The Press.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1861.

FIRST PAGE.—The Bombardment of Fort Sumpter; The Crisis; The Law under which the Militia of the Country is Called Out; Proclamation by Mayor Wood; Proclamation of the Governor of Alabama; Preparations for War in South Carolina; The New Apportionment Bill; A Letter from Southern Africa; The Defences of Philadelphia; The War Feeling in Chester; A Treaty with Mexico. FOURTH PAGE.—Our New York Letter; Personal and Political; General News; Legal Intelligence; Marine Intelligence.

Treason to the Country

We are having a good deal of cheap commiseration in regard to the men who have been leading in all the movements in the free States to divide our people and to make rebellion and rascality respectable. The rights of property are invoked by those who have stood coolly by and have seen the Southern conspirators stealing the money of the people, seizing the property of the Government, tarring and feathering our citizens, destroying our commerce, and paralyzing our manufactures. Nothing is more deserving of reprehension than to see an infuriated mob attacking a printing office or an individual for the expression of his honest opinions, but there is an exception to every rule. During the Revolutionary war Tories were compelled to fly for their lives, and every newspaper that uttered a sentiment in favor of the English oppressor was silenced.

We applaud Mayor HENRY for the manner in which he suppressed the attack upon the Secession incendiary newspaper in Philadelphia, and we trust that the example set by the people in demanding that the flag of the thirty-four stars should be respected and honored, as an equivalent on the part of those who have been ridiculing it, will be followed in other quarters. We will, however, be excused for copying the following strong and nervous article from the last number of the New York *Sunday Mercury*, a journal circulating nearly two hundred thousand copies. When our readers recall the manner in which the foreign vagabond at the head of the New York *Herald* has applauded the proscriptions of the Buchanan Administration, has assailed individuals simply for differing from him in opinion, and has attempted to array class against class, to discredit the Government, to make our country infamous in the eyes of the civilized world, they will excuse the temper of the patriotic editors of the *Mercury* as exhibited in this article:

THE ARCH-TRAITOR.—Of all the causes conspiring to blacken the annals of our native land with a treason more hideous than the lowest depths of most unnatural crime, and subject the flag we all love and honor to the foulest insults that degraded miscreants ever heaped upon an unrolled banner, that lying and accursed sheet known as the *New York Herald* is the chief—the most damnable. Its editor—the miserable dastard whose polluted brains have devised more devilish falsehoods to infuriate brother against brother in the land which has so long tolerated his contaminating presence, than fiend incarnate could ever have dreamed—bears a name reeking with the blackest infamy, and loathsome to every honest mouth, compelled, by a just spirit of execration, to speak it. Not content with making his pestilent sheet abhorred and shunned by all who have any respect for God and their fellow-man, this unscrupulous wretch has for some time past filled his poisonous columns with the rankest and most insolent treason against everything we hold dear as a nation; and so maddened the infatuated people of the South by malignant and persistent efforts to make them regard their best friends as their basest enemies, that the awful consequences of his deliberate villainy can only be washed out in the blood of his victims!

Revelling in the direful misfortune which his unprincipled hand so largely helped to bring upon the people he has slandered and spit upon, this Scotch vagabond is now doing all he can, though his vile organ, to betray us into the blood-stained hands of our enemies, and subject the brave defenders of our flag to merciless butchery by a mob of fell traitors. When every true American heart was thrilled with admiration for our glorious Major Anderson, and sent up a prayer to Heaven that the lone fort in Charleston harbor might find, under the proud stars and stripes, a power to hold the nation's honor inviolate at the very jaws of traitorous cannon, the *New York Herald*, with diabolical ingenuity and a malignity to earn the curse of God and man alike, pointed out every conceivable point of weakness in the cherished Fort Sumpter, and instructed Treason where to strike with the most bloody effect, and how! Every day, too, this shameless organ of discord and treachery is filled with lying and inflammatory appeals to the basest passions of the mob, urging the worthless Secession ruffians in our midst to attack the seat of Government, and plunge the nation, that has too long tolerated it and its editor, into anarchy, dissolution, and eternal ruin!

Even the more decent journals in the strongholds of treason cry out against the unnatural virulence of this accursed firebrand of destruction, and speak in terms of horror at its bloody purposes

We sincerely hope and trust that no provocation could indeed an outbreak in violation of law and order in this city; but the interests of our mercantile classes, and of those who hold property that would be the prey of a mob-demonstration, as well as the honor of the American metropolis, and the safety of our very lives, demand that this infamous Scotch ingrate should be peremptorily brought to a sense of the penalty his intolerable villainy is surely earning. His worthless life is nothing in value, compared with the peace of which he has robbed the country, and the disasters he is wilfully plotting for this community. Let him beware! The people on whose credulity and money he has so long fattened are beginning to speak ominously of a dungeon for slanderers and hemp for traitors. Let us thank God that he is not an American!

Foreign News.

