



THE WATCHMAN.

J. S. BARNHART, EDITOR. HILLSBORO, PENNA. THURSDAY, APRIL 18 1861

The War Commenced.

Our news this week, is of the most startling character. Fort Sumter, after a most terrific bombardment of thirty-six hours, has surrendered. The Capitol at Washington is said to be in danger, and the President has issued his proclamation calling for 75,000 men of which Pennsylvania is to furnish 10 regiments. Congress is required to meet on the 4th of July. We give the telegraphic news as we find it, but our readers should take it with many grains of allowance. There are portions of these dispatches which are incomprehensible to us. For instance, that such a terrific cannonading should have taken place with but one or two persons killed or wounded on either side. A powerful and completely equipped fleet is said to have stood off the harbor during the whole of the protracted struggle, without firing a gun, or offering to land a soldier to assist the gallant little band in the Fort, or make a diversion in its favor. To send a boat away here to take off thearrison after they had been forced to capitulate, seems to have constituted their first and only achievement. It has been suggested that the tide was against them, but not one ever ran 30 hours continuously in one direction since the world began. The soldiers are so provincial for their bravery as are our soldiers, and we are forced to the conclusion, that there must have been some insurmountable obstacle about which the telegraph is silent, or that the officers in command of the fleet were prohibited by positive orders from Washington from interfering. The fact that the Charleston authorities have control of the telegraph may account for the one-sided character of the news. We repeat that whilst no reliance is to be placed on the details, the principal fact is beyond dispute. Fort Sumter has fallen. For the first time since Bunker's surrender, the American flag has been lowered in defeat. Civil war has commenced, and when it will end God only knows. We have labored with what little ability God has given us to avert this catastrophe, and now that the crisis has come, but one course remains. Much as we loathe the mis-called Republican party as such, earnestly as we shall strive to drive it from power at the earliest constitutional opportunity, yet we shall cordially sustain the Government in this hour of peril. We must remember that there is a wide difference between the Government of the United States, and the administration of a party. The one is permanent, the other transient. The latter may be approved when right and rejected when wrong, but the former must be supported right or wrong. We can have no government on any other terms, and it has often been found in the world's history, that a bad government is better than none at all. We shall have occasion to recur to this subject hereafter for the present we fling to the breeze the time honored motto of the Democracy in her palm leaf days—never more appropriate than now—OUR COUNTRY, GOD BLESS HER, MAY SHE EVER ASSEMBLE, BUT NEVER AGAIN BE DIVIDED.

Interesting Interview Between Senator Douglas and the President.

WASHINGTON, April 13. Senator Douglas called on the President last night, and had an interesting conversation on the present condition of the country. The substance of it was, on the part of Mr. Douglas, that while he was unalterably opposed to the Administration in all its political measures, he was prepared to sustain the President in the exercise of all his Constitutional functions to preserve the Union, and maintain the Government, and defend the Federal Capital. A firm policy and prompt action was necessary. The capital of our country was in danger, and must be defended at all hazards and at any expense of men and money. He spoke of the present and future, without any reference to the past—President Lincoln was very much gratified with the interview.

Latest from Charleston.

CHARLESTON, April 15. Major Anderson, with his command dispersed in the harbor for New York to day. In setting his flag before leaving, a pile of cartridges exploded, killing two men and wounding four others. One was buried in the fort with military honors, and the other is so badly wounded by the Carolina troops as to be carried by the Union to this city. The Confederate and Palmetto flags were raised on the fort, which was garrisoned by Palmetto guards. It is believed that the war vessels have established a blockade.

CHARLESTON, April 15.

When Major Anderson's quarters were burning, Gen. Beauregard, sent offers of assistance before the white flag was run up. Col. Wigfall received the sword surrendered by Anderson, complimented his bravery by returning it to him.

CHARLESTON, April 15.

The Federal fleet is still in sight off Charleston. THOMAS CORWIN, who from his place in the United States Senate during the Mexican war, expressed the hope that the Mexicans would welcome our soldiers with bloody hands to "respectable graves," has been regarded by this Administration with a forgiveness for his patriotism; while the pensioned agents of the same Administration are engaged in the work of denouncing every free citizen, who refuses to approve of the policy and take part in the business of slaughtering his own countrymen, as a traitor and tory. In other words, it is all right to take part with a design enemy with whom the Government is at war, but all wrong to attempt to assist and applaud the same Government when it is about to engage in a bloody civil war with our own countrymen.

