

September 23rd, 2005

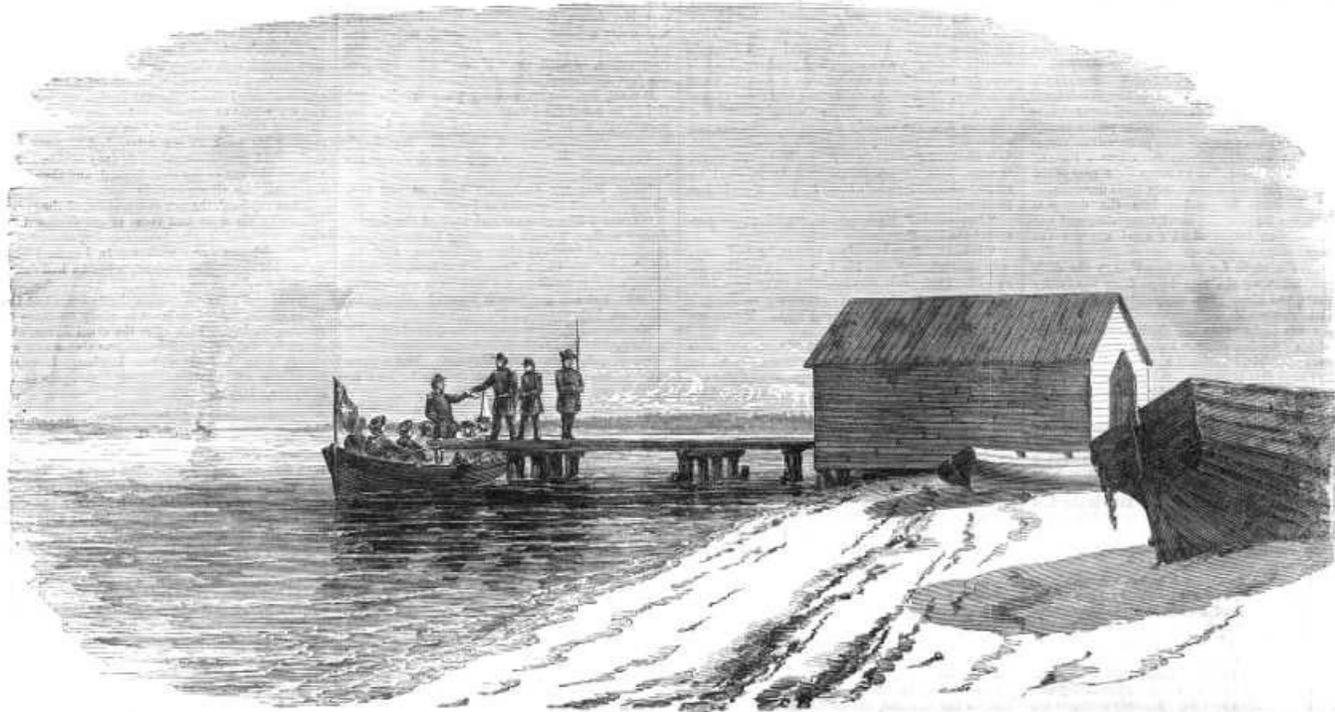
Skedaddle

Week of April 8th to 14th, 1861

Volume 2, Issue 15

Part B – April 12th to 14th

WEEKLY GLIMPSES FROM NEWSPAPERS, JOURNALS AND DIARIES, &C, OF THE
AMERICAN CIVIL WAR



View of the Boat-House and Landing at Fort Pickens, Florida.
[From a Sketch by an Officer of Lieutenant Slemmer's Command.]

(From *Harper's Weekly*, April 13, 1861)

April 12, 1861

Publication Notes:

This issue of *Skedaddle* covers the week of the firing upon Fort Sumter. With the number of pieces available for that week, this issue is being published in “parts,” with this part of issue 15 being designated as “Part B.” The intent is to limit the size of the document for downloading and for distributing to *Skedaddle*’s subscribers without having to sacrifice content.

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF THE CIVIL WAR

- Bombardment of Fort Sumter—*actual commencement of the war*—began at 4.30 A.M., and continued all day and at intervals during the night.

- Legislature of Pennsylvania voted \$500,000 to arm the State.
- Fort Pickens reinforced by U. S. troops.

NEW YORK HERALD

The News.

Highly important news from Charleston is published in this morning’s paper. Major Anderson was formally summoned, by General Beauregard, the commander of the secession forces, at noon yesterday, to surrender Fort Sumter. Major Anderson declined compliance, alleging that such a course would be incompatible with his duty to his government. The people of Charleston were intensely excited on the receipt of this refusal to surrender the Fort. The piers and housetops, and all the places from whence a view of the harbor could be obtained, were thronged with men

and women, eager to witness the conflict, which was expected momentarily to begin. No hostile shot, however, was fired on either side. But later in the day negotiations were reopened between the commanders, and pending their conclusion hostilities have of course been postponed. The federal fleet had not made its appearance off Charleston at last accounts.

The non-arrival of the squadron off Charleston is doubtless due to the heavy gale that has prevailed along the Southern coast for the past two or three days. The storm was so severe that a large number of vessels, including several steamers, were obliged to take refuge in Hampton Roads.

The Southern Commissioners to Washington yesterday sent to the Department of State their rejoinder to the note of Mr. Seward rejecting their offer to treat with reference to the troubles of the nation. They believe war inevitable, and have proceeded to Montgomery to report to the Confederate States government.

The excitement in Washington, caused by the enrolment of volunteers for the defence of the federal capital, was renewed yesterday, and continued without abatement. There are now, it is said, about one thousand of the uniformed militia of the District mustered into service. The nonresidents, including many office seekers, are organizing a volunteer corps.

Accounts from New Mexico state that the citizens of Arizona, in convention at Mesilla, have voted that Territory out of the Union.

The government steam transport *Coatzacoalcos*, from Pass Cavallo, Texas, with United States troops, arrived at this port yesterday. An account of her voyage, together with the names of her passengers, and a list of the companies of soldiers, may be found in another column. She landed companies A and H, First infantry, at Key West, to garrison the barracks at that place. The troops remaining in Texas were in excellent health and abundantly supplied with provisions. They number about one thousand men, and will be shipped on board the steamers *Empire City* and *Star of the West*.

The Impending War.—the News from Charleston.

CHARLESTON, April 11, 1861.

A formal demand for the evacuation of Fort Sumter was made at twelve o'clock today. No one believes that Major Anderson will accede. Fighting is expected to commence in less than twelve hours.

The New York steamer now being twelve hours overdue, it is believed she has been seized by Northern vessels outside the harbor, and made a cover in which to throw troops into the fort.

CHARLESTON, April 11—P.M.

Major Anderson has refused to surrender. His reply is to the effect that to do so would be inconsistent with the duty he owes to his government.

Hundreds of persons have been waiting for hours on the wharves, and other points of observation, to see the beginning of the conflict, among them a great number of ladies.

The people are out on the house tops, watching with feverish interest for the first signal of attack. The excitement in the city is intense.

Every train brings throngs of citizens and soldiers to town. Twenty two car loads came from Columbia tonight.

There are no signs of the supply ships of the fleet as yet, but it is rumored that the *Harriet Lane* has been seen by a pilot outside.

A call has been made for three hundred mounted volunteers, as an extra patrol in the city tonight. Over one thousand have responded. The Sixteenth regiment has also been ordered on duty. This embraces all the militia of Charleston not already in the army.

Major Anderson is said to have fired a signal gun during the morning, for what object has not transpired. He has been busy all day strengthening his position.

The movements at Fort Sumter are plainly visible with a glass.

The State has thoroughly prepared for the event. The supply of ammunition and artillery is adequate to any emergency. The confidence in his ability to do all that is attempted is unlimited.

Fire signals are now burning in the harbor.

Senators Wigfall, Chesnut, ex-Governor Manning, of South Carolina; Hon. W. P. Miles, ex-member of Congress, and Pryor of Virginia are on the staff of General Beauregard, doing duty tonight.

Advices just received state that Georgia has ready fifty thousand men, armed and equipped for service.

Stirring times are at hand. The ball may open at any moment with great slaughter.

There have been no mails from the North for two days. They are supposed to have been stopped at Washington.

An officer, just arrived from Sullivan's Island, informs me that three steamers hung off the coast for a long period yesterday. Major Anderson fired a signal gun at 10 A.M.

Business is suspended.

The Citadel Cadets are guarding the battery with heavy cannon. Thousands are waiting to see the attack commenced.

One thousand mounted men and two thousand patrols heavily armed are guarding the city.

Ex-senator Chestnut, the special aid sent with Col. Chisolm, and one of Gen. Beauregard's staff, have just returned from Fort Sumter with the reply to the order for the unconditional surrender. Answer at the present is refused at headquarters. Every man capable of bearing arms is called out.

Absolute secrecy is still observed as to future movements.

The demand for the evacuation of Fort Sumter was made at two o'clock this afternoon, and Messrs. Chesnut, Chisholm and Lee were deputised to carry the message from General Beauregard.

Hundreds of people assembled on the battery this evening in anticipation of the commencement of the fight at eight o'clock.

Immense crowds are now at the different newspaper offices eagerly watching for news.

The community are greatly excited, and are expecting an attack tonight, but up to midnight no demonstration has taken place, and probably no attack will be made tonight.

The military in the city are under arms, but all is quiet.

Another regiment will arrive here tomorrow.

It is estimated that between 6,000 and 7,000 men are stationed on Morris and Sullivan's Island and points along the coast.

General Beauregard will leave at midnight for Morris Island.

It is currently reported that negotiations will be opened tomorrow between General Beauregard and Major Anderson, about the surrender of Fort Sumter.

Officers commanding different posts in the harbor and coast are on the alert, expecting an attempt will be made early in the morning to provision and reinforce Fort Sumter.

The *Harriet Lane* is reported to be off the bar, and signals are displayed by the guard boats and answered by the batteries.

The Impending War.—The Very Latest.

CHARLESTON, April 11—Midnight.

Negotiations have been reopened between General Beauregard and Major Anderson. For this reason the respected hostilities have been deferred.

Activity At The Philadelphia Navy Yard—Naval And Military Movements.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11, 1861.

There is more activity at the Navy Yard. The immediate fitting out of the sloop of war *Jamestown* has

been ordered, which will require a fortnight. Her destination is supposed to be the Brazilian station.

A crew of eight men has been transferred to the steamer *Water Witch*, which is ready for sea.

All the officers at the yard have been ordered to be ready for active service within ten days, and to report to the frigates *Minnesota* on the 1st, and the *Mississippi* on the 13th of May.

Reports Relative to the Expedition to Charleston Harbor

The News From Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 11, 1861.

Up to six o'clock P.M., the moment of writing this despatch, no information has been received from Charleston by the Government, of any individual, relative to the military expedition sent to reinforce and supply Fort Sumter.

Those in the secret of the modus operandi, by which an attempt will be made to throw troops and supplies into Fort Sumter, are very confident that it will be done. Either they are awfully mistaken in their calculations, or the repeated assertions that Fort Sumter was not accessible, except to very light draught vessels, and that it would be impossible for such even to pass the secession batteries in safety, have been a tissue of falsehoods.

