



RIGHT OR WRONG.

WHEN RIGHT, TO BE KEPT RIGHT, WHEN WRONG, TO BE PUT RIGHT.

EBENSBURG.

THURSDAY APRIL 18.

OUR COLORS:

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER, O' LONG MAY IT WAVE, O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

WAR BEGUN!

THE TRAITORS FIRE THE FIRST GUN!

FORT SUMTER ATTACKED!

Anderson Returns the Fire!

SUMTER'S WALL BREACHED!

THE FORT IN FLAMES!—ITS GUNS SILENCED!

Surrender of the Fort and Garrison!

NOT A LIFE LOST IN THE CONFLICT.

MAJOR ANDERSON AND HIS COMMAND EMBARK FOR NEW YORK.

THE PORT OF CHARLESTON BLOCKADED.

FORT PICKENS RE-ENFORCED.

The President's Proclamation.

75,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED!

AC., EC., AC.

The War has been commenced! The blow which we have been awaiting, but which we would fain have averted, has fallen! The so-called Southern Confederacy has plunged the country into a war that must be, indeed, terrible; for it will be the death-struggle between Freedom and Slavery.

Hostilities have been precipitated by the Traitors—with them the dreadful responsibility will rest. But this war now thrust upon us must be prosecuted to a stern and definite conclusion. No compromises nor concessions will avail now. Stern Justice must be meted out to those who have incurred the penalty of Treason—which is death—by levying war against the Federal Government.

Union and Freedom is our battle-cry; Disunion and Slavery the Traitors'.

Fort Sumter has been lost, but Liberty is saved. The end is not yet!

We give a summary of the news received up to the time of going to press:

CHARLESTON, April 12.—The ball has been opened at last, and war is inaugurated. The batteries on Sullivan's Island, Morris Island, and other points, opened on Fort Sumter at four o'clock this morning. Fort Sumter returned the fire and a brisk cannonading has been kept up. No information has been received from the seaward yet. The militia are under arms, and the whole of our population are on the streets. Every available space facing the harbor is filled with spectators.

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

CORRESPONDENCE.

No. 1: CHARLESTON, April 8.—To Hon. L. P. Walker, Secretary of War:—An authorized messenger from Lincoln has just informed Gov. Pickens and myself that provisions will be sent to Fort Sumter peaceably if possible, otherwise by force.

(Signed,) G. C. BEAUREGARD.

No. 2: MONTGOMERY, April 8.—GEN. G. C. BEAUREGARD, CHARLESTON.—If you have no doubt of the authorized character of the agent who communicated to you the intent of the Washington Government to supply Fort Sumter by force, you will at once demand its evacuation; and if this is refused, proceed in such manner as you may determine, to reduce it. Answer. Signed, L. P. WALKER, Sec. of War.

No. 3: CHARLESTON, April 10.—L. P. WALKER, Secretary of War:—The demand will be made to-morrow at 12 o'clock. (Signed,) G. C. BEAUREGARD.

No. 4: MONTGOMERY, April 10.—Gen. Beauregard, Charleston:—Unless there are special reasons connected with your condition, it is considered proper that you should make the demand at an earlier hour. Signed, L. P. WALKER, Sec. of War.

No. 5: CHARLESTON, April 10.—L. P. Walker, Secretary of War, Montgomery:—The reasons are special for twelve o'clock. Signed, G. C. BEAUREGARD.

No. 6: CHARLESTON, April 11.—To L. P. Walker, Secretary of War:—The demand was sent at two o'clock. Allowed till six to answer. Signed, G. C. BEAUREGARD.

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

REPLY OF ANDERSON

No. 8: CHARLESTON, April 11.—L. P. Walker, Secretary of War:—Maj. Anderson replies as follows: "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, demanding the evacuation of the fort, and to say in reply thereto, that it is a demand with which I regret that my sense of honor and of my obligation to my Government prevent my compliance." He adds verbally: "I will await the first shot, and if you do not batter us to pieces we will be starved out in a few days."—Answer. Signed, G. C. BEAUREGARD.

No. 9: MONTGOMERY, April 11.—Gen. Beauregard, Charleston:—We do not desire needlessly to bombard Fort Sumter if Major Anderson will state the time at which, as indicated by him, he will evacuate, and agree that in the meantime he will not use his guns against us unless these should be employed against Sumter. You are authorized to prevent the effusion of blood. Signed, L. P. WALKER, Sec. of War.

