BEDFORD INQUIRER.



BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, Nov. 1, 1861.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER-Editor and Proprietor.

CASH TERMS.

On account of the hardness of the times and the pressing demands for cash upon us, we have determined to come as near to cash terms as possible. Coffey, John Cable, Henry Hereafter we must have the cash for all Orphans' Court printing; Auditor's Notices, Estrays, &c.: also all Prothonotary's printing, occasional advertisements and handbills. Cobier, John Claycombe, John Dannaker, John All new subscribers are also expected to pay their Dibert, Jac

bscriptions in advance. We do not think Executors, Administrators, and Auditors have need to complain at this change of terms. They can almost at any time raise the few dollars that it will require to pay the Printer's bills. It will save bother to them, and be of immense

onefit to us.

Old Quarters taken at par on all kinds of ac-

In the last Gazette is an editorial article intended to disparage the cause of the Union, and keep up bitter partizan feeling, by charging the cause of the war upon the Republicans. The editor also states that if in six months the rebell ion is not put down we should "eudeavor to change the course of the Government"-by making peace with the rebels, and acknowledging the cotten and slave confederacy - we presume.

Now, we deny that the Republicans were the cause of the war. We can trace it back to the election of James K. Polk; the war with Mexico; the annaxation of Texas: the attempt of the Southern and part of the Northern Democracy to keep California out of the Union, in 1850, because she desired to come into the Union as a free State; the repeal of the Missourian compromise in 1854; and the who killed Col. Baker. Capt. Young states attempt to fasten slavery on Kansas against that the field and staff officers, assisted by the Missourian compromise in 1854; and the the often expressed will of her people. No. It was the Southern Democracy, aided by her Northern doughface allies that caused the war. It was the same parties, by their aggressions, that caused the rise of the Republican party. But let all partyism, at least until the war is over, he dropped, and then, we as Republicans, are willing to debate the cause of the war, with any who desire to do so.

The war may not be over for six months, and possibly for six years. Had we not too many like the editor of the Gazette, in the North, who were willing to aid and comfort the enemy, it might have been over ere this; and if they keep on and pursue the same truitorous course, we may never be able to overpower this infomous rebellion. Too many like the editor of the Gazetle held aloof because they "did not know which side might be victorious!" Be honest, Gazette, stop your treasonable course, come out for the Union as is your duty, and if all in the loyal States do their duty, the war will be over much sooner, and leave our glorious Union on a more enduring basis than before.

We have received a letter from our old friend, Henry Bridenthal, Esq., of Capt Geo. S. Mullin's company, in which he compliments the people of Schellsburg and vicinity, for their kind treatment and sympathies. He speaks very favorbly of Camp Curtin and the officers in command there, and particularly the officers of his ewn company. He thinks that the families of the soldiers and others, should remember them, and send them any nice delicacies, such as butter, eggs, cabbage, &c., which they might have on hand. We are sorry we could not publish the letter of our friend entire.

OFF TO THE WAR.

Capt. Alex. Compher, and Lieuts. Beegle and Longenecker, left with their company for Harrisburg on Tuesday last. The company numbers about 65, as good and healthy looking set of men as have yet left our County .-Success to the "All Hazard Boys," and a safe return to their homes and friends.

Bedford County has now in the neighborthood, we suppose, of 900 men in the service.

We publish some glorious news in this week's paper, from Missouri, where Gao. Free mont is after the retels with a sharp stick, also from Kentucky and Western Virginia. Those victories are more than an offset to the unfortunate occurance at Ball's Bluff.

FAT Hog. - John J. Cossna, Esq., killed a fat hog on Tuesday last, weighing 422 lbs .-Pretty good porker, that.

Garibaldi says he will come to the United States, if his services are needed, to aid in

putting down the rebellion. Hyde County, N. C., has seceded from seces-

The great naval expedition has sailed.

CHURCH CONSECRATION.

