

AMERICAN VOLUNTEER

JOHN B. DRATTON, Editor & Proprietor, CARLISLE, PA., APRIL 18, 1861.

ASSOCIATE EDITOR.—ROBERT BAYSON, Esq., has been appointed Associate Judge for this county, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the decease of Hon. Samuel Wherry.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.—Some 250 U. S. troops from Texas, arrived at the Carlisle Garrison on Saturday last.

PLANT.—An effort is being made by a number of young men in our town to organize a Volunteer Company, whose services are to be tendered to the Government. Right. Let us all determine to sustain the Government, whether "right or wrong."

ANOTHER OLD SOLDIER GONE.—JOHN MOORE, Esq., of Newville, died at his residence, on the 10th inst., aged 75 years. Mr. M. served his country in the War of 1814, having been a member of the Company that marched from this vicinity to the Canada frontier in March of the year above named, and took part in the battle of Bridgewater and Chippewa. The deceased was highly esteemed and respected by all who knew him, and his death will be lamented by his numerous friends.

Mr. JOHN A. LIGHT, the aeronaut, who made a balloon ascension from this place about a year ago, is still in the land of the living. The report that he had broken his neck in Virginia proving a hoax. He has become quite an expert at wire-walking, a la Blondin, and recently gave a performance at Millersburg, Lancaster county.

BIRD SHOOTING.—Sportsmen know, but idle lads who wander among our fields and forests do not know or care, that it is against the law to kill blue-birds, swallows, robins, or any other insectivorous birds; and that they are liable to a penalty of five dollars for each and every such offence.

PLANT TREES AND SHRUBS.—This is the season for transplanting shrubs and fruit trees. On a recent visit to the nursery of Judge Linn, at the east end of our town, we found that he had supplied himself with superior assortment of fruit and shade trees, which he is selling at reasonable rates. He has also all kinds of the choicest shrubs, flowers, grape-vines, bulbs, &c., which he disposes of at rates to suit the times. Indeed, his Nursery is supplied with everything in his line, affording a fine opportunity to all to supply themselves. Give him an early call, if you desire a good selection.

THE WHITEWASHING SEASON.—The season for whitewashing having arrived, the following directions for making indoor whitewash, which we find in an exchange, will just come in play. Those who have used the mixture pronounce it the best ever produced. For a moderate sized house, say eight rooms, about thirty-three lbs. Paris white, and one lb. best white glue are needed. Dissolve the glue in hot water; also make a thick wash with the Paris white and hot water, and add the dissolved glue and sufficient water to make the wash of the proper consistence. As the mass stiffens over night, it is better to mix each morning what is wanted during the day. If left over night, warm or hot water to make it limpid. The Paris white is chalk cleansed from its impurities, and is a very pure whitening—better than is ordinarily used for making putty. Some use the Cooper glue, which is considered the best, but any good white glue will answer. It costs about fifty cents per lb. at retail, and the Paris white is obtained in almost every city or village. The above makes an excellent whitewash, clean and white and not easily rubbed off. Its first coat is more than lime wash, but it is more durable, and for nice rooms it is far preferable.

TO ARMS!

The crisis has arrived, and our country is plunged into civil war! What a calamity! And for what is this war? General Fremont, says he "prefers the preservation of the Chicago Platform to fifty Unions!" Just so, and this is the difference between the two parties—the Democrats were willing to surrender all for the Union, the Republicans not even a plank in their platform. Three-fourths of the people of the Northern States were against war, under any pretence whatever. They would have adopted the "Ottendine Compromise," if the Republican leaders at Washington had given them an opportunity. TOMES and DAVIS both said, (notwithstanding the election of LINCOLN,) "give the South that, and you shall have peace and perpetual Union, and the Republicans can have all the offices and contracts." Verily, there is a fearful retribution in store for the leaders of the Republican party. We have now reached the crisis we so often predicted before the election. We then told our readers that the election of LINCOLN would dissolve the Union and inaugurate a bloody civil war. We felt confident that the election of the two highest officers in the government on purely sectional grounds would never be tolerated by the Southern people. Still, the difficulty might have been amicably settled even after the election, had it not been for the obstinacy of leading Abolitionists. The compromise proposed by the venerable Kentucky Senator, had it been adopted, would have allayed all feeling, and our country would now be united and happy. But, the proposition was spurned, and the consequence is a divided Union and civil war.

EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.—The President, as will be seen by his Proclamation, has called an extra session of Congress, to convene on the 4th of July next.

FRAGILE IDEA, coming like perfumed air, and of which is contained in the following lines, the production of an unknown author.

As the morning breeze of June, The southwest breeze play; As through its leaves, the winter moon, Shines warm as summer's day.

The wretched angel of the North, The wretched angel of the North, The wretched angel of the North, The wretched angel of the North.

Going On.—The work of despatching at Washington.

OLD ABE'S WAR.

Surrender of Fort Sumpter!

In the teeth of all his late professions—in opposition to public opinion—in defiance of Gen. Scott's remonstrance—in disregard of the wishes of Maj. ANDERSON—ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the poor imbecile who occupies and disgraces the Presidential chair, has thought proper to commence a civil war—and what a commencement! The first battle is a triumph for South Carolina! Fort Sumpter has surrendered to the enemy, and the great North and her people stand defeated and disgraced before the world! Until quite recently Mr. LINCOLN had determined to evacuate that Fort. He had informed Maj. ANDERSON of this determination, and, with few exceptions, the Republican journals of the whole North applauded and bespattered him with compliments for arriving at this conclusion. "The fort cannot be reinforced without a naval force of 20,000 men," many of them told us; and, "even if reinforced, it will accomplish nothing," chimed in others. But, after this policy had been agreed upon by LINCOLN and his Cabinet, and endorsed by nearly all the Republican papers, a sudden change came over the President's dreams, and he arrived at the conclusion to denude the country in blood by civil war! Who advised this change of policy? Who influenced the President after he had assured Maj. ANDERSON and the country that he would not resort to coercion? Who influenced him, we say, and forced him to violate his word? The question is easily answered. The extreme Abolitionists, who direct and control LINCOLN, were the men who demanded civil war, and compelled the President, against his own judgment, to attempt an impossibility, the reinforcement of Fort Sumpter.

GAZZETT, the man who "prefers the Chicago platform to fifty Unions!" SEYMOUR, who said the "South must be humbled;" LOVEJOY, the crazy Abolitionist who compared JOHN BROWN to our Saviour; CARL SCHUYLER, the infidel foreigner; BURLINGAME, who wants an "anti-slavery Bible;" WILSON, the one idea Abolition Senator from this State—these are the men who forced "old Abe" to declare civil war. They demand the reinforcement of Sumpter, notwithstanding Gen. Scott had said that it never could be done. Why did not these war-like gentlemen assist in the hazardous undertaking? We notice that nearly all the late U. S. Senators from the South, are in the ranks of the volunteers, fighting for what they believe to be their rights. Why don't WILSON, SEYMOUR, LOVEJOY, and BURLINGAME shoulder muskets and fight for the Chicago platform? They demanded this war, now let us see their courage tested.

In our paper to-day we give the particulars of LINCOLN's war as far as it goes. Bells are ringing in the South, and the loud huzzas of her people are heard abroad. Has not a rebel—men have been shot down by their brethren—Sumpter has surrendered—the North is disgraced! When hostilities are to cease, God only knows. We may, and in all probability will, have a war of years, and our country and our Union is doomed—doomed because of the triumph of an unprincipled section, Abolition party. Heaven protect us!

But, now that we are in the difficulty—now that we must look the fearful reality in the face, our duty, as good citizens, is plain—we must stand by the Government, we must sustain the President, and hold up his hands in this crisis. Pennsylvania, we doubt not, will do her whole duty, and will assist, with mighty power, to crush rebellion, come from what quarter it may.

Who Compose the Militia? In these times of "wars and rumors of wars" when the peace of our country is threatened and preparations are making to put some States on a war footing, we deem it not inappropriate to lay before our readers some statements showing who compose the Militia, and who are exempt from performing that duty.

