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BY DAVID OVER.

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## Poetry.

### THE RISING OF THE PEOPLE.

Poem delivered before the Phi Beta Kappi Society of Harvard University.

BY ELBRIDGE JEFFERSON CUTLER.

The drum's roll roars awakes the land; the life is calling shrill;  
Ten thousand stately banners lie on town, and bay, and hill;  
Our crowded streets are throbbing with the soldiers' measured tramp;  
Among our bladed cornfields gleam the white tents of the camp.  
The thunders of the rising war rush Labor's drowsy hum,  
And heavy to the ground the first dark drops of battle come.  
The souls of men flame up anew; the narrow heart expands;  
And woman brings her patient faith to nerve her eager hands.  
Thank God! we are not buried yet, though long in trance we lay.  
Thank God! the fathers need not blush to own their sons to-day.

Oh! sad and slow the weeks went by; each held his anxious breath;  
Like one who waits, in helpless fear, some sorrow great as death.  
Oh! scarcely was there faith in God, nor any trust in man,  
While fast along the Southern sky the blighting shadow ran.  
It veiled the stars, one after one; it hushed the patriot's song,  
And stole from men the sacred sense that parteth right from wrong.  
Then a red flash, the lightning across the darkness broke,  
And with a voice that shook the land the guns of Sumter spoke:  
Wake, sons of heroes, wake! The age of heroes dawns again;  
Truth takes in hand her ancient sword, and calls her loyal men.  
Lo! brightly o'er the breaking day shines Freedom's holy star.  
Peace cannot cure the sickly time. All hail, the healer, War!

That call was heard by Plymouth Rock; 'twas heard in Boston Bay;  
Then up the pine streams of Maine sped on its ringing way.  
New Hampshire's rocks, Vermont's green hills, it kindled into flame;  
Rhode Island felt her mighty soul bursting her little frame.  
The Empire City started up, her golden fetters rent,  
And, on her like, across the North the fiery banner sent.  
Over the breezy prairie land, by bluff and lake it ran,  
Till Kansas bent his arm, and laughed to find himself a man;  
And on by cabin and by camp, by stony wastes and sands,  
It rang exultant down the sea where the Golden City stands.

And whoso'er the summons came, there rose an angry din,  
As when upon a rocky coast a stormy tide comes in.  
Straightway the fathers gathered voice, straightway the sons arose,  
With flushing cheek, as when the East with day's first current glows.  
Hurray! the long despair is past; our fading hopes renew,  
The fog is lifting from the land, and lo, the ancient blue!  
We learn the secret of the deeds the sires have handed down,  
To fire the youthful soldier's zeal, and tend his green renown.  
Who lives for country, through his arm feels all her forces flow,  
Tis easy to be brave for truth, as for the rose to blow.

Oh! Law, fair form of Liberty, God's light is on thy brow.  
Oh! Liberty, thou soul of Law, God's very self art thou!  
One clear river's sparkling flood that clothes the bank with green;  
And one the line of stubborn rock that holds the water in—  
Friends, whom we cannot think apart, seeming each other's foe.  
Twin flowers upon a single stalk with equal grace that grow.  
Oh! fair ideas, we write your name across our banner's fold;  
For you the sluggard's brain is fire; for you, the coward bold.

Oh! daughter of the bleeding past! Oh! hope that prophets saw!  
God give us Law in Liberty, and Liberty in Law!  
Full many a heart is aching with mingled joy and pain,  
For those who go so proudly forth and may not come again;  
And many a heart is aching for those it leaves behind,  
As a thousand tender histories throng in upon the mind.  
The old men bless the young men and praise their bearing high;  
The women in the doorways stand to wave them bravely by.  
One threw her arms about her boy, and said, "Good-bye, my son;  
God help thee do the valiant deeds thy father would have done."  
One held up to a bearded man a little child to kiss,  
And said, "I shall not be alone, for thy dear love and this."  
And one, a rosebud in her hand, leant at a soldier's side;  
"Thy country weds thee first," she said; "be I thy second bride."

Oh! mothers, when, around your hearths ye count your cherished ones,  
And miss from the enchanted ring the flower of all your sons;  
Oh! wives, when o'er the cradled child ye bend at evening's fall,  
And voices which the heart can hear across the distance call,  
Oh! maids, when, in the sleepless nights ye ope the little case,  
And look till ye can look no more upon the proud young face,  
Not only pray the Lord of Life, who measures mortal breath,  
To bring the absent back unscathed out of the fire of death,  
Oh! pray with that divine content which God's best favor draws,  
That, whatever lives or dies, he save his holy cause!

