the pleasure of those who committed him.

The Constitution provides, as I have before said, that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law." It declares that "the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrant shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized." It provides that the party accused shall be entitled to a speedy trial, in a court of justice.

And these great and fundamental laws, which Congress itself could not suspend, have been disregarded and suspended, like the writ of *habeas corpus*, by a military order, supported by force of arms. Such is the case now before me, and I can only say, that if the authority which the Constitution has confided to the judiciary department and judicial officers, may thus upon any pretext or under any circumstances be usurped by the military power at its discretion, the people of the United States are no longer living under a government of laws, but every citizen holds life, liberty, and property at the will and pleasure of the army officer in whose military district he may happen to be found.

In such a case my duty was too plain to be mistaken. I have exercised all the power which the Constitution and laws confer on me, but that power has been resisted by a force too strong for me to overcome. It is possible that the officer who has incurred this grave responsibility may have misunderstood his instructions, and exceeded the authority intended to be given him. I shall, therefore, order all the proceedings in this case, with the opinion, to be filed and recorded in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Maryland, and direct the Clerk to transmit a copy, under seal, to the President of the United States.—It will then remain for that high officer, in fulfilment of his constitutional obligation to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed," to determine what measures he will take to cause the civil process of the United States to be respected and enforced.

R. B. TANEY, Chief Justice
Of the Supreme Court of the U. S.

The Watchman.

BELLEFONTE, THURSDAY, JUNE 20.

"Here shall the press the people's rights maintain,
Unawed by party or unbribed by gain;
Pledged but to truth to liberty and law,
No favor sways us and no fear shall awe."

ALEXANDER & MEEK, Editors and Publishers.

Our Last Editorial and the Democrat.

The *Centre Democrat*, of last week, has in it an article headed, "Letting Politics Alone," to which we wish to call the attention of our readers. This article was undoubtedly intended "by the sap-headed editor" as a reply to a set of resolutions adopted at a Union meeting held in Beech Creek, which we published some time ago, (to which we refer our readers as they are too lengthy to reprint) with the following comment:

Since the day for compromise of the unhappy differences existing between the North and the South has seemingly past, the true patriots and good men of both sections having been overruled in the last Congress by the bad men in each, we believe these resolutions to be expressive of the feelings of Democrats everywhere, and of all Republicans who have not been led astray by the false teachings of abolition preachers. The second and fourth resolution we recommend to the careful study of that small band of political agitators in this County, who, in times of peace, have cried war, and now that war is upon us, instead of shouldering their muskets and assisting to fight the battle they have contributed so much to bring about, still remain at home and talk about hanging honest Democrats for the expression of their opinions. Verily is the adage true—the men who talk the loudest are not the men to fight. The Democratic party has always favored the settlement of the difficulty between the North and the South by compromise as long as there was any possibility of it being accomplished, and are yet in favor of any compromise that would be honorable for the North to accept, but believing that none such will be offered they show their patriotism and devotion to the Union by rallying to the defence of the Star Spangled Banner, where the fight wages the hotest. They, like all true American citizens, will rush to the rescue when our country is in danger and fight to the bitter end to maintain its honor and those highest and noblest principles of the Constitution, *freedom* of opinion, *freedom* of speech, and *freedom* of the press.

