

# Skedaddle

Week of February 12<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup>, 1861

Volume 2, Issue 7

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

## Lincoln's Inauguration.

by John G. Nicolay and John Hay, Private Secretaries to the President.

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### SPRINGFIELD TO WASHINGTON.

As the date of inauguration approached, formal invitations, without party distinction, came from the legislatures of Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, and Massachusetts, tendering Mr. Lincoln the hospitalities of those States and their people, and inviting him to visit their capitals on his journey to Washington. Similar invitations also came to him from the municipal authorities of many cities and towns on the route, and railroads tendered him special trains for the use of himself and family. Mr. Lincoln had no fondness for public display, but in his long political career he had learned the importance of personal confidence and live sympathy between representatives and constituents, leaders and people. About to assume unusual duties in extraordinary times, he doubtless felt that it would not only be a gracious act to accept, so far as he could, these invitations, in which all parties had freely joined, but that both people and executive would be strengthened in their faith and patriotism by a closer acquaintance, even of so brief and ceremonial a character. Accordingly he answered the governors and committees that he would visit the cities of Indianapolis, Columbus, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Buffalo, Albany, New York, Trenton, Philadelphia, and Harrisburg, while to the governor of Massachusetts he replied that the want of time alone constrained him to omit that State from his route of travel.

Monday, the 11th day of February, was fixed as the time of departure, and a programme and schedule of special trains from point to point were arranged, extending to Saturday, the 23d, the time of arrival in Washington. Early Monday morning (the 11th) found Mr. Lincoln, his family, and suite at the rather dingy

little railroad station in Springfield, with a throng of at least a thousand of his Springfield neighbors who had come to bid him goodbye. It was a cloudy, stormy morning, which served to add gloom and depression to the spirits. The leave-taking became a scene of subdued anxiety, almost of solemnity. Mr. Lincoln took a position in the waiting-room, where his friends filed past him, often merely pressing his hand in silent emotion.

The half-finished ceremony was broken in upon by the ringing bells and the rushing train. The crowd closed about the railroad car into which the

President-elect and his party<sup>1</sup> made their way. Then came the central incident of the morning. Once more the bell gave notice of starting; but as the conductor paused with his hand lifted to the bell-rope, Mr. Lincoln appeared on the platform of the car, and raised his hand to command attention. The bystanders bared their heads to the falling snow-flakes, and standing thus, his neighbors heard his voice for the last time, in the city of his home, in a farewell address<sup>2</sup> so

chaste and pathetic, that it reads as if he already felt the tragic shadow of forecasting fate :

"My friends: no one, not in my situation, can appreciate my feeling of sadness at this parting. To

**I APPEAL TO YOU AGAIN TO  
CONSTANTLY BEAR IN MIND  
THAT NOT WITH POLITICIANS,  
NOT WITH PRESIDENTS, NOT  
WITH OFFICE-SEEKERS, BUT  
WITH YOU, IS THE QUESTION,  
SHALL THE UNION AND  
SHALL THE LIBERTIES OF  
THIS COUNTRY BE PRE-  
SERVED TO THE LATEST  
GENERATIONS?**

<sup>1</sup> The presidential party which made the whole journey consisted of the following persons: Mr. Lincoln, Mrs. Lincoln, their three sons, Robert T., William, and Thomas, Lockwood Todd, Doctor W. S. Wallace, John G. Nicolay, John Hay, Hon. N. B. Judd, Hon. David Davis, Colonel E. V. Sumner, Major David Hunter, Captain George W. Hazard, Captain John Pope, Colonel Ward H. Lamon, Colonel E. E. Ellsworth, J. M. Burgess, George C. Latham, W. S. Wood, and B. Forbes. Besides these a considerable number of other personal friends and dignitaries accompanied the President from Springfield to Indianapolis, and some of them to places farther on the route.

<sup>2</sup> This address is here correctly printed for the first time, from the original manuscript, having been written down immediately after the train started, partly by Mr. Lincoln's own hand and partly by that of his private secretary from his dictation.

this place, and the kindness of these people, I owe everything. Here I have lived a quarter of a century, and have passed from a young to an old man. Here my children have been born, and one is buried. I now leave, not knowing when or whether ever I may return, with a task before me greater than that which rested upon Washington. Without the assistance of that Divine Being who ever attended him, I cannot succeed. With that assistance, I cannot fail. Trusting in Him, who can go with me, and remain with you, and be everywhere for good, let us confidently hope that all will yet be well. To His care commending you, as I hope in your prayers you will commend me, I bid you an affectionate farewell."

A proper description of the presidential tour which followed would fill a volume. It embraced two weeks of official receptions by committees, mayors, governors, and legislatures; of crowded evening receptions and interminable hand-shakings; of impromptu or formal addresses at every ceremony; of cheers, salutes, bonfires, military parades, and imposing processions, amid miles of spectators.

Political dissension was for the moment hushed in the general curiosity to see and hear the man who by the free and lawful choice of the nation had been called to exercise the duties of the presidential office. The universal eagerness was perhaps heightened by the fact that during the same two weeks the delegates from the States in insurrection were in session at Montgomery, Alabama, occupied with the temporary organization of a government openly pledged to rebellion, and whose doings were daily reported by the telegraph and printed in every newspaper. Personal curiosity was thus supplemented by growing political anxiety, and every word of the President-elect was scanned for some light by which to read the troubled and uncertain future. Mr. Lincoln was therefore obliged to measure his public utterances with unusual caution; and while he managed to avoid any announcement of policy, the country was nevertheless able to read between the lines that it had made no mistake in the man to whom it had confided the preservation of the Government. It would, of course, be impossible in a single chapter to cite his many speeches on this journey, in which there occurred, of necessity, a great deal of repetition. It will, perhaps, give a better idea of their general tenor to reproduce passages from a few of the most noteworthy. In reading these the critic must constantly bear in mind that they were reported and printed under such circumstances of haste and confusion that verbal accuracy could not be expected, and that they are but abstracts, in which the full structure of his sentences is often abridged or



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transposed to permit the whole to be brought within the limits of an ordinary press dispatch.

The train which left Springfield in the morning arrived in Indianapolis before nightfall, where, in response to an address from Governor Morton, Mr. Lincoln said:

"Most heartily do I thank you for this magnificent reception, and while I cannot take to myself any share of the compliment thus paid, more than that which pertains to a mere instrument, an accidental instrument, perhaps, I should say, of a great cause, I yet must look upon it as a most magnificent reception, and as such most heartily do I thank you for it. You have been pleased to address yourself to me chiefly in behalf of this glorious Union in which we live, in all of which you have my hearty sympathy, and, as far as may be within my power, will have, one and inseparably, my hearty cooperation. While I do not expect, upon this occasion, or until I get to Washington, to attempt any lengthy speech, I will only say that to the salvation of the Union, there needs but one single thing, the hearts of a people like yours. The people,

when they rise in mass in behalf of the Union and the liberties of this country, truly may it be said, 'The gates of hell cannot prevail against them.' In all trying positions in which I shall be placed, and doubtless I shall be placed in many such, my reliance will be upon you and the people of the United States; and I wish you to remember, now and forever, that it is your business, and not mine; that if the union of these States and the liberties of this people shall be lost, it is but little to any one man of fifty-two years of age, but a great deal to the thirty millions of people who inhabit these United States, and to their posterity in all coming time. It is your business to rise up and preserve the Union and liberty for yourselves, and not for me. . I appeal to you again to constantly bear in mind that not with politicians, not with Presidents, not with office-seekers, but with you, is the question, Shall the Union and shall the liberties of this country be preserved to the latest generations?

