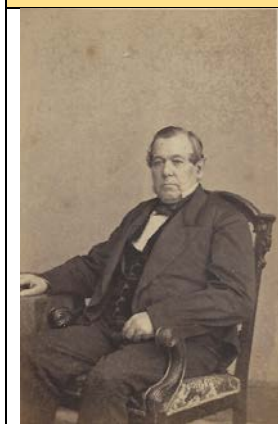


## Chapter 296 – Select Congressional Committees Search For Answers



**Dates:**  
December 9-18, 1860

- Sections:**
- South Carolina Announces Conditions To Avoid Conflict In Charleston Harbor
  - A Select “Committee Of 33” Is Formed In The House
  - The Situation Continues To Unravel Around Buchanan
  - The Charleston Forts Draw More Military Attention
  - The Senate Sets Up A “Committee Of 13”

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Date: December 9-10, 1860

### **South Carolina Announces Conditions To Avoid Conflict In Charleston Harbor**

The next blow comes from South Carolina Governor William Gist, whose term is about to expire in five days.

He tells the administration that if attempts are made to delay the secession convention slated to begin on December 17, 1860, he will speak in Charleston on behalf of immediately seizing the federal forts in the harbor.

He also sends a delegation of South Carolina congressmen to meet face to face with Buchanan on December 10.

They tell him that the state is willing...

*To negotiate for an amicable arrangement of all matters between the State and the Federal Government, provided that no reinforcements shall be sent into those forts, and their relative military status shall remain as at present.*

While the South Carolinians walk away believing they have reached a “gentlemen’s agreement” on the provision, Buchanan’s legalistic mind sees some latitude in the meaning of the phrase “relative military status.”

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Date: December 11, 1860

### A Select “Committee Of 33” Is Formed In The House



Thomas Corwin (1794-1865)

On December 11, 1860, the House finally responds to Buchanan’s State of the Union call for help by forming a “Committee of 33” to search again for compromises.

The Chair is 66 year old Tom Corwin, former Governor and Senator of Ohio, then Secretary of the Treasury under Fillmore before returning to his previously held House seat in 1859.

Corwin is known as the “peacemaker” in the chamber, although he comes to this task with a sense of dread.

*I have never in my life seen my country in such a dangerous position.*

To mirror the mood of the nation, each of the thirty-three states is asked to name one member to the committee. But the prospects for this group are apparent early on, when the representatives from South Carolina and Florida refuse to attend, and four of the Republican members say they voted against having a committee in the first place.

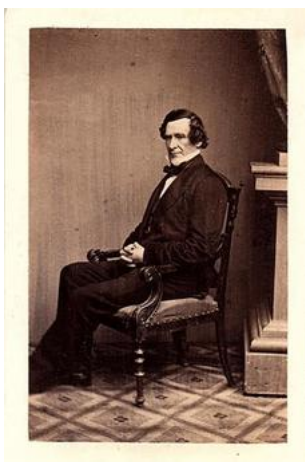
Skepticism about the likely outcome abounds, with American Party congressman Henry Winter Davis of Maryland, who calls it...

*A humbug...but as it will amuse men’s minds it may do no harm.*

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Date: December 11-15, 1860

### The Situation Continues To Unravel Around Buchanan



Jeremiah Black (1810-1883)

On the 11<sup>th</sup>, Buchanan also loses another cabinet member, as the decrepit Lewis Cass hands in his resignation. This results in a shift of Attorney General Jeremiah Black to Secretary of State and the addition of Edwin Stanton as the new AG.

He is a friend of Black and has helped research parts of the President’s December 3 message to Congress. But more importantly, Stanton, a Democrat at the time, is also linked directly to Senator Henry Seward, who will serve in Lincoln’s cabinet. This gives the Republican’s a direct line into the workings of Buchanan’s inner circle all the way up to the inauguration

On December 12, the President names a reluctant former Governor of Maryland, Philip Thomas, to replace Howell Cobb as Treasury Secretary – a move that lasts less than five weeks before he too exits.

