



-BEDFORD, Pa.-

FRIDAY: APRIL 19, 1861.

B. F. Meyers, Editor & Proprietor.

CALL AND SETTLE.

We are compelled to call upon all persons indebted to us, to make payment as soon as they conveniently can.

Applying the Gag.

There are certain journals in the interest of the present blind and infatuated Administration that ought to be extirpated from the soil of newspaperdom.

The Responsibility.

The Administration journals with the coolest sang froid imaginable, assert that the fratricidal war with the South, was commenced by the Southern forces.

The Watchwords of Fanatics.

"We want to see whether we have a Government!" cries a crazy federal enthusiast.

Our voice is still for Peace.

We wish the Government at Washington no ill luck in its battle with the South.

War cannot settle the difficulties between the North and the South. Years of blood may roll away, but the fight will not be ended until it is concluded by a treaty of peace.

Gen. Scott opposed to the War.

In another column will be found a telegraphic despatch, taken from the Philadelphia Inquirer, a Republican paper, stating that the expedition for the relief of Fort Sumter, was sent against the advice of Gen. Scott, and that the

hero of Lundy's Lane and Vera Cruz, was in favor of the evacuation of both Forts Pickens and Sumter.

Why didn't he do it.

The Bedford Inquirer of March 29th, has the following: "The Gazette, last week, has an article in which it admits that Mr. Lincoln does right in evacuating Fort Sumter."

The Republicans were in favor of reinforcing Fort Sumter, and would be now, if the matter was feasible.

Thus spoke the Bedford Inquirer three weeks ago. Why, then, did not the President evacuate Fort Sumter? If it could not be reinforced, why did he attempt to do so?

Local and Miscellaneous.

The Bedford Classical School, Rev. Jno. Lyon, Principal, has been removed to the new building of Mr. William Horn, immediately West of the borough.

Telegraphic despatches informed us a few days ago that Gov. Curtin had pledged Pennsylvania to President Lincoln for 100,000 troops in 48 hours.

A heira of our merchants took place on Monday last, the Mecca of their destination being Philadelphia.

Court begins on Monday, the 29th inst. The Sheriff's Sale will be held, as usual, on the Saturday previous.

The Spring parades are advertised by Maj. Sanson, in this week's Gazette. See the times and places of parade in the advertisement in another column.

It is said that the Legislature is about passing some kind of treason, or sedition law. Our Black Republican masters are, doubtless, still in favor of F-R-E-E-D-O-M!

The Legislature has passed the bill appropriating \$500,000 to arm the militia of the State. The State Treasurer says the sum must be raised by a loan.

Two new Attorneys publish their cards in our paper this week, Dr. J. E. McGirr and John Palmer, Esq.

Our enterprising neighbor, Col. Hafer, of the Bedford Hotel, has erected a lime-kiln on his farm.

April has this year thus far well maintained her reputation as the fickle one of the twelve daughters of the year.

IRON CITY COLLEGE.—We take pleasure in again calling the attention of our readers to the advertisement of this widely celebrated Institution.

A CHANCE FOR THE WIDE AWAKES.—We understand that an effort is about being made in this place to raise a military company whose services are to be tendered to the General Government for the Southern war.

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The square in front of the Presbyterian Church in this place, has been enclosed with a row of young trees.

For the Bedford Gazette.

St. CLAIRSVILLE, April 13th, 1861.

DEAR SIR:

I observe by the "Inquirer" of last week, that Abraham Lincoln has appointed the notorious Carl Schurz, Minister to Spain.

AMERICAN.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTH.

OPENING OF HOSTILITIES!

FORT SUMTER TAKEN BY THE SOUTHERN TROOPS!

MAJ. ANDERSON AND HIS MEN PRISONERS OF WAR!

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE SOUTHERN AUTHORITIES PRECEDING THE HOSTILITIES.

CHARLESTON, April 12.—The following is the telegraphic correspondence which took place between the War Department of the Confederate Government and Gen. Beauregard, immediately preceding the commencement of the hostilities.

[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.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

[No. 2.]

MONTGOMERY, April 10.—Gen. G. T. Beauregard, Charleston.—If you have no doubt of the authorized character of the agent whom I communicated to you the intention of the Washington Government to supply Fort Sumter by force, you will at once demand its evacuation; if this is refused, proceed in such manner as you may determine, to reduce it.

(Signed,) L. P. WALKER, Secretary of War.

[No. 3.]

CHARLESTON, April 10.—To L. P. Walker, Secretary of War.—The demand will be made to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

[No. 4.]

