

BEDFORD INQUIRER.



BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, May 31, 1861.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. C. V. R. - Editor and Proprietor.

The Gazette, a few weeks ago, charged the Republicans of this County with intending to keep up their party organization. To this we replied, that we were willing to meet Democrats in a Union County Convention, nominate candidates irrespective of party, only so that they were true friends of the Union, and vote for them. To this, that paper objects. In our opinion, this would be the best and most patriotic manner to act in this crisis. Let all old party lines, now that our beloved country is in danger, be dropped, and when this wicked rebellion of the Southern traitors has been crushed, then will be time enough to resume old party relations again. For our part, we believe we have as good, if not a better chance of carrying our County ticket, next fall, than the Democrats, but if they would meet us in friendly union, as true lovers of this great Republic, the wisest and the best ever established by mortal man, we care not whether the man we vote for Judge, Legislature, Treasurer, Commissioner, &c., is, or has been, a Democrat, only so that he is for his country now. Patriots, men of both parties, who desire to see our inestimable blessing of liberty go down to all generations unimpaird, is there anything wrong in this proposition? Politics to the winds when our country is in danger. This course is recommended in Allegheny, and other Counties in this State, as well as in other States in the Union, and will be accomplished. Let us show a bold united front in Bedford County, in this war that the traitors have forced upon the Government, drop party, and when peace returns, go back to our old political organizations, or form new ones as suits us. This idea is entertained by a great many of our friends, not because they have not unlimited confidence in the soundness of Republican principles, but patriotism seems to require that we present an undivided front to the enemies of our country, and that partisanship, for the time being, should be subordinated to the salvation of the government.

ACCEPTED.

We understand that the Hopewell Riflemen and the Bloody Run Blues, both of this County, have been accepted into the service of the Government. They have both been full for several weeks, and are composed of the right kind of material. The Clearville Blues have also been ready to march for the last month. If necessary, a thousand men can be procured in Bedford County. Whilst the gallant sons of our County are in the service, risking their lives to aid in putting down the rebellion of the traitors, we hope no citizen will join in with that foul secession journal, the Bedford Gazette, to divide our counsels, give aid and comfort to the enemy, and help to bring disaster and defeat on the Government, and our brave volunteers. When our gallant men have put down this foul rebellion, and return to their homes, covered all over with laurels, they will treasure up, in their heart of hearts, against the day of wrath, the treacherous conduct of the Gazette, and its few sympathizing friends.

"WE'VE GOT 'EM NOW!"—The Gazette says that we made this calculation "on the occasion of an enthusiastic war speech delivered by a prominent Democrat a few weeks ago." It also states that the editor of this paper "said but a short time ago, in the hearing of a friend, that he wished to God John Brown was alive now, that he might fulfil his purposes upon the South!" We pronounce both these assertions of the Gazette, lies out of the whole cloth. But lying to the editor of that paper is part of his nature, and he can't help it.

We this week publish the patriotic speech of Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, before the Legislature of Illinois. Let all those who have been taking their cue from the Bedford Gazette, read this speech. It is brimful of patriotism, and shows that his heart is in the right place. If all the supporters of the Judge, in this State, as well as throughout the country, will take the same patriotic view, the course of all secession papers, like the Gazette, will have no effect.

By a letter from the Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, published in another column, it will be seen that Hon. S. L. Purviance has resigned the Attorney Generalship, and that Hon. Francis Jordan of Bedford, and Hon. Darwin A. Finney of Crawford, are spoken of as his successors.

The report, some days ago, of a battle at Powell's Point, near Fortress Monroe, in which several hundred were said to be killed and wounded, proves false.

A considerable portion of our paper is this week taken up with the account of the advance into Virginia, by the United States forces; and of the assassination of the young and gallant Col. Kilkworth of the New York Fireman Zouaves, by an Alexandria secessionist. The people of every part of the loyal States, mourn the untimely death of this young officer. Flags in the ports, throughout the army, in the cities, in fact all over the country, have been displayed at half mast, minute guns fired, and bells tolled, testifying a nation's mourning and sympathy. His death will be avenged.

