of Alabama, resigned his seat in the U. S. Senate. Louisiana Legislature, convened at Baton Rouge in extra session, voted to elect a State Convention, and appropriated \$500,000 to arm the State. General debate on the state of the country commenced in Congress.
13. Great Union demonstration in Philadelphia. Extra session of the cabinet on the question of reinforcing Fort Moultrie: the President opposed it and carried his point.
14. Lewis Cass, U. S. Sec. of State, resigned and was succeeded by Jeremiah S. Black, of Pennsylvania. The cause of Gen. Cass' resignation was the refusal of the President to reinforce Fort Moultrie.
17. South Carolina State Convention assembled at Columbia: Gov. Pickens took ground for immediate secession. Senator Wade, in a speech delivered in the U. S. Senate, foreshadowed the policy of the administration of President Lincoln.
18. The famous Crittenden Compromise introduced into the U. S. Senate. It was this: To renew the Missouri line of 36° 30'; prohibit slavery north and permit it south of that line; admit new States with or without slavery, as their constitutions provide; prohibit Congress from abolishing slavery in States, and in the District of Columbia so long as it exists in Maryland and Virginia; permit free transmission of slaves by land or water in any State; pay for fugitive slaves rescued after arrest; repeal the inequality of commissioners' fees in the Fugitive Slave Act, and ask the repeal of Personal Liberty Bills in the Northern States. These concessions to be submitted to the people as amendments of the Constitution, and if adopted never to be changed. Jacob Thompson, U. S. Sec. of the Interior, went to Raleigh to persuade the North Carolina Legislature to vote for secession.
19. Senator Johnson, of Tennessee, made a strong Union speech on the Crittenden Bill. Gov. Hicks, of Maryland, refused to receive the Mississippi commissioner. The commissioner addressed a secession meeting in Baltimore.
20. South Carolina State Convention adopted a secession ordinance by a unanimous vote, the news of which was heard with enthusiasm throughout the Southern States. The Committee of Thirteen appointed by the President of the Senate. Hon. Caleb Cushing reached Charleston with a message from President Buchanan, guaranteeing that Major Anderson should not be reinforced, and asking the Convention to respect the federal laws. Convention refused to make any promises, and Mr. Cushing returned

- after a stay of five hours.
22. North Carolina Legislature adjourned; a bill to arm the State failed to pass the House. The Crittenden Compromise propositions voted down in the Senate Committee of Thirteen.
23. Robbery of the Indian Trust Fund discovered at Washington. Floyd, the Sec. of War, was the chief agent in this transaction.
24. South Carolina members of Congress present their resignation; the Speaker would not recognize it, and their names were called through the Session.
Election for State Convention in Alabama—result, a majority of upward of 60,000 for secession. A strong Union feeling was manifested in the northern counties.
People of Pittsburg, Pa., intercepted the shipment of ordnance from the arsenal to the Southern forts.
South Carolina State Convention adopted a "Declaration of Causes" for secession, and formally perfected the withdrawal of the State from the Union. An address to the slaveholding States adopted.
25. South Carolina State Convention adopted resolutions having in view the formation of a confederate government of the slaveholding States.
26. Commissioners from South Carolina arrived in Washington.
Major Anderson abandoned Fort Moultrie, and with his force, about 80 men, established himself in Fort Sumter.
27. Gov. Magoffin called an extra session of the Legislature of Kentucky.
Great excitement in Charleston on the discovery that Major Anderson had transferred his force to Sumter; troops were ordered out, and aid was tendered from Georgia and other States.
Revenue cutter "Aiken" treacherously surrendered to the South Carolina authorities.
28. Custom-house, post-office, and arsenal at Charleston seized by the authorities, and Castle Pinckney and Fort Moultrie occupied by the State troops.
29. John B. Floyd, U. S. Sec. of War, resigned, charging the President, by refusing to withdraw Major Anderson, with trying to provoke civil war. Real cause: fear of prosecution for robbing the Indian Trust Fund.
South Carolina Commissioners formally sought an audience of the President.
30. The President, in reply to the application of the South Carolina Commissioners, refused to receive them.
Joseph Holt, of Kentucky, appointed Secretary of War, in place of Floyd resigned.
31. The Senate Committee of Thirteen report that they have not been able to agree upon any general plan of adjustment, and lay their journal before the Senate.
South Carolina State Convention adopted an oath of abjuration and allegiance, and sent commissioners to the other slave States with a view to the formation of a Southern Confederacy.
- January, 1861.*
1. The frigate "Brooklyn" and another war vessel ordered to Charleston.
 2. Fort Macon at Beaufort, the works at Wilmington, and the U. S. Arsenal at Fayetteville seized by the authorities of North Carolina. The Legislature of Delaware passed a joint resolution in opposition to secession. Forts Pulaski and Jackson, in the harbor of Savannah, and the U. S. Arsenal at Savannah seized by the Georgia State troops.
 3. The South Carolina Commissioners left Washington on their return home, the President having returned unopened their last communication.
 4. National Fast—this day was devoted to humiliation, fasting, and prayer, in accordance with the recommendation of the President. Fort Morgan at the mouth of Mobile Bay and the U. S. Arsenal at Mobile seized by order of the Governor of Alabama.
Governor Pickens, of South Carolina, appointed his cabinet ministers, viz., Sec. of State, A. G. Magrath; Sec. of War, D. F. Jamison; Sec. of the Treasury, C. G. Memminger; Sec. of the Interior, A. C. Garlington, and Postmaster-General, W. W. Harlee.
South Carolina State Convention appointed seven delegates to "The General Congress of the Seceding States."
 5. South Carolina State Convention adjourned, subject to the call of its President.
Steamer "Star of the West" sailed from New York with supplies and reinforcements for Fort Sumter.
Gov. Hicks, of Maryland, published a strong Union address to the people, refusing to call a convention.

- Florida State Convention met at Tallahassee.
7. The Legislature of Virginia convened at Richmond. State Convention of Alabama convened at Montgomery. State Convention of Mississippi convened at Jackson. Legislature of Tennessee convened at Nashville. Senator Toombs, of Georgia, made a violent secession speech in the U. S. Senate. Major Anderson's course in evacuating Fort Moultrie sustained by the House of Representatives. State Convention of Florida passed a secession ordinance (62 v. 7).
8. Jacob Thompson, U. S. Sec. of the Interior, resigned after betraying the sailing of the "Star of the West" to reinforce Fort Sumter. Forts Caswell and Johnson seized by the State troops of North Carolina.
9. The steamer "Star of the West" arrived off Charleston and was fired upon and driven back to sea by the rebel batteries of Morris Island and Fort Moultrie. State Convention of Mississippi passed an ordinance for immediate secession (84 v. 15). Steamer "Marion," of the New York and Charleston line, seized at Charleston by the State authorities. Released on the 11th.
10. State Convention of Florida passed an ordinance of secession (62 v. 7). Forts St. Philip and Jackson, on the Mississippi, and Fort Pike, on Lake Pontchartrain, together with the U. S. Arsenal at Baton Rouge, seized by the State troops of Louisiana. The President transmitted a special message to Congress on the affairs of the country.
11. State Convention of Alabama passed an ordinance of secession (61 v. 39). Philip F. Thomas, of Maryland, appointed Sec. of the U. S. Treasury 11th Dec., 1860, resigned, and John A. Dix, of New York, appointed in his place. Legislature of New York voted to tender the whole military power of the State to the President for the support of the Constitution.
12. Steamer "Star of the West" returned to New York, having two shot-holes in her hull, received while in Charleston Harbor. Five representatives from Mississippi (Singleton, Barksdale, Davis, McRae, and Lamar) withdrew from Congress.
13. Fort Barrancas and the U. S. Navy Yard at Pensacola surrendered to, the Florida and Alabama State troops.
14. Legislature of South Carolina declared that any attempt to reinforce Fort Sumter would be an act of war. Ohio House of Representatives (58 v. 31) refused to pass a bill to repeal the "Act to prevent kidnapping," known as the Personal Liberty Bill.
15. Bill for calling a State Convention in Virginia passed by the Legislature—in the Senate, by a vote of 45 to 1, and in the House of Representatives unanimously. Secession meeting in New York.
16. The Crittenden Compromise in the United States Senate practically voted down by the adoption of Senator Clark's substitute, "that the Constitution is good enough, and secession ought to be put down." Legislature of Arkansas voted to submit the question of a State Convention to the people. Legislature of Missouri voted to hold a State Convention. Col. Hayne, in the name of the Governor of South Carolina, demanded of the President the surrender of Fort Sumter. The President refused to receive him in any official capacity. State Convention of Georgia assembled at Milledgeville.
17. Joseph Holt, of Kentucky, nominated Secretary of War.
18. Legislature of Massachusetts tendered to the President all the power of the State to support the Federal Government. Legislature of Virginia appropriated \$1,000,000 for the defense of the State.
19. State Convention of Georgia adopted an ordinance of secession (208 v. 89). Legislature of Tennessee voted to call a State Convention.
21. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, Benjamin Fitzpatrick and C. C. Clay, Jr., of Alabama, and David L. Yulee and Stephen R. Mallory, of Florida, formally withdrew from the U. S. Senate. The Alabama members (Houston, Moore, Clapton, Pugh, Curry, and Stallworth) withdrew from Congress.
22. Sherrard Clemens, of Virginia, made a strong Union speech in Congress. Arms destined for Alabama seized in New York.
23. The Georgia members (Love, Crawford, Hardeman, Gartrell, Underwood, Jackson, and Jones) left the House of Representatives.

