

# Montgomery County Sentinel.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance.

DEVOTION TO PARTY NOT INCONSISTENT WITH THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

Two Dollars, if paid at the end of the year.

By M. Fields.

ROCKVILLE, MARYLAND, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 19, 1861.

VOL. VI.—NO. 88.

### COUNTY DIRECTORY.

**Dr. C. A. HARDING,**  
Practicing Physician,  
NEXT DOOR TO THE "SENTINEL" OFFICE,  
ROCKVILLE, Md.  
MAR 30—17

### LAW PARTNERSHIP.

**RICHARD J. BOWEN & JOHN T. VINSON,**  
Attorneys at Law,  
ROCKVILLE, Md.  
They will practice in the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and in the Circuit Courts of Anne Arundel, Howard and Montgomery counties, and in the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia.  
RICHARD J. BOWEN,  
JOHN T. VINSON.

### WASHINGTON HOTEL.

ROCKVILLE, Maryland.

### PERRY TRAIL, Proprietor.

THE undersigned having leased the above establishment, which is now undergoing thorough repair, would respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed upon it. He assures his friends and the public generally, that every effort, on his part, will be made to contribute to the comfort and convenience of all who may favor him with their patronage.

### ATTENTION,

ALL YE LOVERS OF GOOD COFFEES!  
Save your money, and always have good coffee!

This can be done by using one of HERRMAN'S Celebrated Coffee Roasters!

THIS is a little invention that every woman requires, as an article of economy and convenience. It is not only better for the health, but much stronger, as the aroma is retained and not destroyed in the roasting. It therefore requires less coffee.

One pound of coffee can be roasted in from ten to twelve minutes, and two pounds in twenty minutes. The coffee is roasted in a coffee pot, and is roasted in a coffee pot, and is roasted in a coffee pot.

### NEW STORE ROOM,

NEW GOODS!

THE subscriber having changed his store room from the second floor to the first, and otherwise greatly improved it, and having just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, is now prepared to show the latest and best selected stock of goods ever brought to this city. His stock consists in part of—

### CARPENTRY & UNDERTAKING.

THE citizens of Rockville, and the public generally, are informed that the undersigned still carries on the above business, at his old stand in Rockville, nearly opposite the Methodist Parsonage, in all its branches.

### Autocouring.

**JAMES W. DORRILL** respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Montgomery county as Autocourer.

### AUCTIONEERING.

**W. A. ALLEN,** Auctioneer, will attend to all sales in any portion of the county, and respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. His charges are moderate. All orders left at the "Sentinel" office, or directed to him at Rockville, will be promptly attended to.

## The National Crisis.

### OPENING OF CIVIL WAR.

#### BOMBARDMENT OF FORT SUMNER.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.  
CHARLESTON, April 12.—The excitement prevailing here for several days past rose to the very highest pitch this morning, when it was ascertained that war had been actually commenced and Fort Sumter attacked by the forces of South Carolina.

It appears that the fire was opened on Sumter about four o'clock this morning with considerable spirit from the batteries on Sullivan's Island, (where Fort Moultrie is situated) Cummings' Point, Morris Island, and other points.

Major Anderson returned the fire, and a brisk cannonading has been kept up throughout the day up to the hour of sending off this dispatch.

We have information from several sources that the movement of the United States vessels outside.

The militia are under arms, and the whole of our population are on the streets. Every available space facing the harbor is filled with anxious spectators.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.  
CHARLESTON, April 12.—The following is the telegraphic correspondence between the War Department and General Beauregard, immediately preceding the commencement of the attack on Major Anderson, which has been published for public information. This correspondence grew out of the formal notification given by the government at Washington of its intention to provision Fort Sumter by force, if necessary, as disclosed in General Beauregard's first dispatch:

(No. 1.)  
To L. P. Walker, Secretary of War.—Sir: An authorized messenger from President Lincoln has just informed Gov. Pickens and myself that a vessel containing provisions will be sent to Fort Sumter, if necessary, as disclosed in General Beauregard's first dispatch.

(No. 2.)  
To L. P. Walker, Secretary of War.—Sir: I have no doubt of the authorized character of the agent who communicated to you the intention of the Washington government to supply 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.

