



BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, June 21, 1861.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

Threatened Attack on Cumberland.

Messenger arrived in this place, on Wednesday afternoon and night from Cumberland, the last one from Col. Wallace. This messenger left Cumberland at 5 P. M., and arrived here (30 miles) at ten o'clock. Col. Wallace sends word that Wise is at the head of about 3,000 men, only about 15 or 20 miles west of Cumberland. They have burnt Bridge No. 21, and broken down the telegraph wires. An attack on Cumberland was expected this (Thursday) morning. The Indiana regiment, under Col. Wallace, about 810 strong, are all the forces there to defend the town. There is only one small cannon, a 6 pounder, in the place. Gov. Curtin was immediately telegraphed to from Bedford, and he ordered messengers to go to Cumberland hourly, and bring reports from Col. Wallace. The Governor promises to send two regiments via Hopewell to the assistance of Col. Wallace, provided Gen. Patterson cannot reinforce the Colonel sooner by some other route. Col. Wallace has sent the baggage wagons into Cumberland Valley, in this County, and unless reinforced in time he will retreat towards Bedford.

We have only about 40 stand of arms in town, but word has been sent to other parts of the County, and it may be that over 100 men with arms will leave for Cumberland after the next messenger arrives. The Cumberland Valley Blues have gone to Cumberland.

GREAT BATTLE IN MISSOURI.

An engagement took place between the forces of Gen. Lyon in Missouri, and the rebels under Gen. Price, at Booneville near the capital of the State. Three hundred of the rebels were killed and many wounded, and their whole army dispersed, leaving their arms, camp equipage, &c., on the field. Gen. Price was taken with the diarrhea and was placed on a boat in the river. Gov. Jackson, the rebel Governor of the State, was viewing the battle from an eminence, and fled to parts unknown.

The Gazette-man takes great credit to himself for joining the Democratic party, five years ago, and "sacrificing" "friendships" and "dissolving even the dear relations of family and consanguinity." Ah! that awful! Does a man do all this when he leaves one political party and joins another? He also says he was "ready to beggar himself!" O dear! who was in Somerset just about that time, with a lot of money for the purpose of securing the State to Mr. Buchanan?

One thing is certain, and that is this, that renegades make the meanest enemies. This "late convert" would be willing to shatter the Union to atoms, so that in its fall the Republican party would tumble with it. If he had been a life long Democrat, the probability is that he would be now in favor of the Union, and not as he is on the side of its enemies.—With him it is parties first, last, and all the time; and in his rivalry against Democrats who are in favor of the preservation of the Union, he charges them with being false to his god-party. "Among the faithless, faithful only he," to-party.

ACCIDENT.—An accident occurred, some days ago, at Camp Brady, near Chambersburg, in which two of our soldiers were wounded.—Mr. Eli B. Ramsey found a loaded revolver, and thinking it belonged to Lieut. Wm. P. Barndollar, he showed it to him. In examining it, the pistol went off, the ball passing through the side of the thumb of Lieut. Barndollar, and through the left hand of Mr. Ramsey. Lieut. Barndollar's wound was slight, and did not incapacitate him from duty. Mr. Ramsey is home on furlough.

The Gazette makes a great fuss about the seizure of the telegraphic dispatches, and the discovery of the treason of Harvey, in consequence. These dispatches were not seized for the purpose of only detecting Democratic traitors, but of pretending Republican, Democratic or any other kind. Any one guilty of treason should be hung up, no matter what his politics. Benedict Arnold was in the confidence of Washington, and other patriots, and yet he was a traitor.

In our next paper we will publish the able and patriotic letter of ex Post Master General Holt, and Secretary of War, in the latter part of Buchanan's administration.

The last Gazette has several articles containing pretty good union sentiments, and we hope it is not that the editor neutralizes them by publishing a rank treasonable communication, we might be led to believe that he was going to change his course and come out for his country. But what is bred in the bone will come out in the flesh.

Hon. Anson Baringsame has been transferred from the mission to Austria, to China.

The election in Maryland results in the complete success of the Union candidates for Congress, with the exception H. Winter Davis. His opponent is said to be a Union man.

The Bloody Run Blues, have been accepted, and will be ready to march next week. This will make three companies in the service from our Country.