Who are Disunionists?

The coldest piece of impudence of which we have any knowledge is the assumed Union position of the Abolition Republican editors, and their down right cowardice in trying to forge the results of their own teachings and to saddle them upon those who above all others have labored to prevent them. What is a Disunionist? It is a man that coolly and deliberately takes a course that would tend to, or would accomplish a dissolution of the Union—no matter what he calls himself—if he labors to dissolve the Union, he is a Disunionist. Let us now arrange these chivalrous knights of the quill before this petition, and see where they will stand. In the first place, they coolly and of malice aforethought began to teach the people of the North to hate the people of the South. Following on as a second step, they maliciously disregarded the warnings of Washington and Jackson, and formed a "sectional party," and drew across the Union a geographical political line. They then clamorously, in Congress and out of it, by every species of excitement, tried to get the two great sections of our country into an antagonism; to accomplish which they established the impression that the one was a drag and a curse to the other—that there was a real difference of interest, which came to conflict, and which was incompatible and could not live together. They next, after dividing the country into "sections," and in order to make the division more complete, began to operate upon the Church for the purpose of a religious division of the Union. All of these things they labored for and accomplished. What then was left of the Union? Do you answer, the Constitution? They violated that! Do you answer the Courts? They openly repudiated them! Nothing that they could destroy, which yet bound the Union together, was left undisturbed. Let us not then forget to credit these with this first summary of ruinous and lamentable results. They started an antagonism; they formed geographical parties; they divided the Union, morally, politically and religiously; they bitterly assailed the Democracy, the Constitution, and the Courts—the true power that held the nation together and the last that remained of the Union. They were, therefore, the Disunionists. Deny it who can.

Thus ends the first epoch in our nation's disunion; and now what the second!

The Democratic party still stood in the van of a dissolution of the Union. Libels, slanders, misrepresentations, and sectional appeals were used to its defeat. These Abolition Republican editors did it; and the bitter sectional prejudices of their creation having now run into every species of impudence and excess, can no longer be controlled. The Union is being torn to fragments, and where are these gentlemen now? Are they trying to save the Union or to destroy it? Let us see. The antagonism which they have raised between the North and the South is the power which is destroying the Union. Now, whatever will increase that antagonism will increase the rapidity of its destruction. These gentlemen are still laboring to increase that antagonism. They are, therefore, laboring to hurry on a final dissolution.

They may claim to be Union men, but let us examine that. In order to reunite the country, we must try to overlook the petty prejudices of the sectional petting, and take an enlarged view of the nation. We must try to allay sectional passions, and to re-establish harmony, and above all we must try to get a settlement compromise, or otherwise that will restore the confidence and friendly relations of the two sections. These gentlemen are opposed to all this; they are, therefore, opposed to saving or re-instating the Union, and, of course, are Disunionists.

Let us hear no more from these disunion editors and papers.

They are the one extreme of which the Southern secessionists are the other, and there is but little difference between them—the secessionists of the South being the retailers of the disunion apostles of the North. They are both laboring for the same object—to break down what little Union sentiment there is yet remaining in the country; and to render a compromise and reunion impossible. They can talk of war to destroy and divide the Union; they can talk of peaceable separation, and a recognition of the Southern Confederacy—in each case disunion—but they have no liberal spirit to meet the Union sentiment of the Border States, or the national, patriotic and Union sentiment of the Northern Democracy. They are Disunionists. Their labors and sympathies have been upon that side until they have divided the Union, and now they are opposed to every policy that will re-establish it.—Southern Democrat.

The partisans of the Administration, who are so violent in their denunciations of all who approve of the policy of civil war, do not pretend that war will result either in the enforcement of the laws or, the restoration of the Union. On the contrary, the administration is explicitly made that "war with the seceded States will not bring them back into the Union." Indeed, after the daily exhibition of intense hatred to the Southern States, made by that class of Republican journals most anxious for war, it is impossible to believe that they desire to be again associated with the seceded States. If, then, war is not to bring those States back into the Union, what is its object? When we are called upon to stand by the Administration, we would like to know what the Administration is driving at.

SALARIES OF OUR FOREIGN MINISTERS.

