The Press.

MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1861. 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 opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mis-

course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals by law : Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAN 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 for this object will be immediately communicated to the State authorities through the War Depart-

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 Governmen and to redress the wrongs already long enough

I deem it proper to say that the first service assigned to the forces hereby called forth will proba-bly 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 ion, 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 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. THE RUBICON PASSED. surprise, indignation, and mortification among all loyal citizens; but, at the same time, it will impress all to whom the honor of their country is dear, with the imperative necessity of sustaining the Federal Government in its efforts to repel the fierce and aggressive assaults of the revolutionists, and to vindicate its authority. It is now fearfully apparent that too much leniency has been shown to the conspirators, and that pity for their weakness and an intense feeling of aversion to a resort to arms, have been carried to a point which has endangered the best interests of the nation. They have quietly been permitted to surround Fort ampter with such a network of batteries, and to array against it such an invincible combina- | WASHINGTON | CORRESPONDENCE tion of aggressive works, that its successful defence by Major Anderson, with the limited resources at his command, became manifestly impossible. Months have passed by, during in their power to prepare for vigorous and determined war, while we have exhausted all our not been tought in vain. It has exhibited in nomed and implacable enemies. Sad as this

the assault upon Fort Sumpter commenced shows that the anomaly we have too long wit- of the attributes of humanity, should devote their nessed, of peace upon one side and war most powerful energies. to see how little we can do to strengthen forts, to maintain armies, to fit out fleets, to enforce the laws, and protect the honor of the nation. but how much. We will no longer seek to its powers-to unman and degrade it-to its desperate adversaries must be overthrown story from our own sgents. No doubt there is an--and may God defend the right! It will be seen that the President has issued

inflict upon us every injury in their power.

a proclamation, which will show the whole taining them. Accustomed and attached as we are to peace, since war has become inevitable, the enthusiastic thousands who will array themselves upon the side of their country. By the proud satisfaction of knowing and attached as to Pickens. We shall see what we shall see.

The gallant soldier (a Pennsylvanian) in command the statement of their control of their country. Bumpter, which will be turned over by Major Antity to the incommand the statement of the statement of their control of the country. Information from the country is single battery from Fort Sumpter.

The comparative case of this exploit single battery from Fort Sumpter.

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The colo which aims at the preservation of our Confede- the assailants of the American flag, a full Pickens | Isabel. racy, and the chastisement of those who are Roland for their Sumpter Oliver. endeavoring to destroy it and who have added the State in a military attitude, and setting apart every imaginable insult to the deadly injuries they have inflicted upon the peace, prosperity, ly passed by the Legislature and signed by Gover and fair fame of our nation

take his position as a patriot or a traitor—as | nistration. The act defining and punishing trea a foe or a friend of his country—as a sup- son was of the same necessary and opportune class of the rebel banner. All doubts and hesita- at the earliest moment. What a spectacle it was tions must be thrown to the winds, and with the history of the past spread before us, we portant measures! Do these politicians think that must choose between maintaining the noble the people of Pennsylvania sympathized with fabric that was reared by our wise and the traitors in the South, that they refuse brave ancestors, under which we have ento aid in putting power in the hands of loyed so much liberty and happiness, and the proper authorities to crush these traiting

The contest which is impending will doubt- right to confer such power upon Governor Curtin, less be attended with many horrors, but all and that the Democrats will not assist a Republic the facts show that it has been forced upon us can Administration "in making war upon the as a last resort, and war is not the worst of South." This is the miserable logic of such ed as though in time of peace. evils. Since the startling events of the last men as broke down the Democratic party, five months have been succeeded by a brutal by aiding the Breckinridge Disunionists last five months have been succeeded by a brutal bombardment of a fort erected at vast expense for the defence of Charleston harbor, which members of the Legislature who voted against of Washington, but have not yet started. would have been peaceably evacuated if the the war measures, or measures of preparation rebels had not insisted upon the utter humilia- on Friday and Saturday last, were Breck. tion of the Government, and since the Secre- inridgers and fees of Douglas last fall. The tary of War of the Southern Confederacy has idea of such demagogues erecting themselves threatened to capture Washington, and even into censors of the Government, and representa to invade the Northern States, while a formal declaration of hostilities is about to be made insolent and overbearing. I hope they will be by the Confederate Congress, we should be come back to the place he has disgraced by rewanting in every element of manhood, be per- fusing to assist in putting down the notorious Arrest of "Jasper," of the N. Y. Times. petually disgraced in the eyes of the world, enemies of the Union. Let the issue be made upon New York, April 14.—Information has been reand lose all self-respect, if we did not arouse one and all. Is it not known that there are ceived that the Charleston correspondent of the

dignity of the nation The Surrender of Fort Sumpter. advices are sent under the eyes of the Secesof this mass of strange, contradictory, and partial rumors we can, we think, safely assume lant sons in the army and the navy, insulting our American fisg.

these conclusions:

and efficiently-managed batteries completely surrounded the fortress, and, from the time the firing commenced at 4 o'clock on Friday morning until the time of surrender, on Satur day afternoon at 1 o'clock, there was no

sation in the fire. The effect on Fort Sumpter began to be manifest on Saturday morning, when dense clouds of smoke were seen to arise from its walls, occasioned, as we learn, by the bursting of loaded shells, which were ignited by the fire in the fort before they could be removed. The flames progressed so rapidly that the commander was compelled to cease firing, and turn his attensissippi, Louisiana, and Texas, by combinations tion to quenching them. In the meantime too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary the fire was continued with fearful effect, and the interior of the fortress became a mass of ruins. The flagstaff was shot away, but another flag was immediately hoisted on a pole on the ramparts. Finding that he was overpowered, the Major hoisted a flag of truce, but the rebels still continued to fire, refusing to make terms and insisting on an uncondiorder to suppress the said combinations, and to tional surrender. In the meantime, the shipscause the laws to be duly executed. The details of-war were outside the bar, spectators of the

litionally surrendered. The troops remained in the fort, completely rostrated from over exertions. Five men the firing was kept up nevertheless. vere wounded, one it is thought mortally. It was physically impossible for them to conti- must haul down the American flag; that no parley rolinians were injured. The fire from Fort word. Sumpter badly damaged Fort Moultrie and the floating battery, but was otherwise very ineffective. The small number of men prepossible, the fortress. The Major went of Gon. Beauregard. on hoard the steamer Isabel, last evening hereby, in virtue of the power in me vested by the and sailed for New York, where he will probably arrive on Wednesday morning. His men will accompany him. However humilifame as a soldier and commander.

President Lincoln's Proclamation. The Administration has taken decisive steps to sustain the honor of our country. President Lincoln has issued a proclamation, which we print elsewhere, calling upon the nilitia to suppress unlawful combina-Sumpter will produce a mingled sensation of duty of these troops will be to repossess the fied with this, and returned to his vessel. forts, places, and property, which have been seized from the Union. All devastation, destruction of or interference with, property of sons in arms against the Union are commanded to disperse and retire to their respetive abodes within twenty days.

The President also calls an extra session of both Honses of Congress, to be held on July 4, to take action upon the present crisis. The Administration has taken a firm stand and it is now the duty of every citizen to sustain its efforts to maintain the honor of the Republic.