So out of shop and farmhouse, from shore and inland glen,  
Thick as the bees in clover time, are swarming armed men;  
Along the dusty roads in haste the eager columns come,  
With flash of sword and musket's gleam, the bugle and the drum.  
Ho! comrades, seek the stately flag, broad-waving at our head,  
Ho! comrades, mark the tender light on the dear fathers' spread.  
Our fathers' blood has hallowed it; 'tis part of their renown;  
And paled by the catiff hand would pluck its glories down!  
Hurray! hurray! it is our home, where'er thy colors fly;  
We win with thee the victory, or in the shadow die!

Oh! women, drive the rattling loom, and gather in the hay;  
For all the youth worth love and truth are marshalled for the fray.  
Southward the hosts are hurrying, with banners wide unfurled,  
From where the stately Hudson floats the wealth of half the world;  
From where, amid his clustered isles, Lake Huron's waters gleam;  
From where the Mississippi pours an unpolluted stream;  
From where Kentucky's fields of corn bend in the southern breeze;  
From broad Ohio's luscious vines; from Jersey's orchards fair;  
From where, between his fertile slopes, Nebraska's rivers run;  
From Pennsylvania's iron hills; from woody Oregon;  
And Massachusetts led the van, as in the days of yore,  
And gave her reddest blood to cleanse the stones of Baltimore.

Oh! mothers, sisters, daughters, spare the tears ye faint would shed;  
Who seem to die in such a cause, ye cannot call them dead.  
They live upon the lips of men, in picture, bust and song;  
And nature folds them in her heart, and keeps them safe from wrong.  
Oh! length of days is not a boon the brave man prayeth for;  
There are a thousand evils worse than death or any war;  
Oppression, with his iron strength, fed on the souls of men,  
And Licenses, with the hungry brood that haunt his ghastly den.  
But bright stars ye fill the eye; adoring hearts ye draw;  
Oh! sacred grace of Liberty; oh! majesty of Law!

Hurray! the drums are beating; the life is calling shrill;  
Ten thousand stately banners flame on town, and bay, and hill;  
The thunders of the rising war drown Labor's peaceful hum;  
Thank God! that we have lived to see the saffron morning come—  
The morning of the battle call, to every soldier dear!  
Oh! joy! the cry is "Forward!" Oh, joy! the foe is near!  
For all the crafty men of peace have failed to purge the land;  
Hurray! the ranks of battle close; God takes his cause in hand!

For the Inquirer.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY, Sept. 1861.

MR. EDITOR:—As we are now in the midst of what some people call the "Black Republican war," we would like to inquire what the name "Black Republican" means, and from whence it originated.—Time and again have we heard persons who profess to have good sense, call their neighbors, (honest union men) "Black Republicans." Do they call all who uphold the present administration "Black Republicans"? If so how many good, honest, Democratic men are in the ranks of the (so-called) Democratic party, do we find among the number? Are they Black Republicans? They must be according to their own specious reasoning, for they are found (as they say) in bad company, hence from this we conclude that all who uphold the present administration, are "Black Republicans." These persons who call their neighbors "Black Republicans," in the face of everything that has been said, notwithstanding the bill that congress has passed, declaring that to free the negroes is no part of the object of the present war, still assert, that the object of the war is to free the negroes. If they had had no light upon the subject, we might then reason with them; but since they have had all the light and information that any reasonable man could ask, we in the language of the poet would say,

"A man convinced against his will,  
Is of the same opinion still."  
also that one mark of a liar is to persevere in a false assertion in face of evidence to the contrary. If the name "Black Republican" means an "abolitionist" or one who wishes to free the negroes, we disclaim it. We are not an abolitionist.—While there are some who uphold the government, who do entertain such views, it is not fair to call all the friends of the administration "abolitionists." If the name "Black Republican" means an uncompromising union man, we rejoice in the cognomen.—It is this that is the true state of the case, (and it must be according to their own showing) all who are not "Black Republicans" must best be enemies of the Government, traitors to their country.—There is no crime in all the catalogues filed in the archives of human depravity, that exceeds in enormity, the sin of the traitor. Let those whose Black hearts are plotting their country's ruin, learn their fate from Romans 13, 1, 2, and while there is no salvation for them we deem ourselves justified in adding the cause which Moore puts in the mouth of his "Fire worshippers,"