No. 10: CHARLESTON, April 12.—L. P. Walker, Secretary of War:—He would not consent. I write to-day. Signed, G. C. BEAUREGARD.

CHARLESTON, Friday, April 12.—The firing has continued all day without intermission. Two of Fort Sumter's guns have been silenced, and it is reported that a breach has been made in the south-east wall. The answer to Gen. Beauregard's demand by Major Anderson was that he should surrender when his supplies were exhausted—that is, if he was not re-enforced.

Not a casualty has yet happened to any of the forces.

Of the 19 batteries in position, only 7 have opened fire upon Fort Sumter, the remainder being held in reserve for the expected fleet.

Two thousand men reached the city this morning, and embarked for Morris Island and the neighborhood. April 12.—The firing has ceased for the night, but will be renewed at daylight. If an attempt is made to re-enforce, ample arrangements have been made to repel it. The Pawnee, Harriet Lane and a third steamer are reported off the bar. Troops are arriving by every train.

April 13, 11 A. M.—At intervals of twenty minutes, the firing was kept up all night on Fort Sumter. Major Anderson ceased to fire at six o'clock in the evening. All night he was engaged in repairing damages done to the fort, and protecting the guns in the barbette on the parapet. He commenced to return the fire this morning at 7 o'clock; but seems to be greatly disabled. The battery on Cummings' Point does Fort Sumter great damage.

At nine o'clock this morning a dense smoke poured out from the walls of Fort Sumter. The shells from Fort Moultrie and Morris Island fell into Anderson's stronghold thick and fast. They can be seen in their course from the Charleston battery. The breach made in Fort Sumter is on the side opposite Cummings' Point. Two of its port holes are knocked into one, and the wall from the top is crumbling. 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. An explosion has occurred at Fort Sumter. A dense volume of smoke was seen suddenly to rise. Major Anderson has ceased to fire for about an hour. It is thought that the officer's quarters in Fort Sumter are on fire.

Two of Major Anderson's magazines have exploded, but it is thought they were only smaller magazines. Only occasional shots are now fired at him from Fort Moultrie; the Morris Island battery is doing heavy work. The outside vessels were too late to pass the bar. The ships in the offing have not yet aided Anderson. It is now too late for them to come over the bar, as the tide is ebbing.

April 13.—Noon.—The ships in the offing appear quietly at anchor, and have not fired a gun. The entire roofs of Anderson's barracks are in a sheet of flames. Shells from Cummings' Point and Fort Moultrie are bursting over Fort Sumter in quick succession. The Federal flag still waves over the Fort. Major Anderson is only occupied in putting out the fire. Every shot appears to tell, and the spectators are anxiously expecting the striking of the flag.

April 13, Evening.—Hostilities have for the present ceased, and the victory belongs to the Traitors. With the display of the flag of truce on the ramparts of Fort Sumter at half-past one o'clock, the firing ceased, and unconditional surrender was made. The Carolinians had no idea that the fight would end so soon. After the flagstaff of Major Anderson was shot away, Col. Wingfall, the aid of Gen. Beau-

regard, at his commander's request, went to Fort Sumter with a white flag to offer assistance in extinguishing the flames.—He approached the burning fortress from Morris Island and while the firing was raging on all sides, he effected a landing at Sumter.

He approached a port hole and was met by Maj. Anderson the commandant of the Fort. The latter said that he had just displayed a white flag, but the firing was kept up nevertheless. Col. Wingfall replied that Maj. Anderson must haul down the American flag—that no parley would be granted. Surrender or fight was the word. Maj. Anderson then hauled down his flag, and displayed only the flag of truce. All firing instantly ceased, and two others of Beauregard's staff, ex-Senator Chesnut and ex-Governor Manning came over in a boat and stipulated with Maj. Anderson that his surrender should be unconditional for the present, subject to General Beauregard's orders.

Maj. Anderson was allowed to remain in actual possession of the fort, while Messrs. Chesnut and Manning came over to the city accompanied by a number of the Palmetto Guards bearing the colors of his company. These were met at the pier by hundreds of citizens, and as they marched up the streets to the General's quarters, the crowd was swelled to thousands. Shouts rent air, and the wildest joy was manifested on account of the welcome tidings.