We intend weekly hereafter, to devote a column of our paper to educational matters. It will be under the editorial management of Mr. CHARLES W. GREENE, and any persons writing in relation to education, must address their communications to Mr. Greene, to ensure attention. The article on our first page, headed "Improve the Time," is from his pen.

The Gazette should know that even the freedom of speech and the press guaranteed by the Constitution, does not allow a traitor to utter his treasonable sentiments through his press, or in any manner so as to encourage, aid and comfort the enemy, which it is weekly doing.

BROAD TOP COAL TRADE.

For the week ending Wednesday 22d inst., the shipments of coal from the Broad Top region was 5,302 tons, being an increase of 1,724 tons over the corresponding week of last year. Whole amount since Jan'y 1, 1861, 63,571 tons.

Kentucky has gone for the Union by an overwhelming majority. The question before the people was the election of candidates to a Convention recently called by the Legislature. The Majority for the Union candidate will probably exceed 46,000.

Hon. Henry Winter Davis has been nominated for Congress by the Union men of Baltimore.

Col. John C. Fremont has been appointed a Major General in the army.

THE RIGHT KIND OF TALK.

Among those arrayed in arms against the Southern Despotism, is Gen. B. F. Butler of Massachusetts, who for years sided with every-thing forced upon the Government, drop party, and when peace returns, go back to our old political organizations, or form new ones as suits us. This idea is entertained by a great many of our friends, not because they have not unlimited confidence in the soundness of Republican principles, but patriotism seems to require that we present an undivided front to the enemies of our country, and that partisanship, for the time being, should be subordinated to the salvation of the government.

Fellow citizens: Your cheers for the old Commonwealth of Massachusetts are rightly bestowed. Foremost in the ranks of those who fought for the liberties of the country in the Revolution was Massachusetts, and it is a historical fact, which I take great pride in referring to in this hour, that in the Revolution, the Old Bay State furnished more men to go south of Mason and Dixon's line, to fight the enemies of the country, than did all the Southern Colonies put together. [Cheers.] And in this second war, if war must come, to establish the Declaration of Independence anew, and to secure the blessing of that Declaration—the Constitution and the Union—Massachusetts is ready again to furnish every man, eye, every woman, upon her soil in this cause. [Applause.] Perhaps I may, for the moment, be excused for referring to my own State. I believe I speak to many who have the love of the old Commonwealth in their hearts. But we have this difference from our Southern brethren, while we love Massachusetts with the true love of a son, we love the Union and the country with equal devotion. [Good! and cheers.]

We put no state pride, no love of the old Commonwealth, before, above, and beyond the love of the Union. [Cheers.] To us, our country is first, because it is our country. [Three cheers.] Our State next, because she is our State, and a part of that country. Our oath of allegiance to the Union is the first binding obligation; our oath of allegiance to the State is the second binding obligation; never clashing, always intertwining. He who does his duty to the Union, does his duty to the State, [good! and cheers.] and he who does his duty to the State, does his duty to the Union—one and inseparable, now and forever. [Cheers.] Allow me, further to say that I look upon this demonstration of yours as prompted by that devotion which we all feel for a common cause—a common country. This is a great and good Government of ours, so kind, so benign, and so beneficent that its hand has only been felt in acts of affectionate generosity, and is for the first time, raised in the act of obnoxious its children. It has been attacked by those who should

have been the first to defend it, and as in the history of a man's life, many things may be worse to him than death, so in the history of a nation, dishonor, wrong, or disintegration may be worse than the shedding of blood. My friends, this Union established by our fathers, cost them a great deal of treasure, a great deal of suffering, a great deal of blood, and by the bright heaven above us we will not part with it short of the first cost, and interest from the day of the date. [Good! and cheers.] The same blood which flowed in our fathers' veins still flows in ours; the same courage which they showed still animates us; we have the same power of endurance, the same love of liberty and law is ours, and we hold him brother who stands by the flag of the Union, and we hold him enemy to the last degree who attempts to strike one star out of that brilliant constellation which floats over us. [Three cheers. A voice, "A little more grape General." Three cheers for the stars and stripes.]