"O for a tongue to curse the slave,  
Whom treason, like a deadly blight,  
Comes o'er the countenance of the brave,  
And blasts them in the hour of might!  
May life's unblest cup for him  
Be drugged with treacheries to the brim,  
With hopes, that but allure to fly,  
With joys, that vanish while he sips,  
Like dew-drops from the eye, that tempt the eye,  
But turn to ash on the lips!  
His country's curse, his children's shame,  
Outcast of virtue, peace, and fame,  
May be, at last, with lips of flame,  
On the parched desert thirsting die."  
While lakes, that shone in mockery night,  
Are fabled of untouched, untaunted,  
Like the once glorious hopes he blasted!  
And when from earth his spirit flies,  
Just prophet, let the damned one dwell  
Fall in the sight of Paradise,  
Rebelling heaven, and feeling hell!"  
NEUKOSMIAN.

A sensible wife looks for her enjoyment at home—a silly one, abroad.

CAMP TENNALLY, D. C. Sept. 11th 1861.

DEAR INQUIRER:—Suffering from a severe attack of "Chills and Fever," I have been unable to write you my accustomed letters, but as I am once more in a state of convalescence, I will endeavor to keep you posted with the movements of the "Reserves," in future.—Yesterday, and to-day have been of more than usual interest to us, as the announcement was given for a grand review, of the 12 regiments, under Gen. McCall, at which time His Excellency, A. G. Curtin would be present, to present each regiment a full stand of colors. The regiments were drawn upon the review ground, one half mile from the encampment, of the 8th, on a beautiful eminence. Gov. Curtin was preceded by the President, Gen. McClelland, and Staff with distinguished Pennsylvanians, among whom were Secretary Cameron, Hon. E. McPherson, Alex. King, and F. Jordan of Bedford. Gov. Curtin, appeared in a barge, and was introduced to the President, by Gen. McClelland, a cordial welcome was given him, after which he proceeded to present the colors of the respective regiments, which were among the finest standards in the service. The number of each regiment is neatly inscribed upon the banner.

Gov. Curtin then addressed the regiments in a full, clear voice, but the concourse was too great, for all to hear. His remarks, were spirited, and produced a happy effect.

The 8th, on returning to camp were addressed by Lieut. Col. Oliphant, upon the importance of protecting the "National Emblem," which was first presented them, and asking them to pledge with him, their lives, fortunes, and sacred honors in carrying it to victory or death, in the present struggle. "He was assured by the most tremendous cheering, of the bloody 8th that they would follow him, and the flag wherever they might lead. To-day the greatest excitement prevails in camp, owing to heavy firing, in the direction of Lewinsville, as we occupy an elevated position we can see the smoke of each discharge, as it curls its way through the groves, distinctly and occasionally a bomb is seen to burst in the air. All is excitement, and we are purposing to go to the scene of action. Before we received the orders to march, the 8th were ready, and repaired immediately, to Gen. McCall's headquarters, in Tennally, near one half hour before any of the other regiments arrived. They started on double quick for chain bridge, two miles distant, where they arrived in a short time, but as night came on, the firing ceased, and they were ordered back to camp where they arrived, just in time to avoid a heavy rain. All seemed disappointed, in not having a chance to get a smelt at the rebels. We learned from the boys the true statement of things, which was that Col. Stephens of the New York "Highland Regiment" had gone toward Lewinsville, with some 1000 men to make a reconnaissance of the country which he effected without any molestation, but as he was about returning some 5000 rebels, attempted to cut him off, but as the boys had a battery with them, they drove the rebels before them silencing their batteries. The killed on our side will amount to some six or seven, of that of the enemy, there can be no correct estimate.

Yours, &c., FRANK.

### Flag Presentation to the Pennsylvania Regiments.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10, 2 P. M.—The weather this morning was cloudy, but it soon cleared off splendidly. The city was very quiet and orderly.  
At nine o'clock Gov. Curtin and his party started from Willard's for the camps of the Reserve Regiments of Pennsylvania, to which the Governor rode in a carriage and was escorted by the Fifth Regiment of Reserves, Col. Simmons, and there were five military bands also in attendance.  
A train of forty carriages containing distinguished Pennsylvanians also followed.  
At about eleven o'clock the procession reached the camps. The twelve regiments were drawn up, six in the front and six in the rear, on the crest of a gentle elevation.  
President Lincoln and Secretary Cameron arrived in a carriage soon after the Governor, and the other members of the Cabinet followed in other carriages.  
Then came Major General McClelland and his staff, who were received with applause and cheers all along the line.  
Salutes were fired in honor of the President and the Governor.  
The colors to be presented to the regiments were then brought forward, and Gov. Curtin proceeded to the extreme left of the line, and delivered that designed for the Twelfth Regiment to its commanding officer Col. Taggart.  
The Governor said, "In behalf of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I present these colors to the Twelfth Regiment."  
Col. Taggart replied, thanking the Governor for the gift, and declaring that the colors should ever be honored in the bands of the Twelfth.

