



BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, June 7, 1861.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

The last number of the organ of the traitors, in this place, contains an article from that rank...

We stated a few weeks ago that there were not then over twenty secessionists in Bedford County. The number has rapidly increased since then.

GOVERNOR CURTIN.

A great deal of indignation is just now felt and expressed in regard to the equipment and rations of the Pennsylvania volunteers...

DEATH OF JOHN L. FYAN, ESQ.

The remains of John L. Fyan, Esq., were brought to this place, by his father, on Saturday last, from Tipton, Cedar County, Iowa...

TRAITORS DISCOVERED.

The Bedford Gazette has an article in which it condemns the administration for seizing the telegraphic dispatches in the principal cities of the North for the purpose of discovering who are the traitors in our midst...

As has aptly been said, for necessary reasons, the managers of the telegraphs have been compelled to preserve the originals of the innumerable despatches, private and public, sent and received over their wires.

The 13th Regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers, among which is the Taylor Guards, from this place, arrived in Chambersburg, from York, on Wednesday morning.

Sufferers from Scrofula and Scrofulous affections, clean up! Why wear your Pimples, Blisters, Ulcers, Sores?

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

The continuance of the war must create a great demand, in various ways, for well qualified young men, and as the Iron City Commercial College of Pittsburg, so extensively known throughout the country...

MEETING OF THE BAR.

The remains of JOHN L. FYAN, Esq., a native of Bedford, and admitted to the bar in this county, were brought from Tipton, in Cedar County, Iowa, and interred in the Cemetery attached to the Catholic Church this afternoon...

BATTLE AT PHILIPPI.

Virginia Secessionists Routed by Virginia Unionists—Colonel Kelly Killed—Fifteen Secessionists Killed.

CINCINNATI, June 3.—Two columns of troops, commanded by Colonel Kelly, of the First Virginia Union Volunteers of Wheeling, and Colonel Crittenden, of Indiana, left Grant early last night, and after marching about twenty miles through a dreary rain...

FROM MONTGOMERY.

St. Louis, June 1.—The Mobile Advertiser has a Montgomery despatch, dated the 24th ult., stating that the clerks of the departments had been ordered to be ready to leave for Richmond on Wednesday or Thursday last.

Death of Senator Douglas.

CHICAGO, June 3.—Senator Douglas expired at 9 o'clock, this morning. Those in attendance on Senator Douglas were Mrs. Douglas, Dr. Miller, I. Madison Cutts, Mrs. Cutts and I. M. Cutts, Jr., of Washington, D. P. Rhodes, of Cleveland, Dr. McVicker, Spencer C. Benham and Dr. Hay, of Chicago. The remains will be taken to Washington on Wednesday.

CHICAGO, June 3.—This city is in a state of most profound sorrow for the death of Senator Douglas. Republicans join with Democrats in lamenting it. From Springfield and other important places in the State we learn by telegraph that there is a universal expression of grief. The funeral will be one of the most solemn and imposing demonstrations ever seen in this State.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The following order relative to the death of Senator Douglas will be issued to-morrow from the War Department:

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1861. The death of a great statesman in this hour of peril cannot be regarded otherwise than as a national calamity. Stephen A. Douglas expired in the commercial capital of Illinois yesterday morning at 9 o'clock.

This department, recognizing in this loss one common to the whole country, and profoundly sensible of the grief it will excite among millions of men, hereby directs the Colonels of the different regiments to have this order read to-morrow to their respective regiments, and suggests that the colors of the Republic be draped in mourning, in honor of the illustrious dead.

SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

THE DEATH OF DOUGLAS.

There were certain errors in the political career of Stephen A. Douglas, says the Philadelphia Bulletin, that we have criticised repeatedly. But we cannot refer to them now, at the moment when we are to commemorate to so many readers, that he is no more.

Mr. Douglas was born at Brandon, Rutland County, April 23d, 1813, so that his age was only a little more than forty-eight years. His father dying when he was only two months old, his mother had but limited means of providing for her son, and he was apprenticed to a cabinet-maker. At this trade he worked, at Middlebury and Brandon, for a year and a half, when failing health obliged him to give it up.

