

The Watchman.

BELLEFONTE, THURSDAY, JUNE 27.



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

ALEXANDER & MEEK, Editors and Publishers.

No Party Now.

And yet how strange that President Lincoln still keeps the political axe in motion. Day after day brings us intelligence of the mighty war being done, by him in the removal of Democratic office holders, to make room for some worshipper of the Chicago Platform. He wields the political axe with as much unerring energy, as he used to wield the sharpened steel in felling the mighty forest, and at the end of each day he counts his victims equal in number to the rails he used to split per diem. To this we do not object, as we never expected any thing else, and he has the right to do just as he pleases, and at the end of thirty days we will not be surprised not to find a single Democrat holding a federal office. But we do object to this constant cry of no party by Republican newspapers, when every act of their federal head gives it the lie. We object to it because we hate duplicity, and scorn the man who tells us one thing and does another. If you are really in earnest in saying there is no party, come straight out and denounce the President for his party acts, then we will believe you and not sooner. But there is one party which shall always exist, notwithstanding these attempts to howl it into nonentity. It is that party which favored liberty when the tyrant penned the Declaration of Independence. It is that party which in the Congress of 1789, passed our present good old Constitution. It is that same party who have ever supported this Constitution, and under whose Administration our nation has enjoyed such unparalleled prosperity. The party, in short, that has made this country all that it was prior to Lincoln's election, and the party that must rescue it from its threatened destruction. In fine, it is the good old Democratic party of our grandfathers, that opposes northern Sectionalism in the shape of Lincolnite Semi-Republican Abolitionism, and that opposes southern Sectionalism in the shape of Secession, and that knows no North, no South, no East, no West, nothing but our whole Country, the Union, one and inseparable. This party, we hope we shall never see go down, for with it goes republican government. It is made up of that conservative element, which alone, in a government like this, is fitted to rule, and when that element is crushed out, God save the country. We have it plainly demonstrated every day, that Republicanism can not rule the nation, for just so soon as they get the control of the Government, every thing goes wrong. Civil war at once commences, and their efforts to quell rebellion prove unavailing, and time will show that in the end a Democratic Administration must settle and restore the country to what it was prior to the triumph of Republicanism. To those then, of the Republican party who now see the error in their creed, and who favor the obliteration of party lines, we would say that the best way of getting rid of the odium of Republicanism is to support the one grand Union party—not any new fangled concern gotten up by men who have their own political aspirations in view, but the good and true old Union party of the past, and of the present—the Democratic party.

Consistency.

Party feelings were but as the people inhaled in the ruin of tend-re-electing. Thomas Sumner—let not vandals clutch, and Samuel hand disturb the sacred McWilliams being, spades in trying to rouse them of strongly for As them again.—Press.

Such inconsistency as is to be seen in the above extracts, is surely too palpable to go unnoticed, and shows conclusively, the course the opposition intend pursuing, to maintain the ascendancy at the coming election. The editor of the Press was among the first men in this country, to speak of a Union ticket; was among the first to raise the cry of "no party," and still pretends to advocate the "obliteration of party lines," as will be seen by the first quotation, while in the same column, but in another article, he brings out men to fill the most important offices that will be vacant this fall, whom, our readers know, to be two of the most rampant Republicans in Centre county—the last persons who would sacrifice the least iota of their principles for any cause whatever—men who advocate the doctrines enunciated in the Chicago Platform, who uphold them as the fundamental principles for American Statesmen to steer by—men who openly denounce and condemn Democrats, and everything that pertains to Democracy, no difference, good or bad, it meets with the same fate at their hands. Democrats, you can see how this grand "Union" project is to work. You

can see the kind of men to be placed on the Union Ticket. You can have an idea what the object is, and if you are willing to repudiate your party, to denounce the ever glorious principles of Democracy, and vote for Republican candidates from Alpha to Omega, then you can belong to the great, the glorious, the everlasting, overwhelming, never fading "Union Party," which is to be built on the crumbling foundations of the Chicago Platform, concocted only to deceive unsuspecting men.