Stirring national music was played by one of the bands as the color company took charge of the flag.  
The same ceremony, with little variation, was then repeated with Col. McClelland's regiment, the Tenth; Col. Harvey's, the Seventh, and all the others.  
Mr. Russell, correspondent of the London Times was present, with many other newspaper people. He surveyed the proceedings with a supercilious air.  
All the Pennsylvanians present were delighted with the affair. The troops are in perfect drill and excellent spirits.  
The camp is in a fine picturesque position, with long undulating hills on all sides. At a

distance Washington and the Potomac are seen, while multitudes of white tents glitter on the hills.

Among the spectators present were Morton McMichael, Henry C. Carey, Charles Gilpin and Sheriff Kern, who are a Committee here to urge upon the War Department the erection of defenses for Philadelphia.  
They had an interview with Secretary Cameron, early to day, and their project was favorably received.  
During the exercises this morning a despatch was delivered to Gen. McClelland, which he pondered over intently for some time in consultation with his staff.

### Interesting from Frederick, Md.

FREDERICK, Md., Sept. 18.—Immediately after the fair was gone through with yesterday afternoon, of calling the roll and adjourning the two branches of the Legislature, an unusual stir took place in this community. Companies of a Wisconsin regiment were observed passing through the city in different directions, and every soon it was found that the city was walled in with troops, so far as an outlet was concerned. No one was allowed to pass out without a pass from the Provost Marshal, whose office was soon crowded with an excited throng of people who had been stopped and turned back. In the meantime Lieutenant Carmichael of the Baltimore Police, was moving quietly about with his officers, accompanied by a squad of military, making arrests, commencing with the Legislature, and especially the clerks, who contended that they would keep the legislative machine going until a quorum should arrive.

The first occupant of the guard house was the Clerk of the House, Milton G. Kidd.—His Assistant, Thomas H. Moore, could not be found till late in the evening, but he was finally arrested. The Clerk of the Senate, Mr. Kigour, and his Assistant, Mr. Carmack, were also found after much difficulty, and taken to the same destination. Mr. Gordon and Mr. McCubbin of Allegheny, were next taken and soon Messrs. Salaman and Darant were also in durance vile.

An effort was then made to find Messrs. Kessler and Mills. At a late hour Mr. Kessler was arrested, but at the last accounts Mr. Mills had not been taken. The aim of the officers was to arrest all the members who voted for Mr. Wallis's famous report, 30,000 copies of which were yesterday seized, and appropriated for camp uses, as being a treasonable document. During the afternoon the Union members of the Senate and House met in caucus, and resolved, that the action of the Senators present in not assembling, having virtually brought the Legislature to an end, they would return to their homes and not again attempt to reassemble. Mr. Long was in the meantime delegated to prepare a brief statement, to be signed and published by the members present. The arrest of the clerks will prevent them from calling the roll, and so the Legislature is at an end.

Several of the most noisy and active Secessionists in town have also been arrested. The prisoners remained in the guard-house all night and will be sent to Fort McHenry this morning.

[SECOND DISPATCH]

FREDERICK, Sept. 18.—The Union members of both the House and Senate refused to meet this morning, and the Legislature is virtually dead, all the officers being under arrest to prevent the calling of the roll.  
The Union members will leave this afternoon for home and the Secession members for Fort McHenry.

The city is quiet. The talk of an invasion by Johnston is laughed at. Union flags are flying, with the motto "The Union must be preserved."

A KENTUCKIAN ON FREMONT.—A letter from Mason county, Kentucky, to the Cincinnati Gazette, says—

"That's the talk! Fremont's proclamation! It will affect more than a dozen victories; has the ring of business; looks the struggle plump in its face, and with a single blow breaks its back. It is folly to dodge round this matter any longer; the Cotton States have precipitated this rebellion upon us, and we must accept the issue with all its dire calamities. Does anybody suppose that the slavery question can be kept out of the very issue it has created? Up to this time our Government has endeavored to ignore it with no very agreeable results, it must be confessed. Hereafter it must take its place in the contest, and every day it casts its slavery more and more advance towards the front of the fight. This is an inevitable result. All the statesmen & philanthropists in the world could not prevent it."

