

they did not approve of all of it; the disunionists were satisfied with it. At Wilmington, N. C., so far as known, the contents were satisfactorily received, especially that relating to the forts and to the collection of the revenues, because they are in favor of coercion. At Goldsborough, N. C., and throughout that section, it was received with indignation. A Charleston telegram says—our community has not been disappointed, exhibiting very little feeling on the subject; they were content to leave Mr. Lincoln and the inaugural in the hands of Jeff. Davis and the confederate States.

When the inaugural reached Montgomery, the Southern Congress was in secret session. In the evening, the secret session was again resumed. The community there regarded the inaugural as a virtual declaration of war against the seceding States. While Mr. Lincoln was delivering his address at the Capitol, several southern gentlemen telegraphed to Governor Pickens not to attack Fort Sumter until after the action of the Confederate States.

Union men of all parties were satisfied, and few were found to object to its temper or position.

Mr. Lincoln's speech seemed to be very favorably received in the Northern States; a Springfield dispatch represents the Republicans of all shades delighted with their leader's inaugural.

The Legislature of Michigan took a recess to hear the inaugural read, and one hundred guns were fired in honor of the sentiments it contained. Upon the receipt of the inaugural at Fort Smith, Arkansas, hitherto prominent Union men veered around and advised their delegates to go for a secession ordinance forthwith.

THE INAUGURAL IN THE SENATE.

On the motion to print the usual number of copies of the inaugural, Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, took the occasion to say that he did not endorse the sentiments which must, if carried out, lead to war.

Mr. Douglas said he had come to the conclusion that it was a peace rather than a war message.

In the course of the debate, between Douglas and Clingman, Douglas said he did not desire it to be inferred that he sympathized with the Administration, or, in any contingency, that he and the President would be associated, for, he expected to oppose his Administration on those great principles which separated parties in former times; but on questions for the preservation of the Union by peaceful means, and the settlement of the slavery question by amendments to the Constitution, if he understood the President's true meaning, he was with him.

Mr. Wigfall, the Senator from Texas, gave a different construction to it than Mr. Douglas had done. He referred to the fact that the Representatives of the Southern Confederacy were there to be received. Waiving all questions of regularity as to the existence of their government; they were there to enter into a treaty with the federal Government, and the matters of controversy would have to be settled either by treaty or by the sword. It was useless to talk about enforcing the laws and holding, and occupying, and possessing the forts. When they came to this, bayonets and not words would have to settle the question, and he would say that forts Pickens and Sumter could not be held much longer. Forts Moultrie and Johnson and Castle Pinckney were in the possession of the Confederate States, and the Confederate States would not leave Fort Sumter in the hands of the federal Government.

In reply to Mr. Douglas, he denied that the Union, as it was formerly, now existed legally and constitutionally. The adoption of the Crittenden proposition, he said, might have adjusted the difficulties, but it received only nineteen votes. Now the seceded States would never come back under any circumstances. They would not live under this administration. Withdraw your troops, said Mr. Wigfall, then make no attempt to collect tribute, and enter into a treaty with those States. Do this and you will have peace.—Send your flag of thirty-four stars thither and it will be fired into, and war will ensue. He continued at some length urging a division of property and a treaty of amity between the two governments.

Mr. Douglas said—he feared Forts Sumter and Pickens could not be held much longer by federal troops. There was a time when Sumter could have been reinforced. He did not believe it could be now without the use of ten thousand men by land and sea. There were but few men to serve the guns, and they must soon be exhausted, and they had not bread and salt enough to last thirty days, there must be prompt action in favor of peace. He believed the President was in favor of peace.

Mr. Wigfall asked if Mr. Douglas would advise the withdrawal of troops from Sumter and Pickens, and from the borders of the Confederate States and that no attempt be made to collect the revenue?

Mr. Douglas replied that he was not in the councils nor confidence of the new administration and should not, therefore, tender his advice till asked for. Whenever the administration wanted advice, it would doubtless ask for it. It would hardly be the part of wisdom to state what his policy might be to one who might soon be in the councils of the enemy and commander of the army.

Mr. Mason spoke against the inaugural as a proclamation of war. Virginia would become a party to the war by the unanimous consent of her people, when the first gun was fired against a seceding State.

Mr. Douglas spoke further to the effect that, if the administration anticipated the use of arms, they would soon see a proclamation for an extra session of Congress in order to increase the regular forces and call volunteers into the field.