There is still later news from Europe, via Portland, brought by the steamer *North Briton*, which left Liverpool on the 5th instant.

The war rumors are increasing, and the leading European Powers are evidently preparing for the worst. GARIBALDI has left his island home, and his arrival at Genoa has been greeted with great enthusiasm. Between himself and the Hungarian leaders the fullest confidence is said to exist. The first blow will probably be struck in Hungary, which claims from Austria a separate and independent administrative government, and threatens revolt if this be refused. It is expected that France will speedily withdraw its troops from Rome, and that Sardinian troops will immediately after garrison that city, VICTOR EMMANUEL taking possession of it as King of Italy.

Virginia and the Union.

The Secessionists of Virginia are making the policy of the Administration, in sustaining the honor of our country, a pretext for dragging that State out of the Union. These desperate demagogues have been persistent and unscrupulous in their efforts to accomplish this purpose, but thus far none of their appliances have been successful. Still, revolutions are rapid. Conservative men quickly become Radicals, and the Radical of to-day is shot as a Conservative to-morrow. Some of the firmest Union men a few months ago are now high-priests in the temple of treason. A. H. STEPHENS, H. V. JOHNSON, B. H. HILL, HENRY S. FOOTE, JOHN FORSYTH, J. L. ORR, and hundreds of others who were equally as loud in their devotion to our country, have been swept away. SAM HOUSTON has been deposed in Texas, and his long life of glory does not preserve him from insult and ignominy. There is a large party in Virginia—the yeomen among the mountains of the Western counties—who are as true to the Union as their brethren and neighbors of Pennsylvania. Acting in conjunction with the patriots in other sections of the State, they may still succeed in preventing the Old Dominion from being controlled by treasonable influences.

A Humane Suggestion.

A correspondent writes to us suggesting the propriety of calling a meeting of citizens for the purpose of devising means for the temporary support of the families of poor men who may volunteer in defence of their country's flag. The sufferings and privations incident to war might certainly be materially mitigated by some such movement as our correspondent recommends, and it would be an act on the part of our people at once patriotic and humane.

Fort Delaware.

We have been assured that Captain NEWSON, who is stationed at Fort Delaware, and who has charge of the works there, but is *not* in command, is not only a skillful officer, but in every respect an honor to the service, and perfectly true to it. He is a Virginian by birth, but is married to a New England lady, and from what we have learned, we believe the army has no officer who is more reliable.

The New Adjutant General.

In our article yesterday morning referring to the probable action of Governor CURTIN in selecting a new Adjutant General, we should have said that it was supposed the appointment would be conferred upon Gen. BIDDLE, of Carlisle, and not upon Major BIDDLE, of this city.

THE SECOND REGIMENT, Second Brigade, Colonel Conroy commanding, tendered their services to the Government last evening. This regiment will be one thousand strong.

The Baltimore Sun.

In all the unhappy dissensions that have afflicted our country, as well before as since the election of Mr. LINCOLN, the Baltimore *Sun*, a daily paper, of large circulation, has probably been the most offensive and dangerous in its efforts to arouse that spirit of complaint, provocation, and exasperation among the Southern people which now most unfortunately for them has exploded in war. Animated by hatred of the regular Government of the United States, its chief object seems to have been the destruction of the commerce of Baltimore and the capture of the Capital of the United States, by forcing Maryland into a league with the Southern Confederacy. Not even the Charleston *Mercury*, or the New Orleans *Delta*, has been so unjust, so reckless, and so malevolent, as the Baltimore *Sun*. In the issue of yesterday, however, the *Sun* has surpassed itself. Terrified by the aroused spirit of the free States, and as yet unable to awaken a response to the scandalous conduct of the banditti of the South now in arms against the Union, it attempts to palliate the crushing effect upon that infamous conspiracy of having causelessly and wantonly opened the war by avowing the following sentiments:

"The war spirit, as it is called, is aroused, but where and against whom? The war spirit of the North, that war spirit which it is so difficult to arouse against a foreign foe, is instantly inflamed against the members of our national household—against our own people, the common brotherhood of the States. And for what? Not for an aggressive deed of war, not because of invasion, not because of design or even declaration against rights of the North, but simply because they have captured a fortress within their own territory, under the menacing attitude, proceedings and preparations of a declared enemy to their rights and institutions. They had been driven to that extremity in which they had to choose between silence and submission, and the strengthening of the hands of an enemy against them, and the attack.

"With such facts as these, it is idle to talk of the South as having commenced the contest, or as deserving reproach for what they did. Were the Confederate States now a foreign foe, and we had declared war against them, with the *status* of Sumpter as it was in the present case, we should regard them as the veriest fools and cowards had they failed to make the attack before reinforcements could arrive, and so to secure the advantages of their position."