After reading this, the courageous paper Col. vents his rage in the following very eloquent style: "Now we find fault with no man for differing with us in opinion, but at the same time we claim the right to think, to speak, and to act as an independent freeman." You are perfectly right here, Col., we are of the same opinion. "We do not know where we read a more contemptible peice of slang and falsehood than is contained in the above." We do, Col., and most gladly refresh your failing memory by calling your attention to that most delectable sheet, the *Centre Democrat*, of which you have the honor to be the editor, vol. 27, No. 18.—Read it, Col., some day when your spirits are calm, and we are satisfied that you will come to the same conclusion we have—if not, we give you up as a very hardened case. "The Democratic party say they have been in favor of compromise, but the day for compromise has seemingly past." So they have, Col. They prayed for peace and endorsed Judge HALE's efforts last winter, to effect a peace, while you said you would not accept peace by compromise, but that you would fight first. Many of them now, with those of Judge Hale's own party, who then supported him in his efforts to effect an honorable compromise, are away down South in Dixy, fighting for that peace which you, and men like you, rendered it impossible to obtain by compromise, while you, Col., are——at home reading "contemptious" articles in the WATCHMAN. Next, the Col. proceeds to enlighten us upon a very important fact, which is, in his opinion, a very stubborn thing. No wonder they appear a little crooked to him, as he deals in that commodity so rarely, that when he does happen to get hold of one accidentally he don't know how to handle it. "All Democrats are not Secessionists, we are happy to say." This, Col., is a fact which you have blundered upon, but see you are not accustomed to such things, and you spoil the whole thing by letting your old failing get the mastery before you get through, for what follows ain't true: "But every ring leader in this Secession Southern rebellion was a Democrat." 2d. "No man living can point to a single Republican North or South who is not opposed to secession," &c. Why, Col., there is old Sam Houston. It is strange you should have forgotten him, as he was your favorite candidate for President in the summer of 1860. Was he not a Republican? Ain't he down South of Dixy now, very rabid in Secession? Where stands J. M. Botts, of Virginia? Now he has "seceshed" too. Where is James Harvey, the Minister to Portugal, appointed by President Lincoln, on the secession question? You have heard of the discoveries made by the seizure of telegraph dispatches, haven't you? If not, we will just tell you that Mr. Harvey is a "secesher" too, Where is Andrew J. Donaldson, whom you supported with so much faith for Vice President, in the fall of 1856, is he not a seceder *too*. There are plenty of others we might name, but these will be sufficient to show you what an error you made in the last sentence above quoted. Now, Col., don't be guilty of such gross errors hereafter. You must reflect before you speak, for soon the people (who believe but very little that you say now) won't believe *anything* you say. You know, Col., you want to go to Congress some day, and when you tell them that fact, they won't believe you, but think you are only joking. "That would be very bad." But says the *Watchman*, says the Col., "the second and fourth resolutions we recommend to those who in times of peace cried war, and now since the war is upon us, instead of shouldering the musket and assisting" &c; This sentence the Col. takes as having been intended just for him and nobody else, because it was just his fit. Why, Col., we declare we never once thought of you when we penned that sentence. Dear me, no one ever suspected that a person so windy as you, had a single drop of fighting blood coarsing through his veins, excepting such as prompts you to fight with your tongue and pen, and although you did make that speech, in which you said, "I won't say go boys, but come boys," everybody thought you (being such a funny fellow) were only joking, and didn't mean what you said at all. Lastly, the Col. quotes from us: "The men who talk the loudest are not the men to fight," and asserts that "six companies have gone from this County numbering five hundred men, and that four hundred of them were Republicans." As to the truth of this, we are not prepared to decide exactly, as we have never considered that it made any material difference what the politics of our army was. It has been enough for us to know that they were men willing to die for their country, but since the Col. has broached the subject, we will venture a bet with him, that there are not ten men out of that number that did not endorse the acts of Judge Hale last winter in Congress, in his efforts to settle the national difficulties without a resort to arms, and therefore have denounced the Col. as an agitator. You can claim no credit, Col., if they were all Republicans. Again, the Col. says every man who goes to war deserves the thanks of everybody. Here, again, he speaks the truth, but spoils it all as usual by leaving us to infer from the next sentence that *he* deserves credit for staying at home. But we must part with the Col., and we hope, forever, upon this subject.

Government vs. Administration.

The Press has extracted from two different articles in the last WATCHMAN and places them side by side as follows.

What are They?

"She is seeking to destroy that Constitution which is the basis of our party platform.—She has insulted our flag, and now musters her forces under a banner composed of only three stripes and seven stars and our duty is to support the government in bringing her back to her allegiance."	"The Administration is bringing about a *national* Bankruptcy just as fast as possible."