THE NEW CABINET.

The United States Senate was in Session on the 6th, when the full Cabinet of Mr. Lincoln was sent in; composed as follows:

Secretary of State: Wm. H. Seward, of New York.

Secretary of Treasury: Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio.

Secretary of War: Montgomery Blair, of Maryland.

Secretary of Navy: Caleb B. Smith, of Indiana.

Secretary of Interior: Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania.

Postmaster General: Gideon Wells, of Connecticut.

Attorney General: Edward Bates, of Missouri.

The votes, upon confirmation, were unanimous, with the exception of four or five votes being cast against Bates and Blair, because of an unwillingness on the part of that number of Senators that any gentleman from a slave State should go into the Cabinet.

THE SENATE STANDING COMMITTEES.

The new Committees were announced in the Senate on the 8th as follows:

On Foreign Relations:—Sumner, Collamer, Doolittle, Harris, Douglas, Polk, Breckinridge.

On Finance:—Fessenden, Simmons, Wade, Powell, Hunter, Pearce, Bright.

On Commerce:—Chandler, King, Morrill, Willson, Clingman, Salisbury, Johnson.

On Military:—Wilson, King, Baker, Lane, Rice, Latham, Breckinridge.

On Naval Affairs:—Grimes, Foot, Cowan, Thomson, Nicholson, Kennedy.

On Judiciary:—Trumbull, Foster, Ten Eyck, Cowan, Bayard, Powell, Clingman.

On Post Office:—Collamer, Dixon, Wade, Trumbull, Rice, Bright, Latham.

On Public Lands:—Harlan, Bingham, Clark, Wilkinson, Johnson, Mitchell, Bragg.

On Private Lands:—Harris, Ten Eyck, Sumner, Bayard.

On Indian Affairs:—Doolittle, Baker, Cowan, Ten Eyck, Sebastian, Rice, Nesmith.

On Pensions:—Foster, Bingham, Lane, Simmons, Salisbury, Powell, Mitchell.

On Revolutionary Claims:—King, Chandler, Wilkinson, Nicholson, Nesmith.

On Claims:—Clark, Simmons, Howe, Cowan, Bragg, Polk.

On District of Columbia:—Grimes, Anthony, Morrill, Wade, Kennedy, Clingman, Powell.

On Patents:—Simmons, Sumner, Doolittle, Thomson, Sebastian.

On Public Buildings:—Foot, Dixon, Chandler, Bright, Kennedy.

On Territories:—Wade, Wilkinson, Cowan, Hale, Douglas, Sebastian, Bragg.

On Audit. Expenses:—Dixon, Clark, Johnson.

On Printing:—Anthony, Harlan, Nicholson.

On Engrossed Bills:—Bingham, Baker, Salisbury.

On Library:—Pearce, Collamer, Fessenden.

THE DELEGATIONS GOING ROUND.

The five hundred New Yorkers, on leaving Mr. Lincoln, re-formed and marched to the residence of Hon. Simon Cameron, who appeared in answer to their calls, and addressed them briefly. The company then proceeded to pay their respects to Hon. Andrew Johnson, of Tenn., at the St. Charles Hotel. He came out and made an eloquent and earnest Union speech endorsing the President's inaugural without qualification. They also called on General Scott.

The State delegations visited General Scott and Secretary Holt. The General made a brief, patriotic and friendly speech. Mr. Holt regretted that the brief time which he had occupied the War Department had not enabled him to do more for the country.

General Scott, in addressing some Illinoisans who had visited him, exhorted them to stand by the Union, and to cherish feelings of fraternity toward all citizens. Mr. Lovejoy paid a high compliment to the General's bravery and patriotism; said that he had saved the Union in 1832 and 1860.

The Vermont delegation had called on General Scott, Messrs. Seward, Dix and Bates. The General in his speech, thanked Vermont for her Presidential vote in 1852.

The California delegation their respects to the President same day. Visiting afterwards Mr. Latham, the Senator expressed the hope that the whole of them might get offices—the delegation only numbering 144!

OFFICE HUNTING AND APPOINTMENTS.

A large number of Kentuckians and Indians were urging the promotion of Major Anderson to the vacancy occasioned by Gen. Twiggs' dismissal.

Greeley had been pressing the claims of Col. Fremont for minister to France, and had received assurances that there would be no trouble on that point.

