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Reported Suspension of the New Orleans Banks.

Dispatches received in Louisville, Kentucky, state that the Banks of New Orleans suspended specie payment on Saturday.

Troops Through Baltimore.

It will be seen by our dispatches that two regiments of troops passed through Baltimore unmolested, yesterday. Whether a second instalment will meet with similar success, we have no means of determining.

The St. Louis Troubles.

Yesterday's St. Louis papers contain nothing of interest respecting the troubles there of Saturday, which was not previously telegraphed here. We had expected to obtain the Missouri *Democrat* last night, which would probably have furnished an unbiased account; but that journal failed to arrived.

Authentic News.

The Pittsburg *Post* has dispatched "two special correspondents and a boy, to the seat of war, who promised faithfully to keep out of harm's way during the shock of arms and the trumpet's blast, and not to join a *rifle* company after the battle, but make the best use of their time for the information and edification" of its readers. Our cotemporaries in this city have, judging by the facts, given similar instructions to their "specials," who, in obedience thereof, keep so far out of the way of harm and every thing else, that they never pick up any thing but *State* rumors and the most enormous and incredible romances.

Circumstances of the Capture of the United States Troops at Indianola.

Gentlemen passing through the city, yesterday, give some particulars, not heretofore published, of the capture of the United States troops at Indianola, Texas, under the command of Colonel Sibley.

Two companies of the First and two of the Eighth Infantry marched down from Fort Lancaster, where they had been stationed, four hundred and thirty miles to Indianola, where they joined Colonel Sibley, with three companies of the Third Infantry. They found there two small coasting steamers, the *Fashion* and *United States*, which had been employed to carry the troops down Matagorda Bay, to Pass Cavallo, where the *Star of the West* was awaiting them.

While the troops, with their luggage wives and children, were getting on board the coasting steamers, the steamer *Rusk*, a regular passenger vessel, came in from Galveston, and instead of making her usual stop, touched a few moments at an outside pier, and put off down the bay. During the following night a rumor reached the officers that it was the intention of the Texans, by the aid of the *Rusk*, to capture the *Star of the West*, and afterward to make them prisoners. Some of the officers were in favor of taking immediate measures to save themselves and the troops from capture by seizing the *Fashion* and the *United States* out of the hands of the officers, and making their way to Havana, Tampico, or some other place from whence they could find means to reach the North; but other counsels prevailed. Colonel Sibley was unable to be convinced that the Texans would violate the promises they had made to permit the troops to pass freely out of the State; Major Smith, the second in command, was a Southerner in birth and feeling, as were half the whole number of officers, all of whom gave their voices and influence to discourage and prevent the adoption of any measures to extricate the command from the difficulties with which it was environed. Pending this state of indecision, the detachment found itself surrounded by armed men, swarming in upon them from all directions. Encumbered with women and children, without artillery or intrenchments, and in the presence of a force several times as great as their own, they surrendered.

The *Rusk* ran down to the pass in the night, and, under the pretence that she was laden with the United States troops, was permitted by the Captain of the *Star of the West* to come alongside. No sooner was she made fast, than the *Star* was seized in the name of the Confederacy.

After the surrender, strenuous exertions were made to induce the soldiers to enlist in the service of the Confederacy, and confident expectations were entertained of success. The troops were harangued by their own renegade officers, and offers of back pay and bounties were freely made to induce them to abandon their allegiance, but without effect. Not one could be bribed to leave his standard. They preferred to take the chances of prisoners of war rather than serve against their country. It is to be hoped that their devotion to the right will meet its appropriate reward.

A Horse to General McClellan.

We happened yesterday to be present at a little gathering of gentlemen connected with the railroads which enter the city, met for the purpose of formally—though without much formality—presenting to their friend and late associate, General George B. McClellan, one of the most elegant and majestic horses we remember to have seen. The horse was purchased at St. Louis, and cost $400. He is a bright bay, somewhat dappled, with black mane and tail, lofty, clean-limbed and powerful. He is said to be perfectly broken, stands music and fire, and is to all appearance just the horse for the man. No speeches were made on the occasion—the presentation words being contained in a letter from the donors; and such is the innate modesty of our fellow citizens of the railroad persuasion, and such their unwillingness to see their names in print, and have their good deeds blazoned to the world, that we were unable to obtain the document for publication.

T. L'HOMMEDIEU, son of S. S. L'Hommedieu of this city, who received his education at a military institute in Kentucky, and obtained the appointment of Second Lieutenant in the Sixth Regiment, United States Infantry, has, at his own request, been transferred to the First Regiment of Cavalry, which is now at Fort Leavenworth. He is ordered to report himself at Fort Columbus, New York, forthwith; and will probably be sent to join his regiment immediately.

