clusion from the premises of a mathem tical prorican slave hunter? Is she with her unsullied fame, ready to become a pander to the broken? I do not, I cannot, believe it.

and secure position, and becoming a member greatness and of our strength into a diadem of the Southern Confederacy, what will be her and a threne. Said M. Fould, the French of the Southern Confederacy, what will be her and a threne. Said M. Pooro, the Prenen indemnity? Nothing, absolutely nothing.— statesman, to an American citizen, a few average Republics is dead, and it The ill-waven ambition of some of her sot a weeks since. "Your Republics is dead, and i may possibly reach the Bresident of the new is probably the last the world will ever see. public; that is all. Alas! Alas! for the dream of the Presidency of a Souther a Republic, which has disturbed so many pillows in the South and, perhaps, some in the also, and whose furid light, like A demon's torch, is leading a nation to perdi fon.

The clamor that in insisting c por, the South obeying the laws, the great pri, criple that all popular Governments rest upon the consent of the governed is violated, should not receive a moment's consideration. Popular government does, indeed, rest upon the consent of the governed, has it is eron the consent not of all, but of a moje willy of the govern Criminals are every day punished and made to obey the laws. certainly against their will, and no man so aposes that the priociple refer-red to is the ceby invaded. A bill passed by a Legislat are, by the majority of a single vote only, the agh the constituents of all who voted agains', it should be in fact, as they are held to be , to theory, opposed to its provisions, still is '40t the less operative as a law, and no apon. The clamor allules to assumes that the States are seperate and ind p ndent gov-ernments, and that laws enacted under the authority of all may be resisted and appealed at the pleasure of each. The people United States, so far as the powers of the General Government are concerned, are a unit, and laws passed by a majority of all are binding upon all. The laws of the Constitution, however, which the South new resists have been adopted by her sanction' and the right she now claims is that of a feeble minority to repeal what a majority has adopted. Nothing

Civil war, under all circumstances, is a terrible calamity, and yet, from the selfish ambition and wickedness of men, the best Governments have not been able to escape it .-In regarding that which has been forced upon the Government of the United States, Kentucky should not look so much at the means which may be necessarily employed in its prosecution as at the machinations by which this national tragedy shas been brought upon us. When I look upon this bright land, a few months since so prosperous, so tranquil, and so free and now behold it desolated by war, and the firesides of its thirty millions of people darkened, and their bosoms wrung with angaish, and know, as I do, that all this is the work of a sccre or two of men, who, over all this national ruin and despair, are preparing to carve with the sword their way to seats of permanent power, I cannot but feel that they are accumulating upon their soul; an amount of guilt hardly equaled in all the atrocities treason and of homicide that have degraded the annals of our race from the foundation of the world. Kentucky may rest well assured that this conflict, which is one of self-defense, will be pursued on the part of the Govern-ment in the paternal spirit in which a father powerful instrumentalities relied on for re-cs- office, the counting-house, and the field olution but at the hazzard of life and property. The only light which is admitted into politieal discussion is that which flashes from the A few days since one of the United States Senators from Virginia published a manifesto, in which he announces, with oracular solemnity and severity, that all citizens who would vote for Becession, but were in favor of whip. The Senator evidently treats Virginia the only argument he will condescend to use. | cerved a reply from him. However the freemen of other parts of the State may abase themselves under the exercise of this insolent and proscriptive tyranny, should with the telegraph instrument. the Senator, with this scourge of slaves, en-deavor to drive the people of Western Virginis from their homes, I will only say, in the Prof. Lowe. It was as follows: narrative of Gilpin's ride: "May I be there to see."

