Richmond Dispatch.

TUESDAY MORNING.....APRIL 16, 1861.

FROM CHARLESTON.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.]

CHARLESTON, April 12, 1861.

And such another day never dawned on America, nor, perhaps, upon the world. The birth-day though it is of the immortal Clay, yet it shrouds the nation and the world in mourning, not on account of the slain, but that the same family should be so alienated and enraged with each other, that an engagement in deadly strife should be the result.—I write at 10 o'clock P. M., and will try to describe the scenes of the day.

Last evening Gen. Beauregard demanded Fort Sumter, and it was denied. At 3 o'clock A. M. he visited Maj. Anderson in person, to see if some arrangement could not be made to save the effusion of blood. Major A. would enter into no negotiations.

At 4 27 A. M. the first gun was fired, and in quick succession another. An interval of 15 minutes, and off go two others. Three war steamers reported outside last night must be about to enter, and the batteries are playing upon them.

Off goes the fifth. Its deep, terrible report, the jarring of the windows and shaking of the house, only tells its power and its destructiveness. It comes from Stevens' Iron Battery.

Off goes Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, in rapid succession. I hasten to the wharf. There goes a shell, and bursts just over Sumter. Quick flashes of lurid light are seen, and in twenty seconds the hoarse voice of the dog of war is heard. Moultrie plays into Sumter. There goes a shot from the Floating Battery—it strikes. There goes one of Anderson's shells—it falls near to his terrible adversary. There goes another shot from Sumter's Barbette. I see the white volume of smoke rise at the Iron Battery; the very earth shakes—it is Stevens' 10-inch Columbiad. There is another flash, and presently the report and the whistle of the ball, though three miles and more off—it is the Rifle cannon. There goes Moultrie again, and then the Floater. Anderson answers each manfully. Another shell bursts just over Sumter. All is enveloped in smoke, and I can see neither Sumter nor the Islands.

Six o'clock arrives. Our batteries continue, but Anderson does not answer. Shells and balls fly thick and fast around him, but he answer, not. His flag still waves. What can the matter be? Seven o'clock arrives.—He remains silent. They are pouring into him from Johnson, Stevens', the Howitzer Battery, Moultrie, the Floater, and two Mortar Batteries. A heavy shower of rain comes up, but it stops not the hoarse throats of the ordnance, nor drives away the thousands of spectators lining the wharves and housetops. Eight o'clock—Anderson opens his fire from his Columbiads in his casemates, his Barbettes being deserted on account of the shower of shell that falls around him. All the batteries are now fairly playing into him, and he playing upon Stevens', on the south, and Moultrie and the Floater on the northeast. "There goes Stevens!" exclaims one—the earth trembles again. That is a terrible gun. All is now enveloped in smoke, and the glass sids me not.

A little interregnum, and the smoke clears away; the flag still flies over Sumter.

Nine o'clock arrives. I think I see a breach in Sumter's walls. I see it with the naked eye—the glass confirms it. A gentleman says it is not; another confirms me, and another denies. A dispatch from Gen. Beauregard.—All's well, the men behaving admirably—Stevens' Iron Battery and the Howitzer dealing heavy blows on Sumter. A report that thirty-five men are wounded on Sullivan's Island—all are sad.

Ten-and-a-half o'clock—a dispatch from Gen. Beauregard. All's well on Morris' Island. Anderson keeps up his fire on each side of his fort. He fights like a man of pluck. The balls whistle—the shells burst—the conflict grows hotter. A dispatch from Sullivan's Island, with the happy news—no one killed or wounded up to 11½ o'clock. Terrible is the conflict now—all enveloped in smoke.—Now it is clear again. I see distinctly the breach in Sumter. Another dispatch, at 1½ o'clock, from Morris' Island—two of Stevens' guns, under the Iron Battery, silenced; but all will be repaired in two hours, and a large breach in Sumter, and the Howitzer Battery and Stevens' two guns still pouring into Anderson's breach. Three o'clock, and Anderson's guns bearing on the Iron Battery silenced; but he blazes away with his northeastern guns upon Moultrie and the Floater.

Five o'clock, and Hon. W. Porcher Miles arrives from Moultrie, and reports all well. Glorious news.

A messenger from the Float. She has been struck eighteen times—damages very slight and no one injured, and the messenger brings a piece of the shell that has just fallen on her roof.

Six o'clock, and Anderson ceases his fire; but our batteries fire fifty-three times into him, and darkness envelopes all, and all are hushed. Has he surrendered? No. He is tired out, we suppose.

Nine o'clock P. M., and two heavy guns are heard. Those three steamers outside are coming in. On the house-top I go. Two flashes on Morris' Island, and away high in the air I see two great balls of fire following each other in their curved course, and they fall in close proximity to, if not into, Sumter. There goes another; it comes from Sullivan's Island, and it mounts higher and higher, and now begins its descent and bursts just over the fortress.

