

LATEST FROM THE WAR.

BALTIMORE SUCCUMBED!

PASSAGE OF TROOPS THROUGH BALTIMORE!

RIOT IN ST. LOUIS!

Surrender of the Missouri Militia to the U. S. Troops.

BALTIMORE SUCCUMBED.

BALTIMORE, May 10, 1861.

Five steam transports from Perryville landed about 200 troops at Locust Point yesterday afternoon, at which place they took the cars for the Relay House. They comprised the First Pennsylvania Artillery regiment under Col. Patterson, and the Texas Regulars and Sherman's battery.

Locust Point is on the south side of the harbor, in that portion of the city known as Federal Hill, about a mile above Fort McHenry. The presence of the troops was viewed with satisfaction by the residents of the vicinity, and there were no indications of hostility. It is not known whether they proceeded to Washington or stopped at the Relay House.

A special dispatch from Frederick received this morning states that the forest on the Maryland side of the Potomac near Harpers Ferry was fired last night and much valuable timber destroyed.

About 800 Kentucky and Virginia troops were encamped upon the Maryland shore, and the heights in that vicinity are being fortified, a battery has also been placed at Jefferson Rock, and trains of powder enclosed in pipes have been laid for blowing up the bridges and other property at a moment's notice.

The conduct of the Virginia troops has excited indignation among the people of Washington county.

A party of thirty Baltimoreans passed thro' Frederick this morning for Harper's Ferry.

The Norfolk steamer brings a report that the Virginians have seized the small steamer Com. Seiden, which made the connection between Old Point Comfort and Norfolk, and thus all communication is cut off.

PASSAGE OF TROOPS THROUGH BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, May 10.

Col. Patterson's fine regiment of Philadelphia volunteers, Sherman's celebrated battery, and several companies of United States regulars from Texas, passed through this city yesterday afternoon on their way to Washington. The troops landed at Locust Point, near Federal Hill, and they were received with much enthusiasm by the people in the vicinity.

The long line of armed men filled through the streets in splendid array, and there was not the slightest obstacle offered to their progress. At many points they were greeted with cheers, and the ladies at the windows encouraged the soldiers with pleasant smiles and waving handkerchiefs. The passage through the city of this formidable body of well-disciplined soldiers has strengthened the Union cause here.

SURRENDER OF THE MISSOURI MILITIA TO THE UNITED STATES TROOPS.

ST. LOUIS, May 10.

General Frost's brigade of Missouri militia, encamped at Camp Jackson, on the western outskirts of the city, surrendered unconditionally, this afternoon, on the demand of Captain Lyon, commander of the United States forces in this city.

Captain Lyon marched on Camp Jackson with some thousand volunteers, surrounded it, and planted eight field pieces on the adjoining eminence.

The following letter was sent from Captain Lyon to Gen. Frost:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE U. S. TROOPS, ST. LOUIS, May 10, 1861.
TO GEN. D. M. FROST:
Sir: Your command is regarded as evidently hostile towards 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 General Government, and have been plotting at the seizure of its property and 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 the said Confederacy, and under its flag, large supplies of the 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, as recently communicated to the Legislature, has just been responded to by that body in the most unparalleled legislation, having an indirect view to hostilities to the General Government and a position with its enemies.

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 of the 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 condition 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.

N. LYON.

Captain Second Infantry,
Commanding the Troops.

It is understood that General Frost says this letter was not received by him until his camp was surrounded by United States troops. He then 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 of this kind, he was entirely unprepared to successfully resist the attack. He therefore accepted the terms specified and surrendered his command.

There were only about 800 men in the camp, a large number being in the city on leave of absence. These troops laid down their arms, and were escorted to the city as prisoners of war.

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 endan-

gered, 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 United States on 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.

NEGRO INSURRECTION IN KENTUCKY.

FRANKFORT, Ky., May 10.

A messenger arrived here this morning, bringing the information that three or four hundred negroes had armed and formed themselves into a company, and were committing depredations.

The whites undertook to disarm them, during which several were killed.

The Governor has sent General Buchner to ascertain the truth of the matter. He has not returned. The military are held in readiness to march as soon as ordered.

RISING SUN, Ind., May 10.—The telegraph operator at Patriot, Indiana, telegraphs that he has been called upon to aid in quelling a negro insurrection which broke out last night in Owen and Gallatin counties, Ky.