The salaries of the ministers to London and Paris are \$17,500 each; to Madrid, Berlin, Vienna, St. Petersburg, Pekin, Turin, Mexico and Rio Janeiro, \$12,000; to Santiago and Lima, \$10,000; to all other courts, \$7,500. The consuls at London and Liverpool have a salary of \$7,200; at Calcutta, Havana and San Francisco, \$6,000; at Alexandria, Pootchou, Vera Cruz, Panama and Callao, \$5,500; Glasgow, Frankfort, Constantinople, Tripoli, Tangier, Amoy, Ningpo, Lahaun, and Valparaiso, \$3,000.

The Fiasco of a Bad Business.

The culmination of the political schemes and plots, which for years disturbed the country, under the spurious plan of giving freedom to Kansas, has been reached, in the election of General Lane and General Pomeroy to the office of the United States, from the new State of Kansas. It is perhaps useless, when the Government is crumbling to pieces, and the work of patriots and statesmen is being undone, under the pretence of giving freedom to the African race, to mourn over any political set, or give utterance to the apertification which every good citizen must feel, at seeing the Senate Chamber of the United States disgraced by selections such as these just-made from Kansas.

The Journal of Commerce remarks that there is the logical and natural result of the proceedings which were had in connection with the settlement of Kansas. The State will be represented in the Senate in a manner to bring discredit, if not upon itself, at least upon the country at large, and upon the body which has heretofore been understood to possess a large share of dignity and statesmanship. Lane's introduction into Kansas was at the head of a gang of robbing and williams, such as never before entered any Territory; and his subsequent career, including his trial and acquittal for homicide, fully sustain the character under which he entered upon a public life, which has proved successful to his political aspirations.

General Pomeroy has no desire to say an unkind word, but it is known that he is totally unfit for Senatorial duties, no more than equal to the position of a member of the lower branch of a State Legislature. He has made his Kansas experience pay, both pecuniarily and politically, and it would be a curious piece of information, could the public be made aware of the exact amount of assistance which the contributions to the seceding in Kansas, have rendered in this Senatorial election. It is natural that those who were received directly from the hands of Pomeroy, should be disinclined to oppose his political aspirations, and as he has had the disbursement of hundreds of thousands of dollars contributed by the charitable, we may readily believe that his success has been in no small degree promoted through the misfortunes of one of the charities of another class of the people of the country.

But it makes very little difference who fills the office at Washington. It seems quite certain that the days of the Union are near at an end, and if our own set, in disgrace, Lane and Pomeroy may do well to officiate at its exit.

The Southern Constitution.

The Constitution of the Confederate States is the old Constitution of the United States with certain amendments, which experience has taught us might not be out of place in the remaining Union. The provision of the new instrument, which relates to slavery and the slave trade are as follows, in order of importance:

- 1. That African slavery in the Territories shall be recognized and protected by Congress and the Territorial Legislatures.
2. That the right of slaveholders to transit and sojourn in any State of the Confederacy, with their slaves and other property, shall be recognized and protected.
3. That provision in regard to fugitive slaves shall extend to any slave lawfully carried from one State into another, and there escaping or taken away from his master.
4. That a bill or ex post facto law (by Congress or any State), and no law impairing or depriving the right of property in negro slaves shall be passed.
5. That the African slave trade shall be prohibited by such laws of Congress as shall effectually prevent the same.
The remaining amendments or points of difference between the Constitution of the Confederate States and that of the United States, are as follows:
1. The absolute prohibition of all duties from the Federal treasury, and all duties or taxes on imported goods intended to promote or foster any branch of human industry.
2. A positive prohibition of Federal appropriations for internal improvements, and the substitution of local taxation duties for such improvements.
3. The restriction of Congress by a majority vote of each House, to the power to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, and to recommend by the President of some executive department, all other appropriations requiring a two thirds vote.
4. The holding of contractors to the strict terms of their contracts.
5. That the Post Office Department shall pay its own expenses.

Beecher's Prophecy!

On the eve of the late Presidential election, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in a sermon delivered at the Plymouth Church in Brooklyn on the Sunday before, and of which we find a published report in the N. Y. Times of November 4th, used the following characteristic language: "Thank God! thank God! We are on the eve of a decisive election—a struggle which cannot be stayed from a victorious termination. Some deep wisdom may say, 'Oh, my! what will happen?' Well, I'll tell you (advancing to the edge of the platform, with projecting head, each hand supported by a stalwart knee, and with mournful expression in his eye). Well, I'll tell you, nothing! Take my word for it, all the barking will be done before the election, and there will be no biting after it."

