

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

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, AUG. 16, 1861,

BY DAVID OVER.

For the Inquirer.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY, August 7th 1861. MR. EDITOR :--- I dont know as a communication in reply to our little neighbor here at Centreville is called for; but as we very well Centreville is called for; but as we very well know that the articles under consideration did not originate in the brain of this *little child*, *McCoy*, but in the brain (or probably in the *belly*, for it does not seem to me at all proba-ble that a man possessed of an ounce of com-mon sense would write such articles,) of a full grown man, and I am convinced that there is clique here in the Valley who are determined, if possible, by covert means, to destroy every particle of union sentiments, to root out all true patriotism, and to bring about a feeling of repugnance and distruct toward every measure that is brought for the preservation of the Union and the enforcement of the laws .--And I tell you plainly, from personal knowledge, that there are honest men, who are good citizens, (yet not acquainted with the issues at stake.) and, unfortunately for them, are made the pliant dupes of this designing elique .--This is the reason why 1 notice the article in question at all, for Osborne G. McCoy is only a child; consequently not responsible. And I think a man a very poor thing indeed, who will make a child a mouth piece or a "oat"s paw" to "puil the chestauts out of the fire with."

Now neighbors, let me say to you all, that it is not my intention to throw fire brands into society-to cause heart burnings and ill will society—to cause heart burnings and ill will to spring up among the people; notther shall I deal in personalities, only so far as they are identified with the great question of the day, or aught about the respectability of any one. I have nothing to do about private character. The Gazette correspondent says that I do not speak the sentiments of the people of the Valley. I said that there were but very fow

men in the Valley that were not "sound Union men and staunch supporters of the Constitution." Now I venture the assertion that there are not five men in the Valley who will admit that they are traitors, and that there are not ten men who will say that they are not Union men and supporters of the Constitution. He says that I an "well known in this town-ship and about as little thought of." (Shades of seissors and nutmers! some sound logic in that.) I know that I am well known, but what people think of me, or how they appre-ciate what I sometimes write, I neither know nor care. The position that I have taken in the present crisis is one that I believe, strictthe present crisis is one that I believe, which ly speaking, to be right, I act from a convic-tion that for what I say and do regarding our present national difficulties, I will be account-able, not to this little clique in the Valley, but to him who holds the destiny of nations in his grasp. Therefore, I ask no favor in a political point of view, but only ask to be let alone in the enjoyment of my own opinions. I seek not to wrest the opinions of any man from bim, neither shall any man deprive me of the freea man-think him none the less a christian. for differing with me on political opinions .--The present issue is one that has been forced gland, the Middle and the Western States have plan. the same right. If this seconsion principle,

plain and simple enough that any man, though he is blind, can understand it. If I am not If I am not

advance of being his Executor,) for he may er serious casualities. write till doomsday and he will never convince Lieutenant Elliott says that the shots which any man with three grains of common sense, that any person (man or boy,) that will boldy proclaim that he would willingly give thou-sands of dollars (if he possessed it.) for the scalps of President Lincoln and Gen. Scott; proclaim that he would willingly give thou-sends of dollars (if he possessed it.) for the sealps of President Lincoln and Gen. Scott; and that if he had the power he would take the scalps of some of his neighbors, cotertains sentiments anything akin to Unionism. I re-gard all such characters, so far as their influence goes, to be the veriest enemi es to their country.

Talking about patriotism, I suppose you pos Taking about patriotism, a suppose you a of a civilized foe, they scientificarly too and hundred miles from here, who said he would exact range of the retreating group, and brought a whole battery to bear on them, killnia a slave state. So far as the statement about the "rot-gut whiskey" is concerned, 1 ceeded in placing their dying Colonel in a place about the "rot-gut whiskey" is concerned, I ceeded in placing their dying colonel in a place have only to say that I am in possession of proofs that will brand the originator of that tale as a har, and it is quite likely that they will be forthcoming at the proper time. With all proper respect for the true author of that society after darf, or he will find himself en-tangled in a cobweb some of these days that will not be very creditable to bimself. In jus-tice to Dr. Thompson I will say that the state-tice to Dr. Thompson I will say th the pen, and should not have been there, for 1 believe him to be a man of more discretion and better judgment than to write "Young America." The slang thrown at "Young America" in my other letter was designed for the pretended author (O. G. MeCoy,) and not