Letter from "Occasional."

ndence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, April 14, 1861. which the traitors have been doing everything the 12th and ended on the 13th, the attack apon energies in vain efforts to preserve peace. the Government and the Union. The damning guilt are dismounted. The side opposite the iron batte-Since a contest has become inevitable, it is of the combined foes of our country's peace and time that the whole American people should | the destroyers of our country's happiness, has now | The rifled cannon from the battery played great be thoroughly aroused to the necessity of com- been established by their forcible attack upon the havor with Fort Sumpter, and the walls look like a plete preparation for it, and though the first flag and the authority of the nation. Henceforbattle has been won by our antagonists, it has ward, they will be treated as outlaws and as a cart. The side opposite Fort Moultrie is also not been fought in vain. It has exhibited in vivid colors their unscrupulousness, their vindictiveness, their inhumanity, their audacity, capture by all the forces of the Government, quarters and have utter disregard for all memories and associa- will constitute, from this day, the policy of the frame houses on the island are riddled with shot, our country, and taught us in a manner ever contributed so much to damage or dishonor which none can misunderstand, that we must the American name as these abandoned men. prepare at once to deal with them as enve- Their whole career has been marked by hatred of the Northern people; and when these people, animated by the holiest memories and affections, alike been in appreciating it, it is now a stern reali- and acts of kindness, the leaders in the Southern ty, which it would be egregious folly and weak- conspiracy have responded with insults, proscripness to ignore. Though slow to anger, and itions, and finally blows and bloodshed. Men who exceedingly anxious to conciliate, we cannot obey no law deserve the benefit of no law but that longer idly await the assaults of those who are of the strong arm. Men who cherish no gratitude resolutely bent upon the total destruction of | for the past deserve none of the respect of the preour Government, and who do not scruple to sent; and men who have pledged themselves to deprive a free people alike of liberty and of life The spirit which has been manifested since pation not only all Governments, foreign and dobecome a banditti, to whose destruction and extirmestic, but all individuals, claiming to possess any Fort Sumpter, or what is to be done with the van-

upon the other, will very speedily be de- The bloodless bombardment in Charleston harstroyed. Henceforth we shall no longer strive | bor, and the surrender of Major Anderson, has filled the enemies of the Union with great hope. It is welcomed by them with rapturous rejoicings friends of the Union in the worst of all positions. The incidents of the whole affair, which may tie the hands of the Government—to cripple have been, let us hope, greatly distorted by the essionists, have given renewed hope to the strengthen and encourage treason, and to dis- | traitors, and have proportionally cast down pa hearten and humiliate loyalty. The issue is triotic and Union-loving men. Let us be patient now made up-either this great Republic or and forbearing, however, until we have the whole other side to the case, which, in all probability.

will elicit the warmest comments in military cir The next demonstration of the Southern commi land, at a glance, how the case now stands. rators will unquestionably be upon Pickens. They Anderson could only fire his guns at long intervals, ton are closely watched, and arrangements made The very forbearance which has so long pre- have sworn to drive out the garrison in that fortvented a resort to the resolute measures that ress. They have concentrated an immense force which the gallant Major made in his last struggles, are now manifestly unavoidable, will only in. around it; and it is notorious that they would but looked defiance at the vessels-of-war, whose where to hear further from the South, and groups crease the unanimity of feeling in favor of sus- have attacked it before this, but for the unexpecttry have the proud satisfaction of knowing at this fort will not be disheartened by recent that, since the world began, no nobler cause events, but will do his whole duty; and, I predict, was ever defended by any army than that | will give the despollers of our national credit, and command will proceed to New York on the steamer

a noble sum to carry the plan into effect, so prompt nor Curtin, was demanded by the times, and ha Henceforth each man, high and low, must given great encouragement to the General Admicruel and villainous band of conspirators, who have formed a deep-laid and desperate plot and misunderstand the people. I know the cheap cant of the members who voted against these bills in the Pennsylvania Legislature—that it is not

marked, and that not a man will be suffered to State to determined action to reassert the outraged numbers of sympathizers with Secession and New York Times, who signs himself "Jasper," Rebellion in Pennsylvania—some now in cor- has been arrested as a spy in Charleston. He was respondence with the traitors in the South-and confined for a time, and then ordered out of the not a few now in Charleston, and others on State. He is on his way North. After undergoing for forty hours one of the their way to join the conspirators? Shall these most terrific sleges known in military history, men be permitted to plot the ruin of our country Fort Sumpter has been surrendered into the hands of the rebels. The details of this conhands of the rebels. The details of this conflict are elaborately told in our telegraphic
despatches from Charleston. The story is
one of intense and thrilling interest. As these
advices are sent under the eyes of the Secesconduct that in the Revolutionary War would sionists, and as they bear evidence of having have been punished with death? Was it not flag to-day, but a crowd compelled a boy on the been prepared by those unfriendly to our enough that their leaders should first insalt, di- vessel to take it down. laws, there must be many statements of an improbable and exaggerated nature, which our this way pave the road to the dissolution of the quired a detachment of thirty police to protect it probable and exaggerated nature, which our readers should be careful in crediting. Out Union, without asking the Democrats of Pennsyl-readers should be careful in crediting. Out vania to ioin them in a vivinal and or sement of the The indignation of the people is intense. vanis to join them in a virtual endorsement of the traitors who are now seeking the lives of our gal-

flag, and preparing to take possession of the Federal

and at whatever cost. Their well-constructed LATEST NEWS By Telegraph to The Press. FROM CHARLESTON.

DETAILS OF THE SURRENDER Visit of .our Correspondent to the Fort. Explanation of the Explosions.

The Interior a Mass of Ruins he Walls Honeycombed by Sho

DAMAGE TO FORT MOULTRIE. The Barracks in Ruins—Dwellings Shattered CHARLESTON. April 13 - Evening. - Hostilities

With the display of the flag of truce on the ramparts of Fort Sumpter, at half past one o'clock the iring ceased, and an unconditional surrender was made. The Carolinians had no idea that the fight was at an end. Soon after the flag-staff of Maor Anderson was shot away, Colonel Wigfall, the conflict. No effort was made by them to re- aid of General Beauregard, at his commander's the forencon, and the late despatches were eagerly ieve the fort, for reasons which are not request, went to Fort Sumpter with a white flag, explained. The commander, finding that such | to offer assistance in extinguishing the flames. He relief was impossible, and seeing that approached the burning fortress from Morris sland, and while the firing was raging on all certain death awaited all under his comsides he effected a landing at Sumpter. He approached a port-hole and was met by Major Anand if the conflict was continued, unconderson, the commandant of the fort. The latter said that he had just displayed a white flag, but Colonel Wigfall replied that Major Anderson

nue the fight. It is said that none of the Ca- would be granted-surrender or fight was the Major Anderson then hauled down his flag and displayed only the flag of truce. All firing instantly ceased, and two others of Gen. Beauregard's staff, ex-Senator Chesnut and ex-Governor vented Major Anderson from working many Manning, came over in a boat, and stipulated with of the guns, and even these he was finally Major Anderson that his surrender should be un- hausted themselves, and, starvation before them, it compelled to abandon, in order to preserve conditional for the present, subject to the terms needs no great penetration to solve the problem of

Major Anderson was allowed to remain with his men in actual possession of the fort, while Messrs. Chesnut and Manning came over to the city, accompanied by a member of the Palmetto Guards bearing the colors of his company. These were ated we may feel as a nation at witnessing the met at the pier by hundreds of citizens, and as surrender, there is no doubt that Major An- they marched up the streets to the General's DERSON proved himself to be a courageous and quarters, the crowd was swelled to thousands discreet officer, and that his defence of Fort | Shouts rent the air and the wildest joy was mani-Sumpter was in every respect creditable to his fame as a soldier and commander.

