

## LOCAL NEWS.

**PERSONAL.**—Generals Lane and Pomeroy, (Senators,) from Kansas, are stopping at Willards'.

Col. Delahay (who was a candidate for the U. S. Senate) and daughter are stopping with N. Vedder, Esq., at 362 Massachusetts avenue.

**THE FEELING IN AND ABOUT WASHINGTON—MOVEMENTS OF THE MILITARY, &c., &c.**—The most intense excitement has prevailed in this vicinity ever since the first announcement of the commencement of hostilities in Charleston harbor. All day Saturday, the publication office of the *Republican*, as well as those of the other city newspapers, was besieged by an anxious crowd, all desirous of obtaining the latest and most reliable information from the seat of war; so that, by nine o'clock in the morning, one large extra edition was entirely exhausted. Yesterday morning, the demand was even greater for copies of the *Sunday Morning Chronicle*, which was to be seen in the hands of nearly every person we met, whether on Pennsylvania avenue or in the remotest sections of the city. The accounts that reached the city were received on all sides with a good many grains of allowance, considering the fact that the telegraph wires were entirely in the hands of the secessionists, while quite a large number refused to place any confidence whatever in them.

### ARRIVAL OF MORE TROOPS.

On Saturday morning, Companies D and H, of the 2d cavalry, from Camp Cooper, Texas, reached Washington. Company D is commanded by Capt. Palmer, and contains 60 men. Company H is commanded by Lieut. Harrison, and has 59 men. The former are quartered opposite the War Department, and the latter in E street, at the same quarters lately occupied by the U. S. infantry. The soldiers look very much worn down by their march. They had a march of 600 miles, from Camp Cooper to Pass Cavallo Bar, in Matagorda Bay, which they made from the 18th of February to the 31st. They embarked the day of their arrival, and arrived at Key West on the 4th ultimo, touching there, and immediately leaving for Havana, where they put in for water. They left Havana on the 6th for New York. Two companies of infantry were left at Key West, viz: Companies A and H. Four companies of cavalry, belonging to this company, on their arrival home, proceeded to Carlisle Barracks. They are severally commanded by Capts. Brocket, Stoneman, and Lieuts. Commanding Jenifer and Campbell. The four companies number 210 men, all told.

About half past ten o'clock, yesterday morning, Company I, 1st Infantry, commanded by Capt. J. H. King, and numbering 83 men, arrived here. After taking refreshments at the depot, they marched directly to the Arsenal, where they are now stationed. Many of the men in this company have been in the army for a series of years; one of them enlisted in 1808, and has been in several hard-fought battles since that period, among them the battle of Tippecanoe, where he was the orderly sergeant to General Harrison.

### ENLISTMENT OF THE DISTRICT VOLUNTEERS.

On Saturday morning, thirty recruits, from the Putnam Rifles, Capt. Thistleton, marched up to the War Department, and were mustered into service, making nearly one hundred men of this gallant company who have thus volunteered.

The Metropolitan Rifles, Capt. Nalley, also sent twenty additional recruits to the War Department, which were accepted.

After these recruits had been inspected and accepted, Company A, Anderson Rifles, arrived,

movement. Colonel Elder was at the head of a Pennsylvania volunteer company, bearing the same name, during the Mexican war, and is therefore well qualified to assume the command of such an organization as it is now his purpose to raise.

### READY.

Colonel Forney, Clerk of the House of Representatives, and the other officers of that Department, have sent for all their absentees, in order to have them on the ground and in readiness for any emergency that may occur.

**POTOMAC PRESBYTERY.**—The Presbytery re-assembled at the New York Avenue Church, at 9½ o'clock, on Saturday morning.

Rev. Dr. Bocock asked permission of the Presbytery to resign the pastoral charge of the Bridge Street Church, Georgetown, D. C.; and a committee was appointed to cite that congregation, by its commissioners, before the Presbytery, to show reasons, if any, why such request should not be granted.

The request of the Rev. E. B. Smith for the dissolution of the pastoral relation between the Lewenville Church and himself was granted.