the pretended author (O. G. McCoy,) and not for the real author, nor Dr. Thompson. I have considered both of these articles in the Gazette as a bait, and if they were design-ed as such I may be considered a hold of the hook. But I shall notice nothing hereafter, that appears over the name of Osborne G. McCoy, nor of Jehn Hook either. T. L. GROWDEN,

Alias LUCIUS.

Rebel Atrocities on the Battle-Field. SHOCKING TREATMENT OF THE

adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and ly wounded. The Lieutenant and others in- retreated, four men bearing the Colonel. In kind, for their officers will never be able to thought, the one great object to be desired in stantly rushed to the falling officer. Lieut. a chort time a balt was made, and again the restrain them in another action. stantly rushed to the falling officer. Lieut. a short time a balt was made, and again the Elliott, with twelve mean of the Fifth and Tenth Companies of his regiment, raised the Colonel

wery much mistaken, the punishment of trea-son by the laws of our country is death. I sooner was this group of men discered by the field telescopes of the energy, than they were taken a wrong position I hope that this Ga-zette man in the Valley will set me all right. When I hear the nonsensical nonsense advance, in jus-tification of the Southern rebellion, I can't belp but wonder when the foods will all die, gand I do thick, candidy, that it is about time that this Donkey that has been rearing around Con-treville for some months, cease his braying. My advice to little McCoy is, to go and hang humself on the nearest tree, (but I deeline in advance of being his Exceutor,) for he may struck near them were not the chance shots of a general engagement, but were aimed at them The shelling, and ultimate burning of this

> There was no possibility of mistaking the nature of this group, or their humane errand. The rebels saw a number of men bearing from slaughter our wounded men, was follo the field a wounded officer, and instead of with the most presistent perseverance. witholding their fire, invariably the practice of a civilized fee, they scientifically took the

article, I would tell him that he should be sistently by a battery of rifled cannon. A careful how he delves down into the sinks of projectile from one of these guas at last took up so unremittingly, that the men in charge of the ambulance were forced to leave it. In this case also the ambulance was made a special target, and was fired as until is was probably of New York. Wilson and M'Cook ran out destroyed. Lieutenant Colonel Joseph J. Chambers.

now commanding the New York Twenty-eighth Volunteers, the Colonel being wounded and in the infirmary, tells the following story.

Licut. Colonel Chambors, was in the thick of the fight, and while he binself was hastening for reinforcements, saw near the brook (Bull Run) a rebel deliberately bayonet one of our wounded men, who was lying near the bank of the stream. Even in the exigency of the mo-ment Colonel. Chambers wheeled his horse, rode up to the rebel and shot him dead. Alabama Regiment wounded and laying on the ground. He threw up his hands and beg-ged for his life, to which response was made.

wounded men and go himself.

Colonel Slooum, of the New York Second

he was, as soon as possible, removed from the oburch to Fairfax, and thence to Washington,

shelling the building while the nospital mage were flying. He states that the hospital was made a special target, for to know its character, and that the attempt by them to destroy it, and slaughter our wounded men, was followed up

The surgeon of the Seventy-first New York regiment Militia was in the hospital, and saw the shelling, and the attempts of the rebels for its utter destruction. Licutenant James Wilson of Company G. New York Second Militia, had charge of the

wounded mea of his regiment, whom he escort-ed to the hospital, (Sudley Church) and plas-ed them in care of the surgeon, he himself remaining to render assistance. In a short remaining to render assistance. In a short time the Black Horse Cavalry charged down to the church, firing in through the windows with their revolvers at the wounded men at they lay on the floors, and at the surgeons in attendance. A number of men attempted to escape throug; the doors, and were sabred as

of New York. Wilson and M'Gook ran out of the building to escape, when they were met by the Black Horse Cavalry. M'Cook was shot through the spine, dead, and Wilson was taken prisoner. Wilson afterwards escaped; one of the two men who had him in charge being shot by our men, and he himself shot the other who men want in the binself shot the other, who was a captain of the Black Horse Cavalry. Some members of the New York Seventy.

first discovered a Lieutenart-Colonel of an

restrain them in another action. Every statement in this co. about the treatment of our wounded men by

Why do we Fail ?- No. 1.

