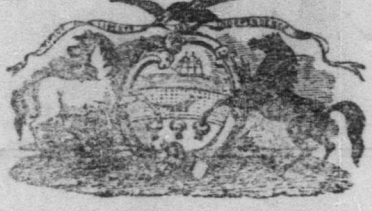


BEDFORD INQUIRER.



BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, Aug. 9, 1861.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVERT—Editor and Proprietor.

DELEGATE ELECTIONS. AND COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Republicans of Bedford County are requested to meet at the usual places of holding elections in the several Boroughs and Townships, on Saturday the 10th day of August, next, to elect two delegates for each Borough and Township, to represent them in a County Convention to be held at the Court House in Bedford on Tuesday the 13th day of August, next, at 10 o'clock P. M. to nominate a County Ticket and a candidate for the Legislature, and to appoint Conferees to meet similar Conferees from the other counties of the 15th Judicial District, to nominate a candidate for President Judge of said District, and to appoint a County Committee for the ensuing year. Said delegate elections will be held between the hours of one and five o'clock P. M. in the Townships and between the hours of five and seven o'clock, P. M. in the Boroughs. By order of the County Committee.

S. L. RUSSELL, Chairman.

July 19th 1861.

Read This.

We are out of money. We have money to pay, which has been due long since; our creditors can't wait. We have enough coming to us to pay our in indebtedness, if our friends pay us what they owe us, or part, by the coming Court. All that owe us for subscription, advertising, job work, and election tickets, we hope will attend to this. Many Administrators and Executors owe us for years, they can't expect us to live without money, they must pay soon or expect to pay costs in addition. We hold several notes also that must be paid.

THE CLOVEN FOOT.

A package of the Bedford Gazette which was recently sent from here to McConnellsbury, Fulton County, had one Gazette in it inside of which was written in pencil the following significant words:

"BULLY FOR THEM. HURRA FOR JEP. DAVIS & S. C."

The Post Master at McConnellsbury happened to see the writing, and demanded of the person to whom it was sent letter postage on the paper, as directed by law in such cases. The payment of letter postage was refused, whereupon the paper was returned to the Bedford office with instructions to the Post Master to collect from the offender here the fine of five dollars which the law imposes in such cases. In this way the exposure occurred; and the cloven foot was made distinctly to appear. We have again and again charged the Gazette with secession sympathies, and with hypocritical pretenses of regard for the Union, whilst at heart full of treason and enmity to our government and Union. Here is another evidence to satisfy all who ever doubted. When the paper had been full of one-sided statements of the recent repulse of our gallant troops at Manassas, and not a word of sympathy expressed for our reverses, then in one of these same papers is written these exciting words: "Bully for them. Hurra for J. Davis & S. C." They need no explanation. The reference is unequivocally clear to the recent victory of the Southern rebels, and an exciting speculation for the success of J. Davis and the Southern Confederacy! This too, is from the great democratic organ which so fiercely denounced the government for capturing treasonable telegraphic dispatches, and we may now expect another indignant protest against unreasonable searches of the mails, and all for the same reason—fear the truth might be revealed, as it has been in this instance. Whether the writing in question was done by the editor and proprietor or by some of his subordinate masters but little for "like master like man," and the entire course of the whole concern from top to bottom is, and has been from the beginning, against our Union and Constitution, and in favor of secession, rebellion and treason,—all the while covering itself over with a thin veil of hypocrisy, the more effectually to serve its diabolical purposes, and to mislead its misguided followers. Alas, that such a paper should exist amongst us! It is a monument of the patience and long-suffering of our people. We trust a day of just reckoning is close at hand!

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DELEGATE ELECTIONS.

We hope our friends throughout the County will attend to the delegate elections tomorrow and to the Convention on Tuesday. We want a good ticket.

Bedford Classical Institute.—The Programme of this institution for the next school year will be found in our advertisement page—every Parent is interested in its perusal.

The Taylor Guards.