After the transaction of some other business of minor importance, the Presbytery adjourned until 10 o'clock this (Monday) morning.

**NOT TRUE.**—The report so industriously circulated all day yesterday through this city, that a mutiny had occurred on the United States steam sloop Pawnee, and that the father of one of those on board had received a dispatch stating that his son had been placed in irons for taking part therein, is utterly without foundation.

### MORE NICE DOINGS AT THE PENITENTIARY.

It would seem as if those who for the past four years have had possession of the Penitentiary, had determined to make their exit therefrom as treacherously as has been their occupancy thereof. The number of prisoners at present confined in this place amounts to 180, and the number of guards amounts to only twelve, six of whom are on duty during the day, and six at night. On Friday last, Mr. H. I. King, the newly-appointed Warden, entered upon the discharge of his duties. About 6½ o'clock that afternoon, half an hour after the day guard had been dismissed, all the other employes about the prison, guards and officers, suddenly threw up their situations, while a number of the most unruly prisoners were allowed to remain in the hospital, the most insecure part of the prison. Mr. King, not knowing what might occur, had taken the precaution to take five or six men down with him, and thus the treacherous intentions of the others were defeated.

### AN EXPLOIT OF THE WASHINGTON POLICE.

Our municipal guardians have never enjoyed a very favorable reputation, but an exploit of "No. 8" at Willards' Hotel, on Saturday evening, was more stupid and not less infamous than anything heretofore charged by their worst enemies. George P. Edgar, Esq., a member of the famous Seventh Regiment of New York, and during the last fall honorably connected with the best service performed in the Presidential campaign in southern Illinois, was, in a quiet and gentlemanly way, asserting his principles, in reply to a noisy secessionist, and had gained such advantages by his incisive style of argument and his evidently game disposition, that the Palmetto gentleman was glad to slink out of the crowd, and leave the field to our political Zouave, who, by the way, is a most valuable man in Washington about these days. Just as the secessionist had retreated, Policeman "No. 8" rushed in, and in a brutal manner insisted on ignominiously ejecting Edgar. The crowd of guests interfered, and

## BY TELEGRAPH.

### BOMBARDMENT OF SATURDAY.

#### Surrender of Fort Sumter.

*Charleston, April 13, 1 A. M.*—The bombardment is being continued at intervals on the Confederate States side. A shell is thrown into the fort every twenty minutes. It is supposed that Anderson is resting his men, as he is not responding. Three vessels of war are reported outside, but the weather is boisterous, and they cannot get in.

The floating battery works well. Troops are hourly arriving. Every outlet on the coast is fully guarded.

**10.30 A. M.**—At intervals of twenty minutes the fire was kept up all night on Fort Sumter. Anderson ceased to fire at 6 P. M. All night he was engaged in repairing damages, and protecting his barbette guns. He commenced to return his fire this morning at seven, but seemed to be greatly disabled.

The battery on Cummings's Point does Sumter great damage.

At nine this morning a dense smoke poured out from Fort Sumter, and the Federal flag is at half mast, signalling distress. The shells from Fort Moultrie and Morris Island fall into Anderson's stronghold thick and fast. They can be seen in their course through the air from the Charleston battery.

The breach made in Sumter is on the side fronting Cummings's Point, two of its port holes are breached into one, and the wall from the top is crumbling.

Three vessels, one of them a large-sized steamer, are on the bar, and seem to be preparing to participate in the conflict. The fire on Morris Island and Moultrie is divided between Sumter and the ships of war. The ships have not, as yet, opened fire.

An explosion occurred at Sumter; a dense volume of smoke was seen suddenly to rise, and Anderson ceased his fire for an hour. His flag is still up. It is thought the officers' quarters in the fort are on fire.

**Forenoon.**—Fort Sumter is on fire. Maj. Anderson has thrown out a raft, and men are passing up buckets of water from it to extinguish the flames. The fort is scarcely discernible in the smoke. The men on the raft are now subjected to the fire from the Cummings's Point batteries. With good glasses, balls can be seen skipping along the surface of the water, and occasionally striking near the raft, creating great consternation among the men thereon.

