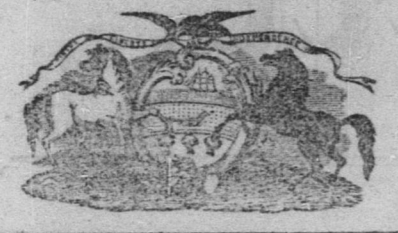


**BEDFORD INQUIRER.**



BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, May 17, 1861.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

The Bedford Gazette is weekly publishing articles, editorial and otherwise, in which it attempts to divide public opinion in this County, which is now almost unanimous in favor of upholding our country in the war forged upon us by the traitors who are now in rebellion against the Government of the United States. We state without fear of successful contradiction, that there are not twenty disunionists in Bedford County, and they follow the lead of the Bedford Gazette. The Democrats of Bedford County, with the exception of these few referred to above, condemn the course of that paper, and support the Government in its efforts to crush this infamous rebellion, which has been begun with less cause than any other in history. The following are a few of the outrages of the secession traitors:

They marched in armed bodies and compelled the guards of the United States forts and arsenals to surrender them; but it was not war.

With arms in their hands they captured millions of dollars worth of cannon, small arms and munitions of war, belonging to the United States; but it was not war.

They seized the ships of the United States; but it was not war.

They seized the mints and the money of the United States, and applied them to their own use; but it was not war.

They fired on an unarmed ship, carrying supplies to a fortress of the United States; but it was not war.

They besieged the fortresses of the United States, surrounded them with military works, and cut off their supplies; but it was not war.

They fired on Fort Sumter, compelled the lowering of the American flag, and the surrender of that fort; but according to the Bedford Gazette, all this was not war.

But if the United States attempt to relieve their beleaguered garrison, or even send them provisions in an unarmed vessel, it is war.

If they attempt to transport a cannon from one fort to another, or from a foundry to a fort, it is war.

If they transfer a soldier from fort to fort, or from State to State, it is war.

If they send out a ship to protect our citizens, it is war.

To talk of executing their laws, protecting their commerce, or collecting their revenue, it is war, horrible war.

Traitors who are of the same material as the "new boys" of the Revolution, are the only ones who defend the secession traitors in their unjust war against the best government which man ever invented. Beware!

"Partisan in Bedford county has been dropped."—Bedford Inquirer, May 3d, Editorial column.  
 "Governor Inauguration"—We are authorized to announce the name of Martin Millam, of Bedford Borough, as a candidate for Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention."  
 —Bedford Inquirer, May 3d, advertising column.  
 "Partisan in Bedford county has been dropped." but still the Republicans intend holding a County Convention and nominating a County Ticket. A pretty way of "dropping" partisanism, truly!  
 —Bedford Gazette, May 10.

When we penned the line quoted by the Gazette, we expressed what we believed to be the truth, that "partisanism in Bedford County has been dropped," so far as the war was concerned. The Bedford Gazette had been for weeks before we published this announcement, publishing the announcements of candidates for Associate Judge, Commissioner, and Treasurer, "subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention." Sooner than support the whole ticket nominated by a "Democratic County Convention," it was thought best to hold a Convention and nominate our own ticket, and support it, instead of voting for one nominated, probably, by the Gazette and its little disunion clique, and composed, in part, it might be, of disunionists. That paper would, no doubt, like to catch us in that little trap, but Republicans won't take the bait.—In Allegheny County, in this State, where the Republicans have 10,000 majority, they agree with the Democrats to hold a Union Convention, and nominate and support candidates from both parties. The same is the case, we believe, in several other Counties. Now, we propose the same plan of "dropping" partisanism in Bedford County. What say you, Gazette?

The Governor of this State is carrying out this idea, also, for he has appointed Gen. Gedwallader, Major General; Gen. Patterson and Col. Wyncoop, Brigadier Generals; and Gen. Hale, Commissary General, of the Pennsylvania volunteers, all of whom are Democrats. In New York, the Republican Governor, has appointed Gen. John A. Dix, one of the most prominent Democrats in the Union, Major General of the New York volunteers. Truly all patriots drop politics in this war forced upon us by the traitors.

