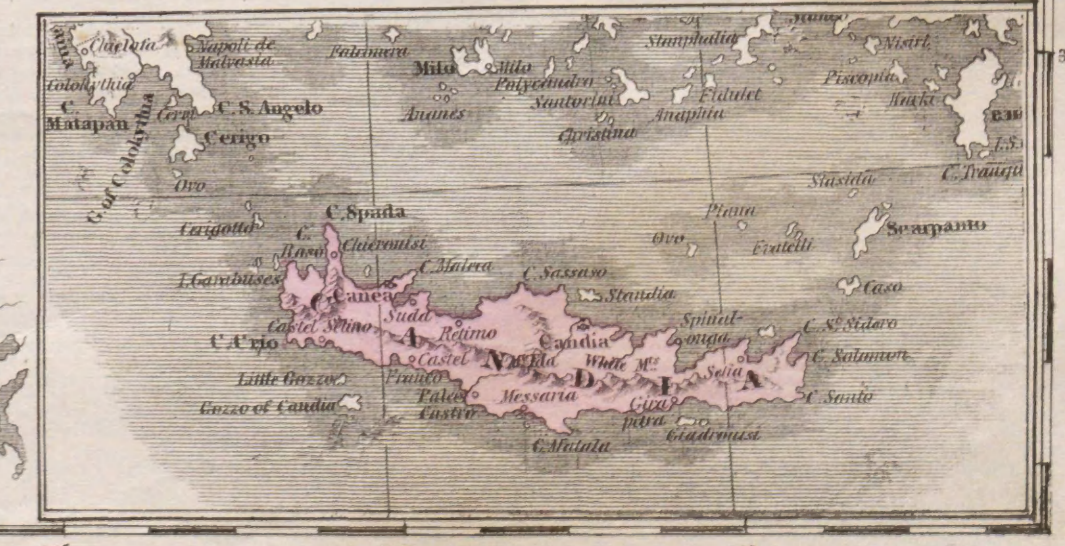


# JOHNSON'S AUSTRIA TURKEY IN EUROPE. AND GREECE

BY  
JOHNSON AND WARD.



CONSTANTINOPLE



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APPENDIX TO JOHNSON'S NEW ILLUSTRATED ATLAS.

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF THE GREAT REBELLION.

SHOWING AT A GLANCE ITS RISE AND PROGRESS, AND A CORRECT AND CONCISE ACCOUNT OF THE VICTORIES AND DEFEATS, TRIUMPHS AND DISASTERS, SUCCESSES AND REVERSES, OF THE ARMY AND NAVY OF THE UNION. CAREFULLY COMPILED FROM THE MOST AUTHENTIC AND TRUSTWORTHY SOURCES.