And says that either one is proof of antagonism against the other, and winds up the article as is usual with such poltroons by indirectly flinging the charge of intoxication and treason at the editors of this paper.

We hold that the language above referred too does not justify such a conclusion. We merely set forth that it was the duty of all democrats to adhere to their mottoes of the past, and by so doing maintain the Government and the Constitution under which we live, and because forsooth we venture to say what others say about the *Administration*, they flare up as though it were a God to which we should get upon our knees and render homage. Now we beg leave to show the learned gentlemen (who judging from his ignorance and stupidity must have left school too young) that there is not *even a seeming* inconsistency in the above two articles. There is quite a wide difference between the *Government* and the *Administration*. The first is founded upon the principles of Eternal justice, and is perpetual while the second is but temporary, lasting but four short years at a time. The first are those principles of eternal justice, as set forth in our constitution by our fathers, as the fundamental rules and principles by which the intercourse between the several States is to be regulated. The second is but the *servant* of the people whom they have chosen to manage and direct our public affairs in accordance with those established rules. In short, the first is that good old Constitution established by our fathers in 1789, while the second is but the Chicago Platform—a creature of but recent birth.

The first we shall always give our most cordial support, because we believe it to have been ordained by God, while the other we shall support or oppose, as their policy shall seem to us right or wrong. It is but the servant of the people, and when it does what is manifestly wrong, the people, the mighty people who made, have the right to differ with it, and in cases of gross misuse of the powers entrusted to it, to bring it to an account in the manner provided in the Constitution. Now, Mr. editor of the *Press*, or Mr.—, who penned those comments, where is our inconsistency? We will take the liberty of showing you some inconsistencies and sentiments uttered by you in the past, unless you stop this constant howl of treason, that will make you writhe in agony through fear of that punishment which you appear to be so anxious to see inflicted upon men who never knew but one Union and that the Union of thirty-three States, who never supported but one Constitution, and who never paid homage to but one flag and that the noble Starry Banner without one single star veiled or effaced, all this you would have done to men because they differ with you in politics, and dare to speak their minds as independant, freemen. Do you still ask "What are they" we will tell you more plainly what we are. We are free born, white male citizens of the United States supporters and upholders of the Constitution of our Country, and being such dare to speak the truth though "the heavens fall."

Only a few weeks ago we took upon ourselves the responsibility of editors and publishers of the DEMOCRATIC WATCHMAN under the impression that we still lived in a land of liberty. We are still of the same opinion notwithstanding the efforts of the Editors of the *Central Press* and a few other men in this community to crush out that sentiment which we trust shall always remain within us. We are happy to know however that there are but few men in this community holding the same notions of loyality that we see manifested by them, as we have always heard that the term loyality was incompatable with our free institutions. It is applicable alone to that allegiance which is due from a subject to his Prince, King, and not to the human respect obedience and support due from all American freemen to a government. But these men we believe would love to change our government into a monarchy, a despotism, it would be more suitable to their taste and aristocratic proclivities,—They would have us to be loyal subjects to an Administration and as Administration and Government with them is all one thing the next position taken will be that Government means monarchy and monarchy a despotism. Then, Ho! ye loyal subjects, the editor of the *Press*, or one of his aiders and abetters here in this town, or it may be President Lincoln must be placed upon a throne. Are we not justifiable in coming to such a conclusion? Ever since this unfortunate war has commenced there has been a set of these same rabid frantic fools attempting by hurling the charge of treason at democrats, to arouse the prejudices of the people against them, and when we attempt through the columns of our paper to show that democrats have ever been and are now true to the Government, they attempt the same thing with us in hopes that an excited populace may silence us for fear we may by showing up the truth interfere with their designs next; they can see no difference between an Administration and a Government and hold that to differ with the Administration in some minor matters of policy is opposing the Government. 3rd that we must all be loyal subjects to the Administration and that it is treason to say ought against it. My God upon what are we verging!

