



On the outside of this paper will be found the reasons that induced certain Democrats to vote for the commutation of the Tariff tax, and also for the relief of the Sanbury and Erie Railroad Company.

We think the reasons assigned by those Democrats are sound, and ought to be sufficient to satisfy any reasonable, intelligent person who comprehends the matter, that they have faithfully represented the interests of the State, in voting for those measures.

The Adjutant General of Pennsylvania, has issued his orders to the several Division officers of the State, to respond to the call of the President upon the Governor for sixteen Regiments.—Gen. Burnet, as will be seen by Brigade Orders, this day published, is placing his Brigade in readiness.

We trust there will be a prompt and hearty response to the General's call. The Government must be sustained, and it is the part of every good and loyal citizen, to hold his love of country in the most sacred corner of his heart, and cheerfully sacrifice every other consideration, when that country is menaced by foes from without or within; and rally to the support of the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws.

In another column will be found an advertisement of SMITH & BROTHER, sole manufacturers of various and novel styles of Neck Tie. These gentlemen sell only to wholesale dealers, or jobbers. Country merchants can order their goods of any Jobbing House. We would call special attention to the advertisement.

The specimens of Neck Tie that we have seen, are chaste, neat, elegant, and convenient; a decided improvement on any thing of the kind that we have seen.

Francis Lill was lodged in the County Jail on Monday night, committed, on a charge of assault and battery with intent to kill, one Peter Bernhart. Bernhart was stabbed twice we believe, once in the thigh and once in the groin, and is in a very dangerous condition.

The President has issued a proclamation for 75,000 men. The quota required of each State is as follows:

- Maine 1 regiment, New-Hampshire 1, Vermont 1, Rhode Island 1, Connecticut 1, Delaware 1, Arkansas 1, Michigan 1, Wisconsin 1, Iowa 1, Minnesota 1, Massachusetts 2, North Carolina 2, Tennessee 2, New York 17, Pennsylvania 16, Ohio 13, New Jersey 4, Maryland 4, Kentucky 4, Missouri 4, Illinois 6, Indiana 6, Virginia 3.

Each Regiment is to consist on an aggregate of officers and men of 780, making a total thus to be called out of 73,301. The remainder of the 75,000 men will come from the District of Columbia.

Hon. John Corliss has offered Gov. Curtin \$50,000 of the loan authorized by Pennsylvania, to arm and equip the troops ordered by that State. A delegation of Pittsburg merchants have made a similar tender.

The Bay State, the first in the field. The Governor of Massachusetts in a laconic dispatch to the President has stated that the quota of that State is ready, and asked how they would have them. He was told to send them on by Rail.

Gov. Sprague of Rhode Island has tendered a Regiment. The Secretary of War requested him to send them on immediately, to Washington. The department has received a telegraphic dispatch from Gov. Magoffin of Kentucky, refusing any assistance from that State, against the seceded States.

Secretary Tombs has received a dispatch from Senator Breckinridge, and Gov. Magoffin, saying that Kentucky is greatly excited, and sympathizes entirely with South Carolina, and that 7,000 men of the Border States are under arms to move at a moments notice, upon the order of the War department at Montgomery.

It is said that Martial law has been proclaimed in the District of Columbia.

Mayor Henry of Philadelphia has tendered the Government his services as Colonel of a regiment. The feeling in Philadelphia and New York is intense in support of the Administration. Men expressing secession sentiments are assailed by excited mobs, and justly compelled to flee for their lives.

Wall street is unanimous in support of the Government; even men who have hitherto been with the South, say that now it is the duty of every citizen, burying all past political differences, to rally to the maintenance of the law and Government, and the annihilation of rebellion and treason. Offers of men and money from all quarters are pouring in to the department.

A Cure for Hydrophobia conveys us from across the water. A Saxon forester, named Gastell, now of the venerable of eighty-two, unwilling to take to the grave with him a secret of so much importance, has made public in the Leipzig Journal the means which he has used for fifty years, and wherever he affirms he has rescued many human beings and cattle from the fearful death of hydrophobia. Take immediately warm vinegar or tepid water, wash the wound clean

therewith, and then dry it; then pour upon the wound a few drops of hydrochloric acid, because mineral acids destroy the poison of the saliva; by which means the latter is neutralized.

## WAR BEGUN!

Fire opened on Fort Sumter.—Anderson returning the fire.—The Fort in flames.—Its guns silenced.—Surrender of the Fort and Garrison.—The Port of Charleston to be blockaded.—Rebel State Mail to be withdrawn.—The Garrison going to New York.—75,000 Militia called for.—An extra session of Congress.

