

# FREMONT JOURNAL

## EXTRA

No. 23.

Saturday, 6 A. M., May 11th, 1861.

### Stopping the Supplies.

The instructions of the Secretary of Treasury to the Western Custom House Officers are, to stop all munitions of war, provisions and other supplies, going to insurgents in arms against the Government. There can be no question about the right and the duty of the Government in the case, except by those who dispute the right of the Government to maintain the Constitution by force. If the Government has a right to suppress insurrection, it has the right and it is its duty to stop supplies from the insurgents.

Mr. A. J. Harris, of Fremont, has received a letter from Mr. Philip Maxwell, now at Cleveland, who states that James Maxwell is recovering from his illness, and that he has at no time been in any serious danger.

### Yesterday's Report.

Baltimore May 9.—One thousand three hundred troops from Perryville landed at Locust Point and took the cars which started immediately, supposed for Washington. The Mayor and Police Commissioners with 200 police crossed in a ferry boat to Locust Point and were present at the embarkation.

The Harriet Lane stood off the Point with her ports open. This morning the operators on the Northern Central Railroad were dismissed and others acting under the government put in their charge.

A train announced to leave Harrisburg for Washington to-morrow. It is believed that troops will at once move towards the city. The road will be controlled by government officials.

Captain Robinson, late commander of Fort McHenry has been ordered to Detroit to receive recruits.

The Tribune's correspondence says: Washington, May 9.—Senators Wilson and Wade, with the Secretary of the Navy had a long interview with the President concerning the coming proclamation.

It is definitely ascertained that commissioned Navy officers have gone to Europe to buy steamers and other vessels for the U. S. Government.

Captain McDonnell, a U. S. Army recruiting agent at Baltimore, sent a report to the War Department announcing 300 recruits for the regular service.

There is a rumor here that Missouri State troops in command of Governor Jackson have visited St. Louis. There are some 6,000 troops under arms, commanded by F. P. Blair, Jr., in defense of the city.

Rebel forces in large quantities are being concentrated at Alexandria, with heavy ordnance, it would seem with the intention of fortifying themselves as part of a systematic approach to this city.

The Times' correspondence says: Nineteen regiments, in addition to those previously ordered, have been called for to come here immediately, and are already on the way to Relay camp and Washington.

General Patterson has advanced on the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore road as far as Bush river where men under his directions are engaged in reconstructing bridges. He is reported to have upwards of 15,000 men under his command.

It is expected in anticipation of the threatened movements on the part of the forces in Virginia, the Federal Government will occupy Arlington Heights.

The Treasury has now ample means in specie for all necessities. They had this forenoon between two and three millions dollars in the vaults. There are offers of loans to any extent already exceeding five million dollars at par.

The Herald's correspondence says: The President gave a military reception. Gen. Harney is acting with Gen. Butler at the Relay House.

The Niagara is destined for blockading Charleston.

Last night 94 of the Maryland Guards were arrested by the Massachusetts Picket Guard for attempting to escape to Virginia to join the secession forces. They will be dealt with as traitors.

Gen. Beauregard, with Russell, of the London Times, had arrived at Montgomery on the 5th inst.

The Government continues to be overwhelmed with offers of naval and land forces for service against the rebels.

Prominent men from all parts of the country are constantly here for the purpose of tendering aid; over fifty vessels have already been offered from the New England States, to be armed and equipped at the owners' expense.

Parties representing the owners of propellers navigating Northern lakes propose to bring their crafts down the St. Lawrence to the Atlantic Shore and assist in the blockade of Southern ports.

Government has just been put in possession of important information in regard to movements and operations of the rebel army. Their exact nature has not yet transpired; but the government is taking advantage of it and will be ready in 30 days to meet them. There are forces at every point.

It appears that a large force is now marching from the South for Harper's Ferry and from thence will attempt to force their way to Pennsylvania. Their object is to draw off a portion of the forces concentrated at Washington and attack them on both points. The Government is in possession of very important information and from reliable sources, having agents in every southern State, and are fully posted in regard to the movements of Wigfall.

Baltimore, May 10.—Special correspondence of the American telegraph from Frederick this forenoon says the mountain forest on the Maryland side was fired last night. Much valuable timber was destroyed.

About 800 Virginians and Kentuckians were encamped upon the Maryland shore, and the heights in that vicinity are being fortified. A battery has been placed at Jefferson rock. Trains have been laid in pipes for blowing up the bridges and other property at a moment's notice if necessary.

The conduct of the Virginians excites indignation among the people of Washington county. Thirty Baltimoreans passed thro' Frederick for Harper's Ferry this forenoon. The Norfolk line steamer reports that the Virginians have seized the small steamer Wm. Selden, which made the connection between Old Point and Norfolk, thus all communication is broken off.

