

while aimed at the *Colonial Empire*, is intended to stab the N. B. BAPTIST AND C. VISITOR.

The *Colonial Empire*, of this morning, has fully explained that transaction, showing clearly and indisputably that the *News* is wrong.

Our contemporary having, himself, exemplified in the article alluded to, how easy it is to make mistakes, of the most exaggerated and offensive character even, will, we trust, do us justice by, connecting us from the charge of falsehood, "in order to place the Hon. Mr. TILLEY in a false position," which he has preferred against us.

THE NEWS.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the laws of the United States have been for some time past and now are opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed, in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, by a combination too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in Marshals by the law, now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, in virtue of the power vested in me by the Constitution and the 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 said combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed.

The details of this object will be immediately communicated to the State authorities through the War Department. I appeal to all loyal citizens to favor, facilitate and aid this effort to maintain the honor, integrity and the existence of our National Union and the perpetuity of popular government, and to redress the wrongs already long enough endured. I deem it proper to say that the first service assigned to the forces hereby called forth, will probably be to repossess 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 or of interference with property, or any disturbance of peaceful citizens in any part of the country. 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. Senators and Representatives are therefore summoned to assemble at their respective chambers at 12 o'clock, Thursday, noon, the fourth day of July next, 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 fifteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord 1861, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-fifth.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President: WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

The assault on Fort Sumter was renewed early on Saturday morning, and continued with vigor by the rebels, until half-past one o'clock in the afternoon, when, yielding to circumstances, Major Anderson surrendered unconditionally to the revolutionists. Three of the vessels sent out by President Lincoln to succor him were in sight but unable to render any assistance. The capture of the fort was the cause of universal rejoicing in the seceded States; we do not learn what effect it produced in the non-seceded slave States; but in the free States, so far as we have heard, much excitement prevails, and universal indignation and demand for revenge. Gov. Sprague, the anti-Republican Governor of Rhode Island, who has hitherto been silent upon the question of coercion, is the first to offer men to the Government, and places himself at the head of his troops. This example will be followed by the Governors of Maine, Massachusetts, and other New England States, no doubt; but it is quite likely the President will accept first, the assistance that is proffered to him by Gov. Morgan of New York, and Gov. Curtin of Pennsylvania, and other States near the seat of Government.

We learn from Washington, that the Cabinet is determined to push matters, and Mr. Lincoln has issued a proclamation calling for seventy-five thousand men.

Congress is also summoned to meet on the fourth of July next, in extra session. In the President's answer to the Virginia Commissioners, it is plainly intimated that a vigorous war policy has been determined upon, and that nothing but submission to the South will secure peace in the country. But the despatches from Montgomery give very little encouragement that the seceders will submit. Their seizure of a United States agent is another act of war upon the American government, which will call for action in a new quarter.

We have deemed it of importance, says the Boston *Courier* of Monday last, to furnish a connected history of this rebellion in the South. The sketch is long, but covers every important point from the time of the secession of South Carolina down to the surrender of Fort Sumter on Saturday last. It will be seen in this history that the first act of war was done by the rebels, and that Fort Moultrie opened the campaign of civil strife.

The excitement in this city is intense, and men cry in one voice, "away with parties—let us save the country now." This shout is pretty universal. Violent and extreme men denounce everybody as a "traitor" who is not ready for civil war; but these persons are of the class largely who are endeavoring to dislodge federal officers who have been Unionists and "Union savers" all their lives. We trust that with the extinguishment of party lamps, patience and forbearance, will characterize the acts of all men in the future. Let the people keep cool, whatever they do.

Official advice received at Washington from Montgomery, states that the Confederate Congress, will, on re-assembling, immediately declare war against the United States. It is believed that in the act, declaring war, a distinction will be made between alien friends and alien enemies, the former including the Border States and such citizens of the North as oppose the coercive policy of the Administration. All obligations to this class are as much to be respected as though in time of peace.

The New York Legislature, on Saturday, passed a bill appropriating five hundred thousand dollars for the purpose of equipping the militia of that State. It is believed that Gov. Morgan will immediately issue a call for twenty-five thousand volunteers, in response to the President's proclamation.

Advice from St. Domingo states that the surrender of the Republic to Spain took the people by surprise, and it is hinted, that there will be bloody retribution. The English and French Consuls protested and struck their flags.

CONFEDERATE STATES.