REBELLION and secession, long threatened and determined upon by the slavholding section of the United States, became realities in 1860. The issue was decided by the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency of the United States. No sooner was the result of the election known than preparations were made for the separation of all the Southern States from the Union. The first public act which took place, having for its ultimate object the dissolution of existing political relations and the formation of a Southern Confederacy, was the call for a State Convention in South Carolina. This resulted in the secession of that State and subsequently of the other States now represented in the Confederate Congress. The progress of events since the date of this primary act is briefly but fully and accurately recorded in the following pages:
November, 1860.
10. Bill to raise and equip 10,000 volunteers for the defense of the State introduced into the South Carolina Legislature.
James Chestnut, senator from South Carolina, resigned his seat in the U. S. Senate.
The South Carolina Legislature ordered the election of a State Convention to consider the question of secession.
11. James H. Hammond, senator from South Carolina, resigned his seat in the U. S. Senate.
Hon. Alex. H. Stephens, in a speech delivered at Millidgeville, Ga., spoke in opposition to secession but favored a State Convention.
12. Great public meeting at Mobile and adoption of the famous Declaration of the Causes of Secession.
Governor of Virginia called an extra session of the State Legislature.
U. S. Senator Robert Toombs spoke in reply to Mr. Stevens at Millidgeville, Ga., advocating secession; and in a few days subsequently Mr. Stevens gave in his adhesion thereto.
13. Great public meeting at Charleston, S. C., at which the causes and rights of secession were discussed.
Georgia Legislature voted \$1,000,000 for the purpose of arming the State, and ordered an election for delegates to a State Convention.
Major Anderson ordered to Fort Moultrie, harbor of Charleston, to relieve Col. Gardiner, ordered to Texas.
Governor of Louisiana called an extra session of the State Legislature.
20-23. Suspension of specie payments by the banks of Richmond, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, and Trenton, and throughout the Southern States.
Vigilance associations organized in South Carolina. [Similar associations were subsequently organized in all the slave States, and thousands of Northern families were driven out of the country with threats and often with personal violence.]
Vermont Legislature refused, by a vote of 123 to 55, to repeal the Personal Liberty Bill.
Mississippi Legislature voted to send commissioners to confer with the authorities of the other slavholding States.
December, 1860.
1. Florida Legislature voted to hold a State Convention and ordered an election for delegates thereto.
A John Brown anniversary meeting in Boston, Mass., broken up.
Opening of the 36th Session of the XXXVI Congress. President Buchanan in his message denied the right of any State or States to secede. This assertion was fiercely attacked by Senator Clinman, of North Carolina, and as valiantly defended by Senator Crittenden, of Kentucky.
President Buchanan sent Mr. Treasott to South Carolina to request a postponement of hostile action until Congress could decide upon remedies.
Senator Everson, of Georgia, in a speech delivered in the U. S. Senate, predicted the secession of five if not eight States before the 4th March proximo. He was replied to by Senator Saulsbury, of Delaware, who spoke for the Union and reproved Everson.
Election of delegates to a State Convention in South Carolina; all the candidates were for immediate secession.
Hon. John Bell, of Tennessee, published a letter in which he advocated the course of the Union.
Democratic State Convention in Maryland; resolutions passed declaring the hosty action of Southern States.
The House Committee of Thirty-Three announced by the Speaker; 10 Republicans and 17 Opposition.
Howell Cobb, U. S. Sec. of the Treasury, resigned, and was succeeded by Philip F. Thomas, of Maryland.
Senator C. C. Clay, of Alabama, resigned his seat in the U. S. Senate.
Louisiana Legislature, convened at Baton Rouge in extra session, voted to elect a State Convention, and appropriated \$500,000 to arm the State.
General debate on the state of the country commenced in Congress.
13. Great Union demonstration in Philadelphia.
Extra session of the cabinet on the question of reinforcing Fort Moultrie; the President opposed it and carried his point.
Lewis Cass, U. S. Sec. of State, resigned and was succeeded by Jeremiah S. Black, of Pennsylvania.
South Carolina State Convention assembled at Columbia: Gov. Pickens took ground for immediate secession.
Senator Wade, in a speech delivered in the U. S. Senate, foreshadowed the policy of the administration of President Lincoln.
The famous Crittenden Compromise introduced into the U. S. Senate. It