The St. Mirk's Ev. Lutheran Church in Friend's Cove, near Bowser's Mill, will be consecrated, by Divine permission, on the 10th of Nov. next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Ministers from a distance are expected. The public generally are invited to attend.

Bailding Committee.

B Reader have you seen Prof. Wood's advertisement in our paper. Read it; it will interest you.

Roll of Members of the Taylor Guards.

Captain-Joseph Filler, 1st Lieut-Edward Bedell, 2d "-Frank D. Saupp. Orderly Sergeant-Wm. L. Martin, lst Sergeant-George E. Leech, Joseph M. Lehman, John Dibert, Wm. A. Mock. 1st Corporal-Henry G. Drenning

Wm. Mauli,
Washington Herring,
Isaac Flegel,
Andrew Turner,
Moses F. Marshall, Joseph Tewell Fifer—James Hughes. Drummer—Josiah Haley. Allison, John

Allen, William Allison, David

Hallar, James

Hyde, Abraham

Kinsey, Peter Kinsey, Peter Jr. Leopold, John

Kipp, Jonas

Corle, Michael S.

Earnest, Alexander Mock, Josiah B Mock, Anthony Mock, Malachi Moran, Thomas Marshall, Heury Miller, John W. Miller, Nelson B. Byerly, James F. Mausbury, John May, Joseph C. Rollins, Andrew Recse, George L. Robb, John Ritchey, Jonas Ritchey Ferdinand Ritchey, Daniel Radebaugh, Jaco Radebaugh, Jacob Shull, Henry R. Smith, Jeremiah Sams, Fredrick Stingle, Jacob Saupp, John Wentz, John Wentz, Henry Wentz, Adam Wentz, Isaac Hammer, Hezekiah Butler, Andrew Imler, John Wentz, Isaac Wysong, Samuel Harbaugh, Eli Hileman, John Rineloy, Jacob Bowser, Nicholas

THE EDWARD'S FERRY BATTLE. Further Details of the Affair.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 24. FURTHER DETAILS OF THE ED-

WARD'S FERRY AFFAIR Capt. W. G. Young, who was with Col Baker when he fell, was in the funeral procession to-day, with the men of Capt Bieral's Company, who helped to carry Col. Baker's body from the field. All are New Yorkers, as is their brave Captain, who shot the rebel privates from the California Regiment, worked artillery. All the gunners fell early in the

An impression is being created that Col. Baker exceeded his instructions, and did not retreat, as ordered, when he found the enemy in overwhelming strength. Capt. Young says there was no possible retreat, save by swim. ming the Potomac. The only flatboat by which they got over was sunk. The disaster is attributable to the want of transportation. The order given by Gen. Stone to Col. Baker was picked up with his hat, out of which it had fallen, covered with blood and brains.

The following account of the battle, its bes ginning and its consequence, is derived from Col. Colburn, Gen. McClellan's Aid, who accompanied him to Edward's Ferry, and returned with him to-night.

On Saturday afternoon, a Captain and 18 nen of Col. Devens's 15th Massachusetts Regiment were ordered by Gen Stone to cross the river at Harrison's Island, follow a bridele path which had been discovered, to the vicinity of Leesburg, and report what was seen. The Captain thought he saw 30 Rebei tents, and brought back word to that effect. Acting upreport, Gen. Stone sent five companies of Col. Deven's Regiment, supported by five companies of Col. Lee's Massachusetts 20th, to capture the supposed Rebel camp. On arriving at the spot, they found no tents and saw no enemy. They fell back a short distance, took position, and sent word back.

Gen. Stone, having information that the rebel Gen. Evens had 5,000 men near Lees. burg, and that he had sent his baggage over Goose Creek to the South, that he might not be impeded in retiring to Manassas if attacked by a superior force, and perceiving that the coast was clear, concluded to attempt the capture of Evan's whole force. Col. Baker took command. Gen. Stone gave him 7,500 men, being Col. Baker's own brigade and the Tammany Regiment, with cavalry and as much artillery as the enemy had, and the residue of the 15th and 20th Massachusetts, being the best regiments he had. Now begins the conflict of statements. According to Col. Colburn, Col. Baker's orders were to cross at Harrison's Island; not to go beyond the island, unless his means of transportation were ample; not to move from the Virginia bank of the river until the whole force was over; when he advanced, to be careful in sending out scouts and skirmishers; in protecting his flanks and guarding his rear; and on no account to make demonstration unless so posted as to feel sure of success.

