

General Beauregard had gone to Sumter, also three fire companies to quench the fire before it reached the magazine.

Another dispatch states that Sumter had been unconditionally surrendered. The people were wild with joy.

Two thousand shots were fired all together. Major Anderson and men were conveyed to Morris' Island under guard; thence to the city and the Major became the guest of Gen. Beauregard. The people sympathized with the Major; but abhorred those in the steamers in sight who did not even attempt to reinforce him.

The woodwork and officers' quarters of Sumter were burned. No officers were wounded. The Fort was taken possession of that night.

A dispatch from Montgomery on the 13th states that Gen. Beauregard telegraphed to the Secretary of War the night before, that there had been heavy firing all day, Friday the 12th; that four guns of Fort Sumter had been dismounted; that the Confederate batteries were all safe; that nobody was hurt; that four steamers were off the bar, and that the sea was quite rough.

Later accounts confirm the report of the surrender. The Carolinians were surprised that the fight was over. Soon after the flag staff was shot over, Wigfall was sent by Beauregard to Sumter with a white flag to offer assistance to subdue the flames. He was met by Major Anderson, who said he had just displayed a white flag, but the batteries had not stopped firing. Wigfall replied that Anderson must haul down the American flag—surrender or fight was the word. Major Anderson then hauled down the flag.

Several of Gen. Beauregard's staff went over and stipulated that the surrender be unconditional for the present, subject to the terms of Gen. Beauregard. Major Anderson was allowed, for the time being, to remain in actual possession.

Dispatches of the 14th state that negotiations were completed the preceding night. Major Anderson's command was to evacuate on Sunday morning the 14th, and to embark on the war vessels in the harbor. Five of Anderson's men were wounded; one of them thought to be mortally.

After the surrender, a boat was sent from a ship of war outside of Morris' Island, requesting permission for the vessel to enter and take off Major Anderson's command.

It was reported that Anderson surrendered because his quarters and barracks were destroyed, and he had no hope of re-inforcement. The fleet lay by for thirty hours and could not, or would not, help him. His men were prostrated by over exertion. The explosions heard at Sumter were caused by a lot of shells igniting. The barracks caught fire three times from hot shot from Fort Moultrie.

Everything was in ruins but the casemates. Many guns were dismantled. The walls looked like honey comb. Fort Moultrie was badly damaged, and the houses on the island were badly riddled.

A boat from the Fort officially notified the fleet of the surrender of Sumter. It was not known what would be done with Fort Sumter or the vanquished.

Further accounts state that Major Anderson and his men were to leave Sunday night, the 14th, on the Isabel, for New York. The fleet was still outside.

HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED.

The feeling throughout the country on the reception of the war news was intense. At Madison, Wisconsin, on Saturday, a large and enthusiastic meeting was held and patriotic speeches made. The following resolution was passed:

Resolved, that we will, with all the means in our power, maintain the government and flag of the United States.

Several volunteer military companies were forming.

Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island, had tendered the services of the marine artillery, and one thousand infantry, and offered to accompany them himself.

The war news from Charleston created a profound sensation at Boston and throughout Massachusetts. The general sentiment was that the federal government was right and should be sustained. The Adjutant General's office was crowded with officers of the State militia, offering their commands to the government. An extensive war feeling had been aroused. Gov. Andrew was to leave for Washington. Intense excitement prevailed. The surrender was not believed by many.

There was great excitement in Cincinnati, and business was comparatively neglected. The sympathizers of all parties were with the government.

A man made his appearance in Baltimore, on the morning of the 13th, with a secession cockade on his hat. He was pursued by a crowd and had to be protected by the police. Intense excitement prevailed and there was great anxiety to learn the news from Charleston.

At New Orleans, a grand muster of the city volunteer companies was made that morning. Preparations were making to defend the Mississippi in the best possible manner.

At Nashville there was much enthusiasm. At a public meeting that night, resolutions were unanimously adopted, condemning the administration for the present state of affairs, and sympathizing with the South. Zollicoffer and others addressed the meeting.

At Memphis there was great excitement: the people were gathered together in crowds. Cannons, rockets, bonfires, music and speeches were the order of the evening.

At Lancaster, Pa., the stars and stripes were displayed in honor of Major Anderson. Volunteers were being enrolled.

At Philadelphia the war feeling was rampant. The people were incredulous about the Sumter news. Two regiments of militia would be ready to march in a few days.