SAM. HOUSTON recently made a speech at Galveston, in which he declared that he would stand by the South at all hazards, "and die in defense of her rights." As he is old enough and foolish enough to die, it is to be hoped that he will keep that, he will so far discard his habit of lying, as to keep that part of his promise.

THE Southern official accounts of the taking of Fort Sumter all concur in stating that no lives were lost in that affair. There must be an awful lie out so somewhere.

A Cheap Constitution—Constitutional Interpretations and Powers.

Mr. Russell, the American correspondent of the London *Times*, speaks rather slightly, and, as one may, irreverently of the "Constitution of the United States"—that "sacred instrument, the sum and essence of all human experience in the science of government," etc., upon which we are wont to expend so many high sounding words and rhetorical common places. He alleges that he purchased the other day "the whole Constitution of the United States, neatly printed, for three half-pence," and the only conclusion he could draw from it was, that "it is better for States not to have constitutions which can be bought at such very moderate prices."

The more a man thinks upon the subject, the less respect he will be likely to have for deliberative wisdom, in whatever form it appears: whether of Constitutional codes or statutory regulations. The best of it only establishes as rules that which the people have adopted as customs; and if it would confine itself to this, it would do little injury, if it did little good. The wrong arises when, under the mistaken idea that it thus contributes to popular progress and elevation, it enacts—as it is always trying to do—standards of moral or political conduct higher than, or different from, those natural ones which spring from the genius of the people for whom it legislates; in which case its efforts are invariably mischevious, and its rules have either to be over-riden by processes more or less revolutionary, or repealed.

The States of this Union were in existence before the Nation was constructed; and this fact seemed to render indispensible a written instrument to enumerate and define the powers with which the National Government should be endowed. Such was the jealousy of the people, fostered and kept in activity by the ambition of local politicians, in respect to State sovereignty, that all attempts to consolidate by the absorption of the local politics would have met with a most decided defeat. Our general Government is, in fact, a compromise between the Confederate and the strictly National; neither exactly one nor the other; and is, perhaps, in its outlines, and in respect to the distribution of power, the best that the circumstances of the case would permit. The need of a National Government to provide for the common defense was universally admitted; but fears of irresponsible power which had grown out of the Revolution were still strong upon the people, and probably the Constitution of the United States is as accurate a reflection of the popular will as could have been devised—the difficulty being that the popular will was, at that time, unfavorably affected by certain temporary prejudices and causes of excitement.

All nations but ours have had their periods of infancy. Even those institutions now esteemed organic are the product of slow growth from almost imperceptible beginnings. Ours was formed in the course of a few months, out of States which called themselves sovereign and independent, and had been used for a considerable period to exercise the prerogatives that belong to an independent condition. To institute over these a paramount government, which should be sufficient for purposes purely national, and powerless for any other, was a task such as has fallen to the lot of few founders of States; and it it was not done perfectly, they upon whom the labor devolved have the right to plead the difficulties inherent in the case, as an excuse for whatever is faulty in the performance.

The main defect in a Constitution like ours is the want of capacity to adapt itself to exigencies not contemplated by its founders or at the time of its creation; but this, perhaps, time will show, in the case of the Constitution of the United States, may be overcome. New interpretations of elder records have always been resorted to, when the old have been found inadequate to meet the necessities of the times; and in the United States there have been, from an early day, two schools of constructionists—the literal and the liberal—each of whose interpretations have gone to the spirit and intent of of the entire instrument. Both of these, however, have concurred upon one point: that the National Government is a paramount power, and the Nation an unity, indestructible by any act of its component parts; while there is a third school of more recent origin which holds that the Nation is simply a Confederacy, which may be broken up at any time at the will of the States of which it is formed. Upon this doctrine is based the idea of the right of Secession which the States of the South are now, professedly, endeavoring to practice.

New constructions arise in periods of disturbance when there is a call to meet new conditions. Our Constitution is undergoing changes of which we shall scarcely be aware until we find them accomplished. The South, although it calls the State it has established a Confederacy, and virtually admits the right of Secession, has, in fact, created a Government as strong as ours, which is already traveling beyond the limits its Constitution prescribes. In the North the same process is going on, by virtue of two agencies—necessity and conviction. The popular mind moves with the march of events: the old jealousy of power is, for the time being, at rest, and the general voice demands a government potent enough to meet fully all exigencies as they arise.

A few days before the late President went out of office, he informed a friend, in a letter intended for publication, that there was no power in the Government to employ the means necessary to enforce the laws, and quell the disturbance of the times; and that the only resource of the people was in prayer for supernatural aid to heal the breaches of the State, and bring its unruly citizens to a sense of their political obligations. Following out this idea, he caused to be observed a day of general fasting and prayer; after which he waited, doubtless with pious confidence, that a result so ardently desired, and fervently sought would be realized. The event, however, did not justify the hope that had been reposed in the means; and we have occasion now to know, that had his views of the Constitutional power of the Government been concurred in by his successor, the revolution then in progress would, by this time, have been completed, and the list of Presidents of the United States closed, perhaps forever.