After the surrender a boat with an officer and en men was sent from one of the four ships in the ffing to Gen. Simmons, commanding on Morris Island, with the request that a merchant ship or

one of the vessels of the United States, be allowed to enter and take off the commander and garrison of Fort Sumpter. Gen. Simmons replied that if no hostilities were several States for seventy-five thousand sttempted during the night and no effort was made to reinforce or retake Fort Sumpter, he tions, and assist in the execution of the would give an answer at 9 o'clock on Sunday laws. The President intimates that the first morning. The officer signified that he was satisdent accompanied the officers of

Gen. Beauregard's staff on a visit to Fort Sumpter None but the officers, however, were allowed to land. They went down in a steamer, and carried three peaceful citizens, will be avoided. The per- fire-engines for the purpose of putting out the The fire, however, had been previously extinguished by the exertions of Mejor Anderson and his men. The visitors reported that Major Ander-

son surrendered because his quarters and barracks were destroyed, and he had no hope of reinforcements, as the fleet lay idly by during thirty hours, and either would not or could not help him. Besides this, his men were prostrated from over exertions. There were but five of them hurt, four badly, and one, it is thought, mortally, but the continuing the fight.

The explosions that were 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 quantitles of hot shot poured in from Fort Moultrie.
Within Fort Sumpter everything but the case-

Sumpter and the surrender of that fortress, have mates is an utter ruin. The whole interior looks suggested some painful surmises to the friends of like a blackened mass of ruins. Many of the guns ry at Cummings' Point is the hardest dealt with. honey-comb. Near the top is a breach as large as Gibbons, John Kennedy, R. E. Rogers. traitors. The language of conciliation has honey-combed extensively, as is that opposite the Fort Moultrie is badly damaged. The officers are torn out

The fire in Fort Sumpter was put out and recaught three times during the day. necessity may be, and dilatory as we have of country and of kindred, have proffered words It is positively asserted that none of the Carolina troops are injured.

erough to the wall to see him bid his visitors adieu. In addition to this, conversations that were had with him were repeated to me. A boat was sent from the fort to night to officially notify the fleet that Major Anderson had surren-

quished. Every one is satisfied with the victory, and happy that no bleed was shed. In the city, after the surrender, 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.-Reporter

Later from Charleston. THE NEGOTIATIONS COMPLETED. CHARLESTON, April 14-9 o'clock A. M.-The otiations were completed last night, and Major

will embark on board one of the war vessels off public Departments was largely increased last When Fort Sumpter was in flames, and Major the men at our batteries cheered at every fire to promptly concentrate the militry forces at any men, like cowards, remained outside without are discussing the war news and its further effects

ing up, and will take General Beauregard to Fort sionists of Delaware, whose headquarters are rederson to the Confederate States. It is now reported that Major Anderson and his ware City, for which they were preparing last

All honor to old Pennsylvania! The bill to put | Departure of Anderson and his Men for New York. CHARLESTON, April 14 .- Major Anderson and

> steamer Isabel, for New York. The war fleet is still outside. impressive one. The telegraph office closed at 1½ o'clock, the

> lines being down South.] From the Montgomery Government. WAR TO BE DECLARED. Washington, April 14 -Official advices from Montgomery indicate that the Confederate Con-

> It is believed that in the act of declaration, distinction will be made between alien friends and alien enemies, the fermer including the Border States and such citizens of the North as oppose the coercive policy of the Administration. All obligations to this class are as much to be respect-

The New Lork Regiments Volunteering for the Defence of Washington. NEW YORK, April 14.—The Seventh and Sixtyninth Regiments have volunteered for the defend The Twelfth Regiment will hold a meeting t

New York Legislature. PASSAGE OF THE WAR APPROPRIATION. ng. I hope they will be \$500,000 for the arming and equipment of the macy of the nat

Strong Union Sentiment at Baltimore. BALTINOBE, April 14.—The deep Union sen-

timent of the city has been displayed unmistaka-Mon with cockades and Secession emblems have been chased by crowds and obliged to seek the roo, New York, and John Bell, all for Europe, The bark Fanny Fensham hoisted a Secession

All the other vessels in port have heisted the The captain of the bark is a Union man, but The rebels were determined to compel a capital, even though the avenues of that great city leads the fiag under instructions from the ownsurrender of the fort as quickly as possible, run red with fraternal blood? Occasional. | ars, Messrs. Curry, of Richmond.

FROM WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to "The Press."

Washington, April 14. Secretary of War. The Secretary of War was in consults the President, at the Executive Mansion, during a large portion of the day. Mr. BLAIR and M. CHASE called, but did not remain long. Th family of the President attended church.

Extra Train with Troops. Two companies of Texas troops came in to-day, in an extra train. They are rough in appearance, but swear bitterly at traitors. Yesterday two companies of cavalry arrived without horses. The Department is purchasing horses for these com-

Rumors and Excitement. Reports are flying of all shades of complexion manufactured to suit the inclination of the parties who conceived them. We have a large throng on the Avenue all day, with groups at every corner, discussing the war question. The hotels are crowded, many of our citizens congregating there, eagerly inquiring for intelligence from Charles. ton. The crewd around the counting room of the Sunday Morning Chronicle continued during

The Relief Ships for Anderson. It is generally thought, by naval and military men here, that the war ships lying off the harbor of Charleston were in communication, by signals with Fort Sumpter, and that Major Anderson informed them that it would be certain destruction if they attempted to come in, except under cover of a close fire between Fort Sumpter and the shore

batteries, or at night. The Surrender of Fort Sumpter. It is surmised by some here that Major Ander. son acted the part of a traitor to his country; but there is no doubt oil the minds of all his friends that he was faithful to the last. It required sever to nine men to work each of his heavy guns, with two relief gangs to each; and with only sixty-five men, living on salt food in limited supply, ex-

Good for Pennsylvania. The noble stand taken by the Keystone State in these times of doubt and uncertainty rejoices and encourages every heart here. Government men

Charleston and Virginia. It is well known here to-day that the telegraph

has been constantly in operation conveying men sages between the Governors of South Carolina and irginia, the purport of which is not known. We are deprived of the use of the wires between Rich mond and Washington. Unreliable.

Military men here do not believe the details of the news from Charleston. It is not possible for the batteries to throw bombs into Fort Sumpter, as stated in the telegraph. The nearest batteries are 1,200 yards distant, and a bomb would require to be projected at an angle of forty-five degrees, so that bombs thrown from a mortar could not be made to enter the port-holes of the battery once in a hundred charges Captain Doubleday. W. PORCHER MILES telegraphs to Mrs. DOUBLE-DAY here, that the report of her husband's insenity

refused to obey Major Anderson's command to surrender, and was consequently placed in irons Not to be Relied Upon. In all or nearly all of the telegraph offices south of Philadelphia there are Secessionists in atties—while not a few of those who control the wires are decidedly of the same stamp. We have, therefore, to make large allowances for intelligence dealt out through the enemy's hands.

is without foundation. It is believed here that he

ARRIVALS PROM PHILADELPHIA, PA. At Willard's .- J. Van Voorhis, Jr., Joshua Kames, C. D. Mehaffey, David Robb, H. K Coggshall, S. J. Rea, P. J. Watmough, J. Dancan, D. Taggart, B. Cameron, J. W. H. Kein, John P. Verree, J. H. Puleston, B. R. Plumley. Kirkwood's .- A. M. Walkinshaw, Jos. W. Cowell, Geo. T. Thorn, Wm. Elliott, E. V. Marheth, R. K. Smith. National .- A. B. Cooley, Jas. M. Pattee. Brown's. - S. G. Hisseback, H. R. Linderman. Interview between Douglas and the President. DOUGLAS TENDERS HIS AID TO THE GOVERNMENT

