



BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, April 26, 1861.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. O. VER—Editor and Proprietor.

Patriotic Meetings.

A number of impromptu meetings have been held in Bedford, during the past week, in support of the war, and in defence of our National flag...

A meeting was held in Bloody Run, last week, for the purpose of forming a volunteer company. Dr. J. A. Mann called the meeting to order...

In Schellsburg, a large and enthusiastic meeting was held. The ladies made a beautiful flag, and raised it across the street themselves...

At John Nyeum's, in East Providence Twp., a meeting of about 250 people was held. Open houses by all John Owsen, Esq., made an eloquent and patriotic speech...

Never before in the history of our Country was there so much enthusiasm on any subject as there is on our present difficulties, and the determination to uphold the Government in this war forced upon it by the Southern traitors.

The Taylor Guards.

Have left to day (Thursday) for Harrisburg. They are a gallant looking set of men. They are under the command of Capt. Filler and Lieutenants Mops and Barnsdollar...

MILITARY COMPANIES.

Companies are forming at Bloody Run, Clearville, Hopewell, another in Bedford, Schellsburg, Pattonville, Rainsburg, and probably in other parts of our County...

The new volunteer company which has left for the seat of war, has been named the "Taylor Guards," in honor of Capt. S. M. Taylor, of the "Independent Greys..."

The Government will not be balked in its efforts to bring forces to defend the capital. They will, if mobs at Baltimore interrupt travel and transportation, send troops in ships to Annapolis, and keep communication open at all hazards from there to Washington.

We received a letter from Hopewell stating that four men from that part of the county had joined the Huntingdon Standing Stone Guards, and have marched at their country's call...

We received a letter from Hollidaysburg, dated the 15th inst., stating that the two companies, the Fenibles, Capt. Miners, formerly Capt. D. H. Hofigs, and Capt. Alex. Floyd's company, each numbering about 100 men, had left for the seat of war...

Our citizens have patriotically raised a fund of several hundred dollars, to defray the expenses of our volunteers in this place, and to the seat of war. In Bloody Run, the same thing has been done...

Gov. Hicks stated to the Government that he could not be responsible for any more troops passing through Baltimore. Mr. Lincoln replied that if they were allowed to go peacefully around the city he would be satisfied.

POST OFFICE.—The Post Office has been removed, by the new Post Master, to his place of business, in Juliana Street. It is fitted up well, and is in one of the most eligible places in town.

Jeff. Davis has issued a proclamation granting letters of marque to pirates to prey upon our commerce. All such crews as may be taken will be treated by the Government as pirates.

There are only one or two persons in town now who sympathize with the Southern traitors, and public opinion compels them to be silent.

Gov. Curtin has issued a proclamation convening the Legislature on Tuesday the 30th inst. This course is rendered necessary in view of the present state of the country.

An invasion of Chambersburg, and other sections of Eastern Pennsylvania, by the Virginians was threatened a few days ago. They will hardly attempt this bold game, at which two can play at.

The Chamberlans (Md.) Civilian is loyal to the Union, as well as the vast majority of the citizens of Allegany county.

We call attention to the advertisement of Mr. Jas. B. Farquhar's new Grocery and Confectionary establishment. Give him a call.

Many of our patriotic citizens have the glorious stars and stripes flung to the breeze. Our banners float from the outer wall.

The President has issued a proclamation declaring the ports of the South in a state of blockade.

See the advertisement of Mr. William Cook, blacksmith. He is a first-rate workman.

A number of articles intended for this week's paper have been crowded out.

One of the hands of this office has left with the "Taylor Guards."

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!!

We do hope all indebted to us, will make it convenient to pay their bills, or at least part of them, by Court week. We have not made half our pay, and this spring. Friends, will you have us sick? If you do, the Lord be merciful to you, for we don't know whether we can.

LATEST NEWS.

The following dispatch was received by a couple gentlemen in Bedford, from a gentleman of Philadelphia:

PHILADELPHIA, April 23, 1861. The Federal authorities have burned the Navy Yard at Norfolk, and the big Ship of the Line, Pennsylvania, to prevent their falling into the hands of the rebels of Virginia.