At Indianapolis there was intense excitement. Meetings were held in two different halls that evening, in both of which strong union resolutions were unanimously adopted. Several volunteer companies in different parts of the State had tendered their services to the government. A salute of 34 guns was fired for the Union and one for Major Anderson.

At Columbus, Ohio, Adjutant-General Carrington had issued orders carrying into effect the military laws just enacted by the general assembly. Providing for 6,000 regular militia, besides a militia of reserve, of not less than 35,000 men, to be subject to immediate transfer into the regular force. The regular militia had been organized into thirty-five regiments, which upon a war basis would make 25,000 men. On the 12th, his office was thronged by persons eagerly inquiring for the news, and offering their services irrespective of party, in support of the general government.

Governor Morton, of Indiana, was in possession of information from all parts of the State, indicating that volunteer companies were being forming every where, and that 30,000 men could be relied on to respond to any call for their services in defending the national flag.

The news from the South created the most intense feeling at Erie. Men of all parties expressed their determination to stand by the government and fight for the supremacy of the United States flag. All the volunteer companies would offer their services to the government on the morrow.

At Chicago the news of the surrender of Sumter created a great sensation. It was at first discredited; but when later dispatches arrived confirming previous reports, the excitement was intense. All parties expressed a determination to uphold the government in enforcing the laws and maintaining the supremacy of the national flag.

At Detroit, the people were much excited. The unanimous sentiment of the State was that the position assumed by the government must be maintained. An impromptu meeting of the members of the Detroit Bar and influential citizens was held, composed of all parties. They passed resolutions denouncing "the rebellious organization called the Confederate States," and declared their intention to stand by the old flag at all hazards.

At Albany, it was rumored that Governor Morgan had received dispatches from the President asking for aid from the State.

Governor Yates, of Illinois, had issued a proclamation, calling for an extra session of the legislature to meet at Springfield the following week.

Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, had gone to Washington. He said that Pennsylvania could send 100,000 men to defend the Capitol.

VIRGINIA COMMISSIONERS.

In the reply of President Lincoln to the Virginia Convention Committee, he repeats his purpose to hold, occupy and possess the property and places belonging to the government, and to collect the duties on imports, but not

to use force except when necessary for this object. The President's reply was given in writing. It will be recollected that the commissioners went to Washington under instructions to respectfully ask the President to communicate to the Virginia State Convention the policy to be pursued in regard to the Confederate States.

In Mr. Lincoln's reply to the Virginia commissioners on Saturday, after expressing his regret that the public mind was still uncertain as to his course, and re-affirming the policy marked out in his inaugural address, he said:

But if, as now appears to be true, in the pursuit of a purpose to drive the United States authorities from these places, an unprovoked assault has been made upon Sumter, I shall hold myself at liberty to re-possess, if I can, like places which had been seized before the government was devolved on me, and in any event I shall, to the best of my ability, repel force by force. In case it proves true that Sumter has been assaulted, as is reported, I shall, perhaps, cause the United States mails to be withdrawn from all the States which claim to have seceded, believing that the commencement of actual war against the government justifies, and probably demands it. Whatever else I may do for the purpose, I shall not attempt to collect the duties, or imports by any invasion of any part of the country. Not meaning by this, however, that I may not land force, if deemed necessary, to relieve a fort upon the border of the country.

President Lincoln's reply to the Virginia Commissioners was decidedly unsatisfactory to the republicans and democrats. The former think it not decided enough, and the latter believed it to be the initiation of civil war.

In the Virginia convention, Carlisle and Early deprecated the action of South Carolina, in firing on Sumter, and expressed devotion to the Stars and Stripes. The secessionists replied, applauding the gallantry of South Carolina, and claimed that, whatever the convention did, the State would go out of the union. The governor communicated a dispatch from Gov. Pickens, giving an account of the bombardment, saying there was a furious fire on us from Sumter; but we will take the fort and can sink the fleet, if an attempt is made to land elsewhere. We can whip them, we have nearly 7,000 of the best troops in the world, and a reserve of 10,000. We will triumph or perish. Let me know what Virginia will do. In the debate, it was said the Southern army would march through Virginia and thousands would join it.

WASHINGTON.

President Lincoln received the news calmly, and with a confident feeling that he had done his duty in the matter.

Senator Sherman had arrived from Ohio and reported the Republicans there ready to stand by the President to the last.

The regular troops at Washington were ordered to proceed to the outskirts of the city, to watch every avenue, while the volunteers, recently mustered, guarded the armories and public buildings. Videttes were constantly seen riding through the streets.