The Republicans know that the doctrines of their party have become so abhorrently disgusting to the masses of the people, that they would fain cloak their deceptive principles under a more honored name, did they not know that their party was so hopelessly, everlastingly dead, that even Gabriel trump cannot resurrect it, they would be the last men to offer a Union Ticket, and be willing to divide the "spoils of office."

Pennsylvania's Ragged Regiments.

Correspondents write from Washington that the volunteers from Pennsylvania are so poorly equipped in comparison with the troops from other States that they are continually subjected to disparaging remarks. One writer thinks the Keystone boys are in danger of gaining an unenviable notoriety as the "ragged regiments." Much of the clothing is said to be wretched in quality, and so hastily tacked together that it will fall to pieces after a few weeks wear. Thin and well-ventilated blankets, shoes with white pine soles, and overcoats of four different colors for the same regiment are reported among the contributions to the comfort and ornamentation of the men who have left their homes in Pennsylvania to peril their lives in defence of the Union. Every citizen knows, from personal observation, that the regiments from other States that have passed through Philadelphia are very far superior to our volunteers. Who is responsible? Who are the parties engaged in swindling the State, subjecting the volunteers to privations and exposing them to the jeers or the pity of their countrymen? The men who can devote themselves to such nefarious business at such a crisis merit the severest punishment and should be pilloried in the popular memory. It is asserted that broken down politicians, unscrupulous adventurers and greedy sharpers have been permitted to take "contracts" for furnishing supplies of various kinds. A blanket transaction from which an ex-Buzzard reaped an enormous profit, is a theme of public gossip. One of our city Commissioners figures as an "agent" in purchasing various articles, the bills for which would hardly pass an honest scrutiny. It is sufficiently evident from the large expenditure of the public money and the miserable results, that there is wholesale swindling going on on the part of somebody, and that somebody ought to be ferreted out by a regular investigation. The State is plundered at a time when every dollar is required for the exigencies of the public service. The volunteer is robbed, because if his clothing gives out in a short time after he has entered upon duty, he must procure a new suit out of his monthly pay. As in many cases, a portion of this pay is intended to go towards the support of families left at home wives and children, also, are made to suffer by the infamous conduct of the sharpers who have contracted to furnish the supplies.—And this is not all. The shabby appearance of our citizen soldiery reflects disgrace upon our State, and subjects us to the charge of niggardly parsimony, while, at the same time, we are conscious that we have done our whole duty in urging and approving the most liberal provision for the benefit of our volunteers. There is no use of endeavoring to screen the scoundrels who have engaged in this most disgraceful business. Public indignation has been kindled. Our State pride has been sorely wounded. The volunteers are making their complaints heard.—An investigation is imperatively demanded, and if we cannot obtain one at this time, we shall insist upon a rigid inquiry at the next meeting of the Legislature. In any event if legal proceedings will not reach the culprits, the storm of public execration will.—Swindling by contract may be passed over as a thing of custom in peaceful times; but when the very existence of the Government is at stake, and the liberties of the people are in peril, the man who undertakes to prosecute such a game displays a baseness of heart and a criminality for which no punishment could be too severe. The future historian, writing of this terrible epoch, will, doubtless, give due credit to the "ragged regiments" for their promptitude, discipline and endurance, in particulars they may possibly stand comparison with the "ragged regiments" of '76; but what will he say of a powerful and wealthy State, filled with patriotic and enthusiastic people, compelling her soldiers to suffer all sorts of privations, while a pack of hungry and sordid speculators are waxing fat on the plunder of the treasury?—Sunday Mercury.

Gover's Ladies Book.

The July number of this superb publication is on our table teeming with its usual variety of practical information and attractive literary productions. The following proposition is well timed, and will no doubt be responded to as its merits deserve. The publishers say: "To meet the times, the sixty-third volume of Godey will be sent to subscribers for One Dollar. This volume comprises the six best numbers of the year, and will contain seven steel engravings, six of the large extension fashion plates, and all the winter cloak patterns."

