

National Tribune

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By FRANCIS F. BROWNE.

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The attack upon Fort Sumter, April 12, 1861, was the signal that a civil war in the United States had actually begun. Mr. Lincoln had thus far maintained a conciliatory policy toward the States in rebellion, hoping to the last that good sense and reason, prevailing over rash and violent impulses, would induce them to resume their allegiance to the Government. Their resort to arms decided the course of the Administration; and on the 15th of April—42 days after his accession to the Presidency—Mr. Lincoln issued a proclamation asking for the immediate enlistment of 75,000 volunteers, and summoning Congress to convene in an extra session on the 4th of July. The call was sent forth in the following form:

"By the President of the United States.

"Whereas the laws of the United States have been for some time past and now are opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed, in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the Executive by law. Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution and the laws, have thought fit to call forth, and hereby do call forth, the militia of the several States of the Union, to the aggregate number of 75,000, in order to suppress said combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed.

"The details of this object will be immediately communicated to the State authorities through the War Department. I appeal to all loyal citizens to favor, facilitate, and aid this effort to maintain the honor, the integrity and existence of our National Union, and the perpetuity of a popular Government, and to redress wrongs already long enough endured. I deem it proper to say that the first service assigned to the forces hereby called forth will probably be to repossess the forts, places and property which have been seized from the Union; and in every event the utmost care will be observed, consistently with the objects aforesaid, to avoid any devastation, any destruction of, or interference with, property, or any disturbance of peaceful citizens of any part of the country; and I hereby command the persons aforesaid, posing the combinations aforesaid to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes, within 20 days from this date.

"Deeming that the present condition of public affairs presents an extraordinary occasion, I do hereby, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution, convene both Houses of Congress, the Senators and Representatives are, therefore, summoned to assemble at their respective chambers, at 12 o'clock, noon, on Thursday, the 4th day of July next, then and there to consider and determine such measures as, in their wisdom, the public safety and interest may seem to demand.

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

ington, on the 19th of April was attacked by a mob in Baltimore, carrying a Secession flag, and several of its members were killed or severely wounded. This inflamed to a still higher point the excitement which already pervaded the country. The whole Northern section of the Union felt outraged that troops should be assailed and murdered on their way to protect the Capital of the Nation. In Maryland, where the Secession party was strong, there was also great excitement, and the Governor of the State and the Mayor of Baltimore united in urging, for prudential reasons, that no more troops should be brought through that city. In answer to the remonstrance of Gov. Hicks and a committee of Secessionists from Maryland, who presented their petition in person, Mr. Lincoln, intent on avoiding every course of offense, replied: "For the future, troops must be brought here; but I make no point of bringing them through Baltimore. Without any military knowledge myself, I found I must leave the duty to Gen. Scott. He hastily sent this morning to the Governor of the State and the Mayor of Baltimore, and the two old foes parted that night through friends, perfectly united in a patriotic purpose. After leaving the President, Mr. Ashmun said to Mr. Douglas: "You have done justice to your own reputation and to the President; and the country must know it. The proclamation will go by telegraph all over the country in the morning, and the account of this interview must go with it. I shall send it either in my own language or yours. I prefer that you should give your own version." Mr. Douglas went to the telegraph office and there he would write it, confirming the waving of his own party, and helping to make the tide of loyal feeling among all parties and classes to his flood." The dispatch was as follows:

"April 15, 1861. Senator Douglas called on the President, and had an interesting conversation on the present condition of the country. The substance of it was, on the part of Mr. Douglas, that while he was unalterably opposed to the Administration in all its political issues, he was prepared to fully sustain the President in the exercise of all his Constitutional functions, to preserve the Union, maintain the Government, and defend the Federal Capital. A firm policy and prompt action was necessary. The Capital was in danger, and must be defended at all hazards, and at any expense of men and money. He spoke of the present and future without any reference to the past.