But I hear some one say, shall we carry on a fratricidal war? Shall we shed our brothers' blood? Shall we go to the extent of meeting in arms those whom we have been taught to call our brothers? To that I answer: as our fathers in defence of their rights did not hesitate to strike the mother country, and fight against their mother, so we, their sons, in defence of our rights, must meet our brothers as they meet their mother. If this wicked, unholy, fratricidal war is forced upon us, we can only say, let the responsibility rest upon those who made the necessity. Our hands are clean, our hearts are firm, and the Union must be preserved. [Cheers.]

At every hazard, every risk, at every expense, at the sacrifice of every life this side of the Arctic region, must this Union be preserved. And what kind of a struggle will it be? Suppose that the twenty five thousand soldiers of the North now here should be this day and hour cut off, would the battle rest? No! Fifty thousand more would take their place and if they should fall, one hundred thousand more would rush down from the North, to be followed, if they should fall by the fever, pestilence or sword, by a quarter of a million more until the very women would take the field with bronosticks, and drive all the enemies of the Union into the Gulf. [Cheers.] I have neither fear nor doubt upon this subject. I have neither fear nor dismay in regard to it. I have grief and sorrow at the necessity, and God help those who have forced the necessity upon us.

We are here for our Government and our laws: we are here for our flag; we are here for our country; our face is turned Southward, and there is no step backward. [Tremendous applause, and cries of good!] He makes a wide mistake who thinks we are to be either cajoled, or threatened, or intimidated, or compromised any further. The day of compromise is passed away, and the Government must and shall be sustained. [What's it? and great applause.] And when the Government is sustained, we will do as we have ever done—give every body in the Union their rights under the Constitution, and everybody out of the Union the steel of the Union until they come in under the Constitution. [We like that! That's the talk! and immense cheering.] And now, my friends, allow me to bid you good night. [Cries of "Go on! Give them another right hand shot, General! Three cheers for General Butler! Give them a ten pound shot! Order!"]

It is impossible for me, my friends, to go on; this is no time for speech making. If you will return to your homes, and the Government will give me directions, I will go South, and you shall follow me. [Nine cheers for Butler.]

ROLL OF MEMBERS OF TAYLOR GUARDS' COMPANY G. 13TH REGIMENT.

- John H. Filler, Capt.
E. S. Moppis, 1st Lt.
W. P. Brindollar, 2d Lt.
W. Mathis, 3d Lt.
John B. Hill, 1st Sergeant.
Alex. C. Mower, 2d "
Wm. Bowman, 3d "
Wm. H. Nelson, 4th "
Harry H. C. Kay, 1st Corporal.
O. C. Ramsey, 2d "
John W. Brindollar, 3d "
Geo. Wemling, 4th "
Armstrong, Thomas
Bowers, John
Bartholomew, Borechil
Boehm, John W.
Boor, W. A.
Bradley, Jeremiah
Bridley, Alex.
Burris, E. M.
Burkard, Zenasiah
Cook, J. F.
Dedburgh, Harrison
Davis, James H.
Davis, Richard
Elliott, David S.
Eiler, Samuel
Euler, W. T.
Gates, Theophilus
Golpfer, Justice
Guy, Robt.
Hornik, Frederick
Hissong, Josiah
Hafner, Wm.
Hafner, A. H.
Hill, Arun
Hildebrandt, Alex.
Jacoby, Edw.
Karchner, David
Kreiger, John
Kegg, Jacob
Kardner, Wm.
Kelly, John T.
Kay, Ezra
Lowry, Samuel
Lightingstar, Augustus
Munshower, Geo. W.
Miller, Clarence R.
Millet, John H.
Mellan, Thos. B.
Medley, Wm.
McQuillen, Hiram
McGee, Mat J.
Moore, John
Pilkington, Richard P.
Pilkington, James
P-eck, Jacob B.
Poorman, A. F.
Penn, Wm. J.
Ramsey, E. B.
Rabe, Frederick W.
Saupp, James
Steel, David F.
Stack, Francis M.
Shellen, Wm.
Staler, Wm.
Tobias, Samuel
Tate, Samuel B.
Washburn, Wm.
Whitman, Richard
Wilson, Wm.
Wilson, Hugh
Wurnoch, Michael

For the Bedford Inquirer.

