

Bedford



Inquirer.

A Weekly Paper, Devoted to Literature, Politics, the Arts, Sciences, Agriculture, &c., &c.—Terms: One Dollar and Fifty Cents in Advance.

BY DAVID OVER.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1861.

VOL. 34, NO. 25.

Poetry.

Red, White and Blue.

Oh Columbia, the gem of the ocean,
The home of the brave and the free,
The shrine of each patriot's devotion,
A world offers homage to thee.
Thy mandates make heroes assemble,
When liberty's form stands in view,
Thy banners make tyrants tremble,
When borne by the red, white, and blue.
When borne by the red, white, and blue,
When borne by the red, white, and blue,
Thy banners make tyrants tremble,
When borne by the red, white, and blue.
When war waged its wide desolation,
And threaten'd our land to deform,
The ark of freedom's foundation,
Columbia rode safe through the storm.
With her garland of victory o'er her,
When so proudly she bore her bold crew,
With her flag proudly floating before her,
The boast of the red, white, and blue.
The boast of, &c.

The wine cup, the wine cup bring higher,
And fill you it up to the brim,
May the wreath they have won never dim,
Nor the star of their glory grow dim,
May the service united never sever,
And hold to their colors so true,
The army and navy forever,
Three cheers for the red, white, and blue.
Three cheers for, &c.

A Private Letter from Edward Everett.

[Private letter, written without thought of publication, to a correspondent in Virginia.]
Boston, May 15, 1861

MY DEAR MR. — Your letter of the 10th reached me yesterday. I read it with mingled feelings; gratified that your friendly regard had as yet survived the shock of the times, and deeply grieving at the different views you take of the existing crisis.

It is well known to you that I sustained the South, at the almost total sacrifice of influence and favor at home, as long as I thought she was pursuing Constitutional objects. This I did, although the South had placed the conservative North in a false and indefensible position, by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the persevering attempts to force Slavery into the Territory of Kansas, by surprise, fraud and violence, against the known wish of an overwhelming majority of the People. I pursued this course for the sake of strengthening the hands of patriotic Union men at the South; although I was well aware, partly from facts within my personal knowledge, that leading Southern politicians had for thirty years been resolved to break up the Union as soon as they ceased to control the United States Government, and that the Slavery question was but a pretext for keeping up agitation and rallying the South.

Notwithstanding this state of things, and the wholly unwarrantable manner in which the policy of Secession was initiated by South Carolina, and followed up by the other Cotton States, and in spite of the seizure of the public property—which in the absence of any joint act of partition, was sheer plunder—it was my opinion that, if they would abstain from further aggression, and were determined to separate, we had better part in peace. But the wanton act on Fort Sumter (which took place, not from any military necessity, for what harm was a single company, cooped up in Charleston harbor, able to do to South Carolina? but for the avowed purpose of "stirring the blood" of the South, and thus bringing in the Border States), and the subsequent proceedings at Montgomery have wholly changed the state of affairs. The South has levied an unprovoked war against the Government of the United States, the millicent and most beneficent in the world, and has made it the duty of every citizen to rally to its support.

I perceive that my having publicly expressed that sentiment, and contributed my mite toward the regiment of Mr. Webster (who inherits the conservative opinions of his illustrious father), has caused surprise on the part of some of my Southern friends—yourself among the most valued of them—as if my so doing was inconsistent with the friendly feelings I have ever cherished toward the South. But these friends forget that as early as the 12th of April, that is, before the Proclamation of President Lincoln, the Secretary of War at Montgomery had threatened that by the 1st of May, the Confederate flag should float over the Capitol at Washington, and in due time over Faneuil Hall. When General Beauregard proceeds to execute this threat, his red hot cannon ball, and shells will not spare the roof that shelters my daughter and four little children at Washington, nor my own roof in Boston. Must I, because I have been the steady friend of the South, sit still while he is battering my house about my ears?

I certainly deprecate the choice of a President, exclusively by the electoral votes of one section of the country, though consenting with the greatest reluctance to be myself upon one of the opposing tickets. It was, however, fully in the power of the South to have their own candidate, though mistaken I trust in the belief that he shared their disloyal views. I make this charge against them without scruple, justified by subsequent events, as well as by the language of the entire Union press at the South during the canvass.