After the surrender, a boat with an officer and men was sent from one of the four ships in the offing to Gen. Simmons, commanding on Morris Island, with the request that a merchant ship, or one of the vessels of the United States, be allowed to enter and take off the commander and garrison of Fort Sumter.

Gen. Simmons replied that if no hostilities were attempted during the night, and no effort was made to reinforce or retake Sumter, he would give an answer at nine o'clock on Sunday morning. The officer signified that he was satisfied with this, and returned to his vessel. 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 extinguished quick enough. The fire in the barracks was occasioned by the quantities of hot shot poured in from Fort Moultrie. Within Fort Sumter everything but the casements is in utter ruins. Many of the guns are dismounted. The side opposite the iron battery at Cummings' Point is the hardest dealt with. The rifled cannon of the battery played great havoc with Sumter, and her walls look like a honey comb. The side opposite Fort Moultrie is also honeycombed 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, and in many instances the whole sides of the houses are torn out. The fire in Sumter was put out and re-again three times during the day. Dr. Crawford, Anderson's surgeon, is slightly wounded in the face. It is positively asserted that none of the Carolina troops are injured.

A boat was sent from the port to-night to officially notify the fleet that Major Anderson had surrendered. April 14, 9 o'clock, A. M.—The negotiations were completed last night, and Major Anderson with his command will evacuate Fort Sumter this morning.

April 14.—Maj. Anderson, with his command, departed in the Isabel for New York. In saluting his flag before leaving, a pile of cartridges exploded, killing two men and wounding four others. One was buried in the Fort with military honors; the other is to be buried by the Charleston troops. The wounded were brought to the city.

The Confederate and Palmetto Flags were hoisted on the Fort, which is garrisoned by the Palmetto Guards. It is believed that the war vessels have established a blockade. Col. Wigfall received the sword surrendered by Anderson, and then complimented his bravery by returning it to him. The Federal fleet is still in sight of Charleston.

MONTGOMERY, April 13.—Fort Pickens was reinforced last night. It is understood that Charleston is to be blockaded. Lieutenant Warden, of the U. S. Navy, has been taken prisoner, and the despatches from Sumter to the government at Washington obtained.

CHARLESTON, April 15.—The excitement here is subsiding. There are many small boats with the fleet, which remains outside. All these boats have muffled oars and our locks. Fort Sumter is occupied by two companies of Palmetto Guards.

Workers and mechanics are engaged in clearing away the wreck at Sumter. As the Carolinians hope that a land attack will be made, they evidently want a mortality list in the next engagement. Eight thousand men are now under arms.

THE PLAN FOR RELIEVING FORT SUMTER.

The plan for provisioning Fort Sumter was based upon the fact of unusual high tide in Charleston harbor on the 10th, 11th and 12th, which would enable steam tugs to float over the shoals, out of reach of the rebel batteries on Morris Island.—The storm delayed the vessels, and when they arrived it was too late. The ships of war were simply to lie outside and protect the transports from the rebel vessels that might be sent to stop their passage over the shoals.

Proclamation of the President.

75,000 VOLUNTEERS CALLED FOR!

SPECIAL MEETING OF CONGRESS!!

WASHINGTON CITY, April 14.—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, 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 powers in me vested by the Constitution and the laws, have thought fit to call forth, and hereby do call forth the MILITIA of the several States of the Union, to the aggregate number of SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND, in order to suppress the said combination, and "cause the laws to be duly executed."

The details for this object will be immediately communicated to the State authorities, through the War Department. I appeal to all loyal citizens to favor, facilitate and aid this effort to maintain the honor, the integrity and the existence of our National Union, and the perpetuity of the popular Government, and to redress the wrongs already too long endured. I deem it proper to say that the first service assigned to the forces hereby called forth, will probably be to REPOSSESS THE FORTS, places and property which have been seized from the Union; and in every event, the utmost care will be observed, consistently with the objects aforesaid, to avoid any devastation, or interference with, the 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 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 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 cause 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, President. WM. H. SEYARD, Secretary of State. —The following are the requisitions of the President upon the Governors of the several States for military to act in the maintenance of the Union:—New York, seventeen regiments; Pennsylvania, sixteen; Illinois, six; Indiana, six; Missouri, four; Kentucky, four; Ohio, thirteen; Tennessee, two; Massachusetts, two; Wisconsin, one; Minnesota, one; Iowa, one; Connecticut, one; Rhode Island, one; Vermont, one; Maine, one;—in all 75 regiments of 1000 men each.

