



BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, April 19, 1861.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

WAR BEGUN!

The rebellion has begun! War is upon us! The traitors have attacked the United States forces in Fort Sumter! They did not even wait for any attempt on the part of the Government to reinforce Fort Sumter, but regardless of the calamity of civil war which they were forcing on the nation, and in contempt of the opinion of the whole civilized world, they assume the aggressive, and force upon the Government, a defensive war! They have passed the Rubicon—all efforts at negotiation are at an end. The Government must now repel force by force, and the duty of every citizen is to sustain the Government, in its efforts to put down rebellion. Whoever does less than this is a traitor! The policy of the Administration has been pacific, earnestly desirous of peace, it has stood quietly by, allowing government property and money to be stolen, and its citizens to be insulted with impunity. Any other government, instead of submitting to all this, would have crushed the rebellion long ago. The bombardment and capture of a United States Fort, commanded by the gallant Anderson, and his sixty or seventy almost fastidious men, after thirty-six hours of gallant resistance, by one hundred times their number, with many formidable batteries, is the last hair upon the camel's back. The people will not submit to it any longer. Either treason or the government must triumph. Which must it be? Let the Keystone of the Federal Arch speak! Let New York, New England, the mighty West, and Northwest, and all other parts of the Union put forth their power. All party is now dropped. The question is Union or Disunion—are you for your country or against it? All patriots will therefore sustain the Administration, in crushing rebellion, and upholding the national honor.

The Gazette rejoices greatly over the election in Rhode Island. Let that paper rejoice.—Gov. Sprague the Democratic and Union candidate was elected last Spring, and re-elected the other day. Besides, Gov. Sprague is a patriot, and all true men who love their country will rejoice that he was re-elected, since he has so nobly offered to the National Government, the services of the Marine Artillery and 1,000 men from Rhode Island, himself to march at the head of them, to aid in putting down rebellion, and in defence of the glorious stars and stripes. The time for party is gone.—The question is simply, are you for your country or against it? Gov. Sprague, Democrat though he be, has a heart for his country, and we rejoice that he was re-elected. Hurra for Gov. Sprague and Rhode Island! They are true to the Union as we hope all, Democrats, Bell men, and Republicans may be, in this, the most trying hour in our country's history.

Impromptu Meeting.

A meeting was called in a few minutes on Wednesday evening, for the purpose of expressing the sentiments of this community on the present state of the country, and for raising a military company, to offer their services to the Government. Hon. JOHN TAYLOR was called to the Chair; HENRY NICHOLS and ROBERT MONTGOMERY, chosen Vice Presidents; and Wm. L. Ryan, and R. D. Barclay, Secretaries. Hon. A. King stated the objects of the meeting, in an appropriate manner. Hon. John Cassa, was called upon, and made a very eloquent and patriotic speech in support of the Constitution and the Union. He was followed by Messrs. John H. Fisher, Fr. Jordan, and D. Over. The meeting was very large and enthusiastic. Over thirty have joined the company.

Douglas for his Country.

We are gratified to publish the following dated Washington, April 14, 1861. It shows that Senator Douglas' heart is in the right place: Senator Douglas called on the President to-night. He 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 on all its political issues, he was prepared to sustain the President in the exercise of all his constitutional functions to preserve the Union, maintain the Government, and defend the Federal Capitol. A firm policy and prompt action were necessary. The spirit of our country was in danger and must be protected at all hazards, at any expense of men and money. He spoke of the present and future without reference to the past. Mr. Lincoln was very much gratified with the interview. For the gratification of the Gazette, we will state, that we were tendered a \$1400 Clerkship, in the War Office, at Washington, by Gen. Cameron, without any solicitation on our part, and that we declined the office. A rumor from Richmond states that Gen. Scott intends to resign. The absurd rumor is not believed, however.

The Bedford Gazette, of the 29th ult., had an article in which it charged that Carl Shurz, the great German orator, and other German Republicans are now getting their reward from the Lincoln Administration. "They asked for office, and the Know Nothing feeling in the 'Republican' ranks is aroused, and Shurz & Co., are marched out in the cold." We showed that Shurz, had been appointed Minister to Spain, and the claims of other Germans had not been overlooked. In the last week's Gazette, it charges that Shurz is an "infidel and outlaw." That paper when it thinks it can make capital by its supposed desertion of the claims of Germans by the Administration, sends up a howl of sympathy, but when it finds that their claims have not been overlooked, it calls them "infidels and outlaws." What do our German fellow citizens think of this?