As many of our teachers fail to meet with success in conducting their schools, an inquiry Dr. Russell's Comments upon the Battle, into the causes productive of such a result, may suggest some primary remedies which will prevent, in a measure, the further spread of the failures in this, than in any other department of labor.

As the subject is too broad and too important to be considered fairly within the limits of one ordinary article, we propose to examine each of the causes at some length in this and subsequent numbers. The primary cause is in WORK IN WHICH WE ENGAGE.

The majority of the parents have taken too little interest in the instruction of their children, and the opinion prevails among them, that any one who has the requisite knowledge of Arithmetic, Grammar and Geography, is competent to teach. This opinion has become so own like veterans when opposed by superior numbers, but they lacked steadiness in falling teaching are influenced by the popular sentiment, and take no pains to prepare themselves, save in the branches of study ordinarily pursu-ed in the schools. They engage in it as they would in any ordinary mechanical business (except, perhaps, that they do not devote as much time to preparation) and have no other ends in view than the employment of their time and the pay to be obtained. A teacher actua-ted by no higher motive, cannot expect a full measure of success. It is impossible to work? ment, and take no pains to prepare themselves, ment Colonel. Chambers wheeled his horse, rode up to the rebel and shot him dead. Surgeen Barnes of the New York Twenty-eighth Volunteers was in the fight all through, and came out of it in his shirt sleeves, having the wounds having hean dressed. "Boys and pliable wood. There are more opposing forces to overcome; a great variety of dispositions to comprehend ; and a greater responsisibility to consider in the correct performance of the work. If the iron be bent in the wrong direction, it muy be remodelled without any trouble, and it retains its last shape as well as the first ; but an impression once made upon the mind is fixed, and although it may be varied, it cannot be effaced. Again the popular sentiment to which we have referred, indirectly leads, or rather allows the teacher to suppose, that, when the six hours which the directors require hum to teach. are passed, his day's work is done and there is no need for further labor. This engenders a habit of laziness which is entirely incompatible with the teacher's profession, and it not only operates directly to his personal disadvantage; but as he instructs by example as well as by precept, it has a detrimental influence on the prosperity of his school. There is often too much cause for the sneering remark, so frequntly heard : "He is too lasy to do anything but keep sobcol," and every teacher owes it to himself as well as to his profession, to so conduct himself as to give no reason for any such complaint. A man who is too lazy, or too incompent, is the last one we should employ in the school room. This lack of appreciation on the part of the instructor, causes him to ignore and neglect professional reading and the proscention of his studies, as he feels self sufficient enough to perform his work without such helps, and it takes too much time and thought, since the object to be attained is of so little importance .----His whole aim is to give satisfaction to his em-plo yers, at as little cost as possible to himself; and he feels satisfied with his own acquire-ments if he but gain their approbation, no matter how inferior they may be. No man can ever become a perfect teacher, because he oan'never acquire all that may bellearned ; but 91.000 men within their lines as Bell's Ruo, his ability to teach will be increased according as his stock of knowledge is sugmented. A man who is confined to the text book for every illustration sannot be considered a good teacher, for a scholar of an ordinarily comprehensive mind, can understand that as well as he : whereas, he who can draw his illustration from nature, and knows the principles involved in presented a pair of pastaloons' to Miss Lucy Stone in due form. Miss Lucy accepted the what he attempts to teach, will awaken an in- pants, but says she would have of

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Let the teacher but comprehend the eapacity, and the wants of the untaught mind, and the natural adaptation of certain forces to supply these wants; or in other words, let.him be fully informed in the theory of teaching, and, at the same time let him realize the great responsibility he assumes, when he attempts the work of moulding minds, then he is prepared to commence his work, and all obstacles will be easily removed from the path as his own and others' experience become known to Lim.