**11.35 A. M.**—The flames can now be seen issuing from all the port-holes, and the destruction of all combustible matter in the fort appears to be inevitable.

A reliable source states that up to 10 A. M. no one in Fort Moultrie had been killed. Eleven shots had penetrated the famous floating battery below her water line. The few shots fired by Anderson early in the morning knocked the bricks and chimneys of the officers' quarters in Moultrie like a whirlwind.

It seems to be Anderson's only hope to hold out for aid from the fleet.

Two ships are making in towards Morris Island, apparently with a view to land troops to silence the destructive batteries.

Not a man at the Confederate batteries has been severely wounded.

**Noon.**—The ships are in the offing, quietly at anchor. They have not fired a gun; the entire roofs of Anderson's barracks are in a vast sheet of flame.

The shells from Cummings's Point are bursting in and over the doomed fortress in quick succession, but the Federal "flag still waves" at the mast head. Major Anderson appears to

accepted, Company A, Anderson Rifles, arrived, and after being inspected by Major McDowell, were mustered into the service. When called upon to take the oath, nine of them responded, that, although good Union men, they could not possibly leave their business and families. Subsequently, two of them returned to the ranks, and, in conjunction with all the others, took the oath.

Eighteen recruits for Company B, Union Regiment, Capt. Kelly, then came up, and took the oath.

Company A, Union regiment, Captain Carrington, then sent up 34 recruits; but only 23 of them were sworn in, that number making the company as large as the regulations of the law will allow.

Companies A and B of the Union regiment have thus far enrolled two hundred privates for the service.

Captain Towers, of the Washington Light Infantry, also brought up several recruits on Saturday, who were duly sworn in and enrolled.

A number of other companies will be mustered in during the early part of the present week, among whom are the National Rifles, Capt. Smead, who, having got rid of their secession element, have filled their places with true Union men. The Rifles expect to muster nearly sixty men, and will probably be enrolled during to-day. On Tuesday, the new Zouave corps, Lieut. Powell commanding, will be inspected, and received into the service. A number of other new companies are now being formed in various parts of the city, and the probability is, that the city will soon be placed in a state of perfect security.

The different companies still continue on guard at the various places mentioned in our paper of Saturday.

#### MILITARY ATTENDING DIVINE SERVICE.

Yesterday afternoon, the members of the Washington Light Infantry Battalion, to the number of more than sixty, accompanied by Col. Davis and most of their officers, attended divine service at the Fourth Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Smith, pastor.) They were in full-dress uniform, and presented an exceedingly creditable appearance. The text selected by the pastor for the occasion was the eleventh verse of the thirty-third chapter of Ezekiel—"Say unto them, as I live I have no pleasure in the death of the wicked," upon which he proceeded to deliver a most impressive and appropriate discourse.

Dr. Smith then offered up a fervent and devout prayer for the citizen soldiery, and hoped that, while those present came clothed in the habiliments of war, their mission might really be one of peace. He invoked a blessing upon all the citizen soldiery of the metropolis, especially in the call which has recently been made upon them, and to which they have so cheerfully, promptly, and generously responded. Save them from the necessity of the present call, keep us in perfect peace, our hearts being stayed upon the Lord.

At the close of the service, he thanked the corps for their presence, and extended to them a cordial invitation to be present whenever they found it convenient or desirable, and he would also be pleased to see any other of our military organizations.

#### NEW COMPANIES BEING FORMED.

In several portions of our city, military companies are in progress of organization. A meeting will be held to-night at Franklin Hall, corner of Ninth and D streets, for the purpose of forming a rifle company. Another meeting will be held at Thorn's Hall, to form a Union company. Another at the "old Capitol," on Capitol Hill, for a similar purpose.