On Friday morning last, about 2 o'clock, the Taylor Guards arrived at home from the seat of war. They were expected on Thursday afternoon, but were detained by a frightful accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad, by which a drover from Ohio was killed, and several other persons wounded. Our citizens sent conveyances to Hopewell to bring our volunteers home, and designed giving them a public reception, but this was not done, on account of the early hour in the morning at which they arrived. Our people after hearing of their detention did not expect them until about noon of that day. The Captain, Lieutenants, non-commissioned officers and men, deserve great credit for the part they have taken in this struggle. At the time they left for the seat of war, they did not know how soon they would be engaged in battle in defence of our glorious Union; indeed everything looked that way, and we doubt not every man in the company, left with the purest intentions, and the determination to do his duty. The fact that they were not in any engagement should not detract one particle from their merits. It was not their fault; they were ready and willing all the time to risk their lives in their country's defence. Nor are they to be blamed for coming home at the expiration of their time of service. Let any one who blames them for this, do as much themselves for their country. These men are now all pretty well drilled, and used to the hardships of soldiering, and we are glad to hear that many of them express their intention to return. Welcome home, officers and men of the Taylor Guards! Bedford County is proud of you!

Wellcome home, officers and men of the Taylor Guards! Bedford County is proud of you!

The last Gazette contains an article in favor of a National Convention, and a compromise with the armed traitors of the South. He who is in favor of a compromise with traitors now is no true friend of the country. To show what kind of a compromise the South is in favor of we give the following from the Richmond Whig. It is only a fair index of the feelings of the traitors of the South in regard to compromise.

"This war must go on. The South must fight till the North sues for peace. Pass a non-intercourse act, and then she will soon begin to feel the pressure of the war. We must dictate the terms of peace; the first article of which should be an acknowledgment of the right of secession. This is a fundamental principle. The next article should be that she pay to the utmost farthing the expenses of this war. The third is that she pay for the destruction of all public and private property which she may appropriate to her own use. The fourth is that, as an evidence of her sincerity, she impeach and remove from office Abe Lincoln, indict him and hang him for treason, and other crimes."

There, how do you like it? Gazette and other "secession" papers would have the loyal parts of the country submit to a humiliating compromise with traitors who are now endeavoring to crush the best Government ever devised by man.

The last Gazette contains a small article in which it advises the getting up of a "public entertainment" for our returned volunteers.—This is all well enough, but it comes with a bad grace from a person who has been all the time opposing the government in its efforts to crush treason, condemning the cause in which our gallant Taylor Guards were ready to risk their lives, and the very paper which makes the suggestion is filled with rank treason. It is also known by the Taylor Guards, that when the effort to get up the company was made, the editor of the Gazette, carried his opposition and meanness so far as to quit speaking to persons who were getting up the company. The suggestion of the Gazette, alluded to above, was caused, we have no doubt, from fear, but it need have no fears, the volunteers are law-abiding as well as brave.

We publish this week, the opinion of Hon. Edward Bates, Attorney General of the U. States, on the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, and call especial attention to it. Judge Bates is one of the ablest lawyers in the U. States, and his opinion will go far to satisfy the people that the President was right in the Merriman case.

ALLEGHENY MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY.—The summer term of this Institution commenced on the 1st inst. It is under the charge of Rev. W. W. Brim, who is the Principal, assisted by Miss A. L. Brim and Miss L. J. Brim. It is an excellent Institution, and one of the first class like this should be supported by our country.

DENIAL OF MR. HARVEY.—The North American publishes a card from Mr. Harvey, U. S. Minister to Portugal, denying the charges made against him by the N. Y. Herald and other papers to the effect that he was acting in concert with the traitors about the time of the fall of Fort Sumter. The charges were based on seized telegraphic dispatches. Mr. Harvey says they are compounded of "fact fraud and forgery," but while holding an official position he is precluded from making declarations which would at once give a satisfactory answer to the slanders. He says that he has taken the necessary steps to seek the most searching investigation at Washington. Mr. H. expresses his detestation of secession, and it is to be hoped that exact justice will be done him.

Prince Napoleon in the Capitol. WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Prince Napoleon in company with Secretary Seward, visited both branches of Congress, to-day, and was introduced to many of the members.

For the Inquirer. CAMP NEAR WASHINGTON, D. C. July 27th 1861.

