

To the Public.—The time for which we engaged to issue our extra has expired. Our effort to give the news has been appreciated by large numbers of our citizens, who have contributed liberally to the enterprise, but the remuneration has not been of a character to justify us in continuing the extra any longer.

In its stead, we purpose issuing a sheet similar to this, to be called the **FREMONT DAILY JOURNAL**. It will be printed daily, (Fridays and Sundays excepted,) and will contain all the telegraph, local, and such other news as we can get into it.

It will be furnished to the public at the following low prices: A single number, called for at our office, 2 cents; in packages of 10 and upwards for town subscribers, 8 cents per week, and in clubs going into the country of not less than five, sixpence a week, or 25 cents per month.

News dealers supplied at one cent a copy, in packages of 25 and upwards.

At all places where we have been sending our extra we shall be glad to send this sheet. Orders are solicited from every neighborhood in the county.

Findlay Volunteers.

On Saturday morning last, Company B, Capt. LOVELL, 97 men, and Company C, Capt. WALKER, 94 men, volunteers from Findlay, arrived here on their way to Camp Taylor. The C. & T. Railroad not having cars here to take them, they remained over until 5 p. m., when they left for Cleveland. They were fine soldiers, having been under drill for the past two weeks at Findlay. By invitation of some of our citizens, the companies took dinner at the Croghan House and Keeler's Hotel. The following has been handed to us which we publish with satisfaction:

Resolved, That the thanks of Companies B & C, Findlay Volunteers, are hereby tendered to the citizens of Fremont, who have this day so generously and hospitably provided us with dinner, on our being unexpectedly detained here.

Resolved, That the Croghan House and Keeler's Hotel are institutions of which every town ought to be proud.

The Home Guards.

Had their second drill on Saturday last. They have made considerable proficiency in military tactics, and carry themselves very soldierly. They are to meet again for drill in two weeks—Saturday, May 25th.

Militia of the Reserve.

JOSEPH B. BARTLETT Esq., of this place, has received an order from Adj. Gen. Carrington, to raise a company of 100 men in Sandusky township. One thousand companies are to be raised in Ohio, of which number Sandusky county is entitled to seven. We saw Mr. Bartlett's roll on Saturday evening, and some forty odd good men had been enrolled. They are to perfect themselves in military tactics, and hold themselves in readiness to answer the call of the Governor.

Fosteria and Woodville Volunteers.

The Fosteria and Woodville companies have received orders to report themselves at Camp Taylor forthwith. The first named company will leave Fremont this day noon. It is expected the Woodville company will also go with them.

Mr. Shomo opens the Post Office in new quarters this morning. He has got the finest office that can be found in Northern Ohio. He has a few boxes and drawers un-sold. Speak quick if you want one.

Dr. JOHN B. RICE, of this place, Surgeon's Mate to the 10th Regiment Ohio Volunteers, has received orders to join his regiment. He left for Columbus this morning.

AN APPROPRIATE STANZAS.—The lines below of Desu Swift's are recommended to the attention of Jeff. Davis:

Two beams stanchest,
One beam crooked,
One rope pendant
A scoundrel at the end on't."

Men For Three Years' Service.

The Columbus correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette says that forty-four companies have been tendered for the first reserve corps, and twenty-three companies for three years' service. This looks well for our noble Ohio, and shows that the people will fully meet the responsibility.

Gov. Sprague, of R. I., is a Prince. His supplies his regiment bountifully, and allows each man \$10 a month out of his own purse.

LAST NIGHT'S REPORT.

St. Louis, May 12.—The city has seen another terrible tragedy. Last night about six 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, troops turned westward, a large crowd lining pavement to witness their progress. At corner of fifth street parties among the spectators began shouting, hissing, and otherwise abusing the companies as they passed, and a boy about fourteen years of age discharged a pistol into the 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 muskets down their own line and among the people on the sidewalks. The shower of balls for a few minutes was terrible, the bullets flying in every direction, entering doors and windows of private residences, breaking shutters, tearing railings, and even smashing bricks in the third story. The utmost confusion and consternation prevailed, spectators flying 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 Switzlan, river Engineer, John Goroin, and Wm. Cady, all citizens, killed. Charles H. Woodward was wounded in the shoulder, and his entire arm will have to be amputated. Jeremiah Godfrey, working in the garden of Mr. Cozzens, received three Minnie balls in his body. Mr. Davy, ankle shattered; James F. Welsh badly shot in the foot, and several others less severely wounded. Mr. Matthews received 3 bullets and his daughter was struck with a spent ball. Only one of the soldiers, John Dick, a German, has been recognized.

Immense crowds of people filled the streets after the occurrence. Most intense indignation is expressed against the Germans. Mayor Taylor addressed the excited crowd, and induced them to disperse, under promise that no further violence should be done. The city was comparatively quiet during the evening and night, a heavy rain preventing the assembling of large crowds.

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

Heavy rains have fallen nearly all day, notwithstanding which the streets have been thronged by excited people, a large proportion of whom loudly censure those in authority for putting loaded arms in the hands of inexperienced volunteers to shoot down inoffensive citizens for insufficient causes. All good citizens depreciate the action of lawless parties, and justly blame the troops for indiscriminate firing into crowds of innocent people without orders, and cry out against unnecessary marching of armed soldiers through the city.