Charleston, Friday, April 12, 1861. Civil war has at last begun. A terrible fight is at this moment going on between Fort Sumter and the fortifications by which it is surrounded.

The issue was submitted to Major Anderson of surrendering, or of having a fire opened on him within a certain time.

He refused to do, and, accordingly, at 27 minutes past 4 o'clock this morning Fort Moultrie began the bombardment by firing two guns. To these Major Anderson replied with three of his barbettes guns, after which the battery on Mount Pleasant, Cummings' Point, and the Floating Battery, opened a brisk fire of shot and shell.

Major Anderson did not reply, except at long intervals, until between 7 and 8 o'clock, when he brought into action two tiers of guns looking toward Fort Moultrie and Stevens' Iron Battery.

Up to this hour—3 o'clock—they have failed to produce any serious effect. Dispatches received at headquarters from the various forts report that all is going on admirably, and no men hurt.

Major Anderson has the greater part of the day been directing his fire principally against Fort Moultrie, the Stevens' Floating Battery, these and Fort Johnson being the only five operating against him. The remainder of the batteries are held in reserve.

Some fifteen or eighteen shots have struck the floating battery, but made not the slightest impression upon their iron casings. The Stevens' battery is also eminently successful, and does terrible execution on Fort Sumter.

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

Major Anderson is at present using his case-mate ordnance.

The fight is going on with intense earnestness, and will continue all night. It is not probable that the fort will be carried by storm.

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

A party on the Stevens battery are said to have played a game of the hot test fire.

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

Five thousand ladies stand ready to-day to respond to any sacrifice that may be required of them.

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

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

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

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

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

Charleston, Friday, April 12—6 p. m.

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

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

Senator Chesnut, another member of the staff of Gen. Beauregard, fired a gun by way of amusement, from Mount Pleasant, which made a large hole in the parapet.

Quit: a number have been struck by spent pieces of shell and knocked down, but none hurt seriously. Many fragments of these missiles are already circulating in the city.

The range is more perfect than in the morning, and every shot from the land tells.

Three ships are visible in the offing, and it is believed an attempt will be made to-night to throw reinforcements into Fort Sumter in small boats.

There have been two rain storms during the day, but without effect upon the battle.

Everybody is in a ferment. Some of those fighting are stripped to the waist.

### FROM MONTGOMERY.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

Montgomery, Friday, April 12, 1861.

Dispatches from Charleston, dated 6 o'clock this evening, state that the bombardment of Fort Sumter continued actively. The Confederate States' batteries, including the floating battery, performed admirably. The opinion was that Fort Sumter will succumb to-morrow. The relief fleet was signalled outside. G. N. S. Charleston, Sat., April 13—10:30 a. m.

At intervals of twenty minutes the firing was kept up all night on Fort Sumter.

Major Anderson ceased firing from Fort Sumter at 6 o'clock in the evening. All night he was engaged in repairing damages and protecting the barbettes guns on the top of the fort. He began to return fire at 7 o'clock this morning.

Fort Sumter seems to be greatly disabled. The battery on Cummings' Point does it great damage.

At 9 o'clock this morning a dense smoke poured from Fort Sumter.

The Federal flag is at half mast, signaling distress.

The shells from Fort Moultrie and the batteries on Morris Island fall into Major Anderson's stronghold thick and fast, and they can be seen in their course from the Charleston Battery.

Three vessels, one of them a large sized steamer, are over the bar, and seem to be preparing to participate in the conflict.

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

### LATER.

An explosion occurred at Fort Sumter, a dense volume of smoke ascending.—Major Anderson ceased to fire for about an hour. His flag is still up. It is thought the officers' quarters in Fort Sumter are on fire.

Charleston, Saturday, April 13—12 m.

The ships in the offing appear to be quietly at anchor. They have not fired a gun yet.

The entire roof of the barracks at Fort Sumter is in a vast sheet of flame.

Shells from Cummings' Point and Fort Moultrie are bursting in and over Fort Sumter in quick succession. The Federal flag still waves.

Major Anderson is only occupied in putting out fire.

Every shot on Fort Sumter now seems to tell heavily.

The people are anxiously looking for Major Anderson to strike his flag.

Charleston, Saturday, April 13—p. m.

Two of Major Anderson's magazines have exploded.

Only occasional shots are fired at him from Fort Moultrie.

The Morris Island Battery is doing heavy work.

It is thought that only the smaller magazines have exploded.

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

The United States ships are in the offing, but have not sided Major Anderson. It is too late now to come over the bar, as the tide is ebbing.