The ceremonies during his stay here called out another address from him in which he asked the following pertinent questions :

"I am here to thank you much for this magnificent welcome, and still more for the generous support given by your State to that political cause which I think is the true and just cause of the whole country and the whole world. Solomon says there is 'a time to keep silence,' and when men wrangle by

the month with no certainty that they mean the same thing, while using the same word, it perhaps were as well if they would keep silence. The words 'coercion' and 'invasion' are much used in these days, and often with some temper and hot blood. Let us make sure, if we can, that we do not misunderstand the meaning of those who use them. Let us get exact definitions of these words, not from dictionaries, but from the men themselves, who certainly appreciate the things they would represent by the use of words. What, then, is 'Coercion'? What is 'Invasion'? Would the marching of an army into South Carolina, without the consent of her people, and with hostile intent towards them, be 'invasion'? I certainly think it would; and it would be 'coercion' also if the South Carolinians were forced to submit. But if the United States should merely hold and retake its own forts and other property, and collect the duties on foreign importations, or even withhold the mails from places where they were habitually violated, would any or all of these things be 'invasion' or 'coercion'? Do our professed lovers of the Union, but who spitefully resolve that they will resist coercion and invasion, understand that such things as these on the part of the United States would be coercion or invasion of a State? If so, their idea of means to preserve the object of their affection would seem exceedingly thin and airy. If sick, the little pills of the homeopathist would be much too large for them to swallow. In their view, the Union, as a family relation, would seem to be no regular marriage, but a sort of free-love' arrangement, to be maintained only on 'passional attraction.' By the way, in what consists the special sacredness of a State? I speak not of the position assigned to a State in the Union, by the Constitution; for that, by the bond, we all recognize. That position, however, a State cannot carry out of the Union with it. I speak of that assumed primary right of a State to rule all which is less than itself, and ruin all which is larger than itself. If a State and a county, in a given case, should be equal in extent of territory, and equal in number of inhabitants, in what, as a matter of principle, is the State better than the county? Would an exchange of names be an exchange of rights upon principle? On what rightful principle may a State, being not more than one-fiftieth part of the nation, in soil and population, break up the nation and then coerce a proportionally larger subdivision of itself, in the most arbitrary way? What mysterious right to play tyrant is conferred on a district of country, with its people, by merely calling it a State? Fellow-citizens, I am not

asserting anything; I am merely asking questions for you to consider."

## February 12, 1861

### NEW YORK HERALD

#### THE NEWS.

The President elect and suite left Springfield, Illinois, at half past seven o' yesterday morning, en route for the White House. Mr. Lincoln made a farewell address to his neighbors just before the train started, which so affected both himself and his hearers that tears were copiously shed. Our despatches in another column furnish a record of the progress of the party.

Lieutenant Putnam, of the army, arrived at Washington yesterday, direct from Pensacola, which place he left on the 7th inst. He reports everything tranquil there, but that the Alabama troops were exceedingly restive and desirous of a collision with the government forces at Fort Pickens. Five vessels of war, including the Brooklyn, were at anchor off the port. The secessionist forces were quartered in the Navy Yard, and were subsisting upon the provisions of the federal government.

The proceedings of Congress yesterday are of unusual interest. In the Senate no less than seventy memorials, containing the names of thousands of citizens, urging a settlement of the troubles of the nation, were presented. A resolution, calling for the correspondence between Great Britain and the United States respecting the case of the fugitive slave Anderson, was offered and laid over. Another conference committee on the Deficiency bill was ordered. The naval appropriation bill was then taken up, and the appropriations for the Pensacola navy Yard stricken out. So much of the act of last year as applies to the purchase of patented firearms was repealed. An amendment authorizing the construction of seven steam sloops of war was adopted by a vote of thirty to eighteen. The bill was then reported, and on the question of concurring in the amendment an important debate ensued. Mr. Mason said by no vote of his should there be any addition to the military force of the government which was to be used to coerce seceded States. Mr. Fessenden said if the time ever comes when it is necessary to use force to execute the laws of the United States, then he was quite ready to do it. Mr. King said he had opposed the measure theretofore, but now treason was abroad in the land, and he believed there was a necessity to increase the power of the country. He would vote now to put the country in a position to defend itself against domestic

or foreign enemies. This government could not be peaceably destroyed or divided. The people of the country will never consent to a peaceable destruction or dissolution. In his judgment, reason must come to an end, peaceable he hoped, but never peacefully if by the submission of the honor of the people to traitors, never.

In the House Mr. Criage, of North Carolina, offered a resolution that the President be required to acknowledge the independence of the southern confederacy as soon as official information of its establishment shall be received; and that he receive such commissioners as may be appointed by that government for an amicable adjustment of all matters in dispute. It was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. A resolution was offered calling for information relative to the seizure of the public property at new Orleans, and what steps have been taken, or are contemplated to recover possession of the same. A resolution recommending that the people of the United States celebrate the birthday of Washington as a national holiday was adopted. A resolution was offered instructing the Select committee of Five to inquire whether, by the consent of the people of the slave States, or by compensating the slaveholders, it be practicable for the general government to procure the emancipation of the slaves in some or all of the border slave States, and if so to report a bill for that purpose. Laid over for debate. A resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House whether there had been any obstruction to the revenue laws in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, or Louisiana; also what measures had been taken to recover the revenue cutters which have been seized, together with other property.

#### **THE PRESIDENT ELECT ON HIS TRAVELS - HIS INAUGURATION AND INAUGURAL.**

The President elect left Springfield, Illinois, yesterday morning, en route for the White House at Washington, via Buffalo, Albany and New York. He will reach this city, according to the published programme... on Tuesday, the 19th instant. His journey is divided into easy stages, and all the arrangements thereof have been adapted to the contingencies of a triumphal march. Holding over several days in this metropolis, and a day or two, perhaps, at Philadelphia and Baltimore, Mr. Lincoln may not reach Washington till the end of the month. It is understood, however, that he desires to be there in season to appropriate several days and evenings to consultations with the republican members of Congress upon the important subject of his Cabinet, which does not as yet appear to be half made up.

But, dismissing all these incidentals, the question still recurs, what will be the line of policy marked out in Mr. Lincoln's inaugural touching the revolutionary troubles and sectional difficulties which his election has precipitated upon the country? For many weeks past his reputed home organ at Springfield, and our special correspondent there, and the Hon. Massa Greeley, and everybody else supposed to speak by authority, have had only one report to make—to wit: that the President elect stands firm upon the Chicago platform, that he has no compromise to make with rebels and traitors, but that his fixed and unalterable purpose is enforcement of the laws.

We are at length, however possessed of information from which we feel authorized to declare that the President elect, in his inaugural address, will submit a proposition of pacification to the country, in the form of a National Convention for the reconstruction of the Union. Mr. Seward, in his first speech in the Senate after his appointment as Mr. Lincoln's Premier, pretty broadly suggested that he would be ready to go for something of that sort: 'after these eccentric secession and disunion movements shall have subsided, and when calmness shall have resumed its wonted sway over the public mind.' In this suggestion, we now perceive, our cautious Senator foreshadowed the intended peace offering from the incoming administration—a National Convention for the revision of the federal constitution, whereby the States contemplating secession and the seceded States may be restored to the Union.