Faithful to his pledge to support the Union, Mr. Douglas set out immediately upon a tour through the Northwest, to strengthen, by his words and presence, the spirit of loyalty among the people. He made a series of eloquent speeches on his journey to Chicago, where he arrived weary and spent with the fatigue and excitement of his undertaking. It was the last and most noble service of his life.

influence in the direction in which Mr. Ashmun was endeavoring to lead him. He could not withstand the influence of his friend, his wife, and that better nature to which they appealed. He gave up all his enmity, all his resentment, cast every unworthy sentiment and selfish feeling behind him, and cordially declared his willingness to go to Mr. Lincoln, and offer him his earnest and hearty support. It was nearly dark when the two gentlemen started for the President's house. Mr. Lincoln was alone; and on learning their errand, gave them a most cordial welcome. For once, the life-long antagonists were united in heart and purpose. Mr. Lincoln took up the proclamation calling for 75,000 troops, which he had determined to issue the next day, and read it. When he had finished, Mr. Douglas rose from his chair and said: "Mr. President, I cordially concur in every word of that document, except that instead of the call for 75,000 men I would make it 200,000. You do not know the dishonest purposes of these men as well as I do." Then he asked the President and Mr. Ashmun to look at a map of the United States which hung at one end of the room. On this he pointed out, in detail, the principal strategic points which should be at once strengthened for the coming contest. Among the more prominent of these were Forts Monroe, Washington, Harper's Ferry, and Cairo. He then enlarged upon the firm, warlike course which should be pursued, while Mr. Lincoln listened with earnest interest, and the two old foes parted that night through friends, perfectly united in a patriotic purpose. After leaving the President, Mr. Ashmun said to Mr. Douglas: "You have done justice to your own reputation and to the President; and the country must know it. The proclamation will go by telegraph all over the country in the morning, and the account of this interview must go with it. I shall send it either in my own language or yours. I prefer that you should give your own version." Mr. Douglas went to the telegraph office and there he would write it, confirming the waving of his own party, and helping to make the tide of loyal feeling among all parties and classes to his flood." The dispatch was as follows:

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out a militia force for the purpose of repressing the same, and convening Congress in extraordinary session to deliberate and determine thereon. "Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, with a view to the same purposes before mentioned, and to the protection of the public peace, and the lives and property of quiet and orderly citizens pursuing their lawful occupations, until Congress shall have assembled, do hereby call for the enlistment of 75,000 men to be organized and equipped in accordance with the laws of the United States, and of the laws of nations in such cases provided. For this purpose a competent force will be posted so as to prevent entrance and exit of vessels from the ports aforesaid. If, therefore, with a view to violate such blockade, a vessel shall approach or shall attempt to leave any of the said ports, she shall be seized, and the vessel and cargo, if any, shall be forfeited to the United States, and the vessel and cargo, if any, shall be sold to the highest bidder. Any person who shall be found guilty of such violation, shall be liable to be captured and sent to the nearest convenient port, for such proceedings against her and her cargo, as prize, as may be deemed advisable.

"And I hereby proclaim and declare, that if any person, under the pretended authority of said States, or under any other pretense, shall move a vessel of the United States, or the persons or cargo on board of her, such person will be held amenable to the laws of the United States for the prevention and punishment of piracy." "By the President: ABRAHAM LINCOLN. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State. "Washington, April 19, 1861."

ADDITIONAL WAR MEASURES.

On the 27th of April the President issued a proclamation by which the blockade of rebel ports was extended to the ports of North Carolina and Virginia. It was followed, on the 30th of May, by a proclamation calling into the service of the United States 42,000 volunteers for three years, and ordering an addition of 22,114 officers and men to the regular army, and 18,000 seamen to the navy. On the 16th, by another proclamation, the President directed the commander of the United States forces in Florida to "permit no person to exercise any office or authority upon the islands of Key West, Tortugas, and Santa Rosa, which may be inconsistent with the laws and Constitution of the United States; authorizing him, at the same time, if he shall find it necessary, to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, and to remove from the vicinity of the United States fortresses all dangerous and suspected persons."

MR. LINCOLN DEFINES THE POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The Virginia Convention which passed the ordinance of secession, having appointed a committee to visit upon the President, and respectfully ask him to concur in the exercise of the policy which the Federal Executive intends to pursue in regard to the Confederate States, Mr. Lincoln, in reply, thus clearly outlined the policy and purposes of the Government:

"In answer I have to say, that having, at the beginning of my official term, expressed my intended policy as plainly as I was able, it is with deep regret and mortification, that I find myself obliged to repeat, in a public manner, what I intend to pursue. Not having as yet any party to this Convention, and my purpose to pursue the course marked out in the Inaugural Address, I commend a careful consideration of the whole document to this Convention, and give me my own version of it, as it then and there stands. I now repeat: "The power conferred in me will be used to hold, occupy, and possess property of all kinds belonging to the Government, and to collect the duties and imposts; but beyond what is necessary for these objects there will be no invasion, no using of force against or among the people of any of the States, and no property and places belonging to the Government, and which were in possession of the rebels, when it came into my hands. But if, as now appears to be true, in pursuit of a purpose to drive the United States authority from these places, an attempt is made upon me, and in any event I shall, to the best of my ability, repel force by force. In case it proves true that Fort Sumter has been assaulted, as is reported, I shall, perhaps, cause all United States military forces to be withdrawn from the States which claim to have seceded, believing that the commencement of actual war against the Government justifies and possibly demands, I solemnly repeat, that I consider the military posts and property situated within the States which claim to have seceded, as yet belonging to the Government, and I shall endeavor to maintain them, so far as I may be able, until such time as they are actually captured by the force of any party of the country; not meaning by this, however, that I may not find a force deemed necessary to relieve a fort upon the border of the States, or the fact that I have quoted a part of the Inaugural Address, it must not be inferred that I repudiate any other part, the whole of which I stand by, and which I now say of the mails may be regarded as a modification."

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

THE PRESIDENT'S CONCILIATORY COURSE—HIS DESIRE TO SAVE KENTUCKY.

In the early period of Mr. Lincoln's Administration, he was hopeful that many serious phases of the threatened trouble might be averted, and that the better judgment of the citizens of the South might prevail. But he was very decided and determined as to what his duty was, and what his action would be. If the secessionists and disunionists pressed their case, he said: "The disunionists did not want me to take the oath of office. I have taken it, and I intend to administer the oath for the benefit of the people, in accordance with the Constitution and the law." He was especially anxious that Kentucky should not be plunged into a rebellious war, as he saw that State would be of the utmost importance to the Union cause. Soon after the bombardment of Fort Sumter, a conference was held between the President and a number of prominent Kentuckians then in Washington, at which Mr. Lincoln expressed himself in the most earnest words.

"Kentucky," he declared, "must not be precipitated into secession. She is the key to the situation. With her faithful to the Union, the disorder in the other States will come to an end. She is now in the hands of those who do not represent the people. The sentiment of her State officials must be counteracted. We must arouse

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Contemporaneous Accounts of Events in the History of the 98th Ohio.

BY THE LATE J. M. BRANUM.

FLORENCE, ALA. Yesterday we were informed we would not move, so we drew rations and endeavored to recuperate from our hard usage of the past few days. We were within a mile of Mussel Shoals, on the Tennessee River, and were to stay here to keep the rebels from crossing. The other two brigades of our division went on to Florence.

Foragers were sent out for provisions of any kind to be had in the country. The sun came out for once, so we put up shelter tents, dried ourselves, and doctored sore feet. In the midst of these operations came orders for our regiment to move out, and everything had to be stopped, and we were off in 15 minutes. We took two guns of the battery and went down the Florence road, crossed the bridge over Shoals River, and went into the high, level country beyond. We marched fast and wondered what was up.

At 3 o'clock we reached Florence and found the other two brigades there, and learned they had encountered about 500 rebel cavalry and had scattered them, and we had been sent for with the artillery. We were not needed now, and in a little while we marched back to our camp at Shoals River. My feet were very much used up with this 14-mile tramp. We had a grand supper from articles brought in by our foragers. Feast and starve is our style of living now.

REBELS HAD ESCAPED.

We now understood that for in the hard marching we did to come here, we were not able to accomplish our object, as a large rebel force with 19 pieces of artillery had crossed the Tennessee River before we could arrive.

Gen. Morgan says he will tell Gen. Sherman and Gen. Thomas something when we get back. He thinks it useless to send infantry after cavalry commands on such a "wild goose" chase as we have been on.

At noon we received orders to move again. "Confound it," says every one.

I proceeded to doctor my feet, as I was unable to wear my boots at all, after once getting them off. I went where they were slaughtering some cattle, and among a crowd of several hundred on the same errand as I was, succeeded in getting some raw beef hide to make a pair of moccasins. I fixed up a pair and found them much better than either bare feet or boots. At 1 o'clock we moved to Florence, where I am now writing.

PRODUCING A "MORAL EFFECT."