was this: To renew the Missouri line of 36° 30'; prohibit slavery north and permit it south of that line; admit new States with or without slavery, as their constitutions provide; prohibit Congress from abolishing slavery in States, and in the District of Columbia as long as it exists in Maryland and Virginia; permit free transmission of slaves by land or water in any State; pay for fugitive slaves rescued after arrest; repeal the inequality of commissions' fees in the Fugitive Slave Act, and ask the repeal of Personal Liberty Bills in the Northern States. These concessions to be submitted to the people as amendments of the Constitution, and if adopted never to be changed.
Jacob Thompson, U. S. Sec. of the Interior, went to Raleigh to persuade the North Carolina Legislature to vote for secession.
Senator Johnson, of Tennessee, made a strong Union speech on the Crittenden Bill.
Gov. Hicks, of Maryland, refused to receive the Mississippi commissioner. The commissioner addressed a secession meeting in Baltimore.
South Carolina State Convention adopted a secession ordinance by a unanimous vote, the news of which was heard with enthusiasm throughout the Southern States.
The Committee of Thirteen appointed by the President of the Senate.
Hon. Caleb Cushing reached Charleston with a message from President Buchanan, guaranteeing that Major Anderson should not be reinforced, and asking the Convention to respect the federal laws. Convention refused to make any promises, and Mr. Cushing returned after a stay of five hours.
North Carolina Legislature adjourned: a bill to arm the State failed to pass the House.
The Crittenden Compromise propositions voted down in the Senate Committee of Thirteen.
Hobby of the Indian Trust Fund discovered at Washington. Floyd, Sec. of War, was the chief agent in this transaction.
South Carolina members of Congress present their resignation: the Speaker would not recognize it, and their names were called upward through the Session.
Election for State Convention in Alabama—result, a majority of upward of 60,000 for secession. A strong Union feeling was manifested in the northern counties.
People of Pittsburgh, Pa., intercepted the shipment of ordnance from the arsenal to the Southern ports.
South Carolina State Convention adopted a "Declaration of Causes" for secession, and formally perfected the withdrawal of the State from the Union. An address to the slavholding States adopted.
South Carolina State Convention adopted resolutions having in view the formation of a confederate government of the slavholding States.
Commissioners from South Carolina arrived in Washington.
Major Anderson abandoned Fort Moultrie and with his force, about 60 men, established himself in Fort Sumter.
Gov. Maguffin called an extra session of the Legislature of Kentucky.
Great excitement in Charleston on the discovery that Major Anderson had transferred his force to Sumter: troops were ordered out, and aid was tendered from Georgia and other States.
Levenoe cutter "Albatross" treacherously surrendered to the South Carolina authorities.
Custom-house, post-office, and arsenal at Charleston seized by the authorities, and Castle Pinckney and Fort Moultrie occupied by the State troops.
John B. Floyd, U. S. Sec. of War, resigned, charging the President, by refusing to withdraw Major Anderson, with trying to provoke civil war. Real cause: fear of prosecution for robbing the Indian Trust Fund.
South Carolina Commissioners formally sought an audience of the President.
The President, in reply to the application of the South Carolina Commissioners, refused to receive them.
Joseph Holt, of Kentucky, appointed Secretary of War, in place of Floyd resigned.
The Senate Committee of Thirteen report that they have not been able to agree upon any general plan of adjustment, and lay their Journal before the Senate.
South Carolina State Convention adopted an oath of abjuration and allegiance, and sent commissioners to the other slave States with a view to the formation of a Southern Confederacy.
January, 1861.
1. The frigate "Brooklyn" and another war vessel ordered to Charleston.
Fort Moultrie at Beaufort, the works at Wilmington, and the U. S. Arsenal at Fayetteville seized by the authorities of South Carolina.
The Legislature of Delaware passed a joint resolution in opposition to secession.
Forts Pulaski and Jackson, in the harbor of Savannah, and the U. S. Arsenal at Savannah seized by the Georgia State troops.
The South Carolina Commissioners left Washington on their return home, the President having returned unopened their last communication.
National Fast—this day was devoted to humiliation, fasting, and prayer, in accordance with the recommendation of the President.
Fort Morgan at the mouth of Mobile Bay and the U. S. Arsenal at Mobile seized by order of the Governor of Alabama.
Governor Pickens, of South Carolina, appointed his cabinet ministers, viz., Sec. of State, A. G. Magrath; Sec. of War, D. F. Jamison; Sec. of the Treasury, C. G. Memminger; Sec. of the Interior, A. C. Garrington, and Post-Master-General, W. W. Harlee.