A party was organized last year, repudiating all platforms, except "The Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws." Some 80 votes of this party were cast in this County, by men whom we believe to have been honest in their sentiments. Their idea was that by enforcing the laws the Union would be preserved. Now, the disunionists have commenced the war, fired on some sixty or seventy starring men, and captured an American Fortress, bringing disgrace on the glorious stars and stripes. Let all patriots go in for "The Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws." Who fails to do this now, is a traitor to his God and his country!

NECK TIES.—Messrs. Smith & Brewer, No. 36 Warren St., New York, have forwarded us three Neck Ties. First, the Paper Neck Tie, a very useful and cheap article, and made to imitate silk, satin, &c.; Second, The Relief Tie, one of the most perfect kind we have ever seen; Third, The Lace Edge Tie, an exquisitely beautiful article. They sell to wholesale jobbers only. The articles would sell in this community.

A NEW COMPANY.

A new volunteer company is about being organized in town, for the purpose of tendering their services to the Governor. About 30 names have been already enrolled. Let all patriotic young men, in all parts of the County, join the company, and rally to the standard of their country.

We are not able to publish all the telegraphic dispatches in relation to the feeling in the North. Suffice it to say that the whole North is aroused, and that volunteers are offering their services to the Government, in immense numbers. A number of Pennsylvania companies have already left for Washington.

Let traitors beware! Giving aid and comfort to an enemy in time of war is death, according to the constitution of the United States. We will publish this article next week, and the late law of Pennsylvania on the subject.

We call attention to the Cards of Messrs. John Palmer, and Dr. J. E. McGirr, Attorneys at Law. We have no doubt they will attend to business with "promptness and dispatch."

Alexander Murdoch of Washington, has been appointed Marshal for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Gov. Curtin has written a letter to New York, in which he says Pennsylvania could raise 100,000 men, in forty-eight hours.

It is reported that Georgetown has been fortified, by our Government, and that munitions of war have been shipped to Annapolis.

The dispatches which we publish to-day, are mostly from disunion sources, and greatly exaggerated. We will have more correct details next week.

The communication from New Bridgeport was not accompanied with any name.

Sentiment of Ex-President Buchanan.

Mr. Buchanan shares the intense interest in the news, from the South, and participates in the expression of a determination, to sustain the Government.

HURRAH FOR RHODE ISLAND. Providence, R. I., Saturday, April 13.—Governor Sprague has tendered to the Government the services of the Marine Artillery, and 1,000 Infantry, and offers to accompany them himself.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!! We do hope all indebted to us, will make it convenient to pay their bills, or at least part of them, by Court Week. We have not made half our payment this spring. Friends, will you leave us sick? If you do, the Lord be merciful to you, for we don't know whether we can.

THE LATEST NEWS. New York, April 17. It is reported that A. T. Stewart has offered a million of dollars, to aid the Government.

HARRISBURG, April 17. Gov. Curtin has appointed Maj. Gen. Edward M. Biddle of Carlisle, as Adjutant General. Gen. Reuben Hale, of Philadelphia, as Quartermaster Gen'l. John W. McClain, of Erie, as Commissary Gen'l.

BALTIMORE, April 17. Gov. Hicks returned to this city from Washington, and was visited by 'Governor's Guards' who sang "The Star Spangled Banner" in fine style. He thanked them for the courtesy, and said that patriotic air would be sung on all fitting occasions forever. The Union must be preserved.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17. Many property owners here resolved to reduce rents for families of volunteers, and have notified them that rent will be required, during their absence.

RICHMOND, Va., April 17. The ordinance of secession has not yet been passed. Convention still in secret session.—Nothing known for certain what result will be.



By the President of the United States. A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The laws of the U. States have been for some time past, and are now opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals by law: Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution and the laws, have thought fit to call forth, and hereby do call forth, the militia of the several States of the Union, to the aggregate number of seventy-five thousand, in order to suppress the said combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed. The details for this object will be immediately communicated to the State authorities through the War Department.

