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THE WAR.

Important News from Washington.

Vigorous Action of the Administration.

Extensive Preparations for the Defence of the Capital.

THE NORTH AROUSED FOR WAR.

Prompt Response to the President's Call for Troops.

The Old "Bay State" First in the Field.

Thirty Thousand Men and Three Million Dollars Voted in New York.

Liberal Offers of Men and Money to Sustain the Union and the Laws.

VOLUNTEERS OFFERING IN ALL DIRECTIONS

Maryland Still True to the Constitution.

PROCLAMATION OF MAYOR WOOD.

Law and Order to be Maintained in the Metropolis.

Popular Union Demonstrations in Philadelphia.

Additional Particulars of the Bombardment of Fort Sumter.

Effect of the War News Throughout the Country.

OUR WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

Washington, April 15, 1861. The war enthusiasm is at a high pitch here. Five hundred volunteers enlisted this morning. General Scott hoisted his flag as Commander-in-Chief over the War Department today.

The following is the form of the call on the respective State Governors for troops, issued through the War Department today:

Under the act of Congress for calling out the militia to execute the laws of the Union to suppress insurrection, rebelion and to enforce the provisions of the act to have the honor to request your Excellency to cause to be immediately detailed from the militia of your State the quota designated in the table below to serve as infantry or riflemen for a period of three months, unless sooner discharged. Your Excellency will please commission me to the time at which your quota will be expected to rendezvous at the place designated in the table below to be met as soon as practicable by an officer or officers to muster it into the service and pay of the United States. At the same time the oath of fidelity to the United States will be administered to every officer and man. The mustering officers will be instructed to receive no man under the rank of commissioned officer who is in years apparently over forty five or under eighteen, or who is not in physical strength and vigor.

The quota for each State is as follows:

Table with columns: State, Regimental Quota, Company Quota. Lists states from Maine to Virginia with their respective quotas.

The following table shows the quota of the several States and places of rendezvous:

Table with columns: State, Rendezvous, Quota. Lists states from New York to Connecticut with their respective rendezvous locations and quotas.

It is ordered that each regiment shall consist of an equal number of officers and men of 750. The total to be called out is 75,000. The remainder to constitute the 75,000 men under the President's proclamation will be composed of troops in the District of Columbia.

Washington, April 15, 1861. Massachusetts is the first State to respond to the requisition of the President. Without waiting the official requisition for troops, but acting upon the report sent to the press of the country last night, Governor Andrew today telegraphed to the President as follows:

The quota of troops required of Massachusetts is ready. How will you have them proceed? The Secretary of War responded:—Send them by rail.

Another despatch states that they are under arms, awaiting orders to march, and will probably leave to-night. This promptness and gallantry on the part of Massachusetts has won for her the warmest congratulations from the President and Cabinet and people.

Governor Ramsey, of Minnesota, offered the President one thousand volunteers from his State, yesterday, and leaves for home today to raise the single regiment of seven hundred asked for.

Governor Curtis has despatched this afternoon to his Adjutant to report with dispatch two camps, one in eastern and the other in western Pennsylvania, for the mustering of the thirteen thousand men required from that State,

and he has also authorized his Adjutant to issue orders to the different division officers to act promptly.

Governor Curtis received the following despatch from Pittsburgh this afternoon:—Gov. CURTIS—The companies commanded by the undesignated are preparing for the defence of the government. It is essentially necessary that they should be provided a place for drill. Will you request the secretary of War to ask the use of Allegheny Arsenal for that purpose? DAVID GARDNER, Captain, Duquesne Dragoons. THOMAS A. ROWLEY, Washington Infantry. R. HEDDLE ROBERTS, U. S. Zouave Cadets.

Mr. Roberts is United States District Attorney for Western Pennsylvania.

Another despatch, dated Harrisburg, April 15, says:—Governor CURTIS—Tenders of companies for immediate service are constantly coming in by telegraph, as well as by mail. They require prompt replies. What shall be done? The Governor responded, to accept all that offer. He also received the following from Philadelphia:—Gov. CURTIS—The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank offers its services to the government to the full extent of its ability. S. A. HUBBARD, President.