It is now 12 P. M., and the fire is kept up.—Whether Anderson replies, I cannot say; but all is restless; all is nervous and unhappy, and dread hangs over us all, lest those ships get in on the flood which makes about now.

I must take a little rest, and I make this letter no longer to-night, only to say, the mails are stopped, the trains are stopped, and so is the telegraph, else I would have given you the news at the first fire.

"The Lord reigns, let the people tremble."

VIRGINIUS.

CHARLESTON, April 13, 1861.

The proudest day of my life. Too excited, too elated to write you anything other than hasty and, I fear, incoherently. Sumter is ours; we have conquered it, not by cheat, deception, *a la* Lincoln, *a la* Scott, but by the chivalry, the undaunted courage of *South Carolinians*.

I left you last night at 12 o'clock. Nothing occurred after that hour until daybreak this morning, when our batteries belched forth again their iron contents, almost every shot and shell taking effect. Anderson answered all in a determined style. About 9 o'clock, a shell from Stevens' battery set the fort on fire in the southwest corner. Anderson kept up his fire, although completely enveloped in thick black smoke. At half-past 10 o'clock he ceased his fire, and turned his attention to the conflagration. He subdued it, when a shell from Sullivan's Island set the east side on fire.

In the midst of all this an explosion took place in the fort, and we looked to see the walls tumble, but not so. What the explosion was is not yet known. At 1 o'clock a shot from Stevens' battery shot down his flagstaff. Just then another war steamer arrives, and takes position with the other two. We continue to pour in the deadly messengers, and at 2 o'clock the white flag goes up. You may imagine, but you cannot realize the joy, as the shouts of joy went up from thousands on the decks, wharves, houses, and steeples.

Gen. Beauregard sends his Staff to Sumter. They have just returned, Hon. Lewis T. Wigfall being bearer of dispatches. An unconditional surrender is the result.

Another boat has gone down, and I will keep this letter open for the result.

VIRGINIUS.

Later.—Major Anderson surrenders unconditionally, and respectfully requests that he and his men, such as choose, be delivered to one of the war steamers to convey him, which has been granted.

The fire companies are now in Sumter playing on the fire, and in a few minutes the flag of the Confederate States will be hoisted where, a few hours ago, the Stars and Stripes floated. Col. Wigfall brought with him the flag that was cut down, which showed that it had been terribly used.

We are expecting that these war steamers are for a blockade. We don't doubt it, but we shall try by some means to get clear of them, too.

Our Southern Congress meets here on Friday next. Gen. Beauregard and about one hundred of the members of the late Convention, and his officers, are now, in secret session. Great events hang upon them.

VIRGINIUS.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

Culpeper for Secession—Effect of the War News, &c.

CULPEPER C. H., VA., April 14th, 1861.

It affords us great pleasure to write you that secession is making rapid strides in the old county of Culpeper at this time. It is believed by the best posted men in the county, that the secession men are largely in the majority, and every day adds to their number.—The news this morning from the South has caused the most intense excitement. To-day a secession flag was raised by the students of Piedmont Academy. The Culpeper Minute Men paraded in full uniform. This fine company is commanded by Capt. W. T. Patton, a graduate of the Virginia Military Institute, and is composed of our best and most energetic citizens. Two hours' notice would find them on the march for the scene of action at any time when their services should be needed. After drilling for several hours, they were marched to their armory, when a proposition was made to present the Hon. Robert Toombs, of Georgia, with a handsome cane, made of the old minute oak of Culpeper. This was carried without a dissenting voice, and a committee was appointed to superintend the manufacturing of the same immediately. It will be remembered that Mr. Toombs is a descendant of an old minute soldier of '76.—Hoping that our destiny may be that of the South, I remain yours, truly,

ONWARD.

A lad named J. T. Pratt was crushed to death in Morehead's factory, at Leaksville, N. C., a few days ago.

FROM MONTGOMERY.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.]

MONTGOMERY, ALA., April 11, 1861.

At this crisis of public danger and calamity, when the glorious orb of day, now shedding o'er the quiet hills his peaceful light, may be shining upon a bloody conflict ere he hath traveled his accustomed round, it is indeed an unusual blessing to the brave people of this Government, who, scorning a surrender of their liberties, have established them forever, that their ruler is a man possessing the public virtues of Cato combined with the experience and bravery of the chieftain. Gaze on the spirit and abilities of Jefferson Davis, and contrast him with the picture of the "Rail Splitter," aspiring to a political dictatorship, when the Tarpeian rock or gibbett would be good enough for the carcass of such a traitor, and we are filled with wonder and amazement that the proud, chivalrous sons of the Old Dominion are permitting her to drag out a degrading existence under a form of Government presided over by an ugly beast, and God-forsaken tribe of kangaroos, jackalls, and other unclean animals.