Edward Bates was spoken of for the Supreme Court, and Gilmer, of North Carolina, for his place in the Cabinet.

Seward's son, Frederick W., one of the assistant editors of the Albany Evening Journal, had been nominated and confirmed as Assistant Secretary of State.

Norman B. Judd, of Illinois, had been nominated as minister to Berlin.

It was reported at Washington that Crittenden had been appointed to the vacancy in the Supreme Court.

Cameron was temporarily absent in Pennsylvania; meantime Holt conducts the War Department.

H. M. Keyesmar was to be Secretary of Legation to Berlin: John A. Kasson, of Ohio, First Assistant Postmaster.

General Carl Schurz would probably be Minister to Sardinia.

John A. Jones, of Illinois, had been appointed Superintendent of Statistics in the State Department.

It was said C. M. Clay will be United States Minister to Mexico, which was regarded as the most important of all diplomatic operations in the present condition of the country.

Corwin and Fessenden were spoken of for England and France. Adjutant General Cooper, and Assistant Withers, with Paymaster Machin, had resigned their commissions.

TEXAS.

The Texas force under Col. Ford, accompanied by Commander Nichols, had found at Brazos, 20 soldiers under Lieut. Thompson, about 20 heavy guns, plenty of artillery, stores, ammunition, etc. Captain Hill had previously withdrawn his light gun battery and with his party was en route to Brazos, to destroy the gun carriages and movables there. On demanding of Captain Hill, the surrender of Fort Brown, he called Captain Nichols and his men traitors, and sent to Fort Ringgold, for 200 men.

Captain Hill's men say that he is determined to defend Fort Brown to the last, and could not obey any orders from General Twiggs to surrender. The troops at Fort Brown were in excellent health and spirits. Texan troops were being sent from Galveston to reinforce Colonel Ford, who was at Brownsville.

The revenue cutter, Dodge, was seized by the authorities of Texas, in Galveston Bay, on the 2d. The officer in command resigned and tendered his services to the State government.

Fort Cooper had surrendered to the State.

Texas had ratified the secession ordinance by 40,000 to 45,000 majority.

SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

The Commissioners from the Southern Confederacy had arrived in Washington on the day after the inauguration. Forsyth, of the Mobile Register was to be the writer of the dispatches "to this government."

The commissioners had held a conference in Senator Wigfall's rooms, where it was agreed to postpone for a few days their communication to President Lincoln, until Mr. Seward had an opportunity to develop his programme of policy towards the seceding States. Wigfall urged them to act immediately, and to bring their mission to a close, in order to allow President Davis an opportunity to capture Forts Sumter and Pickens, before reinforcements could reach there. Mr. Forsyth, one of the committee, ignored the proposition, and some high words occurred.

President Davis had ordered Gen. Beauregard to proceed to Charleston at once, to take command of the forces now raised for the investment of Fort Sumter.

In the Southern Congress, a bill had been reported, providing that in the event of a conflict, in the refusal of the United States to recognize the independence of the Confederacy, no court in the Confederate States shall have cognizance of civil cases of citizens of the United States, and all pending cases shall be dismissed.

A Montgomery dispatch says the envoy from the Southern Confederacy would present his credentials to the new Administration at Washington immediately after the inauguration, if not accepted he would at once withdraw. The dispatch states that his failure to receive recognition would at once be followed by an attack on Pickens and Sumter.

A dispatch from the Secretary of the Treasury of the Southern Confederacy, says the exclusion of foreigners from the coasting trade, and discriminating duties, are abolished. The act of Feb. 18th, makes no distinction between citizens and foreigners.

The Judiciary Committee had been instructed to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting the importation of slaves into the Confederacy from the United States, except owned by persons immigrating for settlement and residency.

President Davis had sent a secret agent to Mexico, with a view of the recognition of the cotton Confederacy.

John H. Reagan, of Texas, had been confirmed Postmaster General of the Southern Confederacy.

MISSOURI CONVENTION.

In the Missouri Convention on the 5th a committee was appointed to report to the Convention such action as might be deemed a respectful and suitable response to the commissioner from Georgia. Two resolutions against coercion of seceded States were submitted and referred to the committee on Federal relations.

At the request of the Convention Col. Doniphan and Mr. Coalter addressed the body, giving an explanation of the proceedings of the Peace Congress in that body. Missouri opposed the plan of adjustment agreed upon, because the delegates did not believe it was calculated finally to settle existing difficulties, and that the present Constitution was better as it is than it would be, changed as was proposed.