Newspaper annals may be challenged for a parallel to the audacity of this language. There is not a sentence of this extract that does not contradict itself. The *Sun* says the war spirit of the North has been aroused "against our own people," and "not for any aggressive deed of war," while in another place it adds "it is idle to talk of the South as having commenced the contest," &c. Leaving out of view the attempt to involve the whole South in a common cause with the traitors in Charleston and Montgomery, is it not a melancholy spectacle to see a newspaper printed in a civilized community, coolly misstating the most notorious events of the most recent occurrence. "The war spirit of the North is not aroused for an aggressive deed of war," says the *Sun*, "but simply because they (the conspirators) have captured a fortress in their own territory under the menacing attitude, proceedings and preparations, of a declared enemy to their rights and institutions."

Now, in these quotations there are several distinct misrepresentations. First, a denial that the South has commenced the contest; second, that the Government maintained a menacing attitude toward the conspirators; third, that the attack on Sumpter was not an aggressive act of war. It is unnecessary to take any further notice of this portion of the article in the *Sun*. If we have any feeling, apart from the contempt which these fabrications inspire, it is one of satisfaction that a paper thus controlled, capable of such a want of truth and ordinary respect for our common country, should be the organ of the desperate men who are trying to carry Maryland out of the Union, and laboring to place Washington city in the possession of his gang. It will be noticed that the *Sun* speaks of "the war spirit of the North as difficult to arouse against a foreign foe, but as instantly inflamed against the members of our national household, against our own people, the common brotherhood of the States." Two or three sentences below this remark, we find the declaration, in the same article, that "these our own people, these the members of our own household, constitute a nation with its independence declared, and therefore they regard the United States as a foreign foe."

It is a new thing for the Baltimore *Sun* to talk of the North and South as one people. Its language has all been the other way for months past, and when it tries to fall into the patriotic vein, it unconsciously contradicts itself. The allusion to the difficulty of arousing the war spirit of the North against a foreign foe is a laughable falsehood. History and late evidences prove two things conclusively, viz.: that the North not only instantly awakens to the defence of the country against a foreign foe, but out of its superabundant energies supplies, as in the case of the Mexican war, States like Virginia and Maryland when their population fails to respond against the foreign enemy. The other fact, established by late transactions, is, that the North has waited, importuned, implored, conciliated, and conceded to the South in every step up to the last moment, and that it was only when longer forbearance would have been a crime that the North put forth its puissant and irresistible powers. And the Baltimore *Sun*, and all the confederated, combined race of enemies of this Government, wherever they may be found, may rest assured that now that these powers are about to be put forth, there will be as inexorable, as unpausing, and as irresistible a chastisement of all those who continue in arms against the flag, and of all who sympathize with such traitors, as there has been moderation and leniency in treating them before they committed the bloody overt act.

The *Sun* belongs to the same firm that owns and conducts the *Ledger* in this city, and the latter, though never going so far as its twin brother in Baltimore, has done much to bring the country and the Government into contempt, by siding with those who prepared the way to the break-up of the Union, by destroying the Democratic party. For some time past, however, its tone has been much improved, and it now constantly avows patriotic sentiments.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from "Occasional."

(Correspondence of The Press.)

WASHINGTON, April 16.

What a magic there is in a symbol that represents a truth! The Turk, with his crescent—the Frenchman, with his eagles—the Englishman, with his St. George—the Irishman, with his shamrock—the Scotchman, with his thistle—the Italian, with the red shirt of Garibaldi—are ready to encounter all odds, and to defy death itself. But of all the emblems that ever roused and rallied a people, that of the American flag is the most irresistible. It has survived many a battle and many a breeze. It is the signal not only of a free, but of a progressive people. It is the sign of life and of liberty. The English banners are the same always; the French tricolor is the same always; but the stars on our flag are constantly increasing in number. Every new State gives us a new constellation, and as each appears on the blue sky of the banner, the hearts of the people turn to it instinctively, and welcome it as a light that will never expire. And it is interesting to witness how unconquerable is the affection they bear to it.

In the Spanish bull fights, the matador protects himself from the enraged animal he is appointed to encounter by unfurling a red flag, and his fierce assailant dreads the flaunting crimson more than the sword. Our little piece of bunting, ridiculed, is playing and havoc with the Disunionists North and South. It is wonderful how that flag has traversed the nations of the earth; how many lives it has saved; how many foes it has conquered; how it has canopied our rights in every sea and in every land! Yet, strange to say, at the very moment when it was most honored abroad, it fell into sudden and singular disrepute in a portion of our own country. A combination of demagogues, rendered arrogant by the long possession of power, and indignant by the loss of it, forgetting that their defeat in the Presidential campaign was produced by themselves, undertook the task first of ridiculing, and, finally, of attacking that flag. Some of them had fought under it in our late war with Mexico, and most of them had hailed it as the pledge of everything good and great. Their conduct, at first regarded by the people of the free States with contempt, was treated with indifference until the masses were convinced that the traitors misunderstood their silence for acquiescence, and attempted to render the flag as odious among the people of the free States as they had contrived to make it unpopular in a portion of the South. The surprise and indignation which the knowledge of this fact excited among the people have lately been manifested in many a curious demonstration. You are enjoying some of this feeling in Philadelphia. OCCASIONAL.