In view of the known position taken by the secessionists, that they would resist the government if it attempted to supply the garrison with provisions, I have no doubt that the commander of the expedition received instructions not only to supply the fort with provisions, but to reinforce it with troops. I have reason to believe that from three to five hundred men will be put into the place if the federal forces are strong enough to reach it. From all the plans and calculations that I have seen of the different channels in the harbor of Charleston, the depth of water in each channel, the speed and draught of water of the vessels assigned to the difficult duty named, and the actual strength of the various batteries on Morris, James and Sullivan's island, and the comparatively unskilful and impetuous directors of the several secessionists' batteries, with the fact that the powerful engines of death at Fort Sumter will be engineered by the most skilful and experience army officers, whose coolness and bravery won undying laurels from them in Mexico, I cannot but come to the conclusion, in view of these facts, together with other important ones that I am not at liberty to disclose, that success will attend the federal expedition, and the policy of the administration to occupy and possess the forts will become a fixed fact.

If the secessionists open fire upon the government vessels, and a battle ensues, it is not expected

that anything reliable will be received by telegraph, inasmuch as the wires are controlled at Charleston by the secessionists. The only reliable information that the government expects will be received through other sources.

It is believed here, at this hour, that the government vessels must have arrived, and that firing has commenced, if it is to commence at all. The silence of the wires is no evidence of peace.

The feverish anxiety for information from the South, in which everybody has lived here for some days, increases as the time of the appearance of the relief fleet in the Charleston harbor draws nearer. But little was, however, furnished by the telegraph to satisfy the general morbid appetite for war news, and hence the public fed mostly on blood stirring rumors of the most exaggerate description.

There is a settled belief in administration circles that matters will come to a head tomorrow. Men of the highest political standing, who are in constant and intimate communication with the President and the heads of departments, have insisted today that there will be no fighting about Fort Sumter, but decline giving their reasons. The President, wholly realizing the momentousness of the hour, shows a calmness of spirit that affords a striking contrast to the universal and intense excitement around him. He is animated with the conviction that he has done nothing but his duty, and is prepared to take the consequences. The mettle of the friends of the administration is increasing. They lament war, but are ready for it.

No information concerning the arrival of the federal fleet at Charleston has been received here up to eleven o tonight. The belief in administration circles is that the supply vessels have arrived at Charleston, but that the secessionists refuse to allow the fact to be telegraphed. Great anxiety is manifested here to hear from Charleston.

Capt. Talbot has not yet returned to Washington, which is a subject of surprise to many.

The Secession of Arizona and the Grand Programme Involved In It.

Arizona has seceded, gone out, left the United and joined the Confederate States. Arizona! Where is Arizona? It is the Gadsden country, the territory acquired by the Gadsden treaty, and for which the United States paid, if we are not mistaken, ten million dollars to Mexico. Arizona, as yet, is of very little account. Its general character is that of a desert, and its white population is limited to a few hundreds in a few villages. But as this unorganized Territory extends to the head of the Gulf of California, and as its mountains and valleys are known to be rich in silver and

gold, it has very great expectations of one day being a second edition of California, particularly with the annexation of Sonora and Lower California, which will include that gulf, six or seven hundred miles long, the peninsula, and, on the Pacific, a corresponding line of sea coast.

This prospective annexation and command of the Pacific Ocean is, no doubt, at the bottom of this Arizona secession movement. New Mexico proper lies between Arizona and Texas; so that to make the secession line complete across the continent, from the Gulf of Mexico to the Gulf of California, New Mexico must secede; and she will probably be the next to go. Then, if they can hold their ground, the Confederate States, occupying the north side of our Mexican boundary all the way through to the Gulf of California, will have secured the monopoly of any further acquisition of Mexican soil. This is the game which, we suspect, the appointment of Hon. Tom Corwin as Mr. Lincoln's Minister to Mexico is designed to block. And thus the reader will perceive that this secession of Arizona, though a small affair of itself, comprehends a grand programme of expansion on the part of the Confederate States, which the government of the United States is moving to defeat. To this end it is probable that the troops which arrived here yesterday from Texas will soon be shipped back there again. General Scott's long head in military matters is in this work, and we hope he may live to see the end of it, and the reign of peace once more.

Arrival of Troops.

The steamship *Coatzacoalcos*, Captain Griffin, left Pass Cavallo bar on the 31st of March, touched at Key West on the 4th inst., and landed two companies of infantry, and, being unable to obtain water, proceeded to Havana; sailed thence on the afternoon of the 6th inst., and arrived at this port yesterday. The *Coatzacoalcos* has experienced very heavy gales.

Left at Pass Cavallo the steamship *Empire City*, for New York in eight days, waiting the arrival of troops from the interior; also the *Star of the West*, awaiting troops, to sail for New York in twenty five days.

The *Coatzacoalcos* is one of the several steamers recently chartered by the United States government to aid in conveying the troops from the late military Department of Texas to points still within the Union. With this view we left New York bar at eight o'clock on the evening of the 16th ult., our vessel deeply laden with coal and army rations. The first three days out were characterized by strong northerly gales, with thick, misty weather. With steam and sail united to urge us on our course, we ran swiftly along. Objects could with difficulty be discerned through the haze at

short distances; but the watchful eye of the lookout man preserved us from the danger of collision. Many vessels were passed: with those to we exchanged the formal salutations of the sea; others more remote excited only a passing curiosity.

On the evening of the third day Amelia Island Light. (It marks the entrance to Fernandina harbor.) For several days after this the weather was clear and pleasant. On the fifth day communicated with a pilot boat off Key West. A few hours thereafter took our departure from Tortugas Light and steered away from Pass Cavallo, the entrance to the port of Indianola, Texas.

On the 25th came to off the bar. The coast of Texas is unfortunate in the entrances to its harbors. They are all very shallow; with the single exception of that of Galveston, which boasts of eleven, the depth of water over the bars does not exceed eight feet. The cause of this very serious detriment to commercial greatness may be assigned to the absence of large rivers with volume enough to keep open a deep channel outlet, the wave action produced by southeast gales accumulating the sea sand in ridges, which the feeble discharge from the bays is inadequate to wash away, and the very small tidal elevation peculiar to the Gulf of Mexico.

A continuous line of heavy surf was visible along the low, monotonous shore, with no one part less rough than another to indicate the passage into the tranquil water of Matagorda bay—seen in the distance beyond. A large black iron buoy, just outside the edge of the breakers, seemed placed there in mockery of man's desire to enter. However, the light draft coasters do cross, even in rough weather, thumping and bumping their way over. The pilot boat came out in gallant style, and delivered letters to us from the acting Quartermaster, by which we learned that a body of troops were encamped at Green Lake, twenty four miles from Indianola, awaiting transportation.

On the 25th the transport steamer *Empire City* arrived from New York, by way of Brazos Santiago. She reported the transport steamer *Star of the West* at anchor off the latter port, and, as the department commander had ordered that the troops will embark at Indianola, we were sent to direct her to Pass Cavallo bar. We returned next day.

On the 28th the steam gunboat *Mohawk* arrived direct from New York. She left that port in company with the *Empire City* on the 14th, but parted the same night in a gale. She was sent out, it appears, at the urgent request of Gen. Scott, to protect the transports—a service she will probably not be called upon to perform.

On the 29th, the sea having smoothed down sufficiently, the troops came alongside in two small vessels, and we commenced the operation of transferring them. The vessels rode lay across the swell so uneasily as to make the work tedious in the extreme, and, sad to relate, caused a serious injury to the hand of Sergeant John W. Spangler, of the Second cavalry—a man who has won renown in many Indian fights. In one of the last he killed seven warriors with the hand that may never wield sabre again.

On the 31st we weighted anchor and steamed to sea, bound to Key West, there to land two companies of infantry and obtain coals and water for the vessel.

We bring the second detachment of troops, composed of six companies of the Second regiment of cavalry, and three companies of the First regiment of infantry, all under the command of Captain John H. King, First infantry; Assistant Surgeon R. H. Alexander, and First Lieutenant W. P. Chambliss, Second cavalry, Adjutant and Quartermaster. Total, twelve officers and five hundred and seventy enlisted men.

We reached Key West on the 3d inst. landed companies A and H., First infantry, commanded respectively by Captains James N. Caldwell and Stephen D. Carpenter, with Assistant Surgeon C. Wagner, First Lieutenant J. A. Mower and Second Lieutenant J. P. Sherburne. These two companies will garrison the barracks at that place—the artillery soldiers having been concentrated at Fort Taylor.

The First regiment of infantry has served in Texas since the Mexican war, and detachments have been stationed at every military post in the Department, with four exceptions. Several of the posts were mainly built by the soldiers of this regiment. It has been engaged in several skirmishes with Indians which were highly creditable to the officers and men, and has afforded much protection to the border settlers. The old First regiment has numbered among its officers some of the foremost military men our country has produced, among which stand pre-eminent the names of Taylor, Twiggs, Sam Houston, Jessup, Croghan, Call, Harney, Kearney and Jeff. Davis.

The Second regiment of cavalry was organized by Secretary Davis in the summer of 1855, at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, and in the autumn of that year started for Texas. After a painful winter march through the Indian nations, it arrived in Texas in January, 1856, and since that time has been constantly engaged upon the frontiers in a warfare against the Comanche, Lipan and Apache Indians, with whom it has had over forty fights. A portion of the regiment was mainly instrumental in putting to flight the hordes of the Mexican bandit Cortinas, on the Rio Grande fron-

tier, and in restoring peace to that portion of our country.

Many Indians were killed and captured in the fights before alluded to, and the regiment was called upon to deplore the loss of one officer and several men killed on the fields, and six officers and many men wounded. From the Red river to the Rio Grande many a gallant soldier of this regiment has found his resting place beneath the green sods of the prairies. For these actions the regiment has received frequent compliments from the headquarters of the Department of the army.

At the time General Twiggs surrendered the federal property to the State of Texas the regiment was stationed on the extreme frontier, from the Brazos river to the Rio Grande, in detachments of one and two companies, and stationed over a line of more than a thousand miles.

At the organization of the regiment there were twenty six officers appointed from the Southern States, and nine from the North. Since the secession movement nine of the Southern officers have resigned and been advanced to higher grades in the army of the Confederate States. All of the officers were invited to resign by President Davis and certain promotion guaranteed to them. Notwithstanding this, the regiment left Texas, or rather the six companies on board the steamship, in excellent order and fine discipline, and cast aside all offers which had been held out to them to desert the flag which they have learned to love so well. The inducements held out to incite the enlisted men to desert were disregarded by them, though the authorities at Montgomery and of the State of Texas had expressly declared that their allegiance to the United States government was at an end.

First Lieutenant James B. Witherell, of the Second cavalry, was drowned, on the 20th of March, while the troops from the Rio Grande were embarking at the mouth of the river for Indianola. He as a native of Detroit, Michigan, and entered the army March 3, 1855. He had served with credit in several Indian skirmishes, in one of which he was wounded, and had been specially noticed in orders by the General-in-Chief. His loss is sincerely deplored by his brother officers and his many friends Every effort was made to recover his body, without success.