The Old Boomer Must be Struck.

A gentleman who has spent a few days in the region of the oil wells in Pennsylvania, says that in his opinion, the Government of the United States—the Confederate States—or any other power ought to interfere at once and put a stop to further boring and pumping for oil on this continent. He is quite certain that the oil is being drawn through these wells from the bearings of the earth's axis, and that the earth will cease to turn upon the lubrication axis. Such a suggestion would beat anything that ever slipped Wall Street, and the consequences will be too great for ordinary minds to contemplate or comprehend. It had better be at once suppressed.

Centre of Attraction.

PRINCE & CO'S, CHESTNUT-STREET, Philadelphia Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishings in the Diamond, Bellefonte Pa.

THE SURRENDER OF FORT SUMTER.

THE SURRENDER UNCONVENTIONAL. A BLOODLESS CONFLICT. ANDERSON'S MEN CONVEYED TO MORRIS ISLAND UNDER GUARD. ANDERSON AT CHARLESTON.

THE CHARLESTONIAN'S WILD WITH JOY SYMPATHY FOR ANDERSON. Abhorrence for those who Failed to Relieve Him.

EVENTS OF FRIDAY.

CHARLESTON, April 12, 1861.—Civil war has at last begun. A terrific fight is at this moment going on between Fort Sumter and the fortifications by which it is surrounded. In my last dispatch I stated that negotiations had been proposed between General Beauregard and Major Anderson. This was done with a view to prevent an unnecessary effusion of blood.

The issue was submitted to Major Anderson of surrendering as soon as his supplies were exhausted, or of having a fire opened on him within a certain time. This he refused to do, and accordingly at twenty seven minutes past four o'clock this morning, Fort Moultrie began the bombardment by firing two guns. To these Major Anderson replied with three of his barbettes guns, after which the batteries on Mount Pleasant, Cummings' Point and the Floating Battery, opened a brisk fire of shot and shell.

Major Anderson did not reply, except at long intervals, until between seven and eight o'clock, when he thought it prudent to fire two tiers of guns towards Fort Moultrie and Stephens' gun battery. Up to this time (three o'clock, Friday afternoon) they have failed to produce any serious effect.

Dispatches received at headquarters from the various forts report that all is going on admirably, and no man hurt. Major Anderson has the greater part of the day been directing his fire principally against Fort Moultrie, the Stephens and Floating Battery, these and Fort Johnson being the only ones operating against him. The remainder of the batteries are held in reserve.

Some fifteen or eighteen shots have struck the Floating Battery, but made not the slightest impression upon its iron casemate sides.—The Stephens battery's also eminently successful, and does terrible execution on Fort Sumter.

Recoiled, in all appearance, are being made in the several sides exposed to fire.—Portions of the parapet have been destroyed and several of the guns there mounted have been shot away.

Major Anderson is at present using his lower tier of casemate ordnance. The fight is going on with intense earnestness, and will continue all night. It is not impossible that the fort will be carried by storm.

The soldiers are perfectly reckless of their lives, and at every shot jump upon the ramparts, observe the effect, and then jump down, cheering.

A part on the Stevens battery are said to have played a game of the hottest fire. The excitement in the community is indescribable. With the very first boom of the gun thousands rushed from their beds to the harbor front, and all day every available place had been thronged by ladies and gentlemen, viewing the solemn spectacle through their glasses. Many of these have relatives in the several fortifications, and many a tearful eye attested the anxious affection of the mother, wife and sister, but not a murmur came from a single individual.

The spirit of patriotism is as sincere as it is universal. Five thousand ladies stand ready to day to respond to any sacrifice that may be required of them.

The brilliant and patriotic conduct of Major Anderson speaks for itself, and silences the attacks lately made at the North upon his character and patriotism.

Business is entirely suspended. Only those stores are open which are necessary to supply articles required by the army.

Governor Pickens has all day been in the residence of a gentleman which commands a view of the whole scene, a most interested observer, General Beauregard commands in person the entire operations, and thus far they have moved with the utmost system and success.

It is reported that the Harriet Lane has received a shot through her wheelhouse—She is in the offing. No other government ships are in sight up to the present moment, but should they appear the entire range of batteries will open upon them.

Troops are pouring into the town by hundreds, but are held in reserve for the present, the force already on the island being ample. People are departing every moment on horseback, and by every other conveyance. With an crew of fifty miles, where the thunder of artillery can be heard, the scene is magnificently terrible.