Joshua Hill, also one of the Georgia representatives, refused to go with the others, but formally tendered his resignation.

Mr. Etheridge, of Tennessee, in a speech before Congress, declared secession to be rebellion, and to be put down at any cost.

Louisiana State Convention convened at Baton Rouge.

Second seizure of arms in New York.

24. U. S. Arsenal at Augusta, Ga., seized by the State troops.

Annual meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society broken up by a mob.

25. Legislature of Rhode Island repealed the Personal Liberty Bill.

26. Louisiana State Convention adopted an ordinance of secession (113 v. 17).

28. Texas State Convention convened at Austin.

29. Georgia State Convention adjourned to reassemble in Savannah on the call of its President.

Alabama State Convention adjourned to reassemble on the 4th March.

30. Grand Jury of District of Columbia presented charges against John B. Floyd, late Sec. of War, for maladministration in office and conspiracy against the government.

Legislature of North Carolina passed a bill submitting the question of a State Convention to the people—the first recognition in the seceding States that the people had any right to a voice in the matter.

U. S. revenue cutters "Cass" and "McClelland" surrendered to the Louisiana State authorities. Kansas admitted into the Union as a non-slaveholding State.

31. U. S. Mint and Custom House at New Orleans seized by the State authorities.

February, 1861,

1. Texas State Convention passed an ordinance of secession (166 v. 7), to be submitted to the people on the 23d inst., and unless rejected by a majority vote, to take effect from the 2d March.

4. A peace convention, consisting of delegates from Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, New York, Ohio, Missouri, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Vermont, Delaware, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts, convened in Washington: John Tyler, of Virginia, presided.

Convention of Delegates from the seceded

States met at Montgomery to organize a confederate government. Howell Cobb was chosen chairman.

Election held in Virginia for delegates to State Convention. A large majority of members chosen were Union men, and the vote on the question of referring the action of the Convention back to the people resulted in a majority of 56,000 in favor of such reference.

5. John Slidell and Judah P. Benjamin, senators from Louisiana, withdrew from the U. S. Senate, and Taylor, Davidson, and Landrum, representatives (under instructions from the State Convention), from the House of Representatives. Boulogny, the member from New Orleans, announced that he would not obey the instructions.

6. Senator Johnson, of Tennessee, delivered an important speech in the U. S. Senate.

7. New Orleans was illuminated and pelican flags displayed in honor of secession.

8. The Montgomery Convention adopted the Constitution of the United States, with alterations chiefly relating to slavery and state rights, as the provisional constitution of the Confederate States of America.

Col. Hayne, commissioner from South Carolina, unable to get recognition from the President, left Washington.

The Governor of Georgia seized several New York vessels in Savannah Harbor in retaliation for the seizure of arms in New York. The vessels were released on the 10th.

Little Rock (Ark.) Arsenal seized by the State authorities.

9. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, and Alexander H. Stevens, of Georgia, elected Provisional President and Vice-President of the Confederate States for one year by the Convention at Montgomery, Ala.

U. S. \$25,000,000 loan bill signed by the President.

11. Abraham Lincoln, President-Elect of the United States, left Springfield, Ill., and commenced his journey to Washington.

U. S. House of Representatives "*Resolved*: That neither Congress nor the people or governments of the non-slaveholding States have a constitutional right to legislate upon or interfere with slavery in any slaveholding State of the Union."

12. The Confederate States government took charge of all questions pending between the States composing it and the United States

- government.
13. The electoral vote for President and Vice-President of the United States counted in Congress
Vote for President.
- | | |
|--------------|-----|
| Lincoln | 180 |
| Breckinridge | 72 |
| Bell | 39 |
| Douglas | 12 |
- Vote for Vice-President.*
- | | |
|---------|----|
| Hamlin | 80 |
| Lane | 72 |
| Everett | 39 |
| Johnson | 12 |
18. Virginia State Convention met at Richmond. Jefferson Davis inaugurated Provisional President of the Confederate States at Montgomery. People of Arkansas voted on the question of a State Convention. Result — for 27,412, and against. 15,826.
19. Enthusiastic reception of the President-Elect in New York city. Fort Kearney, in Kansas, taken by the secessionists, but soon after retaken.
21. Jefferson Davis appointed his cabinet ministers, viz., Sec. of State, Toombs; Sec. of the Treasury, Memminger, and Sec. of War, L. P. Walker. Governor of Georgia made another seizure of New York vessels.
22. 129th anniversary of the birthday of George Washington celebrated with great pomp and show throughout the loyal States.
23. President-Elect passes through Baltimore secretly, in order to prevent anticipated outrage in that city. Secession ordinance of Texas voted on by the people and adopted by 24,000 majority.
25. Information received of the surrender and treason of Major-General Twiggs in Texas. Fort Brown was saved through the refusal of Capt. Hill to obey Twiggs' order.
27. Peace Convention submitted to the Senate their plan for pacification, and adjourned *sine die*. The principal article proposed the parallel 36° 30' as a division between freedom and slavery in the Territories.
28. President Davis vetoed the bill legalizing the African Slave Trade. Vote in the House of Representatives on the report of the Committee of Thirty-Three:

resolutions adopted, 136 to 53. Election in North Carolina to decide on the question of holding a State Convention, and to choose delegates thereto. Vote : for Convention 46,409, and against, 46,603.

March, 1861.

1. General Twiggs dismissed from the army of the United States for treason.
2. U. S. revenue cutter "Dodge" surrendered to the rebel authorities at Galveston. Tariff bill signed by the President.
4. Abraham Lincoln inaugurated President of the United States. Texas State Convention declared the State out of the Union. Alabama State Convention reassembled at Montgomery. Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which passed the House 28th February, passed the Senate (24 v. 12). XXXVIth Congress closed.

February 26, 1861

NEW YORK HERALD

The News.