(No. 3.)  
To L. P. Walker, Secretary of War.—Sir: The demand will be made to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

(No. 4.)  
To General Beauregard.—Sir: Unless there are special reasons connected with your own condition it is considered proper that you should make the demand at an earlier hour.

(No. 5.)  
To L. P. Walker, Secretary of War.—Sir: The reasons are special for eleven o'clock.

side had 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.

(SECOND DISPATCH.)  
**Progress of the Battle—Firing all Day—Two of Sumner's Guns Silenced—Reported Breach in Southeast Wall—Major Anderson's Last Reply to Beauregard—No Capitulation yet Reported—Federal Fleet not yet Reported.**

CHARLESTON, April 12, P. M.—The firing has continued all day, without intermission.

Two of Fort Sumner's guns have been silenced, and it is reported a breach has been made in the southeast wall.

The answer sent by Major Anderson to General Beauregard's demand was that he would surrender when his supplies were exhausted, if he was not reinforced.

Not a casualty (so far as known) has as yet happened to any of our South Carolina men.

Of the nineteen batteries in position around the harbor, only seven have opened on Sumner; the remainder are held in reserve for the expected fleet.

Two thousand more men reached the city this morning and embarked for Morris Island and the neighboring batteries.

Later—The bombardment continues—The Floating Battery Operating with Against Sumner—Three U. S. War Vessels Outside the Bar.

CHARLESTON, April 12, P. M.—The bombardment of Sumter still continues briskly. The floating battery and Stevens' battery are operating freely. Fort Sumner is returning the fire.

It is reported that three United States war vessels are outside the bar.

(THIRD DISPATCH.)  
**The Firing Ceases for the Night—The Army Moves to Help Reinforce the Federal Fleet of the Bar.**

CHARLESTON, April 12, Evening.—The firing has ceased for the night, but is renewed at daylight, and an attempt should be made to reinforce the fort, to repel which the most ample arrangements have been made.

Five thousand ladies stand ready to-day to respond to any sacrifice that may be required of them.

The brilliant and patriotic conduct of Major Anderson speaks for itself, and silences the attacks lately made of the North upon his character and patriotism.

Business is entirely suspended. Only those stores are open necessary to supply articles required by the army.

The ships in the harbor have not sided Fort Sumner, and it is thought now to be too late for them to come over the bar as the tide is ebbing.

The Barracks a Sheet of Flame.  
CHARLESTON, 12 o'clock, noon.—The ships in the harbor appear to be quickly anchored. They do not seem to have fired a gun.

The entire roofs of Major Anderson's barracks are one vast sheet of flame.

Shells from Cummings' Point and Fort Moultrie are bursting in and over Fort Sumner in quick succession.

The Federal flag still waves.

Major Anderson appears to be occupied only in putting out the fire. Every shot seems to tell, and all are anxiously looking for Major Anderson to strike his flag.

CHARLESTON, April 12, 6 P. M.—Captain S. Parker brings dispatches from the floating battery, stating that up to this time only the three vessels were on Sullivan's Island. He had to row through Major Anderson's warms fire in a small boat. Senator Wigfall in some manner bore dispatches to Morris Island through the fire from Fort Sumner.

Senator Chesnut, another member of the staff of Gen. Beauregard, fired a gun by way of amusement, from Mount Pleasant, which made a large hole in the parapet.

Quite a number have been struck by spent pieces of shell and knocked down, but none hurt seriously. Many fragments of these missiles are already circulating in the city. The range is perfect than in the morning, and every shot from the land tells.

Three ships are visible in the harbor, and it is believed an attempt will be made to-night to throw reinforcements into Sumner in small boats.

Anderson's magazines have exploded. Only occasional shots are now fired from him from Fort Moultrie, but Morris Island Battery is doing heavy work.

The great excitement prevails everywhere. The wharves, house-tops and church steeples and every available place are blocked with people.

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CHARLESTON, April 13, A. M.—The battle was resumed this morning in earnest, and the cannonading is now going on freely from all points, both from the federal fleet outside the bar, and from the batteries along the coast.

The Barracks of Sumner are on fire!

Wilmington, N. C., April 13.—We learn from Charleston that Fort Sumner was again attacked at daylight this morning, and the firing is tremendous from both the attacking and defending parties.

The Federal Flag at Half-Mast Signifying Distress to the Fleet.