Col. Baker, however, according to Col. Colburn's statement, moved forward before more ber, leaving no guard at the river, and keeping up no communication with it, so that three companies which subsequently crossed, were unable to join him. After he had been joined ! by the nine Massachusetts companies, under Louis Republican]-HEADQUARTERS WES-800 men, was attacked by Gen. Evans's whole Oct. 26 -- The following despatch has been force, with the exception of his battery, which remained on a hill opposite Edward's Ferry, being threatened by Gen. Stone, who made a

feint of crossing in order to keep it there. During the fight, our men, although outnumbered three to one, fought with the utmost bravery throughout, as bravely after the fall of officers as before, and to the last of their ammunition. Gradually retreating to the river, they were there ordered by their officers to throw their guns into the water, to save them from the enemy, and all that could to swim for the Island. The boats were not to be found. They had been swamped in earrying over the wounded, how many of whom were drowned is not known, as swimmers were shot in the water.

Gen McCiellan is delighted wich the behavior of the troops throughout, and is in excels expect. Their war cry, "Fremont and the lent heart at knowing that such men are in his Unior," broke forth like thunder. command. He found neither those that were in nor those that were out of the ongagement

demoralized in the slightest, but eager to |

Gen. Banks to take command, and to cross a portion of his force immediately. Accordingly, on Monday night, 4,400 men were taken neross at Edward's Ferry. Gen. McClellan found them on the Virginia bank of the river on Tuesday night.

On Wednesday, a report came from the other side that the enemy was about to attack our position. Preparations were made to reinforce. It was, however, blowing a gate, and the river was very high, seven feet was an average. The first to cross was foiled, although the boat was taken a mile up stream .-Luckily the threatened attack turned out to be a false alarm.

The loss in killed, wounded, and missing was estimated this morning, when Gen. Mc-Clellan left, at 625 men, of whom 79 are thought to have been killed, and 120 wound-Gen. Stone telegraphs this evening, however, that many of the missing are coming in The Sergeant-Major and a Captain of the Massachusetts 15th, at first reported lost, have

returned. While our 4,400 men were on the Virginia bank of Edward's Ferry, Gen. Lander, who was here when the engagement was reported, but rode up the river immediately, made a re-connoisance towards Leesburg with 400 or 500 men. He encountered a body of rebels esti-mated at 2,000, and put them to flight, taking possession of the field, on which eight bodies were found. The only cosuality on our side was Gen. Lander, who received a severe flesh wound in the calf of his leg.

THE BLOCKADE OF THE POTOMAC. The Potomac is blockaded at Quantico and Mathius Point. The interval between these is 40 miles long. The rebel steamer Page is out from her old lair in Acquia Creek, and on the rampage among the forage vessels. She varies foraging with shell and shot practice on drove in their outposts, and, after a brilliant the Sickles brigade on the Maryland side, and action of two hours, completely routed them, blockade causes anxiety.

SHORT ALLOWANCE OF FORAGE.

The horses and mules of the army around Washington are on short allowance. It is not possible for the ruilroad to keep the forage department supplied. Already a remedy is talked of for the threatening evil of a short supply of hay and oats, sheaper and more efficacious, if not more glorious, than arms can of rails and sills borrowed from some unused road, would lay the track speedily.

THE FUNERAL OF COL. BAKER.

The funeral of Col. Baker to-day was a grand and imposing affair. It took place from the residence of Col. Webb, the Colonel's late quarters. None but officers of the army, the navy, and the relatives of the deceased, were admitted to the room where the corpse lay .-Among the visitors at the house we noticed the venerable Gen. Scott, who, during the funeral services, conducted by the Rev. Byron Sunderlaud, D. D., Chaplain to the Senate, sat on a lounge at the head of the coffin.