MONTGOMERY, April 10.—Gen. Beauregard Charleston.—Unless there are special reasons connected with your own condition, it is considered proper that you should make the demand at an earlier hour.

(Signed) L. P. WALKER, Secretary of War.

[No. 5.]

CHARLESTON, April 10.—To L. P. Walker, Secretary of War, Montgomery.—The reasons are special for twelve o'clock.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

[No. 6.]

CHARLESTON, April 10.—To L. P. Walker, Secretary of War.—The demand was sent at two o'clock. Allowed till six to answer.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

[No. 7.]

MONTGOMERY, April 11th.—Gen. Beauregard, Charleston.—Telegraph the reply of Anderson.

(Signed) L. P. WALKER, Secretary of War.

[No. 8.]

REPLY OF ANDERSON.

CHARLESTON, April 11.—L. P. Walker, Secretary of War.—Major Anderson replies as follows:—

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication demanding the evacuation of this 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 in a few days."

(Signed) G. T. BEAUREGARD.

[No. 9.]

MONTGOMERY, April 11.—To 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 ours should be employed against Sumter, you are authorized thus to avoid the effusion of blood.

(Signed) L. P. WALKER, Secretary of War.

[No. 10.]

CHARLESTON, April 12.—To L. P. Walker, Secretary of War.—He would not consent.—I write to day.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

THE PLAN OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DISCLOSED BY INTERCEPTED DESPATCHES!

CHARLESTON, April 12.—Intercepted despatches disclose the fact that Mr. Fox, who had been allowed to visit Major Anderson, on the pledge that his purpose was pacific, employed his opportunity to devise a plan for supplying the fort by force, and that this plan had been adopted by the Government at Washington, and was in progress of execution.

EVENTS ON FRIDAY.

CHARLESTON, 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.

In my last dispatch I stated that negotiations had been re-opened between General Beauregard and Major Anderson. This was done with a view to prevent an unnecessary effusion of blood.

The issue was submitted to Major Anderson of surrendering as soon as his supplies were exhausted, or of having a fire opened on him within a certain time.

This refused to do, and accordingly, at twenty minutes past four o'clock this morning, Fort Moultrie began the bombardment by firing two guns. To these Major Anderson replied with three of his barbette guns, after which the batteries 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 seven and eight o'clock, when he brought into action the two tiers of guns looking towards Fort Moultrie and Stevens' iron battery.

The various forts report that all is going on admirably, and no man hurt.

Major Anderson has the greater part of the day been directing his fire principally against Fort Moultrie, the Stevens and Floating Battery, these and Fort Johnson being the only ones operating against him.

Some fifteen or eighteen shots have struck the floating battery, but made not the slightest impression upon its iron-cased sides.

Breaches 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 lower tier of casemate ordnance. The fight is going on with intense earnestness, and will continue all night.

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

A party on the Stevens battery are said to have played a game of the hottest 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.

The spirit of patriotism is as sincere as it is universal. 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.

Troops are pouring into the town by hundreds, but are held in reserve for the present, the force already on the island being ample.

A DISPATCH IN THE EVENING. CHARLESTON, 9 o'clock P. M.—Major Anderson is busy repairing damages. He received twenty-nine full shot from Stevens' battery alone, making the bricks fly from the walls in all directions.

It is estimated that from twelve to eighteen hundred balls and shells were fired during the day. Over one hundred shells took effect inside the fort.

Orders have been issued to send Major Anderson a bomb from all the batteries every twenty minutes during the night, to keep him wide awake, making about two a minute.

Major Anderson fired only two barbette guns. Two more were dismounted. His shots at Fort Moultrie were generally bad, most of the balls going over. The same was the case with the floating battery, in which he was very particular in his attentions.

The United States vessels are certainly outside. They were signaled by Major Anderson lowering and raising his flag.

EVENTS OF YESTERDAY. CHARLESTON, April 13, 104 o'clock.—At intervals of twenty minutes, the firing was kept up all night on Fort Sumter.

All night he was engaged in repairing the damage done to the fort, and protecting the guns in barbette on the parapet.

He commenced to return the fire this morning at seven o'clock, but seems to be greatly disabled.

At 6 o'clock this morning a dense smoke poured out from the walls of Fort Sumter.

CHARLESTON, April 13.—(Received at Philadelphia at 2 P. M.)—The Federal flag at Fort Sumter is at half-mast, signaling distress!