The following news are from the Philadelphia Bulletin of the 22d inst: We have just learned that Colonel Fremont has arrived from Europe, and informed a gentleman of West Philadelphia that two hundred and fifty thousand stand of arms have arrived in New York from Europe, and that two hundred and fifty thousand more are on the way.

We learn this afternoon that the arrangements for transportation of troops from this point are getting into something like form, and that the great and active efforts of the Federal Government, having for its object, the non-interference of the rebels, are being carried out with the most prompt and efficient authority...

The enthusiasm over the North and West is unbounded. Pennsylvania has already offered double her quota of the volunteers demanded of her.

GLORIOUS DEFENSE OF SUMTER!! EVERY MAN A HERO!!!

The Garrison Reduced to Starvation.—They Fight 36 Hours after Eating their Last Crust.—Fearful Ordeal of Flame and Fire.—The Fort not Surrendered.—The Major Dictated Terms of Capitulation.—Movements of the Fleet.—The Plan of Re-Enforcement.—Arrival of Maj. Anderson and his Command.—Full and Thrilling Particulars.

The steamship Baltic, Fletcher, from Charleston Bar 8 p. m. on the 16th inst., came up to the city of New York and anchored off the Battery 1 p. m. yesterday. She had flying from her mainmast head the flag of Fort Sumter, and at her foremast head the flag from Fort Moultrie. The Harriet Lane, Florence, for New-York, sailed in company; also the Pawnee with her troops, and Pocahontas, for Norfolk. The Powhatan was not nor had she been at Charleston. The Pawnee did not arrive at Charleston Bar until after the surrender. During the whole time the fleet remained off the bar the wind blew a gale from the south-east, rendering the fleet useless to Fort Sumter.

PASSENGERS.

Major Robert Anderson, 1st Artillery. A. Doubleday, Captain, 1st Artillery. T. Seymour, Captain 1st Artillery. J. C. Davis, 1st Lieutenant. N. J. Hall, 2d Lieutenant. Capt. J. G. Foster, Engineer Corps. 1st Lieut. G. W. Snyder, Engineer Corps. 2d Lieut. R. K. Meade, jr., Engineer Corps. Dr. S. W. Crawford, Medical Corps. Miss Annie E. Davis and attendant. Sergeant Ranshaw, Company H., 32 men. Sergeant Scherbert, Company F., 30 men. John Liverier, Engineer Corps—wounded in battle.

John Erwin, Artillery—wounded in battle. James Hayes, Artillery—wounded in battle. George Pinchard, Artillery—wounded in battle.

1st Lieut. E. M. K. Hudson, 4th Artillery. 1st Lieut. Robert O. Tyler, 3d Artillery. 2d Lieut. C. J. Thomas, 1st Infantry. Two hundred recruits for general service. We have gathered the following facts from officers on the Baltic:

THE BOMBARDMENT.

On Thursday the demand to surrender the fort was made, and declined—all the officers having been consulted by Major Anderson in regard to the summons. At about 3 o'clock on Friday morning notice was given that fire would be opened on us in one hour unless the demand to surrender was instantly complied with. Major Anderson resolved not to return fire until broad daylight, not wishing to waste any ammunition. Fire was opened upon us from all points at once. To our astonishment a masked battery of heavy columbiads opened on us from the part of Sullivan's Island near the Floating Battery, the existence of which we had not the slightest intimation. It was covered with brush and other material which completely concealed it. It was skillfully constructed and well secreted. Seventeen mortars, firing ten-inch shells, 33 heavy guns, mostly columbiads, being engaged in the assault.

The crash made by those shots against the walls was terrific, and many of the shells took effect inside the fort. We took breakfast at 6 o'clock leisurely and calmly, after which the command was divided into three reliefs, equally dividing the officers and men. The first relief was under the command of Capt. Doubleday of the Artillery and Lieut. Snyder of the Engineer Corps. This detachment went to the guns and opened fire upon the Cumming's Point battery, Fort Moultrie and Sullivan's Island. The iron battery was of immense strength, and most of our shots struck and glanced off again. The fire was so terrific on the parapet of Sumter that Maj. Anderson refused to allow the men to man the guns. Had they been permitted to do so, every one of them would have been sacrificed. Fort Moultrie was considerably damaged by our cannonading, a great many of our shots having taken effect on the embrasures. Several shots are known to have penetrated the floating battery, but little damage was done to it.