His mother marrying again, he was enabled to begin the study of law in the office of Messrs. Hubbell, at Canandaigua, N. Y. In 1834, having finished his studies, he went westward, with scarcely any money in his pocket. After a series of trials and adventures, and after teaching school for a living at Jacksonville, Illinois, for some time, he opened a law office there in March, 1834.

He immediately entered upon a lucrative practice, and within a year was chosen by the Legislature of Illinois Attorney-General of the State. Afterwards he was elected to the Legislature and served with distinction. In 1837 President Van Buren appointed him Register of the Land Office at Springfield, Ill., and in the same year the Democrats of Illinois nominated him for Governor, but being under twenty-five years of age, he was declared ineligible. Nevertheless, as he attained the desired age before the election day, he was voted for, and was defeated by only 5 votes where over 36,000 were cast.

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

In 1850 the loyal portion of the Democratic party made Mr. Douglas their candidate for the Presidency, and if their had not been treason and conspiracy against the Union among the Southern leaders of the party, he would have had the nomination of the Charleston Convention, and would probably have been elected.

The political career of Mr. Douglas cannot be referred to minutely in this limited notice. But we rejoice to be able to say that he has nobly sustained the present Administration in its contest with rebellion, and his supporters in the contest for the Presidency have been encouraged by him to rally for the defence of the Union.

Fight at Fairfax Court House.

Five Rebels Captured.—Two United States Dragoons Missing and Two Wounded.—Rebel Loss Fifteen to Twenty.

ALEXANDRIA, June 1.—It is reported that at day break this morning Company B of the 24 U. S. Dragoons, Lieut. Tompkins, while reconnoitering in the neighborhood of Fairfax Court House, 12 miles from Alexandria, were fired upon by the Rebels. The dragoons charged four times through the village and were fired upon by the rebels concealed in the houses. Lieut. Tompkins and Gordon both had horses shot under them. Three other horses were wounded, two men are missing, and three wounded. It is estimated that the dragoons killed from fifteen to twenty rebels.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—An engagement certainly occurred in the vicinity of Fairfax Court House, in which four of the United States troops were killed and wounded, according to the official report.

ALEXANDRIA, June 1.—Loyal Williams of Washington, who had been imprisoned at Richmond as a spy for four days, chanced to be at Fairfax Court House last night. From this statement it appears that only one man was killed among the rebels, and he was Captain John Q. Marr, of the Warrenton Rifles. He heard the troops coming up, and ordered them to halt, when they replied that they were Captain Powell's cavalry company. Not deceived by this, the Captain ordered his men to fire. The dragoons then fired a volley, by which the captain was instantly killed.

The rebels rushed on in undress and great disorder, and fired on the dragoons at random. The dragoons charged through them, and, having fired three volleys, retreated. The rebels pursued them for a distance. Subsequently, one of the rebels returned to camp with two dragoons as prisoners, with their horses. Williams is certain that the number reported as killed in the Washington Star is greatly exaggerated. At the roll call of the Warrenton Rifles, this morning, fifteen men did not answer to their names, but their absence was on account of being on picket guard and on other duties during the skirmish.

Messengers were sent to Centerville, where there are 2000 South Carolina troops, it being supposed that the dragoons were but the advanced guard of a great army. "Extra" Billy Smith figured in the fight as the colonel in command, and was wounded. A heavy rain commenced falling this evening. There are no anticipations of an attack. The campaign for the present will evidently be confined to a guerilla warfare.

Detailed Account of the Fight at Fairfax.

Two United States Dragoons Killed and Two Missing—Five Rebel Prisoners and Twenty Seven Killed.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The following account of the fight at Fairfax Court House was communicated for the Evening Star: Last night Company B, of the Second Cavalry, consisting of forty-seven privates under Lieutenant Tompkins and Second Lieutenant Gordon, and three members of the New York Fifth Regiment, Quartermaster Peering, Assistant Quartermaster Carey and Adjutant Frank, were reconnoitering within three hundred yards of Fairfax Court House, by the Winchester road, when they were fired on by two of a picket guard. One of them they took prisoner and the other escaped, though fired at. The dragoons then charged into the village from the north side, and were fired on from the Union side, and were fired on from the Union side, and were fired on from the Union side.