Several New York regiments are expected to be here in a few days. It is the intention to throw twenty-five thousand men into the city as soon as possible. Two regiments, it is said, are mustering in Western Virginia, and will be ready to move, upon the call of Gov. Letcher, in support of the government.

Hon. John Covode has offered Governor Curtis \$50,000 of the loan authorized by Pennsylvania to arm and equip the troops ordered from that State. A delegation of Pittsburgh merchants have made a similar tender.

The War Department, by telegraph to-day, accepted the offer of Governor Sprague, of Rhode Island, of a regiment. He was requested by the Secretary to send them to Washington without delay.

The First and Second regiments of the District of Columbia Militia have tendered their services to the government.

Washington, April 15, 1861. The administration is preparing with extraordinary energy to carry out the policy indicated in the Presidential proclamation. All its members are fully pervaded with the conviction that the organization of the government depends upon the result of the struggle inaugurated by the bombardment of Fort Sumter, and that its honor and dignity demand the crushing out of the Southern rebellion. Hence every nerve is being stretched to strike effective blows. The revolutionists will have to sue for peace as they can possibly desire.

The enthusiastic rally of the free States in support of war measures has imparted, both to the President and his constitutional advisers, the strongest possible confidence in a final triumph of law and order over anarchy and revolution. It has relieved them of all apprehensions as to the end of the present blood beginning, and gives vigor and promptness to their action.

The head of the War Department and the Commander-in-Chief have entered upon the gigantic task of organizing an army of nearly a hundred thousand men with remarkable zeal. They expect to have fifty thousand men in fighting trim in thirty days. An immense amount of preliminary work was done by them and their assistants during the last forty-eight hours.

Washington is rapidly assuming the aspect of a vast military camp. The streets are crowded with regulars and volunteers, and warlike din resounds in every direction. No more resignations of army or naval officers will be accepted after this. Resignants will be ignominiously stricken from the roll, or court-martialed, as occasion may require.

Ample measures will be forthwith taken by the government for the protection of the federal forts, arsenals and armories in Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri.

General M. Clay arrived from Kentucky this evening. He thinks the Union party ascendant in his State, but fears any conflict between the Unionists and secessionists.

The administration has received assurances from eminent bankers in Pennsylvania, New York and New England that it will be readily furnished with all the means likely to be wanted in the present crisis.

The attitude of the border slave States is watched with painful anxiety by the administration.

Washington, April 15, 1861. The sending of the President's proclamation will, it is said, be followed by declaring martial law in the District of Columbia. Those opposed to such a step on the part of the President deny his right to do so. They assert that without the consent of Congress he has no power or authority, and that he will be liable to impeachment, as in case of Gen. Jackson. The President will take the responsibility, however, regardless of consequences.

By its he has indubitable evidence that there are a large number of secessionists in the city, and that every precautionary measure must be adopted to resist their influence and crush them out. The impression is very general that there are sixty or seventy ships, who make it their business to loiter about in crowds for the purpose of ascertaining who among the army and navy officers, and citizens also, are disloyal to the government.

The time has, therefore, arrived when the people of this District must show their hands. There is no doubt that a large majority of the old residents of the city are with the South, and will join with them in their struggle with the North. Many have already taken their position; others will follow, and we shall soon know how the matter stands. The administration is determined to draw the lines closely.

Will the border slave States respond to the call of the President, and order out the militia? This question is asked on all sides. Advice received here this evening from Richmond, states that Virginia will refuse to respond. Governor Letcher is, and has been all along, a strong Union man. Whether the events of the last few days has changed him is not known.

From Maryland, contradictory reports are received. The impression is that she will respond, although the efforts will probably be made to prevent her doing so. It is said that there are several thousand men in Baltimore, already armed and equipped, and that large numbers are daily being made, to prevent troops crossing her borders. These reports come well authenticated. In Baltimore the Collector and Postmaster, and, in fact, all the important officers, have been given to out and out Union men.