After the election was decided, no Disunionist would wait for overt acts, because they knew none could or would be committed. They knew that there was an anti-Republican majority in the Senate and that there would

be one in the present House. They "pre-empted" the rupture of the Union, because they knew that if they waited, even the pretext for it would fail.

After the Cotton States had seceded, and, although that circumstance greatly increased the difficulty of compromise, measures were nevertheless adopted or proposed in Congress, which must have removed all sincere alarm on the part of the South, that their constitutional rights were threatened. The accredited leaders of the Republican party, including the President-elect, uniformly pledged themselves to that effect. The two Houses, by a constitutional majority pledged themselves to that effect. The two Houses, by a constitutional majority pledged themselves to that effect. The two Houses, by a constitutional majority pledged themselves to that effect.

You say that the South desires nothing but peace, and ask whether the North will not "do it." But, my good friend, the South demands a great deal more than "peace." She claims the Capital of the country, although she claims the control of the outlet of Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries, the right to command the most direct route to the Atlantic from Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois—States whose population amounts to five and a half millions (the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad) the right to drag the State of Maryland and the western part of your own State, with Kentucky, Missouri, and Tennessee, into joining the Southern Confederacy; the right to occupy the territories which protect the State of the Gulf of Mexico; the right to prohibit the outlet of the Ohio, Mississippi and the Missouri—and finally, she claims the right for any State, that chooses to pass a law to that effect, to break up the Union. I, enforcing these unconstitutional, monstrous, and unheard of usurpations, she asks to be "let alone," and when the Government of the United States, in obedience to the solemn oaths of its members (from which the leaders of the revolt disengage themselves), takes measures to defend itself, the Capital of the Union, the public establishment, and the rights of the whole people against this invasion, long perpetrated by the ambitious and disappointed politicians (for Mr. A. H. Stephens truly declares that he is "the source of a great part of our troubles," she exclaims that the North seeks "to subjugate the South.")

I cannot describe to you, my dear friend, the sorrow caused me by this state of things. Circumstances, as you well know, had led me to form personal friendly relations at the South more extensively than most Northern men and the support given, especially in the Border States, to the ticket on which my name was borne at the late election, filled me with gratitude. If the sacrifice of all I have could have averted the present disastrous struggle, I could have made it willingly, joyfully. But, I pray you, believe me that I speak not only my own conviction, but that of the entire North, when I say that we feel that the conflict has been forced upon us, to gratify the aspirations of ambitious men; that it is our duty to ourselves, to our children, and to the whole people, to sustain the Government; and that it is, it possible, more the interest of the South than of the North, that this attempt to break up the Union should fail.

I remain, my dear Mr. —
Sincerely and sincerely yours,
(Signed) EDWARD EVERETT.

[From the National Intelligencer.]
Letter from Senator Douglas.

A friend of Senator Douglas has handed up for publication a copy of the following letter from him on the state of the country:
CHICAGO, May 10, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR:—Being deprived of the use of my arms for the present by a severe attack of rheumatism, I am compelled to yield to the solicitations of an amanuensis in reply to your two letters.

It seems that some of my friends are unable to comprehend the difference between arguments used in favor of an equitable compromise, with the hope of averting the horrors of war, and those urged in support of the Government and flag of our country, when war is being waged against the United States with the avowed purpose of producing a permanent disruption of the Union and a total destruction of its Government.

All hope of compromise with the Cotton States was abandoned when they assumed the position that the separation of the Union was complete and final, and that they would never consent to a reconstruction in any contingency—not even if we would furnish them with a blank sheet of paper and permit them to inscribe their own terms.

Still the hope was cherished that reasonable and satisfactory terms of adjustment could be agreed upon with Tennessee, North Carolina, and the Border States, and that whatever terms would prove satisfactory to these loyal States, would create a Union party in the Cotton States which would be powerful enough at the ballot-box to destroy the revolutionary Government, and bring those States back into the Union by the vote of their own

people. This hope was cherished by Union men North and South, and was never abandoned until actual war was levied at Charleston, and the authoritative announcement made by the revolutionary Government at Montgomery, that the secession flag should be planted upon the walls of the Capitol at Washington and a proclamation issued inviting the pirates of the world to prey upon the commerce of the United States.

These startling facts taken in connection with the boastful announcement that the ravages of war and carnage should be quickly transferred from the cotton fields of the South to the wheat fields and corn fields of the North, furnish conclusive evidence that it was the fixed purpose of the Secessionists utterly to destroy the Government of our fathers and obliterate the United States from the map of the world.