Charleston, April 13—Evening.

Major Anderson has surrendered, after hard fighting, commencing at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, and continuing until 5 minutes to 1 o'clock to-day.

The American flag has given place to the Palmetto of South Carolina.

You have received my previous dispatches concerning the fire and the shooting away of the flag-staff. The latter event is due to Fort Moultrie, as well as the burning of the fort, which resulted from one of the hot shots fired in the morning.

During the conflagration, Gen. Beauregard sent a boat to Major Anderson, with offers of assistance, the bearings being Col. W. P. Miles, and Roger Pryor of Virginia, and Lee. But before it reached him a flag of truce had been raised. Another boat then put off, containing ex Gov. Manning, Major D. R. Jones, and Col. Charles Alston, to arrange the terms of surrender, which were the same as those offered on the 11th inst.

These were official. They stated that all proper facilities would be afforded for the removal of Major Anderson and his command, together with the company arms and property, and all private property, to any post in the United States he might select. The terms were not, therefore, unconditional.

Major Anderson stated that he surrendered his sword to General Beauregard as the representative of the Confederate Government. General Beauregard said he would not receive it from a brave man. He says Major Anderson made a staunch fight, and elevated himself in the estimation of every true Carolinian.

The scene in the city after the raising of the flag of truce and the surrender is indescribable; the people were perfectly wild. Men on horseback rode through the streets proclaiming the news, amid the greatest enthusiasm.

On the arrival of the officers from the fort, they were marched through the streets, followed by an immense crowd, hurrahing, shouting, and yelling with excitement.

Several fire companies were immediately sent down to Fort Sumter to put out the fire, and any amount of assistance was offered.

A regiment of 900 men has just arrived from the interior, and has been ordered to Morris Island, in view of an attack from the fleet, which may be attempted to-night.

Six vessels are reported off the bar, but the utmost indignation is expressed against them for not coming to the assistance of Major Anderson when he made signals of distress.

The soldiers on Morris Island jumped on the guns every shot they received from Fort Sumter while thus disabled, and gave three cheers for Major Anderson and three groans for the fleet.

The flames have destroyed everything. Both officers and soldiers were obliged to lay on their faces in the case-mates to prevent suffocation.

The explosions heard in the city were from small piles of shell, which ignited from the heat.

The effect of the shot upon the fort was tremendous. The walls were battered in hundreds of places; but no breach was made.

In all, two thousand shots have been fired. No Carolinians killed.

Major Anderson and his men, under guard, were conveyed to Morris Island.

The bells are ringing out a merry peal, and our people are engaged in every demonstration of joy.

It is estimated that there are nine thousand men under arms on the islands and in the neighborhood.

I have seen W. Porcher Miles, who has just returned from a visit to Fort Sumter. He assured me that no one was killed at Fort Sumter. This is reliable, and puts at rest all previous reports about Sumter.

Major Anderson has reached the city, and is the guest of Gen. Beauregard.

A boat from one of the vessels outside the harbor communicated with Gen. Beauregard, in command of the forces on Morris Island, and made a request that one of the steamers be allowed to enter the port for the purpose of taking away Major Anderson and his command. An arrangement was agreed upon by the parties to stay all proceeding until 9 o'clock to-morrow.

Major Anderson expressed himself much pleased that no lives had been sacrificed, and says that to Providence alone is to be attributed the bloodless victory. He compliments the firing of the Carolinians, and the large number of exploded shells lying around attests their effectiveness.

The number of soldiers in the fort was about seventy, besides twenty-five workmen, who assisted at the guns. His stock of provisions was almost exhausted, however. He would have been starved out in two more days.

The bells have been chiming all day, guns firing, ladies waving handkerchiefs, people cheering, and citizens making themselves generally demonstrative. It is regarded as the greatest day in the history of South Carolina.

Within Fort Sumter, everything but the case-mates is an utter ruin. The whole thing looks like a blackened mass of ruins. Many of the guns are dis-mounted. The side opposite the iron battery of Cummings' Point is the hardest dealt with. The rifled cannon from this place played great havoc with Fort Sumter. The wall looks like a honeycomb. Near the top is a breach as big as a cart. The side opposite Fort Moultrie is honey-combed extensively, as is that opposite the floating battery.

Fort Moultrie is badly damaged. The officers' quarters and barracks are torn to pieces. The frame houses on the island are riddled with shot in many instances, and whole sides of houses are torn out.

The fire in Fort Sumter was put out and re-kindled three times during the day. Dr. Crawford, Major Anderson's surgeon, is slightly wounded in the face—None of the Carolinians are injured.