The present Executive head of the nation begins by assuming that—whether expressly donated in the Constitution or not—the Government has, from the necessity of the case, all the authority that is required for self-protection; and this he is, with the full consent of the loyal portion of the people, proceeding to employ. We are emerging from the devotional to the belligerent era; and whatever may be the dogmatic letter of the Constitution upon the subject, the only complaint made against the President appears to be that he does not call for more troops, and carry on his warlike operations with greater audacity.

There are yet a goodly number of years to elapse before the Constitution of the United States shall reach its first centennial anniversary. When our national flag shall have braved for a thousand years, the battle and the breeze, and our country has seen as many vicissitudes as have swept over England, our Constitution will also doubtless have acquired, like that of Great Britain, all the flexibility that is necessary to adapt it to every possible state of circumstances, and a volume which will place it above the reach of the three half-pence of the correspondent of the *Times*—entitling it to a measure of respect which he seems unwilling to accord in its present rudimentary state and diminutive proportions.

Washington Correspondence.

A LITTLE HISTORY.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., May 9, 1861.

I read in yesterday's Baltimore *Sun* the report of the Board of Police Commissioners of Baltimore to the Legislature. It is a decidedly cool document. In narrating the "difficulties" of the 19th ultimo, the Board say that as the Massachusetts troops were passing through the city, "missiles were thrown at them, injuring some of them;" and that then they "fired with, in many cases, fatal effect. This, the Board go on to say, provoked the people of Baltimore to a degree of almost uncontrollable fury, &c., &c. Now, the facts, as everybody knows, are that the Massachusetts men did not fire till one of their men was killed. Do you know how the first martyr in this war for the Union was killed? As the troops were passing through the streets, one of the men fell, either from a blow in the back by a brickbat, or by stumbling over some of the obstructions placed in the street by the mob.

As he lay prostrate, one of the mob ran up to him, snatched his bayonetted gun from his grasp and drove the bayonet through his neck! Then the captain of the company to which he belonged said: "Boys, I don't say don't fire." Even in that terrible moment so careful was he not to give direct order for a fire. The proverbial Yankee caution this. His men thereafter fired "at will," but only when some flagrant particular case demanded it.

Yet the Police Commissioners would have one believe that the mild and peaceful Baltimoreans were moved to sudden mutiny and rage by an unwarrantable and murderous attack from the troops! And they call bayonetting a man through the neck "throwing missiles" which "injured some of them." The Police Commissioners are respectable men—picked men of the State. Is it not a sad commentary upon the state of affairs in the Monumental City that the most respectable men in it represent a *murder* as a playful salute with brickbats

AND YET ANOTHER BIT OF HISTORY.

I know the Baltimore massacre is old, but I do not remember to have seen the above fact published in any of the accounts of it. I received it from the lips of Sergeant Allen, who was in one of the companies attacked. From him I had a full account of that massacre immediately upon his arrival here. But "military duties" called me away, and the contemplated letter to you was never written. Will you pardon me if I correct a "correction" which is now going the rounds of the press?

The Mayor of Baltimore having done a decent act is now trying to disavow it. In a cautiously-worded paragraph, one of the Baltimore papers denies that the Mayor gave the orders to fire upon the mob, and insinuates that he did not himself shoot one of the rioters. As no "order to fire" was given by any body, of course the Mayor did not give it. So far, so good. But he *did* kill one of the mob. This I have from the mouth of a private who saw the Mayor seize a musket from a Massachusetts man that had been killed, and fire it at one of the rioters with fatal effect. My informant thought, but was not certain, that the man killed by the Mayor was the one who killed the Massachusetts soldiers from whose dead hands the Mayor seized the gun. If this supposition be correct, justice, though "leaden-footed" in one sense, was not leaden footed in the sense in which that phrase was commonly used. This serves to show that Baltimore has become such a Sodom that when a man does a creditable act there, he must immediately disavow it.

AND YET ANOTHER.

A great deal was said in the *Sun* about a Mr. Davis, an innocent man, being killed by the soldiers shooting from the cars. Now this Mr. Davis was, at the moment he fell, cheering on the mob; and, so far as I can learn, the only firing from the cars done, was by one of the breakemen on the train, who, with his revolver, killed two rioters that endeavored to seize from the color-bearer of the regiment the flag presented them by the State.

THE BAND.

Apropos of the Massachusetts Regiment, one of the officers told me a few days ago that their band were at Lowell, waiting for new instructions to be made, so that they might come on, and with their music, cheer up their fighting comrades. Their instruments were hopelessly ruined by the Baltimore mob. This destruction of instruments seems wanton, but was it not to be expected that they who were fit "for treason, strategy and spoils," should have "no music in their souls," nor be moved "by concord of sweet sounds?"