Great fears were felt, as it was supposed the negroes were led on by two or three white citizens of Kentucky.

The people are gathering all their forces to put down the rebellion, and runners have been sent into Indiana for assistance.

Capt. Wells, of this place, who has a company ready for our own State service, has telegraphed that he would send his men and arms to their assistance if necessary.

The telegraph line has been down all the morning between Patriot and Vevey, so we are without any news from the latter place. It is thought that the lines have been cut by the insurgents, to prevent the transmission of news of the insurrection.

RIOT IN ST. LOUIS.

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 furnished 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 hooting, hissing, 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 line and among the people on the sidewalks. The shower of bullets in every direction, entering the doors and windows of private residences, breaking saucers, tearing railings, and even smashing bricks in the 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 toward 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. Cady, all citizens, were killed. Charles H. Woodward was wounded in the shoulder; his entire arm will have to be amputated. J. Godfrey, working in the garden of Mr. Cozens, received three Minie balls in his body. Michael Davis had an ankle shattered. James F. Welch was badly shot in the foot.

REPORTED SKIRMISHING AT ALEXANDRIA.

RAEVILLE, Sunday, May 12.

There are rumors in camp, this evening, of skirmishing at Alexandria to-day, in which a company of Virginia cavalry were engaged.

The railroad is still here. It is to go forward with the first train to-morrow.

An alarm in camp, before daylight this morning, found the sentries all alert, and the men under arms in a few minutes.

Passengers from the South discredit the idea of an attack on Washington, but confirm the accounts of large forces in Virginia.

REVIEW OF THE PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS.

HARRISBURG, Sunday, May 12.

There was a grand review at York to-day. The Governor and many members of the Legislature were present. There were five regiments on the ground. The Thirtieth, for some reason not known, did not parade. The First, Second, Third and Twelfth made a fine appearance. Thirty-one freight cars, with rough seats for the soldiery, are immediately opposite Harrisburg, on the Northern Central Railroad, and twenty-two at York. They are evidently intended for the immediate transmission of troops in large bodies.

The camp at York is filled with water in many places.

A special train, this morning, for the Governor, returned at 7 o'clock to night. Great numbers of the citizens of York were present at the review. The Governor was received with loud shouts by the troops.

An attempt was made, to-day, to tear up the track of the Northern Central Railroad, fourteen miles this side of Baltimore. It was detected before much injury was done. Great indignation prevailed at the determination to take summary vengeance.

HARRISBURG, May 9.

An officer arrived at the Chambersburg camp, brings intelligence that the Virginians had seized, on Tuesday morning, the heights on the Maryland side of the Potomac, at Harper's Ferry, and were engaged in fortifying them.

The number of Virginia troops is said to be nearly 6,000, the force having been increased by 1,200 Kentuckians.

Four companies of United States cavalry, which marched from Carlisle Barracks on Monday, passed unmolested through Maryland and have reached Gen. Scott's lines.

CLEVELAND, May 4, 1861.

Gov. Curtin of Pennsylvania; Gov. Dennison of Ohio; Gov. Randall of Wisconsin; Gov. Blair of Michigan; Gov. Morton of Indiana, and Kosner of Illinois, were in conference here last night. They were serenaded and made speeches.

Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, } EDITORS.
R. W. STURROCK, }

TOWANDA:

Thursday Morning, May 16, 1861.

THE WAR NEWS.

All hopes of an amicable adjustment of our national difficulties are at an end. War is inevitable, and it must break forth with all its horrors ere long. There are already reports of a skirmish at Alexandria, but for the truth of which we cannot vouch.

We learn from Washington, that six thousand southern troops are already stationed at Richmond, and that nineteen thousand more, (making an aggregate of twenty-five thousand men), are stationed at different points within fifty miles of that place. An attack upon the Capitol is anticipated, and the Government is making all necessary preparations for a successful defence.

Our advices from North-Western Virginia are extremely interesting. The Union men there, who comprise the great majority of population in between thirty and forty counties, are hard at work in the struggle against secession, the active military movements of the Government giving them confidence that they will not be deserted in their position, and that they will ultimately succeed. The Convention called to meet at Wheeling assembled on the 13th inst., attended by delegates west of the Alleghenies and north of the Kanawha river. Opposition to secession is general, but opinions among the delegates are divided as to the proper course to be pursued. One party are in favor of the immediate division of the State, and the organization of a new State Government; another party favors open opposition to the action of the recent Convention at Richmond, with a view to the overthrow of treason in the entire State; while a third party think the action of the present Convention should be simply advisory, and that it should issue a call for another Convention, to consist of delegates from a larger territory, in which final action should be determined upon.