Mr. Editor:—We left Pittsburg rather abruptly, for Harrisburg, on the morning of the 20th inst., and had a pleasant trip, being cordially received by the good people along the line of the Pennsylvania road, especially at Dunansoon, where the boys were marched off in squads, to participate in the "creature comforts of life." Large baskets of provisions were also distributed in the cars, and in fact everything which could be done to add to our comfort, was attended to by the citizens of Dunansoon and vicinity. With the most intense cheering, (by some 1000 able bodied men,) for the kind hospitality received, we bade them adieu, amid a hail of waving hats, handkerchiefs, and many a "God bless and protect you," was offered for our welfare, as we moved from our station.

Reached Harrisburg at 10 A. M. where we remained till 4 P. M. when we moved off toward Baltimore, the news having reached us of our disaster at Bull's Run. The boys evinced a desire to be lead immediately on, when they heard that the capital was in danger, and of the numerous outrages perpetrated upon our brave boys, who fell into their hands. We marched through the streets with bayonet fixed and guns ready, for any emergency, but with the exceptions of jeers, and "you never will get back," "I hope they'll all be killed." We reached Mount Clear, one mile South of the city, where we encamped until Thursday, when we again left for this place. During our stay at B—, there were several deaths from poisoning, as the cakes and other eatables were prepared for that purpose, by some of the hundreds of persons hawking about the camp. During our passage here, we passed several of the regiments engaged at Bull Run. The first we met was the 69th New York, who held the position of honor in the engagement. They gave us a minute description of the battle. Notwithstanding the day was against us, we surmised them to be brave, and their success alone is attributable, to their perfidy in raising the "stars, and stripes," behind their masked batteries, and seducing our men to march, believing them friends, when a most murderous fire was opened upon our ranks, mowing them by scores, at each discharge.

The Black horse cavalry, too, was effective in cutting off large numbers of our men, until fortunately they were ambushed and were nearly all killed by the Ellsworth Zouaves. The cavalry were in full pursuit of the 79th when they were led into the woods in the chase where the Zouaves were secreted, and cut to pieces.—There are undoubtedly many exaggerated accounts of the engagement, all claiming more losses than they really sustained, as many are loafing around the country, their time having nearly expired, and as I have heard some say they would not report until their return; others have gone home and are safe, but counted as lost.

The officers suffered most severely. The 79th New York lost, their Colonel, 7 Captains and a large number of other officers. I visited Washington yesterday, and saw the Hon. E. McPherson, who gave me a large number of franked envelopes for the boys, which were most opportune as the boys have not received a penny from the government. We received our uniforms before leaving Pittsburg, which consists of a dark blue blouse and light blue pants, and they made a marked difference in the appearance of the men. Our old muskets are to be exchanged for improved arms; then the boys will be ready for any disposition that may be made of them. They expect to give a good account of themselves, all declare that they will never be taken, to undergo the cruelties inflicted by Southern heathens, but that they will fall upon the field, rather than be sabred, brutally mutilated, and burned as the prisoners were at Bull Run. I am forced to write upon my knees, sitting a la mode, tailor fashion, with my bayonet for a candle stick, and surrounded by my messmates, who are engaged perusing the "seceder's truths," or writing to their friends. We will most likely remain here, for a few weeks at least, and the numerous friends of "Hopewell Company," can safely direct to Col. H. Y. 8th Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserves, Company F, Washington, D. C.

There are nearly 100,000 men encamped in Washington, and its surroundings. As many strictures are imposed upon correspondents, I will subscribe myself.

Years, DIXIE. A correspondent at Pattonville, in a letter dated 2d inst., sends us the following news items. DROWNED.—On Wednesday afternoon, July 31st, while two sons of George Rindard, named Washington and William, were bathing in Wistar's Mill dam, Yellow Creek, they were accidentally drowned. No one witnessed the casualty, and there was no suspicion of the fact until several hours after the event must have occurred, when the boys did not return home, and upon search being made, their clothing was found upon the bank of the stream. Their bodies were subsequently recovered.—They were aged about eleven and thirteen years respectively. The depth of the water where they were drowned was some ten or twelve feet. This is another warning to boys not to venture too rashly into the deep water whilst bathing.

ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING.—On Wednesday morning the 31st ult., in the same neighborhood, Jacob Steel, a young man of seventeen or eighteen years of age, accidentally shot himself in the leg below the knee, shattering the bone and otherwise injuring his leg.—Whilst out gunning he carelessly drew the gun by the muzzle towards himself. It is feared that amputation of the wounded limb may become necessary.

J. ALLISON EYSTER. Mr. J. Allison Eyster, a prominent citizen of Chambersburg, has been captured by the rebels, and is now detained by them as a prisoner of war. Mr. Eyster had gone into Virginia, on private business, and whilst attending to it was seized, and conveyed to Winchester, where he was confined in jail. He has, by this time, probably been taken to Richmond. In alluding to the capture of Mr. E., the Chambersburg Repository and Transcript says:—All through the North, there are at this time members of the families of those who are in arms against the Government, and they are as safe as our own people; but if they arouse in us the evil spirit of retaliation, all these will feel the effects of the tyrannical conduct of the leaders in the wicked rebellion.

NEWS FROM THE OTHER SIDE.

We find in the Louisville papers pretty full accounts copied from the Richmond journals of the great battle at Bull Run, or Stone Bridge, as the Rebels call it. These reports confirm what the telegraphic dispatches have hinted hitherto, that the Rebels suffered severely, losing far more men in killed and wounded, in proportion to their force on the field, than did our side. No better testimony to the valor of our troops could possibly be given than will be found in these reports.—There was no lack of courage on the part of the Rebels; they fought with the recklessness of desperation, knowing that the loss of Manassas would be the loss of everything. Now, when such men, intrenched and defended by masked batteries, suffer a greater loss of life than their adversaries in the open field, there need be nothing further said in proof of Northern courage. The Rebels confess to having almost lost the fight, saying "the victory was the result of the most desperate, daring and dashing courage." Davis seems to have been greatly elated on his return to Richmond, boasting that they had taken "sixty pieces of cannon of the best and most improved models," vast quantities of ammunition, arms enough to equip a large army, hundreds of wagons "and ambulances of the most luxurious make," and fresh, and provisions enough to feed an "army of 50,000 men for twelve months."

The Virginians were very jolly over the loss of the Ellsworth Zouaves, whom they fondly believed had been exterminated. They will find out their mistake some day. They confess the killing and wounding of 110 of the celebrated Black Horse or Hampton Legion; while of the Louisiana Independent Battalion of 400 men, commanded by the well known filibuster Major Bob Wheat, less than 100 escaped death or severe wounds. Davis is reported to have said that the number of their killed "he thought would not exceed 500." As this was three days after the battle, he probably knew the truth, and certainly would not put the figures too high. Estimates of the wounded very greatly, but they may be put at from 1,500 to 2,000. From the present imperfect reports we gather the following list of field-officers killed and wounded:

KILLED OR MORTALLY WOUNDED. Gen. Bernard E. Bee, South Carolina. Gen. Francis S. Bartow, Georgia. Col. Nelson, 2d Virginia Regiment. Col. Fisher, 6th North Carolina. Col. Mason, of Gen. Johnston's Staff. Lieut.-Col. Bon J. Johnson, Hampton Legion. Maj. Robert Wheat, Louisiana Battalion.

WOUNDED. Gen. Kirby Smith, Regular Army. Col. Wade Hampton, Hampton Legion. Col. L. J. Gartrell, 7th Virginia. Col. Jones, 4th Alabama. Col. Thomas, of Gen. Johnston's Staff. Col. H. C. Stevens, of Gen. Bee's Staff. Major Scott, 4th Alabama.

The Captains and petty officers are in proportion, and the long list of names bears mute testimony to the desperate assaults made by our army. The Rebels of course make out a great victory, and tell of the slaughter of ten or fifteen thousand of our men; that they pursued them six miles, and mowed them down like grass, with kindred exaggerations. They will perhaps be astonished to learn the now well-known fact that, where we had two killed, they had three; where we had two wounded, they had four, and that they killed more in killed and wounded than we did in killed, wounded, prisoners and missing.