Mr. Lincoln yesterday visited both houses of Congress and the Justices of the Supreme Court. His appearance at the Capitol created quite a sensation. In the evening he had an informal reception at his hotel. Mr. Lincoln was occupied during a portion of the day in perfecting his inaugural address. The rumors respecting Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet are as plentiful as usual on the eve of a new administration. The following list is supposed to be not very wide of the mark: Secretary of State Mr. Seward, of N. Y.; Secretary of the Treasury Mr. Cameron, of Pa.; Secretary of War C. M. Clay, of Ky. or Montgomery Blair, of Md.; Secretary of the Navy Mr. Welles, of Conn.; Secretary of the Interior Mr. Smith, of Ind.' Postmaster General Mr. Etheridge, of Tenn.; Attorney General Mr. Bates, of Missouri.

The Peace Conference at Washington were busy up to eleven o' last night discussing the points of the plans of adjustment before them, with a determination to settle the question, if possible, before adjourning. The main subject in dispute was the territorial question.

In the Southern Congress yesterday the Committee on a Permanent Constitution announced that they would report on Wednesday. Hon. Henry T. Ulett, of Mississippi, and Hon. Judah P. Benjamin, of Louisiana, were confirmed as Postmaster General and

Attorney General respectively. Messrs. Abroman, of Louisiana; Mr. J. Crawford, of Georgia, and John Forsyth, of Alabama, have been appointed Commissioners to Washington.

Despatches from Texas announce that General Twiggs, the commander of the federal troops in that department, has turned over to the State authorities the property of the United States valued at \$1,300,000. The federal troops were allowed to depart quietly. There are, we believe, about two thousand United States troops in Texas. General Twiggs, it will be recollected, has been offered the command of the Georgia State troops.

We publish in another column the new Tariff act recently adopted by the Congress of the Southern Confederate States. It will be seen that all kinds of provisions, agricultural productions in their natural state, and munitions of war are exempt from duty. All merchandise purchased in any of the States not members of the Southern confederacy, during the ten days subsequent to the 18th instant, the date of the passage of the Tariff act, is also exempt from duty, provided said merchandise be imported into the States of the Southern confederacy before the 4th of March next. We also publish a circular from the Collector of the port of Charleston giving notice that all vessels from States not members of the Confederate States will, from and after the 22d inst. be regarded as foreign vessels, and as such must enter, clear, pay fees and comply with all the laws and regulations in force on the 1st of November last. Large orders for goods have been received at the North from the seceded States since the passage of the Tariff act referred to above. Collector Hatch, of New Orleans, has decided that goods purchased and invoiced on the 28th inst. can be shipped on board the steamer Bienville, which leaves New York on the 1st of March for New Orleans and will be exempt from duty.

In Congress yesterday the Senate passed the House bill authorizing the discontinuance of the postal service in the seceded States. The bill now goes to the President for his signature. The vote stood 34 to 12. The Miscellaneous Appropriation bill was taken up, the amendment for carrying out the Chiriqui contract was rejected, and the bill passed. The Oregon and Washington War Debt bill, and various Territorial bills, are special orders for today. In the House the Tariff bill was taken up. The Senate's amendments, levying a tax on tea and coffee, were rejected, but all the other amendments of the Senate were agreed to. The bill was sent to the Senate, and a conference committee will be appointed on the tea and coffee amendments. The Force bill is the first business in order today.

The garrison at Fort Sumter fired a salute of thirty-four guns on Washington's birthday. It is reported that Fort Moultrie responded, but how many guns were fired by the secessionists is not stated.

CHARLESTON MERCURY

Our Washington Correspondence

WASHINGTON, February 23, 1861.

Surprises are not always pleasant. Jaded by the excitement of yesterday's military performance, to say nothing of the numerous balls at night, we were not prepared this morning to receive the news of LINCOLN'S arrival with that joyful enthusiasm which the suddenness of the occasion, and the meanness, if not the magnitude, of the event demanded. That the man of the people's choice should select, of all other methods of reaching the capital of the United States, that method which a negro pilferer chooses when he would despoil a hen roost, is surely, to use old ABE'S language, 'a most gratifying circumstance.'

After threatening to set his foot down firm, and announcing his entire willingness to be for the sake of anti slavery principles, the dirty old wretch creeps tremblingly across the soil of Maryland under the cover of darkness, and in defiance of the lying programme he had caused to be published. Here, with a thousand men at arms to guard him, he considers himself safe. It is hoped that the proud old State of Virginia will be inflamed with admiration of this daring performance, which was not on the bills.

The Commencement of the National Medical College came off at the Smithsonian Institute night before last, and from what the city papers say, I infer that the graduates from South Carolina and Mississippi were hissed, when their names were called to come forward and receive their diplomas. But this disgraceful occurrence was not needed to prove what has all along been known – that this city is as thoroughly abolitionized as Boston itself.

JOSEPH HOLT, who is more cordially and justly hated and despised than any man in the Cabinet, has refused to receive a box sent to him from South Carolina. The box, when opened at the ADAMS' Express Company's office, was found to contain beautiful flowers. No one dared to disturb these flowers, for fear of an explosion or of some subtle poison. HOLT does not deserve the honor of an assassination. But he is a marked man. If ever he ventures within the confines of the Confederate States, he will never return to practice coercion again. The breed of such traitors cannot be perpetrated among us.

Major Anderson and Capt. Elsey.

These two officers were placed in similar situations; their conduct has been the reverse, one of the other. Major ANDERSON has become the pet of a party; of Capt. ELSEY we hear nothing. Yet ELSEY has behaved, in a difficult situation, with consummate judgment. ANDERSON has complicated and embarrassed a delicate conjuncture of public affairs by hasty and inconsiderate action.

He was in command at Fort Moultrie. He was ordered to defend himself, if attacked by lawless assemblages. He changed his post, not only orders, but against orders. If ever there was an occasion in which it became an officer to confine himself to a strict obedience of orders, and not to go a hairbreadth beyond them, it was this. He did not obey his orders. He made a stampede from his post, destroyed the public property, and abandoned private stores, for which compensation was afterwards sought in Congress, without a shadow of just reason. There was no cause for his proceedings, except a false rumor of a riotous attack. By the act, he threw himself into an attitude of hostility to the State of South Carolina. He became a political partizan. He mixed himself up in questions with which he had nothing to do. He volunteered little effort of strategy and inaugurated civil war. It was a party movement, and made him immensely popular with a party. He received swords, salutes, and innumerable resolutions of approbation from all the politicians of the North of a certain class. He might well ask himself, under this load of praise, whether he has not done something very foolish, as a certain honest orator of old asked a friend whether he had not said something particularly absurd, when in delivering a speech he was applauded by the mob of listeners.

Now look at ELSEY'S proceedings in a similar position. He holds his post quietly. He listens to no idle rumors about mobs and riotous assailants. When the State of Georgia demands the surrender of his arsenal with an overwhelming force, he appreciates perfectly the exigencies of his position. Under the same orders with ANDERSON, he attempts no work of superogation; no act that would throw him into the arms of one or another political party. He is a soldier, and does his work like a soldier. He marches out of the post which he could no longer hold, and which no principle of honor required him to hold any longer, with bag and baggage. His flag is saluted. He received a receipt from the State authorities of all the Federal property which he leaves. He does not spike his guns, or destroy his ammunition, or break his muskets, or cut down his flagstaff. He simply does his duty, with no flourish. He has received no swords, nor salutes of

cannon, nor applauses of pot house politicians or political partizans, nor eulogies from inflammatory party papers; but he has the approbation of every judicious man of all parties, and not an enemy has dared to assail the admirable propriety of his course.

Which of these two men has justly appreciated himself, his duty and the occasion on which he has been obliged to act? It was an unusual occasion. A blunder, therefore, like that of Major ANDERSON'S is pardonable. We can excuse, but we cannot approve.