Is would certainly prove a deeply interesting \*peotecle

It is true that before this deliverance of the popular mind of the South from the threatensure and alarm which have subdued it, can be accomplished, the remorseless agitators who have made this revolution, and now hold its reins, must be discarded alike from the public service. The country in its agony is feeling their power, and we weil understand how difficult will be the task of overthrowing the ascendancy they have secured. But the Union men of the South-believed to be in the maority in every seceded State, except, perhaps South Carolina- aided by the presence of the Government, will be fully equal to the emergency. Let these agitators perish, politically, it need be, by seare: "A breath can unmake them whit a breath has mad

but destroy this Republic and -

. Where is that Promethean heart That can its light relume ?"

Oace catombed, when will the Angel of the

A ....

lie professing to be based upon African servi- but auswer: Never, never ? Amid the tor tude, must follow as certainly as does the con- ments of perturbed exister, e, we may have glitapses of rest and of f. cedam, as the maniposition. Is Kentucky prepared to see the hand ac has glimpses of reason between the poroxupon the dial plats of her eightzath a rudely years of his madness, but we shall attain to thrust back a century, and to stand before eighter national dignity nor national repose. threat back a century, and to stand before notine national dignity nor national repose.—
the world the confessed champion of the Af- We shall be a wass of juring, warring, fragrican slave house of last faith. mentary States, sufeetled and demoralized, without power at home, or respectability repacity of the African slave trader, who bur- abroad, and, like the Republics of Mexico dens the very winds of the sea with the means and South A neries, we shall drift away on a of the wretched a prives whose limbs he has shoreless and ensanguined sea of civil comleaded with chains, and whose hearts he has motion, from which, if the teachings of history are to be trusted, we shall be finally rescued For this catalogue of what Ken neky must by the iron hand of some military wreeker, saffer to aban louing her present honored and who will coin the shattered elements of our weeks since. "Your Republics is dead, and it You will have a reign of terrorism, and after that two or three monarchies. All this may be verified, should this revolution succeed. Let us then twine each thread of the glo-

rious tissue of our country's flag about our heart-strings, and looking upon our homes, and catching the spirit that breathes upon us from the battle-fields of our fathers, let us re solve that, come weal or woe, we will in life and in death, now and forever, stand by the stars and stripes. They have floated over our eradles, let it be our prayer and our struggle that they shall float over our graves .-They have been unfurled from the snows of Canada to the plains of New Orleans, and to the halls of the Montezomas, and smid the solitudes of every sea, and everywhere, as the luminous symbol of resistless and beneficent power, they have led the brave and the free to victory and to gloty. It has been my fortune to look upon this flag in foreign lands and smid the gloom of an oriental despoti-m, and right well do I know, by centrast, how bright 1 Aght of self-government is thereby trampled are its stars, and how sublime are its inspirations! If this banner, the emblem for us of all that is grand in human history, and of all that is transporting in human hope is to be sacrificed on the alters of a Saturic ambition, and thus disappear forever amid the night and tempest of revolution, then will I feel- and who shall estimate the desolation of that feeling ? - that the sun has indeed been strick. on from the sky of our lives, and that henceforth we shall be but wanderers and outcasts, with nought but the bread of sorrow and of penury for our lips, and with hands ever outstretched in feebleness and supplication, on which, in any hour, a military tyrant may rivet the fetters of a despairing bondage .-May God in his infinite mercy care you and me, and the land we so much love, from the

doem of such a degradation.

No contest so momentous as this has arisen in human history, for, amid all the conflicts of men and of nations, the life of no such Government as ours has ever been at stake. Our fathers won our independence by the blood and sacrifices of a seven years' war, and we have maintained it against the assault of the greatest power upon the earth; and the question now is, whether we are to perish by our own bands, and have the epitaph of suicide written upon our temb. The ordeal through which we are passing must involve immense suffering and losses for us all, but the expenditure of not merely hundreds of millions, but of billions of treasure will be well made, it the result shall be the preservation of our in-