Gen. Bee, one of their slain, was a cadet of 1844, and won distinction in the Mexican war. Gen. Bartow was a prominent Georgia politician—young and ambitious. Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson was a South Carolina lawyer, and has two brothers, who are clergymen, one being Chaplain to the Wade Legion, of which the deceased was second officer. Major Wheat was well, if not favorably, known in New York as the embodiment of filibustering chivalry.—Gen. Kirby Smith is from Florida—a cadet of 1841, and served in Mexico with honor. Col. Gartrell was a member of Congress from Georgia. Among the Captains killed was John Avis of Winchester, Va., the jailor of Old John Brown.—N. Y. Tribune.

The Future of the War.

In Europe, says the Washington Chronicle, where every nation has a large military force, it is a well understood fact that it takes fully six months to convert the civilian into the soldier. What have we done? Three months ago, our volunteers rushed to enroll themselves as fighting men, and hastened to action, if needed, without ever having been drilled—without having any knowledge of the military tactics which are essential to make an army manageable and efficient. They met a well disciplined force, three times more numerous than themselves, and fought with the courage, the coolness and the discipline of the veteran troops. An accident caused by a momentary panic, and converted a victory into a rout.—But a braver or a better army of soldiers never dashed their in the battle field. The country has every reason to be satisfied with those heroic men. They are not to be defeated.—Their cause is good, and they will triumph, for God is with them, as he ever is on the side of patriotism and justice. One rebuff is not a failure. Our patriots have no such word as failure in their lexicons. They will triumph, for they must.

The indomitable will, the courage never to submit or yield, are characteristics of Americans. Shall we, who conquered the British in two wars, who planted our standard upon the walls of Mexico—who who never have been defeated in any campaign, even when we were poorer and less numerous than at present—shall we be foiled by treason, however well planned, however long prepared, however adequately equipped? From one end of the land to the other the myriad-shout of "No!" will respond to such a question.

Of the issues of the present strife, we have no doubt. It may be a prolonged contest; it may be necessary to array half a million men in arms, to spend millions before the issue is achieved; but it would be to doubt Providence itself were we to accept the idea that any other issue than the fullest success is to end all. In a short time this republic will have an army great in numerical strength, great in courage, great in discipline. And then—God and our cause to aid, The venture will abide.

FROM THE KANAWHA VALLEY.

Wise Driven from Gauley Bridge. SPECIAL DISPATCH TO GOV. PIERPONT.

GAULEY, VA., July 30, via GALLIPOLI, July 31.—The Kanawha Valley is now free from the Rebel troops. Most of the forces raised by Wise in this Valley left him between Charleston and this place. I had sent them assurances that if they laid down their arms they might go quietly to their homes, and may have done so, asserting that they were crested into the Rebel service. I regret to have to say that Wise in his retreat has burned a number of valuable bridges, and carried off most of the wagons and teams belonging to the people of the Valley. All parties denounce him for his vandalism. I congratulate you on the success of this expedition. J. D. COX, Brigadier General Commanding.

THE RETREAT OF GEN. WISE.

CLEVELAND, August 2.—A letter from Bullstown, Virginia, on the 28th ult., says:—Colonel Tyler reached Bullstown but the Rebels had fled. Colonel Tyler advanced to flat-wood with the rebels still ahead. Colonel Tyler considered the Rebels to be completely surrounded by the Federal forces.

The Plan of the Rebels in the West.

ST. LOUIS, AND NOT CAIRO, THE POINT OF ATTACK.

St. Louis, Mo., August 3.—The Evening News learns from a well informed citizen of South west Missouri, who possesses peculiar facilities for acquiring knowledge, the plan of the Secessionists in that region. Their real object is not to attack Cairo, or Bird's Point, but to make a desperate attempt to secure possession of St. Louis. There is a strong force under General Pillow at New Madrid, Mo., another at Pochontas, Ark., under the command, it is believed, of McCollough; and another in Mississippi county, Missouri, under Jeff. Thomson. The plan is to keep up a constant threat to attack Cairo and Bird's Point, so as to employ the Federal troops at these points, and to menace Gen. Lyon in the southwest by threats to attack him, while the forces at New Madrid and Pochontas effect a junction at Pilot Knob, and from there march on St. Louis and take it, reinstate Governor Jackson, and with this city as the base of operations, wrest Missouri from the Federal Government.