Washington, April 14.—Senator Douglas called tions which should be dear to every citizen of contributed so much to damage or dishonor to the President to-night, and they had an in- of all who have witnessed her performances. This teresting conversation on the present condition of the country. The substance of it was, on the part independ on the part independent in these matters, we shall delay further merciful drubbing. the country. The substance of it was, on the part judgment in these matters, we shall delay further merciful drubbing.

of Mr. Douglas, that, while he was unalterably comments until the administration on all the rest ovening. Miss Adelaide Phillips, Signors Brig. until midnight, and as each despatch contained Dr. Crawford, Major Auderson's surgeon, is opposed to the Administration on all the rest vening. Miss Adelaide Phillips, Signors Brig slightly wounded in the face. President in the exercise of all his constitutio functions to preserve the Union. maintain the Go-Major Anderson, and all his officers and men, still vernment, and defend the Federal capital. A magnificent mise en scene: remain in Fort Sumpter. I approached near firm policy and prempt 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 the future without reference to the past

Lincoln was very much gratified with the inter-It is not known when the Carolinians will occupy | PROTECTION OF THE CAPITAL -REPORTED PROJECT VERNMENT AND FAVORING SECESSION. Washington, Subday, April 14 -Efforts are still making to concentrate a formidable military force in and around Washington, to be prepared for all emergencies. Information continues to be has a benefit on Wednesday, and Mr. J. L. Carn- night were neglected on the part of many quiet received from private sources of secret plots in various localities in Maryland and Virginia having in view the seizure of public property, and even the persons of the highest officers of the Government. Though these accounts are not generally credited, they appear to be believed in official

At all events, they are considered necessary, no negotiations were completed last night, and Major At all events, they are considered necessary, no that the beneficiaire rarely has the power of select.

Anderson with his command will evacuate Fort one knowing what turn affairs may take during ing the evening for his or her benefit—that rests with vooiferous cheers for the Union and for Major Sumptor this morning. It is supposed that he the prevailing excitement. The guard at the All the roads and avenues leading into Washing-

is now open, at both theatres. given point. There is the greatest anxiety every-Information from what is deemed reliable source was received last night to the effect that the Seces-

ported to be in Virginia, were about to make sudden attack upon Fort Delaware, opposite Delamonth. Immediate steps were taken by the Secre tary of War to prevent the consummation of this The National Volunteers last night passed reso lutions severely denouncing the military opera-

tions of the Government and expressing sympathy with the Secessionists. It is said that these volunhis men will leave to night at 11 o'clook, in the | teers are several hundred strong. Five officers of the navy yesterday tendered to the Navy Department their resignations, which The scene when Anderson and his men took were refused. Their names will probably be porter of the flag of the stars and stripes er of legislation. I hepe that it will become a law formal leave of Fort Sumpter was a thrilling and stricken from the list as dismissed, as in the recent cases of officers of the army under similar circum-

WASHINGTON, April 14 .- Three cavalry companies from Texas, and Sherman's light battery, are expected here to-morrow.

Additional volunteer companies will be mustered openly joining the rash, reckless, despotic, cruel and villainous band of conspirators, who cruel and villainous band of conspirators, who and recommendate the volume of the rash of the A SOUTHERN FLAG HOISTED ON THE CAPITOL BUT

A SOUTHERN FLAG HOISTED ON THE CAPITOL, BUT BEHOVED BY THE GUARD.

RICHMOND, Va., April 14.—The demonstrations by the Seceders of their joy at the fall of Fort Sumpter was continued till midnight, fireworks were made, and many were exploded, bondres were made, and many and to evides come national spirit in the presence were exploded, bonfires were made, and many of so great a crisis. houses illuminated. A party ascended to the roo of the Capitol and hoisted a Southern banner, but it was removed by the guard.

The War News in the West. despatches arrived, confirming the previous reexpress a determination to uphold the Government | modation at 4 P. M., and Parakburg train at 5.40 Naw York, April 14.—The bill appropriating in enforcing the laws and maintaining the supre- P. M.

DETROIT, April 14 -The war news creates a found sensation. The unanimous sentiment of the State is, that the position assumed by the Government must be maintained. An impromptu meeting of the members of the Detroit bar, and infinential citizens, was held yesterday afternoo composed of all parties. They passed resolutions denouncing the rebellious organization called the Confederate States, and declaring their intention to stand by the old flag at all hazards. Another meeting of the citizens will be held t morrow night.

Movement of Steamers. NEW YORK, April 14.—The steamers Kangasailed from quarantine this morning. They were detained on account of the storm. The steamer Marion, arrived from Charles reports having passed the transport steamer Atlantic at five c'clock on the afternoon of the 11th to be peremptorily sold by catalogue, on six inst., off Frying Pan Shoals. The steamer De Soto, from Havana, has ar-

Later from Hayana. Naw York, April 14.—The steamer De Soto has arrived from Havana, with dates to the 8th instant.

Bugars were unchanged, and freights lower.

EXCITEMENT IN NEW YORK. The Herald Office Threatened.

NEW YORK, April 15-12 o'clock A. M .- A body f policemen are on duty at the Herald Office to guard against a rumored attack. There will probably be no disturbance to-night; Extra Session of the Illinois Legisla-CHICAGO, April 14.—Governor Yates will issue proplamation to-morrow calling for an extra ession of the Legislature, to meet at Springfield,

one week from next Tuesday, the 23d inst. The War News in New England. Workester, Mass., April 14. Men of all par ties here declare their readiness to sustain the PROVIDENCE, April 14.—Men of all ages vocations are offering to enlist. NORWICH, Conn., April 14.—The excitem produced by the war news was never equalled here. All our people are ready to uphold our Government, and hundreds are ready to enlist.

The Excitement in New Haven, Conn NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 14.—The excitance here is intense. The streets are crowded with people who are clamoring after extras. The da-tional flag is flying from all points. The Uty Grays are holding a meeting is anticipated of re-against ving a call to duty. The indignation rebels is universal.

At Alexandria, Vr ALEXANDRIA, Va.; April 14. A meeting was held last night to form a home g-ard. A resolution declaring the Atention to resist Northern aggression was adoped. Several speakers advocated secession, while others favored a convention to unite the Boder States.

The Surrender A San Dominge. LOODY RETRIBUTION PAPECTED -- PROTEST OF THE MUCHEL AND FRENCH CONSULS -- THE AMERICAN NEW YORK, April 14.—Advices from St Domin-

to to the 22d ult. state that the surrender of the t is hinted that there will yet he a bloody retribution by the people against the asurpers.

The English and French cossuls had protested and struck their flags, but upto the latest advices he American representative and made no move.

New York for the Union.

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND IEN TO BE CALLED OUT

New York, April 14. Advices from Albany nre strengthened, and rely on the other States to come to their aid.

No Wavering.

A man must now be decided, one way or the other, in reference to our country. If he is not free to express sympathy with the Government he is considered to be its enemy, and the ery is "Let traitors be hung."

Charleston and Virginia.

The Excitement in New York. NEW YORK, April 14.—There is considerable exent here relative to the war movements, and var footing are going on with great despatch.

From Rio De Janeiro. New York, April 14—The bark Zingarelli has arrived, with Rio dates to the 24th of Feb.
The coffee sales since the last steamer's departre have been 115,000 bags. Superior is quoted at 6,360a6,400 reis. Freights to the United States were nominal.