Coult my voice reach every dwelling in Kentucky, I would implore its inmates-if they would not have the rivers of their prose perity shrink away, as do unfed streams beneath the summer heats - to rouse themselves from their lethargy, and fly to the rescue of their country before it is everlastingly too seeks to reclaim his erring offspring. No conquest, no effusion of blood, is sought.—
In sorrow, nothin anger, the prayer of all is that the end may be reached without loss of heart in one unbroken current throughout the for his artillery. life or waste of property. Among the most land. It is a time in which the work shop, the tablishing the authority of the Government, well be abandoued for the solemn duty that is that of the Union sentiment of the South, is upon us, for all these toils will but bring sustained by a liberated press. It is now trod- treasure, not for ourselves, but for the speiler, den to the earth under a reign of terrorism if this revolution is not arrested. We are all. which has no parallel but in the worst days of with our every earthly interest, embarked in the French Revolution. The presence of the mid-ocean on the same common deck. The Government will enable it to rebound, and howl of the storm is in our ears, and "the look its oppressors in the face. At present lightning's glare is painting hell on the sky," we are assured that in the second States no and while the noble ship pitches and rolls unman expresses an opinion opposed to the rev. der the lashings of the waves, the cry is heard that she has sprung a leak at many points, and that the rushing waters are mounting rapidly in the bold. The man who, in such an sword or gleams from glistening bayonets .- bour, will not work at the pumps, is either a maniae or a monster.

Sincerely yours. J. HOLT.

BALLOON TELEGRAPHING.

Prof. Lowe experimented with his army balthe Union -- act should or ought to-but loon on the 17th inst, on the Columbia Armory "MUST leave the State." These words have grounds. He made a number ascensions, takin them decidedly the erack of the overseer's ing up with him a telegraphic apparatus, to which was attached a wire connecting with as a great negro quarter, in which the lash the President's House. He sent from his is the appropriate emblem of authority, and social perch a despatch to the President, and re-Those who ascended with him were Superten-

deat Borns and Robison, the latter operating The first message ever telegraphed from a

balloon was then sent to the United States by Balloon Enterprise,

WASHINGTON, June 17. TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED

"SIR. This point of observation commands an area nearly fifty miles in diameter. The "that Mr. Liucoln had done no more than his city, with its girdie of encampments, presents a superb scene. I take great pleasure in sending you this first dispatch ever telegraphed from an arial station, and in acknowledging my indebtedness to your encouragement for the cratic Senator, yet here in the North, in Bedopportunity of demonstrating the availability of ford County, there are men led on by the aronauties in the military service of the coun-

Yours respectfully, "T. S. C. Lows."

Mr. Lincoln was very much pleased with the experiment and indorsed it as certain ultimately to prove of great value in military moremeata.-World

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION. LOUISVILLE, Friday, June 21, 1861. It is generally conceded that the Union can-Resurrection descend to the portals of its didates for Congress are chosen in all the sepalshre? There is not a voice which comes districts except No. 1, where Mr. Barnett is to us from the cemetry of nations that does | undoubtedly elected,

BEDFORD INQUIRIR.



BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, June 28, 1841.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER-Editor and Proprieor.

A CARD.

The maps of Bedford County will be de-

EWD. L. WALKER.

The Military.

The past has been an exciting week in Bedford County. On Wednesday evening of last week, messengers arrived from Cumbeland, bringing word from Col. Wallace, of the Indiana Zouave regiment, now stationed a that place, of a threatened attack on his forces at Cumberland, and a desire for reinforcements. All communication from Cumberland, bith by telegraph and rail was out off. Telegraphic dispatches were immediately sent to Golernor Cartin and General McCall, at Harriburg, the 1st and 2nd Regiments of the Pennylvania Reserve Force, arrived at Hopewell, On Sunday they took up their march for Bedford. They partook, at Bloody Run, of a sumptuous dinner prepared for them by he citizens of that place. The soldiers were loud in their praises of the patriotism and hespitality of the people of that little villages. They arrived in Sedford about four o'clock, P. M., and marched on through town, to ther camp about 21 miles South of Bedford, Shortly after they arrived in camp, our citizens sent them out an abundance of provisions for their upper, consisting of bread and butter, cold roast beef, mutton and bam, cakes, pies, &c., &c., in fact enough was I ft fer their beakfast