CHARLESTON, April 13, A. M.—Fort Sumner commenced to return fire at 7 o'clock this morning, and seems to be greatly disabled.

their return. Three fire companies from Charleston are on their way to Fort Sumter to quell the fire before it reaches the magazine.

Judge Magrath has just returned from Fort Sumter. He reports the wood work and the officers' quarters all burnt out. None of the officers were wounded.

The Fort will be taken possession of to-night by the Confederate troops.

Lieut. Woodson, who is a prisoner here, has been compelled to give up to the Secretary of War his dispatches from Lieut. Slemmer to the government at Washington.

The Attorney General's opinion is requested as to the law in his case. He violated a promise to report to General Bragg, and carried in secret dispatches to Fort Pickens, showing to General Bragg other dispatches, and failing to report himself on his return.

The Fairchild regiment, 1,000 strong, arrived here to-day, and are now on their way to Morris Island. There are now ten thousand men under arms in the harbor and on the coast.

I have just seen Lieut. Forcher Miles, who went with a white flag to Fort Sumter, and who has just returned. He assures me that no one was killed at Sumter. This is reliable, and puts at rest all previous reports about Sumter.

Major Anderson has reached the city, and is a guest of General Beauregard.

Our people sympathize with him, but those who were in the steamers of our bar, and in sight of our people, and did not even attempt to reinforce him.

LATEST.  
The following dispatches give additional interesting details—Particulars of the Surrender—Condition of Fort Sumter—No party allowed—Fight or Surrender.

CHARLESTON, April 13, midnight.—Hostilities have for the present ceased. The victory belongs to South Carolina.

With the display of a flag of truce on the ramparts of Fort Sumter, at half past 1 o'clock, the firing ceased, and an unconditional surrender was made.

The Carolinians had no idea that the fight was at an end. Soon after the flag of truce was shot away, (Lieut. Wigfall, aid to Gen. Beauregard, at the commander's request, went to Sumter with a white flag to offer assistance in extinguishing the flames. He approached the burning fortress from Morris Island, and while the firing was raging on all sides, effected a landing at Sumter. He approached a port hole, and was met by Major Anderson, who informed him that he had just displayed a white flag, but the firing from the Carolina batteries was kept up nevertheless.

Major Anderson then hauled down his flag, and displayed only the flag of truce. All firing instantly ceased, and two others of Gen. Beauregard's staff, ex-Senator Chesnut and ex-Governor Manning, then proceeded in a boat, and stipulated with the Major that his surrender should be unconditional for the present, subject to the terms to be arranged with Gen. Beauregard.

Major Anderson, at his own request, was allowed to remain with his men in actual possession of the fort, until Messrs. Chesnut and Manning came over to the city, accompanied by a number of the Palmetto Guards, bearing the colors of his company. These were met on the pier by hundreds of citizens, and as they marched up the streets to the general quarters, the crowd was swollen to thousands, shouts rent the air, and the wildest joy was manifested on account of the welcome tidings.

After the surrender a boat, with an officer and men, was sent from one of the four ships in the harbor to Gen. Simons, commanding on Morris Island, with the request that a merchant ship or one of the vessels of the United States be allowed to enter and take off the command and garrison of Sumter.

General Simons replied that if no hostilities were attempted during the night, and no effort was made to reinforce or retake Sumter, he would give an answer at 9 o'clock on Sunday morning.

Visit to Sumter.  
The officers of Gen. Beauregard's staff visited Sumter this evening. None but the officers, however, were allowed to land or enter the fort. They went down in a steamer and carried three fire engines for the purpose of putting out the flames. The fire had, however, been previously extinguished by the exertions of Major Anderson and his men.

Condition of Sumter, &c.  
The officers reported that Major Anderson had been compelled to surrender because his quarters and barracks were destroyed, and he had no hope of a reinforcement. The fleet lay idly by during thirty hours, and either could not or would not help him. Besides, his men were prostrated from over exertion. There were but five of them hurt, four of them badly, and one, it is thought, mortally, but the rest were worn out.

The explosions that were heard and seen from the city in the morning, were caused by the bursting of loaded shells. These were ignited by the fire, and could not be removed quick enough. The fire in the barracks was caused by the quantities of hot shot poured in from Fort Moultrie.

