

Tuesday Morning, 6 o'clock, May 7th, 1861.

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On Saturday last a flag 20 by 36 feet, was thrown to the breeze from Trinity Church spire, in New York, where it floats just below the cross which forms the pinnacle of the steeple, at the dizzy height of 284 feet above the pavement.

It is not our fault.

We learned yesterday that the JOURNAL Extra did not reach Woodville regularly. It is certainly no fault of ours. Three times a week they are sent by mail, and on those days certainly there should be no failure. The other two days in the week we have to trust to the citizens of Woodville who are in Fremont to call and get them. If they will signify any way in which they can be certain of their package, we will comply with their suggestions.

There is not a post office in Sandusky county but what we send a package of our Extras to by mail.

The appointment of Surgeon and Surgeon's Mate for the 8th Ohio regiment, to which the Fremont Companies Nos. 1 and 2 are attached, has been conferred on Benjamin Tappan and S. Sexton. Dr. J. B. Rice of Fremont, has been appointed Surgeon's Mate to the 10th regiment.

Sunday Night's Report.

Perryville, May 4.—Special to the N. Y. Herald:

Thirty thousand troops are now in Washington, including the Pennsylvania troops who came through Baltimore.

The troops will take possession of Alexandria to-morrow.

The American flag is now floating over Havre de Grace.

Washington, May 5.—The State Department furnished the President with the official correspondence between Ministers Faulkner and Thouvenal on American affairs.—Faulkner informed him that the President entertained full confidence in the speedy restoration of harmony and unity in the Government; that events might produce temporary inconvenience to French subjects, but all injury should be indemnified; that the President thought it not improbable that there would be an appeal made to foreign Governments by the Confederate States for a recognition of their independence, and when such an appeal is made it shall be opposed by the Minister who may then represent the United States.

Faulkner said the only request he had to make was that no proposition recognizing a dismemberment of the Union shall be considered by France till the arrival of the Minister who will be fully instructed.

Thouvenal replied, "No application has yet been made. The French Government has never acted hastily on such questions." He assured Faulkner that no precipitate action would be taken on the subject by the Emperor. He said the established usage was to recognize de facto Government when a proper case was made out. In reply to a question, Faulkner said that force would not be used, and that the only solution was a modification of the Constitution or peaceable acquiescence in the claim of separate sovereignty. Thouvenal thought the employment of force unwise.

In the Secretary of State's instructions to Minister Dayton, he is to consider the instruction of former ministers by the President as unchangeable, notwithstanding any opinion expressed or recorded by his predecessor. To assure Thouvenal that no difference of opinion exists between the Presi-

dent and his Cabinet; the path is plainly marked out by stern necessity, and not at the hands of this Administration is this government to end. France gives assurance that she will not take any hasty steps. This is considered satisfactory although attended by reservations.

Mr. Seward says, in reply to Faulkner's answer that force would not be used, &c.; that the time when these questions had any pertinency has passed. Insurgents, with deadly warfare, seek to compel the Government to recognize the dismemberment of the Union. We have accepted this civil war as an inevitable necessity. Constitutional remedies are still open to the insurgents, and will remain so. You cannot be too decided in making known to the French Government that no idea does or will exist of suffering a dissolution of the Union to take place in any way, peaceably or forcibly. It has never entered the mind of any candid statesman here, and it is high time it be dismissed by European statesmen. (Signed) SEWARD.

Yesterday's Report.

Washington, May 6.—It is said that Gov. Sprague with the Rhode Island troops will soon move southward.

New York, May 6.—Special Washington dispatches say it was the 6th Massachusetts regiment which took the Relay House, joined by the New York 8th and another from Annapolis.

The Virginia rebels boast of having good men at Harper's Ferry, but authentic accounts fix the number at 3,400. A demonstration by government is momentarily expected, as the rebels are preparing to remove the machinery of the armory to Richmond.

A Herald's dispatch says it is currently believed that the President will issue another proclamation to-day, (Monday) announcing the intention of the government to repossess the federal property seized by the rebel, and deal summarily with all hereafter found resisting its authority.

Advanced posts are to be established with a circuit of 20 miles of Washington extending into Virginia in order to protect the agricultural districts to supply the capital.