Surely the submission of old Virginia is but a temporary depression of honor and dignity; and soon, before the eyes in her proud, venerable head of silver hairs shall be seen swimming in abolition death, they will turn to the land of those of whose bone and flesh she forms a part, in that spirit of love which filled the bosom of the Highland Hero, who prayed in death that his head when severed from his body might be permitted to look from the gate of the Capitol towards the blue hills of his nativity.

Age, it is to be hoped, has not yet stolen fire enough from her mind and vigor enough from her limbs to shift her giant strength and jealous honor to the "Sixth age," and "Into the lean and slippered pantaloon with spectacles on nose and pouch on side." Let not her childish waiting, her almost oblivion of self-respect, long continue. Soon the language that the great master of fiction put in the mouth of the guilty, wretched Macbeth, will find in her degradation a fit object on which to fall and burn:

"I have lived long enough; my way of life
Is fallen into the sere, the yellow leaf;
And that which should accompany old age
As honor, love, obedience, troops of friends
I must not look to have; but in their stead
Curses not loud, but deep, mouth-honor breath,
Which the poor heart would fain deny and *dare not*."

The abuse of the slavery institution, and the foul slanders against the people of the South, by the preachers, poets, politicians, and novelists of the North, which advanced to power the abandoned knaves of Black Republicanism, have been ceased for a while,—as the bear, when hotly pursued, will sometimes drop one of her cubs for the purpose of distracting the attention of the hunter, and so escaping with the rest of her young. But, of course the same measures by which an abandoned prodigate is advanced to power must be observed to maintain it, and the despicable creatures must soon re-commence their system of villification, as the only means of preserving the strength and perpetuating the power of their party.

The people of the Confederate States, with a Government *comme il faut*, may defy the legislation of their Congress, and laugh to scorn the fanatical ravings of their pulpit.—No people, however, seem to know so well as they the value of the solemn warning—

"The price of liberty is eternal vigilance."

They know the snake that was scotched is not dead, and that they still remain in danger of its former tooth. To them their sleepless gaze there is not a cloud in the blue plain but tells of storm and strife, of war and death; and the wretched, rash, intruding fools who force the conflict, will learn how terrible men are who sleep with heads upon the swords that their feverish hands will grasp in waking.

At the first sound of the battle thousands of death-dealing blades will leap joyously from their scabbards, and every drop of blood shed by the Abolition minions will be like dragon's teeth sown in the soil, and battalions will spring up and join the ranks of the Southern army. Everywhere companies are rapidly forming, to be ready at a moment's warning.

The requisition made by the President upon the States, for 3,000 men each, has been partly responded to by this State already, and with alacrity will be complied with by all. In those portions of Alabama that elected cooperation delegates to the Convention the greatest military ardor prevails, one county raising half a score of companies alone.

Cabinet meetings are held almost every night—sometimes lasting until 2 o'clock; and whilst no impertinent curiosity is indulged by the public in regard to what transpires, yet their great length and frequency, together with the activity displayed by the War Department, serve to deepen the conviction that to the eyes of those into whose hands the destinies of the infant republic have been committed to guard and direct, the war clouds that overhang us are weaving themselves into such a fearful woof, that soon the sun of peace must go down in blood and battle.

Senator Wigfall, the idol of the South, who returned the carte blanche tendered him by President Davis, with no name of Wigfall for office written thereon, but declining the best appointments, will be in this city in a day or two, and will excite great enthusiasm.

Francis Corbin, Esq., formerly of Virginia, now an eminently respectable and wealthy citizen of Louisiana, was here to-day and negotiated for ten thousand dollars' worth of the Confederate States bonds, paying a premium to the Government of three per cent.

The Temple of Thespis, where Maggie Mitchell's charming person, laughing wit, and foppish humors, have been delighting crowds, will be closed on to-morrow night, and hereafter the Temple of Janus, with warriors for the players, where no fictitious battles will be fought, and none but bloody wounds be given, will become the theatre in which the applause of actors must be won in the deadly breach or at the cannon's mouth.

J. R. P.

TRAGIC AFFAIR.—The N. O. Delta gives an account of a deplorable affair at Lake Providence, Louisiana:

Mr. Thomas C. Scarborough, a citizen of that place, was shot and doubtless killed by Mr. Abram Bass, a planter. It seems that Bass, while under the influence of intoxication, ordered his wife to leave their common home; she did so, and went to the house of Mr. Scarborough, one of her husband's most intimate friends. Bass subsequently proceeded, at night, to the same house, and calling for Mr. Scarborough, demanded to know if the latter was "harboring his wife." Some words ensued, during which a pistol went off accidentally in Mr. B's pocket. Mr. Scarborough then turned to go into the house, with the remark that if Mr. B. would wait, he would bring a candle and conduct him to his wife's room. It would seem that about this moment Mr. Bass drew a pistol and shot at Mr. Scarborough. The ball struck Mr. S. in the back of the head, and came out in the temple. The wife of Mr. S. running out at the report of the second pistol, and in the dark, fell over the prostrate body of her husband.