The first great victory of the campaign, will be consummated by the annexation to the north of the loyal portion of Virginia, which embraces nearly one half of the entire territory of that State. About thirty thousand square miles of Virginia soil will be attached to the free North, and its inhabitants will enroll themselves under the Stars and Stripes and fight for the Union. North-Western Virginia is loyal to the Union, and cannot be forced into rebellion against the Constitution and laws. It is very evident that the South is not fully united, as many other Slave States are in about the same situation that Virginia is.

The blockade of Southern ports on the Atlantic coast is now probably complete, including Charleston, and the Savannah River, and those of the Gulf will soon be in the same condition, if they are not already so. The destination of the Niagara, which left New York several days ago, is understood to be New Orleans. The Secretaries of War and the Navy have been assiduous in their endeavors to perfect the blockade, and for this purpose, in addition to the national vessels, about twenty armed steamers from New York, Boston and Philadelphia, have been and are being put in readiness. The Virginia waters are now completely invested by Federal vessels, and Capt. Prendergast, the officer in command of the fleet there, has given the necessary fifteen days' notice to all vessels to leave the ports of that State, either with or without cargoes. An extension of time has been asked in several cases, but invariably refused.

Fort McHenry has been still farther re-enforced; 1,200 men are now there. Gen. Butler, with 60 men and two pieces of cannon, went thither from Annapolis on the 12th inst.

There appears to be some reason to fear that movements is about being made upon the Relay House by the Rebel troops at Harper's Ferry.

A messenger sent from Gov. Hicks of Maryland to Gov. Letcher at Richmond has returned, and reports that the Virginians expected 30,000 troops to arrive from the South at Richmond on Tuesday.

The scouts sent out from Washington daily return with accounts of bodies of Southern troops at Lynchburg, Richmond, Montgomery, New Orleans and Pensacola; they state that the men are anxious to march upon Washington, and that if this move is not made the officers will have difficulty in retaining them.

It is said that three thousand applications have already been made to the Southern Confederacy for letters of marque. The gentlemen of the South rush to piracy as to their natural sports.

Up to the hour of going to press, nothing more of importance had been received at this office.

TENNESSEE.—The people, by a majority of 70,000, voted against a convention—and yet the Legislature, like that of Maryland, would vote the State out of the Union, and have passed an ordinance to that effect. Hon. T. A. R. Nelson and Andrew Johnson say they will fight against it under the Stars and Stripes, and spill their last drop of blood for the Union. The leader of the Union party in East Tennessee say that if the State secedes, the eastern part will rebel, secede from the State, and stick to the Union.

A train of western cars, containing ten horses and a hundred head of cattle, bound to Baltimore, was seized by the troops at Harper's Ferry.

Letter from Camp Curtin.

CAMP CURTIN, May 10, 1861.

As usual, to-day has brought a continuation of the same old rain storm, and the soldiers having left off drill and congregated in their quarters, I take the opportunity of writing a few words in the intervals between dodging the drops that come in through our hemlock roof. Camp Curtin has been so often described, that it is, perhaps, unnecessary to say more than it is situated about one mile and a half above town, in the enclosed grounds of the Agricultural Society. Accommodations for soldiers have been erected on the four sides of the enclosed space, consisting of sheds, of a very common kind. On the space within the circular track of the race course, are situated other sheds of a rather better character—the store houses and hospital—the parade ground occupying one side of the space, and a multitude of tents whitening the other. The parade ground is ridged and uneven—not very good for beginners, but affording good practice to the better drilled companies. The level track of the course is chiefly used when the mud is not too deep, affording a good place for the practice of double quick time, and originating many intricate moves to avoid collision. The Camp, when full, is a place of considerable interest, and on a pleasant day the movements of sometimes five thousand men in all styles of dress and discipline combined with the glistening of acres of burnished muskets, and the inspiring colors of the hundreds of banners, and the presence of the ladies, make up an attractive scene, and the time passes pleasantly; but on a day like this, the boys have to fall back upon the primitive amusements of a nap in the straw, a game of euchre, smoking, reading and meditation. Among so many there must be some geniuses, and some new excitement is constantly arising. In one part of the Camp may be seen a group of gymnasts whose feats would not disgrace a circus, in another singers, who would do credit to a stage, as well as burlesque parades, Jeff Davis funerals, orations, and every conceivable amusement that ingenuity can invent to make the time pass pleasantly. Cooking is done generally by two or three men from each company, who make it their business. Some have stoves inclosed in shanties, while others may be seen sitting in the rain around a wood fire, holding their meat to the coals upon the point of the bayonet. The rations of fresh beef, bread, potatoes, rice, coffee, sugar, &c., are drawn every day, and are of good quality, and in quantity more than sufficient—enough being wasted to feed a small town.