Having returned to Bedford, the Educational Department, which has been suspended during our absence will receive due attention, when the space is not required for other matter.

Capt. Dolliver, of this city, who was near the contending hosts from an early hour on the morning of the late battle until its close, prevent, in a measure, the further spread of the malady. There is no business, nor profession in which there are so many inefficient and in-competent persons engaged as in teaching; consequently, there is a greater proportion of with Dr. Ruscell, who was mounted on a face with Dr. Russell, who was mounted on a fine horse, and who explained to him some of the

movements as they progressed. The Union troops, he said, were too impetu-ous; they rushed forward with reckless valor, instead of steadily gaining ground, and hold-ing every inch as they gained it. Dr. Russell rode up to the flanks of the various divisequent numbers. The primary cause is in sions engaged, and saw the distance they were general: THE LACK OF APPRECIATION OF THE apart and the effect of the firing, which was cidedly in favor of the Union troops. Dr. Russell secmes to have anticipated some disaster in the rear, from a casual remark to the effect that the battle was won, "if no mishap overtakes the rear of the Federal forces."---As he explained to Capt. Dolliver some of the movements, he loaned him bis glass to see for himself. He said that our troops held their

Dr, Russel saw the rebel cavalry as they

all more or less infected, it is painful-very painful, so we must look out to make good our own retreat. Captain Dolliver and Russell retreated in company until all danger from the victorious rebels were past. Capt. Dolliver says that the men suffered much from want of water, and that they had been inspired with the hope of Gen. Butler bearing down upon one flank and Gen. Patterson upon the other, while they drove in the centre. They fought confidently, thinking that victory was within their grasp, and knew not the disaster in the rear until too late to retrieve it .- Boston Traveller. How MT. CRITTENDEN BECEIVED THE NEWS .- When he rose on Monday morning be asked, "Well, what further news!" He had gone to bed under the delusion that the Federal army bad triamphed. "We are rout-ed-uttealy routed," was the reply to his question. The old man started back in astonishment, and when the facts were brought before him he went back, sat down, and put-ting his head upon his hands burst into tears. I saw him that night, and there is no longer room for doubt on which side Mr. Crittenden's feelings are enlisted .-- Cor. of N.Y. Post.

(which is used to give a pleasant name to wickedest rebellion that ever blackened the history of the world,) a principle permitting any State or States to fly to arms and defy

the laws and proper constituted authorities of proofs. the government, is to be allowed, we must inevitably sink into little paltry States, and degenerate from a once proud, prosperous and Free nation, into despotism, anarchy and run. No! by God's help Rebellion must be case, if I am blind I am not wilfully so.

Suppose we were to admit that a State, in its sovereign capacity (which we do not intend to do,) has a right to withdraw at pleasure from the proper Government of the United States. On what grounds can they be justified for stealing government property; for taking forpible possession of forts and arsenals; for firing into unarmed vessels; for commencing an una provoked attack on Fort Sumter; for threatening to destroy our national Capital, and for

sending out a squadron of piratical vessels to play upon the commerce of the United States. On what grounds will this smart correspondent to the Gazette attempt to justify the Baltimore mob that attempted to stop the passage of United States troops on their march to the defense of the capitol; what excuse or justifi-cation will be attempt to make in behalf of Gov. Jackson of Mo., or Gov. McGoffin of Ky. Come, smart Gozette man, let us hear your apology for the raising of armies in loyal States for the subjugation of, not only the U. 8. Government, but of the State governments themselves. Now as you attempt to set up doguas in contradiction to the officially declared opinions of Democratic governors, we will expect to hear your justification of the foregoing. Try in your next communi-cation to get a little above old Brown and the Helper book, for any body that does not any dorstand these questions already are too nig-gardly ignorant for any one to attempt to ena lighten. For my own part I have read the Constitution once in my life, and I recollect uately. one clause distinctly, which may be found in the 34 Section, Article 3d of the Constitution

of the United States, and reads as follows:

WOUNDED.