They remained in Camp till Wedsesday telegraphic dispatch was received informing the commander that Col. Wallace would be evening, a dispatch was received amounting | deal with should they ever meet in combat. that Col. Wallace had not received the expected reinforcements, and that the force at this place was needed there. In consequence, on Wednesday morning, the 1st and 2nd struck their ten's, and took up their march for Cumberland, accompanied by some of Capt. Campbell's men with two pieces of artillery. Capt. Campbell is yet in Bedford, purchasing borses

We attended a dress parade on Tuesday afternoon of the two regiments and of Uapt Campbell's artillery companies. They looked remarkably well, and drilled well for the experience they have had. A finer looking body of stout, hardy men, we venture to say, cannot be found anywhere. The force consisted of about 1800 men.

We had the pleasure of forming the acquaintance of quite a number of the officers and privates of the Volunteers, during their brief stay amongst us; Colonels Simmons, Fisher and Kane; Major Dare, a former acquaintance; Gen. Parker, Superintendant of transportation; Captatos Collins, Loraine, McCleary, Chamberlain, Harrison, Taggart and Gregg; the two Lieuts. Thomas of the Huntingdon campany, and Lieut. Bigler, also a number of other officers and privates, whose all well built, good looking, social gentlemen, and will not disgrace our good old State. We believe a better looking set of men cannot be found anywhere in the world, than these two regiments of Pennsylvania boys.

Senator Andrew Johnson of Tennessee, is property I own in Tennessee. My life may be them. It was quite a curiosity to our citizens, required to lay upon the alter of my country, but let my country be saved!" He also said duty, and that if he had done less he would have deserved the haller himself!" This is the language of a patriotic Southern Demo-Bedford Gazette, who openly assail President Lincoln for doing that which Senator Johnson says is right, and that if he had not done, he would deserve the halter.

We publish in our paper this week, a well written, and very patriotic son g, from the pen of Thomas R. Vickroy, Esq., of Shrewsbury, York County, Pa. Mr. Vickroy graduated in the office, of the Bedford Gazette, and afterwards at Dickinson College; is a Democrat, and in favor of "the Union, the Constitution. Coloneley of the Soutt Legon, No. 2, of Phil-the best officered in the State. and the enforcement of the laws."

England and the Confederate States.

Apprehensions that England would take part with the South, in its rebellion against the Government, existel in the minds of many, in conse quence of certain articles that appeared in the London Times. These fears are entirely groundless-the past history and the present position of the British Government in regard to slavery utterly forbid any interference in favor of a people, whose whole action is based on the principle, that Slavery that eapital should own labor.

The London Morning Star, an influential English paper, in a recent article on the au just, declares emphatically that the Northern States, of the American Union need feel no apprehension, that England is anxious to recognize the independence of the Southern Confederacy. Such a step would be in the existing state of affairs, alike repugnant to our feelings and antagonistic to our ideas of wise policy." On the contrary this journal insists that their natural attitude is one of strict neutrality, and that their "earnest personal good wishes are with those who are battling against the spread of slavery." And in urging the propriety vered to the subscribers during July and of this position, it gives utterance to this obvious August, beginning at the western side of the truth, that "the idolatry of the savage does not indicate a lower conception of the attributes of the Almighty, than the dogmas of men who hold that teers are near Williamsport, Md. slavery forms part of the Christian dispensation. It would be well if some of the people of the North, who claim not only to be highly educated and well informed, but also to be thoroughly enlightened in regard to the truths of the Christain faith, should come up to the high standard of mo rals that seems to control this secular journal .-We have, we are sorry to say, even in the Northern States, and in our own midst, some who believe and teach that the slavery of the Southern States is a Divine institution, and ought therefore to be sustained by a Christian people!