Within Fort Sumter everything but the casemates is in utter ruin. The whole interior looks like a blackened

mass of ruins. Many of the guns are dismantled and the side opposite the iron battery of Cummings Point is hardest dealt with. The great cannon from this point played great havoc with Sumter. The wall looks like a honeycomb, and near the top is a breach that a cat might pass through. The side opposite Moultrie's honeycombed extensively, as is that opposite the floating battery.

Fort Moultrie is badly damaged. The officers' quarters and barracks are in a terrible state. The frame houses on the island are riddled with shot, and in many instances whole sides of houses are torn out. The fire in Sumter was put out and re-kindled three times during the day.

Dr. Crawford, the surgeon of Fort Sumter, was slightly wounded in the face.

It is a positive, but singular fact, that none of the Carolinians were injured. When the officers who visited him were about to leave, Major Anderson accompanied them to the wharf, and bid them adieu. He and all his men still remain in Sumter. The report sent you earlier in the evening that they had left, and that Major Anderson was in Charleston, is incorrect.

A boat was sent from this port to-night officially to notify the fleet that Major Anderson had surrendered.

It is not known when the Carolinians will occupy Sumter, or what is to be done with the vanquished. Every one is satisfied with the victory, and happy that no blood was shed in the city.

After the surrender the bells were rung, cannon fired and the whole population joined in public rejoicings.

Negotiations for the Surrender of Fort Sumter Completed.  
CHARLESTON, April 14.—The negotiations between Major Anderson and Gen. Beauregard were completed last night, and Major Anderson, with his command, will evacuate Sumter this morning, and will embark on board of one of the war vessels off our harbor.

When Sumter was in flames and Major Anderson could only fire his guns at long intervals, the men at our batteries cheered at every fire which the gallant major made in his last struggle, but they looked defiance at the vessels of war, whose men, like cowards, stood outside, without firing a gun, or attempting to divert the fire of a single battery from Sumter. Five of Major Anderson's men are slightly wounded.

CHARLESTON, April 14.—The steamer Isabel is now steaming up to the city. She will take General Beauregard to Fort Sumter, which will be turned over by Major Anderson to the Confederate States. Major Anderson and his command, it is reported, will proceed to New York in the steamer Isabel.

Evacuation of Sumter—Departure of Major Anderson and his Garrison for N. York.  
CHARLESTON, April 14—9 P. M.—Major Anderson and his entire garrison leave to-night at 11 o'clock in the steamer Isabel for New York.

The fleet is still trailling outside of the bar. The scene when Major Anderson and his men took formal leave of Fort Sumter is described as most thrilling and effective. Major Anderson refused to be separated from his garrison, and left the fort this afternoon, with them to go on board the Isabel, where he is now waiting for the tide to cross the bar.

Departure of Major Anderson from Fort Sumter—Fatal Accident—Sumter Taken Possession of by Gen. Beauregard.  
CHARLESTON, April 14, P. M.—The Palmetto and Confederate flags now wave over Fort Sumter; Major Ripley, with 200 men, by order of General Beauregard, took formal possession of the fort at 4 o'clock P. M.

White Maj. Anderson was saluting his flag, previous to retiring, an explosion occurred, killing one man and dangerously wounding four others.

The Major marched out under the stars and stripes, the band playing Yankee Doodle. He stands to-night in the steamer Isabel for New York, receiving supplies from the fleet.

In returning thanks to Gov. Pickens, for his kindness to himself and wife, Major Anderson said that history would applaud him for the forbearance he had practiced; he was much gratified that there were no casualties. He said his orders were to destroy the works, if possible, but not to take life if it could be avoided.

Knowns of the Golden Circle in Boston.—The Boston Herald says it is undoubtedly true that a secret order exists in Boston, which was started a few weeks ago and called the "Knights of the Golden Circle," for the purpose of aiding the South with men and munitions of war. Some money may have already been received secretly from New York, for the leaders of the "Knights of the Golden Circle" are in the city.

It is stated that about one hundred volunteers (the volunteers military companies) have left for Baltimore within a few days. One active young man, who has been connected with a company since Boston for some years, left with twenty others on Wednesday, for Norfolk, as they had been already been received secretly from New York, for the leaders of the "Knights of the Golden Circle" are in the city.