Oct. 8.—Last night was clear, cool and frosty; our beds were no better than stone-piles, and we had but little rest. We learned we would not move during the day, but were told to prepare for marching to-morrow. To-day at 1 o'clock, what was left of our division left for duty, marched into town to see the place and produce a "moral effect" on the people. I went along and shovled my moccasin feet as well as I could. We numbered about 5,000, and with our battle-worn flags, presented quite an imposing appearance. This day two years ago we were in the battle of Perryville, Ky. Where will we be next?

ATHENS, ALA., Oct. 13.

I take a few moments to continue my narrative where I left off at Florence. I am really ashamed of sending any more, lest some may think I am writing a "history of the rebellion." Sunday we lay all day, resting and trying to fix up sore feet.

I have spoken a great deal about sore feet, for there were never so many sore-footed men in the command, and although it may not be of interest to you, yet it is a most serious and overshadowing thing with us.

RETURNING TO ATHENS.

We sat up late by rail fires, both to try sleep in our wet blankets. At daylight we were off, our regiment being the first of the command to move out. We marched fast, as we were "going home" to Athens. It was encouraging to know we were going where there was a railroad and an end to our marching. With hundreds of others necessary, I found the stones and rough road hard on the feet.

By 9 o'clock we reached Shoals River, and stopped near the little town of Lexington.

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(Continued on seventh page.)

LAFAYETTE, GA., Wednesday, Oct. 19. Marched at 6 o'clock; moved south and arrived here late in the evening; looked out range in sight on our right all day.

People in this section do not seem to have been disturbed much by war. Their orchards, gardens and poultry had to suffer some from our foragers.

CHATTANOOGA RIVER, GA., Thursday, Oct. 20.

Aroused early; breakfast over, and we marched at 6 o'clock. The Second Division of the Fourth Corps moved by on the Broomtown road. We turned into a by-road after dinner, and we reached this river, near the Broomtown road. Men forage a great deal. To-night I have a clean bed of straw to sleep on.

LITTLE CREEK, GA., Friday, Oct. 21.

On the march at 6 o'clock. We have three days' rations, which are to last us five days. We hear rumors that Sherman's army is at Alpine, eight miles ahead, and Gen. Hood is marching for the Tennessee River at some point below Stevenson.

"The valley through which we march is very fine; large crops of corn, sweet potatoes, poultry, melons, etc. We stopped at Alpine for dinner, and resumed the march and went on at a steady pace. We are still in ignorance of where we are going or where our corps is.

NEAR ALPINE, GA., Saturday, Oct. 22.

On the march early; roads fine, cool and breezy, and we are getting educated up to marching again; pass a guide post, and learn we are seven miles from Gaylesville, and learn from foragers that Sherman's army is there. We are very much rejoiced, knowing our journey is soon to end. Our intent vicinity of town and find others of our corps; learn the news from those we left in Atlanta and give ours in return.

Gaylesville, Ala., Sunday, Oct. 23.

This has been a day of rest for us. We have washed, cleaned up, read the papers, and everything indicated a stay here. It being thought useless by Sherman to pursue Hood's army farther. Foraging parties are sent out and bring in large quantities of pork, sweet potatoes, and tonight the campfires burn cheerfully. The boys sit around the fires and talk in enjoyment of the situation. I wonder if we will ever look back on such times and envy them? I fear so.

Gaylesville, Monday, Oct. 24.

Another fine day; receive orders to fix up camp in regular order. Foragers continue to bring in abundant supplies. We are without baggage, books or papers, and feel lost for something to do. We sit around, crack hickory nuts, read old newspapers, and wonder where we are to go next. We are taking our board out of the Confederacy, to pay for the damage Hood has done to our railroad.

Tuesday, Oct. 25.—Another beautiful day. Much speculation as to our next move. Rations scarce, but forage plenty. Wednesday, Oct. 26.—Indication of rain; we prepare quarters accordingly. Sherman passes our camp; it is hard to tell what he is going to do with us.

Thursday, Oct. 27.—The Fourth Corps leaves in the direction of Chattanooga. Still taking our board out of the Confederacy; the boys are parching corn by rail-fires to-night.

ROME, GA., Oct. 30.

We have been all the past week at Gaylesville, and the whole army rested after having driven the rebels out of hearing. We are employed in eating out the country, and well do it. Everything for 20 miles around in the etable line is taken by our foragers.