CHARLESTON, April 12, 6 P. M.—Capt. R. S. Parker brings dispatches from the Floating Battery, stating that up to this time only two have been wounded on Sullivan's Island. He had to row through Major Anderson's warmest fire in a small boat.

Senator Wigfall in the same manner bore dispatches to Morris Island, through the fire of Fort Sumter.

Senator Chestnut, another member of the staff of Gen. Beauregard, fired a gun by way of amusement from Mount Pleasant, which made a large hole in the parapet. Quite a number have been struck by spent pieces of shell and knocked down, but none hurt seriously. Many fragments of these missiles are already descending in the city. The range is perfectly true in the morning, and every shot from the land tells.

Three ships are visible in the offing, and it is believed an attempt will be made to light to shore reinforcements into Fort Sumter in small boats. It is also thought, from the regular and frequent firing of Major Anderson, that he has a much larger force of men than was supposed. At any rate, he is fighting bravely.

There have been two rain storms during the day, but without any effect upon the battle. Everybody is in a ferment. Some of those fighting are stripped of the waist.

A DISPATCH IN THE EVENING. CHARLESTON, 9 o'clock, P. M.—Major Anderson is busy repairing damages. He received twenty-nine full shots from Stevens' battery alone, making the bricks fly from the walls in every direction.

It is estimated that from twelve to eighteen hundred balls and shells were fired during the day. Over one hundred shells took effect inside the fort.

Orders have been issued to send Major Anderson a bomb from all the batteries every twenty minutes during the night to keep him wide awake, making about two a minute.

Major Anderson fired only two barbettes guns. Two more were dismantled. His shot at Fort Moultrie were generally bad, most of the balls going over. The same was the case with the Floating Battery, to which he was very particular in his attentions. A ball penetrated the Moultrie fosse, where a party of gentlemen were sitting in the parlor watching the fight. It entered the second story and traveled into the kitchen. The gentlemen scattered miscellaneous outside.

The first shot was fired from Fort Johnson, on Morris Island, by Captain James, and the second by Lieutenant U. H. Gibbs. This was not answered until three o'clock this afternoon. The first shot from Stevens' battery, was fired by the sensible Edmund Rolin, of Virginia. That ball will do more for the cause of secession in the Old Dominion than volumes of stamp speeches.

It is a most remarkable fact that, after fifteen hours' heavy cannonading, not one person has been placed hors du combat.

The schooner Patriot, Captain S. F. Coote, received four shots, but no damage. Three United States vessels are certainly outside. They were signalled by Major Anderson to lower and raise his flag.

The attempt will probably be made to reinforce him during the night. The mortar batteries are now blasting away. The scene is magnificent.

EVENTS OF SATURDAY.

CHARLESTON, April 13th, 10 1/2 o'clock.—At intervals of twenty minutes, the firing was kept up all night on Fort Sumter. Major Anderson ceased to fire at 6 o'clock in the evening.

All night he was engaged in repairing the damage done to the fort, and protecting the guns in barbells on the parapet. He commenced to return the fire this morning at seven o'clock, but seems to be greatly disabled.

The battery on Cummings' Point does Fort Sumter great damage. At 9 o'clock this morning a dense smoke poured out from the walls of Fort Sumter.

CHARLESTON, April 13.—(Received at Philadelphia at 2 1/2 P. M.)—The Federal flag at Fort Sumter is at half mast, signaling distress.

The shells from Fort Moultrie and Morris Island fall into Anderson's stronghold thick and fast. 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 port holes are knocked into one, and the wall from the top is crumbling.

Three vessels, one of them a very 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.

AN EXPLOSION AT FORT SUMTER.

An explosion has occurred at Fort Sumter. A dense volume of smoke was seen suddenly to rise.

Major Anderson has ceased to fire for about an hour. It is thought that the officers' quarters in Fort Sumter are on fire.

CHARLESTON, April 13.—Received at 11. 30 P. M.—Fort Sumter has unconditionally surrendered.

The news has just been received in a reliable shape. Ex-Senator Chestnut, ex-Governor Manning, and W. Porcher Miles, have just landed and marched to the Governor's house, followed by a dense crowd of people, who are wild with joy. They bring the particulars.

It was reported that ten of the garrison at Fort Sumter had been killed, but your reporter has had an interview with W. Porcher Miles, who has just returned from a visit to Fort Sumter, and is assured by him that no one was killed.