The following is a list of the officers and men of the Hopewell Rifle Company, which left for Camp Wilkins, Pittsburg, on Monday week:

- Captain—John Eichelberger.
First Lieut.—Eli Eichelberger.
Second Lieut.—Benjamin Waltz.
Third Lieut.—John H. Williams.
Privates: Joel P. Young, Jacob B. Linn, Cornelius Shant, John P. Penrod, Emanuel Bowers, Aaron Jones, Borey Manspaker, Samuel S. For, J. R. Callahan, Fred. Wright, Henry C. Penrod, Robert Gamble, John Barmond, James H. Riechey, C. G. Garlick, W. H. Eichelberger, David Horton, John Carnell, James T. Weaverling, Frank Halinger, Alexander Waring, David Sutchell, Alexander Taylor, Zopher P. Hottor, Akx. A. Girtter, David Armstrong, Joseph Lechley, Hiram G. Edwards, James Shields, Aaron Foster, John Paul, Allison Edwards, Edm. H. White, Christ. Eastwrigt, Levi Brumbaugh, James A. Bradley, Henry Figard, George Heitner, Frank Dean.

CAMP WILKINS, PITTSBURG, Pa. June 18th, 1861.

MR. OVER: The Hopewell company are quietly resting at this place, having arrived here on Thursday morning at 10 a. m., when we were escorted by Capt's. Eighleberger and Reed, to the steamer Economy, where we were comfortably quartered for the night. In the morning we took breakfast at the Hare House, where some hearty fellows, that could add to our comfort and happiness, (so far as the good things of life are concerned), after feasting rationally, as it is the pleasure only of the soldiers to feast, we were escorted to camp since which time we have been carefully attended to, by the officers, and more especially by the Quarter Master, who supplies us with the best of rations, and in abundance. In fact thus far the rations have exceeded our anticipations. They are it is true, plain, but substantial, consisting of the best of bread, fresh beef, salt pork, potatoes, beans, coffee and sugar.

The most good feeling prevails among the boys at present, all the complaints thus far expressed, being that they should be immediately equipped and sent to join their brethren, "away down in Dixie." Our company thus far have been complimented on their appearance, and good conduct, by "their appearance." I mean their physical constitution, all being large, burly mountaineers, (as such are calculated for the hardships attending the duties of the soldier.) We number 81 men, all in the enjoyment of good health, and expect to be inspected soon, and mustered into the 5 years service, under Col. Hoys, and Major John W. Duncan, both gentlemen of the highest integrity, and marked ability, both being regularly schooled for their profession. Major Duncan manifested the warmest feelings for us, coming as we do, from a section in which he was so long engaged in business, and of which every hill and valley possesses some pleasing reminiscences. Wednesday night the camp was thrown into considerable commotion, on account of some 7 or 8 men, attempting to force an entrance into the headquarters, which contained a large quantity of ammunition, such as powder and cartridges, one of the men was captured and lodged in the guard house, the others effected their escape. Since the attempt the guard have been increased, and stationed with arms loaded to prevent a like occurrence. The individual captured was discharged, as usual without inflicting any further penalty upon him, although a worthless character and long known to the authorities of Pittsburg.

On last evening a Regiment, the Michigan 5th, passed there on route for Washington, and a valiant set of men they are, numbering 1042 men all efficiently armed and equipped and will undoubtedly render a good account of themselves. The numerous friends of the members of the Hopewell company, will direct to Camp Wilkins, Pittsburg, Pa., in care of Capt. Eichelberger.

CAPTURE OF A SLAVER—NINE HUNDRED AND FIFTY NEGROES RESCUED.

New York, June 15.—The ship Nightingale, J. J. Guthrie, U. S. Navy, commanding, arrived at this port this morning from Monrovia, which port she left May 29th. She is anchored at Quarantine. The Nightingale was captured April 23d, off Kabadia, on the western coast of Africa, by the U. S. sloop-of-war Saratoga, having on board nine hundred and fifty negroes. She was taken into Monrovia, where the cargo was put on shore. The slave cargo which was landed, consisted of 272 men, 97 women, 340 boys and 92 girls—making a total of 801; 160 having died on the passage from Kabadia. A prize crew of twenty-six men was put on board the vessel from the Saratoga, and the ship brought to this port. There has been considerable sickness on board the Nightingale since leaving Monrovia. The following men of the Saratoga have died: Henry Nagle, ordinary seaman; John Edwards, landman, and Michael Redmond, marine. The Nightingale is a clipper ship of eleven hundred tons burden, built at Portsmouth, N. H., and originally intended for the Baltic and Australian trade, but as the builders did not fulfill the contract, she passed into other hands. She sailed from this port September 13th, with a load of grain for Liverpool, and arrived at that port October 6th, where she discharged cargo, and was up for the East Indies. She sailed from Liverpool December 2d, and on the 14th of January anchored at the Island of Thomas, on the African coast. On the 22d January, she was boarded off the Congo by the English steamer Archer and the U. S. steamer Mystic, when she proceeded up the Congo river, and remained there until the first day of April, when she was taken in with the Saratoga, and boarded. On that occasion, her papers found all right, she was allowed to proceed; but on the twenty third of April she was captured, as already stated.

