



BEDFORD, Pa. FRIDAY: : : : JUNE 14, 1861. B. F. Meyers, Editor & Proprietor.

DELEGATE ELECTIONS.

The Democratic voters of the several election districts of Bedford county and others who intend to act with them in good faith hereafter, are hereby requested to meet on

SATURDAY, THE 15th JUNE, NEXT, at the hour and place to be appointed by their respective Vigilance Committees (who are hereby requested to give written notice of such time and place of meeting) for the purpose of electing two persons as delegates to the Democratic County Convention, which is to assemble at the Court House, in Bedford, on TUESDAY, THE 18th DAY OF JUNE NEXT, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to put in nomination a County Ticket to be voted for at the ensuing election, appoint Legislative and Judicial Candidates, and attend to such other matters as may be proper to be transacted for the benefit of the party.

It is particularly requested that active and energetic Democrats be elected Vigilance Committees for the ensuing year and that their names be returned to the President of the Convention. By order of the Dem. Co. Com. G. H. SPANG, Chairman.

May 10th, '61.

NO FUSION.

We have been informed, to our utter amazement, that a few persons calling themselves Democrats, are in favor of fusing with the "Republicans" in the election of County officers at the ensuing election. What has the "Republican" party done, Gentlemen Fusionists, since last fall, that you should now be willing to vote half a "Republican" ticket? Is that dread result which you so well predicted and so earnestly deprecated and resisted, become lovely in your eyes, and are you, too, at last, enamored of that "irrepressible conflict" which you told us would end in blood, devastation and ruin? Or, to come nearer home if possible, are you in love with Andrew G. Curtin, and do you approve of his treatment of the brave soldiers that have gone forth to fight in defence of the Government, and are you pleased with the development of his plans for the reduction of the State debt, his approval of special legislation, and the general course of his pure and incorruptible administration? Is the Democratic party not good enough in times of war, as well as in times of peace, and will it be improved by grafting "Republican" sprigs upon its venerable stock?

We can understand how Democrats can give their support to the Government in all its Constitutional acts, and we can even perceive how those of an impulsive nature can become enthusiastic in such support, but we cannot comprehend how any Democrat worthy of the name, can be willing to consort with "Republicans" in the election of civil officers, knowing that such an act would be claimed by the latter, and justly, too, as an endorsement of their party policy and as a surrender of all right on the part of Democrats to hold them responsible for the excesses and evil-doing of their officials. FUSE us, therefore, none of your fusions. We are for a straight-out Democratic Union ticket, or none at all.

THE DEMOCRACY OF FAYETTE

From the last number of the Genus of Liberty, we learn that the Democracy of Fayette co., have nominated a straight-out Democratic ticket, placing it upon the following platform which was unanimously adopted by the Convention:

Resolved, That as the Democratic party has stood by the Union and the Constitution, in peace and in war, through good and through evil report, we deem it a pleasant and patriotic duty to declare our unwavering devotion to that party, its principles and its usages.

Resolved, That we reaffirm and again proclaim with renewed zeal, our unyielding attachment to all the ancient landmarks and principles of Democracy, and especially at this time in which the old federal idea of consolidation has become a leading tenet of Black Republicanism, would we express increased devotion to the great doctrine of States Rights upon which the Democratic party was founded by J. B. Ingham, and which has been the sheet anchor of every Democratic Administration, and the corner stone of every Democratic platform.

The Democrats of Greene county, have nominated a full Democratic ticket. Mr. Donley, late member of the House, has been nominated for re-election.

The "Republicans" of Somerset county, have placed in nomination a full "Republican" ticket. The "Republicans" of Beaver have done likewise.

Hon. Henry May, one of the Union candidates for Congress in Baltimore city, has written a strong letter against the "Republican" party and military coercion, and coincides entirely with Judge Taosy's decision in the Merryman case.

Among the loud-mouthed ranters on the subject of treason, is the Boston Liberator, which bears at its head these words: "THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION IS A COVENANT WITH DEATH, AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL!" We presume that is not treason in Boston!

CAUGHT IN THEIR OWN TRAP.