Accompanying the command is Sergeant John Mills, principal musician of the First infantry, who is no doubt the oldest enlisted man now in the army, he being seventy one years of age, and having entered the service in 1808. He was at the battle of Tippecanoe, where he served as General Harrison orderly, in 1811; participated in the battle of Magnago, under Colonel Cass, and was taken prisoner at Hull's surrender. He

was through the Florida campaigns, and served with General Taylor at the battle of Okeechobee. He is much respected by the officers of his regiment.

Private John Tanney, of Company D, Second cavalry, fell overboard and was drowned on the night of April 3. Private Henry Connelly, of Company B, Second cavalry, fell overboard on the 8th of April, but was rescued.

The officers and men of the command are as follows, viz:—

Company I, First infantry, Captain John H. King, 79 men.

Company D, Second cavalry, Captain Innis N. Palmer, 61 men.

Company E, Second cavalry, Captain George Stoneman, 45 men.

Company I, Second cavalry, Captain Albert G. Brackett, 59 men.

Company B, Second cavalry, First Lieutenant Walter H. Jenifer, 64 men.

Company H, Second cavalry, Second Lieutenant James E. Harrison, 41 men.

Company G, Second cavalry, Second Lieutenant Manning M. Kimmel, 63 men.

All of the officers mentioned above, with the exception of the last two, served in the Mexican war.

The ladies of the command are Mrs. Caldwell and three children, Miss Lacy, Mrs. Palmer and three children, Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. McFarland.

Mr. Edward Williams came as a passenger.

Twenty four laundresses accompany the troops.

We could not obtain water at Key West. The inhabitants depend entirely on rain for their supplies, and dry weather had prevailed for some time. Wherefore we steamed over to Havana, furnished ourselves for the passage home, and started north on the afternoon of the 6th. The weather since leaving Havana has been one incessant gale.

The troops in Texas are in excellent health and condition, and are abundantly supplied with provisions and means of transportation. The *Empire City* would leave Indianola in about eight days, with the third detachment of troops. The *Star of the West* would probably be detained twenty five days. The number of troops left in Texas is about 1,000 men, some of whom have to perform a march of 700 miles to reach the coast.

The Enrollment of Troops for the Defence of the Capital.

The News from Washington.
WASHINGTON, April 11, 1861.

The mustering of the volunteer troops into the service of the United States has been actively continued all day, and with the highest credit to the citizen soldiery. The companies turned out full, and not a man refused to take the oath to stand by the Union and the flag at all times and under all circumstances. The fear expressed by many of the members of the volunteer companies yesterday was, that they were to be mustered into the service for the purpose of being ordered suddenly away from their homes and business, which they were not prepared to consent to. They were willing to enter the service, however, for the defence of the District, which was, in fact, all that the government desired, as was explained today more clearly. Most of the men who were mustered in today were appealed to by secessionists not to enter the service, and told that the government was inaugurating a system of oppression worse than exists in Russia. Their appeals, however, had no effect.

The general excitement occasioned yesterday by the calling out of the volunteer militia to be mustered into the federal service has abated, and today four or five companies marched to the War Department and took the army oath, namely: — ‘To bear true allegiance to the United States, and serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies and opposers whomsoever, and observe and obey the orders of the President of the United States, and the orders of the officers appointed over them, according to the rules of articles for the government of the armies of the United States.’

Previous to taking the oath the volunteers were informed that the obligation was for three months, unless they were sooner discharged, and an opportunity was given to such as might wish to retire. But as the men came there purposely to be mustered in, they assume the obligation accordingly. They now understand that they cannot be ordered beyond the limits of the District of Columbia, and will not be continuously on duty as guards to the armories, public buildings, &c. Not quite two hundred were accepted yesterday, but five hundred altogether will doubtless be mustered in during the day. Army overcoats have been plentifully distributed among them. When Col. Ellsworth, of Zouave fame, recently came to Washington, a company of Zouaves was organized, and this gentleman has been tendered the command. He has not, however, accepted it, but has been giving them the benefit of his proficiency in the drill.

The greatest excitement prevails here today. The different militia companies in the District have been ordered to assemble at the armory at ten o'clock. Nothing is to be seen in the streets but knapsacks, cockades, muskets, mustaches and the other paraphernalia of war.

The men of the West Point Flying Artillery have received orders to keep their revolvers constantly loaded so as to be ready for immediate action. In case Major Ben McCulloch makes an onset here he will meet with a warm reception from the regular soldiers at present stationed in Washington. There is not a man of them but would sooner die than have his gun taken by any enemy.

Part of the volunteers are to be stationed at the bridge across the Potomac, so as to defend it from an invading force.

Naval and Military Movements.—The Departure of the Steam Frigate Pawnee.

Our Naval Correspondence.
United States Steam Sloop Pawnee.
OFF CAPE HENRY, April 10, 1861.

The *Pawnee* left the Navy Yard at Washington, D.C., at nine A.M., April 6, and steamed directly for Norfolk, arriving off the Naval Hospital at half past seven A.M. on the 7th. Coal and provisions were put on board, but the inclemency of the weather prevented her putting to sea till this morning. She sails under sealed orders, therefore her destination will not be known till after all communication with the shore is cut off. The officers have no clue whatever as to her destination. No unusual preparations have been made for warlike purposes, or for any purpose aside from the usual routine of a man of war. It is sincerely hoped by all hands that coercive measures are not contemplated by the government. It is too late. Revolution has become a success. Civil war would only inaugurate a useless bloody struggle. The present administration can hardly be held to blame for the present state of affairs, as everything was accomplished before the 4th of March past.

In passing down the Potomac river and arriving opposite Mount Vernon, a beautiful and graceful tribute was paid to the sacred remains that lie entombed in that hallowed spot. All hands were called, officers in swords and epaulets, sailors in their neat uniform, the fine guard of the Pawnee drawn up, with belt and musket at a given signal the large American ensign fell at half mast; the ship's bell tolled out its muffled tones, the melancholy drums rolled their funeral salute, while the presented arms and uncovered heads of officers and men paid a sad tribute of respect to him who was in war, first in peace and first in the

hearts of his countrymen; and so the Pawnee passed on silent and mourning, for he by whose grave she glided was the Father of his country—a country scarcely a life time old; yet the children of the second generation are ready to tear it to pieces, and with its ruins hide forever from the eye of men that grave and all the deeds which make it so famous in the world. Pass by this grave, oh Americans, as did the Pawnee and her gallant crew, and if after you have the hearts to rend each other, to scatter ashes and ruin over the land of Washington, then, indeed, is vain all virtue, all patriotism, and the sooner the iron heel of despotism is planted firmly upon the neck of the people the better. Let both North and South remember the cry, "Those that rule by the sword shall perish by the sword."

The Pawnee goes upon her duty. She will, under the direction of her gallant commander and officers, perform it faithfully, no matter how painful it may be—no matter how many friendships may be broken — no matter how much we may differ about the right or wrong of it.

THE VINDICATOR

(Staunton, VA.)

The Alternative—North or South.

A dissolution of the Union on the slave line, it is contended, would destroy the institution in Virginia. We do not think so. But admit it did. In that case, the slaves would be gradually removed South, and the change would not so seriously affect the private fortunes of individuals, or the general prosperity of the State.

Suppose, however, Virginia should become a Border State of the Northern Confederacy. How then? Could we hope abolitionism would be more considerate of our interests? Assuredly not. Fanaticism never relents. Then what would be our condition? With six hundred thousand Negroes amongst us, denied all outlet, and rendered worthless and uncontrollable, a nuisance and a pest, not only their whole value as property would be annihilated, but Virginia herself, ere long, would cease to be a house for the decent, industrious white man. Her lands and houses would rapidly depreciate, a degraded race of negroes and mixed bloods would huddle into the deserted homes of her people, and a desolation and ruin spread out around them, like that which, under British emancipation, has blasted the most fruitless isles of the Indies.

What son of Virginia can hesitate as to his duty, when such a choice is presented to him? Nay, is it not an insult to our manhood to speak of it as a choice? War is an evil, but not the worst. Life itself has

limits to its value. And he must be a dastard indeed who will not defend his friends and his home.

DAILY ADVOCATE

(Baton Rouge, LA)

War Material.

Yesterday was another busy day among the draymen. The heavy 10-inch Columbiads at the Arsenal here were hauled down to the river for shipment to New Orleans, to be employed at the forts below for the defense of the city. They are black, ugly looking concerns, and we pity the vessel that should come within their range. The drays did a thriving business in hauling boxes containing musket and rifle cartridges and other explosives for small arms. This all begins to look like a fight. Capt. Booth is at work like a Trojan in his department here

SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY

(Atlanta, GA)

The Zouaves.

The second company of Zouaves, under Captain de Bordenave, marched up from their barracks yesterday afternoon, and were reviewed on Lafayette square, preparatory to leaving for Pensacola. Their appearance—with their loose red trousers, leggings, gaiters, blue jackets and fez caps—was decidedly unique, and withal very warlike. A very notable feature about the company was two pretty and graceful young girls, who go with them as vivandieres, or, to translate it into plain English, bottle-holders. They were dressed in the uniform of their company, and will share its dangers and glory on the battle-field. The Zouaves are becoming immensely popular with all the classes of our young men. We have heard of several connected with our best Creole families who have enlisted to serve in the ranks.—N.O. Crescent, April 55th.

CHARLESTON MERCURY

The Issue.

Never, in the world's history, has any people entered into combat with a higher spirit or a more satisfied, settled, concentrated purpose of achieving independence and respect, than the people now assembled in military force about the harbor of Charleston. Quiet, orderly, prayerful, the unmistakable, irreversible resolve is present. No vain regrets escape the lips of even the women of Carolina. No words of remonstrance fall from the mouth of disqualified age—while the face of manhood is sternly lit with the *gadia certaminis*. We fear not that the legitimacy of these men

of to those of will not be fully proven, and that the legacy of MOULTRIE and MARION will not be triumphantly maintained. With a deeper sense of wrong, there is the same devotion to duty, the same indignation against the tools of power sent to cleave down their liberties. If anything mars the sober joy with which the bloody arbitrament is welcomed, it is that we shall have to deal with these men and not with their masters. But the issue as made shall be met—and again, as in the Revolution, it will be seen how superior is patriotic valor to hireling skill, and that brave men, fighting on their own soil, for their dearest rights, are invincible. We rejoice that our people, as one man, with serene spirit, are ready for the solemn reckoning with our enemies at hand, and advance upon their great destiny with hearts that, knowing neither doubt of the right, nor fear of consequences, feel sure of success.

War News—The Times.

Yesterday was an exciting day in Charleston. Men met in crowds at the various corners of our thoroughfares, and the only topic was the all-engrossing one of WAR. Every moment the names of BEAUREGARD, ANDERSON, Sumter, Moultrie and Morris Island, would reach the ear, and the low, earnest conversations of the people gave evidence of their interest in the subject, and determination to proceed. At an early hour a large crowd congregated in front of THE MERCURY office to learn the latest news which appeared on the bulletin board, and the party only dispersed at eleven o'clock, p.m., when it was understood that the bombardment would not commence immediately.

On the Battery several hundreds of persons, principally ladies, were promenading until near midnight, anxiously gazing at the dim lights, barely visible through the haze, which indicated the position of the batteries, where fathers and sons, brothers and lovers were willing to sacrifice their lives for the honor of South Carolina. And yet there was but one regret expressed, and that was at the delay and procrastination of hostilities. A detachment of the Citadel Cadets are stationed here for night service, with some heavy pieces of artillery.