Reaction. In some quarters the effort is still being made to convince the South that the North is still swarming with traitors to the Government. From the clamor kept up about treason and traitors, persons at a distance into whose hands such papers fall, might very readily infer that a serious division of sentiment exists in every Northern locality, when such is not the fact. The treason hunters really furnished comfort to the enemy by their misrepresentations, and were themselves doing mischief to the cause they professed to serve with extra zeal.

In noticing the great reaction in public sentiment in reference to this treason business, the Journal of Commerce remarks that some weeks ago the word "treason" had acquired a new and broad significance in the columns of republican papers. It was bandied about with a freedom that was which here means the right to call any man a scoundrel, a thief or a traitor that you dare take that liberty with, this liberty of the press has the freest exercise. The rule has been "If any man differs from you as to the propriety of the war, call him a traitor; if any man says there is a christian south of Virginia, call him a traitor; if any man does anything to calm the public excitement, call him a traitor; if any man says this is an anti-slavery war, call him a traitor; if any man says this war is not a war for the extermination of slavery, call him a traitor."

In short, whatever is proposed, whatever is advocated that does not meet the views of the war newspapers, is treason. There are exceptions it is true. It depends very much on who says the thing. Thus, for a Republican editor to propose to "supersede the President," is not treason. For a man of the same sort to say that General Scott is too old and too slow, and that we want John C. Fremont, or some such man in his place, and that we want Pennsylvanians to march on Harper's Ferry without waiting for Washington orders—this is not objectionable—for an out and out abolition sheet to print daily in its head-line that "the Constitution of the United States is a covenant with Hell," is not treason. For Republican papers to argue that in war times the letter of the Constitution is to be disregarded, and the President of the United States ought to assume and exercise the powers of a dictator, is not treason.

We are not censors of the press or people, but we record with hopefulness the change that is coming over our people in this respect, and the disgust which good men everywhere are beginning to feel at the amount of vituperation which has been made use of. One of the New York papers a few days since devoted an editorial to rousing the North to vengeance, even to wiping out, in blood the insults of the Southern newspapers in calling us bad names—utterly forgetful that it had been for years steadily calling slavery "the sum of all villainies," and charging every slaveholder with being guilty of a violation of every command in the decalogue!

But with time comes reason. Time conquers all things. The most bitter vengeance will finally fail. The strongest passions sleep calmly after a little. The more terrible the tide of the flood, the more swift is the ebb. Already, though violent and passionate men continue to call names and abuse men's reputations, already the effect is past, and the argument that a good cause requires no such assistance, is beginning to be felt. Let not the reaction be too strong. Coming, as it is now very rapidly, the danger which experience teaches is, that in reactions men too frequently lose all sense of right, and only remember their own wrongs. The inventor of the guillotine is said to have suffered by it. The promoters of the maddest Republicanism in France, went in hordes to the block. But we trust that the American mind will reach its old balance-point without those great reactions which ordinarily occur in such cases.—Patriot and Union.

Licensed Treason.

The special Correspondent of the New York Tribune, giving an account of the advance of the army under Gen. Patterson, into Virginia, gives vent to the following sentiments: "The sight of the army crossing the Potomac was very grand and impressive, as well for the scene itself—in the midst of the most lovely landscape, glowing with richest verdure, under a clear sky and bright summer sun—as for the great occasion so remarkable and memorable in its character. Was it not the Army of Freedom entering into the land of bondage, to proclaim liberty for all men? I trust so; for, if not, it was only an idle and a worthless pageant, and well be a burning shame on the free men of the Free North. Yes, freedom for the divine Humanity! If this War were for anything short of realizing a perfect equality of rights for every human being, it is the maddest, the most direct, the most butchery, that this earth was ever stained withal. On the triumph of freedom over slavery rests the honor and the fate of this nation. We achieved national liberty through the Revolution; we must now achieve individual liberty for all men in the nation, to make us a people the worthy standard-bearer of that holy cause which we claim to have espoused for all the world."