The war news was received with feelings of regret; there was no excitement; but the prospect for the future created a general feeling of depression.

Arrangements had been made in Washington to concentrate the military at any threatened point. The greatest anxiety was manifested to hear further Southern news.

The national volunteers had passed resolutions denouncing the military operations of the government, expressing their sympathy with the secessionists. The guards at the department had been largely increased.

PROCLAMATION.

Dispatches from Washington on the 14th, give information that the President had determined on carrying out the policy of his inaugural, and would proceed at once to resist the action of the Confederate States. In a proclamation that he had issued he says:

Whereas, The laws of the United States have been, and are now, opposed in several States, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed in the ordinary way, I therefore call for the militia of the several States of the Union, to the aggregate number of 75,000, to suppress said combinations, and to execute the laws.

I appeal to all loyal citizens, to facilitate and aid this effort to maintain the laws and the integrity of the national Union, and the perpetuity of popular governments, and to redress wrongs that have long been endured.

The first service assigned to the force will be to re-possess the forts, places and property that have been seized from the Union. The utmost care will be taken, consistent with the object, to avoid destitution and destruction, or interference with the property of peaceful

citizens, in any part of the country, and I hereby command persons composing the aforesaid combinations, to disperse within twenty days from date.

I hereby convene both Houses of Congress, for the 4th of July next, to determine upon measures which the public safety and interest demand.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

By the President
WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A regiment of Kentucky volunteers at Louisville had been ordered by the War department at Montgomery, to hold themselves in readiness.

An extra session of the Confederate Congress had been called for April 29th. It was said that the expedition to reinforce Sumter was against the advice of Gen. Scott, who had urged the evacuation of Sumter and Pickens.

President Lincoln had directed that Capt. Wm. B. St. Johns, Third Infantry, and Lieut. Abner Snedd, First Artillery, cease to be officers of the army.

Orders had been received at New York to fit out the frigate Merrimac immediately.

It was denied that any portion of the Confederate States' loan had been offered in New York. The entire amount had been arranged at par within the limits of the Confederacy.

A Halifax dispatch, Nova Scotia, of the 13th, says that the news of the bombardment had caused a profound sensation. The legislature passed a resolution that they had heard with deep sorrow and regret of the war among neighbors, and without expressing an opinion, prayers were offered for a reconciliation.

It was rumored that an attack would be attempted on Fort Delaware, Maryland.—The War Department had taken steps to prevent it.

Five officers of the navy had tendered their resignations, and they were refused. Their names would probably be stricken from the list.

Major Chambers had arrived at Montgomery, on the 13th, with Lieut. Warden, of the federal navy, as a prisoner of war from Pensacola. He was bearer of dispatches to Fort Pickens. Guns had been fired and there were great rejoicings in honor of victory.

A New York dispatch, of the 13th, says the government was said to have chartered the steamships Philadelphia and Ericson. The former was being rapidly filled with provisions, army stores and munitions of war—the latter was to be held in reserve for any emergency.

The New York *Herald's* dispatch says that President Lincoln received the news of Major Anderson's surrender with the remark, that he was not surprised.

The 7th and 69th regiments had volunteered their services for the defence of Washington.

At Richmond, Virginia, demonstrations of joy were made during Saturday night, and a party hoisted another flag on the Capitol, but it was subsequently removed by the guard.

The steamer Tennessee had arrived at New Orleans, from Vera Cruz on the 9th. She brought 170,000 dollars in specie. A conductor of \$300,000 arrived at Vera Cruz, on the 30th ult., Two-and-a-half millions were taken by the British packets.

Loredo de la Jada was dead. The roads to the capital were newly patrolled. Juarez was certainly elected president.

It was reported that Weller, U.S. minister had tendered his resignation.

The war bill had passed both houses of the Pennsylvania legislature and received the signature of the governor.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President had made the following appointments:

Charles A. Phelps, Surveyor of the port of Boston, in the place of Fletcher Webster, who had been removed at the earnest request of the Massachusetts Congressional delegation; Eugene L. Norton, Navy Agent, Boston; Richard H. Dana, District Attorney; John S. Keyes, Marshal; John A. Goodwin, Postmaster, Lowell.

C. P. Baldwin, Marshal, and George How, Attorney for Vermont.

James C. Aken, Marshal, and Edward G. Bradford, Attorney for Delaware.

Lansing G. Vance, Postmaster at Morristown, Virginia.

Harmon Bennet, Postmaster, at New York.