CHESTER, Pa., April 17.—Immense enthusiasm is manifested here and a determination to maintain the Government at all hazards. Over one hundred of the flower of our youth have enrolled themselves, and are ready to start at a moment's notice to the seat of war. B.

Public Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—LA JUIVE, LAST NIGHT.—The long-anticipated production of Halevy's masterwork, "La Juive" (The Jewess), notwithstanding the terrible inclemency of the weather, attracted a fine house last night. The public mind had been so long prepared for the production of this admirably constructed musical drama, which achieved so immense a success in Paris, where it remained, scarcely without interruption, for two years on the bills of the opera. Then came another equally brilliant success, with the dramatic version, at Drury Lane Theatre, London, and subsequently—but it was not until it was produced at the Royal Italian Opera intact, with Viardot Garcia, Tamberlik, and other great artists in the cast, that the great musical merits of the work were understood and appreciated.

Its more recent production in New York and Boston has been equally successful, and now that, in addition to Stigelli in his grand *rôle* of *Eleazar*, we have the aid of the brilliant talents of Madame Colson, Miss Hinkley, and that fine basso, Susini, we may safely assert that we have heard *La Juive* under the most favorable auspices; and in one phrase we can say that its success was brilliant and complete. The late hour at which the opera concluded, and the pressure on our columns, compel us to be brief in our comments. We have so recently given in full the dramatic plot of the opera, that we need not recapitulate it. The re-entrée of that admirable artist, Madame Colson, was greeted with enthusiasm, great and reliable, as usual. She invested the *rôle* of *Rachel* with the supremacy its exigency merits, and was enthusiastically applauded throughout, and in company with Stigelli, frequently recalled—their grand duo (*O mia fedelta dilletta*) creating a perfect furore.

Miss Hinkley fully sustained the prestige she had achieved on Monday night, by her rendition of *The Princess*, and sang the music most charmingly, whilst Susini's grand organ was heard to the greatest advantage in the music of *The Cardinal*. His grand aria in the first act was magnificently rendered. The drinking chorus, which follows immediately, was rendered ample justice to, as was the opening aria of *Eleazar* in the second act, "*La Voce mia gemeute*," which called forth all Stigelli's powers. The trio following it, *Rachel's* solo, *E Vieue a me*, then the exquisite trio of *Rachel*, *Eleazar*, and *Leopold*, and the *Cardinal's* grand air in the third act, gradually culminated the success of the opera, whilst the concerted ensemble's verging to its close, rendered it *un fait accompli*. Halevy's great work has been greatly done by the associated artists.

Prior to the commencement of the opera, "Hail Columbia" was played by the orchestra, and "The Star-Spangled Banner" was sung by Miss Hinkley, Miss Phillips, and the full chorus. The first notes of the national air brought all persons present to their feet, and, amid the most intense enthusiasm, cheers, waving of hats and kerchiefs, it progressed. As "The Star-Spangled Banner" commenced, the folds of our national flag fell gracefully down, when another exciting scene took place. Every *apropos* line was taken up, and the strong Union feeling of all present was manifested in an unmistakable manner.

This evening we have another American débutante in Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, who makes her first appearance here in *Linda di Chamounix*, a *rôle* in which she created a great impression in New York and Boston. Of the same age as Miss Hinkley, (scarcely eighteen,) she is reported to have a beautiful voice, great sympathetic powers, and remarkable grace of manner. She will be supported by a grand cast in the other characters.

MCDONOUGH'S OLYMPIC.—"The Seven Sisters," with continuous alterations, additions, and emendations, continues to be attractive enough to crowd this house to overflowing every night. The recent introduction, *Uncle Sam's Magic Lantern*, is a great and well-merited success.

SANFORD'S OPERA HOUSE.—Samuel Sanford, Esq., I. O. C. O., by his judicious management and constant production of novelties, not only holds his own but has crowded audiences every evening; the skill and tact he displays fully merit this public recognition.

PROFESSOR ANDERSON, JR.—The indubitable son of the well-known and popular Professor Anderson, who has been his assistant from childhood, commences business on his own account, at Concert Hall, this day week. Professing all his father's knowledge in the art *magique*, he adds thereto several new and incomprehensible feats. He will be assisted by Miss Anderson.

PARLOR MAGIC.—Those who desire entertainment should be advised that (at Chickering's Hall, 807 Chestnut street,) Messrs. Hambujer and Rodolphe give a variety of curious, pleasing, and surprising performances, each evening this week, and on the afternoons of Wednesday and Saturday.