The coffin was enveloped in the American flag, the sides and top of it being festioned with fragrant flowers. President Lincoln, Secretaries Cameron, Seward and other members of the cabinet were present, and Senator Latham of California; Capt. Baker, a son of the deceased; the Colonel's brother, a surgeon in the California regiment, and several of his female friends. The body was interred in a vault at the Congressional Cemetery, from which it will be taken to California.

GOOD NEWS FROM MISSOURI.

Sr. Louis, Oct 27 .- The following despatch was received here this evening:

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, NEA HUMANSVILLE, Mo., Oct 26, 1861. "To Capt. McKEEVER, Assistant Adjutant-General:

"Yesterday afternoon Major Zugoni, at the head of my body guard, made a most brilliant charge on a body of the enemy drawn up in line of battle in their camp at Springfield, 2,000 or 2,200 strong. He completely routed them, and cleared them from the town, hoisted the National flag on the Court House, & retired on a reinforcement which he has already joined. Our loss is not great.

"This successful charge against such very large odds is a noble example to the army. "Our advance will occupy Springfield to-

"J. C. FREMONT, "Major General Commanding." Gen. Frement's body guard numbers but

The recapture of Lexington. Major Frank White, who recaptured Lexington recently, at the head of 180 men, and released our sick and wounded soldiers, after

driving out some 500 rebels, is the son of a ninent lawyer of New York. The battle at Fredericktown.

Fifty prisoners, taken at the battle of Fredericktown, have been put to work in the trenches at Cape Girardeau. The report of Major Schofield, who commanded the battery in the action, shows that this victory was the most burn's statement, moved forward before more complete of any yet achieved by our army than 700 or 800 had crossed. With that num-during the war. Jeff. Thompson escaped on foot, after having his horse killed under him. The rebel force was about 6,000, while our

own force was only 4,000. Sr. Louis, Oct. 27 .- [Special to the St. ommand of Col. Devens, he, with about 1, TERN DEPARTMENT, YORTZ STATION, Mo., received, announcing a brilliant victory at Springfield by General Fremont's body guard, numbering 150 men.

FIVE MILES OUT OF BOLIVAR, 10 A.M. Oot. 25.

General-1 report respectfully that yesterday, at 4 o'clock, P. M., I met in Springfield about two thousand rebels formed in line of battle. They gave me a very warm reception, but your Guard with one feeiing made a charge and in less than three minutes the enemy was completely routed by 180 mcn. We cleared the city of every rebel, and retired, it being near night and not feeling able to keep the place with so small a force. Major White's ommand did not participate in the charge. have seen charges, but such brilliant unanimity and bravery I have never seen, and did not

CHARLES ZAGONI. Major Commanding Body Guard.

On hearing the disaster he telegraphed that Major Zagoni was guided to the town from distance above Camp Brown.

Banks to take command, and to cross a the Jefferson to the Mount Vernon road by Major Vodges was taken p Judge Owens. The rebel comp was just outside of the city. Major Zagoni was compelled to pass through a lane, and let down a number of fences and rails, before he could charge on the foe, thus drawing their fire .--There was a good deal of street firing in Springfield and from the houses. Two rebels,

> the body guard, were killed. Major Zagoni was advised of the force of Colonel Pearce, said to be from Arkansas,

who ran out of their dwellings and fired at

commanded one of the rebel regiments.

It is thought that the cause of the increased rebel force at Springfield was the large amount of plunder gathered there for some weeks past, which it is stated they intend to take South with them, but which will, of course, now fall into our hands.

The loss of either side is not stated.

Brilliant Victory at Romney, Va.

NEW CREEK, Va., Oct. 27 .- Brigadier Gen: B. F. Kelly marched from this point on Friday night, and attacked the rebels entrenched at Romney yesterday afternoon. He ronted the enemy, capturing many prisoners, three pieces of cannon, and all their wagons and camp equipage. The rebels retreated to-

Our loss is trifling. That of the enemy has not been ascertained, but is believed to be large.