A National Convention—a good thing; but how is it to be reached? The fifth article of our federal constitution decrees that Congress, whenever two thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to the constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a convention (a national Convention) for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by congress.

#### **IMPORTANT FROM PENSACOLA.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11, 1861.

Lieutenant Putnam, of the army, who was despatched some days ago by the Secretary of War to Pensacola with despatches to Captain Slemmer and Captain Walker, commander of the Brooklyn, has just returned with despatches to the government from these officers. He left Pensacola on the 7th Instant. He says affairs were tranquil when he left, but does

not know how long they will remain so, as there were a good many who were belligerently inclined. The Mississippi troops had returned home. The Alabama troops, however, were still there, and seemed determined to precipitate a collision.

Major Chase was doing everything in his power to prevent an attack. His conduct was severely condemned by the Alabama, Mississippi and Florida troops. They were and still are anxious to make an attack upon Fort Pickens.

There were five United States vessels anchored off Pensacola. The Brooklyn was among the number, having just arrived, and presented a warlike appearance. The Alabama troops regarded this fleet as a menace, and were disposed to fire into them.

The insurgent troops were quartered at the Navy Yard, having taken possession of all the stores belonging to the United States. In fact, it was the only means of subsistence which they had. They had also sent large quantities of these supplies to other points on the coast.

A private letter, dated Fort Barrancas, February 1, says:—

We are getting on quietly here—doing nothing, comparatively speaking. Mount guard at nine o' in the morning; company drill at ten; battalion drill at four, and dress parade at five in the evening. There is no prospect to taking Pickens soon. Out of the two thousand State troops assembled here a few days ago, about four hundred have left. The Mississippi regiment leave here tomorrow—so we will have only about one thousand men remaining—an insufficient number to make a successful attack on the fort. The troops are impatient for a struggle. Col. Lomax would have led on the attack long since had he been in command. The 4th of March next, I hear, will find us before an engagement takes place.

The following corps are here:—The Blues Metropolitan Guards and Rifles from Montgomery; the Light Infantry and Zouaves from Tuskegee; Auburn guard and Wotumpka Light Guard. They number about 380 strong—quite a small number and rather poorly equipped, but full of patriotic fire and zeal, and ready to die for their country.

#### CHARLESTON MERCURY

#### OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Great efforts are making by the Republican press and by men in and out of Congress, to detach,

by every sort of trick, the Border Southern States from union or sympathy with the other Southern States. They promise them, if they will only renounce the seceding States, any amount of plunder they may ask—such as subsidizing a line of steamers to run from Norfolk to Liverpool to carry the mails, and to give them a larger share in all the Federal appointments. How far their efforts may prove successful, remains to be seen.

There is another scheme behind this application of soap—that is, secret preparations for the coercion of Maryland and Virginia under the force of a coercion army, organizing at Washington under General SCOTT. The Black Republicans have picked up and kept alive fabulous reports of a 'raid' upon Washington. To help this the recent hubbub about the attack on the navy yard at Brooklyn was originated by them. Under the cover of these reports, they have induced General SCOTT to form the nucleus of a large coercion army in Washington, for the purpose of compulsory operations against Maryland and Virginia first should they conclude to secede, and against the other Southern States next.

I have gleaned the following important particulars regarding the movements of General SCOTT, from the most reliable military authority:

The corps of engineers have been removed from West Point to Washington—a measure never resorted to unless the country is engaged in hostilities.

The entire garrison of soldiers have also been ordered from West Point, leaving the place without a regular soldier. This has never been done before since the establishment of West Point.

SCOTT has, at the present time, no less than five light artillery batteries in Washington, a quantity of artillery for a body of 5000 men.

He has also ordered a large supply of ammunition to be sent to Fort McHenry, Maryland.

The ultimate design of the present assemblage of troops and military stores, in and near Washington rejects the idea of an apprehended raid upon the Capitol; but on the contrary, evinces a strategic arrangement for more extensive military movements.

Every military man knows that the body of regular troops now in Washington, is quite able to repel 10,000 irregular troops, had such a number designed to prevent LINCOLN inauguration. Nobody knows this better than General SCOTT; yet, he is still ordering more troops, not only to Washington, but is concentrating them within convenient call of that city. He has 600 gathered at Governor's and Bedloe's Island, New York, besides others in Eastern Pennsylvania and other places; and also in Maryland.

This secret coercive army is to pass under the control of LINCOLN as commander in chief, around which his Northern volunteers are to flock, to wage a civil and coercive war upon the South!

The Virginia Peace Congress sits surrounded by armed troops.

CATO.

#### **OUR BALTIMORE CORRESPONDENCE.**

BALTIMORE, February 6. 1861.

The crisis in Maryland is rapidly approaching. Last evening delegates were elected in all the wards to attend a City Convention, for the purpose of selecting delegates to represent the city in a State Convention to consider the present state of affairs, to meet on the 18th inst. Several of the counties have already selected delegates to the Convention, and by the day fixed for meeting the entire State will be represented. So you will see that the people have at length taken the matter in their own hands. The huckstering politicians at the head of affairs may howl as much as they please, but it will be of no avail, for the handwriting is already upon the wall, their days are numbered, and their ill used power is rapidly passing from them.

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

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1861.

Have had rather a busy day of it and it has been quite warm. Packed Julia's trunk and then went to the Pat office. Went up to the Navy Dept by request of Chief Engineer Saml Archibold to inspect some Drawings and Models of Engines, Valves, &c. Went to Express off and pd charge on trunk \$2.00 and then back to Pat office. Have not done much office work today, a good many in the room talking over the affairs of the Nation. Went this evening to the Levee (the last of Pres Buchanans). A great crowd there, many Army & Navy officers in uniform. H N Jr went with me and was introduced to the Prest & shook hands with him.

**February 13, 1861**

**NEW YORK HERALD**

#### **THE NEWS.**

The Southern Congress at Montgomery, Alabama, yesterday in secret session adopted a resolution declaring that the new government takes under its charge the questions and difficulties existing between the States of the confederacy and the United States, relative to the forts, arsenals and other public establishments. We shall, therefore, have no collision by the

secessionists at any of the points threatened, until a formal declaration of war is made by the Southern Congress, unless the federal government take the initiative steps. A resolution directing inquiry as to the propriety of sending Commissioners to Washington was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The President elect and party, en route for the White House, left Indianapolis yesterday morning, and arrived at Cincinnati in the evening, where he made a speech to the people, a report of which may be found in our account of the journey of the party, in another column.

A large number of memorials relative to the crisis were presented in Congress yesterday. In the Senate Mr. Sumner and Mr. Crittenden discussed the perilous condition of the country. The Naval Appropriation bill was taken up, the question being on the adoption of an amendment providing for the construction of six steam sloops of war. Mr. Green opposed the amendment, but it was finally adopted by a vote of 27 to 17. After an executive session, in which a number of appointments were confirmed, the Senate adjourned.

#### **LINCOLN ON MEDICAL SCIENCE.**

In the course of his very remarkable speech at Springfield, the President elect made an allusion to the pills of the homeopaths' as being too large for the opponents of coercion to swallow. The comparison is more after the manner of Hon. Massa Greeley than that of the ancient rail splitter, but still may be of use with another application. If the incoming administration pursues the homeopathic plan in its dealings with the cotton States, giving allopathic doses of kindness, concession and conciliation, and administering infinitesimal doses of coercion, the national troubles may be settled, and the Union, which is really very sick, be restored to better health than ever. Otherwise, with allopathic coercion and homeopathic compromise, Doctor Lincoln may as well get ready for a funeral. He will have the poor consolation of not being the only political quack who has killed his patient through combined stupidity and ignorance.