I appeal to all loyal citizens to favor, facilitate, and aid this effort to maintain the honor, the integrity, and the existence of our National Union, and the perpetuity of the popular Government, and to redress 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 observed consistently with the objects aforesaid, to avoid any devastation, any destruction of or interference with property, or any disturbance of peaceful citizens in any part of the country.

And I hereby command the persons composing the combinations aforesaid to disperse and retire 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 therefore summoned to assemble at their respective chambers at 12 o'clock, noon, on Thursday, the 4th of July next, then 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.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

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

BY TELEGRAPH.

WAR BEGUN!!

Fire opened on Fort Sumter—Maj. Anderson Replies—Brisk Cannonading—No signs of the Federal vessels—The firing ceased for the night, to be renewed in the morning—Only two Seceders Wounded—The Pawnee, Harriet Lane, and another Steamer Off the Bar.

CHARLESTON, April 12.—The fight has commenced. This is all I can say at present.

SECOND DISPATCH.

CHARLESTON, April 12.—The ball has been opened at last, and is inaugurated.

The batteries on Sullivan's Island, Morris Island, and other points, opened on Fort Sumter at 4 o'clock this morning.

Fort Sumter returned the fire, and a brisk cannonading has been kept up.

No information has been received from the seaward yet.

The militia are under arms, and the whole of our population are on the streets.

Every available space facing the harbor is filled with anxious spectators.

Correspondence between the Southern Authorities preceding the Hostilities.

CHARLESTON, April 12.—The following is the telegraphic correspondence which took place between the War Department of the Confederate Government and Gen. Beauregard immediately preceding the commencement of the hostilities. The correspondence grew out of the formal notification of the United States Government disclosed in Gen. Beauregard's first dispatch:

[No. 1] CHARLESTON, April 8.

To HON. L. P. WALKER, SECRETARY OF WAR: An authorized messenger from Lincoln has just informed Gov. Pickens and myself that provisions will be sent to Fort Sumter—peaceably, if possible, otherwise by force.

(Signed) G. T. BEAUREGARD.

MONTGOMERY, April 10.

GEN. G. T. BEAUREGARD, CHARLESTON: If you have no doubt of the authorized character of the agent who communicated to you the intention of the Washington Government to supply Fort Sumter by force, you will at once demand its evacuation, and if this is refused, proceed in such manner as you may determine, to reduce it. Answer.

(Signed) L. P. WALKER, Secretary of War.

[No. 3.] CHARLESTON, April 10.

To L. P. WALKER, SECRETARY OF WAR: The demand will be made to-morrow, at 12 o'clock.

(Signed) G. T. BEAUREGARD.

MONTGOMERY, April 10.

GEN. BEAUREGARD, CHARLESTON: Unless there are special reasons connected with your own condition, it is considered proper that you should make the demand at an earlier hour.

(Signed) L. P. WALKER, Secretary of War.

[No. 5] CHARLESTON, April 10.

To L. P. WALKER, SECRETARY OF WAR, MONTGOMERY: The reasons are special for 12 o'clock.

(Signed) G. T. BEAUREGARD.

[No. 6.] CHARLESTON, April 11.

To L. P. WALKER, SECRETARY OF WAR: The demand was sent at 2 o'clock. Allowed till 6 to answer.

(Signed) G. T. BEAUREGARD.

[No. 7.] MONTGOMERY, April 11.

GEN. BEAUREGARD, CHARLESTON: Telegraph the reply of Anderson.

(Signed) L. P. WALKER, Secretary of War.

[REPLY OF ANDERSON.] [No. 8.] CHARLESTON, April 11.

L. P. WALKER, SECRETARY OF WAR: Maj. Anderson replies as follows: "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication demanding the evacuation of this fort, and to say in reply thereto that it is a demand with which I regret that my sense of honor, and of my obligation to my Government, prevents my compliance."

He adds verbally: "I will await the first shot, and if you do not batter us to pieces, we will be starved out in a few days." Answer.

(Signed) G. T. BEAUREGARD.

[No. 9.] MONTGOMERY, April 11.