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4. South Carolina State Convention appointed seven delegates to "The General Congress of the Seceding States."
5. South Carolina State Convention adjourned, subject to the call of its President.
Steamer "Star of the West" sailed from New York with supplies and reinforcements for Fort Sumter.
Gov. Hicks, of Maryland, published a strong Union address to the people, refusing to call a convention.
Florida State Convention met at Tallahassee.
The Legislature of Virginia convened at Richmond.
State Convention of Alabama convened at Montgomery.
State Convention of Mississippi convened at Jackson.
Legislature of Tennessee convened at Nashville.
Senator Toombs, of Georgia, made a violent secession speech in the U. S. Senate.
Major Anderson's course in evacuating Fort Moultrie sustained by the House of Representatives.
State Convention of Florida passed a secession ordinance (22 e. 7).
Jacob Thompson, U. S. Sec. of the Interior, resigned after betraying the sailing of the "Star of the West" to reinforce Fort Sumter.
Forts Caswell and Johnson seized by the State troops of North Carolina.
The steamer "Star of the West" arrived off Charleston and was fired upon and driven back to sea by the rebel batteries of Morris Island and Fort Moultrie.
State Convention of Mississippi passed an ordinance for immediate secession (24 e. 15).
Steamer "Marion," of the New York and Charleston line, seized at Charleston by the State authorities. Released on the 11th.
10. State Convention of Florida passed an ordinance of secession (22 e. 7).
Forts St. Philip and Jackson, on the Mississippi, and Fort Pike on Lake Pontchartrain, together with the U. S. Arsenal at Baton Rouge seized by the State troops of Louisiana.
The President transmitted a special message to Congress on the affairs of the country.
State Convention of Alabama passed an ordinance of secession (21 e. 32).
Phillip F. Thomas, of Maryland, appointed Sec. of the U. S. Treasury 11th Dec., 1860, resigned, and John A. Dix, of N. Y., appointed in his place.
Legislature of New York voted to tender the whole military power of the State to the President for the support of the Constitution.
12. Steamer "Star of the West" returned to New York, having two shot-holes in her hull received while in Charleston Harbor.
Five representatives from Mississippi (Singleton, Barksdale, Davis, McRae, and Lamar) withdrew from Congress.
13. Fort Barrancas and the U. S. Navy Yard at Pensacola surrendered to the Florida and Alabama State troops.
14. Legislature of South Carolina declared that any attempt to reinforce Fort Sumter would be an act of war.
Ohio House of Representatives (28 e. 87) refused to pass a bill to repeal the "Act to prevent kidnapping," known as the Personal Liberty Bill.
15. Bill for calling a State Convention in Virginia passed by the Legislature in the Senate by a vote of 45 to 1, and in the H. of Reps. unanimously.
Secession meeting in New York.
The Crittenden Compromise in the U. S. Senate practically voted down by the adoption of Senator Clark's substitute "that the Constitution is good enough and secession ought to be put down."
Legislature of Arkansas voted to submit the question of a State Convention to the people.
Legislature of Missouri voted to hold a State Convention.
Col. Hayne, in the name of the Governor of South Carolina, demanded of the President the surrender of Fort Sumter. The President refused to receive him in any official capacity.
State Convention of Georgia assembled at Millidgeville.
17. Joseph Holt, of Kentucky, nominated Secretary of War.
Legislature of Massachusetts tendered to the President all the power of the State to support the federal government.
Legislature of Virginia appropriated \$3,000,000 for the defense of the State.
State Convention of Georgia adopted an ordinance of secession (26 e. 85).
Legislature of Tennessee voted to call a State Convention.
Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, Benjamin Fitzpatrick and C. C. Clay, Jr., of Alabama, and David L. Yulee and Stephen R. Mallory, of Florida, formally withdrew from the U. S. Senate.
The Alabama members (Houston, Moore, Clijfion, Pugh, Curry, and Stallworth) withdrew from Congress.
Sherrard Clemens, of Virginia, made a strong Union speech in Congress.
Arms destined for Alabama seized in New York.
The Georgia members (Love, Crawford, Hardeman, Gartrell, Underwood, Jackson, and Jones) left the House of Representatives. Joshua Hill, also one of the Georgia representatives, refused to go with the others, but formally tendered his resignation.
Mr. Etheridge, of Tennessee, in a speech before Congress, declared secession to be rebellion, and to be put down at any cost.
Louisiana State Convention convened at Baton Rouge.
Second seizure of arms in New York.
24. U. S. Arsenal at Augusta, Ga., seized by the State troops.
Annual meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society broken up by a mob.
Legislature of Rhode Island repealed the Personal Liberty Bill.
Louisiana State Convention adopted an ordinance of secession (113 e. 17).