The rebels were changing every four hours. We succeeded in dismounting two of the guns on Cumming's Point Battery. A new English gun which was employed by the enemy, was fired with great accuracy. Several of its shots were slightly wounding four men. The full effect of our firing we have been unable to ascertain, having nothing to rely upon but the reports of the enemy. Our men owed their safety to the entirely extraordinary care exercised by the officers in command. A man was kept constantly on the look-out, who would cry "shoot" or "shell" at every shot the enemy made, thus affording our men ample opportunity to seek shelter. The workmen were at first reluctant to assist the soldiers in handling the guns, but they gradually took hold and rendered valuable assistance. But few shells were fired before every one of them was desperately engaged in the conflict. We had to abandon one gun on account of the close fire made upon it. Hearing the fire renewed with it, I went to the spot. I there found a party of workmen engaged in serving it. I saw one of the workmen stooping over with his hands on his knees, convulsed with joy, while the tears rolled down his powder-begrimed cheeks. "What are you doing here with that gun?" I asked. "Hit it right in the center," was the reply, the man meaning that his shot had taken effect in the centre of the Floating Battery.

The aim of the enemy was principally directed at our flag-staff, from which proudly waved the Stars and Stripes. After two days incessant firing, the flag-staff was finally shot away. The effect of the enemy's shot, on the officers' quarters particularly, was terrific. One was so completely demolished that not one brick was left standing upon the other. The barracks caught fire on the first day several times, and were put out several times by Mr. Hart of New-York, a volunteer, who peculiarly distinguished himself for his coolness and bravery, assisted by others. Half a million of dollars will hardly suffice to repair the damages to the Fort. On the second day, I caught fire from a 10 inch shell, the danger to be encountered in the attempt to extinguish it being so great that the Major concluded not to attempt it. The effect of the fire was more disastrous than we could have supposed. The subsequent shots of the enemy took more effect in consequence; the walls were weakened, and we were more exposed. The main gates were destroyed by the fire, thus leaving us exposed to the murderous fire of the enemy. Five hundred men could have formed on the gorge and marched on us without our being able to oppose them. The fire surrounded the Fort on all sides. Fearful that the walls might crack, and the shells pierce and prostrate them, we commenced taking the powder out of the magazine before the fire had fully enveloped it. We took 96 barrels of powder out, and threw it into the sea, leaving 200 barrels in. Owing to a lack of cartridges we kept five men inside the magazine, sewing as we wanted them, thus using up our shirts, sheets, blankets, and all the available material in the fort. When we were finally obliged to close the magazine, and our material for cartridges was exhausted, we were left destitute of any means to continue the contest. We had eaten our last biscuit thirty six hours before. We came very near being stifled with the dense livid smoke from the burning buildings. The men lay prostrate on the ground, with wet handkerchiefs over their mouths and eyes, gasping for breath. It was a moment of imminent peril. If an eddy of wind had not ensued, we all, probably, should have been suffocated. The crashing of the shot, the bursting of the shells, the falling of walls, and the roar of the flames, made a pandemonium of the fort. We nevertheless kept up a steady fire. Toward the close of the day ex-Senator Wigfall made his appearance at the embrasure with a white handkerchief on the end of a sword, and begged for admittance. He asked to see Maj. Anderson. While Wigfall was in the act of crawling through the embrasure, Lieut. Snyder called out to him, "Maj. Anderson is at the main gate." He passed through the embrasure into the casemate, paying no attention to what the Lieutenant had said. Here he was met by Cpt. Foster, Lieut. Mead, and Lieut. Davis. He said: "I wish to see Major Anderson; I am Gen. Wigfall, and come from Gen. Beauregard."

He then added, in an excited manner, "Let us stop this firing. You are on fire, and your flag is down. Let us quit." Lieut. Davis replied, "No, Sir, our flag is not down. Step out here and you will see it waving over the rampart." "Let us quit this," said Wigfall. "Here's a white flag, will anybody wave it out of the embrasure?" One of the officers replied, "That is for you to do, if you choose." Wigfall responded, "if there is no one else to do it, I will," and jumping into the embrasure waved the flag toward Moultrie. The firing still continued from Moultrie and the batteries of Sullivan's Island. In answer to his repeated requests one of the officers said one of our men may hold the flag, and corporal Bingham jumped into the embrasure. The shot continuing to strike all around him, he jumped down again, after having waved the flag a few moments, and said, "Damn it, they don't respect this flag, they are firing at it." Wigfall replied, "They fired at me two or three times, and I stood it, and I should think that you might stand it once." Wigfall then said, "If you will show a white flag from your ramparts, they will cease firing." Lieut. Davis replied, "If you request that a flag shall be shown there while you hold a conference with Major Anderson, and for that purpose alone, it may be done."