STARVATION IN MEMPHIS.—Hunger begins to pinch the rebels in Tennessee. The Memphis Avalanche says that the destitution of the poor in that city is daily on the increase. The sum donated to the wives and children of volunteers by the county court is no longer paid, the amount having been so much larger than was anticipated, emptied the treasury.—The result is that those soldiers who enlisted, relying upon receiving the amount appropriated now see their wives and children in an actual suffering condition.

From Western Virginia we have news of another success of the National arms. Gen. Lee, on the 13th, renewed the attack along the entire line at Cheat Mountain. After a long contest Gen. Reynolds repulsed him, with a considerable loss on the Rebel side, and very little on ours. Lee's force was large, but he feared the approach of Rosecrans. Who and Floyd were retreating as rapidly as possible at the latest accounts.  
The police of Baltimore were yesterday actively engaged in arresting the Secession members of the Maryland Legislature. So many have been taken or frightened away, that a quorum cannot be obtained.

## Educational.

EDITED BY C. W. GREENE.

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

We invite the attention of our readers, to the following extract from the Memphis School Report. The arguments advanced, admit of an extended application, and in view of opinions we have lately heard expressed by citizens of this county, we deem them particularly appropriate for this locality.

We occasionally meet intelligent men in our own city, who seriously question the justice and expediency of those laws which impose a tax upon the property of one man to educate the children of another. No man presumes to doubt the policy of that system of taxation which is essential for the administration of the criminal justice of the country, and which keeps in employment a police force to guard the life and property of the citizen in the broad light of day, and through the still watches of the night. And yet, is not the policy, which through the conservative influences of education anticipates and prevents crime, wiser and more economical than the one which waits for its commission, neglects and discards the moral forces of society, and then incurs an enormous annual outlay by resorting to the terrors of the code and the penitentiary for its punishment and correction? Is it not better to build school-houses in every ward of our city, and place there sentinels of truth and knowledge, who, by easy, constant, and wholesome discipline, will prepare the minds of our youth for the useful and honorable employments of life, and rouse their natures to generous and heroic self-sacrifice in the race of virtuous conduct, than to station a police man in every nook and alley, and adorn our squares with houses of reform and fine specimens of prison architecture? Our school teachers will constitute a moral police stronger than all the myrmidons of the law. We are not so romantic as to suppose that education will altogether arrest the march of crime, but that it will be greatly diminished, as the moral and intellectual tone of the community is raised, no longer admits of question among the most enlightened teachers and legislators. In this connection, we will introduce a brief extract from a recent school report of the Board of Education of Chicago:

"In 1847, 1,122 persons were convicted of crime in the several counties of the State of New York. Of these only six were reported as well educated, and only twenty two as having a common school education. In 1848, 1,345 persons were returned as criminals in the same State. Of these ten were reported as having a good education, and only twenty-three as having received the advantages of common schools. For nine consecutive years, in the same State, from 1840 to 1849, inclusive, 27,049 persons were returned as having been convicted of crime; and of these, 128 were 'well educated'; one-half of the remainder could only read and write; and the balance, 13,112 were entirely destitute of any education whatever. The same is true of other States, and the history of criminals, wherever found, presents the same dark picture for our consideration."

It is not our desire to enter upon the broad and barren field of argument upon this question. But we know that insidious efforts have been made, and will continue to be made, to break down the free school system; and it behooves every friend of that system to have a constant and vigilant eye to its stability and support. Free schools with us have become a daily necessity, and, in spite of occasional clamor, are deeply interwoven with the hopes and sympathies of a large portion of the community. Nearly five hundred children are educated from year to year in these schools, which, but for them, would receive no education at all. Let us suppose five hundred human beings thrown annually upon society without a single idea derived directly from a book or a newspaper, and many of these without the advantages of home discipline, and that too in a popular representative government.—Can it be the interest and policy of our citizens to encourage such a condition of things, and to deny the boon of knowledge to so large a number of those growing up in our midst?