Nothing reliable has been received to-day from Fort Pickens. The government believes that reinforcements have been thrown into that fort, although no official intelligence has been received to that effect.

Advice received to-day from Charleston, states that a portion of the force now in that city will be at once despatched to Pensacola. There will, however, be a large force retained at Charleston, in the event of any attempt by the government to force an entrance into the harbor.

There seems to be little doubt, on the part of Gen. Bragg and the confederate troops, on their being able to take Fort Pickens in much shorter time than was required to take Fort Sumter. The loss of life will be fearful on both sides.

Washington, April 15, 1861. Recruiting is going on here rapidly. There are about two thousand eight hundred men already enrolled in this city. Several new companies of regulars have arrived within twenty-four hours.

Maryland responds promptly, it is said, to the requisition upon her for three thousand troops.

Governor Curtis being here, received himself the requisition of the President upon Pennsylvania for thirteen thousand men, and has this morning telegraphed an order for mustering two regiments of one thousand men each into the service to-day.

Gov. CURTIS—The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank offers its services to the government to the full extent of its ability. S. A. HUBBARD, President.

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Gen. McClellan followed in a patriotic speech, showing that this was a war of the oligarchical slave power against the people of this country. He had no doubt of the result.

Gen. Ney, of New York—now Governor of Nevada Territory—made the concluding speech, reasserting the doctrine of the "irrepressible conflict." He said the Northern Union was shaking its manhood and getting on, and when fairly upon his legs the secessionists would be scarce.

The greatest enthusiasm prevailed whenever the Union and the national flag was alluded to.

Only one secessionist man found his way to the hall, and he was quickly hustled from the crowd, and made his escape to his home.

The Treasurer of Pennsylvania telegraphed to Gov. Curtin this afternoon that the banks of that State had offered all the money the State authorities desire. He says there is but one feeling in Pennsylvania, and that is for the Union.

The Secretary of State of Pennsylvania telegraphed Gov. Curtin as follows:—Three regiments, consisting of thirty-nine single companies, have tendered their services and have been accepted. The military fever is high.

There is a report here to-night, in possession of Secretary Seward, that the New York Legislature, having had three millions of money and thirty thousand troops.

A despatch has been received from Governor Morton, of Indiana, tendering ten thousand men.

Governor Letcher telegraphs that Ohio will furnish her quota of twelve thousand men and more if needed.

The towns from all parts of the North and West exhibit the greatest possible manifestations of patriotism on the part of the people.

The President and Cabinet are united in presenting the war to the people. The administration view of the whole subject is, that the war commenced by the secessionists is intended to carry slavery into every free State and Territory in the country, and as such propose to test the question whether the States of the Union shall be all free or all slave.

General Curtis has been ordered to California to command one of our troops.

Governor Letcher, in a private letter to a friend in Washington, last week, says he adheres to the opinion formerly expressed in favor of a central confederacy. If, however, there shall be further disruption, the soil of Virginia, if she act otherwise, shall be the rule of his conduct. Any secessionist who requires will be made by him, and if trouble comes, he will take his life in his hand.

The New Orleans Iron Works says that strenuous efforts have for some time been made there, by the opinion of rendezvous, offering large bounties, to induce men to enlist, and truth and candor permit the admission that a single regiment cannot be obtained in this way.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

The excitement over the news from Charleston—The Military Committee Report a Three Million Dollars—Thirty Thousand Volunteers to be Enrolled—The Debate in the Assembly Chamber—Message from Governor Morgan on the Crisis—The War Bill Passed in Both Houses, &c., &c.

Albany, April 15, 1861. The only thing talked of in the news from the South. Hundreds were seen hurrying about the houses and telegraph offices until a late hour this morning, awaiting patiently for the news that might come over the wires.