The routine of Camp life is about as follows. At the reveille in the morning at 5 o'clock, every one is required to turn out to roll call, after which there is a drill till breakfast time, when they are dismissed till some appointed time—which time sometimes means the next morning, and the balance of the day is spent in killing time to the best advantage—some preferring to drill in squads, others comfortably disposed in the tents read the papers, or the Bible, while not a small number direct their energies to some means of eluding the guard and getting to town, in which they are often successful. At 9 o'clock, tattoo is beat, and every one is supposed to put out his lights and be quiet; but it is oftentimes the noisiest time of all—whole companies often joining in singing some familiar hymn, or roaring in laughter at some odd circumstance or remark. The reality of war does not seem to be realized, but all has the appearance of a protracted Fourth of July. The Camp at the present writing has a rather deserted appearance, being occupied by only twenty unattached companies, though new companies are arriving every day, and preparations are making to receive a large number, who will come in under the new requisition.

Owing to the three-months' requisition being filled, a considerable number from each company have left, not being willing to enter the service for a longer time than they enlisted for. Company A was cut down nearly one-half; a good portion of those who left immediately departed the 14th and 15th regiments, which were about to march, while a number being anxious to see their mamma's, started for home, and may probably have been seen about the streets ere this. The company will not suffer by the loss, as the required number can easily be filled up here—though no effort has yet been made, as we expect recruits from home. Perhaps those who left are not so blameworthy as some may think, for it certainly requires more nerve to bear the delay and dilly dallying to which we have been subjected, than would be needed in actual service.

Our boys are all well, though we have been saddened by the death and danger of comrades whom we were compelled to leave on the way. We occupy comfortable quarters, (when it don't rain,) and have had nothing to mar our harmony. At our late election, A. J. TROUT was elected Captain, and A. G. MAJON, First Lieutenant, and J. BILL MEANS as Second Lieutenant. Capt. Trout has won the confidence of commanding officer SELLES, by his ability and correct deportment, and has twice filled the important position of Officer of the Day, and to-morrow our whole company are detailed to occupy the honorable station of guard to the Arsenal at Harrisburg.

The people of Harrisburg are very kind to the soldiers, the merchants especially, as they have never been known to charge more than two prices for any thing they may want, and the citizens are all willing to make any sacrifice, provided they get their pay for it. The Patriot & Union is now the special object of attention from our boys, in consequence of its cowardice upon them, and upon the people of Bradford county. It has been warned, and a

retraction will perhaps render it unnecessary for the Patriot to again call upon the authorities for protection from soldiers' indignation.

Nothing is yet known as to the final disposition of the Bradford companies in the formation of a regiment. It was talked of once that we would unite with the Susquehanna—which will probably be the case if she has any companies left—two of the Montrose companies having started home yesterday, being unwilling to enter the three years service. The boys do not express any choice as to their destination—being only anxious to be called upon for some active duty soon. There is only one thing of which we have reason to complain. Either the Post office here is a greater humbug than everybody thinks it to be, or our friends at home have forgotten us, as letters and papers are like angels visits, few and far between. Letters should be addressed to the care of the Captain of the company, and if by any accident a person happens to get near the single delivery window in the course of the few hours it is kept open, he can get the mail for the whole company.

The Legislature is still to work upon the War Bill. It passed the House to-day by a unanimous vote, and will probably receive the sanction of the Senate to-morrow.