The following is a list of the field officers and Captains of the first and second regiments who premised reinforcements. On Saurday of Pennsylvania reserve volunteers, lately encamped near Bedford:

> 1st Regiment. Colonel - Charles J. Biddle. Lieut. Colonel -- Thomas L. Kane. Major-Roy Stene. Captains-H. McDonald, E. A. Irvin, Woister, McNeal, Eldrid, Blackhard, Taylor,

Niles, McGee, and Holland. 2nd Regiment.

Colonel -S. G. Simmons. Lieut Colonel - J. W. Fisher. Majur-George Dare.

Captains-Ulman, Trout, Collins, Loraine, McCleary, Frezer, Chamberlin, Harrison, Taggart, Gregg.

On Thursday week, a con pany of volunteers, under Capt. Thomas H. Lyons, about 50 nt the morning.

At nine o'clock, or Menday morning, Capt.

Charles Campbel', with two companies of artillery, and six pieces of brass cannon, four six, and two twelve-pounders, arrived there. The Schellblurg Riffenon our trip having seen during the evening, 4 R gimen's on parade. They drilled well. The boys are variously occupied this afternoon, some are capt. Themas II. Lyons, about 50 I received the greatest countery. Their company is received the greatest countery. Their company, and of the services are day in their quarters. We returned home that night, well plassed with our trip having seen during the evening, 4 R gimen's on parade. They drilled well. The boys are variously occupied this afternoon, some are capt. citizens of St. Clair Township, were also in Bedford, on their way to Cumberland, when morning. Before they arrived in Bedford, a they received word that Col. Wallace only needed trained men. Our boys returned en Saturday morning. The secessionists would reinforced by Gen. McClellan. On Tuesday find our hardy mountaineers a rough set fo

> We call particular attention to the letter of Hon. Joseph Holt, published in toaday's paper. Mr. Holt was Post Master General, and in the letter part of Mr. Bochanan's administration, Sceretary of War. Being a member of the Cabinet of Mr. Buchanan, bis De. moeracy will not be disputed. He is a Kentuckian. We hope our friends will hand this letter, after they have read it, to any subseriber of the Bedford G zette, that they may know of, and request him to read this patriot-

> The Democratic Convention met on Tuesday week, and nominated James Burns for associate Judge, A. J. Sansom for Treasurer, Philip Shoemaker for Commissioner, Henry Wertz fer Poor Director, and Daniel L. Defibaugh for auditor. We understand that the Ittle clique in town was beaten in the nominations, but the Resolutions are not sound. We may notice them hereafter.

Congressional Election in Penn'a. WILKESBARRE, Pa., June 24.-H. B. Wright nion candidate for Congress from the Tweliti all, Democrat, by an overwhelming majority This is a glorious Union triumph. The Union Democrats and Republicans met, and passed resolutions in favor of sustaining the Administration, names we do not now remember. They are in its efforts to crush rebellion, and both parties united on Mr. Wright who is a Union Democrat .-

Mr. Randall was the candidate of the party hags.

Zouaves .- On Wednesday morning, fourteen Captains and Lieutenants of Col. Wallace's Indiand Zonaves passed through Bedford, en route to Indiana, to recruit men to fill up their regiment for three years or during the war. Their uniform is now in Washington, and in a speech delivered one of the neatest we have yet seen. They had there, he said, "They may confiscate my little one of the secession flags captured at Romney with

> Our old friend Capt. Charles Campbell, in command of the artillery now in Bedford, makes one of the best looking officers in the service, and better than that, he knows how to perform his duties. Charley will be heard from when he finds the enemy.

> > CAMP McCALL.

The above is the name given to the Camp, about ? of a mile south of the Bedford Springs, in which the two Pennsylvania regi ments were encamped. The name is in honor of Gen. McCall.

