

## Third. Pray for "the powers that be."

This, as a duty, is as binding on Christians, not only on the common principle of praying for all men, but in a special manner, rulers are "the ministers of God for good." None have more need of divine assistance and direction, and therefore none have more need of the prayers of those who have an interest at the throne of grace. The unsolicited Christian would stand utterly amazed at a so-called Christian Bishop directing his clergy, in a certain contingency of government, to expunge the name of the President of the United States from the formal prayers of the church; if it were not that he has known the most wonderful things to be done under the name and sanction of religion! Presumption and a supidity could be named no farther in a Christian Bishop. If a ruler be supposed to be a wicked man, or to be contemplating an act of wickedness, he has only the more of prayers of Christians. Or, if there only happens to be a difference of opinion between the party so ordering, and the executive of the government as to policy in a pending controversy, is there a Christian Bishop who is capable of so misrepresenting his God, as to suppose that he is capable of charging to meet the conflicting views, policies, and prejudices of men? No, no! the command reads "I exhort therefore, that first of all, applications, prayers, intercessions, and supplications, be made for kings, and for all that are in authority." 1 Tim. 2: 1, 2. When this command was given, the civil governors were heathens, tyrants, and even persecutors. Yet a modern progress, for a ruler to be supposed to be opposed to measures deemed destructive of all established government, is esteemed sufficient reason to exclude him from the benefit of the prayers of Christians! And people not upon the same absurd and presumptuous principle, when they refrain in their private and domestic prayers, to remember the civil ruler, because he was not elevated to place by the vote of the political party to which they belong. This is to subordinate religion to worldly interest and policies, instead of sanctifying worldly concerns by religious principle. We as a religious demonstration, may have been heretofore too much neglectful of the remembrance of our rulers in our public prayer, in ordinary times of peace. For this we are to be blamed, so far as it is justly chargeable upon us; but, thank God, we have now no formal prayers to offer and adapt to the sinful prejudices and purposes of men.

Lastly, Personal and official respect and reverence are due on the part of the people towards their rulers. This is deemed a matter of so much importance that it is made a subject of inspired injunctions. "Thou shalt not revile the Gods, nor curse the ruler of thy people." Magistrates are called Gods, Ps. 82: 6, because they are the representatives of God in the particular sense of being rulers under him, from whom, as Supreme Ruler, all authority and government springs. When Paul was reproved for speaking harshly of God's high priest, he replied, "I wish to brethren, that he was the High Priest, of it is written, Thou shalt not speak evil of the ruler of thy people." The Apostle Peter in describing a very base class of persons, says, "They are not afraid to speak evil of dignities," and "despise government." If there is a sin in regard to their rulers, with which the American people are more chargeable than others, it is this speaking evil of their rulers. It has been the fault of all times and of all parties. It is mainly owing to the violence of party feelings and party contests. How much it has had to do in weakening the bonds of society, as exhibited in the present state of the country, God only knows.

1st. Civil government being the ordinance of God, it cannot be a light sin to subvert, or attempt to subvert a government which has the ratification of his providence, and accomplishes the ends of civil government.

2d. Therefore, subjection to magistrates in the lawful duties of their office, is a Christian's imperative duty. A contrary course of conduct is a reproach of his religion, and gives just occasion to suspect either his intelligence or his piety. It is evidently contrary to the injunctions of his Master.

3d. Rulers are not only "servants of the people," but "ministers of God for good." It is the minister of God to do good. Also, Prov. 8: 15, They govern for God. It is his delegated power which they exercise. "There is no power but of God." It therefore follows, that they are bound to govern by the principles of justice, truth and impartiality, as taught in the word of God. They have a great work to do for God, "Ministers of God."

4th. As there are duties which subjects owe to every authoritative established government; so there are corresponding duties which every government owes to its subjects.

These duties may be summarily comprehended in the following statement. It is the duty of the Government to support and protect the subject in his person, legal rights, and just liberties and privileges. This of course implies, that when a Government manifestly and systematically fails to accomplish these ends, it may be resisted and overturned by the people. But no insubordination, or insurrection, or incidental evils, or such can be remedied by the ordinary action of the people; will avail to justify rebellion, or open rebellion against a Government.

