

Germans, was moving up Walnut street towards their armory they were fired into by a mob and two of them killed. The soldiers could not tell who were their assailants, as the latter hid themselves behind a church. The corps moved on down Walnut to Seventh street, when they were again assailed by a shower of stones and bullets from people in houses and on the side walks. The soldiers wheeled and fired on their assailants, killing two or three and wounding several. The soldiers then moved on rapidly, but were followed by the crowd and attacked again on Eighth street. They discharged another volley at the crowd, killing two and wounding several others. One of their own ranks fell mortally wounded. The corps then marched rapidly to their armory and the crowd dispersed.

The whole number killed in this affair was three soldiers and three citizens—six or seven citizens were dangerously wounded. The houses on Walnut street were completely perforated with bullets. The whole city was aroused by this last transaction, and the two parties, secessionists and Unionists, swore vengeance on each other. A meeting was held on the steps of the Planter's House, addressed by prominent secessionists, and continued until a late hour. Mayor Taylor appeared on the steps and ordered the crowd to disperse, assuring them that Gen. Harney, who had arrived a few hours before, would make everything satisfactory.

This had the effect of quieting the more sober portion of the crowd, but the hottest headed of them refused to be appeased. At eleven o'clock p. m., a gang started out with the determination of killing all the Germans they could find. It is reported that they killed six German citizens on Franklin avenue and three in another part of the town. This is probably an exaggeration; but several were known to have been killed.

Gen. Frost and his command, who were taken prisoners by Gen. Lyon, have been released on parole, with an oath not to fight against the United States Government. They complain bitterly of the usage they received at the arsenal.

The news from this city created great excitement at Jefferson city. The members of the legislature were called up at ten o'clock on Friday night, and held a secret session; several bills were hurried through—the nature of which is not known. The military bill passed both branches.

It was thought that the legislature will adjourn to-day.

Brigadier General Harney had arrived in the city on the 11th, from Annapolis. He immediately resumed command of the military department of the West, with his headquarters in St. Louis. All operations there would be under his superintendence.

Some seven or eight hundred persons left the city, yesterday and Saturday, fearing it was to be burned by the Germans.

Gen. Harney had issued a proclamation, last evening, commanding the people to be quiet, and threatening, if municipal laws could not be enforced, to declare martial law at once. A large force of U. S. regulars was stationed at different points of the city, to aid the police.

Five thousand troops were stationed on the Illinois side of the river, ready to assist the Union men of St. Louis, should their services be needed.

Gen. Harney assured the public that the peace must be preserved and the laws obeyed. The city was comparatively quiet this morning.

Great fears were entertained that an attack would be made on the capital by a regiment from St. Louis.

The Governor sent a detachment of soldiers down to the Osage river, and had a portion of the bridge burned.

An exciting scene occurred at the Chamber of Commerce on the 11th. A difficulty of a private nature took place between Mr. Fagin, flour merchant, and another gentleman. The spectators, supposing it to originate from a political cause, took sides. Many revolvers were drawn and threats offered. Owing to the influence of Mr. January and others the disturbance was finally quelled.

Another difficulty occurred in a saloon, between Dr. Geo. B. Sanderson, a secessionist, and Judge Buckner, a republican, formerly a Kentucky Congressman, resulting in the stabbing of the former. Judge Buckner was placed in jail. It is thought Dr. Sanderson cannot recover.

## VIRGINIA.

The mountain forest on the Maryland side of the Potomac, near Harper's Ferry, had been fired, and much valuable timber destroyed.

About eight hundred Kentuckians and Virginians were camped on the Maryland shore and heights in that vicinity and were being fortified.

A battery had been placed at Jefferson Rock. Trains had also been laid in pipes for blowing up the bridges and other property at a moment's notice, if necessary.

The conduct of the Virginians created indignation among the people of Washington county.

Thirty Baltimoreans had passed through Frederick, for Harper's Ferry.

The Norfolk Line steamer reports that Virginians had seized the small steamer, William Selden, which made the connection between Old Point and Norfolk; thus all communication had been broken off.

Rebel forces in large numbers were being concentrated at Alexandria, with heavy ordnance, with the intention it would seem, of fortifying themselves as a part of a systematic approach to Washington.

A special correspondent at Fredericksburg, says the western train was stopped ten miles west of Frederick by the commander of the Virginia troops at that place, and subjected to examination. This is to be done to all western trains. The Virginians number four hundred and were strongly posted. A train of western cars with a lot of horses and beeves, bound for Baltimore, was stopped at Harper's Ferry.