The soldiers received part of their new uniforms at this place. They are neat, sky blue, and look remarkably well.

adelphia.

Minister to Constantiaople. He has resigned his seat in Congress, and the Governor has accomplished Commandant of Camp Curtio, will do well to consult the volume of official reported a special election to be held on the

Hopewell Company, now at Pittsburg, is an Mexico. Gen Scorr's report of the storming applicant for Asst., Quarter Master of the Chapultepee names Captain BIDDLE as "one of the first in the assault." is the normal condition of the laboring classes and Regiment to which he belongs. He is competent for the performance of the duties.

> The Gezette does not inform its readers, who is guilty of the lie proved by us week before last. It is between the editor of that paper, and the other two persons before mentioned. Who is the liar, Gazette.

> The 1st and 2nd reserve regiments, on their way through Huntingdon, were nicely entertained by

Col. Robert Anderson has been promoted to Brig. General. A. H. Reeder has declin- pears also in the report of Gen. Pillow, in ed the tender of a similar appointment.

The 13th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volun-

CAMP WILKINS, June 21st, 1861. Mr. Over: Dear Sir: The weather is excessively hot to-day, and the Camp looks as though it was deserted, the men all taking refuge from the rays of the sun, in the numerous sheds, that are scattered over the grounds, yet when the revealing is sounded, near 1000 men respond with their presence, to engage in the dress parade. Everything has gone pleasantly since coming here, except opcone occasion, when a most disgraceful riot occurre between the voluntiers, and the German home guards. The latter held a pic nic, at the city park, when some of our boys becoming somewhat intoxicated, interrupted the Germans, when they handled them severely. They returned to camp where they remained until the return of the Germans, when they when they taked debressed here. where they remained until the return of the Germans, when they haried clubs, and boards across the fence, into their ranks, causing the utmost consternation among them, when the Germans fired some dozen shots, which was the signal for a general row. Stones, bricks and pistols were freely used and a number of persons were seriously injured among whom were Geo. Eighmilter, who since died from a fracture in the head made by a stone briefled from some person unknown.

died from a fracture in the head made by a stone burled from some person unknown.

The affair is greatly regretted by all parties, and an investigation has been held, and some 5 persons have been detained to answerfor rioring, who will be severely dealt with as all parties sympatize with the Germans. There has been a new camp established 12 males north of this, named camp Wright, there are 4 Recfuncts now there are acceptable. lished 12 males north of this, named camp Wright, there are 4 Regiments now there, among which I found the "Pittsburg Rifles" commanded by your former worthy townsman, Capt. L. W. Smith. A more respectable set of men, I never saw congregated. They are generally clerks, out of the wholesals stores here, and governed by a constitution, and no person is admitted into the company except he be 5 set 7½ inches high, upon respectable recommendation, and a vote of two thirds of the company. Among their number I found Mr. H. N. Baker, formerly of Bedford, from whom I received the greatest contesy. Their company

engag d singing, some at chess, and not a lew a cards, while many are like your humble servant engaged in writing to those whom they have lef behind. None desire to return so far as I hav behind. None desire to return so far as I have heard them express themselves, and on the 10th when the eath was administered for three years, not one was willing to backout, although the opportu-aity was off ted. The only compliant mide is that the government is too slow in arm ng. and uniform ing the troops. Some of our boys look quite shad by not providing themselves with the proper sloth ng before coming here. Our company com 74 men, 5 having been sent back. We are coquently short 3 men. More anon.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

The Democrat learns from Syracuse, about 25 miles south of Bouville, that an expedition, nearly 1,000 strong, with four pieces of artillery, under C.pt. Tupper of the regular service, left Boonville Wednesday night, and reached this place at 10 resterday.

a. in. yesterday.

Gov. Jackson with 500 men arrived here on Tuesday, and after impressing the property of both enemies and friends, being straid of pursuit, suddenly left yesterday moreing, proceeding southward towards Warsaw. Our forces have gone forward to-day, but there is little hope of overtaking the flesion party.

taking the fleeing party.