Colonel James Elder, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, is about organizing a military corps in this city, to be styled the "Cameron Guards," which is to be composed, for the most part, of such persons as have seen actual service. We hear that great success has so far attended the

Edgar. The crowd of guests interfered, and separated the officer from Edgar, but the former returned, reinforced by one of the Willards; to the latter the Republican surrendered quietly, and walked out, but was forbidden the house. Yesterday morning, Edgar returned to the hotel, on invitation from a member of Congress, and was arrested at the instigation of Willard, and committed by Justice Thompson, in default of \$250 bail. Bail was offered, but declined by Edgar, who was finally released unconditionally, Boniface having finally "got the facts" from some scores of his best customers.

The whole thing was a gross outrage upon a gentleman, whose only crime is a manly expression of his admiration of the old flag, and his contempt for secession. Freedom of speech will yet be realized in the District of Columbia.

Quite a number of Union men will meet at Thorn's Building, Seventh street, for the purpose of organizing a military company to defend the city in case of an attack. It affords a good opportunity for those wishing to enroll themselves among the defenders of Washington.

apr 15

#### BY WALL & BARNARD, Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS, Fancy Goods, Hats, Caps, and Shoes, at Auction.—On WEDNESDAY MORNING, the 17th instant, at 9 o'clock, we will sell, and continue daily at the same hour till all is disposed of, the large and well-selected stock of Dry Goods, Fancy Articles, Hats, Caps, and Shoes, &c., in Store No. 226, east side of Seventh, between M and N streets.

As a change of business has been determined upon, this stock will be sold without reserve, and in lots large or small, to suit purchasers.

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N. B.—Constantly on hand a large assortment of Window-Shades, Curtains, Fancy Papers, Upholstery Goods, &c. mar 18—3m

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All work executed with neatness and dispatch.  
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#### MONEY! MONEY!! MONEY!!!

368 D STREET. 368

I WILL give for good cast-off clothing the highest cash prices in gold. All kinds wanted. Call before selling elsewhere. I also have a large stock of nice new clothing, which I am selling at extreme low prices for CASH. All, therefore, who have good clothes for sale can get the highest cash price here, and buy at the lowest, as I buy and sell for cash.

Come and see. No. 368 D street, between Ninth and Tenth. feb 18—1y

at the mast head. Major Anderson appears to be solely occupied in putting out the fire.

The fire on Sumter is as regular as ever, and every shot seems to tell.

We anxiously look for Anderson to haul down his flag.

Two of Anderson's magazines have exploded. Occasional shots are fired on him from Moultrie, while the Point Cummings battery is doing the heavy work. The exploded magazines are thought to be the lesser ones.

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

The ships are in the offing, and have not aided Anderson, and it is now too late, as it is past high water, and it is believed they cannot come over the bar.

1 P. M.—Anderson's flag and mast are down, supposed to have been shot away.

The Federal flag has again been hoisted. William Porcher Miles, under a white flag, has gone to Sumter.

Anderson has hauled down the Federal flag, and hoisted a white one.

The batteries have all stopped firing, and two boats with Confederate flags are on their way to the fort.

Fort Sumter has surrendered. The Confederate flag has been hoisted. No one of the Garrison or Confederate force, as far as is known, has been killed.

It is reported that Captain Doubleday is a maniac, and confined in irons. General Beauregard, with two of his aids, have left for Fort Sumter.

Three fire companies of our city are now on their way to the fort to extinguish the conflagration before it reaches the great magazine.

9.50 P. M.—The news of the unconditional surrender of Fort Sumter has just arrived.

Ex-Senator Chestnut, Ex-Governor Manning, and William Porcher Miles, have just arrived, and are marching, followed by a crowd wild with joy. They report that ten men in Fort Sumter are killed.

The Federal flag was shot away by the Palmetto Guards at Morris Island.

In two thousand shots which were fired by Fort Sumter, none of the Confederate troops were hurt.

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

Bells are ringing out a merry peal, and the Charlestonians 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.

The correspondent of the Associated Press has just had an interview with Wm. Porcher Miles, who states, in the most positive terms, that no one was killed at Fort Sumter. This is reliable, and puts to rest all reports to the contrary.

Major Anderson has reached the city, and is the guest of Gen. Beauregard. The Charlestonians sympathize with him most heartily, but unstintingly express their abhorrence of those who were in the steamers off the bar, in sight of the conflict, and did not even attempt to reinforce him.