The city of Washington is placed under Semi-Martial law and Lieut. Elwood appointed Proport Martial. The law does not extend to civilians, though close supervision is kept over their movements.

Washington, May 5.—Messages from Alexandria report that large numbers of people fled from the city in view of the contemplated attack by the federal troops.

About 400 rebel troops arrived Sunday from the direction of Richmond; but seeing a federal fleet coming up the Potomac they escaped towards Harper's Ferry.

A Herald dispatch also says, Maryland Committee was told by the President that it was not the intention of the Government to retaliate for the attack by the Baltimoreans on Northern troops; but it was determined to assert its right of way through Baltimore at all hazards.

New York, May 6.—A Baltimore dispatch to the Times says it is believed that the Railroad to Wheeling will be taken possession of; the secession troops only hold the road between Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg.

The whole secession movement of Maryland is demoralized by the prompt movement of troops.

It is rumored that Camden Station in Baltimore will be occupied this A. M. by a detachment from the Relay House.

LAST NIGHT'S REPORT.

Washington, May 6.—By advice of military authorities, the Mayor issued a proclamation requiring all drinking saloons to close at 9.30 p. m.

Much alarm exists at Alexandria, owing to its proposed military occupation by the Government.

Gen. Scott has published a card, begging correspondents to spare him, saying he has no office in his gift; no power to accept volunteers, corps or individuals, and has no time to answer letters.

Gov. Letcher has issued a Proclamation, saying that the sovereignty of Virginia has been denied, her rights assailed, her soil threatened with invasion by the authorities at Washington, and every artifice employed to influence Northern States against us. It therefore becomes the solemn duty of every citizen of Virginia to prepare for the impending conflict. In this view he authorizes military commanders to order out the forces and muster additional numbers of volunteers as the exigencies of the times may demand.

A special dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette says: The President has accepted the two regiments of Kentucky Volunteers tendered by Col. Terrell and Col. Guthrie. They are accepted for the war, without a special time being named for their enlistment. It is intended to raise a brigade in that State, and the command will be tendered to Major Anderson.

St. Louis, May 6.—Four full Regiments of Volunteers have been mustered into the United States service, and a fifth is being formed. The third and 4th Regiments and part of the second are encamped in the Arsenal grounds. The first is quartered at Jefferson Barracks, twelve miles below the City, and part of the second at the Marine Hospital, about a mile below the Arsenal. Several buildings outside of the Arsenal walls are occupied by United States troops, and a heavy turf breastwork, pierced with four guns, which commands the vicinity. Gen. Sigel has been elected Colonel of the 3d Regiment, and Schuthner Colonel of the 4th.

The Legislature was in secret session on Saturday, and nothing is known of its proceedings. The reports of riots and other disturbances in St. Louis, which are floating about the country, are entirely false. The city is quiet and orderly, and the utmost freedom of speech prevails in all quarters.

A severe gale of wind passed over the city yesterday, damaging several houses to a considerable extent, and forcing four steamers from their moorings at the wharf, but as far as ascertained no lives were lost.

Gen. Frost's Brigade, Missouri Volunteer Militia, went into encampment to-day at Lindell's grove in accordance with an order of the Adjutant General of the State.

Indianapolis, May 6.—Gov. Morton of Indiana was not present at the conference of Governors at Cleveland, Ohio, as reported on Saturday.

New Orleans, May 6.—Nine steamboats were burned on the opposite side of the river last night. Loss \$125,000.

The schooner Horace, with Federal troops from Texas, passed the mouth of the river to-day enroute for New York.

Harrisburg, May 6.—300 Cavalry, well mounted, left Carlisle Barracks this a. m., for York.—It is said they will go through Baltimore.

Annapolis, Md., May 5.—Several suspicious looking Craft are fitting out at Baltimore. They will be overhauled in the bay.

Enthusiastic Union meeting held here last night.

It is thought Gen. Butler's ultimate determination is Harper's Ferry. Troops left Washington, supposed for same purpose.

Philadelphia, May 6.—Special to the Post says the steamer W. B. Rainey, is to convey a force from Annapolis to retake Smith's Point Light Ship. The Rainey has 4 guns and 70 men on board. She will replace the light ship removed by the rebels.