A PROPOSITION.—A telegraphic dispatch from Montgomery says that Gen. Reneau and Col. Ben. McCulloch propose to the President and Cabinet of the Confederate States to proceed as soon as possible to Washington with a force of 25,000 men, who will meet there according to a concerted plan, and take Winfield Scott and Lincoln prisoners. Col. McCulloch has already 10,000 men with arms and hearts sufficient.

FROM ST. DOMINGO.—Advices from St. Domingo say, that the surrender of that Republic to Spain took the people by surprise, and it is hinted that there will be a bloody retribution. The English and French Consuls had protested, and struck their flags.

The Southern people welcome their new guns from the Tredegar works with the shout of "Hail Columbiads!"

SERVANTS FOR SALE & HIRE.

FOR HIRE—A likely GIRL, about 14 years of age, accustomed to waiting in the house and nursing children. Also, a MAN of good character, who is a steady and trusty driver, and a first-rate hand for a gentleman to have about his lot as man of all work. Terms liberal.

THOS. J. BAGBY,
Agent for hiring out Negroes and renting out Houses, No. 8 Wall street, under St. Charles Hotel. ap 1—lt

FOR HIRE—A SERVANT BOY, about 17 years old, raised on a farm, but with two years' experience in a tobacco factory, and some little acquaintance with general house work.

Also, a SERVANT GIRL, of about the same age, accustomed to work on a farm. To secure good homes, terms will be made very liberal. Apply to

CHARLES H. WINSTON,
ja 1—ts Richmond Female Institute.

FOR HIRE—A smart MULATTO BOY, who is very handy in the dining room. He would be a very useful dining-room or house servant to a gentleman. Apply at PHILLIPS'
ja 16—ts Office, 12th st., betw. Main and Bank.

CITY WATER WORKS,
APRIL 14, 1861.

NOTICE.—The continued high state of the water in the river at this time has entirely prevented the working of the pumps, and may for some days to come. The supply of water in the Reservoir has consequently become so limited that I fear it will be entirely exhausted before the river subsides. Therefore I earnestly request the citizens to use all possible economy in the use of water, and thereby to some extent save us from the calamity of a stoppage.

ap 15—4t J. L. DAVIS, Sup't.

IN PURSUANCE OF A DEED OF TRUST, duly recorded in the Hustings Court Clerk's Office, I have appointed Mr. MYERSON Agent to sell the STOCK OF GOODS, consisting of DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS and SHOES, HATS and CAPS, in the store No. 204 Broad street. The stock will be closed out without regard to cost, as within the space of thirty days such goods as have not been worked off at private sale are to be disposed of at auction. In order to avoid the sacrifice which would ensue, great bargains will be sold to persons purchasing privately within the next fifteen days. S. HIRSH, Trustee.
ap 13—3t*

NOTICE.—I have this day appointed L. C. ROCK my Agent, to conduct the GROCERY BUSINESS, in all its branches, in the county of Henrico, and to buy and sell for cash only.

ap 13—2w* WILLIAM TINGLE.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Reported for the Richmond Dispatch.

[Special Dispatch to the Richmond Dispatch.]

Reign of Terrorism in New York—The Reinforcements at Fort Pickens.

NEW YORK, April 15.—The Republicans are trying to inaugurate terrorism in this city.—Liberty of speech and of the press are threatened.

It is positively stated that the reinforcements at Fort Pickens amounted only to one captain and seventy men.

[Special Dispatch to the Richmond Dispatch.]

Secession Excitement in Lynchburg—The People Everywhere Moving.

LYNCHBURG, April 15.—The people here are in the wildest state of excitement. The streets are crowded, and Southern flags are waving. The inhabitants are as one man for secession. Popular speakers are addressing them at different points in the streets. O. K.

[Special Dispatch to the Richmond Dispatch.]

No Federal Troops Yet on Virginia Soil, &c.

ALEXANDRIA, April 15.—There are no troops on this side of the Long Bridge.

The action of the State Convention is looked to with deep anxiety. P. B. H.

FROM MONTGOMERY.

The Confederate Loan Taken at Par—Piquant Reply of President Davis—The Kentuckians Moving, &c.

MONTGOMERY, April 15th.—An offer has been made to the Treasury Department to take the whole of the Confederate loan of $15,000,000 at par, by New Orleans parties.

The official report states that when Major Anderson's quarters were burning, General Beauregard sent offers of assistance before the white flag was run up. Col. Wigfall received Major Anderson's sword and returned it to him.

The United States fleet is still in sight off Charleston harbor.

Later.