It is not known when the Carolinians will occupy Fort Sumter, what is to be done with the vanquished.

Major Anderson and his men leave to-night in the steamer Isabel at 11 o'clock for New York.

The fleet is still outside.

It was a thrilling scene when Major Anderson and his men took their formal leave of Fort Sumter.

### Important Speech of the President to the Virginia Commissioners.

Washington, Saturday, April 13, 1861.

The reception of the Virginia Commissioners yesterday was only informal.—To-day they were formally received.—They presented the resolutions under which they were appointed.

The following is the reply of Mr. Lincoln to the Commissioners from the Virginia State Convention:

To the Hon. Messrs. Peston, Stuart, and Randolph:

GENTLEMEN: As a Committee of the Virginia Convention, now in session, you present me a preamble and resolution in these words:

Whereas, In the opinion of this Convention, the uncertainty which prevails in the public mind as to the policy which the Federal Executive intends to pursue toward the seceded States, is extremely injurious to the industrial and commercial interests of the country, tend to keep up an excitement which is unfavorable to the adjustment of the pending difficulties, and threatens a disturbance of the public peace; therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee of Three Delegates be appointed to wait on the President of the United States, present to him this preamble, and respectfully ask him to communicate to this Convention the policy which the Federal Executive intends to pursue in regard to the Confederate States.

In answer I have to say, that having at the beginning of my official term expressed my intended policy as plainly as I was able, it is with deep regret and mortification I now learn that there is great and injurious uncertainty in the public mind as to what that policy is, and what course I intend to pursue. Not having as yet seen occasion to change, it is now my purpose to pursue the course marked out in the Inaugural Address. I commend a careful consideration of the whole document as the best expression I can give to my purposes.

As I then said, I now repeat, "The power confided in me will be used to hold, occupy, and possess property and places belonging to the Government, and to collect the duties and im-

ports; but beyond what is necessary for these objects there will be no invasion, no using of force against or among the people anywhere." By the words "property and places" belonging to the Government, I chiefly allude to the military posts and property which were in possession of the Government when it came into my hands. But if, as now appears to be true, in pursuit of a purpose to drive the United States authority from these places, an unprovoked assault has been made upon Fort Sumter, I shall hold myself at liberty to repossess it, if I can, like places which had been seized before the Government was devolved upon me; and in any event I shall, to the best of my ability, repel force by force. In case it proves true that Fort Sumter has been assaulted, as is reported, I shall, perhaps, emanate the United States mails to be withdrawn from all the States which claim to have succeeded, believing that the commencement of actual war against the Government justifies and possibly demands it.—I solemnly need to say that I consider the military posts and property situated within the States which claim to have succeeded, as yet belonging to the Government of the United States as much as they did before the supposed secession.—Whatever else I may do for the purpose, I shall not attempt to collect the duties and impose by any armed invasion of any part of the country; not meaning by this, however, that I may not land a force deemed necessary to relieve a fort upon the border of the country.—From the fact that I have quoted a part of the Inaugural Address, it must not be inferred that I repudiate any other part, the whole of which I reaffirm, except so far as what I now say of the mails may be regarded as a modification.

This notice cannot be misinterpreted; and the fact that the Secessionists opened the fight at Charleston before any attempt was made by the Government to re-enforce or supply Fort Sumter, is viewed here as an attempt on their part to coerce the Government, and puts the responsibility upon them.

### THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

By the President of the United States.

#### A PROCLAMATION.

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

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution and the laws, have thought fit to call forth, and hereby do call forth, the Militia of the several States of the Union, to the aggregate number of 75,000 in order to suppress said combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed. The details for this object will be immediately communicated to the State authorities through the War Department.

I appeal to all loyal citizens to favor, facilitate, and aid this effort to maintain the honor, the integrity, and the existence of our National Union and the perpetuity of popular government, and to redress wrongs already long enough endured.

I deem it proper to say, that the first service assigned to the force hereby called forth, will probably be to repossess the forts, places and property which have been seized from the Union, and in every event, the utmost care will be observed, consistently with the objects aforesaid, to avoid any devastation, any destruction of, or interference with property, or any disturbance of peaceful citizens in any part of the country; and I hereby command the persons composing the combinations aforesaid, to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within twenty days from this date.

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

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this fifteenth 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.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

### Pennsylvania Arming.

Harrisburg, Pa., Friday, April 12, 1861.

A bill has been reported in the House appropriating half a million dollars for arming and equipping the militia of the State. It provides for the appointment of Adjutant, Commissary, and Quartermaster Generals by the Governor.