At this point Major Anderson came up. Wigfall said, "I am Gen. Wigfall, and come from Gen. Beauregard, who wishes to stop this." Major Anderson, rising on his toes, and coming down firmly upon his heels replied, "Well, Sir." "Major Anderson," said Wigfall, "you have defended your flag nobly, Sir. You have done all that is possible for men to do, and Gen. Beauregard wishes to stop the fight. On what terms, Major Anderson, will you evacuate this Fort?" Major Anderson's reply was, "Gen. Beauregard is already acquainted with my only terms." "Do I understand that you will evacuate upon the terms proposed the other day?" "Yes, Sir, and those conditions only" was the reply of the Major.

"Then, Sir," said Wigfall, "I understand Major Anderson that the fort is to be ours?" "On those conditions only, I repeat." "Very well," said Wigfall, and he retired. A short time afterward a deputation, consisting of Senator Chesnut, Roger A. Pryor, Capt. Lee, and W. Porcher Miles, came from Gen. B., and had an interview with Major Anderson, when it came out that Wigfall had no authority to speak for Gen. Beauregard, but acted on his own hook. "Then," said Lieut. Davis, "we have been sold," and Major Anderson, perceiving the state of the case, ordered the American flag to be raised to its place. The deputation, however, requested him to keep the flag down till they could communicate with Gen. Beauregard, as matters were liable to be complicated. They left, and between two and three hours after, the garrison meanwhile existing their eyes to extinguish the fire, another deputation came from Gen. Beauregard, agreeing to the terms of evacuation previously proposed, and substantially to the proposals of Wigfall. This was Saturday evening. That night the garrison took what rest they could. Next morning the Isabel came down and anchored near the fort. The steamer Union was used as a transport to take the garrison to the Isabel, but the transfer was too late to allow the Isabel to go out by that date.

The terms of evacuation were that the garrison should take all its individual and company property, that they should march out with their side arms and other arms with all the honors, in their own way and at their own time; that they should salute their flag, and take it with them.

The enemy agreed to furnish transports, as Major Anderson might select, to any part of the country, either by land or water. When the baggage of the garrison was all on board of the transport, the soldiers remaining inside and arms, a portion were told off as gunners to serve in saluting the American flag. When the last gun was fired, the flag was lowered, the men cheering. At the ninth discharge there was a premature explosion, which killed one man instantly, seriously wounded another, and two more not so badly. The men were then formed and marched out, the band playing "Yankee Doodle" and "Hail to the Chief."

Vast crowds of people thronged the vicinity. Remaining on board the Isabel that night, the next morning they were transferred to the Baltic, this operation taking nearly the whole day. On Tuesday evening they weighed anchor and stood for New York.

The Southern Rebellion.

Pennsylvania and Massachusetts Troops in Baltimore.—The Troops Stoned by the Mob.—The Mob Fired Upon.—Two of the Massachusetts Regiment Killed.—Ten of the Assaulters Wounded.—Martial Law Proclaimed, &c., &c.

BALTIMORE, April 19.—The city is in an intense state of excitement. The volunteers in forcing their way through the streets, were attacked and fired upon. Ten persons are reported as killed.

[Second Dispatch.] BALTIMORE, April 19.—A terrible scene is now occurring in Pratt street.

The track having been torn up by the Secessionists, the troops from Philadelphia and New York attempted to march through, and were attacked by the mob with bricks and stones.

The military fired upon their assailants, who returned the fire. Two members of the Seventh Massachusetts regiment were killed, and several wounded. The fight is still going on.

Ten of the citizens are said to be wounded. MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED.

BALTIMORE, April 19.—At the Washington depot an immense crowd had assembled. The rioters attacked them at the depot. The military fired on the mob. Several persons were wounded, some fatally.