The weather is the finest of Indian Summer, and we enjoy our life in the woods and open air. There are no rebels to fight, no duty to do, only to forage like so many hunters. At night we crowd around bright fires, roast sweet potatoes and chickens, and talk over events of the past, present, or what the future has in store for us. Last Friday, at noon, we received orders to move, and we were glad of it, as we wanted to get to a railroad and get the mail and newspapers. We took the road to Rome, traveled until dark, went into camp, and illuminated the horizon with bright rail-fires, and arrived here next day.

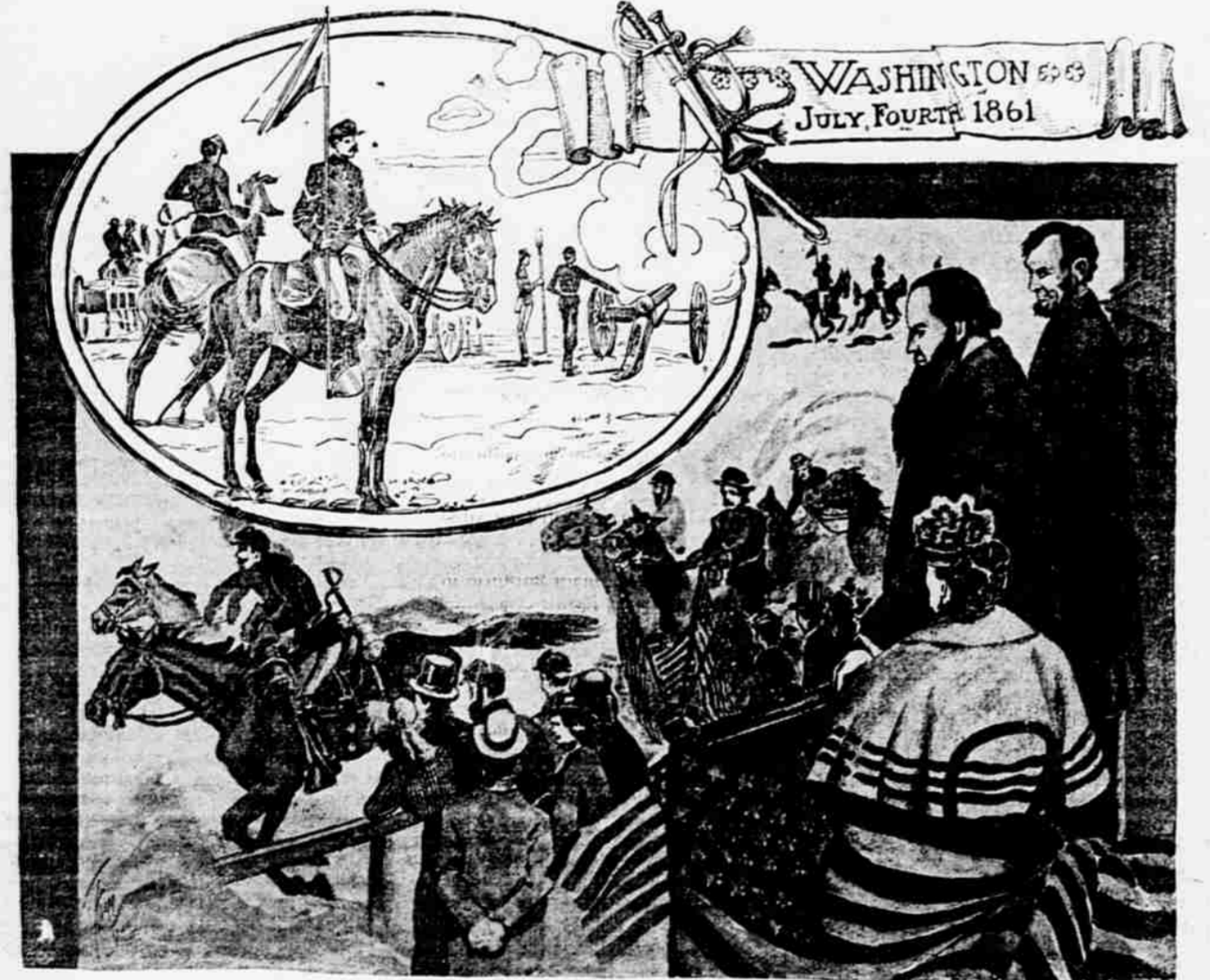
All houses about Rome are deserted and half torn down. It is hazy Indian Summer weather, and one ought to feel happy, but is melancholy to be here. Everywhere about is desolation and destruction, and I am tired of such scenes. Where will next Sunday find us? We have spent the last six in Atlanta, Huntsville, Florence, Chattanooga, Gaylesville, and now at Rome.