The following letter from Lieut. Wm. P. Barnsdollar, was not received in time for our last paper. It gives us pleasure to hear that the reports of bad treatment are unfounded:  
 CAMP SCOTT, YORK, PA., May 8, 1861.  
 D. OVER, Esq.: Sir:

By letters received here by members and officers of the "Taylor Guards," we hear of a great many reports flying through our native County, in regard to our being ill-treated, and almost starved, in "Camp Scott," where we are now quartered. We do not know where these reports spring from, as not one of our men will admit that they make such statements in their letters home. They are without foundation, as we are very comfortably quartered, and receive every attention necessary from our commanding officers of the 13th Regiment. The officers are men of standing and well known as such, and should not be misrepresented, and ask to correct the false reports from here, to our friends. It is true we are not uniformed yet, but when there are so many to clothe, it can't be done all at once. We expect to be equipped in full in a few days. Our company are all well and doing fine.  
 WM. P. BARNSDOLLAR, per  
 H. H. C. KAY.

Latest News.

Telegraphic dispatches of the latest date, state that John C. Breckinridge is to meet Maj. Anderson at Cincinnati, to take command under him for the Union.—Gov. Hicks of Maryland, has issued his proclamation calling out the 4 regiments of volunteers from that State called for by the President.—A steamer from Europe arrived the other day, with a quantity of improved modern arms for the Federal Government, and each succeeding steamer will bring more.

**DEATH OF REV. JAMES SANSON.**

This eminent divine died suddenly in Brownsville, on Saturday, 4th inst., in the 68th year of his age.

Mr. Sanson has been a Minister of the M. E. Church over 40 years, and was greatly beloved and respected for his many excellent qualities, and honored as a good man, and an able divine.

His unexpected death will be deeply felt by the entire Church as well as by a large circle of relatives and friends.

Mr. Sanson was a native of Bedford County, where many of his connections still reside.

SEMI-WEEKLY DISPATCH.—This is the title of a new paper, published in Chambersburg, by Messrs. G. H. Merklein & Co., at \$2 per annum. It is neat, well conducted, and we hope will be successful.

We see it stated that Gov. Curtin has refused to allow the passage of colored soldiers through Pennsylvania, and that Gov. Dennison, of Ohio, has done the same, in regard to that State.

The County Commissioners have appropriated \$250,00 for the purpose of defraying the expenses incurred in raising volunteers in Bedford County. The grand Jury recommended \$500,00.

We have seen a letter from one of the volunteers of the Bedford Taylor Guards, dated at Camp Scott, in which he says that the Company have decided to enlist for three years or during the war.

We have not yet been able to procure a copy of the roll of our volunteer company at York.

**The Partition of Virginia.**

WHEELING, May 11.—Delegates continue to arrive at headquarters, the McClure House. About three hundred delegates are expected. In addition to the counties before mentioned, which will be represented, are the counties of Upshar, Roane, Wirt, Barbour, Cabell, Doddshire, with Braxton, Clay, Kanawha, Putnam and Webster to hear from. Twenty-eight counties are sure to be represented.

Hon. James M. Stevenson, of Wood county, is spoken of as President of the Convention. Capt. Brit's company of volunteers encamped at the Fair Grounds, this afternoon. The new State will be called New Virginia, and embrace the most valuable portion of the mineral resources of the State.

A large meeting took place to-night in front of the McClure House, assisted by a band of music and fireworks. Hon. John S. Carlisle and Frank Pierpont spoke.

Mr. Carlisle took ground in favor of separation from Eastern Virginia, and was rapturously applauded. He proclaimed that there should be no coercion to go out, there should be none to prevent remaining in the Union. Virginia, he said, owed forty-five millions of dollars. A debt incurred without benefit to Western Virginia, and he demanded to know by what right the citizens of that section should be allowed to have an opinion of their own expressed and recognized in the State councils when the question of allegiance was discussed. Allegiance was first due to the Federal Government if there was no interference with State rights.

The Convention of Monday was referred to as an instrument of separation, and great enthusiasm.

Major Pendleton, of the Confederate States army, arrived to-day, and reports five thousand troops ready to be sent to Wheeling and vicinity from Harper's Ferry, at his own word. He thinks their presence is not necessary.

Arrangements have been made to prevent the introduction of hostile forces. Should an attempt be made, Camps Harrison and Dennison, and the Camp at Zanesville, Ohio, can throw ten thousand troops into Western Virginia when necessity requires. It seems as if necessity would require their presence in less than three days.