10 P. M.—Judge Magrath, from Fort Sumter, reports that the wood-work of the fort and the officers quarters are entirely destroyed. None of the officers were wounded. The fort will be occupied by the Confederate troops to-night.

10.30 P. M.—Capt. Hartstene, in company with Capt. Whiting and Maj. Anderson, have just reached the city.

The Fairfield regiment, 1,000 strong, have just passed the Courier office on their way to Morris Island.

There are now 10,000 men under arms on the islands and coast.

11 P. M.—A boat from the fleet outside the harbor has been up to Morris Island, and ar-

ranged for stopping any further hostilities until 9 A. M. to-morrow.

#### Additional from Charleston.

*Charleston, April 13.*—Hostilities for the present have ceased, and victory belongs to South Carolina, with the display of a flag of truce on the ramparts of Fort Sumter. At half past one o'clock the firing ceased, and an unconditional surrender was made. The Carolinians had no idea that the war would end so soon. After the flag-staff of Major Anderson was shot away, Col. Wigfall, aid to General Beauregard, 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 fire was raging on all sides, effected a landing at Fort Sumter. He approached a port hole, and was met by Major Anderson, who said he had just displayed a white flag, but that the firing from the South Carolina batteries was nevertheless kept up. Colonel Wigfall replied that Major Anderson must haul down the American flag—that no parley would be granted—and that "surrender or fight" was the word. Major Anderson then hauled down his flag displayed over that of truce, when all firing instantly ceased, and two others of General Beauregard's staff—ex-Senator Chestnut and ex-Governor Manning—came over in a boat, and stipulated with Major Anderson that his surrender should be unconditional for the present, subject to the terms of General Beauregard. Major Anderson was allowed to remain with his men in actual possession of the fort, while Messrs. Chestnut 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 street to the General's quarters the crowd was swelled to thousands. Shouts rent the air, and the wildest joy was manifested on account of the welcome tidings. After the surrender, a boat with an officer and ten men was sent from one of the four ships in the offing to General Simonds, commanding on Morris Island, with a 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. General Simonds replied that if no hostilities were attempted during the night, and no effort was made to reinforce or retake Fort 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 correspondent, accompanied by the officers of General Beauregard's staff on a visit to Fort Sumter. None but the officers were allowed to land. However, they went down in a steamer, and carried three fire engines for the purpose of putting out the flames. The fire had, however, been previously extinguished by the exertions of Major Anderson and his men. The visitors reported that Major Anderson surrendered because his quarters and barracks were destroyed, and because he had no hope of reinforcements. The fleet lay idly by for thirty hours, because they could not help him. Besides, his men were prostrated by over exertion. Five of them were hurt—four badly, and one, it is thought, mortally; but the remainder of them were worn out.

The explosions which were heard and seen from the city in the morning were caused by the bursting of loaded shells. These were ignited by the fire, and could not be removed quick enough. The fire in the barracks was caused by the quantities of hot shot poured in from Fort Moultrie. Within Fort Sumter

#### Receipt of the War News at the North.

##### HOW THE PEOPLE RESPOND.

#### Governor Sprague, of Rhode Island, Offers his Services.

*New York, April 13, (evening.)*—It is reported here that Fort Sumter has surrendered, and that the Confederate flag is flying from its walls, nobody having been killed or wounded on either side. The city is in a fever of excitement. Our people now, one and all, are determined to sustain the Government, and demand a vigorous prosecution of the war inaugurated by the disunionists. All sympathy with them is dead, and active military and naval preparations are being made.

The steamship *Ericsson* was chartered this morning, and, with steamers *Philadelphia* and *Vanderbilt* are fitting out with munitions of war.

Stocks went down at the first board, but revived at the second. Government stock advanced one quarter.

Several regiments of the New York State militia meet to-night, to tender their services to the Government.

Dispatches received here from Albany, Boston, and Providence, report great excitement, and a unanimous sentiment in favor of the Government.