This war is for the Union and the enforcement of the laws—Republicans have said so—Democrats have said so—nine-tenths of the people have said so. It is not a war for the subjugation of the South, for the destruction or for the liberation of slaves. If it was for any of these purposes the Administration could not sustain it for a single month. The unanimity of the North is caused by love for the Union and a deter-

mination that it shall not be disrupted without a struggle for its preservation. When the Davies and Beauregard issue proclamations exciting the Southern people to resist the invading Northern hordes who are coming to despoil them of their possessions and to liberate their slaves, the North with one voice pronounces them atrocious falsehoods. Our Generals assure the Southern people that they do not advance into their territory to violate private rights but to put down treason. Every where the same voice is heard declaring that the war is for the Government, for the laws, against the insurrectionary violence of Southern secessionists, and not against slavery. Yet with full knowledge of the object of the Government and of the army, this correspondent writes and the Tribune prints the atrocious declaration that if this war is simply for the purpose of sustaining the Government or subduing rebellion, and not for the liberation of the slaves, "it is the most foolish, crusade or "the direst butchery that this earth was ever "stained withal."

If any Democratic paper had ventured to use such language as this, or permitted any correspondent to do so—that this war to sustain the Government is most a foolish crusade and the direst butchery—it would be pronounced traitorous by the whole Abolition pack, and consigned to the tender mercies of a mob provided with halbers. But coming from such an orthodox, Union loving, law-respecting sheet as the Tribune it is, of course eminently just and patriotic.—Ex.

Wanted—A Battle.

The great want of the American people, just now, says the St. Louis Republican, seems to be a battle. Anxiety sits upon almost every breast as time passes, and morning and evening alternate with each other, and no news of a battle comes to reward the longing expectancy. Armies stand arrayed against armies; the life and drum sound throughout the land; forests of bayonets gleam and glisten from the Kennebec to Pascagoula, and no fighting worthy the name! For three months the nation has been immersed up to its very eyes in military preparations and camp life, but no considerable conflict has thus far occurred. To be sure there have been skirmishes on the frontiers of the "seat of war," small episodes of slaughter to relieve the ennui of drilling and lounging around in tents, and little guerilla incidents to keep up appearances. Two or three Colonels have been killed, a few hundred promising young volunteers sent to their long homes, and it may be, as many more crippled for life. Quite a respectable list of widows, and orphans and bereaved parents has been made up already, and so far the war has been gloriously exciting. But pshaw! this will not do! We must have a series of battles—real, gigantic battles—and public sentiment demands that we have them right away. The popular voice insists that there be no further child's play about it.

The people want a battle. The troops on either side are aching to get into the brunt and thickest of the fight, and have the noble privilege of shedding their blood in behalf of the patriotic causes they espouse. They would all esteem it a blessed duty to die for their country. What inhumanity to longer delay the conflict! Why not at once bring the serried hosts together and let the scenes of carnage, of reveling in fraternal blood begin? Give rein, then, to the roused passions of human nature, let the phalanx march forward, bring the contending columns to the field, cry havoc and let slip the dogs of war! A grand and magnificent battle be it, wherein the interested gaze may rest from daylight to nightfall upon clouds of mingled smoke and dust, through which at intervals the desperate soldiers are seen rushing in wild confusion upon one another, thrusting their bayonets right and left, stumbling over the bodies of the slain and in turn taking their places with them on the rolls of death. We must have no child's play we repeat. Let the cannon roar—speeding devastation in the path of its iron messengers—and the sharp crack of an hundred thousand rifles keep up its fearful detonations. Then we shall have a brilliant battle, and with what loving anxiety mothers and sisters and daughters and kindred will await the detailed reports of the courage and heroism of the men in arms. It will solace their hours of affliction to know that those they mourn gave no quarter to the enemy, but died bravely in the cause of liberty. We insist that we have a real, big battle.