They say that there was an instrumental concert advertised in Baltimore, all the music of which was to come from the instruments taken from the "Massachusetts Band." If this is so, certainly the Baltimore rebels have a certain grim humor in their rebellion whose audacity is amusing.

COLONIZATION AND SECESSION.

I heard yesterday, upon most excellent authority, that the Secession leaders in the Baltimore *Sun* were written by Mr. Latrobe, the President of the American Colonization Society! Northern people, in the habit of contributing to the Colonization Society, will bear this in mind, and prepare to "colonize" Mr. Latrobe.

BACKING WATER.

The *Sun* has backed down lately and Baltimore behind it. They are eating humble pie in that Sodom of America, and with this they are eating their words too. It is here regarded as probable that the Ohio boys, who are to pass through that city to day or to-morrow, will not be molested. The Baltimoreans know that orders were sent to Fort McHenry, upon the 19th ult., "in case any further resistance is offered to the passage of Federal troops through Baltimore—shell the town," and Baltimoreans feel that the shedding of more Northern blood would be the signal for the destruction of that city. And they fear lest the "Monumental City" become a mass of ruins, and a Monument itself, for all time, of the strength of the Government and the folly of opposing it.

RODERICK RANDOM.

The British Press on the American Troubles.

The London *Telegraph* states in its last-received issue:

At the present time, in the absence of all information as to the intentions and determination of the border States, it would be idle to indulge in any speculations as to the probable result of the war. We, however, have a confident belief that the North, armed in a just and religious cause, possess both the will and power to reduce the Secessionist States to obedience. They have only by an efficient blockade to cut off and intercept the commerce of the enemy in the one great staple of cotton, to achieve a triumph which, though it may be accompanied by temporary commercial disaster, will in the long run certainly and surely destroy the resources, and therefore the means of resistance, of the Confederate States.

But in England we have a right to consider this question upon personal and interested grounds. No one can deny that the great markets of Liverpool and Manchester beat responsive to every ebb and flow of American circulation. We naturally wish, by means of the productions of India and Natal, to free ourselves from the prohibitory tariffs of America, whether they be enforced in the shape of a tax upon cotton, to augment the resources of the South or to protect the manufacturing industry of the North.

Upon higher grounds than those of self-interest the people of this country regard the inevitable inconveniences and horrors of civil war which are about inflict the people of the once United States. We may say that the merchants of Liverpool and the manufacturers of Manchester will feel the evil quite as strongly as the producers of the South, who are all for free trade, and the manufacturers of the North, who are for protection at all cost. Upon the progress of humanity in the Western World a great cloud has fallen. We believe that the battle will be fought *à l'outrance*, and that in the place of a once great, powerful and pretentious republic, we may see three confederations equally weak and powerless for good. But the sympathy of the people of England must be with the North, where repudiation of slavery in every shape is a compensation for prohibitory tariffs and restrictive legislation. By means of a maratime war, by privateers and blockades, they can easily reduce the South to obedience, and restore that Union which at one time appeared to be destined to make the United States the dominant power of the New World.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

WAR MOVEMENTS.

Movements of Troops—The Report of Two Privateers Being Captured Incorrect—Treasonable Operations Going on Among the Citizens of Baltimore—The Government to Execute Its Authority in that City—Martial Law to be Declared There—Eight Thousand Rebel Troops in Richmond—Colonel Anderson Before the New York Board of Brokers, and his Speech—Large Force of Southern Troops Concentrating at Harper's Ferry—The Federal Troops Getting "Ready to Receive" Them—The St. Louis Troubles—Official Statement of the Capture of the State Troops Published—Excitement Among the Citizens—General Horney Publicly Indorses the Action of Colonel Lyon—Action of the Missouri Legislature—Scarcity of Provisions at Harper's Ferry—Probable Attack of the Confederate Army on Southern Pennsylvania—All Lower River Boats Subject to a Rigid Examination at Cairo—Proceedings of the Union Convention at Wheeling—Highly Important from Fort Kearney—Fears of Mob Violence There—Ten Guns Spiked for fear of Being Taken by Secessionists—Passage of Troops Through Baltimore.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13.—It is understood that Colonel Lewis' regiment will receive marching orders through Baltimore, southward; they are fully equipped. If Colonel Lyle's regiment can be got ready it will also be sent off to-morrow, under command of General Cadwallader.

NEW LONDON, CONN., May 13.—The report that two privateers have been towed into New London is not correct.

[Special Dispatch to the New York Commercial.]

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Evidence that can not be contradicted is proving to the Administration that treasonable operations are going on among the citizens of Baltimore. The Government will take decisive measures to execute its authority in that city. The Union men must be sustained, and Baltimore must be kept loyal to the Government. Ten companies of the Twenty-seventh Regiment of Cavalry, admirably mounted, are expected to arrive here during the present week.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Evening Post.]