And here, I cannot forbear to express the conviction, that the present rebellion of some of the Southern States against the General and Central Government, is the most unbecoming and unjustifiable opposition to established Government, which has ever taken place in the history of Governments. If we were to admit all the grievances which these rebellious States have ever complained of, as well founded, they would not justify the loss of the territory, or the securing their removal. But when we remember, that peaceful and ever accessible means of redress of all real grievances were always at hand, and the means provided in the constitution itself for the amendment of its provisions, if at that time they bore unfavorably upon any part of the people, we cannot but pronounce the present rebellion as the most indefensible of all the upheavals and overturnings which have taken place among the nations since the world began! Government has been administered confessedly in accordance with the constitution and the laws, and with impartiality, or if partiality at any time has been shown, it has always been to those now in rebellion. The acts of Congress have been mainly as those now in rebellion made them, or wished them. The party with which they acted has administered the Government for the past thirty years, with scarcely an interruption. When they complained of the Government, they were the Government. They bore the burden of the Government. And up to the time when they began to inaugurate secession, they possessed the controlling power in Congress. It seems to us that they have manifested as great ingratitude to the party with which they have acted for many past years, as they have been wanting in fidelity to the Government in situations under which they have prospered in all their material interests.

The 4th Wisconsin Regiment passed through Chicago on Monday. Chicago papers speak very highly of the proficiency and military bearing of the regiment. They number 1,100 men, and are on their way to Harrisburg.

## The Centre Democrat.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Thursday Morning, Aug. 1st '61.

J. J. BRISBIN, EDITOR &amp; PUBLISHER.

W. W. BROWN, ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

THE People's Party of Centre county, and those in favor of sustaining the National and State Administrations, the Constitution, the union of the States and the enforcement of the laws. Those who desire to see rebellion punished and our nation honor vindicated, are requested to meet on Saturday the 24th day of August, in their respective Townships and Boroughs, at the usual places of holding elections, and choose by ballot, three delegates from each Township, whose duty it shall be to meet in County Convention at the Arbitration Room, in the Borough of Bellefonte, on Wednesday evening, the 28th, (Court Week), at 7 o'clock, P. M., to nominate candidates for the several offices at the general election. The election for delegates to be opened at 4 o'clock, P. M. and to be kept open until 6 o'clock of said day.

EDMUND BLANCHARD,

Chairman of County Executive Committee.

## Wood Wanted.

We want a few loads of good wood from some of our subscribers, immediately. Wood is just as necessary as money, to a certain extent, and if some of our friends will bring in a few loads it will save both them and us from paying out the cash.