CHARLESTON, April 13.—It is stated from a reliable source that up to 10 o'clock 14-day, no one at Fort Moultrie had been killed. Shots from Fort Sumter penetrated the Floating Battery below the water line.

A few shots fired by Major Anderson in the morning knocked the chimneys off the officers' quarters at Fort Moultrie like a whirlwind.

Major Anderson's only hope is to hold out for aid from the ships. Two ships were making in toward Morris Island with a view to land troops and silence the batteries there.

Fort Sumter is undoubtedly on fire, as flames are raging all around it. Major Anderson has thrown out a raft loaded with men, who are passing in water to extinguish the flames.

The fort is scarcely discernible. The men on the raft are now objects of the fire from Morris Island; and with glasses balls can be plainly seen skipping over the water and striking the unprotected raft.

Great havoc is creating among the poor fellows. It is surmised that Anderson is gradually blowing up the fort.

At half past eleven, flames were bursting from all the port holes. The destruction of Fort Sumter is inevitable.

The flames have nearly subsided in Fort Sumter, but Major Anderson does not fire any guns.

General Beauregard has just left the wharf in a boat for Morris Island. Excitement is increasing.

A letter from S. C. Byland, dated Fort Moultrie, 6 o'clock this morning, says not a man has been killed or wounded.

The iron battery is damaged. The rifled cannon of the battery did great execution on Fort Sumter. They were all aimed into Anderson's port-holes. Three of Fort Sumter's barbet guns were dismounted, and one was an eighteen-inch columbiad. A corner of Fort Sumter, opposite Fort Moultrie, was knocked off.

Another correspondent says that the bombardment has ceased. Major Anderson has lowered the stars and stripes, and displays a white flag, which has been answered from the city, and a boat is on the way to Fort Sumter.

The Federal flag was again hoisted over Fort Sumter, when Porter Miles with a white flag went to the fort. In a few minutes the Federal flag was again hauled down by Major Anderson, and a white one unfurled.

General Beauregard, with two aids, have left for Fort Sumter. Three fire companies from Charleston are on their way to Sumter, to quell the fire before it reaches the magazine.

CHARLESTON, April 13.—Later.—Fort Sumter has unconditionally surrendered. The news has just come.

In all, 2000 shots have been fired. No Carolinians hurt.

The bells are ringing out a merry peal, and our people are engaged in every demonstration of joy. It is estimated that there are 9000 men under arms in the islands and in the neighborhood.

Major Anderson has reached the city, and is the guest of Gen. Beauregard. Our people sympathize with Major Anderson, but abhor those who were in the steamers off our bar and in sight of our people, and did not even attempt to reinforce him.

The Fairfield Regiment, 1000 strong, has just passed the *Courier* office, on their way to Morris Island. There are now 10,000 men under arms in the harbor and on the coast.

Judge Magrath, who has just returned, reports that the work and officers quarters at Fort Sumter are all burnt. None of the officers were wounded. The fort will be taken possession of to-night by the Confederate troops.

LATER ACCOUNTS.

CHARLESTON, April 14.—Hostilities have for the present ceased, and victory belongs to South Carolina. With the display of a flag of truce from the ramparts of Fort Sumter at half-past one o'clock the firing ceased, and an unconditional surrender was made.

The South Carolinians had no idea that the fight would end so soon. After Major Anderson's flag-staff was shot away, Col. Wigfall, one of Gen. Beauregard's aids, went to Fort Sumter with a white flag, to offer assistance in extinguishing the flames. He approached the burning fortress from Morris Island, while the firing was raging from all sides, and effected a landing at Fort Sumter.

He approached a port hole and was met by Major Anderson. The latter said he had displayed a white flag, but the firing from the South Carolina batteries was kept up nevertheless. Col. Wigfall replied that Major Anderson must haul down the American flag; that no parole would be granted, and that "surrender or fight" was the word. Major Anderson then hauled down the American flag, and displayed only a flag of truce. All firing instantly ceased.

CAPTAIN OF A UNITED STATES NAVAL OFFICER.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 13.—Major Chambers of the Alabama army, has arrived here from Pensacola, bringing Lieut. Reed Werden, of the Federal Navy, as a prisoner of war. He was bearer of despatches to Fort Pickens and the Federal fleet off Pensacola bar. He is held by the Secretary of War, who sent a detachment to arrest him.