Two regiments of Iowa volunteers are now quartered at Keokuk, and a third is expected daily. The Iowa Legislature has voted an appropriation of \$800,000 for war purposes. General Doniphan has declined the brigadier generalship tendered him by Governor Jackson.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, June 1.—Colonel McArthur's regiment of Illinois volunteers are under orders for a march southward, and are prepared to start at a moment's notice. Two regiments of Iowa volunteers are now quartered at Keokuk, and a third is expected daily. The Iowa Legislature has voted an appropriation of \$800,000 for war purposes.

FROM AQUIA CREEK.

The Engagement With The Rebel Batteries.—Reported Loss on Both Sides.—The Steamer Pawnee and Reinforcements on the way.

ALEXANDRIA, June 1.—The steamer Gypsy, from Alexandria via Fort Washington, has arrived. She left the fort at 10 o'clock this morning, and brings information that the engagement with the rebel batteries at Aquia Creek, yesterday, resulted in the steamers Freeborn and Anacostia retiring after a severe fight, in which, it is said, a number was killed on both sides. The steamers retired to await the arrival of the steamer Pawnee. The latter, on reaching Port Washington, was detained to await the transport Baltimore with troops, supposed to be the seventy first New York regiment. On the arrival of the latter, they proceeded down the river in company.

THE TROOPS AT CHAMBERSBURG.

Two Camps Formed.—The Philadelphia City Troop—Fences Between the Soldiers and a Negro.—The Litter Killed.

CHAMBERSBURG, June 1.—The 6th, 21st, and 23d Pennsylvania Regiments are encamped in Camp McClure, adjoining the town. The 21st, 3d, 24th, and the Scott Legion Regiments are at Camp Mills, four miles south. The regular dragoons, 350 strong, under Col. Thomas, and the Philadelphia City Troop, 90 strong are encamped in the woods adjoining Camp McClure. Col. Thomas' regulars are considered the crack regiment in the service. A large number of army wagons reached here last night.

General Patterson and staff are expected to arrive to-morrow. Several additional regiments are expected by Monday. A fracas occurred in the negro quarter of the town this evening, which causes considerable excitement.

Frank Jones the colored proprietor of a grozshop, fired at and wounded two soldiers during the fracas. Jones fled, but was pursued by the wounded soldiers, comrades and instantly killed. The soldiers are seriously but not fatally wounded.

SKIRMISH AT HAGERSTOWN.

HAGERSTOWN, June 1.—This morning the rebels attempted again to take possession of the ferry boat lying opposite Williamsport, for the purpose, it is conjectured, of removing it to Falling Waters, a point about four miles below, where there is a considerable number of rebel troops stationed, who doubtless intend, by means of the boat, to cross to the Maryland side on a marauding expedition. The Union company at Williamsport, as soon as they perceived the rebels taking possession of the boat, ordered them to desert, which they refused to do, whereupon the Union men opened fire, which was as briskly returned, and the fire was maintained on both sides for about an hour. Three or four of the rebels were wounded, while on the boat, at the commencement of the fight. The boat was soon abandoned by the rebels, and it remains safely at its moorings. It is reported that the attempt to capture it will be repeated to-night. The river will be closely watched by the Union Guards, who have been reinforced by a company from Clear Spring. The Union company from Sharpshooter is on its way up to Williamsport with one or two field pieces.

FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

HARPER'S FERRY, June 1.—A scout that left Harper's Ferry last night, after a stay of two days, reports that the average desertions per day were about twenty-five. The character of the surrounding country affords peculiar facilities for desertion. Large quantities of provisions are taken from Maryland to Harper's Ferry, which should be prevented by the Government immediately. Officers there believe that, unless they retreat, they will be surrounded within a week by the United States troops.

General Patterson passes up in a special train to Chambersburg, to-morrow, and will have charge of the expedition. The regular officers are serving on his staff. The number of the forces on the Maryland heights, overlooking the Ferry, is less than 3,000 and these have four guns in their battery. The clothing of the Virginia troops is giving out, so that they are obliged to wear blankets during the heat of the day to conceal the deficiency. The Kentuckians and regulars of the rebel army are well clad. The rebels speak depressingly of the state of affairs, but declare they will fight hard. No troops have yet been moved south of Chambersburg.

FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, June 1.—Three regiments pass through here to-morrow, en route for Chambersburg; one from Philadelphia, and two from Lancaster. Capt. Campbell's artillery is now here, with the guns in fine condition. Three thousand men are lying in Camp Curtin, and will be organized into regiments next week. Intelligence from Chambersburg says that the Philadelphia regiments are in high spirits, and eager for an advance. No decided forward movement will be made before Wednesday from Chambersburg.

It is positively ascertained that the rebels have full knowledge of all the movements of the Pennsylvania troops. The announcement of the appointment of the Hon. Wm. M. Meredith, as Attorney General of the State, vice Mr. Purviance, resigned, and the acceptance of the same, has given great satisfaction to men of all classes. Two regiments moved toward Chambersburg from Lancaster to-day. Ten regiments are already there, and these, added to 500 cavalry, make the force 10,000 in round numbers at that point. Gov. Curtin returned this morning from Philadelphia.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, June 1.—Colonel McArthur's regiment of Illinois volunteers are under orders for a march southward, and are prepared to start at a moment's notice. Two regiments of Iowa volunteers are now quartered at Keokuk, and a third is expected daily. The Iowa Legislature has voted an appropriation of \$800,000 for war purposes.

ANOTHER VISIT TO FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE.

A gentleman, direct from the neighborhood of Fairfax Court House, states that during last night word was received at the camp of the New York Twenty-eighth Regiment that the two dragoons missing from Company B, which made the sally on Fairfax Court House on Saturday morning, were captured by the Rebels, and were to be hung this morning. Company B was immediately summoned from their quarters, and mounting rode up to the Court House, and having by some means ascertained the precise locality of their imprisoned comrades, made a dash through the village and recovered the two men, whom they brought back in triumph to camp at day break.

THE FORT SUMNER GARRISON GONE TO CHAMBERSBURG.

The soldiers lately stationed at Fort Sumner, left Fort Hamilton yesterday for Chambersburg, Pa. The force was under command of Captain Doubleday, and, together with the recruits, numbered 112 men. The tug Catlin brought these troops from Fort Hamilton to Pier 2, North River, where they embarked on board the Red Jacket, New York Courier, 44.

Hon. E. McPherson's Company.

GETTYSBURG, June 3.—The Adams' Infantry is the title of the company furnished by Adams county to the State Reserve Corps, of fifteen regiments. The officers are: Captain, Hon. Edward McPherson. First Lieutenant, J. Finley Bailey. Second Lieutenant, John J. Heron. The young men composing the company are among the best in the county.

THE WAY TO END WHERE CHARLESTON WAS.

The conclusion of the message of Governor Randall, of Wisconsin, is as follows: "The people will never consent to any cessation of the war, forced so wickedly upon us until traitors are hung or driven into an ignominious exile. This war began where Charleston is—it should end where Charleston was. The Supreme Ruler can but smile upon the efforts of the law-loving, Government-loving, liberty-loving people of this land, in resisting the disruption of this Union. These gathering armies are instruments of His vengeance, to execute His judgments—they are His bills wherewith, on God's great Southern threshold floor, He will pound rebellion for His sins."

JEFFERSON DAVIS IN RICHMOND.

HE DELIVERS A SPEECH.

We received, no matter how, says the Evening Bulletin, the Richmond Enquirer of Thursday, from which we take the following: At about 5 1/2 o'clock President Davis arrived, accompanied by a cortege of horseback, and put up at the Scales House, and proceeded to the New Fair Grounds. There a large number of ladies and gentlemen had assembled, and on his arrival greeted him with the heartiest demonstrations of pleasure.

On leaving his saddle, the President was surrounded by an eager crowd of soldiers and civilians, when he indulged to a hand-shaking performance, until the pressure became so great that he was compelled to retire to the Executive Department, where in response to the demands of the assemblage, he delivered the following brief and pertinent speech:

My FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am deeply impressed with the kindness of your manifestation. I look upon you as the last hope of liberty; and in our liberty alone is our constitutional Government to be preserved. Upon your strong right arm depends the success of our country, and, in asserting the birth-right to which you were born, you are to remember that life and blood are nothing as compared with the immense interests you have at stake. [Cheers.]