WASHINGTON, May 13.—It is reported that martial law will be declared in Baltimore in a day or two. Winans and some other rank Secessionists need attention.

Commodore Buchanan, late of the Washington Navy-yard, has signified his desire to recall his resignation, but the Government will not consent.

The Union men in Virginia, who occupy the Congressional District on the Potomac, including Fairfax County, will run a candidate for the Federal Congress. The latest news from that region states that Chas. H. Upton, of Fairfax, agrees to run.

A gentleman from Richmond says that eight thousand rebel troops are now stationed in that city, and that fifteen thousand other troops are scattered through Virginia.

He also reports that an attack will be made from the direction of Harper's Ferry, on the troops at the Relay House, and that General Lee, commander of the Virginia forces, threatens Western Maryland and Pennsylvania from the same point. These are mere reports.

NEW YORK, May 13.—A dispatch to Simeon Draper to-day, from Washington, says all regiments enlisted for the war should be forwarded immediately. This dispatch will be acted upon promptly.

Colonel Anderson visited the Board of Brokers this afternoon. He was introduced by J. R. Garland, by which the Colonel replied in substance as follows: He said he was not in the habit of making speeches, but his reception by them was so flattering that he must say something. The situation he had been placed in he would willingly have shrunk from on account of the responsibility, but Providence had placed him in the situation, and he had tried to do his duty. Since the fall of Fort Sumter he had received very bitter letters from the South on account of his refusal to join his destiny with theirs.

He had never written or said anything to indicate that he would unite with the South. At the outset of the slavery troubles he did sympathize with his Southern friends, thinking there was much Northern interference with the subject. That if slavery was an evil; it attached to the South alone at the present time. Neither slavey or party politics had anything to do with the subject. The question is "Government" or "no Government," and he felt satisfied that when the present ordeal was passed we shall be again happy and united people. This address was received with the most hearty cheers. He seemed very earnest throughout, and his words flowed as if they came direct from the heart.

[Special Dispatch to the New York World.]

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Barksdale writes that he has a company in Virginia which intends marching on Washington. Forty cannon are planted at Harper's Ferry. The *Pawnee* is anchored off Alexandra. Fifteen hundred Alabama troops and twenty cannon landed last night at Nannassas Junction *en route* to Harper's Ferry.

NEW YORK, May 13.—Ned Buntline has tendered a Regiment of fifteen hundred sharp shooters, hunters from Western New York.

[Special Dispatch to the New York Post.]

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Preparations indicate that the Government is getting ready for a contest at Harper's Ferry.

[Special Dispatch to the New York Express.]

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The British Minister has applied for permission to ship certain productions, particularly tobacco, from Virginia to England, to fulfill contracts, but Government politely declined.

Part of the fleet has been ordered home from the coast of Africa.

The best feeling prevails between the British Minister and our Government.

ST. LOUIS, May 13.—The official statement of the capture of the State troops is published. It says that the first firing at Camp Jackson on Friday evening was some half a dozen shots near the head of the column of the First Regiment, occasioned by a volley stones and pistol shots from the crowd. No one was hurt at this point. The second firing occurred from the rear of the column, guarding the prisoners.

The crowd here was large and very abusive. One man discharged three barrels of a revolver at Lieutenant Saxon of the regular service, many of the mob cheering him on, drawing revolvers and firing at the troops. The man who commenced the attack then laid his pistol across his arm and was taking deliberate aim at Lieutenant Saxon, when he was thrust through with a bayonet, fired upon at the same time and instantly killed. The column then moved on, having received orders to march. The rear company then being assaulted by the crowd and several of them shot, halted and fired, causing the deaths already reported. The order was then given by Captain Lyon to cease firing, which was promptly obeyed. The principal arms taken from Camp Jackson were four large sized howitzers, two ten-inch mortars, a large number of ten-inch shells ready charged and some five thousand United States muskets, supposed to be a portion of those taken from the Baton Rouge arsenal.

Thousands of the people left the city yesterday afternoon, in consequence of reports of insubordination among the German troops and their threats to burn and sack the city, but the appearance of General Harney's proclamation in a great measure restored confidence, and many of those who left will probably return to-day.

The city is now quiet, and the highest hopes are entertained that no further disturbance will occur.

Twenty-two persons are known to have been killed at the camp. The following have been identified: John Sweakhardt, Casper H. Glencoe, John Waters, Thos. A. Haren, Wm. Icenbower, J. J. Jones, P. Doane, Eric Wright, Henry Jaugle, Jas. McDonald, Walter McDowell, Nicholas Knoblach, Francis Wheeler, Job Carter, Jas. Bodson, Emma Sommers, and Mrs. McAuliff. Three of these were soldiers belonging to the South-west expedition, and were going as prisoners captured at Camp Jackson.