MONTGOMERY, April 13.—Despatches from Gov. Pickens to the Secretary of War here were read by the Clerk of the War Department from the Executive buildings, in the presence of Jefferson Davis and his cabinet. Seven guns were fired in honor of the victory, and there is great rejoicing in all circles.

MONTGOMERY, April 13, P. M.

Lieut. Werden is held as a prisoner of war in this city. He has been compelled to give up to the Secretary of War his despatches from Lieut. Slemmer to the Government at Washington. The Attorney General's opinion is requested as to the law in his case. He violated his promise to report to Gen. Bragg, and carried in secret despatches to Fort Pickens, showing to Gen. Bragg other despatches, and failing to report himself on his return.

Fort Pickens was reinforced last night. It is understood that Charleston harbor is blockaded.

The news of the surrender of Fort Sumter was received with immense cheering by the people of this city.

NOVA SCOTIA.

It is stated in the Halifax papers that W. B. Shell, Esq., has been appointed to the U. S. Consulate at Halifax, vice A. Pillsbury, Esq.

We also observe by the Halifax papers that several fine buildings are taking the place of those lately destroyed by fire; and much activity

seems to prevail among the builders in that city.

The *Journal* says:—

New BUILDINGS.—We learn from the *Express* that Mr. Blacklock has taken the contract for building five stores on that portion of the burnt district in Hollis Street, owned by Messrs. Campbell, Thompson and Harshaw. The buildings we understand, will be four stories high, of uniform height, and built of brick, faced with cement.

A number of workmen are now engaged on the site, clearing out the ruins, getting the place ready for the contractor to commence work.

And also that the Directors of the Union Bank are in treaty with the Messrs. Hamilton, for the purchase of their property on Hollis Street in the burnt district. We hope that some arrangement will be effected with the Bank, and a handsome building erected on the spot.

One of the handsome shops in the City is the new apothecary establishment of Messrs. Cogswell and Forsyth, in Coleman's new building, Granville Street. It is fitted up in a style of beauty and elegance rarely equalled. Wetmore, Vaux & McCulloch's Dry Goods Establishment, in the same block, is equally commodious and beautifully fitted up. They were opened for the first time on Saturday last, and made a fine display.

SCARCITY.—The Cape Breton *News* says:—

"There is no regret to learn, a great scarcity of hay, and other fodder for cattle, throughout the country—compelling many farmers, in order to preserve their stock alive, to feed out their seed and grain and potatoes. Such a state of things is a deplorable feature in our Agricultural economy, and is mainly attributed to the persistence of our farmers in keeping over winter too large a stock, especially of horses. It is discouraging enough, at all times, to find Agriculturalists obliged to purchase provisions for their families, between seed time and harvest; but to know that the seed intended for the ground is being consumed by cattle as feed, is lamentable in the extreme—more particularly where a renewal of the supply is doubtful. Such a condition of affairs—which is at present, alas! too general, leaves us without hope for the future, and which, ruinous in its immediate effects, will retard the general prosperity and progress of the country for years to come."

HUNGERY CATTLE.—There is a pinching scarcity of hay in the out-settlements. Never did ice-bound mariners in the polar seas more ardently long for the return of warm weather, than do the farmers just now.—*Bridgetown Register*.

BOAT URSER.—On Monday afternoon, a boat, containing four boys, who were engaged in fishing, near the Beacon, was upset, and its occupants thrown into the water. They were all rescued, though not without considerable difficulty.

The River is open some distance below Fredericton, and it is expected that in a day or two navigation will be altogether unimpeded. Nearly all of the river steamers are ready to start. It is generally conceded that a finer fleet of steamers never before plying on the St. John, as is prepared for service this year. We sincerely hope that the season may prove a remunerative one.

THE DUCHESS OF KENT.—Sixty minute guns were fired on Monday afternoon from the Battery, in respect to the memory of H. R. H. the Duchess of Kent.

The navigation is open between Shediac and P. E. Island, and the steamer Westmorland will make her first trip, leaving Shediac to-morrow morning.

WAR EXCITEMENT IN THE STATES.

The President's proclamation calling out troops.

Special Session of Congress.

Boston, April 15th, 9 A. M.

Major Anderson and his command were to leave Charleston at 11 o'clock, last night, for New York, in the Steamer "Isabel." Four of his men badly wounded, one mortally. Confederates lost not known.

Fort Sumter badly honeycombed by the rifled cannon fired from Cumming's Point. Fort Moultrie is in ruins. The fleet were unable to support Major Anderson.

WASHINGTON, April 14th.