New York, May 10.—The Times has advised per the Redas, that the secessionists have a battery of 88 pounders at the mouth of James river. The steam tug Yankee was fired upon, but the shell passed over her. The tents of the secession forces lining the whole bank of the river are distinctly seen from the ramparts of Fort Monroe. Col. Dinmick is mounting 10 inch Columbiads and batteries on the land side of the Fort to be protected by sand bag entrenchments. The big gun, Rodman, formerly the Floyd, is mounted to sweep the bay.

New York, May 10.—The Austrian brig Islock, from London, reports April 10 fell in with a large ship, about 1200 to 1500 tons, on fire. Supposed to be lumber laden. Sent boat; saw nobody on board; the name was burned.

Chicago, May 10.—The Tribune correspondent says Gen. Prentiss has received positive information that Gen. Pillow has chartered the steamboats Ohio, Belle, Morris and Hill, for attack on Cairo.

Boston, May 10th.—The steamer Pembroke sailed this a. m. for Fort Monroe with reinforcements. She carries a heavy armament and a large quantity of clothing, provisions and munitions of war.

New York, May 10th.—Gen. Beauregard's official report of the bombardment of Fort Sumter, is printed to-day.

A partial blockade exists at Pensacola. No munitions of war are allowed to enter. Fort Pickens is prepared to repel any attack. The secessionists have a new battery at Bear Point. They were engaged in unroofing the buildings at the Navy Yard, preparatory to an attack. Their forces are rumored to be 6,000. All was quiet at Key West. The St. Louis and Crusade were there.

Louisville, May 10th.—Messengers arrived at Frankfort this morning from Owen county, saying that between 300 and 400 negroes were armed and formed into a company and were committing depredations. The whites undertook to disarm them, when several were killed. The Governor has sent Gen. Buckner to ascertain the truth of the matter. He has not yet returned. The military are in readiness.

St. Louis, May 10.—Every able bodied man, between the ages 18 and 65 will be compelled to do military duty or pay a fine of \$150. Anybody speaking disrespectfully of the Governor or Legislature, will be subject to court martial; and it requires every citizen to take the oath of allegiance to the State of Missouri.

A detachment of forty State militia was sent out on the line of Pacific railroad this forenoon to guard the Gasconade and Osage bridges on that route.

Frankfort, Ky., May 10.—There is great excitement occasioned by a messenger arriving here at 12 o'clock last night with dispatches for the Governor reporting an insurrection in Owen county. The Governor has sent a special messenger to ascertain the particulars. The Military are in readiness to march.

It is rumored that Capt. Ritter's company now at Camp Taylor have been or are about to be disbanded. Some of them will probably enlist for the 3 year's service.

### LAST NIGHT'S REPORT.

Washington, May 10.—The States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, will be subdivided into several military depots, called Department of the Ohio. Gen. McLelland, of Ohio, is assigned to the command.

The President has issued an order that all army officers, except those who have entered service since April 1st, shall take the oath of allegiance to the Government.

At least 300,000 volunteers have tendered their services to the Government.

A large train of cars arrived this a. m. with troops who passed uninterrupted through Baltimore.

Detroit, May 10.—The military and volunteer relief bills passed both Houses of the Legislature by a unanimous vote. The former provides for 10 regiments, to be enrolled as directed by the Governor, and transferable at the President's order into the Federal service.

The latter provides for raising funds by Committee for relief of the families of Volunteers. The War Loan bill, providing \$1,000,000 by the issue of bonds running 25 years, drawing 7 per cent. interest, also passed without a dissenting voice. Legislature adjourns to-morrow.

Trenton, N. J., May 10.—The Legislature passed the \$2,000,000 loan bill. Also the bill authorizing the Governor to raise and equip 4 regiments of troops, and to purchase 10,000 stand of arms, and pledging the entire resources of the State in quelling rebellion.

New York, May 10.—Despatches from Charleston say butter is selling at 75 cts. per pound. No ham or bacon in market, and cattle suffering for hay. Say that Southern troops are better provided with knives, dirks, and revolvers than Northern troops, and feel confident of success.

Troops at Richmond have not been paid, and flour is \$10 and pork \$50 per bbl. Virginia and Carolina bonds are worth 20c on the dollar.

The Baltimore Sun this a. m. counsels the State to remain loyal.

The World's despatch says the main blockading force will be stationed in the Gulf; another portion off Georgia, and a third off Virginia and the Carolinas.

Gen. Fauntleroy has resigned. The Ohio troops are ordered to Zanesville, opposite Wheeling.