It may be that you have not long been trained, and that you have much to learn of the art of war, but I know that there beats in the breasts of Southern souls a determination never to surrender—a determination never to go home but to tell a tale of honor. [Cries of "Never!" and applause.] Though great may be the disparity of numbers, give us a fair field and a free fight, and the Southern banner will float in triumph everywhere. [Cheers.] The country relies upon you. Upon you rest the hopes of our people, and I have only to say, my friends, that to the last breath of my life I am wholly your own. [Tremendous cheers.]

President Davis then retired from the balcony. Ex-Senator Wigfall, Gov. Letcher, and Mayor Mayo, followed with brief speeches, in response to the calls of the crowd, after which the President and suite proceeded to the adjoining parade ground, where a review of the troops took place.

The following article is from the Erie Gazette, and suits this meridian exactly. Read it:

FREEDOM OF SPEECH.

The charge is sometimes made that the Union men of the North are opposed to freedom of speech. It has even been alleged that we are disposed to discountenance rebel talk in our midst. The allegation in both cases is based upon manifestly erroneous premises. Is there any thing proper that was ever denied to the people of our country? If they wish to speak on any political question, either Democratic, Republican or American, they have a right to do so, and no one is desirous of preventing them; but if they wish to speak in favor of Southern rebellion, or in their piracy, this liberty they certainly ought not to have while living in our midst and protected by our Government. What would be thought of a man who would openly uphold a set of outlaws and robbers in our country? He would be frowned down by every good citizen, and yet that would be nothing in comparison to a defence of Jeff. Davis and his practical band. We must understand that the freedom of the press and speech does not consist in any one speaking or printing whatever they choose. Do we not frequently hear of law-suits and true bills found against persons for slander? The idea that men has or ever can have a right to do and say whatever enters his mind, is preposterous in the extreme, in a Christian or civilized community, unless he first comes to the conclusion of doing right.

We would add to the above that the idea of consolidating the Union feeling, and that to be careful not to bring forward any subject that would mar the public peace, unless just and fidelity to our country demands it. "There is a time for all things," and this is a time of war, the proper settlement of which should receive our full attention.

CHAMBERSBURG, June 2.—General Patterson and his staff reached here this morning.

General Patterson and his staff reached here this morning. Capt. McNeill's Rangers met with enthusiastic greeting at every station along the road from Harrisburg. The Rangers are quartered in the woods near the First City Troop. The latter are in fine health and spirits. The Scott Legion, encamped three miles south of the town, bear their fatigue well.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

St. Louis, June 1.—The New Orleans Picayune of the 27th ult., received here, announces the arrival at that port of the privateer Calhoun, having in tow the schooner John Adams, of Boston, and the brig Panama, and the schooner Albatross, of Provincetown, Massachusetts, all laden with prizes, having 160 barrels of oil on board.

HARRISBURG, June 2.—General Markle, of Westmoreland county, brought in one hundred cavalry horses to-day, from Western Pennsylvania. There are 400 cavalry yet at Carlisle barracks, besides the four companies that marched on Friday towards Chambersburg. Several companies of the First Regiment United States Cavalry are expected to reach here in a few days from Fort Leavenworth.

One of General Under's shrewd professional freaks is told by a young factory girl, formerly employed in one of the Lowell mills. She had been discharged, and the corporation refusing to pay her, she sought legal redress and retained Mr. Butler for her counsel. He listened to her case with much interest, and afterwards consulted the representatives of the corporation, who still refused to pay the girl her wages. Butler then issued a writ and attached the main water wheel of the establishment, and by bringing the whole manufactory to a stop, the corporation, rather than allow their mill to remain idle and await the law's delay, paid the girl her wages and retained operations.

MARRIED.

On the 1st of May, by the Rev. H. Hooker, Mr. James R. Burns of Junata Township to Miss Kate Crane, of Bedford.