The War Department is busy. Troops are arriving by special trains.

The Governor of New York will call out 25,000 men; Pennsylvania calls 100,000; Ohio, 50,000; each of these States offers in addition, large appropriations of money to support the Federal Government. Other States that are favorable, will move to-day (Monday).

MONTGOMERY, Alabama, April 14th.

Lieut. WARDEN, of the U. S. Navy, has been taken prisoner, and his despatches seized.

The news from Charleston creates wild rejoicing. There is a call for additional troops.

RICHMOND, Virginia, April 14th.

The Virginia State Convention has adjourned, without replying to Governor Pickens' request, to be informed of the course Virginia will pursue.

Conflicting feeling regarding news; some, rejoicing, others regretting.

New York, April 14.

Great activity in the Military and Naval Departments. A number of the New York Volunteer Regiments have tendered their services.

The State Legislature at Albany, on Saturday, voted half-a-million of dollars to support of General Government.

The New York *Herald* office is protected by the Police against an apprehended attack by the mob.

BALTIMORE, April 14.

Union sentiment in ascendant. Men with cockades, and secession emblems, chased by crowds, and protected by Police.

WASHINGTON, April 15.

Monday Morning.

The President has issued his Proclamation this morning, declaring, "Whereas the execution of the Laws has been obstructed, in several of the States, therefore, he calls forth the Militia of other States, to the number of 75,000 men, to execute

the Laws in rebellious States. The first service to be assigned to these forces will be to repossess all the Forts, places, and property that have been seized by rebels. In every event, the utmost care must be observed consistent with the object aforesaid, to avoid devastation, or interference with private property or the disturbance of private citizens. The President commands all rebellious combinations to disperse. He calls upon Senators and Representatives to meet to-day.

Four Days Later from England!

Twenty Thousand Men to March on Washington!

New York, April 15th.

The steamship "Fulton," of the Havre line has arrived, with dates from Southampton to the 3rd instant.

The Liverpool Cotton Market was firm. Sales during three days, 19,000 bales.—Manchester advices unfavorable. Breadstuffs and provisions dull. Consols closed on the 3rd at 91½ to 91½ for money, 91½ to 91 7/8 for the account.

The R. M. Steamer "Niagara" of the Cunard line, arrived at Queenstown on the 3d.

It was rumored that German members at Vienna had resigned. The movement of Austrian army in Istria, continues.

The insurgents on Horzegovina had been repulsed by the Turks.

Garibaldi had requested his officers in Switzerland to be ready to assemble at his summons.

The concessions granted by the Czar are not satisfactory to the Poles. Concentration of military continues, unarmed citizens and constables patrol Warsaw. Riots had occurred in Russian Poland.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE is appointed Governor General of India.

On the 3rd a further reduction in the Bank rate of interest was expected.

New York, April 15.

The Administration has information that the Southern Confederacy proposes to march on Washington immediately, with 20,000 men.

The regimental requisitions on different States, are as follows:—

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Delaware, Michigan, Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, one regiment each. Massachusetts and Tennessee, two regiments each. Ohio, three regiments.—New Jersey, Kentucky and Missouri, four regiments each. Indiana and Illinois, six regiments each. Pennsylvania, sixteen, and New York seventeen regiments.

From present indications, Fort Sumter will be retaken at all hazards, and at whatever cost.

Instructions are being prepared for the stoppage of all mails in and to rebellious States.

Still Later from England!

Border States do not respond to call for troops.

PORTLAND, April 16.

The Canadian Screw Steamer, "North Breton," Captain Borland, has arrived with dates from Liverpool to Thursday, April 4th, and from Londonderry to the 5th.

The political news is not important, but rumors of European war are increasing.

Much sensation caused by the announcement that the Emperor, Napoleon III., would review the whole garrison of Paris. This is such an unusual event, that it was considered the forerunner of a foreign campaign.

The Cotton market closed firm; Breadstuffs quiet, but steady. Provisions dull; Consols 91 1/2.

There is a probability that the Strike of the Builders' workmen and laborers in London, would be compromised.

The Emperor of France has organized his Navy in five Divisions.

The Sultan has ordered a blockade of the Coast of Montenegro.

Garibaldi is in Turin. It is believed that a combined movement of Hungarians and Italians against Austria is about to be undertaken from Garibaldi.

The rate of discount at the Bank of England is reduced to 7 per cent.

Boston, April 16, 2 P. M.