ST. CLAIR TP., 5th Mo. 27th, 1861.

DAVID OVER, EDITOR. My attention was called by a friend, to a communication published in the Gazette of last week purporting to have been written by a citizen of our Township, and a member of our society of "Friends." The communication I look upon as never having been written by a Friend; and consider it as a forgery, and base slander upon the society. I cannot think that we have a man among us who is so degraded, and treacherous to his Christian profession as to lay to thy charge that which he knows is untrue. It is not more probable it was written by the Editor himself, or some of his toolies who flatter themselves that they have been among us enough to count them, with their extensive talents, to counterfeit a communication as coming from a Friend. The person who wrote the article, if "A Friend" at all, is certainly not of the genuine stamp, which is perceptible, in the first place, in the manner of doing his communication, and in the second in his publishing it in the Bedford Gazette. He styles himself "a close observer," which

he may be, but certainly not of politics, nor of the peculiar religious characteristics of "A Friend."

We have but one in our membership in this Township who claims to be a "Democrat," and as he is certainly what is generally termed "hickory," in his religious professions, he ought of right to belong to that party.

David, there will have nothing to fear at any time there may wish to visit our part of the County; for I feel that I speak truthfully when I say that there has published nothing yet that has not met the full approbation of our entire society, and the majority of the Township. And I do not apprehend that thy list of subscribers to our office has been, or will be in the least, diminished, or that of the Gazette increased by anything that thee has published.

We willingly agree with the "Friend" to let every man mind his own business. We know if this had been adopted and adhered to by the Gazette, many an innocent citizen would have escaped the personal attacks and vilanders that have been published in that sheet almost as far back as our memory serves us.

We have heard that the Editor of the Gazette was fearful of an attack upon his office, for what reason we have not learned, but judging from the articles we have seen in his paper, suppose it was on account, evidently, of his desire to create a sentiment of discord and disunion through the county.

He has nothing to fear, though, from the Quaker settlement, as we are opposed to mob law, and could only be induced to fight for our country in a lawful way.

Truly Thy Friend,

UNION.

Arming the Militia of the State.

We publish below several sections of the bill which passed the Legislature and has been approved by the Governor, providing for the loan of three million of dollars, for the purpose of arming the militia forces of the State.

SEC. 12. That it shall not be lawful for any volunteer soldier to leave this Commonwealth as such, unless he shall have been first accepted by the Governor of this State, upon a call under a requisition of the President of the United States made upon the Governor direct for troops for the service of the United States; and no volunteer soldier shall be allowed by the Governor to leave the State until fully armed and equipped for effective service.

SEC. 14. That the Associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas and the County Commissioners of the several counties of this Commonwealth shall constitute a board of relief, to meet monthly, or as often as they find necessary, at the office of the Commissioners, and, upon reasonable claim or suggestion, furnish such amount of support or relief in each individual case as they may deem equitable and proper for the families, or for persons residing in their respective counties, heretofore in any degree dependent upon such volunteers as have been enrolled and mustered into service from their several counties, under orders from the Governor of the Commonwealth during the existence of the present exigencies of the General Government, the claims or suggestions for such relief to be made in writing, setting forth the facts of the case, with such proofs and verifications as the board may require, and to be filed in the office as vouchers for any payments which may be made thereon, payments for relief to be made by order drawn in the usual form, with an indorsement on the back of each, "issued by the board of relief," which indorsement shall be signed by one of the Associate Judges; and all the vouchers and the orders issued thereon shall be duly audited by the County Auditors or other proper authorities, and published in the annual statement of the public expenditures of said counties; if it shall be found requisite by the Commissioners of any county within this Commonwealth, they are hereby authorized and empowered to make a temporary loan, or loans, at a rate of interest not exceeding seven per cent. per annum, to carry into effect the measures of relief provided by this Act. Provided, That all arrangements made by the several counties of this Commonwealth for the support of the families of the volunteers mustered into service, are hereby legalized and declared to be in full force, until the provisions of this section are carried into effect by the several counties of this Commonwealth.