Operations of the Rebels on the Mississippi.

DEATH OF GEN. FLOURNOY—REPORTS FROM RICHMOND.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 3.—A gentleman, who has just arrived in this city, says seven boats left Memphis last night, conveying troops to New Madrid. Not less than 20,000 troops have been landed in Missouri. Harris has probably been re-elected Governor of Tennessee.

General Flournoy died here yesterday. The drafting of troops has already commenced in Virginia. The Adjutant General orders the militia to repair to the court houses of their respective counties without delay. About 20,000 are wanted. Roger A. Pryor is in command of the Third Virginia Regiment, in Isle of Wight county.

The Richmond Examiner says: "Among the prisoners here is a free negro who came as chaplain of one of the Connecticut regiments." The same paper authoritatively states that the Federal regiment which surrendered the day after the fight at Bull's Run was 820. Henry A. Wise is reported to need reinforcements. The papers have no advice from his command since the Bull Run affair. We understand that Beauregard has hung three traitors, one an engineer on the Manassas Gap Railroad, another a preacher and a third a farmer.

A despatch to the Knoxville Register, of the 31st, says: "Preparations of an extensive character are in progress. Before a great while large movements may confidently be expected. Our pickets extend beyond Falls Church. The rebel troops are divided into two corps de armee, the first under Gen. Johnson, occupying the advance post, and the second under Gen. Beauregard.

"There is no doubt that treachery was practiced on the Manassas Gap Railroad to prevent the junction of the forces of Johnson with Beauregard. The train conductor has been shot, having acknowledged to receiving a bribe to defeat the project from Union officers.

"The same treatment has been meted out to a recalcitrant Georgian, who was caught piloting the enemy out of a marsh."

The Richmond Examiner of the 30th says: "Our army under Johnston is now encamped in the vicinity of Fairfax Court House.

"From what we learn we think it improbable that any alteration in position will be made at present."

The Richmond Examiner Portsmouth correspondent says that Col. Smith, of the Lexington Military Institute, will take command of the forces on Crauey Island.

Marshal Parks, agent of South Carolina, at Portsmouth, has transferred to the Confederacy a fleet of five steamers, already manned and armed.

Butler Comes to Washington and Wool Commands at Fortress Monroe.

WASHINGTON, August 3, P. M.—General Wool will now assume command of the Federal forces at Fortress Monroe. General Butler has been transferred to this point.

The statement that forty men of the Massachusetts Eleventh Regiment had been captured by the rebels, is true.

Provisional Government of Missouri.

JEFFERSON CITY, July 31.—The State Convention to-day elected for the Provisional Government Hamilton R. Gamble, for Governor; William P. Hale, Lieutenant Governor, and Mordecai Oliver, Secretary of State. The Opposition were excused from voting, protesting against the power of the Convention.—The inauguration takes place this afternoon.

KENTUCKY ELECTION—GLORIOUS VICTORY.

The election in Kentucky has resulted in a glorious victory. The Union candidates have over 50,000 majority Jim Clay and Ex-Gov. Wellifs have been defeated for the Legislature—they were secessionists.

PRIZES RECAPTURED—WONDERFUL EXPLOITS OF A NEGRO.—It has been already announced by telegraph that the schooner S. J. Waring and brig Cuba had been taken from the hands of the pirates and safely landed at New York. We find the following details in the New York Herald:

The schooner S. J. Waring of Brookhaven Smith, master, hence for Montevideo July 4, with an assorted cargo, came up to this city this afternoon, and we gather the following: On the third day out of port—on the 7th—when one hundred and fifty miles from Sandy Hook in latitude 38, longitude 69, was brought to by the privateer, brig Jeff. Davis, who sent a boat full of men alongside and ordered the captain of the schooner to haul down the United States flag, and declared her a prize to the Confederate States of America. They ransacked the vessel and took from it what they wanted, such as charts, quadrant, provisions, crockery, &c., and after returning to the schooner a second time, they put a prize crew of five men on board without arms, and took away Captain Francis Smith, the two mates and two seamen and Mr. Brice Mackintosh, a passenger on board. The prize crew were Montague Atwell, a Charleston pilot, in command, one named Stevens, as mate, and two men. At three o'clock in the afternoon the schooner was headed South—probably for Charleston, or near by. The remaining crew and passengers were in hopes of a recapture by some United States vessel, and made themselves agreeable and sociable to the privateersmen, and in consequence they suspected nothing until the night of the 16th of July, when fifty miles to the southward of Charleston, seeing no prospect of their hopes being realized, and the prize Captain and first mate asleep in their berths, and the second mate at the wheel, the others dozing or asleep the preconcerted plan was carried into effect by the steward, William Tillman (colored) killing the three with a hatchet and throwing the bodies overboard. It was all finished in five minutes. One of the remaining two men was tied up that night, though both were released in the morning on a promise to help work the vessel, and were treated accordingly. After retaking the vessel, the charge of her delivery to the steward. Neither he nor any of the crew understood navigation, but having once got hold of the lead, he brought her up safely to the pilot-ground, when Mr. Chas. E. Warner, of the pilot-boat Jase, took charge of her.

A SAD INSTANCE OF WAR—Holmes Conrad, Esq., of Martinsburg, a prominent lawyer and a firm Union man, had two promising sons, aged about 22 and 16, one we believe, following the profession of his father, and the younger a student of theology. Both belonged to Capt. Nadenbush's company composed of about one hundred of the most active young men in Berkeley county. The two young Conrads, like all of their companions, volunteered for the war, against the consent and urgent protest of their father, who told them that they could not expect to enter his house again if they disobeyed his orders. But feeling that they were in honor bound to follow the fortunes of their commander, they enlisted for the campaign. At the recent battle of Bull Run Capt. Nadenbush's company was put in the front line, where they fought with great bravery until relieved. When the roar of the cannon was over, and the strife ceased to go on, the two brothers, the Conrads, were found dead, locked in each others embrace. Together with three more of the same company, who were also killed, their bodies were brought to Martinsburg, and buried at the solemn hour of midnight, the moon shining beautifully. Thus has a fond father's hope been made desolate, and two bright young men, upon whom all his cherished hopes were centred, been buried in eternity.—Boonsboro (Md.) Odd Fellow.

SETTLED ONE THING.—The great battle at Bull's Run settles one question mathematically and beyond peradventure. It shows that the South is entirely at the mercy of the North. It explodes the oft-repeated boast that one Southerner is a match for five Northerners. Our troops have driven an enemy, outnumbering them two to one, from his own batteries, carefully and completely fortified. There is no question about that. That our forty five thousand soldiers, wearied by a day's hard fighting retreated before ninety thousand of the enemy, twenty thousand of whom were fresh and untried, does not invalidate this conclusion. That a panic caused the precipitate flight of our over-faiged soldiers, does not alter the case. The logical fact still remains that if our troops can beat those of the South against such heavy odds, we can beat them one to man. We have only to send the men, and our success is inevitable. There is the consolation and the remedy for his defeat.—N. Y. Herald.

GENERAL ROSECRANS.—Brigadier General William S. Rosecrans, who succeeds Major General McClellan in command in Western Virginia, is from Ohio. He entered the Military Academy at West Point in 1838, and graduated in 1842, receiving an appointment as second lieutenant in the Engineers. He was acting Assistant Professor of Engineering at West Point, from September, 1843, to August, 1844. of Natural and Experimental Philosophy the succeeding year; again of Engineering for a year, and Assistant Professor till 1847. He was commissioned first lieutenant in March, 1853, and resigned in 1854, since which time he has been in civil life, until the breaking out of the war this spring. He at once offered his services to the government, and he was assigned an important position under Major General McClellan, who requested his appointment, as a man in whom he had the highest confidence. His conduct in the late campaign in Western Virginia shows that this confidence was not misplaced. Gen. Rosecrans is about forty years of age.

ANOTHER REQUISITION.—The War Department has made another requisition on Gov. Curtin, for ten other new Regiments; to which may be added two more that are organizing independently of any requisition. These are filling up very fast, from the returned men. When they are full, Pennsylvania will again have Thirty Thousand Men in the field.