In reading over some of the New York school reports, we lately met with a speech of the Hon. Wm. W. Campbell, Judge of the Superior Court, delivered on the occasion of an inauguration of a school building in one of the wards of the city, from which we give the following extract:

"In a country like ours the cause of education is of vital interest. The spirit of our institutions makes every man a ruler. Questions affecting government, and individuals, and communities, are brought directly before him for his decision. In the exercise of his power as a freeman, in the use of his elective franchise, he disposes of peace and of war; overturns one party and sets up another, and thus aids in directing and controlling the march of empire. He becomes thus all powerful for good or for evil. He may not wield the sword, but he wields the greater power—the power which directs and governs the sword.—The ballot which he holds in his hand falls it is said—

"as still  
But executes a freeman's will  
As lightning does the will of God."  
"How important that he should be educated. How necessary that he should be familiar with the history, the policy, and the interests of his

country. The child must be educated so that the republic suffer no harm from the ignorance of the citizen. The property of him who has no children to educate is taken for the education of the children upon the same principle that it is taken for the support of government and to sustain the administration of justice.—It is for the benefit of the Commonwealth, as it is used to render life and liberty, as well as property itself, more secure. This I understand to be a great and cardinal principle of American progress. How far it is consistent with this great principle to clothe with equal power great masses of ignorant men who have grown up to manhood without education and without experience in liberal institutions, must be considered at other times and in other places. We are here to rejoice in the education of the children of the Republic. May the time arrive, and that speedily, when every man and woman in the whole land shall at least be able to read and write. May we always remember that the power of a country grows and strengthens with the growth and education of the people."

## LETTER FROM PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

To His Excellency, B. Morgan, Governor of the State of Kentucky.

Sir: Your letter of the 19th inst, in which you urge the removal from the limits of Kentucky of the military force now organized and in camp within that State, is received. I may not possess full and precisely accurate knowledge upon this subject, but I believe it is true that there is a military force in camp within Kentucky, acting by authority of the United States, which force is not very large, and is now being augmented. I also believe that some arms have been furnished to this force by the United States. I also believe this force consists exclusively of Kentuckians, having their camp in the immediate vicinity of their own homes, and not assailing or molesting any of the good people of Kentucky. In all I have done in the premises, I have acted upon the urgent solicitation of many Kentuckians, and in accordance with what I believed, and still believe, to be the wish of a majority of all the Union-loving people of Kentucky. While I have conversed on this subject with many eminent men of Kentucky, including a large majority of her members of Congress, I do not remember that any one of them, or any other person except your Excellency and the bearers of your Excellency's letter, has urged me to remove the military force from Kentucky, or to disband it. One other very worthy citizen of Kentucky did solicit me to have the augmenting of the force suspended for a time. Taking all the means within my reach to form a judgment, I do not believe it is the popular wish of Kentucky that this force shall be removed beyond her limits; and, with this impression, I must respectfully decline to remove it. I most cordially sympathize with your Excellency in the wish to preserve the peace of my own native State, Kentucky; but it is not very short letter any declaration or intimation that you entertain any desire for the preservation of the Federal Union. Your obedient servant,

A. LINCOLN.

## Another Railroad Massacre Over One Hundred Killed and Wounded.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 18.—Last night about half past eight o'clock, a train on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, containing a portion of Colonel Torbin's Nineteenth Illinois Regiment, while passing over a bridge, near Huron, Indiana, one hundred and forty-three miles west of Cincinnati, fell through, killing and wounding over one hundred soldiers. The news reached here late last night, when a special train was dispatched to the assistance of the survivors.  
The following despatch has been received from the operator at Hudson, dated ten minutes after one o'clock this morning.  
"The bridge No. 48 was broken in two.—It let four cars down into the bed of the creek and one car passed over safely. There are about one hundred wounded, and ten or fifteen killed. The Colonel of the regiment says there is about that number killed, although nearly all of one company are missing.  
It is thought that the bridge was weakened by some malicious persons.

## Later Intelligence.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 18.—The disaster on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad proves worse than at first reported. Four passenger cars were precipitated into the creek, and one box and one baggage car fell on top of them.  
These cars contained Companies E, F, G, and I, and the two latter companies are the principal sufferers. Captain Howard of Company I, is among the killed.  
Up to eleven o'clock this morning about thirty killed had been taken out, and more are supposed to be beneath the wreck.  
A train is now on the way here with 92 wounded. The impression at the scene is that there have been from 40 to 50 killed!  
There seems to be but little doubt that the bridge had been tampered with by malicious or traitorous persons.  
The bridge was sixty feet span and ten feet high, and was only recently inspected.

## LINCOLN AND JACKSON.—

David Tod, the old wheel horse of Democracy in Ohio, said in a recent speech at Cleveland, "I am frank to confess that I heartily indorse and approve every act of Mr. Lincoln since his inauguration. I would support him as soon as I would Andrew Jackson."