#### **CHARLESTON MERCURY**

#### **OUR MONTGOMERY CORRESPONDENCE.**

MONTGOMERY, February 10, 1861.

The Provisional Constitution being disposed of, I understand that yesterday a committee was raised, of two from each State, to frame and report a Permanent Constitution for the Confederacy. The members of this committee from your State, I learn, are Mr. RHETT and Mr. CHESNUT. Not much was done in the Provisional Constitution by way of improvement

on the abandoned United States Constitution. The taxing power seems as vague as in the United States Constitution; whilst there is an implied stigma on the institution of slavery, by going beyond the Constitution of the United States, which only authorized Congress, after a certain time, to prohibit the African slave trade; whereas, it is prohibited in the Provisional Constitution itself. All debates on the Constitution being secret, the course of your delegation is unknown; but the Conventions of Alabama and Georgia both instructed their delegates to prohibit it in the Constitution. I suppose it to be a beg to the frontier States, which is about as respectable as the present course of those States, who are begging the Abolitionists. So far, the Abolitionists have shown most decidedly the highest and most consistent spirit in vindicating their positions and principles. As the Congress has adopted all the nine volumes of the United States laws, tariff and all, I do not see what is to keep the Congress long here. If there is to be no war, they can certainly rise by the 4th of March, and by that time this fact will be known, if it is to exist. I believe it will not exist. If the frontier States do not join us, and join their Northern confederates, they will control them, and then there will be no war; and if they join us there will be no war. In either event, therefore, there will be no war. War from Fort Sumter, since Col. HAYNE return is followed by no action, is here considered as past hoping for. Fighting in South Carolina is confined to the Poet's Corner in the MERCURY — that is what an Alabamian said to me today.

#### OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

South Carolina is but not forgotten. Abolitionists of the North and traitors from the South do not permit her name and fame to pass away from the memory of men. She is the chosen theme of their bitterest revilings. But, albeit she is without a representative in either House, she is not without brave and strong defenders. Foremost of these is Senator WIGFALL — the tenor of whose speech, in reply to ANDREW JOHNSON, has, no doubt, been laid before your readers by telegraph. This speech will bear careful perusal, for it is not only a scalding excoriation of the Tennessee SUMNER, but an able argument on the right of secession.

As I predicted, the Springfield tyrant is going to back down. KELLOGG's speech in the House yesterday decides this matter conclusively. It is conceded by the strongest Southern men in the Peace Congress, that a compromise of some sort will be made—enough to keep the Border States in, but not enough to bring the Gulf States back. I was amused, though, to hear a Southern Senator's opinion of this Congress.

He said: 'It will do nothing. If one of the old setting hens who compose it, should get a dozen egg plants, and put on a pair of feather breeches, and set on them, there would be as much probability of his hatching a brood of vegetable chickens, as of this Congress doing anything practical.'

The secession party in Virginia are worse than defeated. They are bound neck and heels to the Abolition Confederacy. They contend that the State has been made to occupy a false position, and that the people at heart prefer the South to the North. Even the worst submissionists agree with them on this point. SANDY STUART boasts that himself and the other submission leaders outgeneralled the secession chiefs. It must be confessed that a coalition, headed by such men as BOTTIS, LETCHER, STUART, ALEXANDER, RIVES, JAMES, BARBOUR, and THOMAS, is more than a match for all the rest of the State combined; but the overwhelming vote against reference, which shows the real succession strength in Virginia, also shows the tremendous power of the Union sentiment all over the State, in the East as well as in the West. The only question now to be solved by true Southern men, is emancipation or expatriation.

Much significance is attached to the fact, that the Tennessee delegation to the Peace Congress have moved, in a body, up to WILLIARD's Hotel, the hot bed of the Abolitionists. Some go so far as to say that a man's Southernism may be judged by the locality he selects. As long as he does not go higher up than KIRKWOOD, you may consider him sound; but beyond that point you cannot trust him. This rule, like all others, has its exceptions. For example, that incarnation of genuine fire eating, LAWRENCE M. KEITT, never roomed below WILLIARD, while HALE and CRITTENDEN board at the National and HATTON of Tennessee, with HARRIS, of Virginia, are at BROWN.

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

WEDNESDAY 13

The Presidential votes were counted in Congress today without any disturbance which had been heretofore anticipated, but Genl Scott had all things ready. The Dragoons & Flying Artillery men were standing by their horses all accoutered, ready to mount at a moments warning. The Prest Elect is now on his way to the Capital. I was at the Hotels this evening. Nothing of importance stirring. Saw Mr Lighthall and Mr Lowe of NY at National. Miss Douglass called at my office today and invited myself and wife to a Musical entertainment at her School Rooms tomorrow night. Have read the NY Times an hour, to bed at 12.

February 14, 1861

NEW YORK HERALD

**THE NEWS.**

The counting of the electoral votes for President and Vice President took place yesterday at Washington, when Abraham Lincoln was declared President and Hannibal Hamlin Vice President of the United States for four years from the 4th of March next. The following is the vote: —

Lincoln and Hamlin.....	180
Breckinridge and Lane.....	72
Bell and Everett.....	39
Douglas and Johnson.....	12

Mr. Lincoln left Cincinnati yesterday morning for Columbus, where he arrived in the afternoon. On his arrival at Columbus he proceeded to the State House. He was welcomed in the House of Representatives by the Lieutenant Governor in a short address, to which Mr. Lincoln responded in a speech which is given elsewhere. While at Columbus Mr. Lincoln and family are the guests of Governor Dennison.

Affairs at the South still present the same aspect. Letters received from Fort Sumter state that the South Carolinians have erected an impregnable barrier of railroad iron on Cummings' Point, at a point so near the fort as to enable them to do much mischief. Fort Moultrie has also been much strengthened. Lieut. Gillman, one of the officers in command of Fort Pickens, at Pensacola, arrived at Washington last evening. He states that the Brooklyn had not landed her supplies, Captain Slemmer having notified her commander that he had sufficient for three months. There were twelve hundred troops at Pensacola, eager to attack the fort, and it was apprehended that it would be taken before the Brooklyn could throw her troops into it.

The Virginia State Convention convened to decide on the course the Old Dominion shall pursue in the present crisis met at Richmond yesterday. The President of the Convention, on assuming the duties of his position, said that Virginia was in favor of the Union, but would insist on her rights as a condition of remaining in it.

**THE NATIONAL CRISIS—MILITARY MOVEMENTS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1861.

Owing to the apprehensions of a conspiracy of purpose in seizing the public buildings they have been privately guarded, though not in large force, some three weeks past; and, in addition to other fears, the blowing up of the Capitol was regarded as an event not impossible, and hence every night a thorough ex-

amination of the cellars and vaults of that building has been made by the Capitol police, to be sure that no explosive materials had been there clandestinely deposited for such purpose.

Today the officers of the artillery were on duty for the purpose of immediately communicating with Congress should an attempt be made to attack the Capitol, and the military forces were ready to advance at a minute's warning. But there was nothing whatever visible to excite the least apprehension, and it can safely be asserted that never during the last twenty years at least has the counting of the Presidential electoral votes been attended by better, if as good, order as on the present occasion.