The Governor of Kentucky emphatically refuses to respond to the requisition of the President, for quota of troops from that State.

It is supposed, that other Border States will also refuse.

Military feeling rampant here. Volunteer Companies are arriving from all parts of Massachusetts, and are quartered in Faneuil Hall, until their destination is known.

LATER FROM UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, April 16.

The Cabinet was in session all last night; General Scott was with them.

It is stated officially, that 250,000 soldiers, and fifty millions of dollars have already been tendered toward the support of the Federal Government.

The Cabinet here is advised, that the Southern Confederacy will not be recognized by France or England, unless first recognized by Federal Government.

Major Anderson it is thought, will resign his commission.

New York, April 16.

The Herald has "backed down," and has displayed from its building the American flag with the stars and stripes.

The Mayor, FERNANDO WOOD, has issued his Proclamation, calling for peace and order and for the protection of private property.

Both at the South, and at the North, extraordinary military preparations are making.

There is great anxiety to hear from the Border States.

Boston, 4 P. M., April 16.

The Barque "Manhattan" arrived to-day, bearing the flag of the Southern Confederacy. The vessel was mobbed, and the flag torn to ribbons. The Captain ran away.

Stocks lower. Freighters stagnant. Volunteers by thousands.

Latest from the United States!

Boston, 7 P. M., April 16.

The State of North Carolina refuses to send

troops to aid the Federal Government.

Three regiments from Massachusetts are ordered to Washington; one regiment is to garrison Fort Monroe, in Virginia. Gen. B. F. Butler will command these regiments.

Ten vessels from the South were seized in New York, to-day, because they had clearances from officers of the Southern Confederacy.

Boston merchants have telegraphed to ports in the seceded States, ordering their vessels to leave forthwith.

Died.

In Chelsea, (Mass.) March 4th, of long fever, G. Carlos Wilson, 33 years and six months, of the firm B. O. & C. Wilson, Boston Mass.

On the 31st of March, at the residence of his brother, in Frederick, Thomas Thompson, 6th son of the late Robert Thompson, formerly of Chatham, Miramichi, School Teacher, in the 26th year of his age.

On Thursday night, after a short illness, Samuel Bayard, Esq., M. D., aged 56 years, deeply lamented by his family.

On the 10th inst., after a severe illness, John, eldest son of Mr. Jeremiah Corcoran, aged 31 years, Funeral to-day, (Wednesday) at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, Main street, Portland, where he had long resided, and was respectfully invited to attend.

On Saturday, the 6th April inst., after a lingering illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, Maria, beloved wife of Joseph H. LaBelle, of Dalhousie, N. B., in the 26th year of her age. She leaves a husband and two children to mourn their irreparable loss. She was a sincere Christian, and died in the hope of a glorious resurrection.

Ship News.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED.

Friday, April 12th.

Bark City of Sydney, Nelson, Malaga, bal. R. Ranken & Co.

Bark Casina, Mahony, Liverpool, gen cargo, J. M. Sweeney.

Brigt H Small, Haswell, Eastport, bal. W. M. McLean.

Schr Halida, Barbour, New York, gen cargo, Schr H Curtis, Haswell, Eastport, bal. W. McLean.

Schr Boston, New York, gen cargo, W. McLean.

Brigt Bayard, Liverpool, gen cargo, Brigt Brines, Royal, Raymond, Belfast, ballast, 17 days, C. McLaughlin.

Saturday, April 13.

Bark Delhi, Hudson, Liverpool, via Cork, gen cargo, W. M. Irish.

Bark Rescue, Nickerson, Wexford, ballast—C. McLaughlin.

CLEARED.

April 12—Brigt Prince of Wales, Lawerison, Cardenas—A. Cushing & Co.

Bark Lady Day, Stillwell, Cork, deals; brigt Nathaniel Stephens, Eaton, Machias, laths, etc.

Monday, 15th.

Brigt Eagle, —St Kitts, J. & T Robinson, molasses.

Schr Margaret Ann, Whelpy, Providence, Eaton & Bovey, bal.

Tuesday, April 16th.

Bark Ina, Johnston, Carthage, bal. R. Rankin & Co.

Brigt Ashby, Wright, New York, gen cargo, J. J. Wright.

Schr Courier, Savannah, p timber, Cudlip & Snider.

Schr Franklin, Brannen, Boston.

CLEARED.

15th—Schr Poochontas, Cameron, Thomastown, (Mo)