SEC. 15. That it shall be lawful for the proper authorities, of any county within this Commonwealth to assess and levy a tax for the payment of such appropriations as may have been or may hereafter be made by such authorities for the relief of volunteers or of their families or both, which volunteers shall have been or may be received into the service of this State or of the United States in the present exigency of the country: Provided, That such assessment shall not in any one year exceed two and one-half mills upon the dollar of the taxable property of such county: And provided further, That all loans heretofore negotiated or money borrowed by any county, city or borough for the purpose aforesaid, and the same are hereby ratified and confirmed, and the bonds or other evidences of indebtedness issued or to be issued therefor are hereby made good and valid, and that all appropriations heretofore made or to be made by county commissioners or municipal authorities, for the purpose of arming or equipping volunteers, or for the relief of their families, are hereby legalized and shall be allowed them on the settlement of their accounts, as other payments are by law allowed.

SEC. 19. That in case any soldier shall die after being mustered into the service of the United States or of this State, leaving a widow and minor children, or a minor child under the age of fourteen years, the mother of such minor or minors shall receive eight dollars per month from this State, for the term of five years, unless all such minors shall before the expiration of said five years, be of the age of fourteen, or unless she or they receive a pension from the United States. If such widow die or marry before the expiration of said five years, such pension from the time of such death or marriage, shall go to the support of such minor child or children as are then living.

SEC. 18. That all incorporated Universities, Colleges and Academies in this Commonwealth are hereby authorized to establish in connection with their several institutions a military professorship for the education of young men in military discipline and the art of war. SEC. 16. That the commander-in-chief in conjunction with the officers composing the grand staff of the militia of this Commonwealth

are hereby authorized and required to organize a military corps, to be composed of thirteen regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry and one regiment of light artillery. The said regiments shall severally be composed of companies of like number and to be armed and equipped, clothed, disciplined, governed and officered as similar troops in the service of the United States, and shall be enlisted in the service of the State for a period not exceeding three years or for the war, unless sooner discharged, and shall be liable to be called into the service of this State at such times as the commander-in-chief may deem their services necessary for the purpose of suppressing insurrections or to repel invasion, and further to be liable to be mustered into the service of the United States at such times as requisitions may be made by the President of the U. S.

SEC. 20. That the commander-in-chief in conjunction with the officers aforesaid, shall cause two or more camps of instruction, not exceeding eight, to be formed in different sections of the State, for the accommodation and instruction of said troops, and the Governor shall appoint suitable officers or drill masters, with the rank and pay of captain, whose duty it shall be to instruct said troops in the military art, conforming as near as may be to the plan of instruction, rules, regulations and discipline adopted for similar troops in the service of the United States.

SEC. 21. That the commander-in-chief shall cause the troops aforesaid to be drilled and instructed in such encampments for and during such periods of time as he may deem necessary to perfect them in the military art. SEC. 22. That the said corps shall receive the same pay and rations when under such instructions in said camps, or in active service of the United States, as similar troops receive when in the service of the United States, and that said troops shall, when not under such instruction in camp, or in the service of the State or United States, at all times hold themselves in readiness at their respective residences to be called into the service of the United States, and shall be required to provide and keep in repair suitable armories for the safe keeping and preservation of their arms and accoutrements.