MONUMENT.

From a Lancaster paper we copy the following item: "Mr. Louis Haldy is furnishing a fine monument, eighteen feet in height, with a square column surmounted by an urn and wreath and will be erected over the remains of the late Mr. Reynolds, father of W. F. Reynolds, and T. B. Reynolds, Esqrs., of this place. The monument above referred to has been erected in the Presbyterian burying ground, and indeed is a handsome affair. It is something of a family monument, bearing the names of the deceased members of the family. It is a lasting tribute to the dead who sleep beneath its shadows, and alike reflects credit on the surviving members of the family, and the artist who designed it."

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.

The July number of this excellent monthly publication has been received, and adds new laurels to its publisher's high reputation. Its selections from the first order, and suited to the times, while its illustrations are unsurpassed. The "Stars and Stripes" bed quilt pattern is alike opportune in design and beautiful in execution. As the new volume begins with the July number, it is a good time to subscribe. For single subscribers, two dollars a year, three copies for five dollars, eight copies for ten dollars, with a magnificent premium to the person getting up the club. Address, C. J. PETERSON, 200 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Who is to Blame?

By no effort of our political enemies, says the Chambersburg Valley Spirit, can the blame for the severance of the bonds of the Union and all the ruin it has brought upon the country, be fastened on the Democratic party. Their creed never could, and never would have brought such disaster and disgrace upon the nation. We are most happy to fling in the teeth of our political opponents the opinion of the greatest statesmen that ever lived—Henry Clay—as to the causes that would eventually produce a dissolution of the American Union.

How sadly true, and how prophetic, are these words of Henry Clay, spoken in the United States Senate on the 7th of February 1859. They certainly cannot be applied to the Democratic party. The triumph of sectionalism, as Clay predicted, has been the downfall of the Republic and every man who voted for a dissolution of the Union, of there is no truth in the words of Clay—he said: "Sir, I am not in the habit of speaking lightly of the probability of dissolving this happy Union. The Senate knows that I have deprecated allusions, on ordinary occasions, to that direful event. The country will testify that if there be any thing in the history of my public career worthy of recollection, it is the truth and sincerity of my ardent devotion to the lasting preservation. But we should be false in our allegiance if we did not discriminate between the imaginary and the real dangers by which it may be assailed. Abolitionism should no longer be an imaginary danger."

The Abolitionists, let us suppose, succeeded in their present aim of uniting the inhabitants of the free States, as one man, against the inhabitants of the slave States. Union on one side will beget union on the other and this process of reciprocal consolidation will be attended with all the violent prejudices, embittered passions and implacable animosities which ever degraded and deformed human nature.

"One section will stand in menacing and hostile array against the other; the collision of opinion will be quickly followed by the clash of arms. I will not attempt to describe scenes which now happily lie concealed from our view. Abolitionists themselves would shrink back in dismay and horror at the contemplation of desolated fields, confiscated cities, and the wretched and the sorrowful of the fairest fabric of human government that ever rose to animate the hopes of civilized man."

THE LATEST NEWS.

From Missouri.

St. Louis, June 23.—The steamer J. C. Stone, arrived at the Arsenal, from Booneville, at 2 p. m., to-day, bringing 300 troops from Jefferson City, and the wounded from Booneville, nine in number, and one died on the way down. Col. Blair arrived in the Sean, and will proceed to Washington to-morrow, via Cincinnati. He states the number of State troops killed at Booneville is not less than 40, and thinks the number was much more. About 6,000 United States troops concentrated at Booneville, embracing the Iowa troops under Col. Bates, the Kansas forces under Col. Spence, and Gen. Lyon in command of the United States Regulars and Missouri Volunteers. From the south west we learn that Col. Shields's regiment was within three days' march of Springfield and Col. Coleman's one day's march behind. Col. Brown's regiment left Rolla this morning for the same destination, and Col. McNeil's regiment left this morning for Rolla.

