By the President of the United States
A proclamation
~~To the People of the United States of America.~~

Whereas the laws of the United States, have been for some time past, and now ~~at the present~~, 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 Marshals by law;

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 seventy-five thousand, in order to suppress said combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed. The details, for 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 the existence of our National Union, and the perpetuity of popular government; and to redress ~~the wrongs~~ wrongs, already too long 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 ut-

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most care will be observed, consistly with the objects aforesaid, to avoid any devastation, any destruction of, or interference with, property, or any disturbance of peaceful citizens, in any part of the country.

And I hereby command the persons composing the combinations aforesaid to disperse, and retire peacably to their respective abodes, within twenty 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, ~~I do hereby~~ convene both Houses of Congress. Senators and Representatives are therefore summoned to assemble at their respective chambers, at 12. o, clock, noon, on Thursday the fourth day of July next, ~~A.D. 1861~~, then and there to consider, and determine, such measures as, in their wisdom, the public safety, and interest, may seem to demand.

By the President of the United States
A Proclamation.

Whereas &c

In witness whereof, I have hereunto
set my hand and caused the seal of
the United States to be affixed. Done at
the city of Washington, this 15th day
of April in the year of our Lord

and of the Independence of the United
States the

By the President

Sec State.

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Origine draft of
Proclamation
by the President

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Executive Mansion

April 15. 1861

Lieut. General Scott:

My dear Sir:

Col. Peter G. Washington tells me it is my duty to call an Officer to the command of the District of Columbia Militia, now in the U. S. service, and that he, by rank in the District of Militia, is entitled to the place—

Is it my duty to call, or designate, such officer? And if so, is Col. Washington, by military law, or usage, or courtesy, entitled to the place?

Please investigate & inform me

Your Obt. Servt.

A. Lincoln