Among the exciting rumors of the day was one that Major ANDERSON had fired into the steamer *Gordon*, which was, of course, without any foundation.

A Pilot boat reported the steam cutter *Harriet Lane*, Capt FAUNCE, off the Bar, which also created a sensation, but it was one of rejoicing, as it was hoped that hostilities were then certain to commence.

The reliable events of the day, however, were that about three o'clock a demand for the evacuation of Fort Sumter was made by Gen. BEAUREGARD, through his Aids, Col. CHESNUT, Col. CHISOLM, and Capt. LEE, and that Major Anderson replied he could not, consistently with his honor as an officer of the United States Army, retire from his post without instructions from his Government. At half past eleven, p.m., Gen. BEAUREGARD'S final reply was borne to him by the same officers, but up to the hour of our going to press, we have no had any father information.

Among the noticeable incidents visible from the Battery last evening, were a number of rockets let off, a private signal no doubt, by the steamers on duty in the harbor; also the fiery appearance of the three schooners in the neighborhood of Sumter, with pine wood and tar burning for the purpose of lighting the harbor in that vicinity.

Military.

In compliance with a notice on our bulletin board yesterday, some five hundred citizens congregated at the Citadel last evening, and formed themselves into detachments for the guarding of the city during the night.

The Charleston Mounted Guard, Capt. MARTIN, numbering over eighty horses, were also on duty. They drew up in front of THE MERCURY office, and tendered us a salute, for which we return our acknowledgments.

Three regiments of volunteers, mustering about 3000 men, arrived by the South Carolina Railroad last night. The regiments are commanded by Col. RION, Col. WILLIAMS, and Col. JOHNSON HAGOOD.

DIARY OF A YANKEE IN THE PATENT OFFICE

by Horatio Nelson Taft

FRIDAY 12—It has been rainy the latter part of the day and rains hard tonight. Went with Juliet and the boys to see the soldiers over to the Long Bridge. Nothing but the guard there. Visited the City Armory, a company of U.S. Artillery stationed there. The Military companies are now divided and stationed at various points all over the City. Treason is in our midst. One hardly knows whom to trust. But I speak my own sentiments freely as I have all the time and denounce "seceders" as Traitors. Went down to the Ave & got the NY papers. It is said today that Fort Sumter has been provisioned without bloodshed.

A REBEL WAR CLERK'S DIARY

by John Beauchamp Jones

April 12th — To-day I beheld the first secession flag that had met my vision. It was at Polecat Station, Caroline County, and it was greeted with enthusiasm by all but the two or three Yankees in the train. One of these, named Tupps, had been questioned so closely, and his presence and nativity had become so well known, that he became alarmed for his safety, although no one menaced him. He could not sit still a moment, nor keep silence. He had been speculating in North Carolina the year before, and left some property there, which, of course, he must save, if needs be, at the risk of his life. But he cared nothing for slavery, and would never bear arms against the South, if she saw fit to "set up Government business for herself." He rather guessed war was a speculation that wouldn't pay. His volubility increased with his perturbation, and then he drank excessively and sang Dixie. When we reached Richmond, he was beastly drunk.

Arrived at the Exchange Hotel, Richmond. A storm rages above, and below in the minds of men; but the commotion of the elements above attracts less attention than the tempest of excitement agitating the human breast. The news-boys are rushing in all directions with extras announcing the bombardment of Fort Sumter! This is the irrevocable blow! Every reflecting mind here should know that the only alternatives now are successful revolution or abject subjugation. But they do not lack for the want of information of the state of public sentiment in the North. It is in vain that the laggards are assured by persons just from the North, that the Republican leaders now composing the cabinet at Washington were prepared to hail the event at Charleston as the most auspicious that could have happened for the accomplishment of their designs; and that their purpose is the extinction of slavery, at least in the border States; the confiscation of the estates of rebels to reimburse the Federal Government for the expenses of the war which had been deliberately resolved on; and to gratify the cupidity of the "Wide-Awakes," and to give employment to foreign mercenaries.

But it is not doubtful which course the current of feeling is rapidly taking. Even in this hitherto Union city, secession demonstrations are prevalent; and the very men who two days ago upheld Gov. Letcher in his *conservatism*, are now stricken dumb amid the popular clamor for immediate action. I am now resolved to remain in Richmond for a season.

After tea I called upon Gov. Wise, who occupied lodgings at the same hotel. He was worn out, and

prostrated by a distressing cough which threatened pneumonia. But ever and anon his eagle eye assumed its wonted brilliancy. He was surrounded by a number of his devoted friends, who listened with rapt attention to his surpassing eloquence. A test question, indicative of the purpose of the Convention to adjourn without action, had that day been carried by a decided majority. The governor once rose from his recumbent position on the sofa and said, whatever the majority of Union men in the Convention might do, or leave undone, Virginia must array herself on one side or the other. She must fight either Lincoln or Davis. If the latter, he would renounce her, and tender his sword and his life to the Southern Confederacy. And although it was apparent that his *physique* was reduced, as he said, to a mere "bag of bones," yet it was evident that his spirit yet struggled with all its native fire and animation.

Soon after President Tyler came in. I had not seen him for several years, and was surprised to find him, under the weight of so many years, unchanged in activity and energy of body and mind. He was quite as ardent in his advocacy of prompt State action as Wise. Having recently abandoned the presidency of the Peace Congress at Washington, in despair of obtaining concessions or guarantees of safety from the rampant powers then in the ascendancy, he nevertheless believed, as did a majority of the statesmen of the South, that, even then, in the event of the secession of all the Southern States, presenting thus a united front, no war of great magnitude would ensue. I know better, from my residence in the North, and from the confessions of the Republicans with whom I have been thrown in contact; but I will not dissent voluntarily from the opinions of such statesmen. I can only, when my opinion is desired, intimate my conviction that a great war of the sections might have been averted, if the South had made an adequate *coup d'etat* before the inauguration of Lincoln, and while the Democratic party everywhere was yet writhing under the sting and mortification of defeat. *Then* the arm of the Republican party would have been paralyzed, for the attitude of the Democratic party would at least have been a menacing one; but now, the Government has been suffered to fall into the possession of the enemy, the sword and the purse have been seized, and it is *too late* to dream of peace — in or out of the Union. Submission will be dishonor. Secession can only be death, which is preferable.

Gov. Wise, smiling, rose again and walked to a corner of the room where I had noticed a bright musket with a sword-bayonet attached. He took it up and criticised the sword as inferior to the *knife*. Our men would require long drilling to become expert with

the former, like the French Zouaves; but they instinctively knew how to wield the bowie-knife. The conversation turning upon the probable deficiency of a supply of improved arms in the South, if a great war should ensue, the governor said, with one of his inevitable expressions of feeling, that it was not the improved *arm*, but the improved *man*, which would win the day. Let brave men advance with flint locks and old-fashioned bayonets, on the popinjays of the Northern cities — advance on, and on, under the fire, reckless of the slain, and he would answer for it with his life, that the Yankees would break and run. But, in the event of the Convention adjourning without decisive action, he apprehended the first conflict would be with *Virginians* — the Union men of Virginia. He evidently despaired, under repeated defeats, of seeing an ordinance of secession passed immediately, and would have preferred "resistance" to "secession."

April 13, 1861

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF THE CIVIL WAR

- At 7 A.M. Sumter reopened fire; at 8 the officers' quarters were fired by a rebel shell; at 10 a chance shot struck down the flag, and at noon most of the wood-work of the fort was burning, and the men rolled out 90 barrels of powder to prevent explosion, and soon after arrangements were made for the evacuation of the fort.

NEW YORK HERALD

Bombardment of Fort Sumter.

Civil war has begun! General Beauregard, in accordance with instructions received on Wednesday, from the Secretary of War of the Southern confederacy, opened fire upon Fort Sumter yesterday morning, at twenty seven minutes after four o'clock. Forts Johnson and Moultrie, the iron battery at Cummings' Point, and the Stevens Floating Battery, kept up an active cannonade during the entire day, and probably during the past night. The damage done to Fort Sumter had been, up to the last accounts considerable. Guns had been dismantled, and a part of the parapet swept away.

Major Anderson had replied vigorously to the fire which had been opened upon him, but our despatches represent the injury inflicted by him to have been but small. The utmost bravery had been exhib-

ited on both sides, and a large portion of the Charleston population, including five thousand ladies, were assembled upon the Battery to witness the conflict.

Down to our latest advices the battle had been carried on solely by the batteries of the revolutionists and Fort Sumter. The Harriet Lane, Captain Faunce, the Pawnee, and another United States vessel, were off the harbor, but had taken no part in the conflict. The Harriet Lane is said to have received a shot through her wheelhouse.

The opinion prevailed in Charleston that at attempt would be made during the night to reinforce Fort Sumter, by means of small boats from the three vessels seen in the offing.

No one had been killed by the fire of Major Anderson, and the casualties among the Confederate troops in the batteries were inconsiderable. There is, of course, no account of the loss, if any, among the garrison of Fort Sumter.

The particulars of hostilities, as well as the correspondence and telegraphic despatches between General Beauregard, Major Anderson and the Secretary of War at Montgomery, will be found in the appropriate column.

It is not unlikely, in the present aspect of affairs, that hostilities will soon begin, if they have not already commenced, at Fort Pickens. The same policy that dictated the bombardment of Fort Sumter, before the arrival of reinforcements, no doubt directed similar operations at Pensacola.

POSTSCRIPT.—Our advices up to this hour—one o A.M.—state that the bombardment had ceased for the night, unless an attempt should be made to throw men into Fort Sumter, for which the secessionists were duly prepared.

The News.

An extraordinary session of the Confederate States Congress has been called for the 29th inst.

Pennsylvania is preparing for war. A bill was reported to the Legislature of that State yesterday appropriating half a million dollars for arming and equipping the militia, and subsequently passed in both houses, all the democrats voting against it. On the announcement of the beginning of hostilities, one democrat changed his vote.

The work at the Brooklyn Navy Yard is being carried on with unabated vigor. The Perry is nearly ready for sea. It is expected that the masts of the Wash will be taken in today, while every factory and workshop resounds with the din of preparation. Similar activity prevails in the Philadelphia, Charlestown and other navy yards.

Yesterday was the eighty fourth anniversary of the birthday of the illustrious Henry Clay, the conciliator in chief of the feuds which, in the troublous times of 1850, threatened to disrupt the Union. Strange and melancholy it is, that on this anniversary, that peace which the sage of Ashland secured to the country for a brief period has fled, and that the telegraph brought us the intelligence that fratricidal blood had been shed in the harbor of Charleston in a conflict between the army of the Confederate States and the troops of the United States. The morning had brought no news of the fray, and hope yet lingered in many a breast that hostilities would be averted, and on that feeling the minds of our citizens were anxious to do honor to the memory of the departed patriot. Flags were displayed in more than usual number from the City Hall, Custom House, the Battery, the Exchange, and from all the hotels and from numerous stores the flag of the old United States threw its broad folds to the breeze, and many a hopeful glance was directed to its flaunting, and many an aspiration, no doubt, went forth that it would again be the emblem of a reunited people. In the evening the usual Clay banquet was held at the St. Denis Hotel, to which upwards of a hundred gentlemen sat down. Patriotic toasts and speeches were the order of the night, while full justice was done to the bounteous spread prepared for the occasion.