#### The Martial Spirit of Pennsylvania.

*Harrisburg, Pa., April 13.*—The bill establishing a military bureau, and appropriating \$500,000 to put the militia of the State in order for any emergency, was taken up in the House at four o'clock P. M. yesterday, and promptly passed by a vote of 65 to 28. In the special session of the Senate, held last night, the bill, as it came from the House, was taken up, considered, and passed by a vote of 26 to 6, and before eight o'clock became a law by the signature of the Governor.

A number of prominent citizens, members of all parties, from all sections of the State, now here, state that the feeling of antagonism to rebels and traitors is everywhere growing stronger and stronger.

Senator Smith, of Philadelphia, has introduced a bill making it a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment not exceeding two years, and by fine not exceeding \$5,000, to engage in the service of, or correspondence with, the enemies of this State or the United States, or to levy troops for the service of any such country, or in any way to aid, abet, or encourage treason or rebellion against the laws of the United States.

Pennsylvania has never been more thoroughly aroused than it is at present; the patriotism of her citizens never more apparent, and the determination to punish traitors never more marked.

All the officers of the Pennsylvania volunteers are requested to take the oath of allegiance to the United States in thirty days. Any officer refusing to do so will be at once deprived of his commission.

Two new regiments specially raised for the United States have reported ready for immediate service. They are commanded by Colonels C. M. Berry and Angerich.

The Episcopal clergymen will read the war service to-morrow.

Major Chambers, of the Alabama army, has just arrived from Pensacola, bringing Lieutenant Reed Worden, of the United States army, as a prisoner of war. The latter is a bearer of dispatches to Fort Pickens and to the Federal fleet in Pensacola bay. He is held by the Secretary of War, who sent a detachment on the railroad to arrest him.

#### Arrested as a Spy.

*New York, April 14.*—"Jasper," the correspondent of the *New York Times*, was arrested as a spy in Charleston. He was confined for a time, and then ordered out of the State. He is on his way North.

#### Fort Pickens Reinforced.

*Pensacola, April 13.*—Fort Pickens was reinforced last night.

#### Affairs at Montgomery.

*Montgomery, April 13, P. M.*—The official dispatches from Governor Pickens to the Secretary of War, detailing the incidents in Charleston harbor, were read by a clerk of the War Department from the executive buildings, in the presence of President Davis and Cabinet, and an immense concourse of auditors. Seven guns were fired in honor of the achievement. Great rejoicing.

#### From Richmond.

*Richmond, April 14.*—The demonstration last night lasted until midnight. Illuminations, bonfires, fireworks, music, and speeches, were features of the occasion.

A party ascended the roof of the Capitol, and hoisted a Southern flag on the flag-staff, but it was subsequently removed by the Public Guard.

#### Latest from Montgomery.

*Montgomery, April 13.*—President Davis has appointed T. Warren Moise judge of the district of Louisiana.

Last night, the President and Secretary of War were serenaded at their residences. The latter was called out, and in his remarks said the Confederate flag would soon wave over Fort Sumter; and that if the independence of the Confederate States was not acknowledged, it would float from the Capitol at Washington.

#### Virginia—The Convention—Effect of the News at Richmond.

*Richmond, April 13.*—The Committee of the Whole to-day adopted the first three sections of the proposed amendments to the Constitution.

A new section was offered by Gov. Wise, providing for compensation in all cases where property in persons held to service or labor has been or may be taken for public use, as in imprisonment, Federal service, etc.; adopted.

The 4th section was then adopted. The 5th section, prohibiting importation of slaves, was taken up, and numerous amendments were offered. It was finally adopted, with an amendment providing that nothing herein contained shall apply to any Southern States which have declared or may declare their separation, in case their independence be acknowledged and continued.

The debate turned exclusively upon the surrender of Fort Sumter. Messrs. Carlile and Early deprecated the action of South Carolina in firing, and expressed devotion to the stars and stripes.

The leading secessionists applauded the gallantry of South Carolina, and maintained that, whatever the Convention might do, the people would take the State out of the Union.

The Committee rose.