It seems that the recent seizure of telegraphic dispatches by the Government officials at New York city, has resulted in no development of importance, except the detection of a veritable traitor in the Republican ranks, who was recently appointed to a high office (Minister to Portugal) by that far-sighted individual, Father Abraham. It turns out that Minister HARVEY, supposed to be remarkably "sound" on the Republican "goose," telegraphed to Charleston that Mr. Lincoln had abandoned his policy of withdrawing the troops from Fort Sumter and that he intended to attempt its reinforcement. Thus we have at last the true cause of the attack upon Fort Sumter. To the treachery of a Republican office-holder, that attack is now clearly traceable. We would not be surprised to hear of the unmasking of any number of these Black Republican traitors. Indeed, we would take it as a matter of course, were we to hear that some of them inhabit this section of country, even if we were told that they are the men whose patriotic bellowsings and Union-saving snottings are now the loud-est and fiercest.

The following from the N. Y. Times, a Republican organ, will further enlighten our readers upon this subject:

THE SEIZED TELEGRAMS—CURIOUS DEVELOPMENT. It will be recollected that some weeks ago the Government seized all the dispatches on file at the telegraph offices. The examination of these dispatches is now progressing. Some curious developments are being made—for among them is found a dispatch from Mr. Harvey, our lately appointed minister to Portugal, notifying the Government of South Carolina of the fitting out of the reinforcement of Fort Sumter, and of its destination. It is found that Mr. Harvey's dispatch was the first reliable information the rebels had of the magnitude and destination of the expedition. Mr. Harvey is a native of South Carolina, but for years was a resident of Philadelphia, and an editor of the Philadelphia North American. For many years he was the Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune, and he was appointed to the Portugal mission, because of his professed devotion to the Free soil party. He must be recalled. This creates vacancies in two of our missions.

THE GOVERNMENT MUST BE SUSTAINED.

We desire, again, to say to our Democratic friends, that the Government must be sustained in every act that it performs with a view to the restoration of the Union, unless that act should be a flagrant violation of the Constitutional rights of the citizen. Let us lay no obstacle in the way of the Government in the performance of its legitimate duties. The laws must be enforced according to the laws, and the Union must be preserved according to the Constitution. There is a wide difference, mark you, between the advocacy of one mob to put down another and that of the Federal Government exerting its Constitutional powers to put down insurrection. For the last we stand a bold and unflinching advocate. For the first we have nothing but loathing and disgust.

Let us be of one Mind.

If there is one thing we desire more than another (next to the restoration of the Union) it is that there may be unanimity of feeling among the people of Bedford county on the subject of sustaining the Government in all its legitimate and Constitutional acts in prosecuting the war in which the nation is now unfortunately involved. Let us all stand by the Government, the Union and the Constitution, for it is our duty to do so.

There are some men who believe no man a good Union man who does not swallow every thing that is done by President Lincoln's Administration. These men are generally but late converts to the Union, and but a few months ago laughed at the idea of its being in danger when they will have laid aside long and cherished friendships, dissolved even the dear relations of family and con-anguinity, standing ready to beggar themselves, to fight on the side of the Union, as we did when a mere boy, five years ago, they will have some right to question the fidelity to the Union of patriots at least as good as themselves. Till then, for shame's sake, let them hold their peace.

We sometimes hear of men saying that if they must fight, they will fight on whatever side they please. We do not believe that any man in Bedford county has said so since the commencement of the present war. If any friend of ours, has made use of any such language, we feel it our duty to admonish him of his error. Since it has come to fighting, there is but one side on which a Pennsylvanian can fight, and that is on the side of the government.

No FIGHT OF THEIRS.—It seems that the Abolitionists of the Western Reserve, Ohio, have no concern in the struggle now going on in this country. They stand aloof—won't enlist—and are still "considering" whether they shall furnish any troops for the Union, the Constitution and the Laws. They probably regard this as no fight of theirs. The Secretary of War has become tired of waiting for contingents from that quarter, and the Cincinnati Commercial says he has written a letter to Gov. Dennison, in effect directing him not to wait on the Western Reserve for troops, but to take them as they come. These negro-worshippers should have a few army contracts sent on to them to arouse their patriotism. Though reserved they may not be modest.—Journal of Commerce.