A battalion of Louisiana troops left Richmond, on the 8th, on secret service.

Business was suspended at Alexandria. The Virginia flag was flying on the Custom House, and about four hundred troops were in the city ready to leave as soon as the Federal troops appeared, having done so twice on false alarms.

The secessionists have a battery of sixty-eight pounders on the mouth of the James River. The steam tug Yankee had been fired on, but the shell passed over her. The intrenchments of the secession forces lined the whole bank of the river, and were distinctly seen from the ramparts of Fort Monroe.—Col. Demmick was mounting ten inch columbiads and barbette guns on the land side of the Fort, to be protected by sand bag intrenchments. The big gun Rodman, formerly the Floyd, was mounted to sweep the bay.

A Washington dispatch of the 11th, states that a messenger by special train from the Relay House, says Col. Jones' scouts had been driven by a large force of rebels from Harper's Ferry. Gen. Butler sent two regiments from Annapolis to reinforce him.—Gen. Mansfield sent 1,600 men with a body of Cavalry and Artillery from there; an attack was expected that night or the morrow.

A negro traitor reports it was the intention of the rebels to begin the conflict immediately. They complain that the Montgomery government was too slow.

Jeff. Davis had been expected at Richmond for the last eight days.

Gov. Letcher said no definite plan of operation had yet been determined upon. He had written the officer in command at Harper's Ferry to withdraw his forces from Maryland.

An officer returned from reconnoitering reports there were but 5,500 troops at Richmond. Several Southern regiments were expected daily. Gov. Letcher was hourly communicating with the Montgomery Cabinet and acting under their orders. Five thousand four hundred troops were at Lynchburg, and more were expected.

## MONTGOMERY.

A Montgomery dispatch of the 9th, states that Congress had been mostly in secret session that day. It was understood that they were engaged in making vigorous and successful prosecution of the war, and for placing the Confederacy in the best possible condition for defense. It was also understood that the Confederacy had control of sufficient arms, ordnance and ammunition of every description, to put into the field 150,000 men for a year's campaign.

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

Wigfall, in a letter to a friend in Washington, says in great confidence, that the Confederate army would capture Washington,

Lincoln and Cabinet, unless they leave before the middle of June. He says they have nearly one hundred thousand well armed troops and in less than two weeks would be on their way to Washington, and expected to winter in Philadelphia.

In the Montgomery Congress, on the 11th; The President sent in a message, recognizing Clingman as commissioner from North Carolina conveying assurances that North Carolina would soon co-operate. Congress passed a resolution providing for the payment by the Confederacy of South Carolina troops under Beauregard.

General Beauregard's official report of the bombardment of Sumter had been published.

## KENTUCKY.

A conference had been held at Frankfort, on the 8th, between Governor Magoffin, J. C. Breckenridge and R. Howes, of one part, and Ex-Senator Crittenden, Dixon and Judge Nichols of the other, who agreed to recommend to the legislature to make an appropriation to arm Kentucky, under the direction of a military commission, composed of Governor Magoffin, the Inspector General of the State and another person to be selected by the Unionists of the State. It was supposed that three million dollars would be required to arm the State.

There was great excitement at Frankfort occasioned by messengers arriving there during the night of the 9th, with dispatches for the Governor, reporting an invasion of Owen county. The Governor immediately sent a special messenger to ascertain the particulars, and the military were held in readiness to march.

On the following morning messengers arrived from Owen county, saying that between three and four hundred negroes were armed and formed into a company, and were committing depredations. The whites undertook to disarm them, when several were killed.

Great fears were felt, as it was supposed that the negroes were led on by two white citizens of Kentucky. The people were gathering their forces to put down the rebellion, and runners had been sent into Indiana for assistance.

## MARYLAND.

A dispatch from Annapolis says a squad of about fifty mounted men, insurgents, had fired on the picket guard, at Camp Butler, across the Severn River. The guard returned the fire. About twenty shots were exchanged.

A steamer had arrived at Annapolis from Fort Monroe, reporting several prizes taken. On board of one was found an ex-Lieutenant of the United States navy.

Ninety-four of the Maryland guards had been arrested by the Massachusetts picket guard, for attempting to escape into Virginia to join the secession forces. They would be dealt with as traitors.