THE STEREOPTICON.—Abel and Leyland are now giving their *last* series of Cosmopolitan Views, every evening, with performances at 3 P. M. today and on Saturday. New views every time.

Hommage aux Dames!

Two benefits take place this evening. At Arch-street Theatre, that accomplished actress, Mrs. John Drew—lessee-elect of that popular place of amusement—appeals to her friends, who will matter in great force, we are sure, and indeed she merits the fullest patronage they can bestow. Mrs. Drew is unquestionably the best female actress in this city, and one of the most reliable.

At Walnut-street Theatre, Mrs. M. A. Garrettson, the new proprietor of that establishment, also has a benefit this evening. It is of the nature called complimentary, and the house will certainly be filled, as it ought to be, under such auspices.

For particulars of the respective performances we refer to the announcements, among the advertisements, in our columns this morning.

☞ We are authorized to say that a prominent merchant on Market street, whose store was visited, by the mob on Monday afternoon, answered on the morning of that day an order from one of the Seceding States, for goods to equip a military company, by stating that, whatever might be his personal prejudices in reference to the political condition of the country, he owed to the State of Pennsylvania, which had nurtured him for forty years, and in whose bosom his children had been born, an allegiance that forbid him from supplying any such demand for military supplies, when his State was responding to the Federal Government, and that he would do nothing which conflicted with his fidelity to her. He considers it his imperative duty to stand by her constituted authorities as long as he is one of her citizens; and while he may have discussed political questions with the freedom which was a characteristic of our community before the present attitude of Pennsylvania assumed, he cannot, as one of her citizens, fail in any of his obligations to her, nor be faithless to the flag she sustains.

THE NATIONAL GUARDS.—The services of this fine regiment, which is a credit to the martial spirit of our city, have been accepted by Governor Curtin, and its members have all been notified to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.—The Board of Trade will meet at 12 o'clock to-day, for the purpose of responding to the call of the President of the United States to protect the Union, the Constitution, and the flag of our country.

SALE TO-DAY.—Splendid furniture, fine Paintings, &c., at No. 1111 Chestnut street. The furniture is very superior, made to order, and in fine taste. There are also a number of very fine oil paintings, engravings, &c.

EXTRA LARGE SALE.—Valuable real estate, on Tuesday next, 23d inst., comprising first-class city and country property. By order of Orphans' Court, executors, and others.

See Thomas & Sons' catalogues and advertisements of both sales.

From Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, April 16.—The Galveston (Texas) *Civilian* says, the idea that there is any considerable number of persons disposed to agitate the question of a reunion in Texas is entirely erroneous.

The steamer *Arizona* was at BRAZOS on the 8th, awaiting the embarkation of troops for Indianola.

Hon. T. Walker arrived in New Orleans yesterday as special messenger to Montgomery from Galveston to consult with President Davis about the defence of the Texas coast.

Much excitement prevailed at Galveston on account of the war news. The City Council was in extraordinary session.

The feeling of resistance was strong, and military activity was displayed on all sides.

NEW ORLEANS, April 16.—The steamer *Arizona* arrived here to-day, from Brazos. She reports landing companies A, J, and G, of the third infantry, at Indianola.

The *Arizona* brings $224,000 in specie.

Excitement in Trenton.

TRENTON, April 16.—Our city continues to be excited. Gov. Olden has ordered company A of the City Battalion to the State arsenal under apprehension that the arms there would be taken away, though some of our citizens are of the opinion that these apprehensions are entirely groundless.

A crowd with drum and fife are marching through the streets.

An attack on the *True American* office is apprehended because the "stars and stripes" happen not to be displayed.

Adjournment of the New York Legislature.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 16.—The State Legislature adjourned *sine die* to-night

Senator J. McLeod Murphy, a Democrat, in the course of his remarks, said he had served his country before, and, if God permitted him to live, but a few days would elapse before he would again be found ready to battle under the flag of his country.

The Senate adjourned amidst overwhelming enthusiasm. The "Star Spangled Banner" was subsequently sung by Mr. Frank O'Keefe.

Secession Movement at Norfolk.

NORFOLK, April 15.—A salute of one hundred guns has been fired as a rejoicing over the fall of of Fort Sumter.

Orders have been received to fit out the *Merrimac* immediately, and tow all the war vessels now here out of the port.

A Canadian Steamer to be Purchased for War Purposes.

TORONTO, Canada, April 16.—Agents of the United States Government are now in this city, endeavoring to purchase the steamer *Peerless*, an iron vessel, built on the Clyde, in Scotland.

LATEST NEWS

By Telegraph to The Press.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, April 16, 1861.

Cabinet Council.

The Cabinet was called together at 12 M.

During the forenoon the President received calls from a large number of prominent citizens of Northern States.

Arrival of Military Companies.

Every day, from 9 till 3 o'clock, a constant succession of arrivals of military companies is kept up at the War Department. Georgetown is well represented to-day, and the men are enthusiastic. Other sections of the District are sending in companies, and new organizations are being formed every day in the city.