The bark Marzon sailed on the 23d of February with 1.500 bags of coffee

Markets by Telegraph. BALTIMORE, April 13.—Flour dull. Howard-streets Ohio, and City Mills are held at \$55%. With no sales Wheat firm, at 130£1350 for red; 1430600 for white. Corn firm; mixed 57£55; yellow 600616. Pork has advanced 50c; sa'es at \$17.50. Lard \$26. Coffee firm at cealed. Value 1802, as as at 11% 11%.

Whisky dull at 11% 11%.

MORILE, April 13.—The Cotton market is unsettled, and prices nominal.

New Orleass, April 18.—Cotton—Sales to day of 1,700 bales, at 12012% for middlings Sugar firm, at 526c.

Freights on Cotton to Liverpool %d.

ning, when "Il Trovatore" will be produced for the debut of our new, young, and beautiful prima onna, Miss Isabella Hinkley, who has recently created so great and well-merited a sensation in New York and Boston, and is admitted to be, by the musical dilletanti, the best specimen of Ameritore," and will be aided by all the means and appliances of a grand orchestra, full cherus, and

cross will appeal to his friends on Friday, at San-

Remarks have been made on Mrs. Drew's benefit son's. It is due to both ladies to state that their terests of either Mrs. Drew or Mrs. Garrettson. | the livelong night, too excited to sleep. Both have "troops of friends," and both, we an-

ticipate, will have crowded houses.—The box-sheet The friends of Mr. John Drew will be happy to learn that his health is completely re-established. the Lyceum Theatre, London, on Easter Monday, n "Macarthy More," written for him by Mr. Lover, the Irish dramatist, lyrist, and novelist. Mr. Drew will probably pay a flying visit to this

country in the summer. The War Feeling in New York. The New York Herald of yesterday says:

The New 1 ork Merca or yesterday says:

The sympathy with Major Anderson, so far as heard by our reporter, was altogether undisguised. Men of every party and every shade of politics freely confessed that he was worthy to be the defender of the star-spangled banner. The South ought to have been restrained yet a little longer. As the news gained ground and confidence, and there was no longer any reason for doubt, the serious importance of the struggle hears to be early and the serious importance of the struggle hears to be early and the serious importance of the struggle hears to be early and the serious importance of the struggle hears to be early and the serious importance of the struggle hears to be early and the serious importance of the struggle hears to be early and the serious importance of the struggle hears to be early and the serious importance of the struggle hears to be a serious interest. there was no longer any reason for doubt, the serious importance of the struggle began to be canvassed with much carnestness.

The best friends of the Administration and of the
Value was in doubt as to the nitimate success of

CHANGE OF TIME AND INCREASED FACILITIES By reference to the advertisement of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company it will be seen that on and after to day they will run eight daily trains CHICAGO, April 14.—The news of the surrender out of Philadelphia, as follows: Mail train at 7.30 f Fort Sumpter created a profound sensation A. M.; West Chester accommodation at 8 15 A. here. It was at first discredited, but when later M ; fast line at 11.45 A. M.; West Chester accommodation No. 2 at 12 30 P. M.; Harrisburg ports, the excitement was intense. All parties accommodation at 2 30 P. M.; Lancaster accom

Thomas & Sons' Sales This West This be topic finally turned upon the part which Ponnmorning, furniture at the Girard House.

The topic finally turned upon the part which Ponnbave now a Pennsylvania Secretary of War, it is Newton, an estimable and courageous man, but A
to be presumed that his first defensive effort will Virginian, whose views on this question are well morning, furniture at the Girard House. Tuesday—Elegant furniture, 1303 Chestnut st. Tuesday-Stocks and real estate at the Exchange, comprising first-class property. Wednesday-Splendid furniture, fine paintings, statuary, &c., at No. 1111 Chestnut street. May he examined to-morrow.

Thursday-Furniture at auction store Friday-Furniture at 1319 Marshall street Same Day-Furniture at 1223 South Fourth at See pamphlet catalogues and advertisements

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF FRENCH GOODS, &c The early attention of purchasers is requested to the valuable and desirable assortment of French, Swiss, German, and British dry goods, embracing 700 lots of fancy and staple articles in ribbons, siiks, dress goods, gloves, embroideries, &c., &c., months' credit—commencing this morning, at ten o'clock, by Myers, Claghorn, & Co., auctioneers,

POINT BREEZE PARK—The first spring trot that they were ready for service.

at the Park will take place on Wednesday afternoon next. Capitols and Bay John are entered.

A curious incident which we have

THE CITY. THE WAR TPON US!

AN UPROAF IN TOWN. Fort Midin, the single Defence of the as follows: Marbor of Philadelphia.

XCITEMENT ON RECEPT OF THE NEWS FROM CHARLESTON. The tidings of war, which we published in out The tidings of war, which we published in outline on Saturday mining, oreated a furore throughout the city ind State unprecedented by throughout the city ind State unprecedented by any single item of was that has transpired within the memory of times. For the first time in nearly a century an insult had been offered to the flag of the comion country, and with the Arst in-timation of he bombardment of Sumpter all nmation of personal differences seemed to be party and personal differences seemed to be healed. Invate despaces with an early hour, from the villages and cities town. an early hour, from the villages and cities of the interior eagerly domanding a transportation

ane details of the fight. At an early hour in the morning, residents of the suburbs and townships adjacent to Philadelphia came into town, on fire to be informed of the great current topic. In town the feeling mocked de soription. Men, women, and boys went wildly about the streets, discussing, not the question a issue, nor the causes which may have led to the ements in Charleston harbor, but the probability of reinforcements from the ships of war and the ssue of this first civil struggle. The newspaper offices, of course, became the sole mediums of infor mation, and immense crowds beset them as early as ten o'oloo

The New York papers arrived at e even, with some ingenious fabrications as to the details of the bombardment, and these were devoured with an excitement which forbade incredulity, by the great mass of almost wild beholders. Men fortunate enough to obtain copies of the Tribune, the Times, or the Herald, mounted, with the same, upon steps and barrels, to give the unfortunate Republic to Spain took the people by surprise, and the benefit of their information. Wherever, in such communications, a sentence occurred to raise the hopes of the patriot citizens, the shouts that went up were, in some sort, the measure of their emotions. But the general tenor of information was discouraging, and at each repetition of fortune for the traitors and misfortune for the defenders, curses, not loud but deep, were muttored, and the face of every listener became con-torted under the influence of those desperate

passions which civil struggles hever fail to inspire

THE STARS AND STRIPES BUN UP. It was about one o'clock when the messages from Charleston reached the extremity of gloomness, and the picture was presented to the minds of the anxious people of the defender of Fort Sumpter riding upon a raft at the foot of his blazing barracks, when an event occurred which demonstra

tional inspiration, and, as a cotemporary remark- reached a place in the road, where, environed by smaller vessels were anchored just above it, waitof ships on the eve of action. In a moment the lismanic letters-"U.S." area of blue sky was hidden by a cleud of buntg. Each announcement of the nationality of the Philadelphia press met with hearty responses from he people, and it was reserved to the single surviving organ of a defunct Administration to shut

A SECESSIONIST MOBBED At this exciting juncture, when the reason of sion to certain sentiments as imprudent as atrocious | our road of the lithe, supple switches. These were, in substance, that South Carolina had The Italian Opera.

The brief season of the associated Italian artists

Will commence at the Academy of Music this eve.