A communication was received from the Governor, submitting a dispatch from Governor Pickens, an account of yesterday's bombardment. He said there was not a man at our batteries hurt. "The fort fired furiously upon us. Our iron battery did great damage to the south wall of the fort, the shells fell freely into the fort, and the effect is supposed to be serious, as they are not firing this morning.

"Our 'Eufield' battery dismantled three of

everything but the casemates is an utter ruin. The work looks like a blackened mass of ruins. Many of the guns are dismantled. The side opposite the battery of Cummings's Point is 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 extensively honey-combed, as is also 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 places. Whole sides of houses are torn out.

The fire in Fort Sumter was extinguished, but recaptured three times during the day.

Dr. Crawford Anderson, the surgeon, is slightly wounded in the face. None of the Charlestonians were injured. Positively, Major Anderson and all his officers and men are yet in Sumter, the former report that they had proceeded to Charleston being incorrect. The agent, who sends this intelligence, approached near enough to the wall to see him bid his visitors adieu. In addition to this, conversations that were had with him have been repeated to him, that a boat was sent from port, to-night, officially, to notify the fleet at the bar, that Major Anderson had surrendered. It is not known when the Carolinians will occupy Sumter, or what is to be done with the vanquished.

Every one is satisfied with the victory, and happy that but little, if any, blood was shed.

In the city, after the surrender, bells were rung and cannon fired.

[The above dispatch embraces a narrative of events up to five o'clock this (Sunday) morning.]

#### Affairs in Charleston.

Charleston, April 13.—A boat from one of the vessels outside has communicated with General Simonds, in command of the forces at Morris Island, and made a request that one of the steamers should be allowed to enter port, for the purpose of taking away Major Anderson and his command. An arrangement was agreed to by the parties, to stay proceedings until nine o'clock to-morrow.

#### Affairs at Charleston.

Charleston, April 14.—Negotiations in relation to the disposition of Anderson and his men were completed last night, and he and his command will embark on board of the war vessels off the bar.

When Sumter was in flames and Anderson could only fire his guns at long intervals, the men at the secession batteries cheered at every fire which the brave garrison made in their last struggles, but looked defiance at the vessels of war, whose officers and men lay quietly by without firing a gun, or attempting to divert the fire of a single battery from Sumter. Five of Anderson's men, as before stated, were wounded.

#### SECOND DISPATCH.

The steamship Isabel is now firing up. She will take Gen. Beauregard to Fort Sumter, which will be turned over by Major Anderson to the Confederate States. The Major and his command will leave in the Isabel at 11 o'clock for New York. The fleet is still outside the bar.

#### THIRD DISPATCH.

Fort Sumter has just been turned over to Gen. Beauregard. Major Anderson was allowed to fire a salute in honor of his flag. Fifty guns were fired from the barbette and casemates. Anderson is now embarking upon the Isabel. Their leave taking is a thrilling scene. They sail direct to New York.

#### FOURTH DISPATCH.

A boat has just arrived from Fort Sumter. During the firing of the parting salute, four of Major Anderson's men were mortally wounded by the bursting of two of his guns.

railroad to arrest him.

#### Offer of Troops.

Providence, April 13.—Governor Sprague has tendered to the General Government the services of the Marine Battery and one thousand infantry, and offers to accompany them himself.

#### Additional Warlike Movements at New York.

New York, April 14.—The Government has chartered the steamers Philadelphia and Ericsson. The former is rapidly filling with provisions and army stores, and munitions of war. The latter is held in reserve for an emergency.

#### The War News in Boston.

Boston, April 14.—The Adjutant General's office was crowded this forenoon with officers of the State military, tendering their commands to the Governor.

An extreme war feeling is aroused. Gov. Andrew will leave for Washington this afternoon.

#### Two New York Regiments Volunteered.

New York, April 14.—The 7th and 69th Regiments have volunteered for the defence of Washington. The 12th Regiment holds a meeting on the subject to-morrow.

#### Extra Session of the Illinois Legislature.

Chicago, April 14.—Gov. Yates will issue a proclamation, to-morrow, calling an extra session of the Legislature, to meet a week from next Tuesday.