General Beauregard is at Richmond, and the difficulty of marching through the mountain passes of the Blue Ridge will retard his energetic movements.

**HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI. SURRENDER OF A BRIGADE OF MISSOURI SECESSIONISTS.**

St. Louis, Friday, May 10, 1861.  
 Gen. Frost's brigade of Missouri militia, encamped at Camp Jackson, on the western outskirts of the city, surrendered unconditionally this afternoon on demand of Capt. Lyon, commander of the United States forces of this city.

Capt. Lyon marched on Camp Jackson with some 6,000 volunteers, surrounded it, and planted eight field pieces on the adjoining eminences. The following letter was sent from Capt. Lyon to Gen. Frost:

HEADQUARTERS U. S. TROOPS,  
 ST. LOUIS, May 10, 1861.  
 To Gen. D. M. Frost:—Sir: Your command is regarded as evidently hostile toward the Government of the United States. It is, for the most part, made up of those secessionists, who have openly avowed their hostility to the Federal Government, and have been plotting at the seizure of its property, and the overthrow of its authority.

You are openly in communication with the so-called Southern Confederacy, which is now at war with the United States; and you are receiving at your camp from said Confederacy, under its flag, large supplies of material of war, most of which is known to be the property of the United States.

These extraordinary preparations plainly indicate none other than the well-known purpose of the Governor of this State, under whose orders you are acting, and whose purpose recently communicated to the Legislature, has just been responded to by that body in the most unparalleled legislation, having in direct view hostilities to the Federal Government, and co-operation with the enemy.

In view of these considerations, and your failure to disperse in obedience to the proclamation of the President, and of the eminent necessity of State policy and welfare and obligations imposed upon me by instructions from Washington, it is my duty to demand, and I do hereby demand of you an immediate surrender of your command with no other conditions than that all persons surrendering under this demand shall be humanely and kindly treated. Believing myself prepared to enforce this demand, one half hour's time before doing so will be allowed for your compliance therewith.

(Signed), W. LYON, Capt. 2d Infantry, commanding Troops. It is understood that Gen. Frost says this letter was not received by him until his camp was surrounded by United States troops. He replied that the encampment was organized under the law of the State, simply for organizing and drilling the volunteer militia of this military district.

Not expecting any demonstration, he was unprepared successfully to resist attack; therefore he accepted the terms specified, and surrendered his command—about 800 men then in camp, a large number being in the arms on leave. They then laid down their arms, and were escorted to the city as prisoners of war. A release on parole has been tendered the officers and troops, providing they would take an oath not to take up arms again against the Government of the United States, which they declined, on the ground that it implied they had already taken up arms against the Government, which they disclaimed. Just before the troops left for the city, and while the State forces were drawn up between the two lines of volunteers, several rocks were thrown at the volunteers, and a few pistol shots fired by excited parties in the surrounding crowd, which was composed of a large number of citizens, including many women. One shot took effect in the leg of Capt. Blantowski, and as he fell he gave the word to fire, which was obeyed by some two or three companies, resulting in the death of upward of 20 persons, including two women and several children, and badly wounding several others.

The following are the only names of those killed that can be ascertained to night: Messrs. Walter McDonald, Thos. A. Havens, Nicholas Kooftach, Elroy Summers. The following are fatally wounded: Claiborne Wilson and Truman Wright.

Intense excitement exists in the city. Large bodies of troops are thronging the streets. The Democratic and Anzeiger offices have been threatened by the mob, but through the promptness of the Chief of Police, Mr. Donoghue, any violent demonstration, thus far, has been prevented. All gun shops in the city are guarded by an armed police force, and about 200 have been detailed to protect the Democrat and Anzeiger offices.

**IMPORTANT TO VOLUNTEERS.**

Gov. Curtin has issued the following circular letter to the Colonels of regiments. There can be no doubt that the response will realize all that is expected by the Federal Government from the citizen soldiery of Pennsylvania:

Sir: I have been requested by the Secretary of War to let the Regiments now in the service of the State, know that it is preferred to have all the Regiments already mustered into service for three months, which are not actually sent forward, re-mustered into service for three years or during the War, should they be willing to do so. I therefore deem it proper to direct that you immediately ascertain the preference of your Regiment upon this question, and communicate the result forthwith to me.