Official Despatch of Gen Kelly. WASHINGTON, October 27 .- Lieut. General Scott to-day received the following despatch,

dated Romney, Va., Oct. 26, P M. "In obedience to your orders I moved on this place of 12 o'clock this afternoon, and with ferrying over rebel maranders. This taking all their cannon and much of their camp equipage, and many prisoners. Our loss is but trifling, but cannot say to what extent.

"Brig. Gen- B. F. KELLY, commandi ug." GEN. KELLY'S COLUMN.

This gallant Virginian has not only recove ered from his severe wound, inflicted by the treachery of rebels, last summer, but is again actively at work in the field. His headquarters have alternated lately between Grafton The construction of a railroad from and New Creek. He has had six regiments here to Nottingham, on the Patuxent, 20 miles under his command and these have been stretched in line from Cumberland (Maryland) to Grafton. Their principal business has been to guard the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad between these points, and to keep the Secessionists from making incursions out of the valley of Virginia into the western part of

By his movement upon Romney, the Secession forces in the valley of the Shenandoah are outflanked, and Winchester, only 25 miles from this point, is seriously menaced. By this route Manussas can be completely turned, or a march made upon Richmond through Staunton, without regard to Beauregard's

It is doubtful, however, whether Kelly has sufficient force to do more than maietain himself. If he has more than enough, there will be a forward monument upon Winchester. The crossing of the river at Edward's Ferry, by stone's column, was evidently intended to in concert with Genera! Kelly's advance, from the northwest, in the same general direction.

Particulars of the Victory over Zollicoffer .-- The Battle of Wild Cat.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, writing from Camp Dick Robinson, Ky., under date

of October 22, says:

The people at Gamp Dick are sounding the loud timbrel. Notwithstanding a lowering sky and humid atmosphere, hilarity reigns. At about two o'clock this morning, a courier with his escort dashed up the road on a foaming steed with tidings of a Union victory at "Wild Cat" of a Union victory at "Wild Cat" General Schapt announced, in a brief despatch to Brigadier General Thomas, that Zollicoffer, with six thousand infantry and fifteen hundred cavalry, attacked him in position yesterday morning at eleven o'clock and was repulsed. At one o'clock P. M., he renewed the attack at another point, and was again repulsed. At a later hour, he made a third unare repulsed. At a later hour, he made a third unsue-cessful attack, and was again repulsed. The Fede-ral loss was four killed and twenty wounded. The rebel loss was not ascertained, because our men

did not leave their position.

Zollicoffer, no doubt, supposed that Col Garrard had not been reinforced. His original force was has not been reinforced. His original force was his own regiment and part of another. Subsequently a battery (of six guns) reached him, and on Saturday and Sanday the Seventeenth Ohio, Col. Connell, and the Twenty-third Indiana arrived.—The guns of the battery were not brought into play vigorously until the second attack, when a few rounds drove back the rebels. The despatch from Gan Schant, treats the affair as negatively. from Gen. Schapt treats the affair as an "attack, not as a reconnoissance en force. I infer, however that the rebel general was endeavoring to feel his

that the rebel general was endeavoring to feel his position, which is represented to me as capable of formidable defence against great odds. The news of the fight inspired the troops, and they manifest much anxiety to press forward.

It is not known whether Zollicoffer employed his whole force in the attack, but the inference is fair that only one division was engaged. The Tennessee regiments had not reached Wild Cat when the fight took place, but they will probably arrive there to-day. Capt. Kenny's battery is now deploying into the pike, en route for the scene of action.