At a meeting of the Democracy of Montgomery County, N. Y., the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That the liberty of the press and the freedom of speech are constitutional guarantees, and we cannot consent to their abridgment. We denounce mob law in any form and under any pretext whatever, as detrimental to our Republican institutions, dangerous to civil liberty, in tendency, and barbarous in effect, and should be frowned down wherever exhibited.

Local and Miscellaneous.

O. H. Gaither, Esq., of this place, has joined the Somers Artillery, and is now with that Company at Pittsburg. Mr. Gaither was a strong advocate of coercion, and his manliness to carry his theory into practice. Older and louder war-talkers, here as well as elsewhere, might profit by his example.

Capt. J. H. Miller, of the Taylor Guards, paid our town a short visit last week. His company is at present at Chambersburg. The Captain looks well, and talks well, especially against Gov. Curtin.

Prof. J. W. Dickerson, of the Blair county Normal School, visited us briefly during the latter part of last week. The Professor is well known in this community as a fine scholar, an excellent teacher and a gentleman in every respect. Prof. Dickerson, as our readers may remember, was associated with Prof. Osborne, the former able principal of the Allegheny Seminary at Rainsburg. Their School is represented to be in a flourishing condition.

The Anniversary Exercises of the Allegheny Male & Female Seminary, Rainsburg, will take place June 21st, 1861, exercises to commence at 6 o'clock, P. M.

The Howard Association of Philadelphia, announces that its Dispensary for the relief of the afflicted, will be maintained in full operation during the war, without change or diminution of effort, and its benefits will be extended as usual, wherever the mails are continued. This excellent Institution has performed its best services in time of panic and yellow fever, and will not fail to maintain its high position, during the present crisis.

The Corner Stone of the Ger. Reformed Church, in the west end of Bedford township, will be laid on Tuesday, June 25th inst. Several Ministers from a distance will be in attendance.

In good taste—a certain editor's attempt to make capital out of a funeral sermon. A man that can be guilty of sacrilege like that would stave the nails out of a dead brother's coffin to fasten the loose planks in the Black Republican platform.

The Inquirer scribbler, not unlike his illustrious prototype, Dogberry, will "write himself down"—a traitor! He calls us and others who sustain the Government in all its Constitutional acts, traitors and secessionists. Why? Because we will not forswear our citizenship and support the Administration in its usurpation of power in violation of the Constitution. Therefore, he is the traitor, not we.—The only difference is, that he writes against the "Republican" party, his own party, as "traitor," on his part, is only the support of all frightened miscreants to divert attention from their own guilty acts.

A wagish correspondent suggests that the article over the signature of Simon Syntax, in our last, is "rank treason." We don't know. The great constitutional lawyer who edits the Inquirer, can tell. He knows.

From the Journal of Commerce.

Messrs. Editors:—The President in his inaugural, uses the following language: "Suppose you go to war, you cannot fight always, and when after much loss on both sides and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the identical questions as to terms of intercourse are again upon you."

Then why go to war? Why, if we cannot gain anything, but must lose, and settle the terms of our intercourse by negotiation after the war why not initiate prudent steps for a settlement now? Why not save the millions of sowing hearts, the vast amount of treasure and more than all, why not save the remnants of confidence and good will still existing between the two sections, as a basis for future harmony? Go on with the war, and conquer or not conquered, here will be no more UNION.

Robinson truly said, "We will fight them, then give them all they ask, and all the world will say, 'What fools we were not to do it at the beginning.'"

OUR VOLUNTEERS.—Nearly all of the Volunteers who left this County week before last have returned. The several companies had, as they supposed, enlisted in obedience to the call for 3 months volunteers. Arriving at Harrisburg, they learned that they would not be accepted unless they would enlist for three years or during the war; so the companies concluded to return with the exception of some ten or twelve members of the Montrose Guards whose names we have not yet learned and one member, Geo. Doolittle, of the Union Volunteers. There has evidently been mismanagement somewhere. We understand there is a movement being made towards raising a company for the campaign.—Montrose Republican.