Appointments in the Army.

The road for our ambitious young men to obtain commissions in the army is to respond to the appeal of Governor CURTIN and President LINCOLN to place themselves in the ranks of the new levies.

Philadelphia Appointments.

It is supposed that the Philadelphia appointments were agreed upon this afternoon, although they were not announced. Rumor states that WILLIAM B. THOMAS will be collector, CORNELIUS WALDRON postmaster, and ex-Governor POLLOCK Director of the Mint. JOHN M. POMEROY or Dr. DILLER LUTHER will be naval officer; READ MEYER, of Bradford, surveyor of the port; and CHAS. M. NEAL, or JOSEPH J. LEWIS, navy agent. Hon. WM. MILLWARD will unquestionably be marshal for the Eastern district of Pennsylvania, and, in all probability, GEORGE A. COFFEY U. S. district attorney for the same district. Hon. DAVID TAGGART, of Northumberland, will be appointed paymaster in the U. S. army.

The friends of THOMAS WEBSTER, Jr., are much chagrined, but there is no doubt that he will be handsomely recognized by the Administration, either by a foreign appointment or by being placed in a confidential position in the Treasury Department, or some such position as that now so lately occupied by JOHN B. GUTHRIE, of Pittsburg, as travelling agent of that Department, has been suggested.

Union Sentiment in Montgomery.

Parties in whom the fullest confidence is placed, who arrived here to-day from Montgomery, say that the Union sentiment is general and strong there, but that a feeling of awe compels silence, though hope, in conflict with despair, is still in the ascendency in the breasts of thousands in Montgomery and vicinity.

Strangers Preparing to Arm.

Hon J. H. LANE, Senator from Kansas, has had an interview with the President, and proposed to organize a company to be ready for active duty when called upon, to consist of strangers at the hotels and boarding-houses who propose to remain some time in the city. They ask the privilege of organizing and being sworn into service, with permission to carry the arms to their rooms. They will have a rendezvous, where they will assemble at stated periods. The company will be formed.

Martial Law.

All reports to the contrary, the city will be placed under martial law, by proclamation, possibly within a few hours. It has been under consideration by the Executive, and decided upon; the delay depending upon a contingency not necessary to name in advance of the proclamation. It is quite time the free and defiant utterance of secession doctrines in the capital received its desserts.

Governor Hicks Arrived.

Governor HICKS arrived in the city this morning. He is accompanied by Jos. R. PARTRIDGE.

Responses to the Call for Troops.

Offers have been received at the War Department of over 150,000 men, and the number is being swelled every hour. While it is the prayer of every loyal citizen that this strength may not be required, it is, at the same time, a source of the greatest gratification and strength to the Executive to know that the response is so emphatic.

Southern Views of the Charleston Proceedings.

Prominent Southern men in Washington openly say that the Confederacy committed a serious mistake in opening the fire upon Fort Sumpter, as it will cause a reaction against them by the conservative, Union, and peace men of the South.

Arrivals from Philadelphia, Pa.

At Willard's—P. S. White, I. S. Wells, R. L. Broomall, D. O. Gehr, D. J. Brotherton, J. W. Ceeman, B. R. Miller, A. H. Stillwell, James M. Fletcher, Chas. Chambers.

National—Rufus Adams.

Kirkwood's—J. Wesley Kelly, V. Smith.

The Defence of the Capital.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Twenty tons of shell and grape shot were removed from the Washington Navy Yard to Georgetown to-day, in view of a possible attack on Washington from the Potomac.

Several additional companies of volunteers were mustered into service to-day.

The Government has directed that no more copies of the Coast Survey Report shall be sent to the seceded States.

Federal Appointments.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The following appointments were made to day:

F. L. Tullock, navy agent at Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

Charles Lever, postmaster at Flushing, New Hampshire.

Sola Bosworth, postmaster at Marietta, Ohio.

Edward A. Brown, postmaster at Danbury, Connecticut.

George W. Rogers, postmaster at West Meriden Connecticut.

Theo. J. Daskam, postmaster at ——, Connecticut.

Charles Olmstead, postmaster at Norwalk, Connecticut.

Andrew B. Calef, postmaster at Middletown, Connecticut.

Charles C. Morton, postmaster at Eastport, Connecticut.

Joseph P. Fessenden, postmaster at Lewiston, Maine.

Andrew Whiting, postmaster at Nantucket.

Cuyner W. Chapman, postmaster at New Bedford.

LATEST FROM CHARLESTON.

Detention of Vessels by the War Fleet Outside.

Reported Departure of the Fleet for New York.

Major Anderson en route for New York in the Baltic.

Confederate Army Overflowing.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 16.—The Federal fleet stopped three vessels which were coming into the harbor, last evening. One of the vessels displayed the Spanish flag, one the British, and the other the American ensign. They were detained a short time and then allowed to proceed.