Stop, fellow citizens, we beg of you, to stop and think what you are doing, and not be led astray by these men who would have the freedom of speech and freedom of the press forever crushed out, and who are endeavoring to instil into you such ideas of loyality as are only proper in a monarchial government. If this is once accomplished, the main bulwark of liberty is gone, and it is but a step into monarchy. Now we hope we may not be called upon again to correct such errors of the *Central Press*, nor to deny the charges of treason with which we have borne so long. We make no such charges against any man, although we might with the same justness do so against those who oppose the binding force of the decisions of the Supreme Court.

Hon. S. T. SHUGET, Chief Clerk in the Patent Office, and for some time Commissioner of Patents, has been removed to make room for a worshipper of the Chicago Platform.

J. B. MEEK, Esq., another Democrat from this County, we understand has been Kerflumixed on account of his political doctrine. So the work goes nobly on—"No Party"—bah!

The Revival of Party Lines.

In the last issue of the WATCHMAN, we took the position, in an editorial of some length, that our present national calamity had been brought about by the false teachings of that band of political hucksters in the North, who have for years been dissatisfied with our Constitution, our Bible and our God, and who declared that nothing would satify them short of a new Constitution, "*anti-slavery Constitution*," a new Bible, "*anti-slavery Bible*," a new God, "*anti-slavery God*," on the one part, and a set of political "fire eaters" who have long hoped, by the promulgation of their extremely rabid opinions, to fire the whole southern heart for secession on the other part, and that the Democratic party in the North was not responsible for the acts of those "fire eaters" in the South, any more than the honest portion of the Republican party is responsible for the bad acts of its abolition allies. From these premises we drew the conclusion that the Democratic party were not to blame in any way for the present bad state of affairs, as they had no hand in bringing it about. We further showed that the motto and the banners of our party heretofore indicated our position on the secession question, and plainly showed that we were the Union party, and always had been, while the opposition that now assails us had repeatedly declared their willingness to "let the Union slide," and carried the only secession flags that ever floated in this country. We then gave many of the men who had done these things credit for leaving off their old secession notions and coming to our assistance in maintaining the Constitution and our country in its hour of peril. For having spoken the aforesaid incontrovertable truths, we have been denounced as traitors all over this town, by a few men who consider themselves the only patriots now living north of Mason & Dixon's line. To these men we have to say that we have nothing to detract from the sentiments uttered in that editorial.—We spoke the truth in attributing the troubles in which our country is deluged to evil, designing men, both in the North and the South, and surely there is no sane man living in this town, county, or elsewhere, that will deny it. The only thing that we are sorry for is, that the necessity was forced upon us by what claims to be a Republican paper in this town, to mention even the name of Democrat or Republican in these troublesome times, when all should be willing to stop even thinking of the past, if possible, and unite cordially in their support of the Government in settling the difficulty, in whatever manner may be deemed best—peaceably if possible—by conquest if it must. Bnt when that newspaper charges all our present trouble and disgrace upon the Democratic party, without making any distinction between the Southern secession wing of that party, and the northern, Union loving, which has ever been loyal to the Constitution, even while three fourths of the opposition to it in the North were holding doctrines fundamentally opposed to the Constitution itself, were opposed to the enforcement of the laws made under that Constitution—were opposing the observance of the decisions of the highest tribunal in the land, in the case of Dred Scott, which was part of the law and the Constitution We cannot be expected to be silent and thus give sanction to such a nefarious lie.—No, gentlemen, when assailed, we will strike back, and if these gentlemen in this town, who returned their paper on account of our last editorial having a tendency to revive party lines, will but give themselves a moment's calm reflection and then read the *Centre Democrat*, they will themselves, have to acknowledge the justness of our position. But there appears to be some men hereabouts, with whom it makes a great difference whose ox gets gored. The *Centre Democrat* has been pawing and bellowing like a frantic bull, and has repeatedly gored our ox. That, with these gentlemen, was all right—they stood aloof and enjoyed the sport highly. But when our ox turns and gores their ox, they can't stand it no longer—their blood begins to boil, they screw up their courage to the sticking point, toss their horns about defiantly, and pitch into the fight on the side of their bleeding ox.—Shame, gentlemen, on such consistency.—Shame on such partiality. This is forgetting party lines with a "vengeance."