The reports in the city on Saturday and yesterday, that General Harney disapproved of the action of Captain Lyon in reference to the capture of Camp Jackson, is authoritatively denied this morning. He not only approves of the whole proceeding, but compliments that officer for the prompt and admirable manner in which he executed the orders of the Government.

Reliable information from Jefferson City says that nearly all the objectionable features of the Militia Bill, which have been debated during secret session, had been materially amended, but when the news of the capture of Camp Jackson reached that city, the amendments were immediately reconsidered and the original bill passed both houses by large majorities; also that no Secession ordinance has been brought before either house, nor was such an act contemplated.

The Legislature has passed and the Governor signed a bill providing a military fund to arm the State. This fund will include the receipts from the assessments from the years 1860-'61, after the regular expenses of the Government have been paid; a war loan from the banks or individuals; a special tax of fifteen cents on the $100, and a million dollars' worth of bonds. The bill also authorizes the Governor to establish an armory in the penitentiary for the manufacture of arms and munitions of war.

Evening.—The city has been quiet and orderly to day, and citizens generally have been engaged in their usual avocations. Captain Totten's battalion of regulars is still quartered in the city, and will be kept there as long as the Police Commissioners consider their presence necessary for the preservation of peace. The troops at Camp Bissell near Caseyville, on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, are the Twelfth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, under command of Colonel McArthur, of Chicago. A telegraph office has been opened to-day, putting the camp in direct connection with St. Louis and all Eastern points.

The *Evening Journal* publishes a statement signed by General Frost and his staff, explaining why Camp Jackson was surrendered. They say there were only five rounds of ammunition in the camp, and neither arms nor provisions enough to supply the force of eight hundred men under their command. To have attempted resistance, surrounded, as they were, by from six to eight thousand troops, well armed, with every appliance of war, would have been mere suicide, and retreat was impossible, they being without means of transportation or provisions, and no credit to procure either. They censure the State authorities for not paying the just military debts, that proper supplies could have been procured, and pronounce Captain Lyon's demand illegal, unconstitutional and wanton, trampling under foot the laws of our common country.

It is estimated that ten thousand persons left the city yesterday, a perfect panic raging in some quarters, and almost entire streets being deserted.

HARRISBURG, PENNA., May 13.—A special agent, sent from here, has returned from Harper's Ferry, and reports six thousand troops there, including two hundred Kentuckians and a company of South Carolinians. They have only one day's provisions on hand, supplies from Western Virginia having been cut off, and two weeks more will exhaust the supplies in the surrounding country. They only recovered one thousand stand of arms from the wreck of the arsenal, and some of these are in bad condition. They can not manufacture more than twelve rifles a day. They have only six hundred men this side of the Potomac. They have not received any batteries from the Maryland side, and show no disposition to erect any. All the preparations indicate defensive purposes on their part.

They must retreat, or be provisioned; this, however, does not contradict the probable advance of the Confederate army by that route on southern Pennsylvania, when Jefferson Davis discovers the impossibility of breaking General Scott's line around Washington.

BALTIMORE, May 13.—A train from Pennsylvania came through this afternoon, with mails and passengers. It was hailed with evident satisfaction by the people along the route, and as it passed through the city many expressions of welcome were given. The national flag was displayed at the various parts of the city to-day. The prohibition having been removed, the citizens have been all day in expectation of the arrival of troops over the Northern Central Road but thus far none have arrived.

CAIRO, May 13.—Several companies of Arkansas troops arrived at Memphis this morning.

Commencing to day, all boats passing this point will be stopped and no provisions or munitions of war for the Seceded States will be allowed to pass.

WHEELING, VA., May 13.—The Convention reassembled at three o'clock.

The Committee on Credentials and Permanent Organization reported Jno. W. Moss, of Parkersburg, as President, with Vice-Presidents from each county represented. The committee was not prepared to report at that hour on credentials. The time was occupied by members discussing, with considerable warmth, the object of the Convention.

General J. J. Jackson, of Wood County, made a long speech. He opposed too hasty and immediate action, and said they had come here to consult and advise. He considered the calling of the Convention was premature, and wanted to wait till the Ordinance of Secession was voted on.

Mr. Carlisle replied in an eloquent and forcible speech, taking directly opposite grounds, saying it was no time for paper resolves. He wanted prompt, immediate and decisive action.

Mr. Wiley, of Monongalia, took the floor, and in a speech of considerable length, favored the position of General Jackson. He was followed by Campbell Tarr, of Brooke County, who went in for immediate division of the State.

The Committee on Credentialt reported, admitting the delegates from twenty-six counties to seats on the floor, viz: Brooke, Monongalia, Harrison, Wood, Preston, Ohio, Hancock, Mason, Tyler, Jackson, Wetzel, Marshall, Lewis, Wirt, Marion, Barbour, Frederick, Taylor, Berkley, Pleasant, Roane, Gilmer, Upshur, Ritchie, Doddridge and Hampshire.