The act of Congress provides that all able-bodied white male citizens of the U. S., between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years are liable to be called upon to perform militia duty, and exempt therefrom the Vice President of the U. S., the Judicial and Executive officers of the government of the same, the members of both Houses, and their respective officers, all revenue officers and their clerks, postmasters, stage drivers, and others connected with the mail service, ferryman employed at any ferry on any post road, inspectors of exports, pilots, mariners actually employed in sea service of any citizen or merchant within the U. S., and all other persons who are, or may be, exempted by the laws of the respective States of the Union, notwithstanding their being between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years.

Subsequent enactments have added to the list of exempt persons the following: Postmasters, drivers of mail stages, assistant postmasters and post-office clerks. Decisions of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Columbia, have also furnished additional exemptions, viz:—All clerks in the several Departments at the seat of Government, and warrant officers in the Navy.

The Supreme Court of the United States hold that a Justice of the Peace, in the District of Columbia, is an officer of the Federal Government and also exempt.

Godey's Lady's Book for May is out. As usual it is very attractive in illustration and reading matter. The engraving of "Butter-cups and Daisies"—representing a group of boys and girls is very pretty and life-like. "The Dawning of genius" is also an engraving of great merit. The colored double extension fashion plate being the sixth of the series, published only by Godey—will attract the attention of the ladies. The lady on horseback is a beautiful representation. The other illustrations of fashions, patterns of needlework, &c., are very fine, and the reading matter is of the very best quality. This number cannot fail to meet with great favor.

CONVICT.—William Weaver, the man who was arrested sometime ago in Perry county, for the crime of poisoning his wife, had his trial last week in the courts of that county, and was found guilty of murder in the first degree. A motion was made for a new trial, the arguing of which has been laid over until an adjourned court.

John Morrisey, the well-known pugilist, died at New York, recently, of putrid sore throat.

APPORTIONMENT BILL.

The Republican members of Assembly.

On our first page will be found the message of Gov. CURTIS, recommending an appropriation of \$500,000 for the purpose of putting the State on a war footing. The State Treasurer declares that there is no money in the Treasury to meet this call, and that it must be raised by a loan! This is a Republican housekeeping. In compliance with the Governor's recommendation, the following bill has passed the Legislature: AN ACT for the better organization of the militia of the Commonwealth.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the grand staff of the militia of this Commonwealth shall, in addition to the commander-in-chief, who shall have one aid for each division, be appointed and commissioned by him during his term of office, consist of one adjutant general, who, until otherwise ordered, shall act as paymaster general, inspector general, and judge advocate; one commissary general and one quartermaster general, who shall each be of the rank of lieutenant colonel, and who shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, upon the passage of this act, and to hold their commissions during the term of the Governor appointing them.

SECTION 2. That the Adjutant General shall receive a salary of five hundred dollars per annum, and in addition three dollars per day when actually engaged in the service of the State; he shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Commonwealth to prepare the forms for the use of the officers before named, who shall be allowed one clerk at a salary of one thousand dollars per annum, to be appointed by the Adjutant General.

SECTION 3. It shall be the duty of the officers before named to proceed at once to a thorough organization of the militia of the State, and the Adjutant General shall keep a complete and correct record of the organized volunteer companies of the State, including the number of efficient men in each, and the number and quality of their arms and equipments, and the Adjutant General shall make monthly returns of the same to the Adjutant General. And should the President of the United States at any time make a requisition for part of the militia of this State for the purpose of being sent to the field, the Adjutant General shall immediately furnish the most prompt measures for supplying the number of men required and having them marched to the place of rendezvous, and shall call them by divisions, brigades, regiments or single companies, as directed by the commander-in-chief.

SECTION 4. That for the purpose of organizing, equipping and arming the militia of this State, the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated to the use of the State Treasurer out of any money not otherwise appropriated.

SECTION 5. That should the ordinary revenues of the State not be realized in time to meet the expenditures that may be incurred under the provisions of this Act, the Governor is hereby authorized and empowered to anticipate the excess receipts to the treasury of the State, by the issue of temporary loans based on the faith of the Commonwealth at a rate of interest not exceeding six per centum. Such loans shall be repaid by the State Treasurer, and in such amounts (not to exceed the amount appropriated) as the objects and purposes herein before stated shall require, and the same shall be secured by the State Treasurer, and guaranteed by the Governor, and shall not extend beyond the end of the next fiscal year, to which period the excess receipts shall be applied, and the State Treasurer is hereby pledged for the payment of such loans.