RICHMOND ENQUIRER**A Prospective Stampede.**

Private advices from different parts of the State inform us that a large number of our largest slaveholders are already making preparations for an exodus, which they consider may be rendered necessary as well by the dilatory action of the Convention now assembled, as by final submission on the part of the Convention. When this prospective stampede shall once become present and actual, none can predict the extent to which it will be carried. - Some opine that some of our largest and most flourishing agricultural districts will be left as desolate as the wilderness of Jamaica. Even if it shall fall far short of this, it will still involve incalculable damage to all our interests. These large slaveholders comprehend a large quota of the very flower of our population - representing much of the wealth, talent, virtue and commanding influence of the State. they will carry away from us millions of property. They will carry away from us what is far more valuable to the State than property - thousands and tens of thousands of busy hands, which now constitute the PRODUCTIVE LABOR of the State.

Nor will the stampede be confined at all to slaves and slaveholders. If there shall be a stampede of large agriculturists, there will be a corresponding stampede of large merchants and manufacturers. If there shall be a stampede of slave labor, there will be a corresponding stampede of free white labor, now appreciated, dignified, and maintained by a demand created by slave labor. The large slaveholders are the principal customers of our large merchants and manufacturers. Moreover, the merchants and manufacturers will justly regard the exodus of the large slaveholders as an unmistakable indication of the final separation of Virginia from the Southern States, and her irrevocable dependence on a Northern Confederacy. Now, our large merchants and manufacturers have little or no Northern custom. Outside of Virginia, their custom is found almost exclusively in States South of Virginia.

What can they do, then, when their custom in Virginia shall be broken down by a prostration of the agricultural interest of the State; when they shall be cut

off, by a foreign tariff, from all custom with the Southern States, and when, without a foothold at the North, they must, in Virginia and elsewhere, compete with the larger and more firmly established commercial and manufacturing establishments of the North? The case is clear. When the slaveholders shall be stampeded, all the large merchants and manufacturers, and all the numerous white laboring men whom they employ must join the stampede. And when, by this general stampede, the agricultural, commercial and manufacturing interests of the State shall be equally prostrated, will the State Government be in a condition to continue payment, even of the interest of the State debt?

In short, with timid and time-serving procrastination in the van, agricultural, commercial and manufacturing will swell the procession of events, and REPUDIATION will finally close up the rear. This is what masterly inactivity will do for us. From this, prompt resistance to Black Republican outrage - prompt resistance alone can save us. God save the Commonwealth!

DIARY OF A YANKEE IN THE PATENT OFFICE

TUESDAY 26

Another fine day, air soft and warm as May. The "Peace Convention" adjourned today having passed resolutions which are said to be satisfactory to all except the extremists of both parties. Strangers are pouring into the City, and the Patent office is thronged from morning till night. Wrote to Julia today to come home if she can get good company. Wrote to Mr Redfield to provide it - for [her] if he can. Fixed up some bedsteads after dinner, got pretty tired, did not go out this evening as usual. People are indignant at the conduct of Genl Twiggs in Texas.

February 27, 1861

NEW YORK HERALD

Presents to the President.

Everybody likes to make presents to a new President, especially everybody who wants an office or who likes to effect a little notoriety, and Mr. Lincoln has in consequence been a recipient of several favors of this kind, some of them of a very curious nature. Before he left Springfield he received a handsome cane from San Francisco, mounted in pure California gold in its virgin state. While on his route - somewhere, we believe, between Indianapolis and Cleveland - a very nice present, in the shape of a torpedo, with the fuse lighted, was found under his seat in the railroad car - an emblem, we suppose, of the hot time

before him. A mysterious box was also presented to him somewhere else, which his suite exercised the great caution in opening, after mature deliberation, lest it should contain a torpedo or some other internal machine; but its contents proved to be a torpedo for the republican party, and not for Lincoln in person, for the box only enclosed the effigy of a negro. On another occasion he got a handsomely bound book; whether it was the Helper book or the constitution of the United States we are not aware.

When he arrived in New York some of the capitalists here presented him with a magnificent carriage; but they made a grave mistake in its construction, for it is not bombproof, and hence he has not been able to use it at all up to this time with any regard to his personal safety.

The latest gift presented to the new President is a handsome gold breastpin intended to be emblematic of Union; but, curiously enough, the device is composed of two flags crossed - one the unmistakable of our Union, with its thirty-four stars displayed, and the other a rather misty delineation of a banner, which, we presume from its indistinctness, is intended to represent the flag that is to be of the Southern confederacy, but which is not yet decided upon. A bundle of sticks forms the basis of these two flags, which may mean to recall the fasces of the Roman liotors, the emblem of retributive justice which was borne before the magistrates of that republic, and perhaps indicates the policy which Mr. Lincoln is expected to pursue towards the seceded States; or it may be intended to symbolize the well known fable of Aesop: it is not very easy to tell which reading is the correct one. So far it would seem that the presents made to Old Abe are not very apropos.

The News.

The Conference Committee of the two houses of Congress on the Senate's amendments to the Tariff bill, levying a duty on tea and coffee, have agreed to recommend that the Senate recede from their position. The committee will make their report today, and as the tea and coffee tax is the only point in dispute between the two branches, the report will no doubt be accepted, and thus the bill be passed, and sent to the President for his signature. The bill complete is published in todaypaper, and its great importance will insure its attentive perusal.

Our Washington despatches announce that Mr. Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, will go into Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet as Secretary of the Treasury. The struggle between the conservative and radical sections of the republican party in Washington is increasing in

intensity and bitterness, as our reports from the capital this morning abundantly prove.

The Peace Conference at Washington has, after three weeks' labor, accomplished nothing – a result generally anticipated. The Conference yesterday voted upon the first section of the adjustment, and defeated it by a vote of 12 to 8. The vote was subsequently reconsidered, in the hope that some plan may yet be proposed upon which a majority may unite. It is the general belief, however, that the Conference will not be able to do anything towards a settlement of the existing troubles of the country.

We have received a very interesting letter from the United States steamer Brooklyn, off Pensacola harbor, giving a detailed account of the effects and complete failure of secession in Florida. The garrison holding possession of the government property is represented as nothing more than a wild and undisciplined gang of revolutionists, plundering and robbing where and when the opportunity presents itself. Those on board the Brooklyn were anxiously awaiting orders to retake the property occupied by the secessionists, which they are confident of accomplishing, without any great exertion, in about two hours.

In the Legislature at Albany yesterday the Senate again had up the report of the Committee on Federal Relations, in reference to the present crisis of the country; but after some discussion further action was postponed to a future day.

CHARLESTON MERCURY

Prospectus of the Charleston and Liverpool Steamship Company.

We call attention to the movement now on foot here, to establish a line of steamships with Liverpool for purpose of direct trade. It is a step forward, and one that is needed. A Revenue Tariff and Free Trade will rid the Southern peoples of Northern monopolists in manufacture, and enable them, to buy where they can buy cheapest, and to sell where they can sell to the best advantage in the markets of the world. Direct trade with their great customers of Europe, and with those who furnish the commodities we require in return - free from the levies of pampered manufacturing and factorage, which have so enriched the North, and so damaged the South - will restore us to our natural prosperity and respectability amongst the countries of the world.

Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah and Mobile have been but suburbs of New York, Philadelphia and Boston. These Northern cities have carried on the foreign trade for the Southern cities. Instead of receiving direct from our chief customers in Europe, their manufactured commodities in return for our agricul-

tural productions, shipped direct, the Government of the United States has intervened, and by unjust Tariffs, first has prevented us from receiving the manufactured products of our foreign customers at lower prices, and compelled us to take Northern manufactures from Northern cities at higher prices; and, second, it has not only spent the money collected by the Tariff in Northern cities, but also, by United States Banks, made Northern cities the centres of credit. It has endowed them, by the capital of the Government, with artificial resources of commerce. It has made their citizens the factors and middlemen of all great mercantile operations, a business of immense profits and little risk. By these means, capital has been accumulating for a half century in Northern cities, and with it the increase of population which capital always produces; for capital is nothing but the wages of labor accumulated; and in order to increase, must continue to employ labor. Hence the rapid growth of Northern cities, and the lingering prosperity of Southern cities. In the Union, with the fixed policy of the Federal Government, there has been no hope of increase in our cities, corresponding to their natural advantages. The Northern cities have already the advantage in the accumulation of capital – for it is an axiom of trade, that, with equal advantages, the larger capital must undersell the smaller. Our trade, therefore, in the Union has been hopelessly colonial. Our natural commerce has been annihilated by the artificial channels of trade established by the Government. When the Constitution of the United States was adopted, the commerce and shipping of Charleston was greater than that of New York. Without the partial interference of the Government to our disadvantage, Charleston would have flourished and grown as much as New York. How, with the diversion of commerce, New York has expanded and Charleston remained stationary, our readers can carry out the sickening comparison.

But now we trust the cities of each section will be placed in their natural position, free from interference of Government, and with free trade. Our union with the North is ended – let Charleston and the other Southern cities resume their natural commerce – let Charleston import, directly, from the great consumers of our agricultural productions throughout the world, all those manufactured commodities which they produce and we need – and a mighty change must come over the prospects of our city! Within a year, our merchants have seen the disposition of Southern men to buy at Southern ports. Charleston may not only import for South Carolina, but for a vast portion of the South, of which she is the natural emporium. Our late colonial and tributary commerce with the North should cease; and a mighty free commerce arise in its

stead, with all portions of the world. We should now have our own direct trade as before the Revolution, with all the proportionate prosperity it then created. Capital will come where it can be used to advantage. The agents of the great manufacturers of Europe will in time be here, with their goods in our bonded warehouses. Great jobbing houses will accumulate. The city will be thronged with strangers and will bound on in the highway of prosperity. Real estate must rise in value. The toil and ventures of a few years, with our merchants, should hereafter give them more than now the anxious labor of life. Our banks, disconnected with the North, may no longer be embarrassed by its speculations or panics, and will in time do an immense business in every line. Our Railroads will increase their transportation and advance the value of their stocks. Our mechanics, and laborers of all kinds, will find ample employment.

This is the bright prospect immediately before us, if the peoples of the Southern States understand the political economy of their position, and establish a Revenue Tariff with free trade. This is our beginning future, if we but put our shoulders to the wheel of progress and help ourselves on to that prosperity which is within our grasp, by the prompt establishment of Direct Trade with European nations.

Loan for the Military Defence of the State \$675,000.

THE BANK OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA is the Agent of the State to effect the Loan. The Bonds to be issued are for sums of \$50, and \$100, and \$500 each - bearing an interest of SEVEN PER CENT, payable annually, at the State Treasury, and the principal is redeemable in 1868, 1870, and 1872.

Subscriptions for the Loan will be received by the Bank in Charleston and its Branches, and by all the Banks in the State. They will also be received by the Clerks of the Court, in the several Districts of the State. When the subscriptions are paid to the Bank of the State, the Bonds will be delivered.

The Bonds are made for small amounts, to give an opportunity for small subscriptions. It is expected that at the next session of the Legislature, the Bonds will be converted into Stock.

The purpose of this Loan presents an appeal to the patriotism of the people, which must secure its being promptly taken up. It is needless to enlarge on the momentous consequences dependent on the prompt completion of the Loan.

Apart from considerations of patriotism, the Bonds present the most advantageous investment of

money which can be made. The interest is large, and the Security superior to any other that can be offered.

The citizens of Charleston and of the State are called upon to come forward promptly and take up the Loan.

DIARY OF A YANKEE IN THE PATENT OFFICE

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1861.

Weather warm, and air soft as May. The Peace Convention did not adjourn yesterday, but did today, Sine die, after voting for compromise resolutions which are deemed very satisfactory to all parties. At 1/2 past ten o'clock today most of the Govt Employees paid their respects to Pres Buchanan at the "White House." We were recd by the Pres in the East room. The Prest announced to those assembled that the peace "Con'n" had come to an agreement, and adjourned & that the Country was saved. Took tea with Col Paine at Kirkwood House, and then went with him to see the Exhibition of Rarey, the famous Horse Tamer.

February 28, 1861

NEW YORK HERALD

The Way The Conspiracy Against Lincoln Was Discovered.

We have at last got a clue to the way the terrible conspiracy to assassinate Mr. Lincoln was discovered, and it certainly reflects great credit upon our police system, which we shall not be slow to accord to it. It appears that there were two sets of most effective detectives sent to work upon the matter. Mr. Fouche Kennedy, of New York, at the instance of Thurlow Weed, despatched one band of detective police to Baltimore and the interlying points between that place and Harrisburg, to ferret out the plot, and the Vidoc of Baltimore had another band employed in the same localities, neither chief being aware of the action of the other. If there was anything to be discovered this efficient combination of detective talent would be sure to find it out; and so it did; for it happened that the detectives from New York came into frequent communion with the detectives from Baltimore, and, not knowing one another, each supposed that he had found a conspirator in the other party, and forthwith commenced to sympathize with the plot and draw his communicative companion out, for the purpose of getting information, as these wise officials are wont to do; and so between them they unravelled, if they did not concoct, the whole terrible conspiracy against the life of Mr. Lincoln, which compelled him to resort to the Scotch cap of the Camerons and the long military

cloak, in which undignified disguise he reached the federal capital with a whole skin. No sooner did Mr. Fouche Kennedy succeed in discovering this awful conspiracy than he turned up at Washington, in search of an office, we suppose, to which he is undoubtedly entitled at the hands of Mr. Lincoln, whose life he so miraculously preserved.

But there are more plots against the new President which it may require detective sagacity to discover. Mr. Fouche Weed and Mr. Vidoc Greeley have each their detectives at work to discover a conspiracy against the political existence of Mr. Lincoln, and whichever of the two finds out the plot – whether it be got up by the ultras or the moderates of the party – will, of course, be entitled to the spoils.

CHARLESTON MERCURY

The President.

For many days past rumors have been rife to the effect that JEFFERSON DAVIS, president of the Confederate States, was on his way to Charleston. Yesterday morning some color was given to these reports by the publication of a despatch, dated Montgomery, announcing the departure of the President for this city.

It is scarcely necessary for us to say that, had such been the case, the readers of THE MERCURY would have been duly informed of the fact in our special despatches from Montgomery. President DAVIS is still in that city, and from present appearances is likely to remain there.

We may add that General DUNOVANT was yesterday summoned by telegraph to the seat of the Provisional Government, to confer with the Secretary of War.

DIARY OF A YANKEE IN THE PATENT OFFICE

THURSDAY 28

Another Spring day rather too warm in the sun. I took the shady side in coming from the office. One Hundred Guns were fired at noon on account of the result of the Peace Contn by order of Genl Scott. Interrupted a good deal today in the office, could not do much business. Went on to 7th St after dinner and made some purchases, 2 looking glasses and Holly a Jacket. Have been at home this evening Drafting – a Condenser and also a Decalorator or water cooler for Steam Ships, plans of my own. I think I could get them Patented if I was out of the office, cannot while I am in. I have other improvements relating to the Steam Engine.

March 1, 1861

NEW YORK HERALD

The News.

The following is announced as the latest and most authentic list of Cabinet officers for the incoming administration: -

Secretary of State... Mr. Seward, of New York.
Secretary of Treasury... Mr. Chase, of Ohio.
Secretary of War... Mr. Cameron, of Penn.
Secretary of the Navy... Montgomery Blair, of Md.
Secretary of the Interior... Caleb B. Smith, of Indiana.
Postmaster General... Gideon Welles, of Conn.
Attorney General... Edmund Bates, of Mo.