SEC. 23. That it shall be the duty of the commander-in-chief and adjutant general, to procure and furnish arms and accoutrements and a uniform dress suitable for said troops, at the charge of the State, and the captains of the several companies composing said regiments shall be required to receipt to the adjutant general for said arms, accoutrements and uniform dress, and shall further give bond to the Commonwealth, with surety in such sum as the Governor shall direct, to be approved by the president judge of the court of common pleas of the county in which such captains may reside, conditioned for safe keeping and delivery over to the adjutant general of such arms and accoutrements as may be received by them for their respective companies, upon demand legally made by the adjutant general, and the said bonds when so approved shall be filed in the office of the adjutant general.

SEC. 24. That the several companies and regiments composing said volunteers corps shall be entitled to elect, and the Governor shall commission, officers similar in number and rank to those allowed like troops in the army of the United States: Provided, That the Governor shall have power to appoint and commission chaplains for said corps, and to designate their rank.

SEC. 25. That no troops shall be kept in camp longer than three months at any one time, except the Governor shall, upon the expiration of said three months, deem the longer continuance of said troops necessary for the protection of the Commonwealth, or shall have a requisition for troops from the President of the United States.

SEC. 27. That the Governor and Adjutant General be and are hereby authorized and required to procure and furnish at the earliest possible time after the troops provided for in this bill shall have been supplied, not exceeding one thousand stand of modern arms and accoutrements for each of the counties of this Commonwealth bordering on the Maryland, Delaware and Virginia lines, to be received by the county commissioners of the respective counties for the purpose of arming organized troops for the defence of said counties, and for such other military service contiguous to their borders, as they may be called upon to perform, and the county commissioners of said county shall respectively execute a bond in the name and behalf of such county, in such sum as the Governor shall direct, conditioned for the safe keeping and delivery over to the Adjutant General all such arms and accoutrements as may be received by them for the purpose aforesaid at such times as the Governor may direct, and the bonds so executed shall be filed in the office of the Adjutant General.

SEC. 28. That the Governor and the Adjutant General be, and are hereby authorized and required as soon as possible to procure suitable arms accoutrements sufficient to arm the volunteer companies of this State now or hereafter to be regularly organized under existing laws, and further to collect and contract for the remodeling of all such military arms belonging to the State as are or have become obsolete and unfit for modern service: And provided further, That before any arms are delivered to any volunteer companies, or home guards, they shall severally be sworn or affirmed to support the Constitution of this State and the Constitution of the United States, and to obey all lawful orders of such officers as may be placed over them by proper authority: And provided further, That no money of any law heretofore existing authorizing members of volunteer companies to receive pay for any military training not in the actual service of the State, is hereby suspended during the existence of the present war, and the military tax now imposed by the laws of this Commonwealth shall be collected and paid into the Treasury of the Commonwealth to meet the expenses of the militia mustered into active service.

PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY, SYRACUSE, May 30. The General Assembly has passed strong resolutions in favor of maintaining the Government at any cost. They speak of secession as wicked and treason, and mourn for the injury done religion by the countenance given it by many ministers and Christians, and recognize slavery as the chief cause of it, and urge a prayer for the President, the officers of the government, and the army and navy.

The Advance on Virginia.

Important Military Movements.

MURDER OF COL. ELLSWORTH.

On Thursday night and Friday morning last the United States troops made the first movement on Virginia from Washington and Georgetown. The operations were conducted by three bodies of troops. On the right, a column crossed the Potomac at Georgetown; at the centre, another column, at Washington, crossed the Long Bridge, and marched on Alexandria; on the left, a third was taken from the Navy Yard by steamboats, and landed at Alexandria. As these movements were but imperfectly related in the papers of yesterday, we give the following detailed accounts of them.

At ten o'clock on Thursday night last, four companies of picked men moved over the Long Bridge as an advanced guard. They were sent to reconnoitre, and if assailed were ordered to signal, when they would have been reinforced by a corps of regular infantry and a battery.

About 11 o'clock on Friday morning six companies of the District volunteers, including the National Rifles and Turners, stepped from the Long Bridge upon "the sacred soil of Virginia." It had been intended to capture the first rebel patrols by boats, but the bright moonlight prevented it. The patrols, crossing the first hill, took to their horses' heels.