Harrisburg, May 10.—A letter has been received from an officer at Harper's Ferry, saying; the troops there are provided with inferior arms and are badly provisioned;—thinks their chances of success in conflict with the Federal troops are bad, and thinks an escape by any thing like an adequate force would prove successful. The writer is an officer of skill and twenty years service.

A confident expectation prevails in high circles that a battle will be fought between Richmond and Washington in ten days.

Louisville, May 10.—The Mayor's veto of appropriation of \$200,000 to arm the city was sustained by council. The Mayor says \$100,000 is sufficient. Council appropriated \$10,000 for the relief of the poor.

Rising Sun, Ind., May 10.—The operator at Patriot 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 are felt as it is supposed that the negroes are 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 out into Indiana for assistance. Capt. Fells of this place, who has a company ready for our own State service has telegraphed that he would immediately send his men and arms to their assistance if needed. One line is down all morning between Patriot and Vevay, so that we are without any news from latter place, we fear lines has been cut by insurgents to prevent transmission of news of insurrection.

Annapolis, May 10.—A steamer arrived from Fortress Monroe; reports several prizes taken; on board one found ex-Lieutenant of U. S. army.

Washington, May 10.—Maj. Rhett, of South Carolina, paymaster in the army, has seceded from the Federal Government, leaving a balance of \$10,000 against him unadjusted.

Lewis Clephane, of National Republican Committee, has been appointed Postmaster of this city.

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

Application has been made by private parties of Eastern States to Gov. Curtis to permit bodies of armed free blacks to pass through Pennsylvania. They met with an unconditional refusal, and great satisfaction is expressed here at the Governor's decision. These applications were to arouse the slaves of Southern States to rebellion.

Annapolis, May 10.—At midnight last night a squad of about 50 mounted insurgents fired on the picket guard at Camp Butler across the river. The guard returned the fire. About 20 shots were exchanged.

St. Louis, May 10.—Gen. Frost's brigade of Missouri Militia, encamped at Fort Jackson in the western outskirts of the city, surrendered unconditionally this afternoon, on demand of Capt. Lyon, commander of the United States forces in this city. Capt. Lyon marched on Camp Jackson with some 6,000 volunteers, surrounded it and planted 8 field pieces on the adjoining eminences.

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

HEAD QUARTERS 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 said Confederacy, and under its flag, large supplies of material of war, the most of which is known to be the property of the United States. These extraordinary preparations plainly indicate none other than the well known purpose of the Governor of this State, under whose orders you are acting and whose purpose recently communicated to the Legislature has just been responded to by that body in the most unparalleled legislation, having in direct view hostilities to the General Government and cooperation with its enemies. In view of these considerations, and your failure to disperse in obedience to the Proclamation of the President, and of eminent necessary State policy and obligations, imposed upon me by instructions from Washington, it is my duty to demand, and I do hereby demand of you an immediate surrender of your command, with no other condition than that all persons surrendering under this demand shall be kindly and humanely treated. Believing myself prepared to enforce this demand, one-half hour's time will be allowed for your compliance therewith.

S. LYON.  
Capt. 2d infantry commanding troops.—It is understood that Gen. Frost says this letter was not received by him until his camp was surrounded by U. S. troops. He then replied that the encampment was organized under the law of the State, and simply for organizing and drilling volunteer militia of this military district; not expecting a demonstration, was unprepared to successfully resist attack, he therefore accepted the terms specified and surrendered his command. About 800 men then in camp; a large number being in the city on leave, then laid down their arms and were escorted to the city as prisoners of war.

A release on parole was tendered the officers and troops providing they would take oath not to take up arms again against the U. S. Government, which they declined on grounds that it implied they had already taken arms against the Government, which they disclaimed. Just before the troops started for the city, and while the State troops were drawn up between two lines of volunteers, several rocks were thrown at the volunteers and a few pistol shots were fired by the excited parties in the surrounding crowd, which was composed of large numbers of citizens, including many women.—One shot took effect in the leg of Captain Blautowsky, and as he fell he gave the order to fire, which was obeyed by some two or three companies, resulting in the death of upwards of twenty persons, including two women and several children, and badly wounding several others. The following are the only names of those killed that can be ascertained to-night:—W. McDowell, Thomas A. Haven, N. Knoblich, Emily Summers. Probably fatally wounded:—Clairborne Wilson and Truman Wright.

Intense excitement exists in the city.—Large bodies of men thronging the streets. The Democrat and Anzeiger offices been threatened by a mob, but through the promptness of the chief of police, all violent demonstrations thus far have been prevented. All the gun shops in the city are guarded by armed police, and about two hundred men have been detailed to protect the Democrat and Anzeiger offices.