SECTION 6. That the Adjutant General, Quartermaster General and Commissary General shall expend such amounts of the money hereby appropriated as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act. All such expenditures shall be made under the direction and order of the Governor, and no bill shall be presented by him, and afterwards settled in the usual manner by the Auditor General and State Treasurer, when the Auditor General shall have issued his warrant on the State Treasurer for the same.

SECTION 7. That so much of any laws as may be supplied by or conflict with the provisions of this Act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Proclamation of the President. WASHINGTON, April 14, 11 o'clock A. M. WHEREAS, The laws of the United States have been for some time past and are now opposed, and the executive power of the United States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas by combination, to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, by the powers vested in the Marshalls by the Constitution, and by the Executive power in me vested by the Constitution and the laws, have thought fit to call forth and hereby do hereby 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 combination and cause the laws to be duly executed.

ARRAHAM LINCOLN, Secretary of State.

A young man, Daniel Robbins, proposed honorable marriage to a girl near Little Rock, Ark, on the 15th ult., and her father, in a fit of rage, shot him dead in the street, Charming country.

Easy.—The money market.

\$500,000 FOR THE PURCHASE OF MUNITIONS OR WAR!

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THE WAR COMMENCED!!

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 war is inaugurated. The batteries on Sullivan's Island, Morris Island, and other points, opened on Fort Sumpter at four o'clock this morning. Fort Sumpter 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 spectators.

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

CORRESPONDENCE. 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 Sumpter passable if possible, otherwise by force. (Signed.) G. C. BEAUREGARD.

No. 2. MONTGOMERY, April 8.—Gen. G. C. Beauregard, Charleston: If you have no doubt of the authorized character of the agent who communicated to you the terms of the Washington Government, and if you supply Fort Sumpter 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.—L. P. Walker, Secretary of War: The demand will be made to-morrow at 12 o'clock. (Signed.) G. C. BEAUREGARD.

No. 4. MONTGOMERY, April 10.—Gen. Beauregard, Charleston: The reasons 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.—L. P. Walker, Secretary of War: The demand was sent at two o'clock. Allowed till six to answer. (Signed.) G. C. BEAUREGARD.

No. 6. CHARLESTON, April 11.—Gen. Beauregard, Charleston: Telegraph the reply of Anderson. (Signed.) L. P. WALKER, Secretary of War.

No. 7. MONTGOMERY, April 11.—Gen. Beauregard, Charleston: Telegraph the reply of Anderson. (Signed.) L. P. WALKER, Secretary of War.

No. 8. CHARLESTON, April 11.—L. P. Walker, Secretary of War: Maj. Anderson replies in following: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, demanding the evacuation of the fort, and to say in reply thereto that my sense of honor and my obligations to my Government prevent my compliance. Be advised, verily, "I will admit the first shot, and if you do not bring us to pieces we will be started out in a few days." Answer. (Signed.) G. C. BEAUREGARD.

No. 9. MONTGOMERY, April 11.—General Beauregard, Charleston: We do not desire needlessly to bombard Fort Sumpter if Major Anderson will state the time at which, as indicated by him, he will evacuate, and agree to the terms he will not use his guns against us unless these should be employed against Sumpter. You are authorized to prevent the effusion of blood.

Canonading Going on Fiercely all Along the Coast.

The firing on Fort Sumpter continued all night.

THE WAR FLEET OFF THE BAR. FORT SUMPTER DAMAGED AND ON FIRE.

Anderson's Guns Silenced. EXPLOSIONS IN THE FORT.

FORT SUMPTER IN THE HANDS OF THE ENEMY. THE EXCITEMENT IN CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, April 13.—The cannonading is going on fiercely from all points from the vessels of war out along the coast. Fort Sumpter is now on fire.