Davis' answer is rough and curt:

"Sumter is ours and nobody hurt:
With mortar, paixhan and petard,
We tender Old Abe our BEAU-REGARD!"

Secretary Toombs has received a dispatch from Hon. John C. Breckinridge and Gov. Magoffin, saying that Kentucky is greatly excited, sympathizing entirely with the South. Seven thousand men in the border States are under arms, and have offered to move at an order from the War Department at Montgomery.

Still Later.

George N. Saunders has sent the following dispatch to Dean Richmond, Mayor Wood, and August Belmonte, of New York:

"One hundred thousand mercenary soldiers cannot occupy and hold Pensacola. The entire South is under arms, and the negroes strengthen the military. Peace will be quickly conquered. Northern Democrats standing by the South, Northern States and people, are not held responsible for Lincoln's acts, unless enthusiasting inter-State sovereignty is fully recognized. New York, protect your social and commercial ties by resisting Republicanism and Federal aggression. Philadelphia should repudiate the war action of the legislature. For the commerce of Rhode Island and New Jersey will be safe when distinguishable. Hoist your flag.

[Signed.] "SANDERS."

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Our streets present a scene of unusual interest. Battalions, companies, and squads are marching and remarching from point to point, unaccompanied by music, except the tap of a single drum.—News men, citizens, and strangers, are all in the dark, and all equally anxious. There is no shouting, no rioting, no dissipation, no bravado—all are conversing calmly, but in low tones, on the all-absorbing topic. There is a large influx of Northerners, whose bearing is somewhat confident, but not bullying. There are rumors of the expected arrival of Northern military, but 'tis doubtful as to the day. It is certain, however, that several thousand have been preliminarily provided for on their arrival the present week. Ten companies of volunteers are already mustered into service, and six more are required by the present demand. The deepest feeling of suspense pervades all, while apparently calm.

Henry W. Hoffman has been appointed Collector for the port of Baltimore.

E. T. Blamire, of Portsmouth, has been appointed Postmaster at that place.

Joseph H. Barrett, of Ohio, has received the appointment of Commissioner of Pensions.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, April 15.—Major Anderson, on embarking for New York, expressed great regret at the destruction of property in Fort Sumter.

The first gun from Fort Sumter was fired by Capt. Doubleday.

Maj. Anderson complimented Stevens' Iron Battery, and said his fort fired the best, but that he did not think much of the others' fire. He said he expected aid from South Carolina in putting out the fire in Fort Sumter, adding, "This was nothing more than was usual in civilized warfare." He was likewise surprised that no blood had been shed, which was the best evidence of skillful engineering.

The Number of Troops each State is to Furnish.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The following are the quotas of troops which the respective States will be required by the Secretary of War to furnish: Maine, 7,080; New Hampshire, 7,080; Vermont, 7,080; Massachusetts, 15,060; Rhode Island, 7,080; Connecticut, 7,080; New York, 13,280; Pennsylvania, 12,500; New Jersey 3,123; Delaware, 7,080; Maryland, 3,123; Virginia 2,340; North Carolina 1,560; Tennessee, 1,560; Arkansas, 7,080; Kentucky, 3,123; Missouri, 3,123; Illinois, 4,683; Indiana, 4,683; Ohio, 10,153; Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota 780 each.

The Secretary of War accepted the services by telegraph of the 1,000 troops tendered from Rhode Island, and directed them to proceed to Washington without delay.

It is stated that the Government has no present design of instituting martial law in Washington.

Twenty thousand troops will probably be in Washington in twenty days.

Union Feeling in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, April 15.—The Union feeling is strong this morning. The Minute Men, an organization 2,500 strong, who have been drilling every since the Presidential election as a military organization, threw out the Stars and Stripes this morning from their headquarters, with the motto, "The Union and the Constitution."

An excited crowd assembled before a printing office, corner 4th and Chestnut streets, where the "Palmetto Flag," a small advertising paper, was published, and threatened to demolish it, whereupon the proprietor displayed the American flag, and threw the objectionable papers from the windows; also, the "Stars and Stripes," another paper printed in the same office, restoring the crowd to good humor. The police were present.

[The above dispatch is dated Baltimore.—We think it should be Philadelphia.]

Lincoln's Proclamation in North Carolina.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 15.—Lincoln's Proclamation was received here with perfect indignation. The Unionists openly denounce the Administration, and the greatest possible unanimity prevails. We had a grand rejoicing over the fall of Fort Sumter on Saturday.

GOLDSBORO', N. C., April 15.—Lincoln's Proclamation has produced a thrilling effect here. Rifle companies mustered, and, with others, numbering about five hundred men, are en route for Fort Marion, which they will take possession of at 7 o'clock to-night.

Rejoicings in Norfolk, etc.

NORFOLK, April 15.—One hundred guns were fired here to-day, in honor of the surrender of Fort Sumter. There is great rejoicing, and intense excitement.