Governor Hicks, of Maryland, was examined today by the special committee. His belief that a conspiracy existed in connection with the federal capital was, he said, superinduced by private and anonymous letters and newspaper articles, and that such combinations did not exist in Maryland but in other Southern States. That at the time of his publication, in the beginning of January, he was satisfied there were existing organizations, having in view an illegal interference with the federal authorities and the seizure of public property, but for some time past whatever may have been the designs of any secret confederations or associations, he was satisfied that such purposes have been abandoned. The special committee are unanimously of the opinion, whatever combinations or intents may have existed at an earlier period, that for the last six weeks there has been no appearance or vestige of an organization with hostile intent on Washington or the public property therein.

The Engineer Department has sent to Congress modified estimates for fortifications, omitting all with the exception of Fort Calhoun, Virginia, and Forts Taylor and Jefferson, Florida. It is added that the sum of \$150,000 for each of the two last mentioned can be applied with advantage to them within the next fiscal year, and should be applied to augment their efficiency and strength, and to prepare them to serve partially, at least, as naval depots in the Gulf.

It appears from official data that the Secretary of the Treasury resigned as Aid-de-Camp to General Brown in 1825, and his commission in the army in 1828. Major Anderson graduated at West Point in 1825. Secretary Dix served as a captain of artillery at Fort Monroe, 1826 and 1827, and Anderson was a lieutenant in his company.

**CHARLESTON MERCURY****OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.**

In spite of the constant excitements to which it has been subjected during the past two months, the



sensibility of Washington is not yet extinct. Gov. BROWN'S bold reprisals at Savannah, and the seizure of the Arsenal at Little Rock, turned up the depths on Saturday. The commotion soon subsided. As soon as New York gave up the arms, Georgia released the ships, and the game at forfeits ended. It is a consolation to know that Arkansas has put her foot in it. Mr. MEMMINGER may put eight stars in his cross. The flag containing fifteen stars may be laid aside as an interesting relic, until the number is made up by the addition of States lying south of Texas. The Northern slave States have deliberately chosen an Abolition master, and all that true Southern men now living in these States ask is permission to come among you, bringing their slaves with them. The movement at expatriation has already commenced in Virginia.

Southern men here are delighted — no other word will convey the fullness of their satisfaction — at the election of DAVIS and STEPHENS, and the established fact of an organized Southern Confederacy. All predict a happy and proud future for the new Republic, and I have yet to see the man, with a spark of fire in his breast, who does not openly express his desire to share your fortunes, whether for weal or woe. Constitutional liberty, freedom from Abolition outrage, freedom from a negro equality and military despotism — these are priceless blessings. How men of the Border States can choose to forego them, passes my comprehension. Providence seems to have decreed it so. We all trust and believe that firmness and prudence will characterize the actions of your rulers, and so believing, we join, with one accord, and with full hearts, in wishing you God speed. As to the recognition of your Confederacy among the powers of the civilized world, no one entertains a serious doubt. There will be a good deal of higgling and pigging among the Republicans, but they are obliged to knock under a little, or lose the Border Slave States.

Coercive measures are by no means abandoned. Bills authorizing the President to close ports at his discretion, and to call out the entire militia force in addition to the regular army and navy, to aid him in enforcing the laws, will be put on their passage today or tomorrow, and be pushed through as soon as possible.

SEVEN.

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

THURSDAY 14

This day has passed off much as others have of late, nothing very startling having occurred. J C Wright, a member of the "Peace Convention" from

Ohio, died yesterday. His funeral took place in the Hall of the Convention today. We attended the Musical soire of Miss Douglass this evening. A great crowd there and some of the notables of this City, some Members of the Cabinet, some M.C.s, some Artists &c. Music was fine, refreshments very nice. The crowd very genteel but quite too large. Got home 1/4th past 11 o'clock but left the crowd there.

**February 15, 1861**

**RECORDS OF CONFEDERATE  
STATES OF AMERICA IN  
CONGRESS**

**RESOLUTION IN RELATION TO THE OCCUPATION  
OF FORTS SUMTER AND PICKENS.**

Resolved by the Confederate States of America in Congress assembled, That it is the sense of this Congress that immediate steps should be taken to obtain possession of Forts Sumter and Pickens, by the authority of this Government, either by negotiations or force, as early as practicable, and that the President is hereby authorized to make all necessary military preparations for carrying this resolution into effect.

Passed February 15, 1861.

**NEW YORK HERALD**

**THE NEWS.**

The committee of the Peace Convention to whom was entrusted the task of devising an adjustment of the troubles of the nation were busy at their work yesterday. Everything has, it is reported, been arranged, on the basis of Mr. Guthrie's proposition, excepting the territorial question. On this point, while the border State members desire a permanent settlement, by including all territory now held or that may be hereafter acquired, the Northern republicans desire a temporary settlement by applying the compromise to existing territory only. The committee will probably report a plan to the Convention today.

The ten cases of muskets intended for Georgia, and seized by the police, have been replevined by H. B. Cromwell & Co. The gunpowder seized by the police on Wednesday, and also intended for Georgia, will not, it is said be replevined, as the legal proceedings would probably cost as much as the articles are worth. Proceedings, however, may be taken, in order to strengthen the admitted illegality of such seizures.

**RICHMOND ENQUIRER**

**THE YOUNG GUARD.**

Military balls are unquestionably the most attractive of all festivals. No opera, nor drama, nor civic

ball, nor anything else that we know in the line of public entertainment, can produce such flutter among hoops or in the dear little hearts that lie hidden behind bouquets and cotton, as those assemblages where women and brave men do congregate. There is something in the rattle of the sabre that sets said little hearts agoing pit-pat, and there is something in the glitter of the golden epaulette that makes the eye of girlhood glisten with increased lustre. On no arm does woman dear lean with more pride and confidence than on that of the soldier boy, and, there is no passport so sure to a womanheart as the gay uniform of him who belongs to bold brigade.

The Young Guard will have a ball on the 22d, at the Central Hotel, on 9th street and if dashing uniforms and dashing fellows inside them have the effect we have spoken of - and who doubts it? - many a heart will be carried into captivity, and there will be many secessions in behalf of the Southern union.

#### CHARLESTON MERCURY

##### FORT SUMTER.

THE TIME IS APPROACHING WHEN FORT SUMTER will probably be attacked. Let the assailants remember that the garrison are, in the main, poor hirelings, bound to obey the orders of their superiors, and, doubtless, not disposed to fight if they could avoid it. That they are not responsible for the acts of the President, or of the United States, and that not one of them should be put to death, but as a necessary measure to secure the fort to South Carolina. Let not one be killed after the fort is surrendered; let as little blood be shed as possible.

A.B. LONGSTREET.

##### LINCOLN SPEAKS.

That our readers may not fail to understand the views and policy of LINCOLN, as regards the Confederate States, we call attention to his remarks at Indianapolis. In his opinion, the United States, holding those forts which have not yet been captured, and retaking those which have been captured by the Confederate States, and the collection of duties in their harbors, is neither coercion or invasion, but a gentle exercise of legitimate power towards so many rebellious counties, to bring them to their senses. LINCOLN is a cool man; an able man; a determined man; a man not of words, but of action, who says what he means, and means what he says; an earnest man withal, and no politician. Our readers may come to their own conclusions.