Those who do not desire to re-enlist for this additional period, can be formed into Regiments, or have such arrangements made as to enable them to retire with honor, in accordance with their enlistment.

I cannot refrain from saying that it would afford me pleasure to see the Regiments so promptly and patriotically offered to the State, give this additional and more enduring evidence of continued devotion to their country.

Very Respectfully Yours,  
 A. G. CURTIN,  
 Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

The lighting of a cigar caused the dreadful explosion of the oil well near Titusville, Pa., which killed 15 or 20 persons, burned many others, and became a small volcano. Mr. Rouse, one of the victims, was last year a Member of the Legislature, and leaves by will \$50,000 to the poor of Warren county.

**SPEECHES OF FOUR GOVERNORS.**

On Friday night Lelin's Band proceeded to the Angier House, in Cleveland, to serenade the several Governors there assembled. "Hail to the Child" was given by the band, followed by "Hail Columbia," and "The Red, White and Blue." At the close of the latter, there was a movement upon the Bank street balcony, and ex-Major Senter introduced Governor Dennison of Ohio.

GOV. DENNISON'S SPEECH.  
 The Governor made a few remarks, thanking the people for the attention. He had not come here to speak, but with the Governors of other States, had more important business on hand, which would consume his night. He spoke of the universal determination to maintain the Federal Government, and said the North was already marshaled for the conflict. Whatever power he could command should always be exerted to sustain the Government and defend the State from all assaults, come from whatever quarter they may.—In the name of the people of Ohio, he said, treason shall be crushed out, rebellion shall be put down, at all hazards. E. Thustastic applause greeted this declaration. Gov. Dennison then introduced Gov. Curtin of Pennsylvania, who was welcomed by a round of cheers, followed by another for Pennsylvania.

REMARKS OF GOV. CURTIN OF PENN.  
 Gov. C. said he thanked the people for the cheers for Pennsylvania. That State was and ever would be loyal. There was also everywhere in the North, a chord has been struck that vibrates music to which all citizens must keep step. Every man in Pennsylvania, said the Governor, with emphasis, is ready to take up arms in defence of the Government. Our State was founded in peace, and her citizens love peace; but they also love the institutions of our fathers. There could be no room in Pennsylvania, said the Governor, for treason or rebellion. It is now no time to treat and dally with traitors. Pennsylvania is with Ohio in this contest, and will stand shoulder to shoulder with every loyal State to the end. The traitors may send spies through the country, if they choose: let them report defection or dissatisfaction in our midst, if they can find any. Gov. Curtin closed by exclaiming: To arms, my fellow citizens! The land of Washington shall defend the flag of Washington, and it shall wave over every foot and epithel in the thirty-four States of the Union.

ADDRESS OF GOV. RANDALL OF WIS.  
 For the three hearty cheers that were given for Wisconsin, he thanked the people. He said we have been accustomed to speak of our institutions as different from all others in the world. The thousand ties of patriotism and interest, we have said, are stronger to enforce our laws than the despotisms of the Old World. A great change has come—an enemy has grown up among us, threatening the succession of our Government and the destruction of our institutions. We all know, where this war began, and we know where it ought to end. An army should go down the Mississippi, and leave a trail from Montgomery to Charleston; another should go down the St. Lawrence coast, and the two armies meet at Charleston. There the war began; there it ought to end, when the city is wiped from existence—no monument left there to show that a human being once inhabited it—no place for even the owl to roost, or the vulture to moan. [Long cheers.] We have done the people of the South no injustice—we have given them what they never should have asked. There is but one sentiment among us now, however; we have obliterated all party distinctions, and know nothing but devotion to our country. The blood of our fathers shall be transmitted to generations yet to come, without one right lost, not one attribute impaired. Our armies shall be the dolls of a just God, with which, upon his Southern threshing floor, he shall pound out treason, and do fall justice to all.