SECOND DISPATCH. CHARLESTON, April 13, 11 A. M.—At intervals of twenty minutes, the firing was kept up all night on Fort Sumpter. Major Anderson ceased to fire at six o'clock in the evening. All night he was engaged in repairing damages done to the fort, and protecting the guns in the parapets. He commenced to return the fire this morning at 7 o'clock; but seems to be greatly disabled. The battery on Cummings' point does Fort Sumpter great damage. At nine o'clock this morning a large smoke poured out from the walls of Fort Sumpter. The shells from Fort Moultrie and Morris Island fell into Anderson's stronghold thick and fast. They can be seen in their course from the Charleston battery. The breach in the wall of Fort Sumpter on the side opposite Cummings' Point. Two of the port holes are knocked into one, and the wall from the top is crumbling. Three vessels, one of them a large side steamer, are over the bar, and seem to be preparing to participate in the conflict.

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

Explosion at Fort Sumpter. An explosion has occurred at Fort Sumpter. A dense volume of smoke was seen suddenly to rise. Major Anderson has ceased to fire for about half an hour. The shells from the batteries on Sullivan's Island, Cummings' Point, and Stevens' Batteries are pouring shot and shell into Fort Sumpter. Anderson does not return the fire. Sumpter is still on fire. There have just been two explosions at Fort Sumpter.

CHARLESTON, April 13.—Two of Major Anderson's magazines have exploded. 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, houses tops, and every available place is packed with people. The outside vessels were to late to pass the bar. The ships in the offing have not yet aided Anderson.

CHARLESTON, April 13, noon.—The ships in the offing stand quietly at anchor, and do not fire a gun. The entire roofs of Anderson's barracks are in a state of flames. Shells from Cummings' Point and Fort Moultrie are bursting over Fort Sumpter 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 striking of the flag.

Washington, April 12.—Sumpter belongs to the enemy!

CHARLESTON, April 13th, evening. The hostilities have for the present ceased, and the victory belongs to South Carolina. With the display of the flag of Truce on the ramparts of Fort Sumpter at half past one o'clock the firing ceased, and an unconditional surrender was made. The Carolinians had no idea that the fight was at an end.

So, soon after the flag-staff of Major Anderson was shot away, Col. Wigfall, the aid of Gen. Beauregard, at his Commander's request, went to Fort Sumpter with a white flag, to offer assistance in extinguishing the flames.

He approached the fortress from Morris Island, and while the firing was raging on all sides, he effected a landing, at Fort Sumpter; he approached a port-hole and was met by Major Anderson, the Commandant of the Fort. The latter said that he had just displayed a white flag, but the firing was kept up nevertheless.

Col. Wigfall replied that Major Anderson must haul down the American flag, that no party would be granted. "Surrender or fight was the word." Major Anderson then hauled down his flag and displayed only the flag of truce.

All firing instantly ceased, and two others of Beauregard's staff, ex-Senator Chesnut and ex-Governor Manning came over in a boat and stipulated that his quarters and his residence should be unconditionally for the present, subject to the terms of Gen. Beauregard's offer.

Major Anderson was allowed to remain with his men near the possession of the Fort, while Messrs. Chesnut and Manning came over to the city, accompanied with a member of the Palmetto Guards, bearing the colors of his company. These were met at the pier by hundreds of cheering men, who they marched up the streets to the General's quarters the throng was swelled to thousands. Shouts rent the air and the wildest joy was manifested on account of the welcome tidings.

After the surrender a boat with an officer and ten men was sent from one of the four ships in the offing to Gen. Simmons, commanding on Morris Island, with the request that a merchant steamer of his vessels 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.

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The explosion which we heard and seen from the city in the morning were caused by the bursting of loaded shells, ignited by the fire which could not be removed quick enough. The fire in the barracks was caused by the quantities of hot shells which were scattered. Within Fort Sumpter everything, but the casemates is an utter ruin. The whole interior looks like a blackened mass of ruin. Many of the guns are dismounted, and the opposite the iron battery at Cummings Point is the hardest dealt with. The rifled cannon from the battery played great havoc on Fort Sumpter, and the walls look like a honey-comb. Near the top is a breach as large as a cart. The side opposite Fort Moultrie is also honey-combed extensively, as is that opposite the floating battery.