In view of this state of facts there was but one path of duty left to patriotic men. It was not a party question, nor a question involving partisan policy; it was a question of Government or no Government, country or no country; and hence it became the important duty of every Union man, every friend of constitutional liberty, to rally to the support of our common country, its Government and flag, as the only means of checking the progress of revolution and preserving the union of the States.

I am unable to answer your questions in respect to the policy of Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet. I am not in their confidence, as you and the whole country ought to be aware. I am neither the supporter of the present policy nor the apologist for the errors of the Administration. My previous relations to them remain unchanged, but I am at the time will never see them. I shall not be willing to make any needless sacrifice of personal feeling and party policy for the sake of an integrity of my country.

I know of no mode which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the flag of the Constitution, and the Union, under all circumstances, and under every Administration, (trusting less of party politics) against all assaults, at home and abroad. The course of Clay and Webster towards the Administration of Andrew Jackson, in the days of Nullification, presents a noble and worthy example for all true patriots. At the very moment when that fearful crisis was precipitated upon the country, partisan strife between Whigs and Democrats was quite as bitter and relentless as now, between Democrats and Republicans. The gulf which separated party leaders in those days was quite as broad and as deep as that which now separates Democrats from the Republicans. But the moment an enemy arose in our midst, plotting the dismemberment of the Union and the destruction of the Government, the voice of partisan strife was hushed, in patriotic silence. One of the brightest records in the history of our country will cheer the fact that during this eventful period the great leaders of the Opposition, sinking the partisan in the patriot, rushed to the support of the Government, and became its ablest and bravest defenders against all assaults until the conspiracy was crushed and abandoned, when they resumed their former positions as party leaders upon political issues.

These acts of patriotic devotion have never been deemed evidences of infidelity or treachery on the part of Clay and Webster, to the principles and organization of the old Whig party. Nor have I any apprehension that the firm and unshaken support which the Democratic leaders and masses are now giving to the Constitution and the Union will ever be deemed evidences of infidelity to the Democratic principles, or a want of loyalty to the organization and the creed of the Democratic party. If we hope to regain and perpetuate the ascendancy of our party, we should never forget that a man cannot be a true Democrat unless he is a loyal Patriot.

With the sincere hope that these my conscientious convictions, may coincide with those of my friends, I am, very truly yours,
STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS
To VIRGIL HOOKS, Esq.,
Ch'n State Dem. Com.

The Washington Star has this incident: "The other day some of Col. Ellsworth's Fire Zouaves, on taking a stroll through the country, some distance from their camp, into Prince George's County, came across a farmer who was busily engaged in planting corn, and he expressed some concern that he should not be able to get the crop into the ground in season, they determined to help him out, so pulling off their jackets, they pitched in with hearty good will, and did the job up in short order. They then marched back to camp, as tickled as a cat with two tails."

The name of the Senator from Tennessee is Andrew Johnson. There was a representative from that State some years ago at Washington, named Cave Johnson. The present Senator is no relation—there is no cave in him.

A Norfolk despatch to the Atlantic Confederacy says that the steamer *Merrimack* had been raised. The machinery was found uninjured and she was reported as ready for sea on Friday last.

The Memphis papers are calling the attention of the vigilance committee to the high prices for provisions charged by the dealers there.

The obsequies attendant upon the passage of the body of Col. E. E. ELLSWORTH through New York on Sunday, were most imposing. After the remains had been taken to the Astor House, and funeral services held under the auspices of the relatives, they were taken to the City Hall, where they were viewed by at least 10,000 citizens. The body was then followed to the boat by a vast procession of military, firemen and citizens, among whom were many of our men of mark. The demonstration was alike a tribute of respect to the deceased, and the cause in which he sacrificed his life.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

—Particulars of the Conflict of Great Bethel, The Confederate Battery Abandoned and Their Force Withdrawn to Yorktown.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 12, 6 P. M.—The county bridge where the battle of Monday morning was fought is near the head of a branch of Rock river, and is better known as Great Bethel. After crossing the narrow but apparently deep stream, the road deflects somewhat to be left, and around its side. Just beyond the bridge the Confederates planted their battery, consisting, at least, of one twelve pounder rifle cannon and two field pieces. The line of entrenchments then followed the right side of the road with a ditch only between them. The position was excellently chosen—the stream and swamp on the left of the road widening so as to render futile any attempt to out flank the rebels on that side.