A motion was then made and carried to appoint a committe on State and Federal relations, to whom be referred all motions or resolutions tending to the object of the Convention.

The Convention then adjourned till morning.

The ceremony of raising a flag on the Custom-house, which took place at two o'clock, was a very impressive scene, and witnessed by thousands. Several national airs were sung and Mr. Carlisle delivered a feeling and patriotic address.

A crowd has again assembled to-night in front of the McLure House, and speeches are being delivered and are continually applauded.

A large delegation to the Convention from some of the lower river counties, arrived late to-night.

MONTGOMERY, May 13.—It is probable that Congress will adjourn within the next ten days, to meet again in July at such a place as circumstances may render necessary.

FORT KEARNEY, May 13.—We have been handed the following letter for publication:

HEADQUARTERS, FORT KEARNEY, } May 13, 1861.

Colonel—So many of the Federal garrisons have been surrendered to the Secessionists that I have deemed it prudent to spike ten twelve-pound howitzers, which I have feared might be turned by a mob against the garrison. I have reserved six of the best pieces, and in the short time I have been in command, have exerted myself to prepare them for emergency. I hope that you will approve of the course I have pursued.

Orders are on file directing that these pieces should be sent to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, but in the distracted state of affairs and the impossibility of an adequate escort, I have not chosen to send them. Threats have been made to take these guns by mob violence. I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
C. H. TYLER,
Captain Second Dragoons Commanding.

To Colonel E. B. ALEXANDER, Commanding, Head-quarters Department of the West, St. Louis.

The guns above-mentioned were spiked on the evening of the 10th, creating considerable excitement.

BALTIMORE, May 13.—A large train, filled with troops arrived at the outer depot from the Relay House, including the Sixth Massachusetts and Eighth New York Regiments, with battery and artillery, which marched through the south part of the city to Federal Hill, overlooking the city a mile west of Fort McHenry.

The sudden appearance of troops took the citizens by surprise, but they were greeted with approbation and cheered the whole route.

The Legislature did not adjourn by a provision to appoint Commissioners to confer with Lincoln, Davis, and the Governors of Virginia and Pennsylvania, to stay hostilities until after the meeting of Congress. The House refused to accede.

Mr. Wallace reported a bill calling a sovereign Convention, but no action was taken on it. The Legislature adjourned till to-morrow.

Later from Havana.

NEW ORLEANS, May 13.—The Mexican war steamer *Constitution*, from Havana on the 6th, has arrived. Sugars declined ¼@½c.; New Orleans 12 quoted at 6¾ reals. Sterling Exchange 7@7½ premium; Exchange on New York, 2@3 premium.

River News.

LOUISVILLE, May 13—P. M.—River raising slowly, with eleven feet six inches in the canal. Weather clear; Mercury 63.

PITTSBURG, May 13—M.—River nine feet by the pier mark, and about stationary. Weather clear and warm.

ABUNDANT CROPS IN TENNESSEE.—The Nashville *Patriot* observes:

The wheat crop of Middle Tennessee is in the most promising condition. It is growing most luxuriantly, and the yield is likely to be greater, per acre, than at any time since the over fruitful season of 1855. Some of it will be ready for the reaper in three weeks from this date. We shall, therefore, in a short time, have new flour and plenty of it, at low prices; and our Northern "brethern" will learn that we can be independent of them even for our supplies of breadstuffs.

The oat crop is also growing finely; while the old staple Indian corn looks a little yellow from excess of rain. This, however, will soon disappear under the genial rays of the sun with which we are blest. There has been a greater breadth of land devoted to these crops, so there may be no deficiency in either. There is not so much interest felt in cotton, yet enough of it will be produced. What is lost from diminished quantity will be made up in increased price.

The prospect for an abundant crop of peaches, apples, and other fruits, grown in this latitude, was never finer.

HOME INTEREST.

☞ THE DAILY PRESS—Ten Cents a week.

☞ Clothing renovated and repaired, 59 S. Third.

☞ Leave your orders for the DAILY PRESS at the Counting-room. Only Ten Cents a Week.

☞ A. A. ETTER, Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Nos. 343 and 271 Central-avenue.

☞ Now is the time to subscribe for the DAILY PRESS. All the news of the day to be found in the PRESS, for only Ten Cents a week.

MARRIED.

ENDER-HERNER.—At Columbus, O., on May 9, by Rev. J. B. Hemsteger, at Holy Cross Church, Mr. Joseph Ender and Miss Mary Herner, all of Columbus.

SAILE-MILLER.—At Columbus, O., May 9, by Rev. J. B. Hemsteger, at Holy Cross Church, Mr. Wendelin Saile and Miss Barbara Miller, all of Columbus.