A SOLDIER'S EQUIPMENTS.—The following are allowed to each soldier, to be placed in the knapsack or bundle. We publish it as useful to volunteer companies, formed or in process of formation, or for friends who wish to aid them: One fatigue cap, two flannel shirts (one on), two pair of drawers, (one on), four pair of socks, (one on), one pair pants, one overcoat, one blanket, one pair shoes, (broad soled, low heels, and well saturated with oil), one towel, one comb, one piece of soap, one black silk neckcloth, one colored silk handkerchief, one pair slippers (for use when heavy shoes are drying), one fannel sack, one tooth brush. No other baggage will be allowed, except pipes, segars, and tobacco!

"A stand of arms," properly speaking, is a complete set of arms for one soldier, which would include the bayonet, musket, and its appurtenances.

The boys in camp have their hair cut close to the scalp. They say they rasp their heads each morning, now, in place of combing their hair.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press thus describes the New York Zouaves at the Capitol:

The New York Zouaves, under command of Col. Ellsworth, of Illinois, have created a good deal of consternation in our City of Magnificent Distances. They have had two days of extensive, expensive and extreme fight, fun and frolic. They have broken into taverns, terrified old ladies, ordered dinners and suppers which they had the impudence to request their victims to charge to that bankrupt concern, the Southern Confederacy, and performed many other irreverent feats. They now occupy the new Hall of the House of Representatives from which their aristocratic predecessors, the New York Seventh Regiment, required to encounter the rain storm of Friday and Saturday; and in order not to be behind the Representatives of the people, they yesterday improvised a House of Representatives, elected a Speaker, Clerk and other officers, went into full session, dissolved the Union and reconstructed it, and then wound up the joke by going into Executive Session, after the model of the Senate, and in obedience to the example of Senator Mason of Virginia, ordered the galleries to be cleared, which was ruthlessly effected, although that part of the building was occupied by some of their tired and sleepy companions, seeking a few hours rest.

After walking the parrapets of the Capitol, rifle on one shoulder, leaning fences, knocking down sentries, turning aside indignant bayonets, hanging like monkeys from the outer edges of the dome, some two hundred feet above the firm set earth, to everybody's horror, they have been brought up with a round turn by an old gentleman at the other end of the avenue, named Winfield Scott, speaking through a quiet gentleman in charge of the Capitol, Major McDowell, U. S. A. These Tarco men of our time, these red-shirted patriots so indifferent to all other appeals, have at last been conquered, and to-day order reigns in Warsaw. What mighty magic has produced this change few can know, but I suspect they have been promised a steamboat ride some pleasant May morning to Mount Vernon, with a slight intimation that they may stop at Alexandria on their way for refreshments. It is astonishing how mild these Zouaves have become since their treaty with General Scott.

TRAITORS PUT TO DEATH.—A letter from a member of the Seventh Regiment to his father dated Washington, 28th April, states that the regiment on that morning received an addition of one hundred and seventy-five men from New York, all in good health and spirits. The writer says: "Six Secessionists were caught yesterday in treasonable acts, and two were shot this morning at the Navy Yard. One is to be shot to-morrow morning. He was in the employment of the Ordnance Department, and had been set to work filling bombs, but, instead of charging them with powder, he put sand in them. Several men have been arrested for tearing up the track of the railroad, and they will be summarily dealt with."

A private letter from Annapolis, April 28, says: "And now to give you an example of the punishment traitors receive, we can see from where I am writing, about two miles from shore, on the yard arm of the United States brig Caledonia, two men hanging—one for smuggling provisions and powder to the rebels at Charleston, the other for piloting the Seventh Regiment on the Chesapeake bar, with the intention that the Baltimoreans might get possession of Annapolis before the Seventh could land. He was not quite sharp enough for the boys. They suspected his intentions, put him in irons, and conveyed him on board the brig, and he is now hanging for his crime."

John M. Botts has written a doleful letter, proposing peaceable separation for the present, assuring that the Seceded States would soon return.

Military Affairs.

HARRISBURG, May 10.—Troops from New York city will hereafter pass through this place, arriving by the Beasly Jersey road, and going to Baltimore over the Northern Central railroad. They can thus reach Washington much cheaper and quicker than by the Annapolis route.

Fifteen regiments of the Pennsylvania troops have received uniforms. Twenty-two hundred knapsacks, cartridge-boxes, and cross belts were distributed to the camp at York yesterday. Eight hundred of these articles are furnished per day to the Commonwealth.

The first company of volunteers from Wyoming county arrived to-day.