Nearly all the Volunteers from Bradford, Tioga, Potter and Susquehanna Counties, have returned from Harrisburg to their homes—refusing to enlist for three years. This does not speak very favorably of the influence of such ponderous Republicans as Jessup and Grow. These Counties boasted of their fifteen thousand semi-military Wide-Awakes last fall, and all told, have only part of two volunteer companies now in camp—numbering a little less than one hundred men.

Do these strong Lincoln Counties really want the South to get away from the Union, or do they fear the job of fighting them back? Wayne Star Herald.

PARTY LINES OBLITERATED.—At the Philadelphia Custom House, on Saturday last, forty-two Democrats were removed, and their places supplied by rampant Republicans. Another batch of removals will be made on the 15th of the present month, and in less than three months, there will scarcely be a Democrat in office.

The same proscription has been practiced in Boston and New York, but still the Republicans cry no partyism! Let party lines be obliterated! The Republican party is an abomination in the practice of hypocrisy.—Junata True Democrat.

THE RIGHT OF REVOLUTION, &C.

I am well aware, Mr. Editor, that you are averse to any recognition by the U. S. Government of the right of secession, and I have no desire to enter into a dispute with you upon that subject. But, if you will allow me the space, I would like to set down a few general thoughts for the benefit of your friend and fellow-pitcher, the Editor of the Inquirer. I shall speak my mind freely, not having the fear of the mob before my eyes, and as I have a desire to learn as well as to teach, I would like to know how the Inquirer will meet the points I shall make, and whether its Editor does not agree with me in most, if not all of them.—"Come, let us reason together!"

The right of revolution is one of the most sacred of rights—the right which I believe is yet to emancipate the world; the right of a people, if they have a government they do not like, to rise and shake it off. In the exercise of that right, the Texans shook off the Mexican yoke. But how far? Did the nation—did the people revolutionize by lines? Certainly not. They revolutionized exactly to the extent that they took part in it. When they rose up and shook off the old Government, so much of the country was theirs. And where were the people that did not rise? They remained with the old Government. I was this right of revolution, and it could not be a perfect right if it could not be exercised until every individual inhabitant was in favor of it. It would be no right. Minorities must submit to majorities.

Just such was the case with the Tories in the American Revolution. They were obliged to submit to the majority—the great body of the people, who rose and put them down by force. When the Texan people rose up and shook off the Mexican Government, they put down the minority among them who were not disposed to go with them and became owners of the soil themselves; the country belonged to Texas—No rule could be more just, more republican, more in conformity with natural right. Why, under the rule that one portion of the people have the right to rise and shake off their Government, another portion have precisely the same right to remain as they were. When they rise up, they have a right to put down the minority.

That is my understanding of the subject, and I believe it is the right understanding. If I were a member of Congress, I would ask the President of the United States to talk to the House on this point, which he seems exceedingly anxious to avoid. Other people talk about it. I would like to have the President talk about it. I now here declare, that if by party zeal, or by listening to representations which were erroneous, I have been induced to suppose what was not true in relation to the unanimity of the people in the Seceded States; if the President will come forward and give us facts not arguments, remembering that he sits where Washington sat, and answering as Washington would have answered—remembering that a nation should not be evaded, that the Almighty will not be paid and will show that he sends the army among a people acknowledging allegiance to us—if he will show this by facts, I will be most happy to reverse my position. I will go the other way—it will go with him.

But if he cannot, or will not; if on any pretence, or no pretence, he refuses to do it, I shall then be fully convinced of what I have more than suspected, that the President is deeply conscious of being in the wrong in this matter; that he feels the blood of this war, like the blood of Abel, is crying from the ground against him; that originally he must have had some strong motive—what it was I will not now stop to inquire—for involving the two sections in war; that, having that motive, he trusts to avoid the scrutiny of his own conduct by directing the attention of the nation, by fixing the public eye upon military glory—that rainbow that charms but to destroy; and thus calculating, had plunged into this war, until disappointed as to the ease by which the South could be subdued, he finds himself at last he knows not where.

Does not the Editor of the Inquirer agree with me in this? If not, is there any "treason" in the above? Bedford, June 11th.

ONE OF THE TWENTY.

We give the above as communicated, word for word, but expressly withhold any endorsement of its sentiments. The author alone is accountable for them.—Ed.