No one deprecates the renewal of party lines at this time more than we do, and we have listened quietly ever since this war commenced, to the taunts of treason, traitor, secessionist, that have been hurled at the party to which we belong, in hopes that reason would again be restored, and this thing stopped. We have borne with it until "forbearance has ceased to be a virtue," and now we are determined to defend ourselves and party against these slanderous charges at all hazard. If you don't want party lines revived, cease to do it yourselves and set us the example by denouncing all men in your party, who are so ready to make these charges. Muzzle the *Centre Democrat*, your Republican paper here in this town. Have it cease to charge all the frauds that have been committed on our soldiers, upon the Democratic party, and also cease to charge all those who differ with it in politics, with the charge of treason, secession, &c., &c. Then we shall stop replying until we are again assailed.

IF the editor of the *Central Press* will publicly acknowledge that he is so contemptibly ignorant as not to know the difference between a *Government* and an *Administration*, and will give our devil a "quarter" he will enlighten him on the subject, and for another "quarter" Billy says he will tell him, that a *State* Administration is *not* the *National* Administration

A Certain Merchant's Opinion of Loyalty.

To be loyal is to sympathise with our Government in this hour of her extreme peril; to feel every stroke that falls upon her supremacy; to have a desire to remove every impediment which may be thrown in the way to mar the harmonious action of all her departments.—*Central Press.*

We are sorry to say that some few exhibit in word and deed, a spirit not consistent with our idea of loyalty. If a difference of opinion is had between the military and the Government, and a small part of the Supreme Bench, with regard to a writ of *Habeas Corpus*, they of course fall in with Judge Taney; he is right and the Government is wrong &c. That is, the Government should release her strongholds, set the captive free and permit the incendiary, the murderer, the spy and the lawless to go forth seeking new victims upon whom to lay their bloody hands.—*Central Press.*

The above extracts are from the *Central Press*, of this place, in an article headed "Loyalty." Both extracts are from the same article, which is so contemptible that we would not have condescended to notice it were it not that its author claims to be a patriot and a scholar, and is striking in the dark at somebody. He first starts out by saying "To be loyal &c., is to refrain from throwing anything in the way to mar the harmonious action of all the departments of the Government," and in the same article finds fault with those who think the decision of Judge TANEY is right. Now, we wish to remind the very learned gentleman that our Government was divided, by the men who made it, into three departments, viz: the Executiae, the Legislative and the Judicial. The Judicial is the Supreme Court of the United States. It is the highest and most sacred part of the Government, and its decisions are the supreme law of the land, which every man who supports the Government must respect and obey. Judge TANEY is the Chief Justice of that high court, and the decision referred to is the supreme law. Here is a direct blow at the supremacy of the Government, according to his own reasoning, and, if it be correct, the man who penned that article is a traitor, and "*unworthy the protection of the laws of that Government which has heretofore protected him, and unworthy a place in the social circle with which he has been accustomed to mingle.*" "*This is the class of men who can be seen moving from crowd to crowd uttering insinuations of Gov. Curtin's complicity with those who have contracts for supplying the army with clothing and provisions.*" This we never expected to hear of him, as we have always thought him to be a very intimate friend of the Governer, and it is indeed "ungenerous" of him to thus attack him. Now please look at the punishment he assigns to those who are guilty of these things. "*Away with such men—the sooner we are clear of them the better. Form them into a line and march them from our midst—they are the enemy in our camp, why should we let them fight against us from behind the screen.*" According to his own theory, we look for him to head the line, and march out of town to the tune Dixie's Land. Out of his own mouth we condemn him.