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

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1861.

This has been a peculiar day as regards the weather. Sunshine and rain alternating all day with high wind and threatening Cloud occasionally. No particular news. The Peace convention will not I fear amount to much in the end. As it regards the question of Slavery, I think, it & Congress may agree upon terms of settlement. But as regards what the south Claims viz the right of Secession the north will never agree with the south. Hon M Butterfield M.C. from NY, wife & daughter, Doct Everitt, wife & Brother, spent the evening with us. All very pleasant. Bed 11 1/2 o'clock.

**February 16, 1861**

#### HARPER'S WEEKLY

##### THE DEMAND FOR THE SURRENDER OF FORT SUMTER.

The correspondence between South Carolina and the United States, relative to the demand of Fort Sumter, has been published. The following is the first letter:

“STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

HEAD-QUARTERS, CHARLESTON, Jan. 11, 1861. “SIR,—At the time of the separation of the State of South Carolina from the United States, Fort Sumter was, and still is, in the possession of troops of the United States, under the command of Major Anderson. I regard that possession as not consistent with the dignity or safety of the State of South Carolina; and I have this day addressed to Major Anderson a communication to obtain from him the possession of that Fort by the authorities of this State. The reply of Major Anderson informs me that he has no authority to do what I required, but he desires a reference of the demand to the President of the United States.” Under the circumstances now existing, and which need no comment by me, I have determined to send to you Hon. I. W. Hayne, the Attorney-General of the State of South Carolina, and have instructed him to demand the delivery of Fort Sumter, in the harbor of Charleston, to the constituted authorities of the State of South Carolina.

“The demand I have made of Major Anderson, and which I now make of you, is suggested because of my earnest desire to avoid the bloodshed which a persistence in your attempt to retain the possession of that fort will cause; and which will be un-

availing to secure you that possession, but induce a calamity most deeply to be deplored.

” If consequences so unhappy shall ensue, I will secure for this State, in the demand which I now make, the satisfaction of having exhausted every attempt to avoid it. “In relation to the public property of the United States within Fort Sumter, Hon. I. W. Hayne, who will hand you this communication, is authorized to give you the pledge of the State, upon the adjustment of its relations with the United States, of which it was a part.

“F. W. PICKENS.” To the President of the United States.”

ANOTHER LETTER FROM MAJOR ANDERSON. The following letter from Major Anderson has been received by the Secretary of the New York State Military Association :

“FORT SUMTER, S. C., January 29, 1861.

“H. Roosa, Corresponding Secretary of the New York State Military Association:

” SIR,—There are so many things which require my attention that I have only time to acknowledge, very briefly, the receipt of your letter of the 18th inst., forwarding a copy of the resolutions of the New York State Military Association, approving the steps taken by me, in this harbor, to assert the proper authority of the Federal Government and maintain the honor of our country’s flag.

” I thank the Association for the complimentary and pleasing terms in which they allude to what I have, by the blessing of God, done in the hope of preserving peace, and also for the honor conferred upon me by my election as an honorary member.

“Accept, if you please, my thanks for the expression of your own approbation of my course, and believe me to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

” ROBERT ANDERSON, “Major U.S.A., Commanding.”

THE ULTIMATUM OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

The last document in the series is a long dispatch from Hon. A. G. Magrath, reviewing the whole subject, for the purpose of showing that the President is entirely wrong in the position he has assumed—and closing thus:

“The safety of the State requires that the position of the President should be distinctly understood. The safety of all the seceding States requires it as much as the safety of South Carolina. If it be so that Fort Sumter is held but as property, then, as property, the rights, whatever they may be, of the United States can be ascertained, and for the satisfaction of those rights, the pledge of the State of South Carolina you

are authorized to give. If Fort Sumter is not held as property, it is held as a military post, and such a post within the limits of this State will not be tolerated.

The letter of the President may be received as the reply to the question you were instructed to ask, as to his assertion of the right to send reinforcements to Fort Sumter. You were instructed to say to him, if he asserted that right, that the State of South Carolina regarded such a right, when asserted, or with an attempt at its exercise, as a declaration of war. If the President intends it shall not be so understood, it is proper, to avoid any misconception hereafter, that he should be informed of the manner in which the Governor will feel bound to regard it.

“If the President, when you have stated the reasons which prompt the Governor in making the demand for the delivery of Fort Sumter, shall refuse to deliver the fort upon the pledges you have been authorized to make, you will communicate the refusal, without delay, to the Governor. If the President shall not be prepared to give you an immediate answer, you will communicate to him that his answer may be transmitted, within a reasonable time, to the Governor, at this place. The Governor does not consider it necessary that you should remain in Washington longer than is necessary to execute this, the closing duty of your mission, in the manner now indicated to you. As soon as the Governor shall receive from you information that you have closed your mission, and the reply, whatever it may be, of the President, he will consider the conduct which will be necessary on his part.”

#### LETTER FROM LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

Lord John Russell, in a letter to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, refers to the possible effects on the cot-ton supplies under the political crisis in the United States, and tenders to the cotton manufacturers the services of British Consuls in all cotton-producing districts, for the dissemination of the wants of the cotton trade, and the acquisition of information relative to possible supplies. Lord John says that Government is not prepared to incur any expenditure or any liability in the matter, but he thinks the Consuls may be useful in ascertaining what amount of cotton may be forthcoming from their respective districts to meet any sudden demand, or what amount might be brought into the local market, if the native dealers had a reasonable assurance of finding customers for it at a given time.

**RETURN OF SOLDIERS' FAMILIES FROM THE SOUTH.**

The United States storeship Supply, Commander Walker, arrived last week from Pensacola, having on board the wives and families of the Commander, officers, and others at Fort Pickens, Pensacola. She has had twenty days' passage, a portion of which was rough. The passengers and command arrived in good health.

The wives and children of the soldiers at Fort Sumter arrived on Wednesday in the Marion.

**NEW YORK HERALD****THE NEWS.**

The Committee of the Peace Congress at Washington, yesterday agreed upon a plan of adjustment, substantially the same as that presented by Mr. Crittenden in the Senate. The vote stood 12 to 9.

We continue our accounts of the progress of the President elect and party towards the White House. Mr. Lincoln made a speech at Pittsburg yesterday morning, which, as it was a carefully considered effort, demands more consideration than is usually bestowed upon ordinary oratorical displays. He spoke upon the crisis and the Tariff bill now before Congress. With regard to the crisis he advises everybody to keep cool, and predicts a peaceful settlement of all our troubles. Respecting the tariff, he confesses his unacquaintance with the subject, but is of the opinion that the subject should remain over for the next Congress to act upon. The Presidential party will arrive in this city on Tuesday next.

Accounts from Montgomery, Alabama, received at Washington, state that the Southern Confederacy have made arrangements by which they will have, on the 1st of March, fourteen millions of dollars, and fifty regiments of troops ready to take the field.

We publish today an official copy of the 'Constitution for the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America.' As we have heretofore remarked, the instrument follows in the main the original constitution of the country. The first article relates to the powers of Congress, with reference to its own body and the confederacy at large; the second to the duties of the Executive; the third to the judicial authority; the fourth to the duties of the citizens of the several States; the fifth to future amendments of the constitution, and the sixth to the constitution and general government itself as the supreme law of the land.

**CHARLESTON MERCURY****OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.**

WASHINGTON, February 14, 1861.