COMMUNICATION WITH THE QUEEN'S FLEET. They request to be allowed to enter our harbor to take up Major Anderson and his men—Proceedings stopped all morning.

CHARLESTON, April 12.—Received April 14, 2 A. M.—A boat from one of the war vessels on the outside has communicated with Gen. Simons, in command of the forces on Morris Island, and made the request that one of the steamers be allowed to enter the port for the purpose of taking away Anderson and his command.

An arrangement has been agreed upon by the parties to stay further proceedings until 9 o'clock to-morrow.

We have dispatches from many of the Southern cities, announcing the receipt of the news of the surrender of Fort Sumter, and the rejoicings of the people.—TALKING-PAPER REPORTER.]

Later From Charleston. THE NEGOTIATIONS COMPLETED. CHARLESTON, April 14—9 o'clock A. M. The negotiations were completed last night, and Major Anderson, with his command, will evacuate Fort Sumter this morning.—It is supposed that he will embark on board one of the war vessels off our bar.

When Fort Sumter was in flames, and Major Anderson could only fire his guns at long intervals, the men at our batteries cheered at every fire which the gallant Major made in his last struggles, but looked defiance at the vessels of war, whose men, like cowards, remained outside without firing a gun, or attempting to divert the fire of a single battery from Fort Sumter.

10 o'clock.—The steamer Isabel is now steaming up, and will take Gen. Beauregard to Fort Sumter, which will be turned over by Major Anderson to the Confederate States.

It is now reported that Major Anderson and his command will proceed to New York in the steamer Isabel.

DEPARTURE OF ANDERSON AND HIS MEN FOR NEW YORK—THE FLEET STILL OUTSIDE. CHARLESTON, April 14.—Major Anderson and his men will leave to-night at 11 o'clock, in the steamer Isabel, for New York. The war fleet is still outside.

The scene when Major Anderson and his men took formal leave of Fort Sumter, was a thrilling and impressive one. [The telegraph office closed at 11 o'clock the lines being down South.]

Later from Fort Moultrie.

CHARLESTON, April 13.—Your correspondent has just read a letter received from S. C. Boylston, dated Fort Moultrie, 6 o'clock this morning.

He says not one man was killed or wounded during yesterday's engagement. The iron battery had been damaged.

The rifled cannon of the battery did great execution on Fort Sumter. They were all aimed into Major Anderson's port holes.

Three of Fort Sumter's barbettes guns were dismantled. One of them was a ten inch Columbiad.

A corner of Fort Sumter, opposite Fort Moultrie, was knocked away.

The Waterwitch, Mohawk, and Pawnee, it was thought, were the three first vessels seen in the offing.

Incidents in the Fort Sumter Bombardment. THE SURRENDER OF ANDERSON. CHARLESTON, April 15.—When Major Anderson's quarters were burning, Gen. Beauregard sent offers of assistance before the white flag was run up.

Col. Wigfall received the sword surrendered by Anderson, and then complimented his bravery by returning it to him.

War Feeling in Boston.

BOSTON, April 15.—All political questions and divisions have been dropped here, and the universal sentiment of the city and state, is for defence of the flag to the last.

Twenty thousand volunteers have already tendered their services at the Adjutant General's office.

General B. F. Butler, an ardent Breckenridge supporter, has tendered his services, with his entire brigade.

The War Fleet.

CHARLESTON, April 15.—The Federal fleet is still in sight at Charleston. The Administration apprehends that an attack may be made upon Washington, and troops are being assembled at that point to repel any assault that may be made. Whether any good reason exists for this apprehension we are unable to determine; but are certain that the best way of protecting the Capital from danger is to pursue a vigorous peace policy. Washington can be in no great danger of capture as long as Maryland and Virginia remain loyal to the Union. But the immediate consequence of war in the seceded States would be to increase the disaffection in the Border States, and to render a large military force necessary for the defence of the Federal Capital. The Administration seems to fear that the policy it is pursuing will widen the area of secession, and convert the very seat of Government into a beleaguered fortress.

By the President of the United States.

A PROCLAMATION. Whereas, the laws of the United States have been for some time past and are now being violated, and the execution thereof obstructed in the States of South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the Marshals by law.

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, in virtue of the power invested by the Constitution and laws, have thought fit, to call forth hereby to call forth the militia of the States of the Union to the aggregate number of seventy-five thousand, in order to prevent the said combinations, and to execute the laws to be done in that behalf. The duty for this object will be immediately communicated to the State and Territorial War Department.