The captain, Francis Bowen, the Spanish supercargo, and the cabin servants, made their escape from the vessel the night previous to her sailing from Kabadia, a portion of the crew having previously escaped in the boats. Those who did not escape were transferred to the Saratoga and shipped for the service.

ANOTHER DISASTER FROM A MASKED BATTERY.

Five Killed, Six Wounded and Nine Missing—Reinforcements sent, &c.

The National Intelligencer of June 18 makes the following announcement: On Sunday last, when a train of cars was returning from Vienna, on the Alexandria and Loudoun Railroad (about fifteen miles from Alexandria), a man fired on the train from an ambush, wounding George Bushbee, of the Connecticut Light Guards, and came near wounding Gen. Tyler, who was standing at his side in an open car.

In consequence of this attack the Government resolved to place pickets along the road, and yesterday Col. McCook's First Ohio Regiment, accompanied by General Schenck, set out in a train of cars, and the men were distributed in detachments along the line.

When the cars reached Vienna, at about five o'clock, with only three companies remain in a masked battery was opened upon them, killing and wounding a number. Reinforcements were sent forward, but we have no further particulars of what occurred.

PARTICULARS OF THE DISASTER.

Among the cars 18.—The following official despatch was received here at a late hour last night by telegraph from General Schenck, addressed to Lieut Gen. Scott: "Left camp with 608 rank and file, including 29 field and company officers, in pursuance of Gen. McDowell's order, to go upon this expedition with all the available force of my regiments, the regiment selected being the first Ohio Volunteers. I left two companies, Company J and Company K, an aggregate of 145 men, at the crossing of the road. Sent Lieut. Gen. Paxon with two companies of 117 men, to Falls Church, and to patrol the roads in that direction. I stationed two companies, D and F, comprising 135 men, to guard the railroad and bridge, between the crossing and Vienna. I then proceeded slowly toward Vienna with four companies, Company E, Capt. Paddock and Company G, Lieut. Woodward, who were afterwards joined by Company F, Capt. Pease; Company G, Capt. Bailey; Company H, Capt. Huston—total 275 men. On turning the curve slowly, when within one quarter of a mile of Vienna, we were fired upon by a raking masked battery, of I think, three guns, with shells, round shot and grape, killing and wounding the men on the platform and in the cars, before the train could be stopped."

"When the train was stopped the engineer could not, on account of the damage done to some part of the running machinery, draw the train out of the range of the enemy's fire. The engine being in the rear we left the cars and retired to the right and left of the train through the woods. Finding that the enemy's batteries were stationed by what appeared to be about a regiment of infantry and by cavalry, which force we have since understood to have been some 1,500 South Carolinians. We took back along the railroad, throwing out skirmishers on both flanks. "This was about 7 o'clock P. M. Thus we retired slowly, bearing off our wounded five miles to this point (Little Fall's Church), which we reached at 10 o'clock P. M. The casualties are as follows: "Capt. Haslett's Company, 2 known to be killed and 3 wounded, 5 missing. "Capt. Bailey's Company G, 3 killed, 2 wounded, and 2 missing. "Capt. Paddock's Company E, one officer slightly wounded, Cpt. Pease, and two missing. "The engineer, when the men left the cars, instead of retiring slowly as I ordered, detached his engine with one passenger car from the rest of the disabled train and abandoned us, running to Alexandria, and we have heard nothing from him since. Thus we were deprived of a rallying point, and of all means of accompanying the wounded which had to be carried on litters and on blankets. We were here holding the road for reinforcements.—The enemy did not pursue."