This vanguard was commanded by Inspector-General Stone, under whom Capt. Smead led the centre, Adjutant Abbott the left, and Capt. Stewart, son of Gen. Charles Stewart, the right wing. They stopped within a half mile of the town, waiting for the main body, having made sure that the coast was clear.

The District volunteers are entitled to great credit for their readiness to march into Virginia. The understanding, when they were sworn in, was that they were not to be marched out of the District. Of all the volunteers enrolled, only one man refused to go when requested by Col. Stone. This man is not in good odor among his comrades here, and is very sorry now that he did not go.

The real brunt of the land expedition fell upon the six companies from the District, led by Col. Stone, forming the advance guard. On the march over the bridge a single howitzer might have swept them away, and at other points the passage was so narrow that it was easily defended, or being flanked by thickets, easily ambushed.

Gen. Mansfield took the greatest care to instruct the troops just before entering upon the bridge to take the route step—that is, to avoid marching together, as the solid step together might injure the bridge.

The District volunteers were followed by the main force of volunteers. The New Jersey brigade, the Michigan regiment, and the Twelfth and Seventh of New York, came down the avenue with quietness. So little noise did they cause that hardly any of the denizens of Washington were awakened from their peaceful slumbers. The army crossed the bridge in the following order:

- Twelfth Regiment, New York.
Twenty fifth Regiment, New York.
First Regiment, Michigan.
First, Second, Third, and Fourth New Jersey, in the order named.

Two regular cavalry corps of 80 men each, and Sherman's two batteries; next and last came the New York Seventh. Following these was a long train of wagons filled with wheelbarrows, shovels, &c. Altogether there were at least 13,000 men in the advancing army.

The scene at the bridge was grand and impressive beyond description. The night was cool and clear; thousands of men were drawn up in line and defiling past, but hardly a whisper was heard from among them. They all preserved a solemn silence, as though sensible of the momentousness of the occasion; but the rumbering of artillery, the clattering of cavalry, the muskets and ordnance glittering in the moonlight, the suppressed murmurs of the officers, imparted, nevertheless, a liveliness to the imposing spectacle.

The troops took rations for only two days along. All the troops at the Long Bridge carried their knapsacks, blankets, canteens, &c.

The main body of the troops were all across the bridge in two hours after they commenced entering upon it. Three or four companies marched over at a time in broken steps. The few spectators that witnessed the crossing were momentarily expecting to hear reports of firearms from the other side, but they were sadly disappointed in their expectation, not a gun being fired up to four o'clock, A. M.

Secretary Seward witnessed the crossing from the sidewalk near the foot of the bridge. He came very near being rudely treated by one of the pickets put out to keep the streets clear.

Major General Mansfield commanded the movement of the troops until the last corps left the District. The first regiment of the main body that crossed the Long Bridge started at twenty minutes past two, and the last corps left the District at about a quarter to four o'clock. At four o'clock Major General Sandford and staff left Willard's, and proceeded to Virginia to take command of the advancing forces.

After passing the Long Bridge the troops were divided into three bodies. One detachment went along the Alexandria road, another along the road by the river, while another dropped down in a boat to cut off the patrol, which the moonlight prevented. Small bodies guarded the road about half way to Alexandria. The rest of the distance was reconnoitred within half a mile.

The scenery of the movement was such that the colonels of the regiments ordered to march did not know till a late hour whether they were to be sent; nor did the regular army colonels, the heads of bureaus, nor the Chief Clerk of the Navy Department. The Seventh Regiment had invited friends to a dinner at Willard's. An army officer, who was in the secret, promised Col. Lefferts to be present unless "something important prevented."

Whilst these troops were marching by land, the New York Fire Zouaves, Col. E. B. Ellsworth, were ordered to take Alexandria in front, approaching the town by water. In accordance with this order, the command was embarked on the steamers Baltimore and Mount Vernon. About 5 o'clock they reached Alexandria.