

## FORT SUMTER IN POSSESSION OF THE REBELS!

CHARLESTON, April 13.—10.30 A. M.—At intervals of 20 minutes the firing was kept on Fort Sumter all night. Major Anderson ceased firing at 6 o'clock in the evening.

He was engaged all night in repairing damages, and protecting his barbette guns. He commenced to return the fire at 7 o'clock this morning, and the Fort seems greatly disabled.

The battery on Cumming's Point does Fort Sumter great damage.

At 9 o'clock a dense smoke poured out from Fort Sumter, and the Federal flag was put at half mast, signaling distress.

The breach made in Fort Sumter is on the side opposite Cummings Point. Two of its port holes have been knocked into one, and the wall from the top is crumbling.

Three vessels—one a large steamer—are over the bar, and seem to be preparing to participate in the conflict.

The fire from the batteries on Morris' Island and Fort Moultrie is divided between Fort Sumter and the ships of war. The latter have not yet opened fire.

An explosion has occurred at Fort Sumter. A dense volume of smoke was seen suddenly to rise.

Major Anderson ceased firing for about an hour, his flag still up. It was thought the officers' quarters were on fire.

Two of Major Anderson's magazines have exploded. Only occasional shots are fired at him from Fort Moultrie. The battery on Morris Island is doing heavy work.

The ships in the offing are now too late to come over the bar to Major Anderson's aid, as the tide is now ebbing.

CHARLESTON, April 13.—It is stated from a reliable source, that up to 10 o'clock to-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 chimnies 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 towards Morris Island with a view to land troops and silence the batteries there.

The ships in the offing appear quietly at anchor, and have not fired a gun.

The entire roof of Anderson's barracks is a sheet of flames. Shells from Cumming's Point and Fort Moultrie are bursting in and over Fort Sumter in quick succession. The flag still waves.

Anderson's force seems occupied only in extinguishing the fire. Every shot seems to tell, the striking of Anderson's flag is anxiously looked for.

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 discernable. 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.

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

Four vessels and two or three large steamers are in sight over the bar. The larger one appears to be engaging Morris Island.

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. Boylston, 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 barbette guns were dismantled, 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 closed. 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.

### SURRENDER OF FORT SUMTER.

CHARLESTON, April 13.—For Sumter has unconditionally surrendered. The news has just come. Ex-Senator Chestnut, ex-Governor Manning and W. P. Miles have just landed and marched to Governor Pickens' residence, followed by a dense crowd wild with joy.

It is reported that ten men of Fort Sumter are killed, and that the Federal flag was soon shot away by the Palmetto Guards at Morris Island. In all, 2000 shots have been fired. No Carolinians hurt.

Major Anderson and his men under guard were conveyed to Morris Island.

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 on the islands and in the neighborhood.

I have seen W. Porcher Miles, who has just returned from a visit to Sumter. He assur-

ed me that no one was killed at Fort Sumter. This is reliable, and puts at rest all previous reports about Sumter.

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 wood 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.

### THE SURRENDER.

CHARLESTON, April 13.—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 1 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 on 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 parley would be granted, and that "surrender or fight" was the word. Major Anderson then hauled down the American flag and displayed a flag of truce. All firing instantly ceased.

Two other officers of General Beauregard's staff and ex-Senator Chestnut and ex-Governor Manning came over in a boat and stipulated with Major Anderson that his surrender should be unconditional for the present, subject to the terms of Gen. Beauregard.—Major Anderson was allowed to remain with his men in actual possession of the fort, while Messrs. Chestnut and Manning came over to the city, accompanied by a member of the Palmetto Guards, bearing the colors of his company. These were met by hundreds of citizens, and as they marched up the streets to the General's quarters, the crowd was swelled to thousands. Shouts rent the air and the wildest joy was manifested.

A boat with an officer and ten men was sent from one of the four ships in the offing to Gen. Simons, commander of the forces on Morris Island, with a request that a merchant ship or one of the Government vessels be allowed to enter and take off the commander and garrison of Fort Sumter. Gen. Simons replied that if no hostilities were attempted during the night, and no effort was made to reinforce or retake Fort Sumter, he would give them an answer at 9 o'clock on Sunday morning. The officer signified that this was satisfactory and returned.

The writer of this accompanied Gen. Beauregard on a visit to Fort Sumter. None but officers were allowed to land, however. They went down in a steamer, which carried three fire engines for the purpose of extinguishing the flames; the fire had, however, been previously extinguished by the exertions of Anderson and his men. Visitors reported that Major Anderson surrendered because his quarters and barracks were destroyed and he had no hope of reinforcements.

The fleet laid idly by during thirty hours, and either could not or would not help him. Besides, his own men were prostrated from over exertion. There were but five hurt—four badly and one thought mortally—but the rest were worn out. The explosions were caused by the bursting of shells, which ignited by the fire, and could not be removed quick enough. The fire in the barracks was caused by the quantities of hot shot thrown from Fort Moultrie.

Within Fort Sumter everything but the casemates is in utter ruin. Many guns are dismantled. The side opposite Cummings' Point is the hardest dealt with. The rifle cannon from this place played great havoc with Fort Sumter. The wall looked like honeycomb. Near the top is a breach as big as a cart. The side opposite Fort Moultrie is honeycombed extensively, as is that opposite the floating battery.

Fort Moultrie is badly damaged. The officers' quarters and barracks are torn to pieces. The frame houses on the Island are riddled with shot in many instances, and whole sides of houses are torn out.

The fire in Fort Sumter was put out, but recaptured three times during the day. Dr. Crawford, Major Anderson's surgeon, is slightly wounded in the face. None of the South Carolinians were injured.

Major Anderson and all his officers and men are in Fort Sumter. I approached near enough to the walls to see him, and hear him bid his visitors adieu.

In addition to this, conversations that were had with Major Anderson have been repeated to me.

Boats were sent to-night to officially notify the fleet at the bar that Major Anderson had surrendered. It is not known when the South Carolinians will occupy Fort Sumter, or what will be done with the vanquished. Every one is satisfied with the victory, and happy that there has been no bloodshed. After the surrender, the bells of the city were rung and cannon fired.