The Delaware House was a scene of great commotion throughout the evening. There had been a strong feeling all day against Major Anderson, but soon after ten o'clock when more full despatches came over the wires, showing that Anderson had really made a gallant fight in defence of his position, and only gave up when his men were exhausted, they could no longer return the fire, there was a general sentiment, and those who had in the earlier part of the day, in the morning, at the breakfast table, and, in fact, in every quarter, were now men get together, nothing else is thought or talked of.

The rounds at the Capitol buildings was crowded with excited people this morning, discussing the news and commenting upon the service done for his country by Anderson.

The bill drawn by the committee appointed at the meeting yesterday, in the Executive chamber, was printed during the night and laid upon the desks of the members at an early hour this morning, and that became the theme of conversation amongst the members. Some of the democrats endeavored to get a caucus of their party to decide what they should do in regard to the bill; but they were unable to get them together, and no action as party representatives was taken. It, however, was plainly to be seen that a number would go against the bill. Yet, on the other hand, some of the warlike advocates of the measure were among the democrats of the Legislature, who declared that their members called, and they should not let party or technical outlines stand in the way of responding.

The Assembly Committee on Military Affairs were called together, who consulted over the bill, whilst each member of the House had one in his hand, carefully examining its provisions.

The House commenced on the order of third reading of the bill and completed all those that were on Saturday ordered to third reading. As soon as that order had been completed Mr. Pierce, Chairman of the standing Committee on Military Affairs, stated that the committee had had under consideration the exigencies of the times, and had come to the conclusion that the peril that threatened our country demanded some further legislation. They had, therefore, decided unanimously to report by the bill. The bill reported was almost word for word as that upon the desks of the members.

The title of the bill was read, when Mr. Pierce rose and moved as a privileged question that the House go into Committee of the Whole on this bill.

The Speaker denied that he should at the proper time decide that this motion was a privileged question, but they were not in that order of business. All orders down to general orders were then laid on the table, when Mr. Pierce moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole on this bill. Mr. Cozzens rose to a point of order, that the bill had not been presented to the House in accordance with the rule, which required that the bill should be first introduced and referred to a committee before they can report upon it.

The Speaker decided the point not well taken, the rule giving the committee power to report any bill that they thought proper, and that they would under their own consideration that they might consider necessary.

The motion to go into Committee of the Whole was then adopted, and the House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill. Mr. Moore, of Brooklyn, is the chair.

The first section being read, Mr. Bingham moved to strike out the Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller and Attorney General, and leave it in the hands of the Governor, the Commander-in-Chief of the militia of the State.

This motion was opposed by Messrs. Pierce and Littlefield, and favored by Messrs. Morgan and Wood. Before the question was taken, the private Secretary of the Governor, Mr. Wood, rose and said that he was in the hands of the Governor. (The message is given in the report of the legislative proceedings.)

The reading of the message caused a profound sensation in the chamber and the galleries.

A vote was soon taken on the amendment of Mr. Bingham, and it was lost.

Mr. Bingham then moved a substitute for the first section, providing that the Governor shall call for volunteers whenever the President shall make his requisition. Several members moved to amend the bill, and it was decided that the bill should be amended as proposed, and that it should be amended as proposed, and that it should be amended as proposed.

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A substitute was offered to the second section by Mr. Webster, which was adopted.

The second section was read through and amended in several places by the yeas and nays.

Mr. Taylor moved to strike out thirty and insert fifteen thousand.

The motion was carried by the yeas and nays, and the bill was finally ordered to a third reading.

When Mr. Pierce moved that the bill do now have its third reading, Mr. Cozzens raised a point of order that it could not be read until after the fifth of March.

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generally revolutionary. Whatever may be the result, there is but one course to be pursued, and that is to maintain the flag of our country everywhere. He had felt a great depression upon the condition of our country. How long we were struggling for liberty in Europe would be on receiving the news of the surrender of Fort Sumter. He was for concession—was for peace, but he was in the end for the Union. The country has common sense, and it will never end until the whole country is free. The war has begun, and in this war he was for his country first and for his country last.