GEN. BEAUREGARD, CHARLESTON: We do not desire needlessly to bombard Fort Sumter. If Maj. Anderson will state the time at which, as indicated by him, he will evacuate, and agree that, in the meantime, he will not use his guns against us, unless ours should be employed against Sumter, you are authorized thus to avoid the effusion of blood. If this or its equivalent be refused, reduce the fort as your judgment decides to be the most practicable.

(Signed) L. P. WALKER, Secretary of War.

[No. 10.] CHARLESTON, April 12.

To L. P. WALKER: He would not consent. I write to-day.

(Signed) G. T. BEAUREGARD.

The Plans of the United States Government Disclosed by Intercepted Dispatches!

CHARLESTON, April 12.—Intercepted dispatches disclose the fact that Mr. Fox, who had been allowed to visit Maj. Anderson on the pledge that his purpose was pacific, employed his opportunity to devise a plan for supplying the fort by force, and that this plan had been adopted by the Government at Washington, and was in progress of execution.

THIRD DISPATCH.

Two of Fort Sumter's Guns Silenced—Reported Breach in the Southeast Wall—Anderson Surrender on the Exhaustion of his Supplies, if not Reinforced—No Loss on the Southern Side.

CHARLESTON, April 12.—(Received in Philadelphia at 9:30 p. m.)—The firing has continued all day without intermission. Two of Fort Sumter's guns have been silenced.

It is reported that a breach has been made in the southeast wall of Fort Sumter. The answer made by Maj. Anderson to Gen. Beauregard's demand was that he would surrender when his supplies were exhausted if he was not reinforced.

Not a casualty has as yet happened to any of our men (the Carolinians.) Of the nineteen batteries in position, only seven have opened on Fort Sumter. The remainder are held in reserve for the expected fleet.

Two thousand men reached the city this morning and embarked for Morris Island and other points in that neighborhood.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

Three War Vessels Reported Outside.

CHARLESTON, April 12.—(Received in Philadelphia at 10:30 P. M.)—The bombardment of Fort Sumter still continues.

The floating battery and Stephens' battery are operating freely.

Fort Sumter continues to return the fire.

It is reported that three war vessels are outside the bar.

FIFTH DISPATCH.

CHARLESTON, April 12.—The firing has ceased for the night, to be renewed at daylight in the morning, unless an attempt be made in the meantime to reinforce Fort Sumter, to repel which ample arrangements have been made.

The Seceders have worked their guns admirably well.

Only two were wounded during the day.

The Pawnee, Harriet Lane, and a third war steamer, are reported off the bar.

Fresh troops are arriving here by every train.

SIXTH DISPATCH.

CHARLESTON, April 12.—[Received in Philadelphia April 13, 2 o'clock, A. M.]—The bombardment of Fort Sumter is still going on, every twenty minutes, from the mortars. It is supposed that Major Anderson is resting his men for the night as he has ceased to reply.

Three vessels-of-war are reported outside, but they cannot get in. The sea is rough. Nobody on the Carolina side has been hurt by this day's engagement.

The floating battery works well.

Every inlet is well guarded.

There are lively times on the Palmetto coast.

The Latest!

SEVENTH DISPATCH.

CHARLESTON, April 13.—2:30 A. M.—It will be utterly impossible to reinforce Fort Sumter to-night. A storm is raging, and the seas very rough.

The mortar batteries will be kept playing on Fort Sumter all night.

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 damages done to the Fort, and protecting the guns in barbette on the parapet.

He commenced to return the fire this morning at 7 o'clock, but seems to be greatly disabled.

The battery on Cumming's 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 P. M.)—The Federal flag at Fort Sumter is at half mast, signalling 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 Cumming's 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 seized 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 at Fort Sumter.

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

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

From Another Source.

CHARLESTON, April 13. A. M.—The batteries of Sullivan's Island, Cumming's Point and Stevens' battery are pouring shot and shell into Fort Sumter.

Anderson does not return the fire. Sumter is still on fire.

There have just been two explosions at Fort Sumter.

Report that Charleston is on Fire.

A report reached us this morning, that a private dispatch had been received by a gentleman in this city, stating that Charleston was on fire, but we have been unable to trace it to an authentic source.