An order is said to have been received to fit out the steamer Merrimac immediately, and to tow out all war vessels from the port.

Fifteen hundred dollars have been paid to the Inspector of this port for violation of Virginia inspection laws by three vessels.

Reaction in Alexandria.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., April 15.—The publication of Lincoln's proclamation has greatly increased the secession feeling here. Business of all kinds is completely suspended, and merchants are engaged in discussing the probability of a prolonged and sanguinary civil war. The impression is that the Virginia Convention will instantaneously pass an Ordinance of Secession or call a Border State Conference.

New York Appropriates $3,000,000 for Raising Volunteers.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 15.—The Legislature of New York to-day passed the bill appropriating $3,000,000 to equip thirty thousand volunteers in addition to the present State force. Gov. Morgan has issued his proclamation accordingly.

Lincoln's Answer to Virginia.

MOBILE, April 15.—Lincoln's answer to the Virginia Commissioners was regarded here as a declaration of war. It is hoped that Virginia will no longer be humbugged by a treacherous, piratical Administration.

The Feeling in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., April 15.—The people are thoroughly aroused here.

Flags are waving from every point.

A Home Guard will be immediately formed.

Indiana Tenders 30,000 Troops to the U. S. Government.

INDIANAPOLIS, IA., April 15.—Gov. Morton has received an offer of volunteers, indicating that 30,000 could be raised.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER FULTON.

NEW YORK, April 15.—The steamer Fulton, from Southampton, April 2d, has arrived.

The revolutional and war feeling throughout Eastern Europe is on the increase.

The reported rising in Portugal on account of oppressive taxation, caused a further reduction in rates on the Bank of England.

Victoria has received the new Italian Ministers.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, April 2.—Cotton—Small sales at unchanged rates; prices rather easier. Other articles steady. Market generally dull, but easier.

Later from California.

ST. LOUIS, April 15.—California dates to the 3d inst. have been received here.

McDougal was elected U. S. Senator on the third ballot.

Northern Markets.

BALTIMORE, April 15.—Flour dull and heavy, but no sales. Wheat dull—red $1.35; white $1.40@1.60. Corn 2c. higher—yellow etc.; white, 63@66. Pork quiet—mess $17.25@$17.50. Coffee firm at 13¾. Whiskey dull at 17¼.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Cotton firm—Upland Middling 12½. Flour dull—Southern $5.30@$5.60. Wheat dull. Corn firm—mixed 67@68; white Southern 73; yellow 67@68. Lard quiet at 9¾@10¼. Whiskey firm at 17½@17¾. Sugar dull—Muscovado 4½@5. Coffee firm—Rio 11½@14. Naval stores firm.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Second Supply.

NEW GOODS!

Opening by Steamer THIS DAY—
BLACK SILK MANTLES,
Newest styles and patterns.
Beautiful HERNANI SHAWLS.
TILLE SHAWLS, a rare article.
Elegant WALKING SUITS.
Splendid HERNANIS, a further supply.
Most beautiful ORGANDIES, very cheap.
FRENCH JACONETS in great variety, very cheap.
MOURNING GOODS
In variety, among which are cheap—
BERAGES,
GRENADINE BERAGES,
CHALLIES, &c.
ap 9—ts SAM'L M. PRICE & CO.

One of the Results of the
GREAT POLITICAL PANIC.
DRY GOODS
AT A RUINOUS SACRIFICE.

$20,000 WORTH OF FRESH AND DESIRABLE WHITE GOODS AND HOSIERY,
Purchased last week, at an Assignee's sale, for
CASH.

At less than one-half the original cost of importation; and in order to meet the views of close CASH BUYERS the entire lot will be offered at prices that will defy competition. Amongst the variety will be found the cheapest WHITE GOODS ever seen or heard of, such as—

JACONET CAMBRICS;
JACONET MUSLINS;
SWISS MUSLINS;
FURNITURE DIMITIES;
ROBE BRILLIANTES, for Skirts;
WHITE BRILLIANTES;
TOWELS; DOYLIES; NAPKINS;
TABLE CLOTHS;
LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS;
CHECKED MUSLINS;
MARSEILLES QUILTS;
VICTORIA LAWNS;
PRINTS, LAWNS, and PRINTED CAMBRICS;
REAL FRENCH ORGANDIES, at 1s. and 1s. 6d.
HOSIERY, &c., &c.

Being determined to make quick sales, the Goods will be offered at the very lowest prices, *for cash only*, or to former prompt customers. Don't miss such a rare opportunity to save money, these hard times. ALFRED MOSES,
ap 8—1ⓡ 63 Main street.

Great Sale AT REDUCED PRICES,
OF A LARGE PORTION OF OUR STOCK
OF
RICH DRESS GOODS!
On our own counters, in the large Shawl Room attached to our store.
In order to reduce our stock and business to a scale demanded by the altered condition of the times.