The shells from Fort Moultrie and Morris Island fall into Anderson's stronghold thick and fast. They can be seen in their course from the Charleston battery.

AN EXPLOSION AT FORT SUMTER. 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 officers' quarters in Fort Sumter are on fire.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT. CHARLESTON, April 13.—Two of Major Anderson's magazines have exploded. It is thought that they were only the smaller magazines.

Only occasional shots are now fired at him from Fort Moultrie.

The greatest excitement prevails in the city. The wharves, steeples, house tops, and every available place are packed with people.

THE OUTSIDE VESSELS TOO LATE TO PASS THE BAR. The ships in the offing have not yet aided Anderson.

CHARLESTON, 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 vast sheet of flame.

Moultrie are bursting in and over Fort Sumter in quick succession.

The Federal flag 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.

CHARLESTON, April 13.—Received at 2 P. M.—Fort Sumter is undoubtedly on fire. The flames are raging.

The flames are bursting from all the port holes of Fort Sumter, and destruction is inevitable.

A GENERAL ENGAGEMENT IMPENDING. CHARLESTON, April 13.—Two war ships are making in towards Morris Island, with the view to land troops to silence the batteries.

CHARLESTON, April 13.—Received at 4 P. M.—Four vessels, two of them being large steamers, are in sight over the bar.

FROM ANOTHER SOURCE. CHARLESTON, S. C., April 13.—P. M.—The bombardment has ceased. Major Anderson has drawn down the stars and stripes and displayed a flag of truce.

THE FORT SURRENDERED. CHARLESTON, April 13, (Via Augusta, Ga.) Fort Sumter has surrendered.

WASHINGTON, April 13, 3 P. M.—Official advices have just been received from Montgomery. They state that the Congress there will immediately declare war against the United States, discriminating in their declaration between alien enemies—that is, between those who sustain and those who oppose the Washington Administration.

A dispatch from a secession source at Charleston, in cipher, says that the fire from Fort Sumter ceased at 10 o'clock to-day.

It is asserted in political circles that the President will call for the service of volunteers.

A proclamation for an extra session of Congress is expected to be issued on Monday.

THE FORT SUMTER RELIEF EXPEDITION.—GEN. SCOTT OPPOSED TO IT. WASHINGTON, April 12.—The expedition for the relief of Fort Sumter, it is said, has been undertaken against the advice of Lieutenant-General Scott, who has urged the evacuation of both Fort Sumter and Fort Pickens.

BY TELEGRAPH! LATEST. WASHINGTON, April 16th.—Twenty tons of shells and grape shot were removed from the Washington Navy Yard to Georgetown in view of a possible invasion of Washington, from that direction.

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

A telegraph dispatch from Gov. Pickens to Mr. Wise, reports that eleven War vessels are now off the harbor and have stopped vessels on their way to this city.

READING, Pa., April 16.—The Ringgold artillery of Reading, having received a requisition from the Gov. this morning, set out at six o'clock this evening, for Harrisburg. They are the first Pennsylvanians in the field.

ALTOONA, Pa., April 16.—The Stars and stripes are flying from the Democratic headquarters of Altoona.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 16.—The Federal fleet stopped three vessels which were coming into this harbor last night. One of the vessels displayed the Spanish flag, one the British and the other the American ensign.

FROM CHARLESTON, April 16.—Troops continue to pour in from all parts of the State. It is estimated that ten thousand are now about this vicinity.

Gen. Beauregard is very active in strengthening every position. He says he can get 50,000 men from this State.

At Columbus every man from 16 to 60 years of age, is under arms.

It is thought by good authority here, that the British Government will recognize the Southern Independence at an early day, the same is true of France.

THE STARS AND STRIPES float at our mast-head, but bearing no sectional motto.

By the President of the United States. A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the laws of the United States have been for some time past and are now opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, 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 Marshal by law.

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, in virtue of the power invested by the Constitution and 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 combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed.

I deem it proper to say that the first service assigned to the forces hereby called forth will probably be to repress 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 12 o'clock, noon, on Thursday the 4th of July next, then and there to consider and determine such measures as in their wisdom the public safety and interest may seem to demand.

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

Done at the city of Washington, this 15th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the Independence of the United States, the eighty-fifth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, Secretary of State.

HEAL THE SICK.—Diseases of the Bowels and Stomach are always caused by large deposits of hurtful matter, left by impure blood in those important organs, and the poisonous material in this vitiated blood, acting on the system makes it too weak to throw off this matter by the natural channels, or if any is carried off it is a very small portion.

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