The formation of the ground on the right made a flank movement very circuitous. The first intimation of the battery was a sharp discharge of artillery upon the Zouaves, who twice attempted to carry the work, but were unable to pass the stream, and had to fall back among the trees. The other regiments came upon the order given in my first dispatch, but for want of a good commander fell into confusion. A council of the Colonels was held, and the order given to retreat after the men had been exposed an hour and half to a destructive fire. In the meantime Lieutenant-Colonel Washburn, with 250 men, had, by a wide circuit, reached the rear of the battery, and it is now quite evident that the Confederates, whom it is now nearly certain did not exceed in number 600 men, were on the point of leaving the field when the order was given for the Federal troops to retreat. Notwithstanding the report of pursuit, the Confederates were not seen this side of Great Bethel. It is fortunate that the Confederate cavalry did not pursue.

On the disappearance of the Federal troops the whole force of the enemy, fearing an attack under better auspices, left their entrenchments and hastily withdrew toward Yorktown, carrying away their artillery and burning the adjacent buildings.

Col. Taylor, with nearly one thousand men, yesterday made a reconnaissance from Newport News, but returned to camp in the evening. With this exception no military movement has occurred.

A Captain of the Zouaves, with their Assistant Surgeon, has today gone to Great Bethel under a flag of truce, and bearing a letter from General Butler respecting the burial of the dead. They have not yet returned. The official returns of the lost have not yet been completed.

Here is a list of Col. Durkee's killed and wounded:

Killed.—George H. Tibbent, Company A, J. S. Griggs, Company A, David Theobald, Company I; Patrick White, Company I.

Wounded.—Adolph Vincent, Company A, dangerous; Jas. S. Taylor, Company B, dangerous; Corporal Brinkerhoff, Company C, slightly; Jan. Broecker, Company D, slightly; Edward Moore, Company D, slightly; James Knowles, Company E, lost right hand; S. W. Cartwright, Company E, not dangerous; Capt. Kilpatrick, Company H, not dangerous; Capt. Cohen, Company H, shoulder dislocated; John Dann, lost his right arm; Jas. A. Cochran, slightly; Jas. H. Conway, Company H, slightly.

Missing.—Sergeant Hopper, Company C, and Allen Dodd, Company I.

The casualties, I am confident, will number not less than 25 killed and over 50 wounded. Two of the wounded at the Hygeia Hospital died yesterday.

Colonel Benedict's regiment has three killed and seven wounded and two missing.

An accident in the morning near Little Bethel cost Colonel Townsend's regiment two lives and several wounded.

At Great Bethel he had one killed and two mortally wounded. Quite a large number are still missing.

Lieutenant Greble, whose funeral is now being celebrated with imposing ceremonies, was killed on horseback. His head was struck by a rifle cannon ball.

Major Winthrop fell mortally wounded in the arms of a Vermont volunteer. He was one of the aids and acting Secretary to General Butler, and was the author of the brilliant Seventh Regiment article in the June Atlantic.

Brigadier-General Pierce has not yet given an official account of this unfortunate affair.

The United States steamer Monticello has just arrived from Washington with a large amount of ammunition.

The weather is intensely hot here.

INTELLIGENCE BY THE ADELAIDE.—FUNERAL HONORS OF LIEUT. GREBLE.

The steamer *Adelaide* arrived here about eight o'clock this morning, bringing the United States mail and a number of passengers, one half of whom were military officers, one of whom was Capt. Taylor of the Second U. S. A. He stopped at Fort McHenry for the purpose of obtaining a company of the same regiment to escort the body of Lieut. Greble from the steamboat wharf to the President street Railroad Depot en route for Philadelphia.

The funeral solemnities, which took place within the fortress on Wednesday afternoon, is described as one of the most solemn and imposing occasions ever witnessed within its walls. The body was laid out and placed in a metallic coffin by Mr. Weaver, of Baltimore, and the chapel where it lay was filled with troops.

The exercises therein consisted in part of a brief and eloquent discourse by the Chaplain of the New York Zouave Regiment, and singing by the choir with organ accompaniment,

after which it was received by a detachment which formed a hollow square, followed by the entire garrison, all of whom were under the command of the Provost Marshal, Lieut. M. P. Small.