The anxiety to hear later news from Charleston seemed to absorb the thoughts of commercial circles yesterday in nearly all branches of business, to the exclusion of almost everything else. Many bogus reports about despatches having come to hand were circulated — one declaring that Sumter was to be evacuated, another that it was to be provisioned. Another account reported the wires down and the mails stopped. It was not until after business hours, or between five and half past five P.M., that the first despatch announcing the attack on Fort Sumter was received. The day's fighting soon after appeared in an extra edition of this paper. The news, though late, produced the greatest excitement.

Effects of the News.—The War Excitement in the City.

Intense excitement prevailed throughout the city last evening on the receipt of the news that an engagement had taken place at Charleston. In accordance with their usual astuteness, the evening papers had published telegraphic despatches of a quiet state of things at what may now be termed the seat of war. Those who read these papers of course had their fears for the time quieted, and went home with the calm satisfaction that blood had not as yet been shed. What then was their astonishment a few hours later to hear

the newsboys vigorously shouting the "HERALD," with the bombardment of Fort Sumter and the details of a terrible struggle? The city calmed into quiet by the peaceful reports of the afternoon, woke with a start when the hoarse voice of myriads of newsboys, resounding through our streets in the solemn stillness of night, proclaimed the news.

During the day the curious and anxious had sought the bulletin boards of the newspapers to post themselves in regard to the progress of events at the South, and around the various offices crowds were gathered until evening. At the hotels and barrooms, in the same manner throngs were collected, who discussed the probable object which the government had in sending out the recent armed transports, the results of an attempt to reinforce Fort Sumter, where the present troubles of the country would end, &c., &c. The excitement, however, was not great, owing to the peaceful but incorrect news published by the evening papers, and men lounged around the hotels and places of public resort calmly glancing over the news.

In the evening, however, the thrilling intelligence began to spread. Thousands thronged to the HERALD office and newsboys bearing papers under their arms sped through the streets of the city. The news spread like wildfire, and but one sentiment seemed to pervade every mind—where would the strife, now so terribly commenced, end.

The anxiety to hear the news was well depicted in the scenes which met one at every turn. Under a lamp post at each second street might be seen some individual with an extra HERALD, either drinking in its intelligence alone or reading aloud to some companies. In the cars, the vestibules of the hotels and in the barrooms, the same thing was to be witnessed.

At the New York Hotel, which, during the last campaign rendered itself particularly obnoxious to the Wide Awakes and republicans, a scene of considerable excitement prevailed. The guests, in a measure Southerners, gathered in the halls and passageways and conversed with great vehemence on the important news which the extra HERALD had laid before them. In the lower hallway the sofas were occupied with these personages, and to one group the attention of our reporter was particularly directed.

"Well, I hope," said one, "the Charlestonians will do honor to themselves."

"And they have done so," replied the party addressed, "from the news of the HERALD."

The conversation continued in a similar strain, and the conduct of General Beauregard and Major Anderson and other matters were discussed.

At the other hotels similar scenes of excitement were to be witnessed, and the papers containing the news flourished in everybody's hand.

The News From Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 12, 1861.

Up to three o'clock P.M. the government has no reliable news from Charleston. The telegraph is working for business purposes. The writer received a despatch from Charleston this morning, from a reliable source, saying, "No signs of the supply ships yet."

The President has received a despatch from Charleston this morning, stating that orders were received there from President Davis not to fire on any supply vessel. The President places no reliance upon the statement.

The opinion generally entertained here is, that the recent storm must have reached the coast, and probably drove the fleet out to sea, but the belief is that it will arrive some time today.

Joel Dwight has been appointed Superintendent of the Springfield (Mass.) Armory, vice Col. Isaac H. Wright. There are now seventy thousand first class arms in the above named armory, and the work shops are very active, the number of arms manufactured each week being greatly increased.

Colonel Ripley, who had leave of absence for two years, to inspect the Ordnance Departments of the European governments, hearing of our national difficulties, at Alexandria, in Egypt, threw up his privilege to travel in Europe, and has returned home to share the fortunes of his countrymen in the Union and under the Union flag.

CHARLESTON MERCURY

Bombardment of Fort Sumter!

Splendid Pyrotechnic Exhibition. Fort Moultrie Impregnable. The Floating Battery And Stevens' Battery a Success 'Nobody Hurt' on Our Side, ETC., ETC., ETC.

As may have been anticipated from our notice of the military movements in our city yesterday, the bombardment of Fort Sumter, so long and anxiously expected, has at length become a fact accomplished. The restless activity of the night before was gradually worn down, the citizens who had thronged the battery through the night, anxious and weary, had sought their homes, the Mounted Guard which had kept watch and ward over the city, with the first grey streak of morning were preparing retire, when two guns in quick succession from Fort Johnson announced the opening of the drama.

Upon that signal, the circle of batteries with which the grim fortress of Fort Sumter is beleaguered opened fire. The outline of this great volcanic crater was illuminated with a line of twinkling lights; the clustering shells illuminated the sky above it; the balls clattered thick as hail upon its sides; our citizens, aroused to a forgetfulness of their fatigue through many weary hours, rushed again to the points of observation; and so, at the break of day, amidst the bursting of bombs, and the roaring of ordinance, and before thousands of spectators, whose homes, and liberties, and lives were at stake, was enacted this first great scene in the opening drama of what, it is presumed, will be a most momentous military act. It may be a drama of but a single act. The madness which inspires it may depart with this single paroxysm. It is certain that the people of the North have rankling at their hearts no sense of wrong to be avenged; and exhibiting to those who expect power to reconstruct the shattered Union, its utter inadequacy to accomplish a single step in that direction, the Administration of the old Government may abandon at once and forever its vain and visionary hope of forcible control over the Confederate States. But it may not be so; they may persist still longer in assertions of their power, and if so, they will arouse an independent spirit in the South, which will exact a merciless and fearful retribution.

But to return to our report. The act which we have undertaken to record was so unique as might be supposed there were few incidents to mark it. Below we have presented the reports as they successively arrived from the different batteries, and which when placed on our bulletin board, were received with the most eager interest by the mass of anxious friends who at every instant of the day came crowding to our office.

There were several circumstances, however, developed by the day's experience which it is important to notice.

It affords us infinite pleasure to record that Fort Moultrie has fully sustained the prestige of its glorious name. It fired very nearly gun for gun with Fort Sumter. We counted guns from eleven to twelve o'clock, and found them to be 42 to 46, while the advantage was unquestionably upon the side of Fort Moultrie. In that fort not a gun was dismounted, not a wound received, not the slightest permanent injury sustained by any of its defences, while every ball from Fort Moultrie left its mark upon Fort Sumter. Many of its shells were dropped into that fort, and Lieut. JOHN MITCHELL, the worthy son of that patriot sire, who has so nobly vindicated the cause of the South, has the honor of dismounting two of its para-

pet guns by a single shot from one of the Columbiads, which at the time he had the office of directing.

The famous iron batteries—the one at Cummings' Point - named for Mr. C.H. STEVENS, the inventor, and the celebrated Floating Battery, constructed under the direction of Capt. HAMILTON, have fully vindicated the correctness of their conception. Shot after shot fell upon them and glanced harmless away, while their favorable position their shots fell with effect upon Fort Sumter, and the southeast pan-copee, under the fire of the STEVENS' battery, at nightfall, if not actually breached, was badly damaged. At this battery the honor of firing the first gun was accorded to the venerable EDMUND RUFFIN, of Virginia, who marched to the rendezvous at the sound of the alarm on Monday night, and who, when asked by some person who did not know him, to what company he belonged, replied, that in which there is a vacancy.

It were vain to attempt an exhibition of the enthusiasm and fearless intrepidity of our citizens in every department of this eventful day. Boats passed from post to post without the slightest hesitation under the guns of Fort Sumter, and with high and low, old and young, rich and poor, in uniform or without, the common wish and constant effort was to reach the posts of action; and amid a bombardment resisted with the most consummate skill and perseverance, and with the most efficient appliances of military art and science, it is a most remarkable circumstance, and one which exhibits the infinite goodness of an overruling Providence, that, so far as we have been able to learn from the most careful inquiry, not the slightest injury has been sustained by the defenders of their country.

It may be added, as an incident that contributed no little interest to the action of the day, that from early in the forenoon three vessels-of-war, two of them supposed to be the Harriet Lane and Pawnee, lay just beyond the bar, inactive spectators of the contest. Whether they will attempt to enter during the night and encounter the batteries on either side that line the shore, is yet to be determined; if so we will present the record of a bloody issue in our next.

Fort Sumter did not return the fire of our batteries for over two hours, and ceased firing at seven o'clock p.m., though our men continued to the hour of our going to press.

Annexed are the reports above referred to, which appeared on our Bulletin.

April Twelfth, 1861.

We stated yesterday that on Thursday, at three o'clock, p.m. General BEAUREGARD had made a demand upon Major ANDERSON for the evacuation

of Fort Sumter through his Aids, Colonel CHESNUT, Captain LEE, and Colonel CHISHOLM, and that Major ANDERSON had regretfully declined, under the circumstances of his position. It was, however, understood that unless reinforced he would necessarily yield the post in a few days—say by the fifteenth. An effort was, therefore, made to avoid an engagement, without incurring greater risk of reinforcement. At one and a half, a.m., Colonel CHESNUT and Captain LEE reached Fort Sumter from General BEAUREGARD, and, we gather, were prepared to enter into any arrangement for non action as to Fort Sumter, if no assistance were given to the efforts of reinforcement; but postponement merely to mature hostile plans was impossible. No satisfactory agreement being proposed, and time being important, at three and a half o'clock a.m., Major ANDERSON was notified that, at the expiration of an hour, the batteries would open their fire upon him. The Aids then passed thence in a boat to Fort Johnson, and Col. CHESNUT ordered the fire to begin. Precisely at four and a half o'clock a shell was fired from the signal battery on James' Island, which, making a beautiful curve, burst immediately above Fort Sumter. Within fifteen minutes all the Carolina batteries were in full play. The inhabitants of Charleston forthwith thronged to the East Bay Battery and other points of observation, and excitement prevailed through the day amid various and stirring rumors put afloat from time to time. Major ANDERSON, no oil to light up his casemates, and the morning being slightly murky and drizzly, did not respond until broad day. At a quarter before six he opened his fire by a shot at the Iron Battery on Cumming's point; then at Fort Moultrie, the Floating Battery, located at the west end of Sullivan's Island; the Dahlgreen Battery, the Enfilade Battery, Major TRAPIER's Battery, and Fort Johnson, interspersing his attentions by paying respects to the numerous mortar batteries, by which he, encased in brick, is surrounded. Hour after hour has the fire on both sides been kept up, deliberate and unflagging. The steady frequent shock of the cannon's boom, accompanied by the hiss of balls, and the horrid, hurtling sound of the flying shell, are now perfectly familiar to the people of Charleston. While the early sun was veiled in mist, we saw shell bursting within and illuminating Fort Sumter, or exploding in the air above, leaving a small thick cloud of white smoke to mark the place. We saw solid shot striking the dark walls, and in each instance followed by a fume of dust from the battered surface. One man was visibly stricken prostrate on the wharf, and carried in the fort; and several guns were dismounted. The walls, too, in several spots, were damaged. And while Sumter has certainly and manifestly been injured, no loss is yet

sustained on our part. Fort Moultrie is intact, so far as fighting capacity is concerned. The Iron Battery is ready for continued work, after a full and fair trial of its powers of resistance; also the Floating Battery. The practice of our soldiers, as marksmen, has been excellent and highly satisfactory to officers of science and experience; and, great gratification, at the last accounts, six o'clock, p.m., not one man of our army has suffered injury.