Of course, in the excitement of a battle, there will occur cases of individual cruelty to upon the country, and the government is com-pelled to accept its only remaining mode of believe many of the stories that are told of settlement in order to preserve our nationality, even this sort of work-but that our wounded leaving other issues for other times and oir- men were systematically murdered is unquesmen were systematically murdered is unquescumstances to settle. In my opinion the first tionably true, for the same bideous work was duty of all true patriols is, to put an end to going on in all parts of the field at once; and If a cluster of the Southern States has a right the special command of officers of high rank, to demand their independence, the New En- and evidently in pursuance of a prearranged

> There can, I think, be no reasonable doubt that, if not all, at least certain divisions of the rebel army had instructions not to take any prisoners, and not to let our wounded men be carried off the field. I proceed to adduce my

For the information of the unintimated, let me promise certain things that are so simple that it may seem folly on my part, but I think and Free nation, into despotism, anarchy and it will have its use. An ambulance is a spring run. No! by God's help Rebellion must be carriage for carrying off wounded men. It is put down. The Gazette man seems to think of a peculiar build and appearance, its characthat I am "willfully blind." This is not the case, if I am blind I am not wilfully so. that it can no more be mistaken for any othe

carriage than a trotting sulkey can be mistaken for a locomotive engine. A surgeon always wears a green sash, not

only in our own service, but in every army every civilized nation. The trium uniform are green, and therein they differ from every other officer. It is no more possible to mistake a surgeon for an officer of hostilities, than to mistake a drummer boy for a Major General.

were literally out to pieces. When, on or near the battle field, a surgeon finds it necessary to make temporary arrange-ments for the care of the wounded, he selects a place as much sheltered as may be -general ly in a ravine or behind a hill, and, if possible. under a tree. When the surgeon goes to work he generally takes off his green sash, and hange it on a prominent branch of the tree, or dis-plays it on a musket stuck in the ground-the idea being to fly the green scarf in the manner of a flag, to show that the place is under the of a flag, to show that the place is under the immediate care of a surgeon, and is to be re-spected accordingly. Whether the surgeon thus displays his flag or not, his position can-not be mistaken for anything else. The woun-ded mon lying about, the cruck instruments in view, the busy doctors in their shirtsleeves, and all the surroundings, attest the nature of the heimer theore on or any the area of were there and then deliberately butchered. The Surgeon gathered up his instruments and started to retire to the rear, again to resume his duties. He was discovered by the enemy, and, although the boxes of instruments under his arms designated beyond dispute his rank and office, the infantry and a full battery of rified cannon played on him till he was out the business there going, on, and appeal in the name of our common human nature, to the best feelings, and the safest protection of the contending armies, both sides indiscrimiof their reach-ne was compelled to drop his instruments and retreat as best he could.

Now to authenticated facts.

Regiment, was wounded by a grapeshot through the thigh. The Surgeon went to bie assistance, Lieutenant S. R. Elliot, of the Seventy-ninth Regiment N.Y.S. M. (Highlanders,) was standfound him, and attempted to dress his wound; "Treason sgainst the United States shall con-sist only in levying war against them, or in the latter was struck by a shot and fell mortal- them, and drave them from the field. They

struments, having been charged on by the Black | I give you my word and honor that not a man in this hospital shall be injured while I have a Horse Cavalry and compelled to leave the breath of life." field, being driven from under a tree where he had established his temporary quarters, and It is said by some that the rebels removed

where he was attending to the wounds of about their own wounded from this bispital-if they twenty-five injured men, part of whom were did not do so, then this Alabama Colonel was roasted alive with our men when the Secession army afterward burned the building.