Island, of nearly 3,000,000 square miles. These are wholly occupied as possessions and colonies of Great Britain.

8. Australia, like Africa and South America, is but little indented by arms of the ocean, and presents no wide estuaries or rivers. The principal indentations are the Gulf of Carpentaria, a considerable sea, and Cambridge Gulf on the north; Halifax and Moreton bays on the east; Port Phillip, the Gulf of St. Vincent, and Spencer Gulf on the south, and Shark Bay, with a few others, on the west coast. Botany Bay and Jervis' Bay are inlets of small size, many of which are met with; and some of these, with the estuaries of the large rivers, afford tolerable shelter. On the whole, however, the coasts are deficient in good harbors.

4. The interior of the island is in a great part desert; but beyond the settlements comparatively little is known of its topography. A succession of mountain ranges stretches along and from 80 to 100-miles distant from the east and south-east coasts. The Australian Alps or Warragong Mountains belong to this chain, and are constantly covered with snow. The resemblance of the geological formations of these mountains to those of the Ural led Sir R. J. Murchison, in 1845, to foretell the existence of gold in the Australian cordillera, and in 1851 extensive diggings were discovered in Bathurst and Wellington districts in New South Wales, and since that time gold has been found in various and wide-spread localities in the colony of Victoria, which in productiveness exceed the California gold region.

5. The principal mineral products besides gold are granite, sandstone, limestone, coal, and slates, and rich ores of copper and argentiferous lead have been discovered in the south and south-east. Both the bituminous and anthracite coals are found in New South Wales.

6. The only river system of the interior fully explored is that of the Murray, which is swelled by the Darling, Castlereagh, Peel, Macquarrie, Bogan, Lachlan, and Murrumbidgee rivers, its basin being known to extend through at least ten degrees of latitude and thirteen degrees of longitude. Other principal rivers are the Hunter, Hawkesbury, Shoalhaven debouching on the east; the Blackwood and Glenelg on the south; the Swan and Canning on the west, and the Victoria, Adelaide, Liverpool, and Alligator on the north coast; and few serve to facilitate internal navigation. The principal lakes are those of Victoria and Torrens in South Australia—the latter, which appears to be only a salt marsh in the dry season, has a remarkable serpentine form, but its entire extent has not yet been determined. It has been conjectured that an inland sea occupied a considerable part of the unexplored interior, but hitherto no facts have transpired to confirm this opinion.

7. The agricultural capacities of Australia, although so large a part of the whole area is occupied by extensive sandy deserts, are excellent. Elsewhere fine pasture and woodlands are met with; but it is remarkable that the best soils are on the hill-slopes, the lowlands and valleys being commonly sterile except in the north where there is a fine alluvial plain.

8. A third part of the island lies within the torrid and the rest in the south temperate zone. The climate is peculiar and subject to great vicissitudes of temperature. The north half of the country being mostly within the tropics and the range of the monsoons, is subject in summer (between November and April) to heavy rains, which, however, are very irregular in their occurrence and last only for a few hours daily. In other parts of Australia years of complete drought occasionally occur, followed by years of flood; but here the hot is also generally the dry season—a circumstance favorable to health. The north-east winds blowing over the sandy deserts of the interior are dry and hot, raising the temperature in New South Wales to 80° and 100° Fahr. On the other hand, the south-east winds are often very cold, and frost sometimes happens in the lowlands even in June.

9. Of 5,710 plants discovered in Australia, 5,440 are peculiar to the island. The most characteristic are ferns, nettles, and grasses, some of gigantic size; hard timber, gum and resin trees; palms, myrtles, cedars, pines, prickly shrubs, and a multitude of odoriferous plants. But it is remarkable that with one or two exceptions there are no indigenous fruits. Maize, wheat, flax, tobacco, indigo, vines, olives, and in some parts sugar and cotton, are successfully raised; but sheep-farming is the most flourishing branch of pastoral economy, and it is principally as a wool-growing country that Australia is rising into commercial importance. Queensland promises well as a cotton-growing country.

10. The indigenous quadrupeds hitherto discovered comprise fifty-eight species, of which forty-six, including the kangaroo, wombat, and other ponched animals, are peculiar to Australia and the adjacent islands. The singular ornithorynchus is an animal found only in Australia; and it may be remarked that in many particulars nature here assumes a form unparalleled in other parts of the globe.