It is understood that the fleet has determined to interfere no more with our commerce until further orders are received from Washington.

LATER.

Troops continue to pour in from all parts of the State. Half-disciplined as they are, they undergo rigid drills. It is estimated that 10,000 are now in and about the city. Three regiments are encamped at the race course, and two at Pikesville, three miles beyond.

Gen. Beauregard is very active in strengthening every position. He has offers of the services of regiments from Alabama and Georgia, but the South Carolinians are so eager to serve that he declines any other aid. He says he can get fifty thousand men from this State.

At Columbia, every man from sixteen to sixty years of age is under arms. Ten companies from the State capital are now here, and more want to come.

It is thought by good authority here that the British Government will recognize the Southern independence at a very early day. The same is true of France.

The steamer *Isabel* has just come into port from the outside. She brings information that the Federal fleet has weighed anchor and sailed, in company with the *Baltic*, for New York.

The *Baltic* has Major Anderson and his command aboard.

The Virginia Convention in Secret Session.

THE BLOCKADE OF CHARLESTON HARBOR.

RICHMOND, April 16.—The State Convention is now in secret session, and the reporters are excluded.

A telegraphic despatch from Governor Pickens to Mr. Wise reports that eleven war vessels are now off the harbor, and have stopped vessels in the regular trade with that city. The papers here express confidence in the rumor that General Scott will resign.

The Richmond *Whig* has hauled down the Union flag, and run up the flag of Virginia.

RICHMOND, April 16.—Evening.—The Convention is still in secret session.

Nothing has transpired relative to its proceedings, though it is the current belief that an ordinance of secession has been passed.

The Governor withholds his proclamation till the action of the Convention is divulged.

NORFOLK, April 16.—The excitement continues. We are all anxiously waiting further news from Washington and Richmond. A strong determination is manifested to resist the President's war policy.

From Fort Kearney—Capt. Bee a Deserter.

FORT KEARNEY, April 16.—Captain Bee, who is en route for South Carolina, accompanied by Captain Starr, on leave of absence, and R. E. Ward, sutler, all from Fort Laramie, arrived here last evening and left to-day. It is understood that Captain Bee will join the Southern army.

FROM MONTGOMERY.

10,000 Troops Guarantied by General Pillow from Tennessee.

DEFIANT SPEECH OF VICE-PRESIDENT STEPHENS.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 16.—General Pillow guarantees to raise 10,000 men in Tennessee to assist the Confederacy within ten days, if President Davis will accept their services. There is no doubt of the acceptance of this offer.

Mr. Stephens made a speech at Atlanta, Ga., last night, in which, alluding to President Lincoln's proclamation, he said it would require seventy-five times seventy-five thousand men to intimidate the South, and then they would not stay intimidated. It was useless for the Northerners to attempt either to coax or drive us in now. The die has been cast.

MONTGOMERY, April 16.—Of the 32,000 troops called out to-day, 5,000 are from each State, except Florida, whose quota is 2,000 men.

The Southern people say they will suppress Lincoln and Seward's combination, which is less of a government than ours, and drive Lincoln back to his abode in quicker style than he came through Maryland.

Perfect confidence is expressed that we can, with Davis, Pillow, Breckinridge, and Beauregard, wipe out Lincoln's seventy five thousand. Our munitions of war will hold out longer than his money.

The Pillow division of Tennessee volunteers has been accepted by Davis, and Gen. Pillow returns to Tennessee immediately.

We have no controversy, but with those whom we term "Black Republicans."

[The language of the above despatch is given as received, as an evidence of the general feeling at Montgomery, which the correspondent there is probably obliged to represent.—ED.]

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S PROCLAMATION DERIDED—THIRTY-TWO THOUSAND TROOPS TO BE CALLED OUT.

MONTGOMERY, Alabama, April 16.—President Lincoln's proclamation was read in the Cabinet meeting yesterday, and greeted with shouts of laughter.

The Secretary of War has authorized the statement that 32,000 additional troops will be called out to-day to meet the Federal army.

NORTH CAROLINA AND KENTUCKY.

The Governors Refuse to Obey the Government Requisitions.

Rebellious Replies of Ellis and Magoffin.

Governor Ellis Orders the Seizure of Fort Macon.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The following are the telegraphic responses made by the Democratic Governors of North Carolina and Kentucky to the War Department, in reply to the requisition for troops.

Prominent gentlemen of the Union party in these States, now here, aver that these Governors misrepresent the people, and have been assured by Secretary Cameron that the services of independent companies volunteering directly to the Federal Government will be accepted.

"RALEIGH, N. C., April 15, 1861.

"TO HON. SIMON CAMERON, SECRETARY OF WAR: Your despatch is received, and, if genuine, which its extraordinary character leads me to doubt, I have to say, in reply, that I regard the levy of troops made by the Administration, for the purpose of subjugating the States of the South, as in violation of the Constitution, and a usurpation of power.