The Late Senator Douglas.

STEPHEN ANOLD DOUGLAS was born in the town of Brandon, in the State of Vermont, on the 23d of April, 1813, and was therefore, at the time of his death, only in the forty-ninth year of his age. His father, whose Christian name he bore, was a native of Rensselaer county, New York, had removed in early life to Vermont, and was educated at Middlebury College. He was a physician of some eminence, but he died young, leaving two children, one of whom—the late Senator—was then but two months old. For the first fourteen years of his life, he lived with his mother and a bachelor uncle in the Green Mountain State; but the uncle having then taken to himself a wife, it became necessary for young Stephen to look out for himself, his mother and sister—but eighteen months his senior—and so he apprenticed himself to learn the trade of a cabinet-maker, in Middlebury. At this trade he remained for a couple of years, though not with the same employer, until finally he wearied of it, and thought rather of procuring a good education. His mother and sister having meanwhile married and moved to Ontario county, New York, he joined the Canaan Academy and entered upon a course of classical studies, and at the same time studied law with the Messrs. Hubbell, in that village. While there he seems to have evinced a fondness for politics. In 1833 he moved to Illinois, and for some time taught school in the village of Winchester, in that State. It is said that when he arrived there he had but thirty-seven and a half cents in his pocket. While earning a living by teaching school, he continued his legal studies, and was finally admitted to the bar in the spring of 1834. In the following year, when he was but twenty-two years old, the Legislature elected him State's Attorney, which office he resigned in 1836 to take his seat in the Legislature. He was the youngest member of the House, but soon distinguished himself by his industry and ability. In 1837 President Van Buren appointed him Register of the Land office at Springfield, Ill., and in the same year the Democrats of Illinois nominated him for Governor but being under twenty-five years of age, he was declared ineligible. Nevertheless, as he attained the desired age before the election day, he was defeated by only

5 votes where over 39,000 were cast.

In 1840 Mr. Douglas entered heartily into the Presidential campaign, and to him mainly was it due that Illinois remained true to the Democratic party. In December of that year he was appointed Secretary of the State of Illinois. In 1841 he was elected Judge of the Supreme Court of that State; and hence his familiar title of "Judge." In 1843 he was elected to Congress, and re-elected in 1844 and 1846. In 1847 he was chosen United States Senator, and he continued to be a member of that body to the time of his death, having been last chosen in the autumn of 1858, when Abraham Lincoln, now President of the United States, was his competitor.

So early, we think, as 1844, when barely more than thirty years of age, Mr. Douglas was regarded as a probable candidate for the Presidency; but he was not earnestly pressed till 1852 when he received, on one ballot in the Democratic National Convention, more votes than any of his competitors—92 out of 288.—A party exigency finally led to a concentration of the vote on Gen. Franklin Pierce. In 1856, he was again a candidate, and on the 15th ballot received 121 votes to 168 for Mr. Buchanan and 6 for General Cass. Again the prudence of the Convention overbore its more generous impulse, dictating this time the nomination of Mr. Buchanan. In 1860, he was a third time brought forward, and now led on every ballot, being at length declared the regular nominee. But meantime a considerable number of the Delegates had left the Convention, organized separately, and nominated Vice-President Breckinridge to run against Mr. Douglas, which he did and both were defeated. Mr. Douglas had the larger popular vote, but Breckinridge the more considerable electoral vote.—Mr. Douglas—on whose naturally strong constitution the excitement, excessive labor and fever habits of nearly thirty years of political gladiatorialship had already made a deep impression, at the close of the late session went home from Washington—to die, as it has proved.

Notwithstanding the failure of his Presidential aspirations, Mr. Douglas served during the last session of Congress with his accustomed zeal and ability, although illness caused him to be frequently absent from his seat in the Senate. He was in favor of the Crittenden or any other moderate compromise, and even after the delivery of Mr. Lincoln's inaugural address he made a speech in the Senate tending to the ground that the inaugural meant conciliation, not coercion. However, when the time for partying had passed, and when it became evident that the only means of saving the republic was by the exercise of the military power of the government, he accepted the alternative, and gave personal assurances to Mr. Lincoln of his approval and endorsement of the war policy. This may be said to be his last public act—the close of his brilliant career.