"I have ascertained that the enemy's force at Fairfax Court House, four miles from Vienna, is now about 4,000 strong. When all the batteries were opened upon Major Higley was at his station on the forward platform. Col. McCook was with us in one of the passenger cars. Both of the officers, with others of the commissioned officers and many of the men, behaved most coolly under the galling fire, which we could not return, and from batteries which we could not flank or turn owing to the nature of the ground. The approach to Vienna is through a deep long cut in the railway. "On leaving the cars and before they could rally, many of my men lost their haversacks or blankets, but brought off all their muskets, except it may be a few that were destroyed by the enemy's first fire, or lost with those who were killed."

(Signed) "R. C. SCIENCE, Brig. General." FURTHER PARTICULARS—MILITARY MOVEMENTS AGAINST THE ENEMY. ALEXANDRIA, June 18.—The train which was sent to the relief of the Ohio troops, containing the First and Second Connecticut Regiments, proceeded as far as four miles this side of Vienna, where they met the remnant of the Ohio troops at 4 o'clock this morning.—It appears that after the engine left last night and nineteen rounds had been fired, the Secessionists made no further demonstration and the Ohio companies retired.

Mr. Dornum, employees who started with the train, says the attack was made about half past four o'clock yesterday afternoon. The enemy had planted their cannon immediately at a curve of the road, which is straight for some distance. It is supposed the enemy were in expectation of meeting a large force, and that the Ohio companies were only an advanced guard. Of the military movements consequent upon this affair, your correspondent considers it improper now to speak.

FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

SANDY HOOK, Md., June 15, 12 M.—A person who left Harper's Ferry half an hour ago states that the town has been entirely deserted by the military. Another messenger contradicts this, and states that a large body are yet stationed at Bolivar, a mile below the Ferry. All the Government buildings are entirely destroyed, with the exception of one storehouse, the blacksmith shop, and the rifle works, which were spared so as not to jeopardize private property. The bridge across the Shenandoah has also been spared. American flags are flying at Berlin and Knoxville. Martinsburg is said to be occupied by a large force of United States troops. Martinsburg is in Virginia, some miles from the Potomac, and on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The troops there have probably come by railroad from Cumberland. Martinsburg is only nineteen miles west of Harper's Ferry. The troops at Martinsburg can easily come on there, and there will only be the crossing of the river at the Ferry to obstruct travel between Wheeling and Washington.

A BRUSH WITH JEFF. DAVIS'S PRIVATEERS.

A Rebel Privateer Captured.

The schooner Savannah, Midshipmen McCook commanding, from Charleston, 4 days, has just arrived, having the Stars and Stripes flying over the Secession flag. The schooner was captured by the United States brig Perry, about 60 miles outside Charleston Harbor. She was formerly a pilot boat at that port, is schooner rigged, of 54 tons burden, and has an 18 pounder pivot gun amidships. She had been out from Charleston about 35 hours previous to her capture. During her cruise she had captured the brig Joseph of Rockland, who was sent into Georgetown, S. C. The Savannah was brought to this port by Midshipmen McCook and prize crew of United States ship Minnesota. Her crew, about 30 in number, were put in irons on board the Minnesota. The Savannah will anchor off the Battery.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Our reporter boarded the Savannah last evening, and from Isaac Seeds, acting master, and one of the crew put on board from the Minnesota, learns some additional particulars. He was in Charleston at the time she was fitting out, and saw her lying at anchor off Fort Sumter on the 31st May. She went to sea on Sunday, 31 June, and the next day fell in with the brig Joseph of Rockland, Maine, from Cardenas, Cuba, with a cargo of sugar consigned to Welch & Co., Philadelphia. The Savannah set her colors so as to deceive the Joseph, and the latter hove to and her captain went aboard the piratical craft under the impression that she was in distress. No sooner had he done so then the captain of the Savannah said, "Your vessel is taken as a prize under the authority of the Confederate States." Eight men were put aboard the Joseph, and they were directed to take her and the crew to the nearest port, which was that of Georgetown, S. C. This occurred about the middle of the afternoon. Soon after the Savannah and Joseph parted company, in the brig Perry, a man of war, hove in sight, a little north of the Ho's in the Wall, but as her guns were run back, her port holes closed, and the vessel otherwise purposely disguised, she was mistaken for a merchantman, and the pirates, invited with their recent success, and with so inviting a prospect of plunder before them, full of great expectations, made all sail for the supposed prize. They had got within a mile of the brig before they discovered their plunder, when they put about, more anxious to escape than they had been before to make the seizure. The Perry at once gave chase, and fired several shots, four of which were returned by the 18-pounder of the Savannah. Two of the shots from the Perry went through the foremast of the pilot boat; the shots of the Savannah did not take effect. The next occurrence was the surrender of the pirates, who were taken on board the Perry, and were subsequently transferred to the Minnesota, lying off Charleston; where they were put in irons. The Minnesota put a prize crew of seven upon the Savannah Midshipman McCook commanding, and they brought her to New York, anchoring off the Battery about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The number that originally shipped on the Savannah was thirty-two but eight deserted before, twenty-four aboard when the Joseph was captured, and eight having been transferred to sea. There were, therefore, twenty-four aboard when the Joseph was captured, and eight having been transferred to her, leaves sixteen in irons on the Minnesota. One, however, is on the Savannah. He says that he belongs to this city, and was impressed into the service; which is not improbable. The 18-pound swivel amidships looks quite formidable. There is a large quantity of shot and shell, grape and canister aboard. The pirates were beside armed with cutlasses, knives, pistols, muskets, rifles, &c. The cabin, in fact, is the very picture of a piratical den, with these death-dealing instruments hanging up about the walls. They had also a quantity of handlooms for prisoners. Her owner is said to be McDonald, formerly one of the pilots of the Spoillon & Tilston line of Charleston steamers, and well known in New-York. Capt Baker was the leader of the pirates.