Abolition newspapers are making merry over the fact that South Carolina gets neither a President nor a Vice President in the Southern Confederacy. They say the RHETT party is much aggrieved. South Carolina will secede again, they contend. The truth seems to be that these people are incapable of comprehending unselfish actions. Whatsoever things that are noble, patriotic, magnanimous, in men or in unions, are far beyond the capacity of the Abolition understanding. The swinish depravity which fanaticism induces in the human mind is horrible to contemplate. How far Mr. RHETT is capable of being influenced by motives of personal elevation, his long career of self-sacrificing, heroic devotion to the South can show. The world well knows that Mr. RHETT never had, and has not now, a party - that is, a personal party. A reserved man, it is said, with few intimates and without those powers of conciliation and flattery which constitutes popularity among public men, he has never been wise in the arts of pushing himself forward to office. Nor has he had personal friends sufficiently interested to do it for him and on his account. Whatever positions he has occupied, they were obtained from the value put upon his services by the public. Certainly, if there be any one who has devoted himself and his political preferment to the cause of the South, regardless of personal consequences, that individual is the Hon. R. B. RHETT. And yet those Northern harpies rejoice at the defeat of what they conceive to be his schemes of personal ambition. But their abuse is praise.

You will have read LINCOLN'S vulgar, insidious, and unmistakable coercion speech, at Indianapolis, ere this reaches you. The wilful ignorance of the federative nature of our government displayed by this man, his filthy allusion to free love, and his method of advocating coercion, would be pitifully ludicrous did they not come from a creature who is a sober and determined fanatic, shortly to be armed with terrible power. If, after this speech, the Government of the Southern Confederacy chooses to wait on Providence, with the idle expectation that Forts Sumter and Pickens will surrender themselves spontaneously, and trust to see their walls fall down, like those of Jericho, at the mere blowing of a parcel of rams' horns, than an excellent start will have been made towards ultimate submission and the universal contempt of the civilized world. Nations care nothing for sentiment. They adore courage. To obtain their respect you must inspire terror.

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

SATURDAY 16

A delightful and bright warm day, but muddy in the streets. Worked pretty busily in the office today. Prof Rogers was in with a working model of his Steam and air Engine operating upon the principle of the "Jefford Injector" for Steam Boilers. In Rogers Engine the Steam took in a current of air into the Steam chest. He claims a gain of nearly 100 pr cent over the Comn [common?] S Engine. A boy brought a Box of excellent Cigars, present from W A Lighthall. Was in at Willards this evening. Saw W VanMaster from Lyons there, bot "Times."

**February 17, 1861**

**NEW YORK HERALD**

**MR. LINCOLN'S PROGRESS – A ROUGH RECEPTION AT BUFFALO.**

BUFFALO, Feb. 16, 1861.

On arrival at Buffalo Mr. Lincoln was met at the door of the car by a deputation of citizens headed by Milliard Fillmore, between whom and himself a hearty greeting passed.

The crowd in and surrounding the depot was dense and numbered not less than ten thousand people. But one company of soldiers and a file of police were detailed to act as escort to the party, and it was with the greatest difficulty that they could protect them from being crushed by the crowd. While passing from the train to the carriages, in the jam, Major Hunter, of the United States Army, one of Mr. Lincoln's suite, had his shoulder dislocated. The passage of the procession up Exchange and Main streets to the American Hotel, was a perfect ovation. Most of the buildings on those streets were gaily draped with flags.

The reception in this place was the most ill conducted affair witnessed since the departure from Springfield. A thick crowd had been allowed to await the arrival of the train in the depot, so that but a narrow passage could be kept open by the few soldiers and policemen detailed to protect the President. He had hardly left his car and, after heartily shaking hands with Mr. Fillmore, made a few steps towards the door, when the crowd made a rush, and overpowering the guard, pressed upon him and party with a perfect furor. A scene of the wildest confusion ensued. To and from the ruffians swayed, and soon cries of distress were heard on all sides. The pressure was so great that it is really a wonder that many were not crushed and trampled to death. As it was, Major Hunter, of the President escort, alone suffered a bodily injury by hav-

ing his arm dislocated. The President elect was safely got out of the depot only by the desperate efforts of those immediately around him. His party had to struggle with might and main for their lives, and after fighting their way to the open air found some of the carriages already occupied, so that not a few had to make for the hotel afoot as best they could.

The hotel doors were likewise blockaded by immovable thousands, and they had to undergo another tremendous squeeze to get inside. The indignation of the Presidential cortege at their rough treatment is great, and they insist that Mr. Lincoln should decline all further public receptions, in case no better protection could be guaranteed.

Although somewhat exhausted, Mr. Lincoln is in good spirits. This evening he is holding a levee at the American Hotel.

Mrs. Lincoln and the family continue in good health.

**MR. LINCOLN'S PROGRESS – INCIDENTS OF THE TRIP FROM CLEVELAND TO BUFFALO.**

BUFFALO, Feb. 16, 1861.

The Presidential party left Cleveland at nine A.M. today. The train was composed of a baggage car and three passenger coaches. The coach especially set apart for the President elect was one of exceeding beauty, from the manufactory of Messrs. Kasson & Son, of Buffalo.

The President elect and party were accompanied from Cleveland to this place by a large number of prominent politicians of Northern Ohio. The President elect still labored under the effect of the fatigues of the previous day, and was rather reserved. His hoarseness induced him to speak less today than during any of the preceding stages of the journey.

The train stopped at Willoughby, Painesville, Geneva, Ashtabula, Conneaut, Erie, Westfield, Dunkirk and Silver Creek, at all of which places large crowds were assembled, and Mr. Lincoln was received with great and constantly increasing enthusiasm.

The largest and most demonstrative crowd was assembled at Ashtabula, the home of Old Giddings.

At Geneva, Ohio, he was addressed briefly by one of the crowd, who exhorted him to stand by the constitution and the cause of liberty.

At Girard station several baskets of splendid fruit and flowers were presented to the Presidential family. No little sensation was produced at this point by the unexpected apparition on the train of Horace Greeley, equipped with a valise and his well known red and blue blankets. He was at once conducted into the car of the President, who came forward to greet him.

He got off again at Erie, after travelling about twenty miles with the company.

At Erie quite a scene occurred, by the breaking down of a roof on which a large number of curious republicans had gathered. The sudden disappearance of the whole group, and the scramble among the ruins, was most ludicrous. Fortunately no one was seriously hurt.

After dinner at Erie Mr. Lincoln addressed the people, excusing himself for not expressing his opinions on the exciting questions of the day. He trusted that when the time for speaking should come he should find it necessary to say nothing not in accordance with the constitution together with the interests of the people of the whole country.

At North East station a flag, inscribed 'Fort Sumter,' was carried right up to where Mr. Lincoln stood, but he did not seem to take the hint, and made no allusion to it in his few remarks. At the same station Mr. Lincoln took occasion to state that during the campaign he had received a letter from a young girl of this place, in which he was kindly admonished to do certain things, and among others to let his whiskers grow, and that, as he had acted upon that piece of advice, he would now be glad to welcome his fair correspondent, if she was among the crowd. In response to the call a lassie made her way through the crowd, was helped on the platform and kissed by the President.

At Dunkirk, while addressing the people, Mr. Lincoln, grasping the staff of the American flag, under the folds of which he stood, announced his intention to stand by that flag, and asked them to stand by him as long as he should do so.