GOV. BLAIR OF MICHIGAN.  
 Gov. Blair of Michigan was then introduced.—After thanking the people for the cheering to Michigan, he said this was not the time for speaking, but for action. We are not to count the cost of this contest; it is enough to know that our Government is assailed. By the spirit of the people, we know that the flag of our country—our old flag—will yet be raised upon Fort Sumter. [Cheers.] He trusted that the brave Anderson will plant that flag—sniffed by no fault of his—upon the fortress he defended. Michigan, he said, was with the loyal States in spirit, determined that the Union of the States shall still exist. No foreign power shall be established upon our Southern borders; no Jeff. Davis shall there establish a hostile Government. The traitors may, and shall, go into the Gulf, but they shall not take the territory with them. We must make short work of this contest, we do not intend to be long about it. In our dispatches to the President of today we are saying, "Call upon us for more troops." He wanted to send half a dozen regiments from Michigan with the one called for, and the State was ready to pay the bills. The loyal States are ready to have us, if it need be, to die, under the old flag. The armies of the United States are marching against justice to none, but, by the help of God, doing full justice to all. Cheers greeted Gov. B. when he closed.

**Proclamation by the President.**

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The President has issued a proclamation, setting forth that insurrection exists in the State of Florida, by which the lives, liberty and property of the loyal citizens are endangered, and as it is deemed proper that all needful measures should be taken for the protection of such citizens, and of all officers of the United States in the discharge of their public duties in that State, the President directs the commander of the forces of the U. S. in the Florida coast to permit no person to exercise any office or authority upon the Islands of Key West, the Tortugas and Santa Rosa, which may be inconsistent with the laws and Constitution of the United States, authorizing him at the same time, if he shall find it necessary, to suspend there the writ of *habeas corpus*, and to remove from the vicinity of the United States fortresses all dangerous or suspected persons.

**OFFICIAL REPORTS FROM CAIRO.**

WASHINGTON, May 11.—An army officer arrived here to-day direct from Cairo. He brought dispatches to the Government. He says there are plenty of troops now at Cairo to hold it against any force that may be brought to bear from the South. He says there was not the slightest apprehension of an attack at present. He says that exaggerated reports were constantly received that General Pillow, at the head of a large force, was preparing to make an attack. Those who are best acquainted with affairs there, do not believe that any immediate movement will be made.

**FROM CAIRO.**

CAIRO, Monday, May 13, 1861.  
 Several companies of Arkansas troops arrived at Memphis this morning. Commencing to-day, all the boats passing this point will be stopped. No provisions or munitions of war for the seceded States will be allowed to pass.

Henry Ward Beecher's oldest son, son-in-law intended, and one hundred of his Congregational Plymouth church, Brooklyn, have volunteered for the cause of Liberty and Law against treason and Secession. Mr. B. offers himself for Chaplain.

SAD INDEED.—Gen. Hall, of New York, has a son in the army of the Confederate States, and also a son in the New York 7th regiment. These may meet each other in conflict. Such are some of the fruits of civil war!

**MAJOR ANDERSON IN TOWN.**

Major Robert Anderson arrived in the city at half-past nine o'clock last evening, on his way to Kentucky, and slept all night at the Continental Hotel. He was received at the Philadelphia committee of Councils. The Major exhibited his usual courtesy and unobtrusiveness in the company of these gentlemen. A carriage and the remainder of the committee were waiting for him at the Baltimore depot, and he was escorted to the Ninth street entrance of the Continental Hotel, where the police were awaiting his arrival. Happily, the crowd had not been apprised of his coming, and only a few were gathered together in the heavy rain. The Major was taken at once to his room, and welcomed to the freedom of the city.

At the depot, the Major was received by Mr. Dougherty, who welcomed him in a few remarks. The other committee men were Messrs. Cattell, Carterwood, Craig Dixon, McMakin, D. G. Thomas, and Col. Lewis Wilson, of the Second Ohio Regiment.

Major Anderson replied that he was a man of action, not of words, but that he cordially accepted the hospitalities of the city, and would avail himself of them until Saturday afternoon.

Major Anderson was accompanied from Washington by Mr. Lincoln, the lady of the President, and Simon Draper, Frank B. Cutting, and others. A large crowd was collected about the door of the Major's parlor, and they followed up the stairs even to the threshold of his private apartment. Here the Major remained a few moments, and then came down to a parlor on the second floor, where he was formally welcomed by Mr. Theo. Cuyler, President of Select Council.

