

# Fremont Journal

## EXTRA.

Saturday Morning, April 13, 1861.

### THE WAR COMMENCED!

We are indebted to Mr. BROWN, the gentlemanly telegraph operator at this place, for the following despatches which were received last night, up to 12 o'clock.

By these despatches it will be seen that the treason which has so long been rife at Charleston, has at last culminated in WAR! The rebels will now be treated in a different manner than they anticipated. They have brought down vengeance on their own heads. The country waits with breathless anxiety to know the result of this attack. We believe the Government is sufficient for the emergency.—Without further remarks we give the despatches:

Charleston, April 12th.—The following is the telegraphic correspondence between the War Department at Montgomery and Gen. Beauregard immediately preceding the hostilities. The correspondence grew out of the formal notification by the Washington Government which is disclosed in Gen. Beauregard's first despatches:

No. 1. Charleston, April 8th, 1861.

L. P. WALKER, Secretary of War:—An authorized messenger from President Lincoln just informed Gov. Pickens and myself that provisions will be sent to Fort Sumter peaceably, or otherwise by force. Signed,

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

No. 2. Montgomery, April 10th, 1861.

To Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD, Charleston:—If you have no doubt of the authorized character of the agent who communicated to you the intentions of the Washington Government to supply Fort Sumter by force, you will at once demand its evacuation, and if this is refused, proceed in such manner as you may determine to reduce it. Signed,

L. P. WALKER,

Secretary of War.

No. 3. Charleston, April 10th, 1861.

To L. P. WALKER, Secretary of War:—The demand will be made to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

Signed,

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

No. 4. Montgomery, April 10th, 1861.

To Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD, Charleston:—Unless there are especial reasons connected with your own condition, it is considered proper that you should make the demand at an earlier hour.

Signed,

L. P. WALKER,

Sec'y of War.

No. 5. Charleston, April 10th, 1861.

To L. P. WALKER, Montgomery:—The reasons are special for 12 o'clock. Signed,

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

No. 6. Charleston, April 11th, 1861.

To L. P. WALKER, Secretary of War:—Demand sent at 2 o'clock. Allowed till 6 o'clock to answer. Signed,

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

No. 7. Montgomery, April 11th, 1861.

To Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD, Charleston:—Telegraph the reply of Major Anderson.

Signed,

L. P. WALKER,

Sec'y of War.

No. 8. Charleston, April 11th, 1861.

To L. P. WALKER, Secretary of War:—Maj. Anderson replies, "Have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication demanding the evacuation of this Fort, and say in reply thereto, it is a demand which I regret that my sense of honor and my obligations to my Government prevent my compliance." He adds, "probably I will await the first shot, and if you do not batter us to pieces we will be starved out in a few days." Signed,

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

No. 9. Montgomery, April 11th, 1861.

To Gen. BEAUREGARD, Charleston:—We do not desire needlessly to bombard Fort Sumter. If Maj. 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 Fort Sumter. You are thus to avoid the effusion of blood. If this, or its equivalent, be refused, reduce the Fort as your judgment decides to be the most practicable.

Signed,

L. P. WALKER,

Sec'y of War.

No. 10. Montgomery, April 11th, 1861.

To L. P. WALKER, Secretary of War:—He would not consent. I wrote to-day.

Signed,

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

Charleston, April 11.—Intercepted despatches disclose the fact that Mr. Fox, who had been allowed to visit Maj. 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 Washington Government, and was in progress of execution.

Charleston, April 12.—The ball has opened. War is inaugurated. The batteries of Sullivan's Island, Morris Island and other points were opened on Fort Sumter at 4 o'clock this morning. Fort Sumter has returned the fire, and a brisk cannonading has been kept up. No information has been received from the sea-board yet. The military are under arms, and the whole of our population are on the streets, and every available space facing the harbor is filled with anxious spectators.

The *Herald's* special despatch says:

Fort Moultrie began the bombardment with two guns, to which Anderson replied with three shots from his barbette guns, after which the batteries at Mount Pleasant, Cummings' Point, and the Floating Battery opened a brisk fire of shot and shell. Anderson replied only at long intervals, until between seven and eight o'clock, when he opened from two tiers of guns looking towards Moultrie and Steven's battery, but at three o'clock had failed to produce serious effect. During the greater part of the day Anderson directed his shots principally against Moultrie and Steven's and the Floating battery and Fort Johnson, they being the only ones operating against him. Fifteen or eighteen shots struck the Floating Battery without effect. Breaches, to all appearances, being made in the sides of Sumter, exposed to the fire. Portions of the parapets were destroyed, and several guns were shot away. The fight will continue all night. The Fort will probably be carried by storm.

It is reported that the Harriet Lane received a shot through her wheel house, she is in the offing. No other Government ships are in sight.

The troops are pouring into the city by thousands.

Charleston, April 12.—The firing has continued all day without intermission.

Two of Fort Sumter's guns have been silenced, and it is reported that a breach has been made in the south-east wall.

The answer to Gen. Beauregard's demand on Anderson was: That he would surrender when his supplies were exhausted that is, if he was not reinforced.

Not a casualty has yet happened to any of the forces of the nineteen batteries in position. Only seven have opened fire on Ft. Sumter; the remainder are held in reserve for the expected fleet.

Two thousand men reached this city this morning and embarked for Morris Island and the neighborhood.

L A T E R .

Firing ceased for the night, will be renewed early in the morning. Ample arrangements are made to prevent Sumter's reinforcement to-night.

Special to *Herald*, says: Two wounded on Sullivan's Island. No spent projectiles struck there.

Three ships seen in the offing. Believe the attempt will be made to-night to reinforce Sumter.

From regularity of firing from Sumter, it is thought Anderson has a larger force than was supposed.

Rained to-day.

LATER—2 O'CLOCK A. M., 13th.—Charleston.—Bombardment continues with mortars, &c.; will be kept up all night. Supposed Anderson resting men for night.—Vessels cannot get in owing to the storm which is raging, sea rough, making it impossible to reinforce to-night. Floating Battery works well.