The Pawnee and Harriet Lane are lying off North Channel bar, with another ship, supposed to be the Baltic; at ship bar a war ship, judged to be the Illinois. Whether they will attempt to reinforce Fort Sumter in barges tonight, or land troops on Morris Island for an engagement, or will try to run the gauntlet of our channel batteries and Fort Moultrie, remains to be seen, and we will see.

Incidents.

Two companies of volunteers passed THE MERCURY office at three o'clock yesterday, with their banners flying, and tendered us a salute, for which we return our compliments.

Two members of the Palmetto Guard paid fifty dollars cash for a boat to carry them to Morris Island, to join their company.

The Battery, the wharves and shipping in the harbor, and every steeple and cupalo in the city, were crowded with anxious spectators of the great drama. Never before had such crowds of ladies without attendants visited our thoroughfares.

Business was entirely suspended. The stores on King street, Meeting street and East Bay were all closed.

Dr. SALTERS, the 'Jasper's correspondent of the New York Times, was arrested, and locked up in the Guard House, where he yet remains.

One of our special reporters to Fort Moultrie brought a trophy of war, in the shape of a 32 pound ball, which ANDERSON had fired at Moultrie, and which lodged in the sandbags. It may be seen at our office.

Another of our reporters has circulated the number of pounds of balls fired by both sides up to seven o'clock, the hour at which Fort Sumter ceased firing. He gives as a total 75,000 pounds or over thirty-six tons of iron.

It was currently rumored that the *Harriet Lane* was crippled by the Star of the West Battery, while trying to run in yesterday morning, but that the *Harriet Lane* pursued the course of her predecessor, and put back to sea minus one wheel.

Beauregard's Staff

GEN. BEAUREGARD, we learn, has attached to his staff Hon. ROGER A. PRYOR, of Virginia, and Hon. WM. PORCHER MILES, volunteering their services; and these gentlemen, in addition to Hon. LOUIS T. WIGFALL, Hon. JAMES CHESNUT and Hon. JOHN L. MANNING, with the regular army staff appointments, were all busy yesterday in bearing despatches to the various military posts, sometimes incurring the risk of a stray ball sent from Sumter.

DIARY OF A YANKEE IN THE PATENT OFFICE

by Horatio Nelson Taft

SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1861.—This has been the most exciting day yet. The last report about the provisioning Ft Sumpter was untrue and today or early this morning news came that the Rebels were bombarding it and tonight the report is that Maj Anderson has surrendered, it being on fire. The last report is not generally credited. Even if true, it is not astonishing. The Rebels have ten thousand men & nineteen Batteries. Anderson had 70 men only. I went on to the Ave after 3 o'clock, a great crowd round all the Printing or News paper offices. Everybody much excited, and all will soon be compelled to "show their hands," for or against the Union.

A REBEL WAR CLERK'S DIARY

by John Beauchamp Jones

April 13th — After breakfast I accompanied Gov. Wise to his room. He advised me to remain a few days before proceeding elsewhere. He still doubted, however, whether Virginia would move before autumn. He said there was a majority of 500 Union men then in the city. But the *other* Convention, to meet on the 16th, might do something. He recommended me to a friend of his who distributed the tickets, who gave me a card of admission.

April 14, 1861

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF THE CIVIL WAR

- Major Anderson and his men left Fort Sumter and sailed for New York.

NEW YORK HERALD**The News.**

Fort Sumter has fallen! Major Anderson and his comrades, after a gallant struggle of some forty hours duration, in which he sustained a heavy and continuous fire from the batteries of the secessionists, that not only greatly damaged the fort, but also set on fire the wooden structures within it, struck the flag and surrendered to the revolutionists. It is stated positively however that none of the officers of the garrison were wounded; neither were any of the Carolinians killed. Five of the garrison of Fort Sumter were wounded. The fleet off the harbor took no part in the conflict. Major Anderson proceeded to Charleston, where he is the guest of General Beauregard. Our telegraphic reports of the conflict, which we have reason to believe are accurate, may be found in today's paper.

The excitement among commercial men yesterday was more intense than ever. On the Corn Exchange, at the Merchants' Exchange, in Wall street, at the corners of the streets, and at the dining saloons, nothing else of moment was talked about but Charleston and Fort Sumter. Merchants were so much absorbed about the war news that it seemed difficult for them to attend to business. When one inquired of another about the market for cotton, 'Cotton be hanged,' he would exclaim, 'is the last news from Charleston?' And when another would ask of a ship's owner about freights, 'Let freights go to Halifax. Has the fleet arrived off Charleston?' Such seemed to be the effect of the war news upon many of our commercial men.

Fears were expressed for the safety of the steamtugs sent to Charleston, as they were well down with coal, and had to encounter the whole force of the recent gale. They were said to be insured at four per cent per month. The Savannah steamer Florida postponed sailing until nine o'clock this morning on account of the inclement weather yesterday.

The steamships New York, Kangaroo and John Bell, which should have sailed yesterday for Europe, were detained until six o'clock this morning, in order to carry out accounts of the conflict at Charleston. The HERALD, containing the latest news, will be despatched by each of these vessels.

The Commissioners appointed by the Virginia State Convention to wait upon the President and ascertain his policy with reference to the perilous condition of affairs, had a formal interview with Mr. Lincoln yesterday. The President referred them to his inaugural address for an exposition of his policy. He furthermore stated that he intended, if possible, to collect the revenue and execute the laws. He did not intend to invade any State or community, but at the same time

he assured the Commissioners that if the secessionists had made war for the purpose of driving the government from the possession of its property, he should not only do his utmost to hold all the forts now in possession of the government, but would speedily proceed to retake those unlawfully already seized.

The steamer Philadelphia has been chartered by government. She is moored at pier No. 50, foot of Morton street, where, for the past two days, she has been taking in provisions and clothing, evidently for the garrison at Fort Pickens, after which, it is probable, she will proceed to Texas with troops and camp equipments.

The Legislature at Albany did not bring its session to a close yesterday, as was anticipated, the concurrent resolution for an adjournment passed by the Senate having been delayed in that body on Friday night till too late for the Assembly to take action on it in time. Both houses met yesterday and transacted considerable business. The Senate passed the half million militia appropriation bill as it came from the Assembly, there being but one negative vote. No day for adjournment has yet been decided upon.

The War.—The Conflict at Charleston—The Bombardment Fiercely Continued.**Fort Sumter On Fire.**

Major Anderson's Men on Flotillas Dipping Water to Stop the Blaze.—The Men Fired Upon from the Forts.

The Surrender of Fort Sumter.—The Bombardment Ceased.

The Fort Evacuated.—Major Anderson the Guest of General Beauregard.

No One Killed In The Conflict.

All the Federal Officers Unhurt.—Blockade of the Port of Charleston.—Effect of the War News in the North and South.—Intense Excitement Throughout the Free States.—

Threatening Speech of Secretary Walker at Montgomery.—Sympathy of the Nova Scotia Legislature, &c., &c., &c.

CHARLESTON, April 13, 1861.

The cannonading is going on fiercely from all points—from the vessels outside and all along our coast.

Fort Sumter is on fire.

CHARLESTON, April 13—10 A.M.

Fort Sumter is on fire. It broke out in the officers' quarters about two hours ago. Major Anderson has slacked his fire, but not ceased fighting. Most of his men are probably at work upon the flames.

It will not materially impede operations, as the amount of woodwork in the fort is quite small. Many persons think he is heating shot.

The day is oppressively warm.

I have just learned, from an authoritative source, that no demand for the surrender was made upon Major Anderson, but simply a demand for evacuation. The distinction is marked in a political sense as important.

CHARLESTON, April 13—10:30 A.M.

At intervals of twenty minutes the firing was kept up all night on Fort Sumter.

Major Anderson ceased firing from Fort Sumter at six o'clock in the evening. All night he was engaged in repairing damages and protecting the barbette guns on the top of the fort. He commenced to return fire at seven o'clock this morning.

Fort Sumter seems to be greatly disabled.

The battery on Cummings' Point does Fort Sumter great damage.

At nine o'clock this morning a dense smoke poured out from Fort Sumter.

The federal flag is at half mast, signaling distress.

The shells from Fort Moultrie and the batteries on Morris Island fall into Major Anderson's stronghold thick and fast, and they can be seen in their course from the Charleston Battery.

The breach made in Fort Sumter is on the side opposite Cummings' Point. Two of its portholes are knocked into one, and the wall from the top is crumbling.

Three vessels, one of them a large sized steamer, are over the bar, and seem to be preparing to participate in the conflict.

The fire of Morris Island and Fort Moultrie is divided between Fort Sumter and the ships-of-war. The ships have not as yet opened fire.

LATER.

An explosion has occurred at Fort Sumter, a dense volume of smoke ascending. Major Anderson ceased to fire for about an hour. His flag is still up. It is thought the officers' quarters in Fort Sumter are on fire.

CHARLESTON, April 13—12 P.M.

The ships in the offing appear to be quietly at anchor. They have not fired a gun yet.

The entire roof of the barracks at Fort Sumter are in a vast sheet of flame.

Shells from Cummings' Point and Fort Moultrie are bursting in and over Fort Sumter in quick succession.

The federal flag still waves.

Major Anderson is only occupied in putting out fire.

Every shot on Fort Sumter now seems to tell heavily.

The people are anxiously looking for Major Anderson to strike his flag.

CHARLESTON, April 13—Afternoon

Two of Major Anderson's magazines have exploded.

Only occasional shots are fired at him from Fort Moultrie.

The Morris Island Battery is doing heavy work.

It is thought that only the smaller magazines have exploded.

The greatest excitement prevails. The wharves, steeples and every available place are packed with people.

The United States ships are in the offing, but have not aided Major Anderson. It is too late now to come over the bar, as the tide is ebbing.

CHARLESTON, April 13—Evening.

Major Anderson has surrendered, after hard fighting, commencing at half-past four o'clock yesterday morning, and continuing until five minutes to one today.

The American flag has given place to the palmetto of South Carolina.

You have received my previous despatches concerning the fire and the shooting away of the flag-staff. The latter event is due to Fort Moultrie, as well as the burning of the fort, which resulted from one of the hot shots fired in the morning.

During the conflagration, Gen. Beauregard sent a boat to Major Anderson, with offers of assistance, the bearers being Colonels W. P. Miles, and Roger Pryor, of Virginia, and Lee. But before it reached him a flag of truce had been raised. Another boat then put off, containing ex-Governor Manning, Major D. R. Jones and Colonel Charles Allston, to arrange the terms of surrender, which were the same as those offered on the 11th inst. These were official. They stated that all proper facilities would be afforded for the removal of Major Anderson and his command, together with the company arms and property, and all private property, to any post in the United States he might elect. The terms were not, therefore unconditional.