The speech of the Senator was a feeling one, and sent a thrill through the crowded Senate chamber. After a few remarks from Senators F. P. Murphy and Hamilton, the bill was ordered to a third reading. The rules were suspended, the bill read the third time and passed, yeas 29, nays 3—Senators Lawrence and Gardner in the negative.

Senator Connelly made a patriotic speech in giving his reasons why he should vote in the affirmative. They were warmly applauded by the crowd of galleries. The State of New York, through its Legislature, has spoken in a tone not to be mistaken, and in a manner that the world will see that she is earnest. The democrats were far more bitter than the republicans upon the South.

There is a general rejoicing over the result. The Stars and Stripes are waving every where. Several parties were serenaded at the Delavan Heights. The masses are wild with enthusiasm.

The Metropolitan Health bill was finally taken up by the Committee of the Whole in the Senate. The opponents of the bill, not being strong enough to apply the rules which would prevent its being taken up, were forced to give up. This morning would yet be forced upon New York. It certainly will, unless there is a more spirited opposition than has been thus far. It is to be hoped that the moral capital given to us by the demonstration of the bill will be struck out, or it will not fail to arouse a spirit of indignation that will react upon the author of the bill and the Legislature that has enacted it.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE. Senate. Albany, April 15, 1861.

The Senate met this morning with apparently a new lease of life, and went briskly to work.

A number of local bills of interest were moved forward.

Mr. Williams reported favorably the Assembly bill relative to the premium notes of the mutual insurance companies.

Mr. Stevens moved to recommit, and a long debate ensued, involving the merits of the bill.

Mr. Stevens opposed it, as a measure grossly unjust to those who had insured in such companies, and whose security was the premium notes which formed the capital of the companies. The bill sought to destroy this security.

The motion to recommit the bill was lost—yeas 21, nays 29. The bill to erect Highland county was amended from the Assembly and referred to the standing committee on the creation of towns and counties.

Mr. Roseboom gave notice of a motion to suspend the rules, so as to take up the bill on the Military Appropriation bill by a majority vote at any time.

The bill is being pushed steadily through the committee. Only one amendment is adopted, giving the direction of officers to the War Bill.

Assembly. Albany, April 15, 1861.

On the meeting of the House this morning the bill to authorize the employing and equipment of volunteer militia, to provide for the public defence, was taken up for consideration.

The bill is as follows:—AN ACT To authorize the employing and equipment of a volunteer militia and to provide for the public defence.

Section 1. The Governor is hereby authorized and empowered to employ and equip a volunteer militia, to be organized and mustered into the service of the State for two years, or until called into the service of the United States, in such manner as he may deem proper, and to provide for the public defence, and to provide for the public defence, and to provide for the public defence.

Section 2. The officers of such organization of volunteers shall be elected and appointed in the same manner as the officers of the militia of the State, and shall be subject to the same laws and regulations as the officers of the militia of the State, and shall be subject to the same laws and regulations as the officers of the militia of the State.

Section 3. The officers and men of the said force, except when in actual service, shall be paid for the time actually spent in the service of the State, and shall be entitled to the same pay and allowances as the officers and men of the militia of the State, and shall be subject to the same laws and regulations as the officers and men of the militia of the State.

Section 4. The Captains of the respective companies organized and mustered into the service of the State, shall be subject to the same laws and regulations as the Captains of the militia of the State, and shall be subject to the same laws and regulations as the Captains of the militia of the State.

Section 5. The officers and men of the said force, when called into actual service, shall be subject to the same laws and regulations as the officers and men of the militia of the State, and shall be subject to the same laws and regulations as the officers and men of the militia of the State.

Section 6. The sum of three million dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, to be used for the purpose of organizing, equipping and mustering the militia of the State, or any other expenses of mustering the militia of the State, or any other expenses of mustering the militia of the State.

Section 7. The force hereby created, when called into actual service, shall be subject to the same laws and regulations as the force of the militia of the State, and shall be subject to the same laws and regulations as the force of the militia of the State.

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