A war ship is now stationed off Ft. McHenry, Baltimore, to assist the garrison, in case of exigency.

Baltimore, April 6.—Travel on the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. uninterrupted.

United States recruiting office opened in this city this morning, on Baltimore Street. Stars and Stripes displayed.

New York, April 6.—Special to the Times says the Legislature re-assembled to-day. Secessionists, it is said will not attempt to call a convention; if they do the Union men will insist that the question of convention or no convention, shall be referred to the people at an election for delegates.

New York Bank statement.—Decrease in loans, \$206,988; decrease of specie, \$937,729; decrease of deposits, \$1,811,378; increase of circulation, \$455,923.

A Baltimorean had an interview with Gen. Butler last night, who said Northern troops must march in safety over the ground where Massachusetts blood was spilt, and if they were attacked from houses, the houses would be blown up.

Gov. Olden of N. J., has accepted the Brigade of Hudson Co., and Gen. Wright offers its services to the Government for an indefinite period. The Commercial's Washington dispatch says it is expected that Baltimore will be occupied by Government troops by Wednesday.

The Post's Washington dispatch says large numbers of exiles from Virginia are constantly arriving. Also says advices from Tennessee state that Senator Johnson will make a speech in favor of the Union in a day or two. It further says the Government is determined to re-take Harper's Ferry Arsenal, and also states that official permission has been granted for the continuance of passenger and mail service by steamer between Baltimore and Norfolk.

Fort Smith, Ark., May 6.—A gentleman who has just arrived from Fort Washita, brings intelligence from that post up to May 1st. The U. S. troops comprising six companies of cavalry and one of infantry, in all about 800 men, were preparing to evacuate the post on the 1st; the post was to be turned over to Gov. Harris of the Chickasaw nation. Capt. Sturgis and his command from Fort Smith arrived at Fort Washita on the 1st inst. The U. S. troops at Fort Cobb were expected to join those of Washita, and then march for Fort Leavenworth.

Albany, May 6.—Hon. John A. Dix has accepted the Major Generalship of the New York forces, tendered him by Gov. Morgan.

Washington, May 6.—The Secretary of War in order to accommodate the traveling public has directed the opening of the military route between Washington and Philadelphia via Annapolis. There will be two daily trains.

The President has appointed Lieut. Nicholson Inspector of the Marine corps, vice Taylor, resigned.

Government has declined accepting more than one regiment of three months volunteers from Michigan.

The schooner John from Charleston arrived. She brings thirty passengers who are glad to get north. They expected to hear that Washington had been taken.

The schooner Charles Dennis from Wilmington, N. C., has on board Lieut. Deland and 50 men, late of Fayetteville Arsenal. They report that on the 17th April, between 1,000 and 1,200 North Carolina militia demanded the surrender of the Arsenal. It was deemed prudent by Maj. Anderson to comply, as resistance was useless. Lieut. Deland and men were allowed to depart unmolested. Maj. Anderson was left, being too sick to be removed. The arsenal contained 40,000 stand of arms.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH AMERICA.

St. Johns, N. F., May 6.—The N. America from Liverpool 25th, via Londonderry 26th, arrived off Caps Race. Her news had mainly been anticipated.

British House Commons rejected bill to open Church of England burial grounds to dissenters.

French papers publish the Pope's protest against Victor Emanuel being crowned King of Italy.

Paris Bourse 68f. 35c.

The Richmond Examiner is considerably exercised on the subject of Washington City. It calls upon Virginia and Maryland to rush in and drive out the Black Republicans. "From the mountain-tops and valleys to the shores of the sea there is one wild shout of fierce resolve to capture Washington City at all and every human hazard. That filthy cage of unclean birds must and will assuredly be purified by fire." From this we infer that it is the intention of the gallant Virginians to burn the capital when they have taken it. "Our people can take it," howls the Examiner, "they will take it—and Scott the Arch-Traitor and Lincoln the Beast combined cannot prevent it." The chivalric taste of these epithets is sufficient to indicate their Southern origin. No one but a slaveholder could be capable of the fine ferocity of calling the President of the United States a beast or of terming the loyal and devoted Scott a traitor. It is only in the land where when they shout for Liberty they mean Slavery that such abuse of language could be possible.—Tribune.