Major Anderson states that he surrendered his sword to General Beauregard as the representative of the Confederate government. General Beauregard said he would not receive it from so brave a man. He says Major Anderson made a staunch fight, and elevated himself in the estimation of every true Carolinian.

During the fire, when Major Anderson's flag staff was shot away, a boat put off from Morris Island, carrying another American flag for him to fight under—a noteworthy instance of the honor and chivalry of the South Carolina seceders, and their admiration for a brave man.

The scene in the city after the raising of the flag of truce and the surrender is indescribable the people were perfectly wild. Men on horseback rode through the streets proclaiming the news, amid the greatest enthusiasm.

On the arrival of the officers from the fort they were marched through the streets, followed by an immense crowd, hurraing, shouting, and yelling with excitement.

Several fire companies were immediately sent down to Fort Sumter to put out the fire and any amount of assistance was offered.

A regiment of eight hundred men has just arrived from the interior, and has been ordered to Morris Island, in view of an attack from the fleet, which may be attempted tonight.

Six vessels are reported off the bar, but the utmost indignation is expressed against them for not coming to the assistance of Major Anderson when he made signals of distress.

The soldiers on Morris Island jumped on the guns every shot they received from Fort Sumter while thus disabled, and gave three cheers for Major Anderson and groans for the fleet.

Col. Lucas, of the Governor's staff, has just returned from Fort Sumter, and says Major Anderson told him he had pleasanter recollections of Fort Moultrie than Fort Sumter. Only five men were wounded, one seriously.

The flames have destroyed everything. Both officers and soldiers were obliged to lay on their faces in the casements to prevent suffocation.

The explosions heard in the city were from small piles of shell, which ignited from the heat.

The effect of the shot upon the fort was tremendous. The walls were battered in hundreds of places; but no breach was made.

Major Anderson expresses himself much pleased that no lives had been sacrificed, and says to Providence alone is to be attributed the bloodless victory. He compliments the firing of the Carolinians,

and the large number of exploded shells lying around attests their effectiveness.

The number of soldiers in the fort was about seventy, besides twenty workers who assisted at the guns. His stock of provisions was almost exhausted, however. He would have been starved out in two more days.

The entrance to the fort is mined, and the officers were told to be careful, even after the surrender, on account of the heat, lest it should explode.

A boat from the squadron, with a flag of truce has arrived at Morris Island, bearing a request to be allowed to come and take Major Anderson and his forces. An answer will be given tomorrow at nine o'clock.

The public feeling against the fleet is very strong, it being regarded as cowardly to make not even an attempt to aid a fellow officer.

Had the surrender not taken place, Fort Sumter would have been stormed tonight. The men are crazy for a fight.

The bells have been chiming all day, guns firing, ladies waving handkerchiefs, people cheering, and citizens making themselves generally demonstrative. It is regarded as the greatest day in the history of South Carolina.

The War.—Effect of the News in the North.— The War News in New York.

The announcement that South Carolina had crossed the Rubicon, and that civil war had been inaugurated between the North and South, which was first promulgated in this city through the extras of the HERALD on Friday evening last, fell like a thunderbolt upon the community. Notwithstanding that the course of current events was continually pointing to this dreadful determination, and despite of the fact that the press of the country had been constantly preparing the minds of the people for this dire event, the first announcement of the gloomy reality could scarcely be fully predicted or believed. But all hopes, wishes, desires and anticipations were eclipsed by the fatal despatch which was received at this place in the evening and immediately given to the public. Before the publication of this reliable intelligence, the city was flooded with all kinds of absurd rumors and speculations. A despatch from Washington had previously announced that fighting had begun in Charleston harbor, and upon this substratum some industrious newspaper quidnuncs founded the awful but absurd report that the city of Charleston had been bombarded by the fleet, and was at that very moment being rapidly reduced to ashes. People who understood the position of the city of Charleston, and the locale of its fortifica-

tions, saw that this bulletin announcement was a bare-faced canard.

The state of excitement caused by the issue of the HERALD extra was so intense and astounding that it may be almost said to be indescribable. The lightning presses had scarcely begun to throw off their first impressions when the office was blockaded and beleaguered by a crowd, thirsting for the earlier sheets. Swiftfooted newsboys, ever ready to be on the wing like the herald of the gods, were to be seen darting along the streets of the city in every possible direction, with immense piles of extras in place of the caduceus of Mercury. It is needless to say that these industrious boys found the sale of papers, under the peculiar circumstances, a very desirable and profitable occupation. There was scarcely a part of the city where their active forms were not to be seen or their shrill voices heard, proclaiming the announcement of internecine strife. On the cars, on the stages, on the steps of the cabs, on the pavements—everywhere, in short, these ubiquitous messengers were to be seen. In this way the news began to spread through the city with the speed of thought, and in about an hour afterwards became the sole theme of conversation and comment. In the bar rooms and eating saloons there was a temporary cessation of the formidable attacks on meat and drink, and the usually industrious operators on the good things of this life betook themselves to the reading of the extra HERALD. In the billiard rooms, the players laid down their cues and listened attentively while an extempore stentor read aloud for the edification of the multitude. The club rooms, libraries, reading rooms, coffee houses and other places of public resort were in like manner crowded with greedy listeners or anxious inquirers, all seeking to allay their extraordinary curiosity touching this horrible battle of youthful giants. It would be difficult to estimate the number of extras that changed hands immediately after the publication of the news. The demand for them was constant and unabating, and everywhere under the street lamps, in front of the stores, in the vestibules and on the steps of hotels and dwellings, the one theme was uppermost. The first impulse was to doubt the news. Some thought that it was a mere invention to get up an excitement in the city. A few fixed the imposition on the newsboys, and went so far as to offer free bets that the whole thing would be contradicted next morning. But slowly and reluctantly the full force of the truth began to break upon men's minds that there was too much reason to believe the despatches; and, however unwilling they were to admit that the temple of Janus was shut at length, and that from its portentous gates visaged war, with wrinkled front, had gone forth with buckler and spear, and fire and sword, the solid fact,

with stubborn earnestness, drove out every future conjecture and proclaimed the desolating presence of the bloody genius of fratricidal war.

The military element of our city was no less anxious to lay the flattering unction to their souls that the news was premature. In several of our city armories our volunteer troops were undergoing their regular drill, and when the irrepressible newsboy presented himself with the 'Extra HERALD,' the intrusive youngster was at first regarded as an imposter.

The first company of the Seventh regiment was on drill in their extensive rooms when the news first reached them. Like other folks they were slow to believe. The drill of the evening being concluded, the HERALD despatches were fully and intelligently discussed.

Men instinctively glanced at the polished rifles arranged in their cases in apple pie order, as at instruments whose use would sooner or later be a terrible but certain necessity. The sympathy with Major Anderson, so far as heard by our reporter, was altogether undisguised. Men of every party and every shade of politics freely confessed that he was worthy to be the defender of the star spangled banner. The South ought to have been restrained yet a little longer. As the news gained ground and confidence, and there was no longer any reason for doubt, the serious importance of the struggle began to be canvassed with much earnestness.

The best friends of the administration of the Union were in doubt as to the ultimate success of the expedition, and complaints both loud and deep were made that so much time had been frittered away in the Navy Yard in fitting out the vessels of war. The position of the Lincoln administration was regarded as not being particularly enviable at the present time, and more than one citizen declared that they could not foresee how accumulating difficulties were to be overcome.

On the other hand, the great mass of republicans and many democrats expressed the fullest sympathy with and confidence in the administration. The former consoled themselves with the reflection that the Southerners had precipitated the conflict, and that the government would be false to its trust if it failed to meet the emergency resolutely and fearlessly; and the latter, while making no effort to disguise their leaning towards the South, strenuously declared that there was no other course left to the North but to assert some dignity and to evince some national spirit in the presence of so great a crisis.

**The War.—Effect of the News in the North.—
The War News in New York.—Effect of the War
News upon Places of Amusement.**

The war news and the storm of yesterday combined to diminish very materially the attendance at theatres, concert saloons, &c., last night. The Opera managers were quite disheartened, they relinquished their matinee, and postponed indefinitely the production of 'Moses of Egypt' at the Brooklyn Academy. The theatres were quite deserted, and the centres of attraction were the Broadway hotels and newspaper offices. The grand drama of real life now being enacted at the South monopolized public attention.

**The War.—Effect of the News in the North.—
The War News in New York.—The News At The
Fifth Avenue Hotel.**

As this hotel is a great resort of Southerners sojourning in the city, it was the centre of no small interest yesterday. The telegraph office was constantly encircled by a throng eager to learn the latest news from Charleston. Bulletins were posted near the telegraph office at intervals, giving brief abstracts of the despatches to the newspapers. At eight o'clock the following despatch was received by a Southern gentleman stopping at the hotel:—

Fort Sumter has been bombarded all day. No one has been hurt on our side.

This despatch created the greatest interest in the crowd, and was one of the incidents of the day at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

**The War.—Effect of the News in the North.—
The War News in New York.—The Feeling at the
Brooklyn Academy of Music.**

Rossini's great masterpiece, 'Moses in Egypt,' was produced at this house last night to a fashionable, if not a very full attendance. Owing to the continued illness of Ferri, the opera was not as effectively sustained as it would otherwise have been, Signor Dubreuil being but a poor substitute for that favorite artist. So much depends on the support of the baritone in the concerted pieces that he was seriously missed. Were it not, in fact, for the admirable singing of Stigelli and Miss Phillips, the result would have been, as a whole, unsatisfactory, Miss Hinkley not being up to the mark in Anaide, and Fusini singing at times positively out of tune.

At the close of the third act, Mr. Wyman, one of the directors of the academy, came before the curtain and stated that a despatch had just been received announcing that Fort Sumter had been reinforced, and that the Stars and Stripes still waved over it. In consequence of this happy news he had the pleasure to in-

form the audience that Miss Hinkley had kindly consented to sing the 'Star Spangled Banner' at the close of the performance. The first part of this announcement was received with three distinct rounds of cheers, and a scene of great excitement prevailed for several minutes. This was renewed when Miss Hinkley came forward to sing the favorite national air, and but one feeling appeared to pervade the audience, that of rejoicing that the gallant Anderson had been relieved.

It is needless to say that the director, the charming vocalist, and the audience, were deceived as regards the facts concerning Fort Sumter.

**The War.—Effect of the News in the North.—
The War News in Philadelphia.**

PHILADELPHIA, April 13, 1861.

The people of Philadelphia, with their proverbial incredulity for facts, place very little confidence in the important news today. There are large numbers who refuse to believe that hostilities have been commenced, and almost everybody hoots at the idea of Fort Sumter being on fire and Major Anderson surrendering.

The excitement, however, is intense, notwithstanding their telegraphic infidelity, and the demand for extras almost unprecedented. On the announcement of the surrender at Fort Sumter, all the newspaper establishments threw their colors to the winds, and the Stars and Stripes were hailed with most enthusiastic cheering.

A heavy shower this evening fails to scatter the crowds that are gathered to hear the latest news, only to curse and belie it when it comes. It is evident, however, that if the Conestoga wagons, on which Pennsylvania has always placed her reliance, should confirm the telegraphic report, the war spirit will be rampant, and a host of volunteers be raised on the moment.