The full band of the garrison performed mournful dirges as the long cortege moved on its way with measured step along the sea beach to the steamer in waiting. Lieut. Greble at an early age left the High School of Philadelphia, and passed into the Academy at West Point. He graduated in the year 1854, and ever since has served in the Second Regiment of Artillery, with great acceptance. He married Miss French, daughter of the Rev. Dr. French, Chaplain and professor at West Point, and he leaves her and two infant children to mourn their loss. His father, Mr. Edwin Greble, was with the remains, which passed on to Philadelphia. He is an opulent and wealthy citizen of that place.

There seems now no doubt of the death of Major Winthrop, an acting aid of General Butler, who left with the command for Great Bethel, and was posted near the right of the column. He declared before the action commenced that he would not hesitate to risk his life for the good of his cause, and even went so far as to prepare for some fatality by the appointment of Major Greene as executor in case he was killed.—We learn from an attaché of General Butler's staff that in the thickest of the fight he was struck on the side with a cannon ball, and such was his agony that he called upon a brother officer to end his miseries by killing him.

Among the passengers by the *Adelaide* were two gentlemen having official relations with the Fortress, and both declare that according to the most reliable accounts but 7 men were killed in the contest, 42 wounded and a small number missing. General Pierce had not, however, submitted his official report of the affair to General Butler.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church (O. S.), now in session at Philadelphia, after a long and exciting discussion, adopted the following resolutions offered by the venerable Dr. Spring of New York:

Resolved, That, in view of the present agitated and unhappy condition of this country, the 4th day of July next, be hereby set apart as a day of prayer throughout our bounds, and that on this day ministers and people are called humbly to confess and bewail their national sins, and to offer our thanks to the Father of Light for His abundant and undeserved goodness to us as a nation, and to seek His guidance and blessing upon our rulers and their councils, as well as the assembled Congress of the United States, and to implore Him, in the name of Jesus Christ the great High Priest of the Christian profession, to turn away his anger from us, and speedily restore to us the blessings of a safe and honorable peace.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Assembly, it is the duty of the ministers and churches under their care to do all in their power to promote and perpetuate the integrity of the United States, and to strengthen, uphold and encourage the Federal Government in the just exercise of all its functions, under our noble Constitution.

This church has hitherto maintained its National unity amid all the convulsions of the country. Whether this expression of unshaken loyalty to the Government will cause a permanent disruption, depends entirely upon the ability of the Government to subdue rebellion, of which there is scarcely a doubt. If the revolting States are finally brought back into the Union, at peace and harmony once more restored, the Church may re-assume its National proportions with the State. But if, on the other hand, the country should become permanently divided, the Church will necessarily share the same fate. In either event there was a propriety in these resolutions viewed as a mere matter of policy. But the Assembly took higher ground in acting from a stern sense of duty, even though it might involve a painful severance of associations as the Union itself.

From its peculiar position the determination of the General Assembly of this Church concerning its relations to the Government, has been watched with the deepest interest. Its decided expression of firm loyalty will have the effect of strengthening the cause of the Union, and perhaps be instrumental in a speedy restoration of things as they were before rebellion assumed such formidable proportions.

THE WORLD'S JUDGMENT.—The Paris *Journal des Debats* of May 10, gave utterance to the judgment of Christendom on the Rebellion in this country, in a long article of which the substance is in these words:

"In population, wealth, education and practical talent, the North, the groups of Free States, has greatly the advantage. The North, too, has on its side, in the conflict that has begun, auxiliaries that are extremely powerful in a struggle between civil nations, namely the principles. Might and right are on both sides of the North."

Not otherwise will be the verdict of unbiassed Christendom, and surely not otherwise will history pronounce.

The *Mobile Register* says that the steamer *Baltic* toward the British ships *Pertuisiere*, and *Bramley Moor* to sea on the 1st inst. and the port and bay of Mobile was then clear.

Ex-President Buchanan's health is said to be far from good. Dropsical symptoms have made their appearance, which are alarming at his time of life.

Educational.

EDITED BY C. W. GREENE.

☞ All communications for this department may be addressed to the Editor, at Bedford, Bedford county, Pa.

MORAL INFLUENCE.