## Why is it?

Why is it that so many of our subscribers to whom we have sent bills lately, pay no attention whatever to our requests? Is it because they are rich and consider a bill for newspaper subscription a thing of too small amount and importance to claim their attention? Or is it because they are too poor to pay the bills at present? We believe we have men of both descriptions on our books. To the first mentioned class we beg leave to say that although the bill looks small in their eyes, and would make but little difference in the weight of their heavy purses, it is of vast importance to us as it is by these small bills that we have to collect together what money we are obliged to raise. It is by the collection of these small bills that we are obliged to raise the money with which to pay our rent, to buy our paper, to pay our hands, to buy our bread, and yet men who are abundantly able to pay us throw our bills aside and think no more of them because they are small. Not so however, if a man owes them; they collect to the last dollar and resort to the law if it is not paid. We pronounce it a burning shame that men who own large farms, stock with herds of horses, cattle, and sheep, and who have large barns filled with the choicest grain, and who live in fine houses and ride around in fine carriages, are so negligent that they will not pay for their newspapers. We are obliged to labor hard and study in order to furnish men with the paper and if we do not get out in time or do not get out at all for a week, then they talk largely about withdrawing their support by stopping their paper. How gladly we would erase the name of every man who will not pay up, if we were but certain who they are. We are in debt, and are being pushed by the men to whom we are indebted. Men will not wait on us forever and of course we cannot wait on those who are indebted to us. We must get money, if not one way then another. We cannot nor will we not send our paper much longer to men who are able and not willing to pay for what they have already received. We have men enough on our books, who are able to pay, and if they would do so we would be out of debt in less than a month, yet they permit us to be sued for the very paper on which we print; they oblige us to run in debt for the very bread we eat and the clothes we wear. We say it is a shame, and any man who is able to pay and will not ought to be ashamed to see the paper come into his house, or to meet its publisher on the street. We think that every man who is able, and a man must be poor, indeed, who is not, should either bring or send in the money immediately. We took charge of the Democrat on the 1st of January 1860. Every man, therefore who has been taking the paper since that time to the present and who has paid nothing is indebted \$3.00. Every man who has taken it from that time, without having paid up, and desires his paper to go on until the end of the present year is indebted \$4.00 not having availed themselves of the advance terms of either year; but in order to raise some money we will offer an inducement, all those who are thus indebted and who will send in the money immediately can have the advantage of the advance terms for the present year, thus making their bills \$3.50. And all those who are indebted for this year, can have the benefit of the advance terms by paying up immediately; and what we mean by immediately is now and not a couple of months hence, for we cannot and we wish it understood that we will not take \$1.50 over the end of the year. We have now laid this before our readers as plainly as possible so that every man may know that we need money and how much each one is indebted; if this is not plain enough we must publish the names of those who are behind with the amount opposite the name. Before we do this however, we will wait to see how our subscribers respond to this call.

Let every man who owes for this paper, say, this day is intended for me, and I will pay up.

Rev. T. N. Boyle.

We see by the Washington Co. Examiner that the above named gentleman, formerly connected with this office, has been engaged in forwarding the cause of Liberty and Right in that county, by inciting at different points on the present state of National affairs and showing up the hideous character of the rebellion in which the South is engaged, and upholding the Government in its efforts to put things right. Had it not been for the objections raised by his congregation he would have been raising the sword instead of his voice against the enemies of his country. There is no lack of bravery and patriotism in his bosom. May he live to see the cause for which he is laboring triumphant.

## The Harrisburg Telegraph.

In times like these when everybody is anxious to have news, what a blessing it is to have a good, reliable Daily Newspaper, one which is *said* on the issues of the day. Such is the Harrisburg Daily Telegraph. It is edited by a sound man and consequently promulgates the right kind of doctrine. It contains as late, if not later, news than any other paper published in the State, and its reports are full and authentic. It is a paper which every man who is 'able should take. The price of the daily is but four dollars a year, and at a time when there is so much news of importance, it is worth, to any intelligent man, twice that amount. We believe we would rather have the Telegraph every evening than our supper. If you want a good paper get the Telegraph.

## Gen. McClellan in Command—New Regulations.

The entrance of Gen. McClellan upon his duties as commander of this military department, has inspired the troops in and around Washington with renewed military enthusiasm. He has already visited the various entrenchments on the Virginia side, examined into their condition and strength, and instituted the strictest discipline among the soldiers and in all departments of the service within his jurisdiction. Brigade, regimental and line officers are made to understand that lounging and tipping around the camps are not to be permitted. The much abused passport system has been greatly restricted, and the facilities heretofore enjoyed so freely of communication between Washington and the rebellious States, have been as far as practicable curtailed. The effect of his vigorous measures generally, is everywhere felt, and the army has begun to realize the presence of military power which may be safely trusted.

The following action of our county Commissioners will be interesting to the candidates for the office of Treasurer:

Commissioners' Office, Jan. 10th 1860.

A full Board of Commissioners and Auditors being present, the senior Commissioner in the chair; the attention of the joint Boards was called to the 23d section of an act relating to the compensation of County Treasurers by the President; and thereupon the following resolution was offered and adopted by a unanimous vote.

Resolved, That the compensation of Treasurer for all county funds received and paid out by him shall be five per cent on the first Twenty Thousand dollars and one per cent on the sum over that amount in each year—see *Pardons Digest* Page 180 sec. 23.