The Bank of England, in order to protect itself against a further drain of gold to the Unites States, had increased the rate of interest to eight per cent. American securities were rather lower, and a declining tendency in cotton and breadstuffs is reported.

The juvenile and other visitors to the Central Park will be pleased to find that the swans, &c. will again make their appearance on the ornamental waters today. As the ice has disappeared, the swans will be welcome guests to the habitues of the Park, and the water will doubtless be agreeable to these members of the feathered tribe, especially after their long absence.

The Revolution in Washington - Dreadful Conditions of Things.

In this transition interval between the outgoing and the incoming administrations, when old things are to be done away with, old parties, old principles, old platforms, old politicians, old office holders, old lobby and kitchen favorites, old tricksters and hucksters, old fashions and old clothes, old kettles, pots and pans, and when all things are to be new, and when 'Old Abe' is expected to play the regenerative role of Louis Napoleon, he would indeed be a dull scholar if he had not already learned that he has a tough job upon his hands. According to our information he is at last wide awake to the exigencies and the necessities of his position. He is the rising sun and the living lion of Washington, for within a day or two Mr. Buchanan will be on the same private calendar with our meditative ex-Presidents, Van Buren and Tyler, and Fillmore and poor Pierce; and all the power and all the spoils in reversion that have not been lost, stolen, or carried off, or given away, will fall into the hands of 'Old Abe.'

But what is the condition of things before him in Washington, in this busy interregnum to the ins

who are preparing to go out, and to the outs who are pushing to get in? Dreadful to contemplate. Office seekers, retainers, drummers, pipelayers, kitchen scullions and scamps of both factions swarm around the royal pavilion. A hard fight, a long siege, a long fast and hard times, have multiplied these camp followers by thousands, and they are now gathered and are gathering in Washington like jackals, wolves and buzzards in the wake of a wasted army.

All these expectants of spoils and plunder are barking, howling and scratching at the door of the new fountain of power. Mr. Lincoln stands at bay like a man in a dream. Which way shall he fly? To the Capital? The regular troops which daily parade the streets—infantry, dragoons and artillery—under the regulations of General Scott, admonish the President elect that treason is still afoot, and that he had better keep within doors. No Guy Fawkes has yet been detected, fixing his thirty six barrels of gunpowder under the portico of the Capitol, where the inauguration is to take place; but where there is so much smoke there must be some fire. It cannot be that five or six thousand men under arms in Washington for the last month, and all the police arrangements from that city to this, and the mysterious midnight visiter to Mr. Lincoln at Philadelphia, and ‘Old Abe’ ride by night, in that Scotch cap and long military cloak, from Harrisburg, are chargeable entirely to foolish fears and inventions. No. In addition to republican mutinies, Mr. Lincoln has to confront the dangers of revolutionary conspiracies, desperate secessionists, remorseless fire eaters and revengeful democrats, expelled from the rich pickings of the Treasury.

All the revolutionary sections and factions, and causes and consequences, North and South, being now represented in Washington, it is the very place and time for the President elect to comprehend the task before him; for all these discordant elements are pressing around him, hoping, promising, protesting and cursing and swearing. Meantime the poor people of Washington cry out to these political disorganizers, like the frogs in the fable, that thought this business of throwing stones be sport to your, it is death to us. ‘Our property goes for nothing; we have nothing to do, nothing to sell, nothing with which to buy: we are under a military despotism, and Northern and Southern fire eaters threaten to level our city to the dust. With all the troops quartered amongst us, and with all the police arrangements of Superintendent Kennedy, of New York, we cannot walk the streets alone by night for fear of reckless traitors, robbers and murderers. We are suffering the combined evils of martial law and unbridled ruffianism. Our streets and sinks are infested with gamblers, pickpockets, burglars, robbers

and soldiers. Are these things to be our portion? Mr. Lincoln, we look to you for relief. Save us, or we shall be destroyed.’

Such are the difficulties, the materials and the grievances which Mr. Lincoln in Washington realized as the troubles which afflict, or which threaten to afflict, the whole country and every section of the country, unless he shall open up the way of deliverance. What a picture for this late united, great and prosperous confederacy. Here we are—the people of these United States—advanced in seventy years to a pitch of prosperity, population, wealth and power unequaled by any other nation with seven hundred years of development; here we are, suddenly, from the midst of our high career, reduced to a degree of demoralization, dissolution and anarchy which excited the commiseration of the civilized world. Whence this sudden fall from greatness and glory to degradation and the verge of destruction? In a few brief words, we answer, our unscrupulous, vagabond politicians, North and South, have brought on this fearful crisis of discords and dissolution upon the country. It is the work, and the work only, of our detestable vagabond politicians of the last forty years. Yes; for forty years, North and South, our scheming, traitorous approaches to this sudden combined assault upon the very citadel of our free institutions, and are still pushing on their work of rule or ruin.

And the remedy? It devolves upon the incoming administration. Mr. Lincoln has a vivid epitome of the troubles and dangers of the country before his eyes in Washington. Let us hope that he will be equal to the task assigned him in behalf of the Union and in behalf of peace.

CHARLESTON MERCURY

Gen. Twiggs, the Georgian.

The impotent spite and reasonless abuse now heaped upon Gen. TWIGGS by Abolition prints at the North, for his recent sensible and manly course as a Southern officer of the late United States Army, is so ludicrous in its desponding virulence, that we really cannot get up a feeling of anything akin to indignation. Notwithstanding the accumulation of epithets the most vehement, and comparisons the most odious, the grand effect is only tragi-comedy, burlesque and grimace, — a species of performance that can awake no sentiment deeper than contempt.

General TWIGGS owes no allegiance and no gratitude to the North. He received his military education, as a citizen of Georgia, at a school established and supported in party, and more than proportionally, by Georgia. It was Georgia that gave him the appointment and educated him for his profession. It was

thought her influence he entered, as a citizen of Georgia, upon that profession in the common Army of the United States. He has never transferred his domicile, citizenship or allegiance to any other State. Georgia has retired from the Union, in consequence of grievances dangerous to her institutions, her security and her liberties. The allegiance of her citizens is due to her. Texas does the same thing for the same cause. As a Southern man, Gen. TWIGGS comprehends the action of these States, and knows that, being sovereign parties to the Federal compact, they are each, upon separation, entitled, by right of local authority, and the right of eminent domain, to possession of all the military posts within their territory. After vainly asking for instructions as to its wishes from the late General Government, to whom, while it was his Government, his obedience was due, he acts on his own responsibility as a southern officer and a citizen of the State of Georgia. The Union being dissolved, these States being independent of the authority of the Washington Government and Texas having a right to the fortifications, built by her common Government for her defence, he recognises the facts, and withdraws from Texas, delivering up to her what is hers, subject to a settlement with her late co-States in the Union. A plain, unvarnished tale that will bear criticism. The conduct of Gen. TWIGGS is unimpeachable, patriotism or good common sense. It is correct. The insane twaddle and vague denunciations of Northern fanatics are as nonsensical and baseless as they indicate doleful desperation. The North will understand that it must do its own fighting - at least, so far as the great majority of Southern officers are concerned. Any other calculation will prove eminently delusive. Turn loose your tigers.

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

FRIDAY, MARCH 1

The weather has, today, been warmer still. No fire in the house except to cook with, and no fire in the office. The Patent office has been crowded with visitors and in fact the same may be said of the City generally. I was down at the Hotels this evening, all crowded as more than ever, "and still they come." Spent an hour with Col Paine at the Kirkwood House and another with Jas C Smith at Willards. He thinks that Mr Lincoln is a man Equal to his position and the crisis. It seems doubtful now whether anything will be done in Congress with the "Peace" Recommendations.