Mr. Douglas was twice married. He married first, in April, 1847, Miss Martin, the only daughter of Colonel Robert Martin, of Rockingham county, North Carolina, by whom he had two children, who inherit from their mother a large property in Southern lands and slaves. And again, in the winter of 1856-7, he married Miss Cuts, of Washington, a young, handsome and accomplished lady, who survives him, with one child.

FUNERAL OF SENATOR DOUGLAS.

CHICAGO, June 7.—The obsequies of Hon. Stephen A. Douglas took place to-day in this city, with much solemnity, according to the services of the Roman Catholic Church, of which his widow is a member. The turnout of people was immense, and all business was suspended. He was buried at Cottage Grove, south of the city, on property belonging to him near the shore of Lake Michigan, where the Baptist University is situated, of which he was a liberal benefactor.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Republican.

Appointments Not Fit to be Made.

Almost every telegram from Washington brings intelligence of some appointment to high military commands of persons totally unfit by any previous training to be entrusted with even the smallest squad. Many of these are persons in other States, but some of them are taken from our own, and of these we design to speak, because it is a local duty.

A few days ago the public mind of Pennsylvania was shocked by the telegraphic intelligence that a certain B. RUSH PETERIKEN, had been appointed to the command of a regiment in the regular army, over the heads of a vast number of meritorious officers, who had seen service in the field. To justify such a proceeding Mr. PETERIKEN should have been a gentleman of military qualifications, but he is nothing of the kind. We use mild language when we say that he is totally unfit for the responsible duties of a Colonel in the regular army, and is distinguished only as a local party politician.

Yesterday the people of the State were subjected to another and similar shock, by the announcement that JOHN P. SANDERSON, formerly of this city, had been made a Lieutenant-Colonel in the regular line, with rank next to Col. ANDERSON. Mr. SANDERSON is widely and not unfavorably known in Philadelphia as a lawyer and as an editor; but it will be news to the people here to learn that he has any sort of qualification for a Lieutenant-Colonel in the regular service. In this case, also, it is using temperate language to say that it is "an appointment not fit to be made."

To-day Philadelphia and the Commonwealth will be surprised by the official bulletin announcing the appointment of ALEXANDER CUMMINGS, Esq., to a Brigadier-Generalship.—While we share in the general appreciation of Mr. CUMMINGS' abilities in the sphere in which he has had long practice and training, we feel it to be a duty to declare that we have never heard, that he has the first element of either education or experience for the responsible position in which he has been placed.

Let us place these appointments in the broad light of contrast. Lieutenant SLEMMEN, whose soldierly skill and decision saved Fort Pickens from the grasp of the traitors, remains still a Lieutenant, while JOHN P. SANDERSON is made a Lieutenant-Colonel. Captain DOUBLEDAY, ANDERSON'S brave and experienced brother officer and valuable colleague in the defence of Sumter, and for whose life-blood the Palmetto traitors were fairly panting because of his boundless zeal and energy, has just marched his men agout to the field, but is still only a Captain, while B. RUSH PETERIKEN is made a Colonel. Major ANDERSON, whose discretion and ability as a military commander, displayed through the trying siege in Charleston harbor, was, after long delay and apparent hesitation, made a Colonel, while ALEXANDER CUMMINGS is, at the first leap and with no claim to soldierly science, made a Brigadier-General. Such anomalous and reprehensible conduct

in the administration of the War Department, invites examination, scrutiny and remark. Much of the public censure which it will be sure to provoke, may be visited upon the Chief Executive, for to him the appointing power belongs. But those who are well informed of the relations between the persons we have named and the Secretary of War, cannot fail to trace the influence through which these appointments have been made and they will lodge the responsibility upon the proper head. It gives us no pleasure to indulge in such comments. We were among those who hoped and expressed the belief that the Secretary of War would, in the administration of his high office, falsify all the aspersions of his life-long foes. But we have misgivings that this hope is not to be realized. Thus far appearances indicate that the powers of the War Department are to be directed to the aggrandizement of mere personal adherents, regardless of the superior demands of the public service, and the safety of the brave soldiers whose lives are entrusted to incompetent hands.