Resolved, That this rule shall not be applied to the present Treasurer, he having been elected previous to its adoption.

For the Democrat, State Senator.

The time is approaching when a candidate to fill this position must be selected in this district. Several names have been suggested but Lycoming County claims the man and we learn, the friends of G. W. Youngman are urging him to allow his name to be brought before the people for the nomination. We believe that Centre County will cordially sustain this proposition and support his election with a hearty good will. Mr. Youngman is a prominent member of the Williamsport bar, and has been spoken of as a suitable person for Judge, but we believe he declines that position. If he will consent to be a candidate for the Senate, we are sure he will be nominated and elected. He is just the kind of a man we want at this time in this position, reformed, full of energy and patriotism, in the very prime of life and enjoying the unlimited confidence of those who know him, unconnected with cliques or factions, honest and just with a mind and a will of his own he would discharge his duties with commanding ability and respect.

LYCOMING.

For the Democrat.

Hurrah for Brushvally.

While it is a fact that there are some men in this section who are disposed to favor the South in its unholy rebellion, there are still some of us who are willing to stand by "old Abraham" in his attempt to crush out the monster—still some of us who are willing to stand by the old flag. As an instance let it be known that Mr. John Hoy, who resides near Madisonburg, is the first man who has agreed to pay the Relief Tax for all his ten acres. This is a movement in the right direction. Let this example be followed by others.

A DUTCHMAN OF MILES.

Brigadier and Major Generals for Pennsylvania.

WASHINGTON, July 30. The full Pennsylvania delegation in Congress met yesterday afternoon, in accordance with the President's suggestion, and recommended the following named gentlemen for the post of Brigadier General from your State: C. I. Heintzelman, of Lancaster, from the regular army; Col. Andrew Porter, of Lancaster, from the regular army; Colonel Wm B. Franklin, of York, from the regular army; Col. W. M. Montgomery, of Bucks; Col. R. H. Rush, of Philadelphia, formerly of the regular army; Col. J. T. Reynolds, of Lancaster, from the regular army; Major Sturges, of Luzerne, and Col. McLean, of Erie. Every one of the gentlemen above named has a regular military education, and will reflect not only credit upon the gentlemen recommending them, but also on the Keystone State.

Every Pennsylvania will be glad to learn that Gen. George A. McClellan, of Chester Co., and General George Cadwalader, of Philadelphia, will be made major generals for the war.

ANOTHER BATTLE.

Six hundred Federals and Fifteen hundred Rebels Killed.

WISE WHIPPED AND RETREATING.

CLARKSBURG, Va., July 30. We have exciting rumors here to day of an engagement between Col. Tyler, of the seventh Ohio regiment, at the head of 2,000 Virginia troops, and Gov. Wise, at the head of 7,000 rebels, at Ballsblown, in which 600 of our men and 1500 of the enemy were killed. Wise is retreating. If this report be true, the campaign in Western Virginia is virtually ended.

## Incidents of the Battle.

In the thickest of the contest a Secession Colonel of Cavalry was knocked out of his saddle by a ball from one of our riflemen. "There goes Old Baker," the Georgia "First" shouted out our boys, in hearing of his chaplain. "Who?" queried the parson. "Col. Baker," the Rebel ranks, has just gone to his long home!" "Ah! well," replied the chaplain quietly, "the longer I live the less cause I have to find fault with the inscrutable acts of Divine Providence!"

An unlucky private in one of the N. York regiments was wounded in this fight, and his father arrived at the hospital just as the surgeon was removing the ball from the back of his shoulder. The boy lay with his face downward on the stretcher. "Ah! my poor son," said the father, mournfully, "I'm very sorry for you. But it's a bad place to be in—thus in the back!" The sufferer turned over, bared his breast and pointed to the opening above the arm-pit, exclaiming, "Father, here's where the ball went in!"

One of the Zouaves was struck by a cannon shot, which tore through his thigh close to his body, nearly severing the limb from the trunk. As he fell, he drew his photograph from his breast, and said to his nearest comrade, "Take this to my wife. Tell her I died like a soldier, faithful to my country's cause, and the good old flag. Good bye!" and he died where he fell.