A battle took place at sunrise Tuesday morning between 800 Union Home Guards, under Capt Cook, near the town of Coll, where they camp, and a large party of Secessionists, from Wassaw and the surrounding country, in which 15 Guards were killed and 20 wounded, many of them severely in-jured, and 30 prisoners taken. Most of the Guards were in a large tarn when the firing began, immediately sprang to arms. It is said that they killed 40 of the attacking party before being over-powered by superior numbers. Nearly all of them powered by superior numbers. Nearly all of them finally escaped, and are all ready to join our forces, to dispute the passage of the State troops. Capt. Cook reached here this morning in dis-

guise. He says not one-half his force was armed, and only two hundred participated in the figm.—
He hastened forward to overtake and connect with Cant. Totten.

Some of Gov. Jackson's party went west from here on Wednesday night by railroad, taking what rolling stock they could, and destroying the rest, and turned Laranie Bridge, a costly structure, six miles west of here.

miles west of here,
Syracuse is now protected by Federal troops.
Among several letters captured in Booneville,
by Gen. Lyon embracing orders from heat-quarters to destroy the bridges on the North Missouri,
Hannibal and St. Joseph, and the Pacific Railroads,
and irstructions to different officers and individuals
represents the commitmation of the second of the se respecting the organization of troops, &c., on enumerating the arms and ammunition seized at Liberty Arsenal some time since, the last as fol-

8 trass and 12 iron six-pounders, 166 balls, 380 o trass and 12 from six-pounders, 106 balls, 380 pounds canhister, 53 strap shot, 380 fixed rounds, 180 muskets, 224 rifles, 121 carbines, 811 pistols, 469 sabers, 39 artillery swords, 4,000 pounds cannon powder, 9,900 pounds musket powder, 4,800 pounds rifle powder, 180,000 musket cartridges, 9,000 musketoon do., 17,500 rifle do., 58,000 pistol do., 10,000 blank do.

THE COMMANDANT OF CAMP. CURTIN.

We have already announced the change at Camp Curtin, by which Col. CHAS J. BIDDLE, of Philadelphia, succeeds Col. Seiler in command. It will be remembered by our readers that the "wild cat regiment," recently organzed, elected our gallant friend, Tuos L. KANE, Colonel, and Major BIDDLE, Lientenapt Colonel. The former, appreciating the superior military qualifisations of Major BIDDLE, with a magnanimity that did him credit, promptly proposed a change of positions and neisted upon Mejor BIDDLE taking command of the regiment. After repeated and urgent solicitation the generous proposition w s ac Col. Samuel W. Black has accepted the by the entire regiment, which is now one of

Those of our readers who have a desire to burg, Belford Co., Ps.

Hon. E. Joy Morris has been appointed inform themselves with regard to the new and appointed a special election to be held on the Mexican war. Col. Biddle appears to have been particularly distinguished in the battles of Conversas, Cherabusco, Molino del Rey, Our young friend, Frank Holsinger, of the Chipul epec and the taking of the city of

General CADWALADER'S report of the bat. tie of Molino del-Rey mentions that "Captain LIDDLE, of the Voltiguer Regiment, left his bed when the firing began, and joined his company:" and Col. Andrews, the Colonel of the Vertiguers, giving an account of the storming of Chapultepes, which took place five days later, and in which the Voliguers led the attack, says:-"('aptain BIDDLE was, I believe, the second efficer who entered the works, and acted with his accustomed bravery. He j-ined us in the morning from a sick bed, against my wish and orders.

An emphatic encountum on his conduct apwhose column Capt. BIDDLE made the march from Vera Cruz, and took part in the operations incident to it and in the decisive battles of Contreras and Churubusco. Gen. Pillow speaks of him as "Captiin Biddle, prompt, vigitant and daring." After Chapultenee, in the attack upon the city, Capt. BIDDLE'S company seems to have been selected from the regiment to occupy the position furthest in advance, and to drive the enemy out of it.