Mr. Seeds was in Charleston for some time previous to the fitting out of the Savannah, and found it very difficult to get away. He finally got aboard a vessel bound for Nassau, New-Providence. But the blockading vessel, Minnesota, made her bid: back and discharge cargo. Mr. Seeds, however, being an experienced seaman, got himself transferred to the Minnesota. Mr. S. states that the people of Charleston begin to talk in quite a subdued tone in regard to the war. Business is stagnant. Batter worth \$74 cents a pound, and lard 62 cents. Beef was only 18 cents. The main excitement was in regard to privateering, and the old slave, the brig Echo, was fitted out for this purpose. She was mounted with several guns. Citizens go into this business and make a joint stock operation of it. Mr. R. W. Williams had taken \$1,000 worth of stock in the Echo.

It was reported that the Perry had recaptured the Joseph, but this lacks confirmation. GEN. SCOTT.—Did it ever occur to our readers that Gen Scott has never yet made a retreat? That is so. During the brilliant operations of 1812, and throughout the memorable campaign in Mexico, he trod no steps backwards. This may account for seeming tardiness with which he has conducted the present campaign; but the remembrance of the fact will inspire confidence that the grand old chief will not close his military life by doing that which, against large odds in 1812, and afterwards thousands of miles away, in an enemy's country he never was compelled to do. When, not long ago, he learned that Jeff Davis was concentrating the rebel forces at and near Richmond he said to a friend, with an expression of great animation, "Why, I thought I should have to go and hunt these people up, but they are coming to me."

The Virginians having warned off a friend from Philadelphia, named Iredell, who had established a flourishing boarding school among them, he held a public sale of his personal effects, which his neighbors bought at high prices. The amount of property thus sold was large, but when the sale was over, every purchaser refused to pay for what he had bought, and the plundered man was driven off with his family, with barely enough money to bring him to Pennsylvania.

THE POWER OF SUSPENDING THE PRIVILEGE OF THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

[For the Phila. Press.]

Every man in our Union loving city, ready and determined to assist the national Government in eradicating treason and crushing a wicked rebellion, has, either openly or silently, thanked The Press for its clear, patriotic, and forcible refutation of Chief Justice Taney's idea, elaborated in his opinion in the Mariman case, that the power of suspending the privilege of rebellion or invasion, is exclusively legislative.

An additional argument of The Press, that the power of suspending the privilege of this writ, in cases of rebellion or invasion, may be exercised by the Executive when the public safety requires it, is found in the proceedings of the Federal Convention which framed the Constitution.

Mr. Pickney, of South Carolina, a member of that Convention, in submitting a series of propositions, to be embraced in the Constitution, including the following: "The privileges and benefit of the writ of habeas corpus shall be enjoyed in this Government in the most expedient and ample manner, and shall not be suspended by the Legislature except upon the most urgent occasions, and for a limited time, not exceeding—months." This and the other propositions relating to other subjects were, by the Convention referred to a Committee of detail. Malibu Papers, vol. 3, p. 1365.