Will commence at the Academy of Music this eve.

Will commence at the Academy of Music this eve.

Will commence at the Academy of Music this eve.

Will commence at the Academy of Music this eve.

Will commence at the Academy of Music this eve.

When "I I Travetors" will be academy of Music this eve.

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When "I I Travetors" will be academy of Music this eve.

When "I I Travetors" will be academy of Music this eve.

When "I I Travetors" will be academy of Music this event of march.

The present will be academy of Music this event of march.

The present will be academy of Music this event of march.

The present will be academy of Music this event of march.

The present will be academy of Music this event of march.

The present will be academy of Music this event of march.

The present will be academy of Music this event of march.

The present will be academy of march.

The present will be ac estyed ideas of politeness. The further he entered into the bowels of the crowd, the worse his treatment became, and he was finally rescued by United But in 1853-4 Mr. Black, of this city, succeeded Mud bank near the Jersey shore, she blew States officials and taken for safety into the United in reclaiming from the tide about fifty acres to up. The engagement continued with the other vescan prima donna that has yet appeared on the lyric stage. Miss Hinkley, it is well known, has stage energy degenerated even in Philadelphia. to the north. This reclaimed property the Governachieved an envisible reputation in Italy, and has every advantage in her favor. Her voice is plification of popular retribution during the day. reported to be a pure soprano, fresh, and sympa. A bevy of excited youth in long hair, and wearing for twenty six years. High earthen dikes en- low the chevaux de frise, at Billingsport, and the thetic, of great extent of register and high cultiva-tion, whilst her personal appearance, exquisits attempted ineffectually to get up a cheer for the grown upon the meadows annually would furnish for a short sesson. grace, and elegance of style, have won the hearts Southern Confederacy. The generosity of the ex- grazing for any number of military steeds. We The British, not yet beaten, again erected five

rumors more and more discouraging the indignation and consequent excitement of the people became augmented; men, not usually addicted to pliances of a grand orohestra, full cherus, and magnificent muse en scene:

The atrical Benefits.

The present may be called a Benefit Week at our theatres. On Wednesday, Mrs. Garrettson, proprietor and manager of Walnut-street Theatre, will have a complimentary benefit, tendered to her by a large number of her friends, including many of our most respectable follow citizens. On Friday evening Mr. Peter Richings will also have a heavefit. At Archestreat Theatre, there will be heaved a proper of the proper of the grafification of the line of the Graffic and the Sinday papers delayed their editions until quite daylight. Newspaper men, seldom given to the annoisition of feelings of either grafification or Mr. Bunker and his son make up the entire garenefit. At Arch street Theatre there will be hate, became hoisy and irate, and many dignified three benefits this week.—Mr. J. S. Clarke's this articles upon the prevailing topic, which appeared avaning Mrs. John Draw's on Wednesday and Typestarday marging, wars written to the hundre of live in a pleasant brief dwelling about fifty yards evening, Mrs. John Drew's on Wednesday, and | yesterday morning, were written to the burden of Mr. Shewell's on Friday. At McDonough's an oath. The excitement was universal and in-Olympic Theatre, Mr. Alfred Roberts, doorkeeper, tense. The ordinary domestic duties of Saturday citizens, and the spacious markets of central Phi-

ladelphia were almost tenantiess of male pur-The military companies held special meetings at midnight, and pedestrians going home with feverelings toward each other are most friendly. All ish steps in the wee hours were startled by the who are acquainted with theatrical matters know sounds of the drum and fife. Stray parties of with the management. This contretemps will not have an injurious effect, we believe, upon the in- ed to somnolence who walked through the streets

THE EXCITEMENT ON SUNDAY. The intelligence of Sunday morning was duly heralded by the press, and devout parties of all persuasions could not forbear a hasty inspection of learn that his health is completely re-established, and that he was to resume his performances at was evidenced from the fervent appeals that went. The mag up from scores of pulpits for the welfare of those gallant men who had made the first resistance to opens toward the river. The doors are sheet coprebellion. It was said that some of these appeals | per, eight inches thick, hinged in walls of solid betrayed an amount of information which could not well have been obtained on Saturday night. In a church or two the services were closed with the Star Spangled Banner, and the absorbing theme after dismissal, was not the sermon, but At ten o'clock extra editions of some of the pa-pers were circulated. The Transcript published into an end attached to handles. By the latter the a third edition at twelve o'clock, and the items of tank is hoisted from the hold of a vessel. Iron is

and to all firesides. The depressing tidings ope- the barrels are fastened with wooden pegs

RUMORS OF TREASON IN PHILADELPHIA. These pugilistic affairs constituted the amuse.

and the position and defences of Philadelphia, in the strengthening of the naval magazine in the case of offensive measures on the part of the Mud Island, by affording it a proper garrison dred men. The fort, however, is unfinished, and traitors. Upbraidings were loud and frequent against the Government that the forts on the Delaapplication of its provisions to individuals of military note, well known as sympathizers with Under some willow trees, in the meadow adjainfluential public and military worthies who had mendow.

oribe, occurred at the Arch-street Theatre on Sa- crested with green mounds; some twenty or thirty turday night. A feverish audience at this place listened, with as much interest as could be expected to Edwin Booth's rendition of the character toward the point of our ingress. To the left of Excheticu. There is a passage in this play which had a local bearing two weeks ago relative to the policies of peace and war. Richelreu speaks and further on, a couple of brick furnaces used for

Remember my great maxim.
First use all means to conciliate— Here the house was passive and unaffected. Richelieu's confessor here interrupts with : Failing in that?"

Mr. Booth raised himself to his loftiest height, and pointing his finger to the breathless house _" All means to crush,"

The applause that followed knew no parallel during the evening. It was not the actor, but the iment, which provoked the applause. Another expression in the play Put away the sword, States may be saved withwhich is almost invariably applauded, was listened to with the utmost spathy.

THE NAVAL AND FORT MAGAZINES-CONDITION OF THE ISLAND AND ITS REMINISCENCES. We gave in The Press of Saturday some account of the condition of the Philadelphia Naval Station, and in connection with that subject, and the fitting out of certain Government vessels, had casion to refer to the naval magazine located at Fort Mifflin. It was suggested to us at the time that the pubknew little of the condition of the Government works upon Mud Island, and quite as little of the

tions coeval with the same. In accordance with numerous inquiries, since expressed, for Inormation as to the naval and army resources of Fort Mifflin, we made a long foot tramp yesterday to Mud Island, and collected data, which we proceed to make public. These facts are of peculiar significance at this crisis, since they demonstrate the weakness of the

only fort in Pennsylvania at a fime of the greatest POSITION OF FORT MIFFLIN We were provided previous to our journey, with letters from Commander Drayton and Secretary Crabbe, of the navy yard, addressed to Mr. Bunker, who has charge of the naval magazine upon Mud Island. Mr. Bunker and his son con titute the sole garrison of this important position The former is an old "salt," who has been attached to the United States navy more than sixty rears. He bears traces of hard service in body and face, and, although not a whit behindhand in

his primitive courage, is not likely to make efficient resistance to any considerable party of as sailants, inasmuch as he is lame. We started from the navy yard at one o'clock couraged by a lowering sky, and passed out Second street to the Neck. Piggeries, dilapidated distilleries, old barns, and fragments of dabbage fields, went by us in rapid succession, and, at the ted more than any single affair the enthusiasm and Union Land Company's grounds, upon Hollander's the patriotism of the people. A newspaper office oreek, three miles due south from Market street, on Third street had just posted upon its bulletin we left the road and took to the meadows. By citement here relative to the war movements, and crowds are assembled at all public places. The mewspaper offices are besieged by crowds eager for extras which have been issued during the day.