That same day, a caucus of seven Southern Senators and twenty-one Congressmen delivers more bad news, reporting that...

*All hope of relief in the Union...is extinguished...the Republicans are resolute in the purpose to grant nothing that will or ought to satisfy the South.*

Then on December 14, a new Governor of South Carolina is sworn in to replace William Gist. He is Francis Pickens, cousin of the iconic John C. Calhoun, an ardent backer of the 1832 “nullification” movement, and eager to lead his state out of the Union.

Buchanan dispatches the “doughface” Caleb Cushing to Columbia to begin negotiations with Pickens, only to learn that he has already sent a letter demanding the surrender of the Charleston forts.

Hearing this, Republican Senator James Grimes of Iowa offers his view of conditions in the White House:

*The whole cabinet is tumbling to pieces, and...Buchanan...about equally divides his time between praying and crying. Such a perfect imbecile never held office before.*

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Date: December 14-17, 1860

### **The Charleston Forts Draw More Military Attention**

Taken together, the public threats to the federal forts in Charleston and the impending South Carolina convention raise alarms with both General Winfield Scott and Abraham Lincoln.

Scott questions the backbone of Buchanan and the military competence and loyalty of Floyd. He does not yet know the President-elect, but says after assurances from his friend, Illinois congressman Elihu Washburn, that:

*I wish to God that Mr. Lincoln was in office.*

For his part, Lincoln is crystal clear about the forts. He writes to Francis Blair, Sr.:

*If the forts shall be given up before the inauguration, the General must retake them afterwards.*

But both Scott and Lincoln recognize that the clock is ticking on the fate of Major Anderson, as he awaits concrete orders from Washington on how to defend his position and his troops.

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Date: December 17-18, 1860

### The Senate Sets Up A “Committee Of 13”



On December 17, 1860, a fiery speech by Ohio’s Benjamin Wade convinces the Senate that it cannot stand idly by as the Union dissolves and the threat of violent confrontation grows.

Wade warns Southerners that their outcries and demands will not force the Republicans to back down. As he says:

*What have we to compromise? We went to the people...and we beat you upon the plainest and most palpable issue that ever was presented to the American people.*

Benjamin Wade (1800-1878)

On December 18, 1860, the chamber responds by creating a “Committee of 13” to “inquire into ...grievances between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding states.”

The roster is star-studded and diverse in terms of regionality and party affiliation.

It is not by accident that two Kentucky men – Constitutional Unionist, John J. Crittenden, and Democrat, Lazarus Powell – are included. They represent the border states, sitting between the lower South and the North, and the tradition of Senator Henry Clay, the Great Compromiser of a prior generation.

#### Senators Named To The Committee Of Thirteen

Name	Age	State	Party
William Bigler	46	Pennsylvania	Democrat
Jacob Collamer	69	Vermont	Republican
John J. Crittenden	73	Kentucky	Constitutional Union
Jefferson Davis	52	Mississippi	Democrat
James Doolittle	45	Wisconsin	Republican
Stephen Douglas	47	Illinois	Democrat
James Grimes	44	Iowa	Republican
Robert MT Hunter	51	Virginia	Democrat
Lazarus Powell	48	Kentucky	Democrat
Henry Rice	44	Minnesota	Democrat
Henry Seward	59	New York	Republican
Robert Toombs	50	Georgia	Democrat
Benjamin Wade	60	Ohio	Republican

The priorities for the Committee of 13 seem to be threefold:

- 1. To prevent secession in South Carolina, if that is still possible.*
- 2. To avoid any further departures, especially in the upper South.*
- 3. If disunion occurs, to avoid armed conflict and civil war.*

If these men cannot prevent disaster, it would seem no one can.

But here, as in the House, the start-up is hardly propitious, as Mississippi Senator Jefferson Davis labels the effort “a quack nostrum” and asks to be excused from serving. Pleas follow for him to change his mind, and he finally agrees to participate.