The gallant services of the Voltigeurs on this memorable occasion will not soon be forgetten. The advance of the regiment was led throughout by Captain BIDDLE. His celebrity as a disciplinarian is not due to any severity of character. Always genial and gentlemanly, he has never had the reputation in the army of being a martinet. The babits of precision

reward for his services," in the opinion of WINFIELD SCOTT-was given to bim "for gallantry in the field in 1848." Since the Mexican war be has resided in Philadelphia, and at Andalusa, the country place of his father, the late NICHOLAS BIDDLE. We feel assured that Colonel BIDDLE will make an efficient officer, and rapidly win his way to popularity with the officers and soldiers under his command .- Harrisburg Telegraph.

IMPORTANT FROM WILLIAMSPORT AND HARPER'S FERRY.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 21, 1861. The American's correspondent at Williamsort savs trustworthy information has been reived that a Confederate force of 11,000 from Harper's Ferry, with four impressed men, are encamped at Stephenson's Depot, four miles this side of Winchester, and ten miles from Martinsburg.

In Berkeley County, 700 men compose the entire Confed rate force, about 450 of whom are eucamped four miles north of Martinsburg. Seventy cavalry and 60 infantry are at Bun-ker's Hill, and others between that point and

the Potomes. Ger. Cadwalader is still at Williamsport. with 6,000 men. The Robel pickets are at the river opposite, and threaten to bombard the Two 31-pounders and an 8-inch howtown. i zer were planted by Gen. Catwalader on the hill between the town and river last night. The people are frightened. Many have left, and others are preparing for fight. A body of United States envalry joined Gen. Oadwalader yesterday. The movements of the troops are

unknown, but they are anxious for a fight. A note from the correspondent of the Associate Press at Hagerstown, says neither Col. vania Volunteers, taken prisoners opposite Williamsport, Wednesday, have since been heard from. The soldiers are greatly excited in consequence, and threatened to arrest Dr. Magill of Hagerstown and hold him as bostage, but gave up their purpose.

Important movements are expected by Gen.

Patterson's column in a day or two.

A dispatch from Harper's Ferry to The Washington States confirms the report that 300 Confederate troopers arrived at the Ferry vesterday and completed the work of destruction, burnt the rifle factory and the Shenandoch bridge, and run a large first-class loopmotive, that was left on the track, off the abutment of the bridge into the river. They said they were instructed to blow up every house in town on which a Union flag should be found. Fortunately there was not

They commenced to arrest all the Union en near, and succeeded in scenring 11, whom they took off. The balance, 50 in number, they pursued to the river, into which they jumped, and swam acrose to the Maryland shore. They fired at them in the water, but all escaped without a wound, though two of them had balls pass through their hats. The Government should send protection to these unfortunate people as soon as practicable.

They took all the gun stocks, to the num: ber of about 50,000, that were in the rifle factory.

The Star has also a dispatch from Bedford, Penn., announcing the arrival of a messenger from Cumberland from Col. Waliace, who reports that Col. Wallace had started his baggage toward Bedford, and introuched bimself on the north side of the town, to await the approach of the Secession army of Romney. The latter, on ascertaining that he was

prepared to meet them, retired again to Rom-He has sent to Gen. Patterson for aid to

drive them from Ronney, and received a reply that two regiments would immediately be sent to Bedford to join him. Reader, have you seen Prof. Wood's

advertisement in our paper. Read it; it will

Francis E. Brownell, the avenger of Col. Ellsworth, has been appointed a Second Lieutenant in the army.

MARRIED.

On the 25th last., by Rev. Joseph Hannaberry, Rev. David H. Reiter, pastor of the Stoystow charge of the German Reformed Church, Somer set Co., Pa., to Miss Annie Maria Ewalt of Schools