11. The native Australians are viewed by many as a distinct variety of the human race; and certainly their numerous dialects have no discovered affinity with any other language. Their skin is of an earthy black, hair straight, head low and full, nose broad, lips thick, frame slight and more adapted to feats of agility than of strength. They live in roving tribes; and although not deficient in intellect, are in their habits among the lowest in the scale of humanity—many of the tribes give naked, practicing cannibalism, and having scarcely any notion of a Deity or of social arts and order. Their numbers in and near the European settlements are not supposed to exceed many thousands, and probably there are not more than 200,000 on the whole island. The immigrant population is almost exclusively of British origin.

12. TASMANIA or Van Diemen's Land is an island off the south-east coast of Australia, from which it is separated by Bass' Strait. The surface is greatly diversified and generally mountainous. The principal rivers are the Derwent and Jordan flowing south-east, and the Tamar disemboing on the north. The coasts are greatly indented and offer numerous good harbors. The climate is more equable than in Australia, but its product and animals are generally similar.

13. NEW ZEALAND consists of three—two large and one small—islands, situated in the Pacific Ocean south-east of Australia and extending through thirteen degrees of latitude and twelve degrees of longitude. These are named respectively New Ulster or North, New Munster or Middle, and New Leinster or South, and together contain 95,500 square miles. They are of volcanic origin and very mountainous, thickly covered with wood, and enjoy a moderate humid climate. The soils are extremely fertile and produce most of the European agricultural staples in perfection. The Chatham Islands (lat. 44° and long. 177°) belong politically to the New Zealand government.

14. The following tables give a statistical view of these British colonies in 1860:

Position, extent, and population, etc. Table showing geographical position, area in sq. miles, population, and capitals for various British colonies including New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria, South Australia, West Australia, Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.

Average of land and crops produced. Table showing land under crop, crops in bushels, and other agricultural data for various British colonies.

Quantity of live-stock. Table showing the quantity of horses, cattle, sheep, swine, and goats in various British colonies.

Commercial and revenue returns. Table showing principal exports, crops, and total value of exports and imports for various British colonies.

POLYNESIA.

1. POLYNESIA comprises those countless islands, in groups or solitary, that lie in the Pacific Ocean to the eastward of Australasia, and extend to within a few degrees of the western coast of America. They form the eastern division of Oceania. These islands are divisible into three distinct classes: the mountainous, the hilly, and the low coralline. 2. The mountainous islands are, with few exceptions, truly splendid, the mountains rising gradually from their bases till their summits are lost in the clouds, and some of them broken into a thousand fantastic shapes and have their sides clothed with forests and bright and varied verdure. The bases of these mountains are bordered by fertile and luxuriant valleys adorned with stately bread-fruit trees and many other tropical productions, some of which are of gigantic growth and the richest foliage—the plumes of the cocoa-nut tree overtopping the whole. The mountains in the islands of this class rise from 2,000 to 10,000 feet, and in Hawaii to 13,000 feet. All of them exhibit traces of volcanic agency, and in several—in the Hawaiian group—volcanic action is still rife.

3. The islands of the second class are hilly rather than mountainous, being generally from 100 to 500 feet high. They are equally beautiful in appearance and luxuriance of foliage with the first class, but are less sublime and romantic. The rocks consist of crystalline carbonate of lime.

4. The third class embraces the low coralline islands, most of which rise only a few feet above the sea-level. They are generally small, and the soil upon them in many places thin, so that there is little vegetation besides the cocoa-nut trees, pandanus, some stunted hibiscuses, with a few other trees of dwarfish growth and a quantity of brushwood. The Friendly Islands, however, may be considered an exception—the soil in them being much deeper, and every production of the first and second class is found in profusion. All the Society Islands, and also many others, are surrounded each by a belt of coral rock from two or three to twenty yards in width, and situated at distances varying from a few yards to two miles from the shore. The inland waters are deep and tranquil.

5. The principal groups or islands of Polynesia are—north of the equator, the Bonin, Ladrone, Caroline, Marshall, Gilbert, Hawaiian, etc.; and—south of the equator, the Fiji, Friendly, Navigator, Kermadec, Cook, Society, Low, Austral, Marquesas, etc. There are also immense numbers of smaller groups and single islands scattered over the whole bosom of the ocean.