"I can be no party to this wicked violation of the laws of the country and to this war upon the liberties of a free people.

"You can get no troops from North Carolina.

"I will reply more in detail when your call is received by mail.

(Signed) "JOHN W. ELLIS,

"Gov. of the State of North Carolina."

"FRANKFORT, Ky., April 15, 1861.

"Hon. SIMON CAMERON, SECRETARY OF WAR:

"Your despatch is received.

"In answer I say emphatically that Kentucky will furnish no troops for the wicked purpose of subduing her sister Southern States.

(Signed) "B. MAGOFFIN,

"Governor of Kentucky."

It appears by a telegraphic despatch, published in the North Carolina *Rough Notes* newspaper of Monday, that Governor Ellis sent the following despatch to Captain Macon:

"Can you take Fort Macon with your company?"

Old Berks the First in the Field.

DEPARTURE OF THE RINGGOLD FLYING ARTILLERY.

READING, April 16.—The Ringgold Flying Artillery of Reading, Captain James McKnight, with 105 men and four field pieces, having received a requisition from the Governor this morning, set out this evening at 6 o'clock for Harrisburg, to the place of rendezvous. They are the first Pennsylvanians in the field.

ALTOONA, April 16.—The stars and stripes are flying from the Democratic headquarters of Air county.

Anti-Coercion Sentiment in Syracuse, New York.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 16.—The *Courier* states that a large portion of the Democrats here are opposed to coercion, and consider the true policy of the Government to be the recognition of the independence of the Confederate States, rather than involve the country in civil war.

The landlord of the Voorhies House, a Republican, was knocked down in his own house, for calling a Democrat a traitor.

Great Union Meeting.

A great Union meeting was held here to-night. It was addressed by Gen. LANE, of Kansas; NYE, of New York; DENIO, of Illinois; Mr. VINTON, and others.

President LINCOLN declared to-day that the Federal flag would float on the Capitol four years hence, or he would die defending it.

Arrival of Troops at Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, April 16.—The Ringgold Artillery Company, from Reading, arrived here at ten o'clock to-night. Other companies are expected to-morrow.

Meeting at Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, April 16.—An immense Union meeting was held here to-night. The Mayor of the city presided. Speeches were made by Senator WELSH, Mr. ARMSTRONG, and Mr. LAZEARTON. Strong resolutions sustaining the Government were adopted. There was great excitement, and troops are constantly arriving. S.

Union Meeting at Wilmington, Del.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 16.—One of the largest meetings ever convened in Delaware is now in progress at the City Hall, the Mayor presiding. The following resolution was unanimously adopted: *Resolved*, That we censure and condemn the course of Senator Bayard in the United States Senate for not advocating a compromise between the North and South, and that we are confident that his course has placed us in a false position before the world, and that we repudiate his teachings as having an anti-Union tendency, and unworthy of a patriot and a Delawarean.

Union Speech of Gen. Wool.

TROY, N. Y., April 16.—General Wool made a patriotic speech in this city last night He closed by saying: "My friends, that flag must be lifted up from the dust into which it has been trampled, and placed in its proper position, and again set floating in triumph to the breeze. I pledge you my heart, my hand, and all my energies to the cause The Union shall be maintained. I am prepared to devote my life to the work, and to lead you in the struggle."

From Louisiana

NEW ORLEANS, April 16.—Lincoln's war proclamation was received with no astonishment here. Those who favor the Confederacy are highly pleased at it. The people are resolved to maintain their position, at all costs and hazards.

Two more volunteer companies left to-day for Pensacola The rest will probably remain to defend the city.

Volunteer regiments are forming throughout the State.

Thirty three deserters from the United States army have landed at Fort Jackson, leaving twelve months' pay behind, so anxious were they to join the Confederate army.

Several pieces of ordnance were taken to Forts Jackson and St. Phillips to-day, and more volunteers to Texas.

Operations in the Cotton market are prevented by the difficulty in negotiating exchanges and the scant supply of European shipping, American vessels not being wanted.

All the courts of the city, including the Supreme Court, have adjourned till the third Monday in May, owing to the present state of affairs.

Display of Bunting—Presentation to Speaker Palmer.

HARRISBURG, April 16.—The rotundo this morning is handsomely festooned with the American flag The chairs of the speakers of both houses are also handsomely decorated with miniature flags.

Last evening Speaker Palmer, of the Senate, was presented by Colonel Oliver Perry Martin with a handsome gold-mounted ebony cane. The ceremony took place in the parlor of the house of Major Brady. Mr. Collins, the Representative from Fayette, made a few eloquent remarks in presenting the cane, to which Mr. Palmer replied in one of his happy efforts, showing most conclusively that he is indeed "a true friend to the Union."

Three volunteer companies from Pottsville are expected to arrive here to-morrow morning on their way to Washington. Military ardor runs very high. Applications