There are said to be four of the military and four rioters killed. The city is in great excitement. Martial law has been proclaimed. The city military are rushing to their armories.

The railroad track is said to be torn up outside of the city. Certain parties threaten to destroy the Pratt street bridge.

As the soldiers passed along Pratt street a perfect shower of paving stones rained on their heads. The cars have left for Washington, being stoned as they left. It was the Massachusetts men that were attacked. Three of the mob are known to be dead, and three soldiers were killed. Many were wounded.

The stores are being closed. Our military are rapidly forming. The Minute Men are turning out. It is not ascertained what portion of the troops were attacked. They bore a white flag as they marched along Pratt street, and were greeted with showers of stones. The Mayor went ahead of them with the police.

An immense crowd blocked up the streets, and after enduring various insults, the soldiers finally turned and fired on the mob. BALTIMORE, April 19.—2 P. M.—The Philadelphia Volunteers are reported to be new at the outer depot, but at the request of the Governor and Mayor, the president of the road has ordered the train back, and it is said they have started back.

STILL LATER. Baltimore, April 19.—3 P. M.—The excitement is still on the increase, and all kinds of reports are afloat with regard to the departure of the Massachusetts troops.

It is now said that before all the regiment were started off, crowds assembled and commenced placing obstructions on the track, and in some places tearing it up. It is understood that the principle part of the Massachusetts regiment have got through.

A town meeting has been called for 4 o'clock P. M. The most alarming state of affairs now prevails. Parties of frantic men are roaming through the streets with guns and pistols. All the stores are closed, and business generally suspended, and the population are in a state of dread uncertainty as to what is yet to happen.

During the height of the excitement a party of men rushed into the American Telegraph office, on Baltimore street, and one of them cut a number of the wires.

THE LATEST. Baltimore, April 19.—Evening.—As far as can be ascertained, only two of the Massachusetts regiments were killed. They belonged to company C. Their bodies are now at the police station, but their names are not known.

THE TOWN MEETING. The town meeting in Monument Square this afternoon drew an immense crowd. A State flag was hoisted.

Mayor Brown said that he was opposed to the call of the President in spirit and object, but as Maryland was still in the Union he had exerted himself to the utmost of his ability to protect the troops in their passage through the city. He, however, felt that this should not be, and he had telegraphed to the President urging that no more troops be sent through.

Governor Hicks said that he was opposed to secession, but the right of revolution could not be disputed. It was folly to attempt to subjugate the South, and he hoped the North & the Administration would see the impracticability of doing so. He was still devoted to the Union, and hoped to see a reconstruction of it. [Shouts of "No—never."] The Governor replied, that he should bow to the decision of the people of Maryland.

Several speeches were made by S. T. Wallis, W. S. Preston, and others, justifying the determination of the people of Baltimore that no more Northern troops should invade the soil, to subjugate and coerce their brethren of the South. The speakers counselled peace, and urged that the laws should be respected and obeyed.

The city is quiet to-night. The military and police combined are guarding the city. The streets are deserted.

Correct List of Killed and Wounded. Military.—Two killed, names unknown. Wounded Sergeant Ames, Lowell City Guards, slightly; Private Cullom, Lowell City Guards in the head, not fatal; Private Michael Green, Lawrence, slightly; S. H. Neitham, Massachusetts, skull fractured, at the infirmary; another, unknown, at the infirmary, badly wounded.

Sergeant Ames and Private Cullom were to-night taken to a private house, and will receive every attention.

H. W. Dunforth, of Massachusetts, and Edward Cooper were each shot in the thigh. Citizens Killed.—John McEhan, Sebastian Giles, Patrick Clark, P. Thomas Miles, Wm.

C. Maloney, W. Reed, and Mr. Davis—in all eight, dead, including the two soldiers.

Citizens wounded.—Patrick Griffin and others unknown. The Philadelphia Military.

The Philadelphia military, who were in the last cars, remained in the depot; they were unarmed, and having no uniform several escaped into the city and were not recognized. The others were assaulted in the cars with missiles, and some were slightly wounded.

There were reports of difficulties on the road between the city and Washington, but they proved incorrect, and it is understood all reached the Capital safely except the Philadelphians, who were taken back.

The Mayor announced at the meeting that they would bring no more troops this way.