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

SUNDAY 17

A very pleasant morning. M. 40. Colder the middle of the day and quite a snow storm in the afternoon. Went to Church in the morning with wife & Boys, heard Doct Smith preach. Sunday School performance in the afternoon. Wife & Boys went. Myself and Willie staid at home. Took a walk with the Boys in evening. Tea at 7 o'clock. Spent the evening at home reading and explaining portions of Revolutionary History of U.S. Wife has played on the piano some and the Boys have read aloud & written some.

**February 18, 1861**

**NEW YORK HERALD**

**THE NEWS.**

The news from the South this morning is of a very important character. The Southern Congress was

proceeding with great vigor in the organization of their new government. President Davis arrived at Montgomery on Saturday last, and was received by the people with the wildest enthusiasm. In a speech delivered on the occasion, he declared that the time for all compromises had passed, that Southern independence must be maintained, even if war should follow, and that no propositions for a reconstruction of the Union could ever be entertained. During the course of his journey he made twenty-five speeches in the same tone, which were everywhere received with enthusiastic applause. President Davis was busily engaged in the construction of his Cabinet, which, it was reported, would consist of the following persons:

Secretary of State..... Herschel V. Johnson,  
Georgia.  
Secretary of War..... P. O. Hider, Louisiana.  
Secretary of Navy..... S. R. Mallory, Florida.  
Secretary of Interior... W. Porcher Miles, S.  
Carolina.  
Post Office Department.. J. H. Hemphill,  
Texas.  
Attorney General..... John A. Elmore, Ala-  
bama.  
Messrs. Slidell and Toombs will probably be  
sent as Ambassadors to France and England respec-  
tively.

Mr. Lincoln yesterday remained in Buffalo where he attended divine service at the Unitarian church, in company with ex-President Fillmore. Today he will leave Buffalo at six A.M., and arrive at Albany about three P.M., where due honors will be paid him by the State authorities. Tomorrow he will leave Albany at ten o'clock by the Hudson River Railroad and arrive in this city at three. We learn that while Mr. Lincoln is in this city he will stop at the Astor House.

The plan of adjustment adopted by the Peace Congress at Washington was, on Saturday, the subject of a lengthy debate in that body. Mr. Baldwin, of Connecticut, moved to substitute his proposition for a National Convention in lieu of the committee's plan. Mr. Guthrie opposed the motion, and urged the Convention to take immediate action. There was considerable difference of opinion respecting the meaning of the plan of adjustment as regards the Territorial question — whether it applied to existing territory only, or also to that to be hereafter acquired. Mr. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, said he should move an amendment so as to exclude future acquisitions of territory from the operations of the compromise. The discussion lasted until three o'clock, when the Convention adjourned till this morning.

Mr. Seward's amendment to the Tariff bill extending the time for the payment of duties to three

years instead of ninety days, leaving the warehousing system without alteration, passed the Senate on Saturday by a vote of twenty-five to eighteen. The Confederate Committee on the Deficiency Bill reported that they had come to an agreement respecting the amendments. The Chiriqui amendment has been stricken from the bill.

### CHARLESTON MERCURY

#### CIRCULATION OF THE CHARLESTON MERCURY.

We are glad to be able to announce that the increase in circulation of THE CHARLESTON MERCURY has been fully commensurate with the progress of the great cause of Southern Rights, with which this journal, since its first issue, nearly forty years ago, has always been identified. Within the last few months we have been utterly unable, with the mechanical facilities at our command, to supply in full the demand for our daily and tri weekly issues. In fact the MERCURY is now regarded and patronized as the best and most reliable medium of political, commercial and general news in the South. It has also attained an extensive circulation in many localities of the North, the West, and the Southwest, where a year ago it was comparatively but little known. As an instance of this, we may mention that we mail to a single town of Southern Illinois no less than fifty copies daily.

To meet this heavy and constantly growing increase of circulation, we have been obliged to order from the establishment of R. HOE & CO., of New York, a fast Double Cylinder Press, of the latest and most improved model. Upon this press this morning's paper is printed. By its aid, we hope, for a time at least, to fill, satisfactorily, the orders of newsmen and subscribers. Our new machine - the most rapid in use, we believe, between Richmond and New Orleans, throwing off upwards of FOUR THOUSAND SHEETS PER HOUR - or about 85 a minute - will enable us to give the readers of our tri-weekly edition the very latest news by telegraph. Hitherto, we have often found it impossible to do this, owing to the early hour of the night at which we have had to put our country paper to press, in order to get off our large edition in time for the morning's mail.

The readers of our daily paper in the city will also feel the benefit of our new arrangements; for, although we print more dailies than any newspaper in this part of the South, we shall now be able to have them delivered in the morning to subscribers at an earlier and more uniform hour than heretofore.

While in the matter of circulation, we have had every reason to be satisfied, the advertising patronage in Charleston, as elsewhere, has greatly fallen off during the prevailing dull times. When matters get

more brisk, however, advertisers will do well to remember the advantages of THE MERCURY as a medium of giving publicity to their business and wants.

Gratified as we are at the wide and general appreciation of whatever enterprise and industry may have marked the conduct of THE MERCURY, we take the occasion to assure our readers that neither pains nor expense will be spared to make it, in all its departments, still more worthy of their favor.

#### THE BROOKS GUARD.

This newly organized corps, brought into existence by the secession of the State, made their debut on Saturday in fine style, under the command of Capt. JOHN E. CAREW. They assembled at the rendezvous in John street at 8 o, a.m., marched down Meeting and through Broad street and East Bay to the Northeastern Railroad Depot, where they embarked on board the cars, and repaired to Captain CAREW'S place, on Goose Creek, for the purpose of drill and target shooting. On their route they stopped in front of our office, and after saluting THE MERCURY, gave three hearty cheers for their absent comrade, First Lieut. EDMUND RHETT, jr.

The shooting was well contested, and the first prize - a handsome gutta percha cane, commemorative of the BROOKS and SUMNER affair - was awarded to Private WILLIAM BURNS, his shot taking effect within 3/8 of an inch from the centre. This prize was presented by Col. YOUNG, of the 16th Regiment, an invited guest, in a spirited and patriotic address, delivered in his usual style of earnest and animated eloquence.

The second prize - a five barrelled revolver - was won by Second Lieutenant LAMOTTE, his being the best of the average shots, and 5 3/8 inches from the centre. Lieut. Col. DAVIS, of the 16th Regiment, presented this prize. His remarks were well adapted to the occasion, expressed in glowing language, and were well received.

The company then partook of a handsome collation provided for the occasion, and, after sundry patriotic toasts and songs, returned to the city highly pleased with the day and its incidents.

The Guards paraded seventy three members, with the three commissioned officers - seventy six rank and file - an unusually large number for so young a company.

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

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1861.

The forepart of the day was bright but the air cold and chilly, the latter part cloudy, windy and cold, freezing a little. Gov Polk of Missouri was in our room

this morning. He is M.C. now. I was introduced to him. Mrs & Miss Butterfield were also at the pat off this morning. Mr B. left them with me and I attended them round the building. Put stove up in our third story after dinner, have had some stove pipe stolen from the celler the past week. Went down to the "National" and "Willards," bothe Houses seem quite full. Conversation much less excited than a month since.



**Major Robert Anderson**  
**Commanding Officer at Fort**  
**Sumpter**

## THE SMALL PRINT

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