Skedaddle

March 2, 1861

NEW YORK HERALD

The News.

Our despatches from Washington state that the list of Cabinet officers of the incoming administration which was published in yesterday's HERALD, and which is again published today, is the true one. The selection of Governor Chase to a place in the Cabinet is regarded as a triumph of the radical republicans over the Seward conservatives.

It is reported from Washington that among the first acts of the Lincoln administration will be the reinforcement of Fort Sumter, and an attempt to collect the revenue at the Gulf ports. Should this report be verified we shall soon witness the inauguration of civil war.

In Congress yesterday the Senate took up the report of the committee on the proposition of the Peace Congress, and a general debate ensued upon the merits of the questions involved. No definite action was taken, however. Indeed, the proposition meet with as little favor from the border State Senators as from the republicans. In the House the report of the committee of thirty three on the crisis was taken up. The clause providing for the admission of New Mexico into the Union, with or without slavery, as her people may elect, was laid on the table by a vote of 114 to 71. The amendment to the act for the rendition of fugitive slaves was passed - 92 to 85. The amendment to the act for the rendition of fugitives from justice - John Brown negro stealers and the like - was rejected by a vote of 47 to 162. A motion was made to suspend the rules in order to take up the proposition of the Peace congress. On taking a vote the motion was rejected by a vote of 92 to 66 - two thirds not voting for the motion. The Nevada and Dacotha Territorial bills were passed.

Major Anderson, who is in daily communication with the War Department, writes that the batteries and other works of the South Carolinians are nearly completed, and that unless the Southern Congress interpose, he expects Fort Sumter will be attacked immediately after the 4th inst. It appears that there is a large party in South Carolina who ignore the Southern Congress particularly as regards military operations in Charleston harbor, while the Governor and the conservatives generally are disposed to abide by the directions of the authorities of the confederate States.

Late accounts from Texas furnish an explanation of Gen. Twiggs' connection with the recent seizure of the federal property in that State. On the night of the 15th ult. Major Ben McCullough, at the head of eight hundred rangers, entered the town of San Anto-

nio, and in the same of the State convention seized upon the arsenal and stores at that place. After the seizure McCullough and Gen. Twiggs entered into negotiations; and while the negotiations were going on Gen. Twiggs received notice that he has been superseded in his command by Col. Waite. Gen. Twiggs immediately turned the matter over to Col. Waite. In consequence of this change in the aspect of the affair, the case of Gen. Twiggs has been suspended by the War Department until the receipt of official information.

A despatch from the Secretary of the Treasury of the Southern republic, dated 25th ult. to the Collector of the port of Charleston, contains the following important information to the mercantile community: - Congress has just passed an act defining more accurately the act of the 18th February. The exemption from duty is defined to extend to goods which have been purchased bona fide, on or before the 28th inst. and which have been laden on board the vessel for export on or before the 15th of March. I will send you a copy of the act by mail. Your construction of the act, putting in force the laws of the United States, is correct. All duties are required to be paid in coin.'

CHARLESTON MERCURY

The Nose of Wax.

It is very evident that, in choosing their President, the Messrs. SEWARD, GREELY, & Co., got the very person they desired. LINCOLN, were he not evidently a rude blackguard, would be a nose of wax. A country clown, although a strong man on the stump, is no match for long headed statesmen. The policy of his feeders is to let him be merry. He has on hand a rare collection of Northwestern stories, gross, profane and brutal. Just now, as long as he is suffered to tell these stories at \$25,000 per annum, his keepers fancy they have him in straight quarters. But there is one danger. The beast has no small amount of self-esteem, and if he once persuades himself that he is in keeping, he will turn upon and rend his keepers - i.e., if he once conceives the idea that the world suspects him of BEING in keeping. Save him from THAT fear, and he will be sufficiently flexible in the hands of his dealers. It is evident that he prides himself upon his inches. They must take heed how they intrude upon him a secretary, or any official who can look down upon his master.

DIARY OF A YANKEE IN THE PATENT OFFICE

SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1861.

A warm summer day, quite uncomfortable in the sun. Brother C R Taft came this morning direct from Wmstown. I went to the Presidents with him and to the Capitol, was not much in the office today. Julia also came this evening about 8 o'clock with Judge Davis from Batavia NY. She was put in his charge by my friend Redfield of Elmira and arrived through the crowd rushing to witness the Inauguration. The Judge will stop with us till it is over. Our Lyons Friends have disappointed us. Went to the Hotels with C R in the Evening.

March 3, 1861

NEW YORK HERALD

The News.

President Buchanan has signed the new tariff bill, and it is now the law of the land. The act complete has already been published in the columns of the HERALD. The last section of the new tariff provides that all goods, wares and merchandise actually on shipboard and bound to the United States, within fifteen days after the passage of this act, and all goods, wares and merchandise in deposit in warehouses or public store on the first day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty one, shall be subject to pay such duties as provided by law before and at the time of the passage of this act; and all goods in warehouse at the time this act takes effect, on which the duties are lessened by its provisions, may be withdrawn on payment of the duties herein provided. An explanatory and revisory act, correcting the errors of the Tariff act, has also been passed.

At last the Cabinet of Mr. Lincoln has been definitely arranged. It is as follows:

- Secretary of State..... Wm. H. Seward, of N.Y.
- Secretary of Treasury..... Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio.
- Secretary of War..... Simon Cameron, of Pa.
- Secretary of Navy..... Montgomery Blair, of Md.
- Secretary of Interior..... Caleb B. Smith, of Ind.
- Postmaster General..... Edward Bates, of Mo.

Mr. Lincoln's inaugural address will, it is said, be completed today. Its sentiments, so far as regards the all important question of our relations with the seceded States, have already been predicted by our Washington correspondents. It will favor that course of policy, in this respect, which is comprehended in the favorite phrase of the republicans, namely, enforcement of the laws. The Lincoln administration will, it is again announced, at an early day attempt to recover possession of the public works within the

borders of the seceded States, and also attempt the collection of the revenue at the Gulf ports. Recent accounts from Montgomery show that the Southern Congress are prepared for the emergency. They have, it is stated, thirty thousand men in the field, and will have fifteen millions of dollars in their treasury by the 4th of March.

There was the usual confusion in Congress yesterday that attends the winding up of a session. But little of the actual business of the nation, however, was transacted. The Indian, Post Office, Pension, Navy, Military Academy, Civil and Diplomatic, and Legislative, Executive and Judicial bills have passed both houses. The Army bill has also passed both houses and received the signature of the President. The Senate yesterday made no progress on the adjustment of the Peace Conference. The House refused, by a vote of 103 to 62 – not two-thirds – to suspend the rules, in order to take up the bill providing for the collection of the revenue at the Gulf ports. The resolution censuring the Secretary of the Navy for accepting the resignations of officers of the Navy who have embraced the secession cause was adopted by a vote of 95 to 62. The House adjourned to meet at ten noon Monday morning.

In the Virginia State Convention yesterday a resolution declaring that the honor, interest and patriotism of the State require than an ordinance of secession shall be adopted and submitted to the people for ratification was presented and referred.

The Secretary of War has published an official order dismissing General Twiggs from the army for treachery to the flag of his country in having surrendered, on demand of the authorities of Texas, the military posts and other property of the United States in his department and under his charge.

Our correspondent at Norfolk, Va., states that some alarm is felt there in consequence of the Mayor of the city receiving intelligence from the Mayor of Petersburg that an outbreak would soon follow the inauguration of President Lincoln. The volunteers were ordered to patrol the city, and other measures taken to insure the preservation of the public peace. Our correspondent also states that much indignation prevailed owing to the discharge of all the workmen in the Gosport Navy Yard known to favor secession, and the appointment of Northern men to fill the vacancies.