Various sentiments are expressed relative to the catastrophe at Charleston, and the report that Governor Morgan will call upon the State troops meets with great satisfaction among the majority of the community, while it is condemned by many. At the Government military and naval depots there is much activity, and the preparations for placing all the available Government force on a war footing are going on with great despatch.

board the discouraging matter aforesaid, when a stalwart printer appeared at an upper window with striped and spangled canwors. In a moment the halyards were attached to the flag and it streamed into the breeze in all the glory of its colors. There was no signal for the tumult or applause, but every eye seemed to diotate the cheers which sprang to every lip, and many and the preparations for lungs into voice and cheered until they were the distorted and spangled canwors. In a moment the halyards were attached to the flag and it streamed into the breeze in all the glory of its colors. There was no signal for the tumult or applause, but every eye seemed to diotate the cheers which sprang to every lip, and microscopic flows and the resolution of lungs into voice and cheered until they were the color in numerable curs, and big-mouthed canines, we finally reached Penrose ferry, five miles from the flow of insumerable curs, and big-mouthed canines, we finally reached Penrose ferry, five miles from the city, and crossed the new bridge at that point. The road thence to Mud Island leads By the ancient the city, and orossed the new bridge at that point. The road thence to Mud Island leads By the ancient the city, and orossed the new bridge at that point. The road thence to Mud Island leads By the faction the city, and orossed the new bridge at the city, and orossed the new bridge at the city, and orossed the board the discouraging matter aforesaid, when a dint of threading almost impervious places, walk dictate the cheers which sprang to every lip, and with a few white gravestones of fever-stricken it became necessary to take the forts and break men and beys with hat in hand threw all the power victims clustering in the adjoining meadow; and through the chevaux de free. of lungs into voice and cheered until they were thence besido a high dike that dams the back

> ed, each successively ran up its colors like a fleet flat meadows, a tablet stood, marked with those ta ing for flood-tide. As soon as Fort Mercer was atmarsh willows, with a roof or two peeping above a | and a galley, came up, but were kept at bay by the green boulevard, and a long, narrow wharf stretch- American galleys and floating batteries. These ing into the tide. Red Bank lined the opposite galleys did good execution, not only upon the Brire, with the blue monument plainly discerniits doors and windows and keep its colors con- bie along the high ground, and Whitall's battered Bank. The attack upon Fort Missin was deferred stone house standing upon the point like a sentry In the middle of the river a white-washed light house stood, guarding the slimy bar, whilom Fort American facilia was brought to bear upon the in Third street, near Carter's alley, gave expres- around a wagon, were trimming the willows in upon Fort Miffin, and attempts were made to get hurled from left to right, and back again, in a remain in much of their original form down to the enemy. The fire was so fierce and incessant that manner entirely at variance with commonly re- present day. The island at that time, however, the British ships endeavozed to fall down the river.

> > Fort Mifflin is an army post; but about two sores of ground immediately adjoining the Fort to the north were purchased by the Navy Department, many years ago, as the site of the magazine from the magazines, and their labors are confined

> > to receiving and shipping powder. In the present times of danger and machination the War Department should not fail to place a proper garrison, both upon the naval and army magazines at this point. The former alone contains a hundred and twenty thousand pounds of powder, eight hundred eight-inch shells, two hundred nine inch shells, three hundred eleven-inch shells, and a large quantity of cannon cartridges, fuses, etc. a city, are guarded, in times of treason, by a erippled man, who has seen his three-score years and

> > The magazines, two in number, stand in a line parallel to the river and equidistant from a fine wharf, seven hundred feet long, which extends quite to the main or ship channel. The depth of channel opposite the Fort is, at

high water, twenty-five feet—at low water nine-The magazines are built of stone, oblong, each stone six feet thick, and arching at the top. The interior looks not unlike a long vault, wherein the powder tanks and barrels would answer for comins Duponts, of the Brandywins Pewder Mills. It is put up in kegs and tanks; the latter are made of news thus given found their way into all districts sorupuleusly rejected from the magazine, and even were not strong." wherever a man was found imprudently luke- kinds, cannon and musket powder, the former of

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

On the other hand, the great mass of Republicans and many Democrate expressed the fullest sympathy with, and confidence in, the Administration. The former consoled themselves with the reflection that the Southerners had precipitated the conflict, and the Government would be false to its trust if it failed to meet the emergency resonal content of the fine the furtherance of hostilities, he was met with the furtherance of hostilities, he was met with a reguments more decisive and physical than rational.

In the afternoon an office-holder and a Union are called cylinders.

A naval vessel never takes powder or shell be words, and the whole matter was adjusted by the crowd, which rushed in and gave the Secessionist a tremendous beating. The police interfered at this juncture and eaptured the Union disputant, who, being mistaken by the throng for the Secessionist, who, its followed to the Central Station by a large of red baize, a bag holding the number of pounds essential to a single discharge These bags are called cylinders.

A naval vessel never takes powder or shell be words, and the whole matter was adjusted by the crowd at the long wharf, her war-stores are unsured to a pounds essential to a single discharge These bags are called cylinders.

A naval vessel never takes powder or shell be crowd, which rushed in and gave the Seces words, and the whole matter was adjusted by the crowd, which rushed in and gave the Secessionist a tremendous beating. The police interfered at this juncture and captured the Union disputant, who, being mistaken by the throng for the Secessionist, was followed to the Central Station by a large crowd of neonle, hooting and excertating him. As so, that the fort, so that crowd of people, hooting and execrating him. As so that she found it impossible to unload at the fresh water can always be obtained by the garhe was being taken into the cells he halted at the magazine. Her stores, however, were sent down rison. landing and proposed three cheers for Anderson, in scows within a week. Thirty charges or cylin. This fort has, or had a year ago, a single sally which were given with some little interruption for ders constitute the extent of powder which a ship port, fronting north. The walls of the fort form is allowed to take to her dock; this is reserved for a pentagon; they are thirty feet thick, and are Another Secessionist was raced down Chestnut the firing of salutes. Workmen are not allowed to formed of beton set in stone. This fort is not unstreet from Fourth, by the crowd, who shouted wear boots in the magazine, as the iron nails might like Fort Sumpter in appearance and construction lynch him, hang him, etc. He escaped into Second | ignite scattered grains of powder. Magazine shoes | The guns of the fort can be pointed in every diare provided for such, as well as clothing of red rection; they revolve on pedestals set in heavy

> ments of a few over-scalous citisens. Thousands 700 for the Water Watch. of others engrossed the day in discussing the policy In the second, or southerly magazine house, off by marksmen outside. The guns of this fort of the Government with regard to the ferts and the cartridge and shell are kept. The air in these can reach peints from five to eight miles distant, bable motives and condition of the defender of places is damp, like that of a dungeon, and the and the chan Fort Sumpter. There were some who suggested feelings of one are not of the most comfortable less they should be silenced. the possibility of defection, perhaps treason on the part of Major Anderson, but this idea was indignantly repelled by the great mass of disputants.
>
> The rewers some was suggested and the control of the contents of a single spark, or the ignition of the contents of a single tank, the massand the cannons now mounted are twenty fours nantly repelled by the great mass of disputants.