The Harper's Ferry Garrison at Carlisle.

Enthusiastic Reception.—Burning of 15,000 Stand of Arms.

CARLISLE, April 19.—Lieutenant Jones, late in command at Harper's Ferry, arrived here at three o'clock this afternoon with his command, consisting of forty three men. Lieutenant Jones having been advised that a force of 2,500 troops had been ordered by Governor Letcher to take possession of Harper's Ferry, and finding his position to be untenable, under directions of the War Department he destroyed all the munitions of war, the armory, arsenal, and all the buildings. He withdrew his command under cover of the night, and almost in the presence of 2,500 troops. He lost three men. Fifteen thousand stand of arms were destroyed.

They made a forced march of thirty miles, last night, from Harper's Ferry to Hagerstown. Lieutenant Jones and his command have endured great fatigue, and accomplished a great work in preventing the arms and property from falling into the hands of the rebels. They were enthusiastically received by the entire population.

HAGERSTOWN, April 19.—The following additional particulars of the burning of Harper's Ferry Armory are furnished by Lieut. Jones, now at Carlisle Barracks.

Lieut. Jones says that he learned yesterday that 600 Virginians were approaching by the Winchester road to seize the arsenal. He immediately placed piles of powder and straw in all the buildings, and waited patiently the approach of the enemy. The picket guard having given the alarm, the garrison set fire to the out houses and carpenter shop. The fuses beginning to burn, he commenced his retreat.

The citizens of Harper's Ferry were evidently in league with the party advancing to seize the arsenal, and were instantly in arms and followed the soldiers. Two of the regulars were killed by their fire, and two others deserted before the troops reached Hagerstown. They marched all night, and, missing the train at Hagerstown, took omnibuses to-day, much exhausted by their night march. They were entertained by the people of Chambersburg, and received with loud cheers along the route.

The assault on the Massachusetts troops at Baltimore occasions intense excitement among the 3,000 troops now at Camp Curtin. They swear terrible vengeance.

Lieut. Jones is the late Adjutant-General of the United States army, and may be said almost to have been born in the army.

He says that before all the Federal troops rushed across the Potomac bridge the Harper's Ferry people dashed into the arsenal. He believes that a large number must have perished, as repeated explosions were heard. He saw the light of the burning buildings for many miles.

Treason in Penn'a to be Punished.

The following well-timed and highly important bill was introduced into the State Senate on Friday last by George R. Smith, Esq., of Philadelphia, and on Saturday passed that body. Facts which have been the town talk here within a week or so have rendered some such action as this very necessary:

An act supplementary to an act entitled "An Act to consolidate, revise and amend the penal laws of this commonwealth," approved the thirty-first day of March, A. D. 1860.

Section 1 provides that if any person or persons belonging to or residing within this State and under the protection of its laws, shall take a commission or commissions from any person, State or States, or other the enemies of this State or of the United States of America, or who shall levy war against this State, or government thereof, or knowingly and willingly shall aid or assist any enemies in open war against this State, or the United States, by joining their armies, or by enlisting or procuring or persuading others to enlist for that purpose, or by furnishing such enemies with arms or ammunition, or any other articles for their aid and comfort, or by carrying on a vituperous correspondence with them, or shall form, or be in anywise concerned in forming any combination or plot or conspiracy for betraying this State or the United States of America into the hands or power of any foreign enemy, or any organized or pretended government engaged in resisting the laws of the United States, or shall give or send any intelligence to the enemies of this State or of the United States of America, for that purpose, every person so offending, and being legally convicted thereof, shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced to undergo an imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years, and be fined in a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both, at the discretion of the court. Provided, That this act shall not prohibit any citizen from taking or receiving civil commissions for the acknowledgment of deeds and other instruments of writing.

Section 2 provides, that if any person or persons within this commonwealth shall build, construct, alter or fit out, or shall aid or assist in building, constructing, altering, or fitting out any vessel or vessels, for the purpose of making war, or privatering, or other purpose, to be used in the service of any person or persons whatever to make war on the United States of America, or to resist by force the execution of the laws of the United States, such person or persons shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be sentenced to undergo an imprisonment, at labor, not exceeding ten years, and be fined in a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Buchanan and even Wm. Bigler are reported as having announced themselves as willing to stand by the Union and the Administration.