Adams & Co.'s Express agent yesterday furnished us again with New Orleans papers in advance of the mail.

DIARY OF A YANKEE IN THE PATENT OFFICE

SUNDAY 3

Warmer than ever today, quite oppressive walking. Went up to the Depot at 6 o'clock for the Baggage, walked there and back. Went to the Capitol with Brother and Judge D., but there was no Services there today as we Expected to hear Mr Stockton the Chaplin. Fell in with Chas and brot him home to dine with us. Went to hear Doct Smith in the afternoon but heard Mr Collins. Went with Julia in the Evening to call on Miss Butterfield at Mis Mannings and we then went to Doct Gurleys church and heard Mr Haskel of Boston. Got home 1/2 past nine o'clock.

March 4, 1861

NEW YORK HERALD

The News.

At noon today, at the national Capitol in Washington city, Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, and Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, will be inaugurated President and Vice President of the United States. The inaugural address of Mr. Lincoln, which is looked for with great anxiety throughout the entire country, will, in its general tone, it is said, be conciliatory toward the South, but in firm and positive terms will assert the right and duty of the government to enforce the federal laws, and to possess and hold all the forts, navy yards, arsenals, &c., belonging to the United States. We expect to be able to spread this important document before the public in our afternoon edition of today's paper.

Numerous reports were current in Washington yesterday that changes had been made in the Cabinet of Mr. Lincoln, but there is no good reason to believe that any alteration will be made in the list published in the HERALD on Saturday and yesterday. Our despatches this morning furnish a report of the rumors, reports and surmises that were afloat until a late hour last night.

The United States Senate were in session last evening, and the chamber was overcrowded with persons anxious to witness their deliberations. At the commencement of the proceedings the noise and confusion in the galleries were so great that quiet was not restored until they had been ordered to be cleared. Mr. Crittenden made a most forcible and eloquent appeal in favor of his peace measure and for the preservation of the Union. He was followed by Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, in a most ultra and uncompromising speech against all compromise. In answer to a question as to what would be the policy of the new administration

respecting the captured forts and arsenals, he indicated very clearly that it would be to recapture them, a declaration which produced considerable excitement among the Southern Senators. The Senate had not adjourned when we were compelled to go to press.

On Saturday last the new tariff bill, recently passed by Congress, received the signature of Mr. Buchanan. The new tariff goes into effect the first day of April next, but the last section of the bill provides that goods, wares and merchandise actually on shipboard and bound to the United States, within fifteen days after the passage of this act, and all goods, wares and merchandise in deposit in warehouse or public store on the first day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, shall be subject to pay such duties as provided by law before and at the time of the passage of this act; and all goods in warehouses at the time this act takes effect, on which the duties are lessened by its provisions, may be withdrawn on payment of the duties herein provided."

The Congress of the Southern Confederacy on Saturday admitted the Texas delegates to all the privileges of the other members.

Advices received in Washington from Texas, throw some additional light on the surrender of the public property by General Twiggs. The officers and soldiers, when ordered to vacate the barracks for the use of the Texas Troops, acted in the most spirited and patriotic manner by raising the flag of the Union, the band playing "Yankee Doodle." The provision made for their subsistence while on their way to the coast was of the most meagre and inadequate character.

Considerable excitement was created in the neighborhood of Norfolk, Va., on Friday last by a report of an insurrection by the negroes aided by a few whites. Precautionary measures were at once adopted, and the fears seem to have subsided.

A very interesting chronological history of political events in this country since the Presidential election in November last, will be found in the pages of the HERALD this morning. The ordinances of the seceding States, the account of the seizure of the public property, and the proceedings of the Conventions and legislative bodies in the Southern States, are valuable at the present time, and will enable the reader to form a correct idea of the present condition of the country.

By the way of San Francisco we have some interesting items of intelligence from the Sandwich Islands. The annual statistics show that there has been a large falling off in the staple products of the islands during the past year; a decrease in imports of \$332,000, in exports of \$128,000, and in exports of

domestic produce of \$148,000. The falling off in the domestic produce is by some persons attributed to blight, and by others to the financial policy of the government. The last census gives Honolulu a population of 12,408 natives and half caste, 1,616 foreigners and their children, and 285 Chinamen. The exportation of Hawaiian salt during 1860 amounted to 884 tons.

Advices from Mayaguez, P.R., dated February 22, 1861, says:- The health of this port and that of the whole island is very good. Crops good and abundant and weather very fair and fine, but business is exceedingly dull, occasioned by the revolution in the United States, which has caused a panic in commercial affairs.

Mr. Buchanan's Departure for Home.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1861.

Mr. Buchanan will leave Washington on Tuesday afternoon, remaining one night in Baltimore, as the guest of Zenas Barnum. He will be conveyed by special train to Wheatland by the Northern Central Railroad Company. He will be escorted home from Baltimore by the Baltimore City Guards.

The force bills of Bingham, for the collection of revenue, and of Mr. Stanton for the calling forth of the militia are inevitably lost. Bingham's bill was lost, not commanding two-thirds of the House, while John Cochran's successful motion last evening to adjourn the house killed Stanton's bill, then pending. It cannot be reached. Thus, if the incoming administration mean to coerce the Southern States they must call the new Congress immediately.

The President has signed the following appropriation bills: Invalid Pensions, Military Academy, Deficiencies, Consular, Legislative, &c., Naval Service and Post Office. Appropriation bills not signed as yet: Indian, Civil, Expenses and Army. The President having decided not to sign any private bill passed on the day of adjournment, will throw out a few bills on private calendar.

There is a powerful effort being made by friends of the Oregon and Washington Territory War Debt bill to induce the President to sign it. It is very doubtful whether he will sign it. His Cabinet are nearly all averse to it. Mr. Holt made a strong argument against it.

The office seekers from New York have all arrived, and already it is apparent that there is to be a fearful struggle for the Collectorship, Surveyor, Naval Officer and Postmastership. It is thought that Mr. Seward will control a majority of these important appointments.

The Fourth of March.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, as President of the States that have not withdrawn from the Union, speaks for the first time today. He can scarcely avoid foreshadowing, in some degree, the policy of his administration. He must proclaim peace or declare war. He must virtually recognize the independence of the Confederate States, or encounter them in a conflict of arms. In his Western railroad speeches, which sedulously flattering the vanity and the ignorance of the rabble, by his frequent and pleasant allusions to the (?) of the laws, he has been shrewd enough to allow himself a wide margin for a change of mind. How far will he avail himself of this comfortable reservation, he will probably tell us today. His wily advisers are evidently in sore distress. They begin to understand the madness of coercion, yet looking upon the tide of Northern prejudice and ambition which has thus far borne them upward, they dare not falter. Like Frankenstein, they have raised a monster which they cannot quell. Let them solve their riddle as best they may. The strength of the South is her safety.

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS
(San Antonio)

Ominous.

On Saturday, the 2nd of March, the day of Texas Independence, just at 12 A.M., the time the secession ordinance was to take effect, the Lone Star Flag over Carolan's Auction room, the Head Quarters of Travis, fell to the ground, the K. G. C. Flag floating over Braden's Grocery appeared minus the Star, and the flag raised over the Alamo in attempting to get it down, caught half mast and there staid some time in spite of the efforts to haul it down.

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

MONDAY 4

This has been an eventful day in Washington. A Lincoln has been Inaugurated Pres of the U.S. His address seems to give general satisfaction. I stood near him and heard it distinctly. The crowd was very great at the Capitol, probably Thirty Thousand people stood before Mr L, and all were very orderly, and nothing has occurred during the day to interrupt the proceedings. Was at Willards this evening with Brother C R, great crowd there still. Wife & boys saw the procession pass and went to the "White House."

THE SMALL PRINT

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