Among the resolutions offered and referred, was one that a Convention be called of all southern States not seceded, at Nashville, April 15th. Another declining co-operation with Georgia; others in opposition to coercion and secession. Ex-Governor Stewart

offered one, declaring that no overt act had been committed by the Federal government, to justify either nullification, secession, or revolution. Doniphan offered one declaring that any attempt at coercion by the Federal government would inevitably result in civil war and military despotism.

SEWARD ON SAVING THE UNION.

A number of citizens of Illinois having called upon Mr. Seward, the new Secretary of State, is reported to have said, among other things:

"Gentlemen: If you want to save this Administration, and to have it successful and profitable to the country, I implore you to remember that the battles for freedom have been fought and won; henceforth, forget that freedom was ever in danger, and exert your best influence now to save the Union. Let it not be said that the Republican party won its first, last and only victory over the dissolution of the Union. Remember, the way to maintain the integrity of the Republican party is to maintain the Union. The point at which the enemy strikes is always the point you should defend. Freedom is always within the Union."

Mr. Seward, in reply to the Massachusetts delegation, said he hoped and believed that before the close of the present Administration, Massachusetts and South Carolina would again grasp hands of fellowship.

THE TREASURY.

Secretary Dix is highly complimented for having greatly changed the complexion of the Treasury during the short period that he occupied that department. The accounts, on Mr. Chase's entrance on his duties, show a balance in the hands of the Treasurer and disbursing officers, applicable to the current expenses of the Government, exceeding \$6,000,000, which, with the current receipts from the customs, amounting to about \$80,000 per day in coin, was expected to enable the new Administration to sustain itself without calling for further loans for a considerable length of time.

THE TRIAL OF CAPT. ARMSTRONG.

Commodore Stewart had been appointed President of the court marshal for the trial of Captain Armstrong. Commodores Shubrick, Paulding, Jarvis and Reed, with eight Captains were to comprise the court.

The charges against Armstrong are first, disobedience to orders; second, failure to reinforce Fort Pickens, when requested by Lieut. Stemann; third, failure to supply the fort with provisions.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Major Anderson, up to the 4th of March, had continued to speak of his condition as safe, and expressed his opinion that reinforcements had better not be sent to him.

Ex-President Buchanan left Washington for Wheatland, on the afternoon of the 5th. He was escorted to the depot by two volunteer companies.

Great preparations were being made at Havana for the reception of Prince Alfred.

Gen. Twiggs had been enthusiastically received at New Orleans. A salute was fired on his arrival, and he was escorted to his residence by the military and members of the convention. Immense crowds lined the streets through which the procession passed.

Floyd had arrived in Washington to stand his trial on the Indian bond defalcation before the Criminal Court.

Fifty buildings had been destroyed by fire in Dundee, New York; loss estimated at \$100,000 to \$150,000. Only one store was left. The fire was supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

A tenement building in 40th street, New York, had been entirely destroyed by fire. A family of seven persons perished in the flames.

Mr. Lincoln had been presented with a span of magnificent horses by some gentlemen of New York.

Correspondence which had reached the War Department, shows that General Twiggs received the order of Secretary Holt reducing him from the command before he surrendered.

Reliable information has been received that Governor Houston had resigned, and retired to private life.

Southern gentlemen were industrious in making overtures to officers of the United States Army, in order to induce them to join the army of the Confederate States.

FOREIGN.

Gaeta had capitulated. The number of troops made prisoners was 11,000—seven or eight hundred cannon, and sixty thousand muskets were found there. Three Generals accompanied Francis II to Rome.

General Cialdini was ordered to summon the commander of the fortress at Messina to surrender.

A conspiracy in favor of Marat had been discovered at Naples.

The Papal Zouaves had invaded Sardinian territory: volunteers repulsed them. Pontifical soldiers had fortified themselves at Mansenas. The journals of Rome deny any arrangement between the Holy See and Piedmont.

The Typhus fever was raging at Gaeta.—Francis and the ex-Queen of Naples were to leave Rome in a few days. General Cialdini was to be made Duke of Gaeta. The Italian Parliament was opened by Victor Emanuel in person on the 18th.

A proclamation for the emancipation of serfs in Russia, would be issued on the 3d ult.

A motion in the House of Commons asking for more equality in assessing and levying the income tax, was carried by a majority against the government.