It was reported at Frederick, that an armistice for sixty days had been proposed by the South. The report of the committee on Federal relations, censuring the President and applauding the Southern Confederacy, had been endorsed as the doctrine by the Legislature.

Gen. Butler, with fifty men and two pieces of artillery, left Annapolis, on the 12th, on a steamer on secret service.

A messenger from Gov. Hicks to Gov. Letcher had returned from Richmond. He says the Virginians were expecting thirty thousand Confederate troops in a few days.

Union men there were indignant at the occupation of Maryland soil by Virginia, which was by a sudden movement of rebels from Harper's Ferry.

The Relay House was feared by many judges of military affairs. The Virginia army must soon fight or disperse.

## ILLINOIS.

The Tribune's correspondence says that Gen. Prentiss had received positive information that Gen. Pillow had chartered the steamboats Ohio, Belle, Morris and Hill for an attack on Cairo. Messages had been passing constantly between the Government and Cairo, ordering the concentration of a large body of western troops at that point. Trouble was anticipated every night.

An army officer from Cairo Ill., reports that there was not the slightest apprehension of an attack, and there were plenty of troops to hold it against any force from the South.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

Gen. Patterson had advanced on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore railroad

as far as Bush river, where men under his direction were engaged in restoring bridges. It is stated that he had upwards of fifteen thousand men under his command.

Application had been made by private parties in the Eastern States to Governor Curtin to permit bodies of armed free blacks to pass through Pennsylvania. They met with unconditional refusal, and great satisfaction was expressed at the Governor's decision. Their applications were to arouse the slaves to rebellion.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Traitors at Magnolia Delaware had seized a lot of United States arms, stored there by the Union men. The leaders would doubtless be dealt with according to law.

The steamer Pembroke had sailed from Boston, for Fort Monroe with re-inforcements. She carries heavy armament and a large quantity of clothing, provisions and munitions of war.

The frigate Niagara was destined for blockading Charleston.

Eight companies of volunteers had arrived at Terre Haute, to organize at Camp Vigo.

Other companies would soon follow. The city was alive with soldiers.

It is said that Southern troops are better provided with knives, dirks and revolvers than Northern troops, and feel confident of success.

Dispatches from Charleston, say; butter was selling at 75cts per pound. No ham nor bacon in the market, and cattle suffering for hay.

The troops at Richmond had not been paid and flour was at \$10, and pork \$50 per barrel. Virginia and Carolina bonds were worth 20 cents on the dollar.

Advices from Louisiana state that the danger of insurrection was becoming more imminent, and the strictest rules were enforced on plantations.

A New Orleans dispatch of the 9th, says Texas troops left Victoria to intercept Col. Reese's command six hundred strong, above San Antonio. Captain Lee's company had surrendered at San Antonio. Col. Waite successor to General Twiggs was prisoner of war.

The channel entrance to Pensacola was obstructed, by sunken vessels, to prevent the entrance of war vessels.

The legislature of Tennessee, on the 7th, appropriated \$500,000 for arming the State.

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

## CANADA.

The commander of the forces in Canada is reported to have made a requisition upon England for five thousand troops, and Montreal had been made the centre for their concentration. The seventeenth regiment had reached there from Quebec, and another regiment was expected from Halifax in addition to the troops from England. Cornwall and Beauharnois had been filled with companies of Royal Canadian Rifles. All the men had been supplied for active service. Tents, camp equipage, and all utensils had been furnished. It was suggested by the Toronto Leader, favorable to the Government, that eight regiments of the line be at once demanded of the Imperial authorities. It is evident that the troops are intended for the defence of the Canadian border. A portion of them will be stationed at Prescott. Canada will preserve an armed neutrality.

Notice had been given by the authorities of Toronto, that any attempt to enlist Canadians for service in the United States; would be visited with arrest, and the strictest punishment known to the law of the province.

## FOREIGN.

The Paris papers publish dispatches from Naples, saying that several provinces had revolted; also that disturbances had occurred at Verona. The garrison at Rome was being relieved by other French troops. The Pope on receiving the new French general, eulogized General Guyon.

In the House of Lords, on the 29th, Lord Woodhouse stated in reply to a question, that the Government recognized no right or obligation to interfere in the conduct, unhappily commenced in America, either diplomatically or otherwise.

The entire London press, except the Times sympathizes warmly with the loyal States, anticipating an early triumph of the Government. The Times fears serious conflicts, if the North are determined to force obedience.