LINCOLN'S REPLY TO THE VIRGINIA COMMISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—In Mr. Lincoln's reply to the Virginia Commissioners, after expressing his regret that the public mind is still uncertain as to his course, and reaffirming the policy marked out in his inaugural address, he says:—"But if (as now appears to be true) in the pursuit of a purpose to drive the United States authority from these places, an unprovoked assault has been made on Fort Sumter, I shall hold myself at liberty to repossess, 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 Sumter has been assaulted, as is reported, I shall perhaps cause the U. S. mails to be withdrawn from all the States which claim to have seceded, believing that the commencement of actual war against the United States Government justifies and possibly demands it. Whatever else I may do for the purpose, I shall not attempt to collect the duties by any armed invasion of any part of the country—not meaning by this, however, that I may not land a force, if deemed necessary, to relieve a fort upon the border of the country."

THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA FOR THE UNION.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Gov. Letcher of Virginia, to a friend in New York. It fully denies the reports circulated as regards the secession proclivities of the chief magistrate of the Old Dominion:—"RICHMOND, Va., April 5, 1861.—Dear sir: I return you cordial thanks for your very kind letter of the third instant, received this morning. I think I have very fully demonstrated my devotion to the Union in the past three months; and I beg to assure you if my efforts to preserve it can be effectual, it will be preserved upon terms honorable alike to all sections. I am truly, JOHN LETCHER."

Philadelphia is greatly excited. All the newspaper offices have been visited by a mob, who caused the proprietors to hoist the stars and stripes. The hotels have been served in the same way.

War News!

PHILADELPHIA.

April 15.—The Office of the Palmetto Flag newspaper in Chesnut street was mobbed and the contents destroyed.

A large body of the citizens have visited each newspaper office, insinuating imperatively upon an open display of the Stars and Stripes. The feeling is very bitter against all who are supposed to sympathize with the South. The Union feeling is intense.

The Philadelphia Banks have tendered Gov. Curtin all the money the State may need for the war—also the banks of Pittsburgh.

HARRISBURG.

April 15.—The Democrats in the House of Representatives here have just introduced a resolution pledging their party and the State to the General Government and supporting it in speeches, saying that they desired to place the Democratic party right on the record by changing their votes against the War Bill last Friday, and also saying that they voted against the bill believing it to be unnecessary, but now that the Union is attacked by an armed rebellion, they want to show their loyalty to the Government.

WARLIKE SPEECH.

April 13.—President Davis and the Secretary of War were serenaded last night. The latter was called out, and in his speech said that the confederate flag would soon be waving over Fort Sumter, and the federal capitol at Washington, if their independence was not acknowledged, and hostilities should continue.

EXCITEMENT IN BALTIMORE.

April 13.—The intelligence from Charleston has produced great excitement, and the anxiety to obtain further news is intense. A man made his appearance on the streets with a large secession cockade on his hat. He was pursued by a mob, and was only protected from violence by the interference of the police.

EX-PRESIDENT BUCHANAN IN FAVOR OF SUSTAINING THE PRESIDENT.

April 15.—Secession has no followers here. All parties are united in sustaining the government at all hazards. Ex-President Buchanan remarked to one of his most intimate and political friends to-day, "That the government had gone to the utmost verge of forbearance, and it was now the duty of all good citizens to stand by the government."

A general town meeting to sustain the President, will be held here on Wednesday evening next.

THE WAR FEELING IN MASS.

April 15.—All political questions and divisions have been dropped here, and the universal sentiment of the city and State is for the defence of our flag to the last. Twenty thousand volunteers have already tendered their services at the Adjutant General's office. Gen. B. F. Butler, an ardent Breckinridge supporter has tendered his services with his entire brigade.

UNION FEELING IN BALTIMORE.

The Union feeling in the city is strong this morning. The Minute Men, an organization 2,500 strong, which has been drilling ever since the Presidential election, threw out the Stars and Stripes this morning from their headquarters, with the motto "the Union and the Constitution."