DUCKEY-HUTCHISON.—On the 9th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, in Columbus, by Rev. Poindexter, Mr. Jeremiah Dickey and Mrs. Lucy J. Hutchison.

DIED.

HALLAM.—On Monday afternoon, 13th inst., at a quarter past four o'clock, of consumption, Nancy Jane Hallam, daughter of the late Daniel Hallam, deceased, aged 18 years and 6 months.

Her funeral will take place on Wednesday, 15th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her mother, No. 34 Race-street. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

BAGOT.—May 11, 1861, at the residence of her son, Wm. P. Bagot, near New Marion, Ripley County, Indiana, Ellen, wife of Walter Bagot, aged 69 years.

She was a native of Ardinan County, Tipperary, Ireland. Her remains were brought to this city, yesterday afternoon, for interment.

[Philadelphia papers please copy.]

McCUNE.—On Saturday evening, May 11, at 9 P. M., Martha A. McCune, of inflammation of the bowels, aged 19 years.

BEALKER.—In South Covington, on Thursday, May 6, Rosa, second daughter of Cornelius Bealer, of this city, in the 17th year of her age.

Wedding and Visiting Cards,
Engraved and Printed, Satin and Presses; De La Rue Stationery and Envelopes.
SHIPLEY & SMITH,
(Successors to H. H. Shipley & Bro.,)
29 West Fourth-street.

MILITARY NOTICES.

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE GRENADIERS of the Third Ward Independent Home Guard are hereby requested to meet, without fail, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, May 14 at 8 o'clock, for business of great importance will be brought before the Company. J. RITCHIE, Secretary.
[Times copy and charge Press.]

☞ VOLUNTEERS FOR COLONEL ANDERSON'S BRIGADE.—The Anderson Invincible Rifles are still recruiting. Will start for Camp Dennison in a few days. A few more young men that will pass muster, will be received by applying soon, at Head quarters, second story, Commercial Building. Open from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M. Drill every evening.

☞ "WOODWARD GUARD."—THIS Company is attached to the Second Kentucky Regiment, and will receive marching orders in a few days. A few young men can join the Company, by applying at the Armory, on Fourth-st., between Main and Sycamore. By order.
A. G. PAUL, Captain.
W. B. FOLGER, O. S.

☞ RESERVE MILITIA.—TWELFTH WARD, BRIGHTON.—For the purpose of forming a new Company under the State law, all those who are willing to join, are invited to meet THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at Benkenstein's Hall, where the list for signature is opened. By request. FR. SEIBERT.

☞ COMPANY B, HIGHLAND GUARDS, Captain KILPATRICK, return their sincere thanks to the following friends: William Gibson, of McCormick & Gibson, for $105 cash; Walker & Co., brewers, for a barrel of ale; Philip Marker, Seventh and Lime, for barrel of potatoes and frequent use of wagon; Mrs. Alex. Wilson and Mrs. Lawrence Maxwell, for being the leading spirits of the ladies who furnished us with flannel shirts each; and Mr. David Gibson, for many favors.
B. L. KILPATRICK, Captain.

☞ QUEEN CITY FLYING ARTILLERY, ATTENTION!—The officers and members of this Company are requested to meet at their Head-quarters, 104 West Fourth-st., on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, to receive orders. Twenty more men wanted to make up the full number of 125. Farmers, Blacksmiths, Carpenters, Wagon-makers, and all other mechanics and artificers preferred. None but able-bodied and reliable men need apply. Drill three times a day. By order of the Captain.
W. G. SHERWIN.

HEADQUARTERS 3D BRIGADE, 1ST DIV., O. V. M.,
CINCINNATI, May 11, 1861.

☞ THE QUALIFIED ELECTORS OF Company K, Militia of reserve, are hereby ordered to meet in their armory on the 14th day of May, 1861, between the hours of ten A. M. and three P. M., and proceed to elect by ballot one Captain, one First and one Second Lieutenant, and one Ensign for said Company. By order
Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. JONES,
Com. 3d Brigade, 1st Div. O. V. M.

HEAD-QUARTERS 3D BRIGADE, 1ST DIV., O. V. M.,
CINCINNATI, May 4, 1861.

☞ THE QUALIFIED ELECTORS OF Jackson Artillery, of the Militia of the Reserve, are hereby ordered to meet at their armory, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of May, 1861, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., and proceed to elect one Captain and one Lieutenant for said Company.
By order LIEUT. COM. A. E. JONES,
Com. Third Brig. First Div. O. V. M.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIG. 1ST DIV. O. V. M.,
CINCINNATI, May 1, 1861.

☞ THE QUALIFIED ELECTORS OF the Andy Johnson Guards, are hereby ordered to meet in their Armory on SATURDAY, the 11th day of May, 1861, and proceed to elect, by ballot, one Captain, one First and Second Lieutenant, and one