The teacher may be instrumental in promoting the moral improvement of humanity, as well as the intellectual. Indeed, he should consider this an imperative duty; and should allow no opportunity to instill into the minds of his pupils, correct moral principles, to pass unheeded.—We contend that the teacher and preacher are co-workers, in the noble cause of moral reformation; and each is dependent upon the other, for a great measure of success. It is not the province of the teacher to give particular instruction in religious creeds, nor to expound and explain biblical doctrines; but, in his familiar intercourse with the child, he may inculcate, both by precept and example, moral lessons that will never be forgotten. He may thus prepare the mind for the reception, in after life, of those truths which the preacher proclaims from the pulpit. The family circle, it is true, should give direction to the moral susceptibilities of the child; but under existing circumstances, in the lack of a more extended general education, if the young were wisely dependent upon these influences, the morals of many children would not be greatly improved. The parental example is not in all cases, such as it should be.—The moral education must, to a considerable extent, accompany the intellectual; and whoever imparts the latter, can most effectively inculcate the former. Whoever feeds the intellect, awakens a feeling of respect more than any other; and he who commands the greatest respect from the young child exerts the greatest influence in forming his character.

The maxim, "As is the teacher, so is the school," loses none of its force here. If he manifests a deep and abiding love for his work, and allows no discouragement to dampen his ardor; and, at the same time, obtains a firm hold of his pupils' affections, by a proper discipline, and an appreciation of their joys and sorrows, they cannot fail to become interested in their work, and to make rapid improvement in both moral and intellectual education. Success in this department of the educational work, will require in the instructor, more than in any other, that perseverance, earnestness, and zeal, in the prosecution of his labor, which will enable him to surmount all difficulties, and will show to his pupils, that his energies are entirely devoted to their welfare.

The same spirit that prompted Luther to remark, "If I were not a preacher, I know of no profession on earth of which I should be fonder than of that of a preceptor," should animate every teacher. It is contained in the divine injunction, "Thou shalt love the Lord, thy God, with all thy heart and thy neighbor as thyself." Let this be the controlling principle of the teacher and success is almost certain; whereas, if this be wanting, failure is more than probable.

We are pleased to note the establishment of an Educational Column in the Gazette. From a perusal of the first two articles, we judge that it will be ably conducted. We will, however, defer making any comments until the editor publishes his introduction. We wish mutual syntax unbounded success.

Something of the Right Kind.

Mr. ENRON: I am well pleased to see an Educational Department for the benefit and advancement of the Common School Cause, established in the columns of the Inquirer. This is right, and shows the right spirit in the right place, if accompanied with the proper courage and perseverance to keep it there. I hope it may prove a complete success, and not soon be among the things that were, but are no more.

Teaching the "immortal mind" is truly an important and highly responsible profession, and hitherto, most persons undertaking this sacred task, have been sadly deficient in many qualities which constitute the successful teacher. Among their wants, may be named professional information, a proper interchange of opinion between teachers; a want which may, in a measure, be supplied, through this department, in its weekly visits, to cheer him onward, and speed.

The Common School cause is, however, one in which the teacher is not alone interested; it is one in which every parent, guardian, and every individual who has passed the limits of childhood is, or should be, interested. To have the cause prosper to its fullest extent, every one must take part in the good work; but, before the mass of the people are prepared to take a lively interest in forwarding the educational work, they must know its usefulness, and, to this end, they need "line upon line," "verse a verse," and "there a little," and the family paper should be the means to bring it home to the firesides of the nation.

S. E. KOKANOUR.

Parson Brownlow's house is the only one in Knoxville, Tennessee, over which the Stars and Stripes continue to float. A few days ago, two armed secessionists went at six o'clock in the morning to haul down the Stars and Stripes. Miss Brownlow, a brilliant young lady of twenty-three, saw them on the piazza, and stepped out and demanded their business. They replied they had come to "take down those Stars and Stripes." She instantly drew a revolver from her side, and presenting it, said, "Go on! I'm an good for one of you, and I think for both!" By the looks of that girl's eye, she'd shoot 'em. One remarked "I think we had better not try it; we'll go back and get more men," said the other, "Go and get more men," said the third, "I'll get more men and come and take it down, if you dare." They returned, with a company of thirty armed men, and demanded that the flag should be hauled down.—But on discovering that the house was filled with gallant men, armed to the teeth, who would rather die as dearly as possible, than to see their country's flag dishonored, the secessionists retired.