#### The War News in Nova Scotia—Action of the Legislature.

Halifax, April 13.—Intelligence of the bombardment of Fort Sumter reached this city this forenoon.

The Legislature, amidst intense emotion, passed the following resolution unanimously:

Resolved, That this House has heard with the deepest sorrow and regret of the outbreak of civil war among their friends and neighbors in the United States; that this House, without expressing any opinion upon the points in controversy between the contending parties, sincerely lament that those who speak their language, and share their civilization should be shedding each others' blood; and that they desire to offer up their fervent prayers to the Father of the Universe for the restoration of peace.

#### State Troops for the Federal Government.

New York, April 14.—Advices from Albany state that Gov. Morgan will issue a call to-morrow for 25,000 men for the service of the Federal Government.

#### Secession in Baltimore.

Baltimore, April 13.—A man made his appearance in the streets this morning, wearing a large secession cockade on his hat. He was pursued by a crowd, and had to be protected by the police.

Baltimore, April 14.—The barque Fanny Henshaw hoisted the secession flag to day, when a crowd compelled the boy on the vessel to take it down. The captain afterwards rehoisted it, and a detachment of thirty policemen was required to protect it from the people, whose indignation was intense.

All the other vessels in port hoisted the American flag.

The captain of the Fanny Henshaw is a Union man, but hoisted the secession flag under instructions from the owners, Messrs. Curry, of Richmond.

The deep Union sentiment of this city has been unmistakably displayed since Friday. Men with secession cockades and emblems have been chased by crowds, and protected by the police.

"Our 'Enfield' battery dismantled three of Anderson's largest Columbiads. We will take the fort and can sink the fleet if they attempt to pass the channel. If they land elsewhere, we can whip them. We have now 7,000 of the best troops in the world, and reserve 10,000 on the routes to the harbor. The war has commenced, and we will triumph or perish. Please let me know what your State intends to do."

Gov. Letcher replied: "The Convention will determine."

Mr. Wisor offered a resolution, in view of the late information, recommending that the people of Virginia at once unite in defence of their institutions, and make a common cause with the Confederate States. No action was taken, and the Convention adjourned.

It was openly stated that a Southern army would march through Virginia to the North, and that thousands would join them on the route.

Mr. Early said that this would be an invasion which would be repelled.

Great rejoicings here. One hundred guns were fired, and the flag of the Confederate States was displayed. Illuminations and music are in the programme for to-night. The Governor was serenaded, and responded in a non-committal speech. The streets are crowded.

#### Millinery, Fancy Goods—Cheap.

M. R. C. HAMMERSCHLAG, 432 Seventh street, between G and H streets, keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Fancy Goods, Notions, Hosiery, &c., which he offers on the most favorable terms, and earnestly solicits the continued patronage of his numerous friends and customers.

Having engaged Mr. J. M. COHN, he will promptly accommodate his former customers. feb 16—2meod

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Keep constantly on hand Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings. mar 18—6m

THE Crossed Path. By Wilkie Collins, author of the Woman in White.

Darley's Dickens. Darley's Cooper. Appleton's New American Cyclopædia. Vol. 11 now ready.

And many other New Books received this day, and for sale at our usual low prices.

#### FRENCH & RICHSTEIN,

National Bookstore,

278 Pennsylvania avenue. mar 29

SMITH'S, No. 460 Seventh street, is the best place in town to buy Clothes, Furnishing Goods, Hats, and Caps. feb 28—6m

BOARD.—Pleasant Rooms, with Board, can be had at No. 28 Four-and-a-half street. apr 6—2w\*

DR. JOHN G. F. HOLSTON, Surgeon, Physician, and Accoucheur, corner of Tenth and E streets. jan 3—3m

#### DR. JOSEPH T. HOWARD.

OFFICE No. 366 Fifth street, between G and H streets. dec 4—6m

BOARD, WITH DESIRABLE ROOMS.—Mrs. B. Hinds, lately from the North, is prepared to furnish Board for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, in a pleasant location. Terms reasonable. No. 171 B street south, opposite the Smithsonian Institution. apr 9—1m\*