FROM WASHINGTON.

GENERAL CADWALADER SUPERSEDED AT BALTIMORE.

GENERAL JAMES COOPER TO SUCCEED HIM.

BEAUREGARD AT MANASSAS JUNCTION.

WASHINGTON, June 10.

There is military authority for stating that the 1st regiment of cavalry and the 2d regiment of dragoons of the United States army have been ordered from the department of the West to this neighborhood.

At Aquia Creek two small batteries, with some 500 or 600 men, were distinctly seen by a reconnoitering party.

It is understood that Mr. Harvey, the newly appointed United States Minister to Portugal, who is charged with carrying on telegraphic correspondence with the South Carolina rebels, will be recalled immediately.

Nothing positive is known concerning the military movements to-day, up to this hour. There are all sorts of rumors in circulation.

It is thought that the action of the British Government in its recognition of validity of letters of marque and reprisal from the Confederate States was discourteous and unprecedented in diplomacy, in view of the fact that its decision was hastily announced, without first waiting the arrival of the new American Minister. Mr. Adams, who was prepared properly to represent the policy of the Administration.

But for the depredations of certain volunteers on private property in Hampton and for miles around, as well as in Fairfax county, it is represented here that the Union feeling in Virginia would have been considerably strengthened.—Efforts are now being made to remedy these just complaints, and to assure the inhabitants of protection.

Although Austria has not directly protested against Mr. Burlingame, our new Minister to that Court, it is known that some other gentleman, less objectionable than himself on account of his legislative promiscuity in behalf of Italy, would be acceptable.

General Cadwalader, who has been in command of the Federal troops at Baltimore, has been superseded by Gen. James Cooper.

Gen. Cooper was formerly U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania, but has lately lived at Frederick, Maryland, where he has been actively raising troops for the Federal service.

From Virginia.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, June 10

There is a good reason to believe that, for the recent change in the movements of the rebel troops, large forces having been centered at Manassas Junction within a few days, an advance of Federal troops from Alexandria and this point would certainly have been made during the past week. On Monday last orders to that effect were received, and the troops have been in momentary expectation and readiness since then to march. The skirmish which took place at Fairfax Court House between a party of dragoons and rebels was unfortunate, having the effect to direct the attention of the rebels to that point, and since the occurrence large accessions have been made to their force in that vicinity. Gen. Beauregard has arrived there, and assumed the command. This change in the position of affairs will cause some delay in any active operations of the Federal troops in that direction. As to the purposes of the rebels, of course all is conjecture, yet the apparent security manifested by the people still remaining in Alexandria—a town of 4,000 out of a population of 11,000—gives assurance that no immediate attack is projected. Communication between that city and the rebel camp is without doubt still carried on secretly, and the inhabitants will be able to receive warning if any attack from the rebel forces is contemplated.

LATEST WAR NEWS!

A telegram dated June 11th, announces the sad intelligence of a severe and destructive conflict fought in mistake between Col. Duryea's Zouaves and a German Regiment, and other U. S. Troops, resulting in the death of 25 men and the wounding of 100 more. The fight took place near Hampton, the troops having been sent out by Gen. Butler to dislodge a rebel force reported to be stationed in that neighborhood. By some discrepancies in this dispatch, we are led to hope that it is incorrect.

[LATER]

It turns out that the U. S. troops engaging each other as above related, soon discovered their mistake, having but one man killed and two fatally wounded. They then moved forward to attack a masked battery of the rebels, at Great Bethel, but were repulsed, having 30 killed and about 100 wounded. The rebel battery was so completely concealed that nothing but the flashes of the cannon could be seen. Bad news, this, but we hope to hear of better.—Particulars of the battle in our next.

-MARRIED-

BROLIER—LIVENGOOD.—On the 30th ult., by the Rev. D. Livengood, G. W. BROGLIER, Esq., of Berlin, to Miss SARAH C. LIVENGOOD, of Livengood's Mills, Somerset county.

The purest bliss, the sweetest joy, Her felt, or known in hymen's dream, Are set apart for this fond pair.

May Heaven bless the new-matched pair.