The city of Philadelphia, sir, will have the honor to be to-morrow of expressing to you, in a more formal manner, but not in more hearty terms, a cordial greeting which her citizens through us extend to you. Meantime, I have been asked, as the president of the Council of our city, to utter these few brief words of the heartfelt welcome which springs unbidden at the mention of your name. We greet you as a patriot, friend, and brother, who has illustrated virtues which we cannot too highly prize in this hour of defection, and when so many others have been untrue to the honor of our flag.

We feel that in honoring you we are honoring truth, duty and patriotism, which have entitled you to receive the honor of your fellow citizens. I only desire further to express the cordial greeting which we extend to you.

I rarely attempt to make a speech. I cannot attempt it now. I can only say to you I thank you most heartily, most sincerely, for the kind and flattering words with which you have greeted me. The duty I have performed, I have sought from that source to which we are all taught to look for guidance and assistance. I have only tried to follow the thoughts that I think God put into my heart. I thank you gentlemen.

**IMPORTANT FROM ST. LOUIS.**

Another Street Fight.—The Home Guard Attacked.—They Were on the Crowd—Several Killed and Wounded.

St. Louis, May 12, 1861.—The city was the scene of another terrible tragedy last night. About 6 o'clock a large body of Home Guards entered the city through Fifth street, from the Arsenal, where they had been enlisted during the day, and armed with arms. On reaching Walnut street the troops turned westward, a large crowd lining the pavement to witness their progress. At the corner of Fifth street parties among the spectators began beating brass, and otherwise abusing the companies as they passed, and a boy about fourteen years old discharged a pistol into their ranks. Part of the rear company immediately turned and fired upon the crowd, and the whole column was instantly in confusion, breaking their ranks and discharging their muskets down their own lines and among the people on the sidewalks. The shower of bullets for a few minutes was terrible, the bullets flying in every direction, entering the doors, tearing ratings, and even smashing bricks in third story. The utmost confusion and consternation prevailed, spectators fleeing in all directions, and, but for the random firing of the troops, scores of people must have been killed.

As most of the firing was directed down their own ranks, the troops suffered most severely. Four of their number being instantly killed and several wounded. Jerry Switzer, a river engineer, John Garvin, and Wm. Cudy, all citizens, were killed.—Charles H. Woodward was wounded in the shoulder; his ankle arm will have to be amputated. J. Gully, working in the garden of Mr. O'Connell, who carried three Minie balls in his body. Michael Davis had an ankle shattered. James P. Welch was badly shot in the foot. Several others were less seriously wounded. The house of Mr. Martin received three bullets. One of his daughters was struck by a spent ball. Only one of the goldiers, John Dick, a German, has been recognized. Immense crowds of people filled the streets after the occurrence. The most intense indignation was expressed against the traitors. Major Taylor addressed the excited crowd, and induced them to disperse under the promise that no farther violence should be done. The city was comparatively quiet during the evening and night, a heavy rain preventing the assembling of large crowds.

The State troops were relieved from the Arsenal last evening, and came to the city on a steamer, fearing to trust themselves among the Germans of the lower wards, even under escort. They all complain bitterly of bad treatment during their confinement at the Arsenal. One of the goldiers, Gen. Frost, and his officers gave their parole under protest, and his men were allowed to avail themselves of the same when taking the oath not to bear arms against the United States.

A heavy rain has fallen nearly all day; notwithstanding, the streets have been thronged with excited people, a large proportion of whom loudly censured those in authority for putting loaded arms in the hands of experienced volunteers to shoot down inefficient citizens.

All good citizens deprecate the action of lawless parties, and justly blame the troops for indiscriminate firing in the crowds of innocent people without orders, and cry out against the unnecessary marching of soldiers through the city.

In order to allay the excitement and restore confidence to the people, Gen. Harney has issued a proclamation to the people of St. Lou-

is and the State, which has been posted throughout the city, expressing deep regret at the state of things existing here, pledging himself to do all in his power to preserve peace, calling on the people and public authorities to aid him in the discharge of his duties.

He says the military force under his command will only be used at the last extremity, and hopes he will not be compelled to resort to martial law, but simply states that the public peace must be preserved, and lives of the people protected. He says he has no authority to change the location of the Home Guard quartered in the city, but to avoid all further cause of excitement, he called upon to aid the local authorities, will use the regular army in preference. In accordance with this proclamation a battalion of regulars has been sent to the city, and placed under the direction of the Police Commissioners, to act as a military Police Corps.