W. D. B.

The Despatch to Hon. Andy Johnson. The following is the substance of a despatch received at Camp Dick Robinson and from there transmitted to Hon. Andy Johnson, at the Burnet

ncinnati: CAMP WILD CAT, Oct. 21, 3 P. M. CAMP WILD CAT, Oct. 21, 3 P. M.
The enemy, under Zollicoffer, attacked us at 11
o'clock to-day. Their force was—infantry 6,000,
cavalry 1,500, and one battery. They were repulsed at two points, and retreated to their entrenchments. They made another attack at 1 P. M., and
continued a scattering fire up to 3 P. M., when the
firing subsided. Our troops all behaved well; four killed and twenty wounded; of the wounded was Captain Hanson, of the Indiana regiment, whose finger was amputated immediately, and he at once resumed his command. Our gallant troops, under Colonels Garrard and Schapt, numbering 3,000, deemed their position entirely secure, and reinforcements coming up with a battery.

[Camp Wild Cat is forty miles beyond Camp Dick Robinson.]

Battle at Santa Rosa Island.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 .- The steamer Mc Clellan, formerly the Joseph Whitney, has arrived from Key West. She brings advices from the South-west Pass to the 14th, from and Key West to the 19th.

On the morning of the 9th inst., about half

Col. John M. Richardson, who rode over to pany A. First Artillery, eighty-five men in standard, he looked first and always to our the vicinity of Springfield last evening, says all, under Major Vogdes, met the enemy some great State. His own favorite regiment was

Major Vodges was taken prisoner immedia ately, and Capt. Hildt assumed the command

and engaged the enemy. The loss in this struggle was four killed. twenty-one wounded, and eight prisoners. The enemy's loss is much larger. Eleven

the rebels were found dead in one heap. Major Arnold arrived after daylight to the assistance of Captain Hildt. The command proceeded to the point where the rebels had disembarked. Their steamers were just leavrebels, but he was determined to have a fight. ing. A destructive fire was opened on the rebels.

The rebels left behind them on the Island 22 killed, 5 wounded, and 33 prisoners. Many of their wounded were carried away on the boats.

Captain Bradford and Lieutenant Elms were killed. Three of their officers were captured; one of them is Lieutenant Jaynes formerly of the United States Marines. He is badly wounded. General Anderson, who was in command of the rebels, was wounded in the arm after disembarking.

The enemy acknowledged their loss to be over one hundred.

In addition to the loss on our side above stated, the Zouaves lost nine killed in their as a picture of himself: camp and eleven taken prisouers.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The details of the fight at Santa Rosa say the rebel forces, 1,500 strong, landed on the island from three steamers, about four miles above Wilson's camp. Their landing was effected at about two o'et lock in the morning. The night was very dark.

They rapidly formed in three columns, and proceeded silently towards the Zouaves' camp, hoping to effect a total surprise. They were but partially successful in this. The picket guard, about six hundsed yards off, discovered and fired upon them, gave the alarm, and saved the regiment from annihilation.

The attack by the enemy's columns was simultaneous and a volley was nimed upon the Z veaves, who were forced to fall back, leaving the camp in the hands of the rehels The rebels then commenced burning the

Fort Piekens was by this time thoroughly aroused, and three companies of regulars came

to their assistance. The rebels retreated to the boats, closely followed by regulars and a small number of volunteers, keeping up a destructive fire upon them killing and wounding a large number.

The robels finally reached the boats, but the steamers were over five hundred yards from the beach, and our men poured repeated volleys into the crowded mass. Every bullet told, and by the shouts and confusion of the rebels, it was evident that we had obtained ample sat-

isfaction for the insult to our flag.

The regulars behaved pobly. Great credit is due to Captains Robertson and Hildt, and

Lients. Seely and Taylor.

The Zouaves were hadly spoken of, and Col. Wilson's is very much censured for inefticioney. He did not reach the scene until all was over. The camp was almost entirely destroyed, the officers and men loosing every-

Major Newby had a narrow escape from capture, being confined to bed from dangerous illness. One of his servants was killed, and another taken prisoner. Major Newby shot one rebel with his revolver, got out of the house, mounted his horse, and escaped through storm of bullets.

Wilson's regiment lost 10 killed, 16 wounds ed, and 9 taken prisoners.