The latest from the whereabouts of Governor Jackson states that he was joined at Warsaw by the State troops that attacked Captain Cook's command at Cole Camp, and moved rapidly on southward. A letter from south east Missouri, to the Democrat, says, that Gen. Walker is organizing troops in nearly all the counties in the Republic to co-operate with the Arkansas force, now at Peopolesville, Tennessee.

A large number of Secessionists from Missouri are already congregated, and arms have been taken to the White river to them. The Mayor of Lexington, a violent secessionist, has left the city, and his successor, a good Union man, proclaims his determination to preserve law and order, and to protect the rights of all classes of citizens, in which he is sustained by the almost unanimous voice of the people. It is thought that Gen. Lyon will proceed further to the southwest, where, in conjunction with Col. Siegel's command at Springfield, he will invite a battle with Ben McCullough, or any one else in command of the Arkansas troops.

Reports from St. Louis.

St. Louis, June 23.—Half a car load of powder was seized yesterday at Tipton, and about the same amount of lead. The Republican learns that General Price was at Lexington on Friday and is in ill health. Troops were flocking rapidly to the State standard. General Raines had arrived in advance of some 1,500 from the southwest. It is probable that 4,000 State troops will be concentrated at Lexington before General Lyon, who is understood to be at Booneville, awaiting reinforcements, can reach there. Between three and four thousand troops had collected at Jackson county, but much dissatisfaction existed among them; some objecting to serve out of the county, while others were anxious for a fight and ready to go anywhere. Finally, over half of the number throw down their arms and went home to attend to their farms. The balance proceeded towards Lexington. It is thought that one or both of the Kansas Regiments, now stationed on the border of that State, with Captain Prince's regulars at Kansas City, will come down the Missouri river in boats, and reach Lexington simultaneously with the forces under Gen. Lyon. Captain Steele, of the United States cavalry, resigned at St. Joseph, on the 18th inst., and left for Virginia.

Governor Jackson, with about six hundred men, passed Camp Cole on the 20th inst., pushing southward, probably for Arkansas. The State troops have evacuated Lexington and are marching towards Arkansas, 5,000 strong. It is said that General Price is at their head, but other reports say that he resigned previous to the battle at Booneville, and still others that he is very sick at Lexington. The second regiment of Iowa volunteers, under Col. Bates, joined General Lyon's command at Booneville yesterday.

From Lancaster.

LOUISVILLE, June 23.—The Democrat states that a lot of letters, percussion caps and cartridges for the South have been seized at Jeffersonville.

The same paper says there is a great probability that Mr. Brodwin will not claim his seat at the next session of Congress, and it is the unanimous wish of his constituents that he shall not. A special despatch to the Charleston Courier says that only one in eight shells thrown by Sawyer's gun to Sewell's Point burst and the gunner at Aquia Creek says that he was lately in the employ of the Government filling bombs, which he did with sawdust and sand. The shells fell harmlessly among them.

NEWS SUMMARY.

St. Louis, June 21.—The Democrat has a special despatch from Syracuse, about twenty-five miles south of Booneville, which says that an expedition of nearly one thousand strong, with four pieces of artillery, under Capt. Totten, of the regular service, left this place at 10 A. M., yesterday. Gov. Jackson, with about 500 men, arrived here on Tuesday, and after impressing property of both friends and foes, being afraid of pursuit, suddenly left yesterday forenoon, proceeding southward towards Warsaw.—Our forces have gone forward to-day, but there is little hope of overtaking the fleeing party.