John A. Green, of New York.

The following extracts are taken from a letter of JOHN A. GREEN, Jr., of (New York) to the Syracuse *Courier* and *Union*:

"Let the white men of the North calmly consider the causes and count the cost of war.

The American people of this generation do not know what war is. They cannot realize its sufferings. They cannot anticipate its horrors War, among thirty millions of the most chivalrous, ingenous, brave, disciplined and martial free people the world ever saw, must present scenes of terrible tragedy such as the most hardy will shudder to contemplate. War in the nineteenth century proposes means and appliances for the destruction of human life, which convert battle into mere butchery, where every wound is fatal, and the death of thousands may be the work of an instant. War involves the stoppage of trade, the cessation of peaceful industry, stagnation and irreparable injury to every interest. Factories are silenced, warehouses closed, fields lie uncultivated, ships lie idle at the wharves, the work shop and counting room are abandoned, agriculture receives deminished returns from its labors, taxation increase ten fold, churchs are turned into hospitals, school houses and senate chambers are converted into barracks, the people are impoverished, labor goes uncompensated, property loses its value, debts and incomes are uncollectable, starvation walks abroad in the streets and roads, noble cities sink into piles of smoking and bloody ruins, helpless women and innocent children suffer untold miseries, and the wrath and madness of man call down the vengeance of Heaven. This is the entertainment to which we are invited. This is the price we are asked to pay for the liberation of the negro and his elevation to cival equallity with the white man! When we are called upon to forget our principals—to fling aside all that we have hitherto professed—to disregard the claims of our southern brethren fraternity and equallity—and to hurry forward, upon the impulse of homicidal excitement, in support of a war policy, against brethren of a common ancestry, we should first pause, and consider our duty to ourselves, to our families, to our country and our God.

* * * * * * * *

The fundamental doctrine of our political system is, that governments can only derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. Eight millions of white men cannot be coerced to accept a government they repudiate or hate, by all the armaments of all the powers of christendom. Why, then, undertake so palpable an impossibility?—Why endeavor to do so flagrant a wrong?—Fifty years of war—the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of lives—and of hundreds of millions of money,—far from reducing to subjection the men of the seceded States, fighting as they believe in behalf of their liberties, their families, and their homes, will only end in a permenent seperation to be recognszed by us hereafter; or if the most sanguine expectations of the war are realized, they can only be held with a large and expensive standing army as subjugated provinces. Where then will be the Union of our fathers? Where then the freedom of America for which their fathers and ours alike pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor? Where then the Independence and universal liberty which they planted amid suffering, and enriched by their blood? Where then that glorious galaxy of American States—the hope, the pride and the exempler of the world? How then would the spirits of a Washington and a Jefferson, and other patriotic sires—long since gone to their rest—could they revisit the scenes of their labors and sacrifices—weep over the melancholy spectacle of their subjugated kindred? For myself, I shudder and recoil from the thought! This is the extent of my Treason, and if to feel thus be a Traitor, I dread not to bear the reproach. I fear not to repeat the emphatic language of Patrick Henry, to those who on another great occasion raised the malignant outcry of Treason:—"If this be treason, make the most of it."

IF HORACE GREELY does not need the oath of fidelity to the Union the Constitution and the National Flag administered to him, we don't know who does. Read the following stanzas which appeared in the *Tribune*, in 1854.

Hail to the Stars and Stripes.

All hail the flaunting LIE!
The stars grow pale and dim;
The stripes are bloody scars—
A Lie, the vaunting hymn,
It shields a pirate's deck,
It binds a man in chains,
It yokes the captive's neck,
And wipes the bloody stains.

TEAR DOWN the flaunting LIE!—
Half mast the starry flag!
Insult no sunny sky
With HATE'S POLLUTED RAG!
DESTROY IT YE WHO CAN!
DEEP SINK IT IN THE WAVES!
It bears a fellow man
To groan with fellow slaves.