In order to allay excitement and restore confidence to the people, Gen. Harney has issued a proclamation to the people of St. Louis and the State of Missouri, which has been posted throughout the city, expressing deep regret at the State of things existing, and 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. Says the military force under his command will only be used in the last extremity; hopes he will not be compelled to resort to marshal law, but emphatically says public peace must be preserved, and the lives and property of the people protected; says he has no authority to change locations of Home Guards of the city, but would avoid all cause for irritation of excitement; if called to aid in quelling local disturbance will use regular army.

In accordance to this proclamation, a battalion of regulars have been sent to the city, placed under the direction of the Police Commissioners to act as a military corps.

Considerable lawlessness has prevailed the past two days. Several innocent Germans have been shot on the streets. 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 and shooting on streets have been arrested, and the police are constantly on the alert.

The news of the surrender of Camp Jackson created intense excitement at Jefferson city, and Harris' Military bill passed both House and Senate in 15 minutes.

Another commotion was created on reception of the despatch stating that a large force of vol-

unteers had left this city for Jeffersonville. The powder recently purchased here was immediately sent into the country, and the State treasure removed to a place of security. Large numbers of citizens enrolled themselves as Home Guards, and several hundred troops were expected from surrounding counties, in obedience to special call by the Governor.

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

About 1,000 Illinois volunteers are now stationed at Caseyville 7 miles east of here.

New York, May 12.—North Star arrived from Panama, bringing \$200,000 in specie. Schooner Geo. M. Smith arrived from Charleston. Prize master had aboard gon carriages for rebels.

Perryville, May 12.—Special to Herald says, there was some skirmishing at Alexandria to-day with companies of Virginia cavalry.

Annapolis, May 12.—Gen. Butler with fifty men and two pieces of artillery, left this afternoon on steamer on secret service.

Messenger from Gov. Hicks to Gov. Letcher has returned from Richmond: Says Virginians expected 30,000 confederate troops by Thursday last.

Union men here indignant at the occupation of Maryland soil by Virginia.

A sudden movement of rebels from Harper's Ferry towards the Relay House is feared by many judges of military affairs. Virginian army must soon fight or disperse.

The Secretary of War is hurrying forward measures of blockade, and informs his friends that by the time Charleston and Savannah experience its effects, New Orleans will be closed.

Harrisburg, May 12.—Thirty-one freight cars with rough seats for soldiers are immediately opposite Harrisburg on Northern Central Railroad, and twenty-two at York; evidently intended for immediate transportation of large bodies of troops.

An attempt was made to-day to tear up the track of the North. Cent. R.R., 14 miles thence of Baltimore. It was detected before much injury was done.

New York, May 12.—Times Washington correspondent says, Messengers by special train from Relay House, report Col. Jones' scouts were driven in by a large force of rebels from Harper's Ferry. Gen. Butler sent two regiments from Annapolis to reinforce him, Gen. Mansfield, 1,000 men, with a body of cavalry and artillery from here. An attack is expected there to-day or to-night.

Herald's special correspondence says—A negro traitor says it is the intention of the rebels to begin the conflict immediately—They complain that the Montgomery government is too slow.

Jeff. Davis has been expected at Richmond for the last eight days. Gov. Letcher said no definite plan of operations had yet been determined upon. Capt. Meigs has been reconnoitering heights overlooking Washington, with a view to erecting fortifications. Gov. Letcher said he had written the officers commanding at Harper's Ferry to withdraw his forces from Maryland.

The rebels are erecting heavy batteries at Jefferson Rocks, to command Maryland and Virginia sides of the Potomac and Shenandoah; also other approaches.

When government gets ready to march, the rebels will speedily disperse.

Army officers from Cairo reports not the slightest apprehension of an attack. There are plenty of troops to hold it against any force from the South. The Tribune learns that Horatio J. Perry has been appointed Secretary of legation at Madrid.

An officer returned from reconnoitering, says but 6,500 troops are at Richmond. Several Southern Regiments are expected daily. Gov. Letcher hourly communicates with the Montgomery Cabinet, and acting under their orders. There are 5,400 troops at Lynchburg, and more expected.

Advices from Louisiana state that there is danger of insurrection among the slaves.

The Slaughter at Sumter.

The evidence is conclusive that a large number of persons were killed at the bombardment of Fort Sumter. The following letter is from a reliable source. Brief as it is, in its disclosure of the terrible state of affairs in South Carolina, and of the grief created by it, it is one of the most significant indications of the effects of secession that has yet reached the public:

NEAR CHARLESTON, }
April 26, 1860. }

You cannot for a moment even imagine the effects of secession on us. The best I can say of it is that it will be a lasting heritage to all coming generations, even if it were done with now—but I shudder at the future. Many of your friends and acquaintances were killed at Sumter, among them John and William, (your cousins.) Many more of them are now starting north, but you will not blame them, as it not a matter of choice what a man will do here, and a few more fights would depopulate this State, yet we were only permitted to decently inter, or even see, but a small number out of the over one thousand killed here, and what can we expect or hope for those who now go north? Well may you say that we have a reign of terror!