Surgeon Barnes went up to the battle field in the rear of the uttaking column, and as soon as our men began to fall, he took a position Some members of the Seventy-first slso found a wounded Georgian, when they cared with his Assistants under a tree, in a little rafor, and took to one of our surgeons. After his wounds were dressed, he said, "This is more than we would have done for you." He added, "For God's sake, get out of this ; you are fighting 100,000 men." This man was so vine. The wounded men were brought to him, and he took off his green sash and hung it on the tree to signify that the place was under the charge of a surgeon. The injured men were brought in rapidly, and in fifteen minutes he had under his charge nearly thirty. As fast as possible he attended to their hurts, and in impressed with the kindness of our men that he gave to one of the Seventy-first his pistol

as a keep-sake. Color Sergeant Charles Kent, of the New ort time had been compelled to perform a number of capital operations. He amputated York Fire Zouaves, says he saw the death of Captain Downey, of Company D, Fire Zonaves, a member of Thirty-four Engine four legs, three arms, a hand and a foot, and attended to a number of minor injuries. By this time the enemy had discovered the place, and the nature of the business of the men in Company. He states that Downey was overpowered by a superior force; that he threw charge, and began to pour in musket balls and down his sword and tossed his arms over his projectiles from rifled cannon. The place bebead to show that he was unarmed, and as if begging for meroy but that he was instantly me unsafe for the wounded men, and it was seen to be necessary to remove them. The Surgeon's Assistants and he had become sepatransfixed by a seere of bayonets. Downey had led his company in a gallant charge up to a battery, and the last words he is known to rated from him, and he had no one to a have said were these to his men: "Boys refor ambulances and was obliged to leave the member New York is looking at you."

Sergeant S. G. Goodwin, of Company H, Fire Zouaves, member of Engine 30, saw one of our men lying on his back near his horse; It was no easy matter to procure ambulane ces enough, and it was probably thirty minutes before the Surgeon returned with the necessa-ry assistance. When he returned he found ry assistance. When he returned he found the man was severely wounded, if not already that every one of these wounded men bad been bead. One of the enemy rushed up to him, bayoneted, or sabred, and was dead. They and thrice pierced him through with his bayon net.

Sum up these facts. There were thirty The same man saw a rebel strike at one of our wounded men with a sabre-the blow mis-sed the man's head, but out off his hand. One of the Fire Zouaves, who saw the cowardly

A member of the New York Second says he saw one of our men struck by the fragment of a bursting shell and knocked down. Two Secessionists rode up to him, and finding that, though momentarily stunned, the man was but slightly hurt, one of them rolled the man over. and the other deliberately out his throat with his sabre.

Other instances of the rebel manner of dealing with our wounded men I could cite, but the stories I have told I think will tablish beyond question the truth of the following conclus

1st. That as this slaughter of our wounded was not the work of a single company, or regiment of the enemy, but was going on in all parts of the field at the same time. It was done parts of the field at the same time. It was done in obedience to an order from rebel headquarters.

2d. That, if this is the policy of the enemy, it is feared that our own men will retaliate in | imitative, - becomes accustomed to independent | side of them."

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The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American says that Gen. Scots commends heartily the wisdom and foresight of Gov. Curtin, who it must be admitted, deserves much praise for having got ready for service so valuable an addition to the grand army of the Union now in the field. The activity, seaf and devotion to the cause necessary to the speedy and thorough organization of fifteen full regiments can only be appreciated by those who have been engaged in the work.

Election of Field Officers .- The election of officers of the First Artillery Reserve Regi-ment, of Pennsylvania, was held at Harrisburg

It is established that the Secessionists had 91,000 men within their lines as Bull's Rue, on the morning of the battle, and that Jeff. Davis in person brought up 17,900 more from Rishmond, who reached them about noon. They had therefore fully three times as many as Gen. McDowell, and four times as many as were brought into action on our side

The ladies of Maysville, Kentucky recently terest in the pupil, whose mind, - naturally a much better will if they buly had a man in-

men all dangerously; hurt-they had all been oared for by the Surgeon-they were lying on the grass in agonies of pain and thirst, with bandaged stumps of limbs, resting on the lit-tle hammocks-with their severed legs and act, instantly shot the rebel dead. arms scattered about-and, if more could be needed to show the nature of the place, the Surgeon's green sash was flying as a flag in the tree, and the Surgeon's instruments were lying in sight, and yet these thirty helpless men