After the report of the committee, and this provision came up for debate, Mr. Pickney, directing the propriety of securing the benefit of the habeas corpus in the most ample manner, moved that it should not be suspended but on the most urgent occasions and then only for a limited time, not exceeding twelve months. Mr. James Wilson, of Pennsylvania, thought it was in the discretion of the courts to suspend the privilege. Mr. Governor Morris, of New York, moved that "the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus should not be suspended, unless upon cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it."

A vote was taken on the word "unless," which passed unanimously, and the whole, as moved by Mr. Morris, passed by a majority of four. New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, seven States, voting in the affirmative, and North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia in the negative. Madison Paper, vol. 3, p. 1441. Thus it will be seen that the express power of suspending the privilege of the writ by the Legislature was stricken out, and the clause framed by the Convention as it now stands in the Constitution.

If the framers of the Constitution intended that the power of suspension should be exercised only by the Legislature, how easy and natural it would have been to adopt the language of the proposition submitted to the Convention by Mr. Pickney. Even if that language, "shall not be suspended by the Legislature, except," had been adopted by the Convention, it is submitted, the Executive would not have been excluded from exercising the power of the writ. Be that as it may, the Convention excluded the word "Legislature" in the provision framed by it, and thus the presumption is a powerful one, that the framers of the Constitution designed that the power of suspending the privilege of the writ should and could be exercised by the Executive.

This view is strengthened by glancing at the same provision in the Constitution of Pennsylvania. It is word for word that of the Constitution of the United States. This provision was in the Constitution of Pennsylvania of 1790 as it is in the amended one of 1838. James Wilson was a prominent member of the Convention which framed the Constitution of Pennsylvania of 1790, and he was as has been seen, an active member of the Federal Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States in 1787. His attention, therefore, must have been given to the exactly similar provisions of both Constitutions. These historical references are submitted to fortify—though not necessary—the unanswerable argument of The Press, that the power of suspending the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in this wicked rebellion to overthrow the National Government, may and ought to be exercised by the Executive, and that in such exercise he is vigilant in taking "care that the laws be faithfully executed."

June 6, 1861. COKE.

FURTHER DETAILS OF AFFAIRS AT HARPER'S FERRY.

HAGERSTOWN, June 16.—The Associated Press express from Harper's Ferry returned here late last night, and reported as follows:—He was at the latter place several hours in the afternoon. All the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad buildings except two had been burned, also, the trestle work for three hundred yards, connecting with the bridge over the Potomac. The bridge over the Shenandoah was still standing. Persons walked along the canal, on the Maryland side of the river, without being fired upon yesterday.

A few sentinels remained along the river shore. The two camps on the heights, containing about six hundred men of the remaining force, were vacated to night, and followed the main body towards Winchester. The larger part (say fourteen thousand) of the troops stationed at Harper's Ferry, go southward to join Devereard's and Lee's forces, and the smaller body, it is believed, will march to join Henry A. Wise at Romney, who it is understood will march to oppose the advance of General McClellan's column from the West. Governor Wise has three thousand men at Staunton, one regiment of which has already marched. Great numbers of small arms, said to be at least one thousand, were thrown into the river by the rebels, and also their accoutrements, and boys and men are amusing themselves by dividing for them. The town wears a desolate appearance. Some of the large guns were removed only six miles up the Shenandoah, and there abandoned. It was reported at Harper's Ferry that the locomotives of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, below the Obsequia bridge, had been burnt, and also those at Martinsburg, numbering at both places upward of seventy. The Virginia pickets who have been absent two days at a point opposite Williamsport have

returned to-night. Ex-Governor Manning, of South Carolina, brought the order to evacuate Harper's Ferry.

The Express saw the Sixth Legion on the march to day and also the First City Troop.—Both looked well and were in good health.—The Philadelphia troops reached here safely.

There are, on the whole line in Virginia, about four thousand men in the company's employ, many of whom are thrown out of employment by the action of the State and the effects of the war.

The turnpike bridge, on the mouth of the Shenandoah, is also to be burned, according to the report. Every night some further destruction may be done, as no United States troops are in sight, or reported as being near, to prevent it.