Among the
GOODS
Now offered are—
Beautiful SILK DRESSES, at 10, 12, 15 and $20.
Beautiful SILK ROBES, at 10 to $20.
BAREGE ROBES, at 5 and $10.
Splendid HERNANI DRESSES, at $15.
A great variety of BAREGES, GRENADINES, CHALLIES, POPLINS, ORGANDIES, LAWNS, to be sold without regard to cost.
Henry W. Hoffman has been appointed Collector for the port of Baltimore.
N. B.—The NEW GOODS of the season receiving by every steamer. ap 5—1m

Special Notice.

$50,000 WORTH OF
ELEGANT DRY GOODS,
AT AND BELOW COST,
FOR CASH ONLY,
TO CLOSE BUSINESS.

In consequence of the general financial derangement throughout the country, we have determined to sell off our superior and desirable stock of
DRY GOODS,
at a GREAT SACRIFICE, to close business as soon as possible.
We offer this day, every article at PRIME COST, from a paper of Needles up to the RICHEST SILKS brought to this country.
In HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, our stock is very large and complete, consisting of—
Table DAMASK,
Linen SHEETING,
Pillow-Case LINENS,
TOWELS, HUCKABACK, &c., &c.
Splendid assortment of
ELEGANT DRESS SILKS,
and all the latest styles of French and English FABRICS,
for Ladies' and Children's Dresses for Spring, Winter and Summer.
EMBROIDERIES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, HDKFS.,
SHAWLS, CLOAKS and MANTLES,
SHIRTINGS and SHEETINGS.
FLANNELS and BLANKETS, of every description.
IRISH LINENS and DIAPERS.
BOMBAZINES and BLACK ALPACAS.
Large stock of Goods for SERVANTS' Summer and Winter Clothing.
Purchasers are invited to call and see for themselves.
A. K. PARKER & CO.,
143 Main street, Eagle Square.
N. B.—All persons indebted to us, will please call and settle their accounts without delay, as longer indulgence will not be given.
mh 5—ts A. K. P. & CO.

WANTS

WANTED.—A situation as CHAMBERMAID and to do PLAIN SEWING, by a white girl, who can come well recommended. Apply at this office. ap 16—2t*

WANTED.—We are now prepared to engage SERVANTS for the Old Sweet Springs.—From forty to forty-five wanting.
ap 16—6t GOOCH & ECHOLS.

WANTED—TO HIRE—For the balance of the year, a colored GIRL, about ten or twelve years old, that has been used to attending to children. Apply at
JOHNSON, TRUEHEART & VAUGHAN'S,
ap 15—2t On corner 7th and Clay streets.

WANTED—TEN THOUSAND second-hand FLOUR BARRELS, for which the cash will be paid at my Barrel Factory, on 8th and Cary sts., or at Plaster Mill, on the Dock, near 17th st.
I also wish to purchase from two to three hundred thousand pieces of TIMBER, for Flour Barrels.
FOR SALE—A lot of New HALF BARRELS.
ap 11—6t* R. O. GARY.

WANTED—CHECKS on NEW YORK, BALTIMORE and PHILADELPHIA. Also, GOLD and SILVER, for which the highest market rates will be paid. C. W. PURCELL & CO.
ap 11—dtf

WANTED.—I wish to employ immediately a thoroughly qualified DEPUTY CLERK, for Henrico County Court. None else need apply.—Best of reference required. WM. FOLKES.
ap 11—ts

WANTED—A HOUSE.—The subscriber wishes to rent a DWELLING-HOUSE, between this time and the 1st of July next. He would prefer one North of Broad street, and West of 9th street.
ANDREW JOHNSTON,
ap 3—ts Corner Leigh and 4th sts.

WANTED.—I wish to employ at the Carbon Hill Mines, in Henrico, for the balance of the year, a first-rate CARPENTER, for general work. JNO. J. WERTH,
mh 29—ts Agent.

WANTED—To purchase, a few likely NEGROES. Any person having Servants to sell, can find a purchaser by addressing "Box 225," Richmond Post-Office, giving a full description of the Servants. The subscriber will call on persons, either in city or country, thus enabling sellers to save commissions and trouble.
mh 28—1m*

PERSONAL.

I FOREWARN all persons from trading with ALFRED A. CHEATHAM in my name, as I will not be responsible for any debt transacted by the same in accounts or bonds, from this date, April 1st, 1861. [ap 13—3t*] JANE C. CHATHAM.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.

MRS. DABNEY,
(Corner of 4th and Franklin streets,)
Has now vacant several pleasant Rooms, suitable for Families. ap 11—2t*

RED CHECK AND WHITE MATTING.