The regulars lost 4 killed, 20 wounded, and

10 taken prisoners. The rebels' loss, by their own statement, is 350 killed, wounded and missing. We took thirty prisoners, including three doctors, who were released.

Naval Battle at New Orleans.

NEW YORY, Oct. 24 .- The steamer Mc Clellan brings a reliable account of the fight at the mouth of the Mississippi.

The rebel fleet censisted of six gunboats, the ram Manassas, and a * large number of fire-ships, filling the river from shore to shore. Our squadron comprised the Richmond Huntsville, Water Watch, Preble, and Vincennes and the storeship Nightingale. They were at anchor inside of the Southwest Pass.

The Manassas drifted foul of the Richmond knocking a hole in her quarter and stern, but doing little damage.

To avoid the fire-ships the squadron got under weigh immediately and dritted down the

The Richmond, Preble, Vincennes Nighting ale got ashore on the bar, and while ashore were attacked by the rebels, but only one of their shots took effect, and that struck the Richmond on the quarter. They were beaten off by the Vincennes with only two guns, the rest of her armament, with her chains, anchors, etc., having been thrown over-board to lighten her, she being much exposed to the rebel fire.

Not one person was killed or wounded in the squadron. The Richmond, Preble, and Vincennes were

towed off the next day by the stramer Mc Clellan.

probably get off the next day. The steam frigate Ningara arrived at the mouth of the Mississippi on the 14th inst. The sloop of-war Dale was spoken on the

ANOTHER MARTYR TO LIBERTY.

16th, cruising in the Gulf Stream.

The death of EDWARD D. BAKER is a nuional calamity. He was the soldier-orator of this great war. Profoundly attached to his adopted country, he sought every occasion to exhibit his gratitude to it. He offered his sword and his life to a Democratic Administration, during our conflict with Mexico, and in the present struggle was one of the first to offer the same sword, and the same life, to a Republican Administration. "Occasional" this morning refers at length to his qualities as a statesman; and now, while every loyal heart throbs at the portals of his tomb, Pennsylvania Fort Pickens tothe 15th, Tortugas to the 18th claims the privelege of being the chief mourn-

EDWARD D. BAKER was, in fact a Pennsylpast three o'clock, the rebels attacked Colonel vanian man. It was in Proladelphia that he Union Township.

Wilson's position on Santa Rosa Island, in spent his early years. It was in the neighOn the 24th ult. by Rev. D. Strayer, Mr.

composed of our young men, and the other regiments of his brigade were nearly all Pennsylvanians. Thus, while he represented Illinois in the popular branch of Congress, and at the time of his death was a Senator from the new State of Oregon-and when elected to the Senate he might have been called more a citie zen of California than of Oregon-he never. forgot our good old State; and when he fell, Pennsylvanians fell with him. The bloody list, when published, will attest how bravely he was supported: and the grief that has descenda ed like a pall upon thousands of hearthstones where the tidings of his death have been releived, will be intensified at many a Philadelphia and Pennsylvania fireside by the double blow that has stricken down alike the leader and the follower-the colonel and the private

A strange and melancholy comparison may be drawn between the character of DAVID C. BRODERICK and the character of EDWARD D. BAKER; and we cannot better illustrate this thought than by reprinting the following paragraphs from BAKER's magnificent eulogy proounced over the dead body of his friend at San Francisco, on the 18th of September, 1859. His delineation of BRODERICK may be used

"A Senator lies dead in our midst? He is wrrpped in a bloody shroud, and we, to whom his toils and cares were given, are about to bear him to the place appointed for all the living. It is not fit that such a man should pass to the tomb unheralded; it is not fit that such a life should steal unnoticed to its close, it is not fit that such a death should call forth no rebuke, or be surrounded by no public lamentation. We are here of every station and pursuit, of every creed and character, each in his capacity of citizen, to swell the mournful tribute which the majesty of the people offers to the unreplying dead. pes of high-hearted friends droop like fading flowers upon his breast, and the struggling sigh compels the tear in eyes that seldom weep Around him are these who have known him best, and loved him longest; who have shared the triumph and endured the defeat. Near him are the gravest and poblest of the State, possessed by a grief at once earnest and sincere; while beyond, the massess of the people that he loved and for whom his life was given, gather like a thunder-cloud of swelling and indignant