Baltimore, May 10.—Steam gun and 3 men were captured while going to Harper's Ferry. One of the men was Dickinson the inventor. They were sent to Annapolis.—A special correspondent of Fredericksburg says the western train was stopped 10 miles west of Frederick by commander of Virginia troops at that place, and subjected to an examination. This will be done to all westward trains. Virginians number 400, and are strongly posted. A train of western cars with a lot of horses and 100 beeves bound to Baltimore, was captured at Harper's Ferry.

N. Y. Herald's New Orleans despatch of 9th says Texas troops left Victoria to intercept Col. Reeve's command numbering 600, above San Antonio. Col. Wait, successor of Twiggs, is a prisoner of war.—Belgian Consul denied statement that he had made arrangements with confederate states to supply them with arms from Belgium. Channel entrance at Pensacola was obstructed by the sinking of vessels to prevent the entrance of war vessels.

Terrohaute, May 10.—Eight companies

of volunteers arrived here this evening to organize Camp Vigo. Other companies will arrive to-morrow. The city is alive with soldiers.

Montgomery, May 9th.—Nothing was done to-day in the public session. In secret session an act was passed to raise additional troops to serve during the war. It authorizes the President to accept the services of volunteers without regard to place or enlistment. Another act made public authorities the Postmaster General to issue a proclamation any day he may select, taking the entire charge of the Postal matters of the Confederate States. Reliable information received from official source, says more States will be in the Confederacy early in June. Clingman is here from Fort Carolina. Favorable advices are received from Kentucky and Missouri. Russell, correspondent of the London Times, left last night, fully convinced of the permanency and military resources of the Government of the Confederate States.

### One Thing Overlooked.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

The abundant planting of molasses-making corn. Every man who made a gallon in 1860, should make 20 in 1861, and the farmer who made a barrel in 1860, should make 20 in 1861.

In every stage of the war we should be on our guard against a disgraceful peace.—To do this, we must seasonably provide against dependence on traitors. A mere trifle has sometimes compelled a nation to a humiliating peace. If the war continues, Southern trade must cease, and the West Indies cannot supply Europe and 20,000,000 of Americans in groceries. The prospect of a long war increases. We may persuade our spoiled children and wives to change cotton for flannel, but we cannot persuade them to give up sweet—that they must and will have.

I see no reason why, before many months, there should not be a great rise in sugar and molasses, so that the growers of these articles will not only do their duty to the stars and stripes, but realize a rich profit to themselves. Unless we can as easily lay aside sweet as our grand-parents did tea, it would favor the cause of liberty to have, till the first of June, as many stumbers in the field as we had during the Presidential canvass, to urge up all farmers to raise enough Chinese cane to sweeten the loyal States.

A SUBSCRIBER.  
Granville, May 6, 1861.

The cost of the Dahlgren's great nine inch guns is 6½ cents per pound. As they weigh 9,000 pounds each, the cost of a gun is \$648. The eight inch columbiads weigh 8,500 pounds; the ten inch, 16,000 pounds each; both are sold at 6½ cents a pound. Forty-two pounders weigh 8,000 pounds; thirty-two pounders 3,300 to 5,600 pounds each. The twelve pounders are sold at five cents, the others at six cents a pound. Seacoast howitzers of three and ten inch bore weigh from 8,500 to 9,500 pounds each, and are sold at 6½ cents a pound. Siege howitzers of eight inch bore are much lighter, weighing from 2,500 to 3,000 pounds, and are sold at the same rate as those above mentioned. Brass guns are much lighter, the army pattern twelve pounders weighing only 4,300 pounds; they are however, sold at 46 cents a pound.—The Dahlgren brass guns are still proportionally higher priced; the twelve pound patent mountain howitzers, weighing 220 pounds are sold at 75 cents a pound.—Shell sold according to weight at from four to six cents a pound; shot at from 3½ to four cents.—[Scientific American.]

Well said!  
The Capital City First does manifestly conform to the requirements of the times:

Men who have disgraced their Northern blood by sympathizing with the Southern oligarchy, had better change their tune, and speedily. None but traitors deserving the gibbet will be found sustaining the cause of the Southern rebels. Those who are not for the Stars and Stripes are against them. There is no middle ground.

It is stated that not less than 3,000 persons have been driven from Memphis, within the last three weeks, by the rabid disunionists. Many of them were excellent mechanics. It was demanded of every one that he should swear allegiance to the Southern Confederacy, join the Home Guards, or leave the city.

YELLOW FEVER YEAR.—It is a historical fact that every four years Charleston is visited with the yellow fever in its most malignant type, and, as if the Lord wished to punish the traitors of that city, this is the year in which Yellow Jack makes his appearance.

The Burlington, Iowa, Hawkeye says the wives and children of about twenty Southern families arrived at that place on Monday. The men only remained behind to settle their affairs to the best advantage during the next few days.