HAGERSTOWN, June 16.—Several pickets were thrown across the Potomac, last night, opposite Williamsport. The first division under General Cadwalader, crossed to day, the troops gallantly wading the stream up to their waists in water, covered by two pieces of the Rhode Island battery, which were planted on a bluff near Williamsport. Information deemed reliable has been received here to-day, stating that the rebels abandoned Lewisburg after burning all the cars and locomotives there belonging to the Alexandria, Hampshire, and Loudoun Railroad terminating there. This was probably induced by a knowledge of the approach of Col. Stone's column by way of Edward's Ferry, and the fact that the Federal forces from Alexandria had rebuilt the bridges, stocked that end of the road, and had a telegraph completed to a distance of 15 miles towards Leesburg.

Gov. Hicks arrived here this forenoon, to consult with Gen. Patterson. He visited the camp, and was received with cheers by the various brigades. At the Washington House, where he is staying, he was repeatedly called upon for a speech, but declined to address them on the Sabbath, promising, however, to gratify them to-morrow. He was socially called upon by many of the citizens to-day.

ANOTHER REPORT FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

BALTIMORE, June 16.—The correspondent of the American writes from Harper's Ferry that the rear guard left there at noon yesterday, and that last night the army was encamped on Shirley's hill, near Charleston, on which John Brown was hung and nine miles from the Ferry.

A full regiment of 1,000 men crossed the Shenandoah, and proceeded towards Leesburg but they may have taken a side road leading to Winchester. The batteries of powerful guns, said to have been erected in the mountains on the Virginia side, had no existence. There was but our battery of small guns on the heights, commanding the bridge, all of which have been carried off. The Secessionists alleged that the three car loads of coffee and sugar stopped there, from the West, were found to contain strychnine and were emptied into the river. None of the piers of the bridge are damaged, and it is expected the engineers will be able to put up trestle work across, and travel be resumed in three or four days.

THE BALLOON IN WARFARE.—John La-Mountain, the aeronaut, has offered his services to the general government in the capacity of a scout. He proposes to inflate his balloon, and accompanied by an engineer, to ascend to any desirable elevation, taking notes of the country, the situation, and strength of the enemy, etc. This idea is by no means novel. It occurred to the first Napoleon, when the art of ballooning was but little understood.—During the Crimean war the allies frequently made use of those instrumentalities to ascertain the preparations making by the enemy. But it was on the great plain of Northern Italy, in the campaign of 1850, that their utility became most apparent. Before the battles of Magenta and Solferino, Louis Napoleon had employed balloons to survey the ground; and while the Austrians were in retreat every motion made by them was noticed by these geni of the upper atmosphere, and reported to the victorious allies.

AN UNCOMFORTABLE CONDITION TO A "FREE PASS."—The passes issued by the Provost Marshal of Alexandria have this condition attached: "It is understood that the within named accepts this pass on his word of honor that he is loyal to the Union, and if hereafter found in arms against the Union, the penalty will be death." Orders recalling Harvey go out on Wednesday's steamer. Were not all our ships of war absolutely required for the blockade he would be brought home in a man of war a prisoner. Under the circumstances he will be allowed to chase his own conveyance to America. His guilt is denied in some quarters, but this is useless. The evidence is overwhelming. Washington Correspondence.

Public Sale OF FREELAND ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of D Bedford County, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, in the village of Clearville, in Monroe Township, in said county, on Saturday the 24 day of August next, a HOUSE AND LOT OF GROUND, late the property of Mrs. Hannah Horton, dec'd, situated on main street, in said village, bounded by said main street on the east, an alley on the west, Isaac Grove's lot on the north, and lot of Nicholas Border on the South. The location of said property is a desirable one, making it worthy the attention of any one wishing a comfortable home. The improvements are a two story log dwelling house, log stable, with a well of good water at the door. TERMS.—One third of the purchase money in hand at the confirmation of the sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments, thereafter without interest, to be secured by judgments or bonds and mortgages. Sale to commence at one o'clock. DAVID EVANS, Trustee. June 21, 1861.

DWELLING HOUSES FOR SALE.

THE subscriber hereby offers at private sale two brick dwelling houses, situated in the town of Bloody Run. Both houses are new and in good order, the lots are also spacious. The subscriber occupies one of the houses, and will cheerfully show both to any one who may call on him. JOHN McELHANY. June 21, 1861.—dt.