KINGSTON, GA., Nov. 2, 1864.

I am in a warm room where there is a stove full of burning wood, feel comfortable and congratulate myself, as it is a chilly night out of doors. To give you the situation, will go back to when I left off writing at Rome. We lay all day Monday at Rome doing nothing. Whisky was abundant and almost everyone was affected with it. Bands were in the streets serenading Generals, and music resounded on every side. Streets were filled with squads of men; many were intoxicated and noisy, in fact they made "Rome howl." I never saw such a time among soldiers or knew whisky was so plentiful, and it seemed as though it was a general spree all around. Rumors about were wild and demoralizing. Rome was to be evacuated and burnt; the people were scared and moving, and did not know what to do. We knew we were to go somewhere, but could only guess in what direction.

In the morning we started and came down here to Kingston on the railroad. It is 15 miles from Rome, and we arrived at 2 o'clock. Athens, Ga., is deserted and has been busy among us. Today has been one of rumors. We learn there is a "big move" on hand. Sherman says so, and at Gaylesville he said he had in contemplation a raid that was to be a raid, and he was busy getting ready for it. Paymasters were ordered from Nashville to pay our troops "now or never." What Sherman's big raid is we can't exactly figure out, and the fact that we are to go from the Fourteenth Corps being ordered to go to Atlanta, and, we suppose, then to get ready.

Our corps and the Twentieth is to start from Atlanta, and the Army of the Tennessee, (Fifteenth and Seventeenth) from Marietta and unite with us at some point.



"MR. LINCOLN STOOD SILENT, PALE, PROFOUNDLY SAD, AS THOUGH HIS PATIETIC SOUL SAW WHAT WAS TO FOLLOW."

"Done at the City of Washington, this 15th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, of the independence of the United States the eighty-fifth.

"By the President: ABRAHAM LINCOLN. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State."

RESPONSE OF THE LOYAL NORTH.

"The issue of this proclamation," says Mr. Raymond, "created the most intense enthusiasm throughout the country. Scarcely a voice was raised in any of the Northern States against this measure, which was seen to be one of absolute necessity and of self-defense on the part of the Government. Every Northern State responded promptly to the President's demand, and from private persons, as well as by the Legislatures, men, arms, and money were offered in unstinted profusion and with the most zealous alacrity, in support of the Government. Massachusetts was first in the field; and on the first day after the issue of the proclamation, her 6th regiment, completely equipped, started from Boston for the National Capital. Two more regiments were also made ready, and took their departure within 48 hours. The 7th Mass., on its way to Wash-

ington, on the 19th of April was attacked by a mob in Baltimore, carrying a Secession flag, and several of its members were killed or severely wounded. This inflamed to a still higher point the excitement which already pervaded the country. The whole Northern section of the Union felt outraged that troops should be assailed and murdered on their way to protect the Capital of the Nation. In Maryland, where the Secession party was strong, there was also great excitement, and the Governor of the State and the Mayor of Baltimore united in urging, for prudential reasons, that no more troops should be brought through that city. In answer to the remonstrance of Gov. Hicks and a committee of Secessionists from Maryland, who presented their petition in person, Mr. Lincoln, intent on avoiding every course of offense, replied: "For the future, troops must be brought here; but I make no point of bringing them through Baltimore. Without any military knowledge myself, I found I must leave the duty to Gen. Scott. He hastily sent this morning to the Governor of the State and the Mayor of Baltimore, and the two old foes parted that night through friends, perfectly united in a patriotic purpose. After leaving the President, Mr. Ashmun said to Mr. Douglas: "You have done justice to your own reputation and to the President; and the country must know it. The proclamation will go by telegraph all over the country in the morning, and the account of this interview must go with it. I shall send it either in my own language or yours. I prefer that you should give your own version." Mr. Douglas went to the telegraph office and there he would write it, confirming the waving of his own party, and helping to make the tide of loyal feeling among all parties and classes to his flood." The dispatch was as follows:

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