And now, as the shadows turn towards the east, and we prepare to bear these poor remains to their silent resting-place, let us not seek to repress the generous pride which prompts a recital of noble deeds and manly virtues. He rose unaided and alone; he began his career without family or fortune, in the face of difficulties; he inherited poverty and obscurity; he died a Senator in Congress, baving written his name in the history of the great struggle for the rights of the people sgainst the despotism of organization and the coruption of power .-He was bonest, faithful; earnest, sincere, generous, and brave. He felt, in all the great crises of his life, that he was a leader in the ranks and for the rights of masses of men, and he could not falter. When he returned from that fatal field, while the dark wing of the Archangel of death was casting his shadows upon his brow, his greatest anxiety was as to the performance of his duty. He felt that all his strength and all his life belonged to the cause to which he had devoted them. "Baker," said he-and to me they were his last words-"Baker, when I was struck, I tried to stand firm, but the blow blinded me, and I could not." I trust it is no shame to my man-

bood that tears blinded me as he said it. But, fellow-citizens, the voice of immentatation is not uttered by private friendship alone-the blow that struck his manly breast has touched the heart of a people, and, as the sad tidings spread, a general gloom prevails .-Who now shall speak for California? Who be the interpreter of the wants of the Pacific coast? Who can appeal to the communities of the Atlantic who love free labor? Who can speak for masses of men with a passionate love for the classes from whence he sprung? Who can defy the blandishments of power, the insolence of office, the correntions of Administrations? What hopes are buried with him in

'Ah! who that gillant spirit shall resume, Leap from Eurotas, bank, and call us from the tomb?' But the last word must be spoken, and the imperious mandate of death must be fulfilled. Thus, O brave heart! we bear thee to thy rest. Thus, surrounded by tens of thousands, we leave thee to the equal grave. As in life, no other voice among us so rung its trumpet blest upon the ear of freemen, so in death its echoes will reverberate smid our mountains and our valleys, until truth and valor cease to appeal to the human heart.

Good friend! true hero! hail and farewell!" Like BRODERICK, BAKER sprung from comparotive obscurity. Like that great Senator, he was chosen to the highest branch of the National Legislature amid circumstances of extraordinary interest. BRODERICK never forgot the people who benored him. BAKER was at all times their firmest advocate and friend. The one opposed slavery because it demoralized and destroyed the Democratic party-the other antagonized it because it is the source of all our present woes. BRODERICK was a sacrifice to the same great cause in which The Nightengale was still ashore, but would BAKER fell; and if the truth could be told, the same malevolence that immolated the one in the prime of manhood, selected the other as its choicest victim. They were both unselfish and both ambitions men. Regardless alike of the allurements and emoluments of place, they labored for the highest positions, less for thethe own sake than for the sake of the country, and were emulous of distinction only as it enabled

them to sustain great and enduring principles. But here we must close the comparison. BRODERICK died without a living relative .-To use the expressive lauguage of his almost inspired eulogist-"He died the last of his race; there was no kindred hand to smooth his couch, or wipe the death damp from his brow." BAKER leaves behind bim a family, a widow and children. Let it be the first duty of the Republic to cherish them as a part of the leg-

acy he hae left .- Phala, Press. MARRIED.

Ost. 20th, at the M. E Parsonage in Pleasantville, by the Rev. N. W. Colburn, Mr. JACOB HITE to Miss SARAH A. CRIST, all of

force. Company E, of the Third Infantry, borbing county of Delaware that he educated John Berkhert to Miss An Captain Hildt, and twenty-nine man of Com- himself; and when he called soldiers to bis Dorson, both of Millikens Cove. JOHN BERKHERT to Miss Ann REBECCA