The report that Fort Sumter is on fire, mentioned in the dispatches, is doubtful, as there is very little there that is combustible.

All dispatches from Charleston are necessarily as favorable as possible to the Secessionists.

From Washington City.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The regular troops now here have been ordered to the outskirts of the city and have proceeded thither, to watch every avenue thence, while the volunteers recently mustered in guard the armories and public buildings.

Videttes are constantly seen riding through the streets.

There is comparatively but little excitement here in regard to affairs at Charleston.

Capt. Wm. B. Johns, of the 31 Infantry, having declined to command his company, when ordered on a particular service, the President directs that he cease to be an officer of the army, from Wednesday last.

First Lieut. Abner Smead, of the First Artillery, leaving with his company, under critical circumstances, tendered his resignation, in order to escape from duty, thereupon the President directs that he cease to be an officer of the army.

WASHINGTON, April 13, 1 p. m.—All is excitement to-day over the war news.

The Charleston Courier, received here, says that a fine rifled cannon has arrived there from Liverpool. It is a present to the State from a Carolina now resident in the latter place, C. K. Proleau, Esq.

The Charleston Evening News has been suspended. The proprietors say that nearly all their hands are on duty in the forts.

The proposed shoe and leather factory in Charleston has been abandoned, on account of the troubled state of the times.

Excitement at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, April 13.—The intelligence from Charleston has produced great excitement, and the anxiety to obtain further news is intense.

A man made his appearance in the streets with a large secession cockade on his hat.—He was pursued by a mob, and was only protected from violence by the interference of the police.

The War News at Boston.

BOSTON, April 13.—The war news produces intense excitement here and throughout the State. The general sentiment is that the Government is right and must be sustained.

The Virginia Commissioners—Interview with the President His Reply.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The Commissioners from Virginia had a pleasant interview with the President this morning.

Barracks Destroyed by Fire—News From the Montgomery Government—Was to be Declared—Military Movements at Washington.

CHARLESTON, April 13.—Two of Major Anderson's magazines have exploded. It is thought that they were only the smaller magazines.

Only occasional shots are now fired at him from Fort Moultrie.

The Morris Island battery is doing heavy work.

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

The Outside Vessels Too Late to Pass the Bar! The ships in the offing have not yet aided Anderson.

It is now too late for them to come over the bar, as the tide is ebbing.

CHARLESTON, April 13.—Noon.—The ships in the offing appear quietly at anchor, and have not fired a gun.

The entire roofs of Anderson's barracks are in a vast sheet of flames.

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

The Federal flag still waves over the fort. Major Anderson is only occupied in putting out the fire.

Every shot appears to tell, and the spectators are anxiously expecting the striking of the flag.

A General Engagement Impending.

CHARLESTON, April 13.—Two war ships are making in towards Morris Island with the view to land troops to silence the batteries.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—3 P. M.—Official advices have just been received from Montgomery. They state the Congress there will immediately declare war against the United States, discriminating in their declaration between alien friends and alien enemies—that is between those who sustain and those who oppose the Washington Administration. This may be relied on.

A despatch from a secession source at Charleston, in cipher, says that the fire from Fort Sumter ceased at 10 o'clock to-day. The flag was at half-mast, and the fleet had been signalled by Major Anderson. The fleet was engaged with the battery on Morris Island.

All is comparatively quiet at the White House and the Departments to-day. There was a brief session of the Cabinet this morning at 11 o'clock.

It is asserted in political circles that the President will call for the service of volunteers.

A proclamation for an extra session of Congress is expected to be issued on Monday.

The President has no information of the operations at Charleston except what he gets through the press.

More troops are being sworn in at the War Department. The volunteers of Alexandria were ordered out to-day.

The Very Latest.

Fort Sumter Completely in Flames—Flames Bursting from all the Port Holes—A Raft Employed—A General Engagement Impending.

CHARLESTON, April 13.—Fort Sumter is undoubtedly on fire.

The flames are raging.

Anderson has thrown out a raft loaded with men, who are passing up buckets of water to extinguish the flames.

The fort is scarcely discernible for the smoke. The men on the raft are now the objects of fire from Morris Island.

With good glasses, the balls can be