Considerable lawlessness has prevailed for the past few days, and several innocent Germans have been shot on the street. The feeling against the Germans is most intense, the regular volunteers and Home Guards being composed mainly of that class of citizens, and through their acts so many innocent people have been killed. Several persons, charged with firing on the troops and shooting in the streets, have been arrested, and the police are on the alert.

The news of the surrender of Camp Jackson excited intense excitement at Jefferson City, and the Harris Military bill passed both House and Senate in fifteen minutes.

Another commotion was created on the reception of a dispatch stating that a large force of volunteers had left this city for Jefferson. The powder recently purchased here was immediately sent into the country, and the State Treasury removed to a place of security. A large number of citizens enrolled themselves as a Home Guard, and several hundred troops are expected from surrounding counties, in obedience to a special call by the Governor.

A session of the Legislature, called after midnight, the bill passed both Houses, extending the power over the Police Commissioners, giving the Governor ample means for suppressing riot and insurrectionary movements throughout the State.

About 1,900 Illinois volunteers are now stationed at Caseyville, seven miles east of here.

BALTIMORE, May 8.—This morning a wagon containing a suspicious looking box and three men, was observed going out on the Frederick road from Baltimore, and the fact being communicated to General Butler, at the Relay House, he dispatched a scouting party in pursuit, who overtook the wagon six miles beyond the Relay at Helester.

On examination, it was found that the box contained Dickinson's steam gun, which obtained some notoriety here during the excitement succeeding the riot of the 19th ult., and was for a few days in the custody of the city authorities. It was being taken to Harper's Ferry when captured.

The soldiers brought the gun and the three men to the Relay House. The prisoners, one of whom was Dickinson, the owner and inventor of the gun, were sent to Annapolis. The Massachusetts regiment, at the Relay House, have at last received their tents, and their condition is rendered much more comfortable.

Some troops, with a battery, were sent this morning to some point west of the Relay House.

ANNAPOLIS, May 10.—About midnight a squad of sixty mounted insurgents fired on the picket guard at Camp Butler, across the Severn river. The guard returned the fire and about twenty shots were exchanged. The garrison regretted that the marksmen were not dismounted and made to give an account of themselves.

Similar squads are roving about. Their acts are disavowed by the citizens. The eyes of Col. Smith is upon them.

A sentinel in the yard was stabbed to-day by a man in citizen's dress.

A million dollars in specie passed through for Washington yesterday.

The regiments at Annapolis will be sworn into service to-morrow by Lieut. A. S. Putnam, who is here for that purpose. The army officers who were in the service prior to April 1st will renew their oath of allegiance.

The steamer *Kill von Koll*, just arrived from Fortress Mound, reports several prizes taken at Old Point Comfort. A lieutenant of the U. S. navy was found aboard of one of them.

A severe gale, with rain is prevailing.

The *Methodist*, published at New York, in its issue of Saturday April 20th, makes the following remarks: "Against reason, and patriotism, and law, for the constitution and its authority are trampled in the dust by those who had sworn to defend them. Against patriotism, for those who have inaugurated the war, are our brothers, smiling in their blood; for the fair northern breasts which have given suck alike to perjured and to loyal children; and against reason, most of all, because the whole miserable rebellion, from the first guilty flash, to the culmination of its shame in Christianon harbor, has been wholly without cause and without decent pretext."

**Great Earthquake in South America.**

The City of Mendoza Destroyed.—New York, May 3.—The steamer North-east Light from Annapolis on the 25th, with 300 passengers and \$368,000 in treasure, arrived here this afternoon. She brings Valparaiso dates to the 30th ult. The city of Mendoza had been destroyed by a fearful earthquake, and some eight thousand people killed. The steamer was wrecked on the 20th of March. Sen Juan was also reported to be destroyed, the bed of the river having been turned on it by the same earthquake.

**Gen. Scott Renews His Pledge of Loyalty.**

WASHINGTON, May 6.—To-day Gen. Scott, again, for the third time, voluntarily took the oath of allegiance to the Constitution and the laws of the United States. The members of his staff, who are here, followed his example.

ST. LOUIS, May 11.—P. M.—Gen. Frost's brigade was released from the Arsenal this evening. The officers were liberated on their parole of honor, and the men took an oath not to bear arms against the United States during the present war.