A battle took place at sunrise on Tuesday morning, between 800 Union Home Guards, under Captain Cook, near the town of Cole Camp, and a large number of Secessionists from Warsaw and the surrounding country, in which 15 Guards were killed and wounded, many of them severely, and 30 prisoners were taken. Most of the Guards were in a large barn when the firing began, but they immediately sprung to arms and killed forty of the attacking party before being overpowered by superior numbers, but nearly all of them finally escaped and are ready to join our forces to dispute the passage of the State troops. Capt. Cook reached here this morning in disguise. He says not over half his force was armed, and that not more than two hundred participated in the fight. He hastened forward to overtake and consult with Capt. Totten.

Baltimore, June 23.—A gentleman, just arrived from Frederick, says that an advance column was at Point of Rocks, moving toward Harper's Ferry, and Major General Patterson's columns had passed through Dranesville, going on to the river. No doubt was entertained in the vicinity that Harper's Ferry would be occupied to-day by Federal troops. The Government has possession of the telegraph lines, and prohibits nothing to be said or written relative to the movements of troops in that vicinity. Our informant also learned that the report of the hanging of Colonel Bowman and Mr. Chase, at Martinsburg, was correct, but that this morning, he was ascertained to be incorrect.

The First Wisconsin, Fourth Connecticut, and Eleventh Pennsylvania Regiments, are one mile further on, and the Second and Eighth Pennsylvania Regiments are twelve miles below, on the Sharpsburg peninsula. The Fifteenth and Sixteenth Pennsylvania Regiments marched on Thursday night. The Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania Regiment are on their march to join them. The destination of this column is the Maryland Heights opposite Harper's Ferry. Mr. Alvey, the Secessionist, who was arrested at Williamsport, has been taken hence to Washington.

HARRISBURG, June 23.—There has been an unusual excitement at Harrisburg, an Executive Department to-day, consequent upon the receipt of the news that Col. Wallace was killed in Cumberland by 20,000 Rebels, and that all escape for that gallant officer was cut off, except through the Bedford county, Pennsylvania. Orders were immediately issued to Col. Biddle's Rifle Regiment, Col. Simmons' Infantry Regiment, and Campbell's Battery, consisting of ten field pieces, with the necessary supply of horses and ammunition, to prepare to leave to-night at eleven o'clock. The arms, ammunition, and equipments were issued to the men this afternoon, and each man was provided with a good supply of rations. Their clothing is in excellent order. They will go on the Pennsylvania Central as far as Hentington, and thence to Hopewell, on the Broad Top Railroad. From the latter place, they march either to Bedford or Rainburg, a distance of between forty and fifty miles, through a cool country, at the base of the Allegheny. Each man is thoroughly equipped, armed, and furnished with five days' provisions.

WYANDOTT, June 24.

A horrible accident occurred at Wyandott, Kansas, yesterday about 10 o'clock, a fire broke out in the walls of two buildings and part of a third, by trying the inmates, some forty persons. The buildings were some four stories high, situated on the levee, and having been used as the head quarters of the First Regiment of Kansas Volunteers. Yesterday Capt. Haines with a company of 40 men entered the building, for the purpose of drilling, preparatory to being received into the United States service, when the centre hall of the building suddenly gave way, plunging the whole company beneath the ruins. A number were instantly killed, and one, a German, name unknown, died shortly after being liberated. One man had both legs and arms broken. Twelve or fifteen others were slightly injured. Some escaped without a bruise. The loss by the destruction of the building is not known.

WASHINGTON, June 25.

The Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Martinsburg arrived here this morning, and reports great destruction of the property of the company there by the Rebels. Forty-eight locomotives, and a large number of coal and other cars were surrounded by piles of wood and set on fire. All the portable portions of this property has been consumed, and the iron damaged perhaps beyond repair. The large hotel there, occupied by H. B. Carpenter, was with great difficulty saved from the conflagration. A gentleman states, as so, that he and Martin Mechanic Edwards were arrested and carried before Gen. Johnson, for trying to stop the destruction of property. The Agent says there are about five hundred Rebel troops at Martinsburg and in vicinity.

The War Department has discovered that female Secessionists in Washington are carrying on a regular correspondence with Beauregard by way of Mount Vernon.