The War bill passed both Houses to-night without amendment. Gov. Curtin waited at the Executive office to sign it. It is signed.

The Charleston dispatches about hostilities were announced in both Houses, and produced a profound sensation. Mr. Smith, a Democratic member of the House, after the Charleston dispatches were received, changed his vote to Yes on the War bill. All the Democrats of both Houses voted against it. The bill appropriates \$500,000 for the purpose of arming and equipping the militia; authorizes a temporary loan; provides for the appointment of an Adjutant General, Commissary General, and Quartermaster General, who, with the Governor, are to have power to carry the act into effect.

### Message from the Governor.

The following message was delivered to the Legislature to-day. After being read in both houses, committees of conference were appointed with instructions to report by bill on the subject as early as practicable:

PENNA. EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, April 9, 1861.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

#### GENTLEMEN:

As the period fixed for the adjournment of the Legislature is rapidly approaching, I feel constrained by a sense of duty to call your attention to the military organization of the State.

It is scarcely necessary to say more than that the militia system of the State, during a long period distinguished by the pursuits of peaceful industry exclusively, has become wholly inefficient, and the interference of the Legislature is required to remove its defects, and to render it useful and available to the public service.

Many of our volunteer companies do not possess the number of men required by our militia law, and steps should be forthwith taken to supply these deficiencies. There are numerous companies, too, that are without the necessary arms and of the arms that are distributed, but few are provided with the more modern appliances to render them serviceable.

I recommend, therefore, that the Legislature make immediate provision for the removal of these capital defects; that arms be procured and distributed to those of our citizens who may enter into the military service of the State; and that steps be taken to change the guns already distributed, by the adoption of such well known and tried improvements as will render them effective in the event of their employment in actual service.

In this connection I recommend the establishment of a Military Bureau at the Capitol; and that the militia laws of the Commonwealth be so modified and amended as to impart to the military organization of the State, the vitality and energy essential to its practical value and usefulness.

Precautions, such as I have suggested are wise and proper at all times, in a Government like ours, but special and momentous considerations, arising from the condition of public affairs outside of the limits, yet of incalculable consequence to the people, and demanding the gravest attention of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, invest the subject to which your action is invited by this communication with extraordinary interest and importance.—

We cannot be insensible to the fact that serious jealousies and divisions distract the public mind, and that, in portions of this Union, the peace of the country, if not the safety of the Government itself, is endangered. Military organizations of a formidable character, and which seem not to be demanded by any existing public exigency, have been formed in certain of the States. On whatever pretext these extraordinary military preparations may have been made, no purpose that may contemplate resistance to the enforcement of the laws, will meet sympathy or encouragement from the people of this Commonwealth. Pennsylvania yields to no State in her respect for, and her willingness to protect, by all needful guarantees, the constitutional rights, and constitutional independence, of her sister States, nor in fidelity to that constitutional Union whose unexampled benefits have been showered alike upon herself and them.

The most exalted public policy and the clearest obligations of true patriotism, therefore, admonish us, in the existing deplorable and dangerous crisis of affairs, that our militia system should receive from the Legislature that prompt attention which public exigencies, either of the State or of the Nation, may appear to demand and which may seem, in your wisdom, best adapted to preserve and secure to the people of Pennsylvania and the Union the blessing of peace and the integrity and stability of our untroubled constitutional government.

The government of this great State was established by its illustrious founder "in deeds of peace;" our people have been trained and disciplined in those arts which lead to the promotion of their own moral and physical development and progress, and with the highest regard for the rights of others, have always cultivated fraternal relations with the people of all the States devoted to the Constitution and the Union, and always recognizing the spirit of concession and compromise that underlies the foundation of the government. Pennsylvania offers no counsel, and takes no action in the nature of a menace; her desire is for peace, and her object, the preservation of the personal and political rights of citizens, of the true sovereignty of States, and the supremacy of law and order.

Animated by these sentiments, and indulging an earnest hope of the speedy restoration of those harmonious and friendly relations between the various members of this Confederacy which have brought our beloved country to a condition of unequalled power and prosperity, I commit the grave subject of this communication to your deliberation.

A. G. CURTIN.

A meeting will be held at the Court House, this evening, for the purpose of organizing a Company, to be tendered to Gov. Curtin, in response to the President's proclamation.

### FOR SALE.

NEW ROCHELLE OR LAWTON BLACKBERRIES,

50 cents per dozen.

CHARLES MUSCH.

Stroud, April 18, 1861.