J. & M. ROSENBAUM
Offer at very low prices,
150 pieces 4-4 and 6-4 white MATTING.
100 " 5-4 red check do.
Having purchased our MATTING AT AUCTION,
Gives us the advantage to sell them 25 per cent. under the regular price.
J. & M. ROSENBAUM,
ap 13—6t 199 Broad street.

LUMBER, LUMBER,
CUT TO ORDER.
The subscribers are prepared to furnish to order, at short notice, every description of LUMBER used by builders and others. They will furnish it of any dimension and quality required.—Address B. J. DUVAL & CO.,
ap 13—6t* Proctor's Creek, Chesterfield.

NOTICE.—I hereby appoint and constitute A. H. TRUEHEART my lawful Agent in the city of Richmond, to carry on a FAMILY GROCERY, corner of 5th and Marshall streets.
M. A. TRUEHEART.
Richmond, April 12th, 1861. ap 12—2w*

FAMILY FLOUR—Of very superior quality, for sale in quantities to suit, by
ap 15 DUNLOP, MONCURE & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

FUTURE DAYS.

By James M. Taylor & Son, Auct'rs.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO FRAMED TENEMENTS AT THE INTERSECTION OF FEDERAL AND ST. STEPHENS STREETS, AND A STORE AND DWELLING ON FEDERAL ST.—We will sell, upon the premises, on THURSDAY, the 25th day of April, commencing at 4½ o'clock P. M., two very desirable Framed Tenements at the intersection of Federal and St. Stephens streets, adapted for medium sized families. The lots front about forty-one feet each, and run back the usual depth.

Also, a new Framed Tenement on Federal street, adapted for Store or Dwelling. It fronts about twenty-five feet, and runs back as above.

TERMS.—One-fourth cash; the balance at 4, 8, and 12 months, for negotiable notes, with interest added, and secured by trust deeds. The taxes and insurance for 1861 to be paid by the purchasers. JAS. M. TAYLOR & SON,
ap 16 Auctioneers.

By J. H. Digges, Auctioneer.

AUCTION.—THE KEY OF ALHAMBRA FOR SALE.—On WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock the KEY of ALHAMBRA, on Pearl st., recently occupied by Mr. Phillips as a bar-room, and since which it has been fitted up in a handsome style. The location is considered one of the best in the city. The terms will be made on day of sale. [ap 16—2t] J. H. DIGGES, Auct.

By Goddin & Apperson, Auct's.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, SLAVES, AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—By virtue of a trust deed executed by Mr. Christopher Walthall and wife, dated 5th January, 1860, duly recorded in Richmond Hustings Court, we shall, in execution thereof, proceed to sell, at public auction, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 23d April, 1861, at 11 o'clock A. M., (if fair; if not, the first fair day,) the REAL ESTATE, SLAVES and HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, conveyed by the said deed, viz: That large and admirably well-built three-story Brick Dwelling, now in the occupancy of the said Walthall, at the corner of Canal and 6th streets, fronting 32 feet, running back 100 feet to an alley 6 feet wide. Also, a vacant Lot in the rear, fronting 56 feet on the east line of 6th street, running back 49 10-12 feet. Also, two Negro Women Slaves, Mima and Fanny, and the two infant children of the said Fanny, George and Ellick, and the future increase of said Slaves. Also, all of the Household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting of the usual variety, including a Piano. The foregoing Dwelling is not only well built, but has all the modern improvements, such as gas, water, cuiverts, &c., and has ample accommodations for a large family.

TERMS.—For the Real Estate—One-fourth cash; balance at 4, 8 and 12 months, for negotiable notes, interest added, and title retained till last note is paid. For the Slaves—Four month credit, interest added, for approved, endorsed, negotiable paper. For the Furniture—All sums under $20, cash; over that amount, four months, for approved, endorsed, negotiable notes. The taxes for 1861 to be paid by the purchaser.

SAMUEL S. COTTRELL,
THADEUS B. STARKE, } Trustees.
RO. H. BOSHER,
mh 22—law3w&4tds

By Eugene Bedstead.

FOR SALE—By consent of parties, the sale of the foregoing REAL ESTATE will take place at 4½ o'clock P. M., on TUESDAY, the 23d April, 1861, and of the SLAVES and PERSONAL PROPERTY on TUESDAY, the 30th April, 1861, at 11 o'clock A. M.
ap 15—dtds THE TRUSTEES.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF SEVENTY-FIVE ACRES OF VALUABLE WOOD LAND, IN NEW KENT COUNTY, ON OR NEAR THE YORK RIVER RAILROAD, AT ASHLAND DEPOT, FIFTEEN MILES EAST OF RICHMOND.—As Trustee in a certain deed of trust from Mr. R. L. Walker and wife, dated 23d February, 1861, duly recorded in New Kent County Court, I shall, at the request of one of the creditors named in said deed, proceed to sell at public auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th April, 1861, at 11 o'clock A. M., (if fair; if not, the first fair day thereafter,) the LAND con