> FORT MIFFLIN PROPER. Leaving the residence of Mr. Bunker, we passed ware were not provided for with a tolerable, it down the dike in the direction of the fort, and not an adequate, complement of soldiers. The new came in a few rods upon the hospital attached to treason bill, which passed the Legislature the fort. It stands outside of the walls, and is of on Saturday, was a matter of congratulation addingy, yellow color, in part dismantled, and, like saturday, was a matter of congratulation addingy, yellow color, in part dismantled, and, like satisfact of satisfact

> secession, would be an imperative matter. Milident to the hospital, a few gray tombstones stand. cussion among the volunteer companies of the city
> tary men in groups discussed the feeling which Here, with silence and almost desolation about and it is understood that several have already tonagitated their companies, and it was the general them, soldiers are sleeping after the fitful fever of dered their services to the Secretary of War, in mpression that three thousand men could be life. But one man has been buried in this place case the Government should need their aid. It is under arms in Philadelphia in the course of a for forty years, and he was drowned. Many Revolution were multitudinous against lutionary defenders have mouldered away, in this the Government, the latter will make an early call

> not exhibited that ardor in sustaining the Government which was adjudged the meed of good citizenship. Until a late hour in the night these

heavy cannons lay prone in various quarters of the pet, were a long line of hollow, tenantiers barracks. the heating of shot. Stables, sheds for gun car. risges, and ordnance houses, studded the yard They were all painted yellow. In the side of the river-wall, leading inward by a crooked entrance, were bomb proof magazines, unoccupied at present, but descending to cavernous recesses, inac. cessible to missies, and damper than graves. The strength of this fort lies solely in the great thick

ness of its walls, but it can be readily shelled from he outside. THE GUNS OF THE FORT

The gans at Fort Missin are fifty three in hum. ber-viz: thirty thirty-two pounders, twenty twenty-four pounders, two six pounders, and each twelve pounder. Nine of these could at any time be mounted; but many of the others have no car. riages or embrasures. The report of Secretary Toucey (1860) states that Fort Mifflin is capable of mounting forty nine guns; but the sergeant in. formed us that one hundred and seventy could be maintained by the adoption of some increased far cilities. There are thirty two gun pintals in the enclosure. The guns of this fort have a reach of from four to six miles. To pass up the ship chan. nel. a vessel must come within pistol shot The garrison of Fort Missin, at present, is not adapted to resist a very large fleet of ships, or to Fold out for any considerable time against a land force. It consists of two men, who are probably equal to any other two men in the service - 711 Sergeant George W. Bromley and his assistant Mr. Bromley receives his orders from Capt. New. ton, of Fort Delaware. He is a native of Nor. wich, Conn., and has devoted himself, recently, with commendabl- forethought, to devising and suggesting some means to make the fort efficient. In October, 1853, the small garrison was withdrawn from this fort, since which time there have been but two soldiers on the premises A single company could do much to guard this place; but in case it should be necessary to concentrate a large number of soldiers there, adequate quarters can be had for at least three thousand men, and bomb-proof protection for one thousand

The magazine is situated in the centre of the plot or enclosure, adjacent to the commander's quarters. It has solid double brick walls, each eight feet think, and a solid brick roof, of the same thickness. In this magazine there are now two hundred pounds of powder, and a sufficiency of shot and shell. The sergeant stated that he could have five thousand pounds of powder on hand in the space of twenty-four hours. He thought that the works could be put in tolerable repair by a siggle artillery company (54 men,) in the space of a week, working day and night. It would cost about \$40,000 to make this fortress a formidable and firstclass defence. Its shape argues little military knowledge on the part of those who laid it out. BATTLE AT FORT MIFFLIN.

Sergeant Bromley conducted us around the fort and pointed out its weaknesses and needs. He also related the part taken by this fort in the riege which occurred in 1777. At that time the British were encamped in Philadelphia; but a chevaux de frise and Forts Mifflin and Mercer (Red Bank,) of. fered obstructions to the passage of the Delaware. The British vessels made their way through the

hannel of the Dolaware, of old navigable, but now lower barrier at Billingsport early in October, and The adjoining offices seemed to catch at the na. | a broad ditch, bordered by stump willows, until we | the Augusta, a sixty four gun ship, and several tacked, the Augusta, with the Roebuck, of forty. Fort Mifflin lay before us, surrounded with four guns, two frigates, the Merlin, of 18 guns, tich vessels, but by flanking the assailants at Red floating batteries in the channel in the rear of Mud Mud Island, at the lower end of which Fort Island. Lieutenant Colonel Smith, the command-

> twenty-two twenty-four pounders, within forty fourteen strong redoubts, and these were wall manned, and furnished with heavy artillery. The vamber. The barracks alone suffered on that day but on the morning of the 11th the direction of the enemy's fire was changed. A dozen of the strong palisades were demolished and a cannon in an embrasure was disabled. The firing did not cease until midnight, and many of the garrison were kulled or wounded. Colonel Smith had a narrow Somerset, men of-war, passed up the east channel to attack the fort on Mud Island, in front. Several trigates were brought to bear on Fort Mercer, and the Vigilant, an East Indiaman, of twenty 24 pounders, made their way through a narrow channel on the eastern side, and gained a position to in enfilading the American works. At ten o'clock, while all was silent, a bugle sent forth its summons to action, and instantly the land batteries and the shipping poured a terrible storm of missiles upon Fort Miffin. The little garrison sustained the shock with astonishing intrepidity, and far inwas kept up Within an hour the only two cannone in the fort which had not been dismounted appeared upon the platform was killed by the mus Reteers in the top of the ships, whose yards almost hung over the American battery. Long before night not a palisade was left; the embrarures were ruined; the whole parapet levelled. The block houses were already destroyed. Early in the evening Major Thayer sent all the remnant of the garrison to Red Bank, excepting forty menwith whom he remained. Thus ended the effort of consisting of a single chamber. The door of each The Americans to command the passages of the Delaware, in October, 1777.

The following description of Fort Missin is co-"Old Fort Missin was upon the lower end of Mud (now Fort) Island, having its principal fortification in front, for the purpose of repelling ships that might come up the river. On the side toward Province Island (a low mud bank nearly covered at high water, and separated from Mud Island b a narrow channel) the fort had only a wet ditch. without ravelin or abatis. This part was flanked

"Fort Delaware, which is commanded by Captains Newton and Gibson, is the only staple defence of the passes of the Delaware. It is situated on Pea Patch Island, midway of the river, and between the towns of Delaware City and Salem. It is a stone castle, mounting three tiers of guns, surrounded with a moat one hundred feet broad and eight feet deep, which washes its perpendicular walls, and the moat is encompassed with a strip of dike, beyond which is a second ditch.

baixe. It would require 50,000 pounds to freight stone slabe or flags, and the port doors are to Atthe St. Lawrence, 30,000 for the Jamestown, and 700 for the Water Watch.

> dred men. The fort, however, is unfinished, and we doubt that, at present, it could offer any great acle to the passage of the Delaware. THE VOLUNTEERS. Unusual activity prevails in military circles in

with all, and hopes were expressed that the all the outhouses of this defence, sadly in need of zations are filling up rapidly. The prospect of active service, in the event of the breaking actual hostilities in the South, is exciting much discussion among the volunteer companies of the city. upon Pennsylvania for men. In addition, two new o'clock, by Myers, Clagnorn, a co., audioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street. Sale to be continued the greater part of the day without intermission.

The gate below themes were broached and discussed. All who in the sally-port stood wide open as we passed in A curious incident which we have omitted to tran- diverging from us an irregular series of walls, and Lt. Col. Shoenleiber.