Information received to-day from Washington announces the appointment, by the General Government, of Gen. McClelland, Major Gen. of the Ohio volunteers, to command the Western Military Division of the Union. All Western Pennsylvania is embraced in that division.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, May 10.

The House passed by a unanimous vote the bill creating the \$3,000,000 loan, which raises fifteen regiments beyond both the requisitions of the President, making a total of fifty-five regiments. Ninety-two members out of the one hundred were present.

The act for the immediate relief of the volunteers now in service, and to pay the bills contracted before the Quartermaster's department was organized, has passed both Houses and is signed by the Governor.

A fine looking company has arrived from Clearfield county. A son of the Governor is lieutenant in the company.

SENATOR JOHNSON OF TENNESSEE.—A gentleman who has just returned from the South informs the Evening Post that he was in Knoxville, Tennessee, two weeks ago, when Senator Johnson made his Union speech at that place. There was a large crowd, who received the speech with favor and enthusiasm. Only one Secessionist flag was displayed in town, and that belonged to a rebel regiment on its way to Virginia. In the course of his speech, Mr. Johnson asked his hearers what they would do if they were bound hand and foot and handed over to the seceded States? and they cried out they would resist it to the death.

Speeches were made at the same time by Mr. T. A. R. Nelson, M. C., Parson Browder, and others. In that section the Union feeling is strong. The Union men say that the question of Secession was submitted to the people it would be defeated by fifty thousand majority.

Our informant says that while he was at Athens last week, four or five thousand rebel troops from Alabama, Georgia, and Tennessee passed through that place on their way to Virginia.

A RESERVE CORPS OF 100,000 MEN IN OHIO.—The Governor of Ohio on Monday issued an order, calling for the organization of a reserve corps of an hundred thousand men, to be subject to instant transfer to active service. Arms are not to be issued to these companies, but it is said that there are enough private arms in that State to be used for purposes of drill, and until the companies shall be called upon for active duty. The order explains clearly the manner of proceeding to raise companies for this reserve force, the number of companies to which each county is entitled, and other matters pertaining to the organization of this immense "Home Guard."

FLOODING OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—An enemy whose force is irresistible, whose march is ever onward, and in whose track nothing is so sure but destruction, is at present invading two more of the seceded States. We refer to an annual flood of the Mississippi river, which this year threatens to submerge a greater extent of coast than heretofore recorded. From all the accounts we have been able to gather, the "Father of Waters," as well as most of his tributaries, is "homing full," and although the rainy season in the upper country has not contributed its quota to the flood, yet the immense amount of snow which has fallen during the past winter has begun to show itself, and the danger of a general inundation is painfully apparent.

A DARK DEVIL REGIMENT.—Colonel Wilson's hard fisted regiment in New York city is nearly full. Thirty men of muscle offered themselves in a body on Tuesday.

"Glad to see you gentlemen," said the Colonel, but if you enlist with me, I assure you that half of you will be in your graves in less than three months!" Pleased with the cheering prospects held out by their commander, the irrepressible thirty clapped their hats, gave the Colonel three cheers, and immediately enrolled their names.

ARREST OF A VIRGINIAN.—A man who gave his name as Wm. H. Collins, hailing from the State of Virginia, was arrested this morning at Camp Curtin, under the belief that he was a spy. He was taken before Mayor Kepner, where he was subjected to a strict examination, which terminated in his discharge, there being no evidence sufficient to detain him for the charge upon which he was arrested.—Harrisburg Telegraph, May 10.

ANOTHER OMEN.—Last Sunday a large eagle passed over Lebanon, and on arriving at Camp Ironsides, near that borough, made a circle or two over the men in camp and that passed on to the North. The frequent appearances of this noble bird to the soldiers assembled to maintain the integrity of the stars and stripes is remarkable.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Press asserts in the most positive manner that the British Minister at Washington had been instructed by his Government to offer to the United States, arms, ammunition and troops, to aid in suppressing the rebellion of the slaveholders; that he has sent already to England for 300,000 Minie Rifles; and lastly, that English and French fleets will be sent to assist in the blockade of the Southern ports.

The railroad between Montgomery and Pensacola was completed last week.

Mrs. WINTHROP, wife of the Hon. Robert C. Winthope, died in Boston, 5th ult.

COMMANDER Sidney Lee, brother of Gen. Lee, has also entered the service of Virginia.