"LITTLE RHODY" AROUSING!

PROVIDENCE, April 14.—Gov. Sprague has tendered to the government the services of the marine artillery and one thousand infantry, and offers to accompany them himself.

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. MORGAN.

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

GOV. CURTIN'S OPINION.

New York, April 14.—A private letter from Governor Curtin states that Pennsylvania can furnish one hundred thousand men and have them in Washington in forty-eight hours if required.

FORTS DELAWARE AND MIFFLIN. Philadelphia, April 13.—The reported project to seize Fort Delaware causes excitement. It is now commanded by Captain Porter, of Virginia, who it is reported designs resigning if Virginia secedes.—Fort Mifflin, the only one in Pennsylvania is a dilapidated affair, now in charge of Sergeant Bromley and one man. The naval magazine adjoining Mifflin is in charge of Mr. Blinker, a veteran of sixty years service.

WASHINGTON CITY. April 16.—Washington City is being fortified. Twenty tons of shells and grape shot were removed from the Washington Navy Yard to Georgetown to-day, in view of a possible attack on the former city from that direction. Several additional companies were mustered into service to-day. HARRISBURG, April 15.—Editors Dispatch: The military companies of Western Pennsylvania who have tendered and those who desire to tender their services to the Government are notified that they are forthwith required to rendezvous at Pittsburgh, without a moment's delay beyond the time necessary to reach that point and as soon as they arrive to report themselves to Brigadier General Negley, until further ordered. By order of the Governor, Commander-in-Chief. J. S. NZOLEY, Brig. General.

The War Bill Passed—Pennsylvania True to the Union!

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS APPROPRIATED TO ARM THE STATE!

On last Wednesday, Gov. Curtin sent a special message to the State Legislature on the subject of our national difficulties. He strongly urged that an appropriation be made for the arming of the State. The message was immediately referred to a joint committee of both Houses, who reported the following bill. It passed both branches of the Legislature, and has been signed by the Governor. Pennsylvania will come nobly to the rescue. It reads: AN ACT for the better organization of the militia of the Commonwealth.

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

SEC. 2. That the Adjutant General shall receive a salary of five hundred dollars per annum, and in addition three dollars per day when actually engaged in the service of the State; the Quartermaster General and Commissary General shall each receive five dollars per day, when actually engaged in the service of the State; it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Commonwealth to prepare the room formerly occupied by the Canal Commissioners in the Capitol, for the use of the officers before named, who shall be allowed one clerk at a salary of one thousand dollars per annum, to be appointed by the Adjutant General.

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

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

SEC. 5. That should the ordinary revenues of the State not be realized in time to meet the expenditures that may be incurred under the provisions of this Act, the Governor is hereby authorized and empowered to anticipate the excess receipts to the treasury above the ordinary expenditures, including the interest on the public debt, by temporary loans based on the faith of the Commonwealth at a rate of interest not exceeding six per centum.—Such loans shall be negotiated by the Governor, at such times and in such amounts (not to exceed the amount appropriated) as the objects and purposes hereinbefore stated shall require. The certificates of loan shall be signed by the State Treasurer and countersigned by the Governor, and shall not extend beyond the close of the next fiscal year, to which period the excess receipts above the ordinary expenditures are hereby pledged for the payment of such loans.

SEC. 6. That the Adjutant General, Quartermaster General shall expend such amounts of the money hereby appropriated as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act. All such expenditures shall be made under the direction and by the advice and consent of the Governor, and no bill shall be paid without being endorsed by him, and afterwards settled in the usual manner by the Auditor General and State Treasurer, when the Auditor General shall draw his warrant on the State Treasurer for the same.

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

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—An immense mass meeting of the Union-loving citizens of Pittsburgh, without regard to politics or party, was held at the City Hall, on Monday night. Resolutions were adopted and speeches were delivered, upholding the action of the National Government. Allegheny is patriotic to the core.

James A. McDougall was again elected U. S. Senator, from California, on the second ballot. He received 77 votes; Nugent, 39 votes; balance were scattering. All the Republicans and most of the Democrats of the Douglas members supported McDougall.

LAWRENCE, Mass., April 16.—The city government this morning appropriated \$5,000 for the benefit of those volunteering for Freedom's defence.