Several private fights took place during the day among the crowd, in which secession advocates were invariably whipped, arrested and fined or imprisoned.

Two regiments of the Washington brigade met tonight—One German and one American. They will be ready to march in five days.

**The War.—Effect of the News in The North.—
The War News in Boston.**

BOSTON, April 13, 1861.

The war news from Charleston creates a profound sensation in this city and throughout the State. The general sentiment is that the federal government is right and shall be sustained.

BOSTON, April 13—P.M.

Intense excitement was created in this city this afternoon by the receipt of the despatches from Charleston.

The final announcement of the surrender of Fort Sumter is not believed by many, while others pronounce the whole story of the bombardment a hoax.

A more detailed account of the battle and surrender is anxiously awaited.

The Adjutant General's office was crowded this forenoon with officers of the State military, tendering their commands to the Governor. An extensive war feeling has been aroused. Gov. Andrew leaves for Washington this afternoon.

The war.—Effect of the News in the North.—The War News at Albany.

ALBANY, April 13, 1861.

The excitement over the war news from the South continues unabated. Although no one doubts but that the firing has commenced, yet they have no faith in the reports of fissures in the fort, and especially laugh at the idea of South Carolinians being knocked down with balls and shells without being injured, and immediately to commence fighting again. Many of the Albanians remained up until a late hour this morning, waiting patiently for the latest news for the seat of war. Whatever may have been the opinion of parties in regard to the commencement of hostilities, but one opinion prevails now that it has begun.

Apprehensions of an Attack On Washington.

Now that war is fairly begun in South Carolina, Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet are alarmed about the danger of an assault upon Washington, as Mr. Walker, the Secretary of War at Montgomery, is reported to have said that the Southern confederacy would be in possession of the capitol before the 1st of May, and as President Davis has called for twenty five thousand men, whose destination is supposed to be Washington. The requisition for troops made by Mr. Lincoln on the Governor of Pennsylvania shows that his fears have been roused.

As yet there has been but little damage done at Charleston, almost as little loss of life as in a battle in Mexico or Peru. But before the war is ended many lives will be sacrificed, and blood will flow as copiously as it did in the civil wars in England. The bloody scene will be chiefly in and around Washington. That will be the debatable ground, for possession of the seat of government; and while President Davis will send an army to drive President Lincoln out of it, the latter will call upon the North for help. Virginia will probably secede immediately, without waiting to go

through forms, and will unite her arms with those of the Confederate States. Other border slave States will probably mingle in the strife on the same side. Lincoln, in distress, will summon to his aid the militia of Ohio, New York, Illinois, and other republican States of the Northwest as he has already called on the State troops of Pennsylvania.

The fighting, therefore, will be of the most terrible description—close, and hand to hand, with rifle and musket and sword and bayonet; not with cannon, at long range. Both armies will be of the same race, will have equal pluck, and contend not only with their ordinary fierceness, but with the additional fury which consanguinity ever lends to the battles of brothers.

The News from Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 13, 1861.

The capital continues in a frantic state of excitement. Business is half suspended. Groups of individuals discussing the bombardment of Fort Sumter are gathered at the corners; the telegraph offices, the White House and the War and Navy Departments are besieged by crowds of eager inquirers. The hotel lobbies and parlors were jammed with humanity all the morning.

The republicans are wild with indignation, and curse the rebels and cheer Major Anderson most lustily.

The President and Cabinet have been in session nearly all the morning. A large number of prominent men of all parties repaired to the White House at an early hour to tender their services to the President, but none were admitted except the Virginia Committee of Inquiry, who had a conference with him from eight to nine o'clock.

An intense bustle prevailed at the War Department during the forenoon. Four hundred federal troops arrived from New York by special train early this morning. About eighteen hundred regulars and volunteers are now here under arms.

The President is calm and composed. The first question he asked a Western Senator last night was, 'Will your State support me with military power?' He will doubtless issue a call for aid to the several Governors of the republican States in the course of today.

WASHINGTON, April 13, 1861.

The greatest anxiety prevails to hear from Charleston. The latest news we have, up to half past two P.M., is that the American flag waves gallantly over Fort Sumter, and that its ports spit forth fire incessantly upon Fort Moultrie and Sullivan's Island batteries, which is a part of the programme by which the

government supply vessels are to be admitted in the harbor.

A special session of Congress is not likely to be convened. The voice of the North has been heard through telegraphic despatches from every free State, assuring the President of the enthusiastic support of the government with men and money.

It is evident that the Union sentiment has been greatly strengthened here since the revolutionists have assumed the responsibility of inaugurating civil war.

Capt. Wm. B. St. Johns, of the Third infantry, having declined the command of his company when ordered on a particular service, the President directs that he cease to be an officer of the army from Wednesday.

First Lieutenant Abner Smead, of the First Artillery, having, when his company was ordered for duty under critical circumstances, tendered his resignation in order to escape from that duty, the President directs that he cease to be an officer of the army.

The regular troops now here have been ordered and proceeded to the outskirts of the city to watch every ave and guard the armories and public buildings.

Videttes are constantly seen riding through the streets.

WASHINGTON, April 13, 1861.

Up to eleven o'clock P.M. the President had no reliable or official information of what has occurred at Charleston, except through private despatches to individuals who have communicated with him. He expects Major Anderson to evacuate or surrender the Fort, if he finds the supply ships cannot reach him. This will be a military necessity, and will only be in accordance with Major Anderson's instructions, if they reached him.

The report that he has surrendered, and is the guest of General Beauregard, has been communicated to the President. The latter was not surprised, but, on the contrary, remarked, 'The supply vessels could not reach him, and he did right.' When he was told that the report was that nobody was injured in Fort Sumter, he seemed very much gratified, and remarked that he regretted that Major Anderson could not be supplied, as that was all he needed.

The next act in the play will represent a scene at Fort Pickens, in Pensacola Harbor, and not far hence.

The feeling here is very intense, especially among the Northern and Western people, a large number of whom are in the city.

Employment for the Idle.

All the loafers, vagrants and rowdies in our large cities will now find something to do, and even those who are industrious, but out of employment, will get work if they feel inclined to brave the dangers and hardships of a soldier's life, rather than remain inactive and in want. Owing to the destruction of all kinds of business, caused by the election of Mr. Lincoln, there are thousands upon thousands destitute in New York, Philadelphia, Boston and other cities on the Northern seaboard, who will gladly accept the pittance per day allowed to soldiers in the American army. There will be no great difficulty, therefore, for the agents of either the United States or Confederate States to enlist as many men as they have money to employ. There is no lack of fighting men ready to do battle on either side; so that we may expect the war to go fiercely on as long as the people on either side of Mason and Dixon's Line will supply their respective sections with the sinews. If they think it will pay to employ men to go soldiering and to destroy life and property, they can have enough of such amusement for their money.

Organizations of Armies North And South.

Students of modern history will recollect that during the great wars in which the Christian Powers have been engaged in the last century, the commanders on either side have managed so as to remove the scene of practical operations either to the high seas or to some point remote from the centres of trade and industry. Making war now-a-days is an expensive operation, and some must be free to work in order to supply the material for those who fight. The war upon which we have just entered into will be in all probability chiefly a naval combat, and in that point of view the North has the advantage in men, munitions and ships. The navy of the United States, such as it is, belongs to the North. The army and marine corps are, we presume, with exceptions, loyal to the federal government. The States will proceed immediately to arm and equip a very large volunteer force, no less than one hundred thousand men being needed for the defence of Washington. In the South there is no lack of fighting material. The army of the Confederate States is as well officered, but not so well equipped, as that of the federal government. The South has no navy worth mentioning, and must provide for one. Likewise, an army must be equipped for actual duty in the field—not guard mounting and lounging in garrison. The cost of all this will be enormous. To maintain our army and navy in time of peace requires a yearly expenditure of nearly twenty-five millions of dollars. To maintain two war fleets and two war armies will cost as much as two

hundred millions of dollars. As there is no poison without its antidote, so this very war, which is so deplorable and so entirely absurd and unnecessary, will enrich thousands of mechanics and traders who build and fit out ships or furnish army and navy supplies. All branches of trade which bear directly upon the speciality above referred to will be immensely stimulated, and, as a natural consequence, business of all kinds will be brisk. So long as the scene of military and naval operations is in the South, New York city will be a central point from which the troops and ships of the federal government will be fitted out and despatched. And as there is no danger that martial law will be proclaimed in the commercial metropolis, just at present the war in the South will be beneficial, pecuniarily, to the Empire City.

The War Begun—Dissolution of the Union Consummated.

Through the events of the last few days, the last blow has been given to the fabric of freedom, raised at such cost by the fathers of the republic. Civil war has put an end to a confederacy which had existed for three quarters of a century, and the constitution of 1789, has been replaced by military governments. The time for argument has ceased, and the appeal that has been made to arms, precludes the possibility of foretelling what may be the issue of the present melancholy crisis.

It can scarcely be doubted that both North and South will at once proceed to adopt such ulterior measures, as their respective means allow of. Fort Pickens will be reinforced immediately, and the result of operations, in the bay of Pensacola, will be known in a few days. Virginia is on the eve of secession; her example will be followed by other border States; and two sections, the one containing eighteen millions, and the other twelve millions of inhabitants, will be arrayed against each other in hostility. The recruitments that have recently taken place at Washington, show that an invasion of the District of Columbia is dreaded, and it is not improbable that the theatre of war may be transferred to that quarter.

It is to be feared, in times of such excitement, that neither the Washington nor the Montgomery government will contain themselves within the boundaries of law. Each will assemble as many troops

as it can, and will operate where it can do the greatest amount of injury to the other. Every advantage of position and circumstance will be availed of, and, little by little, the entire land will resound with the din of arms. Nevertheless, the slave insurrections at the South, which have been counted on by Northern partisans, will scarcely take place, nor will the people of the non-slaveholding States have cause to fear the riots that have been predicted by the politicians of the South. War is not a time for such outbreaks; and, were they to take place, they would be easily suppressed by local authorities, who will be unusually vigilant where so vast interests are at stake. Moreover, the surplus population of incendiaries, desperadoes and adventurers will be drained off from both sections, by the exigencies of the period.

It is impossible for any human being to foretell how the war which has begun will end. It may be difficult, for some time, to do more than chronicle the passing events of the deplorable contest that is waging. The great Arbiter of nations can alone decide what its final issue will be.

**DIARY OF A YANKEE IN THE
PATENT OFFICE**

by Horatio Nelson Taft

SUNDAY 14—A fine cool day. Went to church in the morning with all the children, wife staid at home and went in the afternoon. The excitement in the City increases all the time now the war has begun. But the reports from Charleston are mostly “bogus.” Maj Anderson has probably not surrendered, but there is fighting there. I left Willards about 1/2 past 10 this evening, never saw a more excited crowd. It is said that Martial law will be proclaimed tomorrow morning, and that the Prest has made requisition upon the States for 75,000 men or Volunteers to defend the Government. Think of sending my family out of the City immediately.

**A REBEL WAR CLERK’S
DIARY**

by John Beauchamp Jones

April 14th —Wrote all day for several journals.

The *Skedaddle* e-journal home page
<http://www.pddoc.com/skedaddle/skedaddle-journal.htm>

THE SMALL PRINT

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