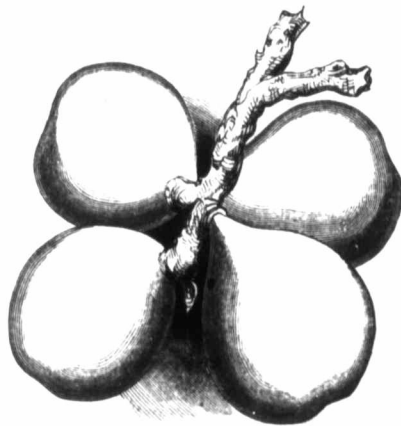


Port Sumter taken by Insurgents.

Uprising of the People.

Negotiations for Peace proposed.

of the monument there,¹ at a little past two o'clock, sketching the plain of Chalmette,² we heard some discharges of cannon at the city. "Fort Sumter is doubtless gone," I said to my companion. So it was. The news had reached the city at that hour, and these cannon were expressing the joy of the secessionists of New Orleans. On our return we found the city alive with excitement; and during our stay there, a few days longer, and on our journey northward to the Ohio River, we saw the uprising of the insurgents in the slave-labor states at the beginning of the Civil War. After crossing the Ohio River and journeying eastward through Ohio State, over the Alleghany Mountains, and through Pennsylvania and New Jersey to New York,³ we saw the more marvelous uprising of the loyal people, with a determination to suppress the rebellion. The whole country, whether on the mountain tops or in the valleys, seemed iridescent, for the national flag, with its "red, white, and blue," was every where seen.³



JAPAN PLUM.

• May 1,
1861.

We have observed that, very soon after the battle of the 8th of January, 1815, near New Orleans, rumors reached that city that peace had been concluded between the United States and Great Britain, and that an official notification of such action was speedily given to General Jackson. It was a consummation ardently desired by the Americans. They had taken up arms most reluctantly, after the gravest provocations, and only in defense of the independence of the nation. From the beginning of the war they were anxious for a reconciliation with Great Britain on honorable terms; and we have observed (page 470) with what eagerness the President, at an early period of the war, acted upon a proposition for the mediation of the Emperor of Russia to that end, by appointing James A. Bayard and Albert Gallatin commissioners to act with John Quincy Adams,⁴ then American ambassador at St. Petersburg, in negotiating a treaty of peace. The British government refused to treat under the mediation of Russia, but offered to open negotiations in London, or in Gottenburg, in Sweden. The President accepted the proposition, and chose the



JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

¹ See page 1048.² See page 1039.³ See Lossing's *Pictorial Field-book of the Civil War*, Chapter XIV., volume 1.

⁴ John Quincy Adams was born at the homestead of his family at Quincy, Massachusetts, on the 11th of July, 1767. When only eleven years of age he accompanied his father to Europe, and was much in the society of diplomatists and other distinguished men. He received much of his education abroad, and when only fourteen years of age he was the private secretary of Mr. Dana, United States minister at St. Petersburg. He was graduated at Harvard University in July, 1787, and studied law and entered upon its practice in Boston. He took an active part in politics. In 1794 Washington appointed him resident minister in the Netherlands. He afterward held the same office in Portugal and Prussia. He returned to Boston in 1801, and was elected to a seat in the Massachusetts Senate. He was sent to the National Senate in 1803. In 1809 he was sent as minister to the Russian court, where he was a great favorite with the Emperor Alexander. He was at the head of the American commissioners in the negotiation of the treaty of peace at Ghent in 1814, and in 1815 he was appointed minister to the British court. He was appointed Secretary of State in

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