Fort Moultrie is badly damaged, the officer's quarters and barracks are torn to pieces. The frame houses on the island are filled with shot, and in many instances the whole sides of the houses are torn out. The fire in Fort Sumpter was put out and re-ignited three times during the day.

Dr. Crawford, Major Anderson's Surgeon, is slightly wounded in the face. It is positively asserted that the men of the Carolina are not injured. Major Anderson and all his officers and men are still in Fort Sumpter.

I approached near enough to the wall to see him bid his visitors adieu. In addition to these conversations that were had with him, they were repeated to me. A boat was sent from the fort to-night to officially notify the fleet that Major Anderson had surrendered.

It is known when the Carolinians will occupy Sumpter or what is to be done with the vanquished. Every one is satisfied with the victory and happy that we blood was shed.

In the afternoon the bells were rung and salutes fired. The above is from a special correspondent of the Associated Press, who reached Charleston only on Saturday, and may be relied on as entirely correct.

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

When Sumpter was in flames and Major Anderson could only fire his guns at long intervals, the men at our batteries cheered at the sight of the smoke, and the shells, which the fire, which looked defiance at the vessels of war whose men like cowards remained outside with out firing a gun or attempting to return the fire of a single battery from Fort Sumpter.

CHARLESTON, April 14, 10 o'clock.—The Steamer Isabel is now steaming up and will take Gen. Beauregard to Fort Sumpter, 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.

There is the greatest anxiety every where to hear from Sumpter and groups are discussing the war news and its further effects on the country.

Information from what is deemed reliable sources was received last night to the effect that the secessionists of Delaware, whose headquarters are reported to be in Virginia, had about to make sudden attack on Fort Delaware, for which they were preparing for the last month. Immediate steps were taken by the Secretary of War to prevent the consummation of this plot.

The National Volunteers last night passed resolutions severely denouncing the military operations of the government, and expressing sympathy with the secessionists; it is said these volunteers are several hundred strong.

From Washington. WASHINGTON, April 15.—The following are the requisitions of the President upon the several States for military aid to act in the maintenance of the Union: New York, seventeen regiments, Pennsylvania, sixteen " Illinois, six " Indiana, six " Missouri, four " Kentucky, four " Ohio, three " Tennessee, two " Massachusetts, two " Wisconsin, one " Minnesota, one " Iowa, one " Michigan, one " Delaware, one " Connecticut, one " Rhode Island, one " Vermont, one " New Hampshire, one " Maine, one " Seventy-five regiments in all, of one thousand men each.

There is an apparent calm throughout the city this morning, and a deep feeling of suspense exists. The District of Columbia military companies have thus far remained in the city, and the Government's Sixteen in all are required. The number of Federal troops here is about five hundred.

It is not yet decided to put this city under martial law, but it is probable that it will be done at noon to-morrow.

Southern advices received here state that Gen. Beauregard has been ordered to Pennsylvania to take command of the Seccession forces there.

Governor Sprague of Rhode Island, telegraphs to the President that his State will furnish one thousand men to the Federal Government, and pay their expenses.

Munitions of War at Savannah. Savannah, April 15.—An immense quantity of munitions of war are reaching Savannah.

Illinois Legislature. Chicago, April 15.—Gov. Yates will issue a proclamation to-morrow, calling for an extra session of the Legislature, to meet at Springfield, one week from next Tuesday, the 23d inst.

Confederate States Loan. Montgomery, April 15.—An offer has been made to the Treasury Department to take the whole Confederate States loan, of fifteen millions of dollars, at par by parties in New Orleans.

Gov. Morgan's Proclamation. Albany, N. Y., April 15. The Legislature this morning passed a bill appropriating three millions to equip thirty thousand volunteers in addition to the present State force, and Gov. Morgan has issued his proclamation accordingly.

Barks in the Field. Reading, April 15.—The Ringold military artillery are practicing this morning, and their guns for practice, and have ninety men on parade, every one expecting to be ordered out for the United States service before they leave their guns.

Indiana. Indianapolis, April 15.—