FURL THE BOASTED LIE!—
TILL FREEDOM LIVES AGAIN;
TO RULE ONCE MORE IN TRUTH
AMONG UNTRAMMELLED MEN.
Roll up the starry sheen;
Conceal its bloody stains;
For in its folds are seen
The stamp of rustling chains!

THE SEIZED TELEGRAPHIC DESPATHES.—The Commission engaged in examining the seized telegraphic despatches have examined only those of the Washington office during February and March. They think it will require months at least to complete their task.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Albany *Argus* says:

"Instead of seeing its foes "struck by lightning" as it thought, the Government has burnt its own fingers in the recent *coup de telegraph*. Harvey's treason, when it is traced to its source, will reach back to the Cabinet of Mr. Lincoln, and leading partizans of the Administration, it is said, are implicated in other discoveries.

It is for this reason that revelations are now postponed for three months! The object of the postponement is to throw the matter beyond the scrutiny of Congress. That body, when it meets, should force the Government to justify its violation of the Constitution, by the proof of vital necessity, or should impeach the wrongdoers.

Fight at Great Bethel, Virginia.

BALTIMORE, June.—This has been an exciting and sorrowful day at point Comfort.

Gen. Butler having learned that the rebels were forming an entrenched camp with batteries a Great Bethel, and he deemed it necessary to displace them. Accordingly movements were made from Fortress Monroe and Newport News.

At midnight Col. Duryea's Zouaves and Col. Townsend's Albany Regiment crossed the river at Hampton and took up their line of March. The former were some two miles in the advance of the latter.

At the same time, Col. Benedix's regiment and a detachment of the Vermont and Massachusets regiments moved forward to form a junction with the regiments from the Fortress at Little Bethel, about half way between Hampton and Great Bethel.

The Zouaves passed Little Bethel at about, 4 o'clock A, M. Benedix's Regiment arrived next and took a position at the intersection of the roads. Not understanding the signal, the Zouave regiment in the darkness of the morning fired upon Col. Townsend's column marching in close order and led by Lieut Butler, son of Gen. Butler.

Other accounts say that Townsend's men fired first. At all events the fire of the Albany Regiment was harmless while that of the Germans was fatal killing one man and fatally wounding two others.

The Albany Regiment being back, the Germans discovered by the accoutrements left on the field that the supposed enemy was a friend. They had in the mean time fired nine rounds with small arms and a field piece. The Zouaves hearing the fire, turned and fired also upon the Albany boys.

At day break Col. Allen's and Col. Carr's Regiments moved from the rear of the fortress to support the main body. The mistake at Little Bethel having been ascertained, the buildings were burned, and a Major with two prominent Secessionists, named Livery and Whiting, made prisoners.

The troops then advanced upon Great Bethel in the following order: the Zouaves, Col. Bender, Lieut. Col. Washburne, Col. Allen and Col. Carr. At that point our regiments formed and succesively endeavored to take a large masked battery of the Secessionists.

The effort was futile, our three small pieces of artillery not being able to cope with the heavy rifled cannon of the enemy, according to some accounts thirty in number.

The rebel battery was so completely masked that no men could be seen, but the flashes of the guns only. There were probably less than 1000 men behind the battery of the rebels.

A well concerted movement might have secured the position, but Brig. Gen. Pierce, who commanded the expedition, seemed to have lost his presence of mind, and the Troy Regiment stood an hour exposed to a galling fire. An order to retreat was at length given, but at that moment Lieut. Gerble, of the U. S. Army, and in command of the Artillery, was struck by a cannon ball and instantly killed. He had spiked his gun and was gallantly endeavoring to withdraw his command.

There are probably 25 killed and 100 wounded. They brought them to the fortress this evening.

The *Selinsgrove Times* says Congress should bring up a bill of impeachment against President LINCOLN, for levying war against the United States.

DISCONTINUED.—The Lock Haven *Watchman*. Its readers discontinued it some time since.