I appeal to all loyal citizens to sustain the Union, the integrity and the perpetuity of the government, and to prevent the wrongs already long enough endured.

I deem it proper to say that the first service assigned to the forces hereby called forth will probably be to repossess the forts, places, and property which have been seized from the Union; and in every event the utmost care will be taken to prevent any injury to the subjects aforesaid, to avoid any devastation, and destruction of or interference with property, or any disturbance of peaceful citizens in any part of the country.

And I hereby command the persons comprising the combinations aforesaid to disperse and raise peaceably to their respective abodes, within twenty days from this date.

Deeming that the present condition of public affairs presents an extraordinary occasion, I do hereby, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution, convene both Houses of Congress. The Senators and Representatives are to convene at the city of Washington at their respective chambers, at 12 o'clock, noon, on Thursday the 4th of July next, and there to consider and determine such measures as in their wisdom the public safety and interest may seem to demand.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this 15th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the Independence of the United States, the eighty-fifth.

Signed by the President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN. WILLIAM H. SAWARD, Sec'y. of State.

How Does it Look Now?

[From the Boston Courier.] Last fall, when the Republicans were hurrying along our streets, night after night, jostling and running over each other in their eager haste to get to the polls, we were hearing each other bellowing as brave and intrepid "Wide Awakes," displaying their broad caps, fanciful lanterns and flags decorated with witty devices and funny mottoes, we warned them, again and again, of the sad and disastrous consequences which must follow their present course in electing a sectional President. We told them over and over again to beware. We begged of them, by every consideration of patriotism and of humanity, to desist from a course which must inevitably prove ruinous to the best interests of the country. We referred to the fact that the prospect of success in electing their governors and their rulers. The Republicans did not believe us. The Wide Awakes would not even listen to our warnings. The lanterns and caps and flags multiplied in our streets and in our public squares. Cannons were fired, banners floated in the breeze, and the night was lit with blown and drums were beaten, until the young men and maidens, old men and women, fairly ran mad with the idea of being able to elect a President without the aid of the South. Well, the deed is done. The "Wide Awakes" have triumphed! Their own care is committed to the government of these United States, what there is left of them.

Gentlemen of the Republican clubs, how do you like it? How does it look now? To those of you who have been successful in procuring office at Washington, to do the prospect is pleasant; but to you who are unfortunate in those application, how the matter stands with them? And then, there are thousands who never expect place or office, thousands who live by the sweat of the brow—blacksmiths, carpenters, wheelwrights, millwrights, engravers, shoemakers, all sorts of mechanics and laborers, those who have to earn by their toil, bread for themselves and for their children. How does it look to you, gentlemen? No longer ago than the very last autumn, you had plenty of employment, at very good wages. You could readily have your rent, your grocery's bill, your doctor's bill, and those of your laborer and butcher. Now, you find these necessary expenses very hard for you. You can scarcely sleep at night in peace for anxiety about them.

How does it all look to you? The Republicans tell you, told all of us, repeatedly, everywhere, that if Mr. Lincoln were once elected all would be calm and quiet, and peaceful; that labor would be happy again, and the people would be happy again. But so far from realizing any advantages from the election of Mr. Lincoln, things are certainly growing worse. The Wide Awakes, if you ask them to day, cannot but admit that we are not improving in the least, but are in fact, upon the retrograde. Who, then, has gained anything by the election of a sectional President? Rather let the States of the Union, not less than seven of the States of the Union, have their own course, all the advantage which the past carrying trade of the South has been to us is now gone. The Southern market is all but lost to us. Our people are compelled to be idle, all but those who are hunting after office, with but a poor prospect indeed for the future. And all this for no other cause, none in the world, except the elevation of a sectional President. But for the election of Mr. Lincoln, the country would have been at this moment in as prosperous a condition as it has been since the war of the Revolution. There is no reason why it should be conquered by anybody, but the election, which has brought upon us our present misfortunes.

Ex-President Buchanan in Favor of Sustaining the President. LANCASTER, April 15.—Secession has no followers here. All parties are united in sustaining the Government at all hazards.

Ex-President Buchanan remarked to one of his most intimate and political friends, "I am glad that the Government has gone to a point where it is no longer a question of the duty of all good citizens to stand by the Government."