An artillery man lay on the ground, nearly exhausted from loss of blood, and too weak to get out of the way of the tramping troops and horses that flitted about him. A mounted horseman came toward him when he raised the bleeding stump of both his arms, and cried out, "don't tread on me, Capt'n! See! both hands are gone." The trooper leaped over him, a shell broke near by, and the crashing fragments put the sufferer quickly out of his misery.

A Rebel—one of the Georgia regiment—lay with a fearful shot-wound in his side, which tore out several ribs. The life-blood of the poor fellow was fast oozing out, when one of our troops dashed forward from out of the melee, and fell, sharply wounded, close beside him. The Georgian recognized his uniform, though he was fatally hurt, and feebly held out his hand. "We came into this battle," he said, "enemies. Let us die friends. Farewell." He spoke no more; but his companion in disaster took the extended hand, and escaped to relate the touching fact.

One of our riflemen had his piece carried away by a ball, which struck it out of his hands, just as his company was in the act of advancing to storm one of the smaller Rebel batteries. Unarmed, he sprang forward and threw himself down on his face, under the enemy's guns. A Zouave lay there, wounded and bleeding, out of the way of the murderous fire. "Lay close—lay close, old boy," said the latter to the new comer. The boy's life took this *lure* for a minute, and then he'll get up, and give the Rebels fits again! Three minutes afterwards, the battery was carried, and the two soldiers were in the thickest of the fight again.

A reporter for one of the New York papers lost his carriage, and when the stampede occurred he ran about, confused, in search of the missing vehicle, without success. He saw the dust increasing, and the means of conveyance home rapidly decreasing. So he jumped into a passing ambulance, which drove rapidly off. He found his horse on the road above the battle field, and jumped out of the ambulance again just as a cannon ball passed in front of him, cutting a wounded man almost in halves! He declares, professionally, that "he who fights and runs away, lives to fight another day."

Two of the New Hampshire Second were leaving the field through the woods, when they were suddenly confronted by five Rebels, who ordered them to "halt! or we fire!" and, at the word, both discharged their pieces. The Rebel fell, his assailant was unharmed. Seizing his companion's musket, he brought it to his shoulder, and said to the other, "fire!" both fired their guns at once, and two more Rebels fell. The others fled. The leader's name was Hanford, from Dover, N. H.

From Harper's Ferry.

Harper's Ferry, July 30.

The whole army, save three companies of the Massachusetts Second Regiment, are lying on the other side of the Potomac.

Gen. Banks has his headquarters at a farm house, about two miles below the Ferry. His disposition of troops and management of the army has, so far, given great satisfaction to both officers and men. A man of intelligence, from near Winchester, came in last night. He says that not less than forty dead and a hundred wounded were carried from Strasburg (the northern terminus of the Manassas Junction Railroad) towards Winchester, after the battle of Bull Run. Most of these were from the neighborhood of Charlestown, Martinsburg and Winchester.

A company from the neighborhood of Romney, under the command of Captain Greville, were so totally cut up that they are entirely disorganized. The captain ran at the first discharge, saying he could stand bullets but not bayonets.

The Second Virginia Regiment, under Colonel Allen, was also most seriously cut.

He also represents that the men are dissatisfied with their officers, and are unwilling to go further; recruits cannot be made in the valley of Virginia. There are no troops at Winchester but drafted militia, who escape and return to their homes as rapidly as they are brought in. They are in complete disorder, with no discipline prevailing.

Noise of the enemy but guerrilla forces are seen anywhere in this region.

Reinforcements, by way of Hagerstown and Baltimore, are coming in so rapidly that the three months regiments will scarcely be missed.

Field Officers to be Court Martialed.

It is rumored that four Field Officers are to be court martialed for unsoldierlike conduct on the battle field at Bull Run last week. One is charged with taking refuge behind a stump during the fight; another with outflanking a haystack, and gaining its rear; while the two last "occupied" the back of a horse, and fled ingloriously, as their regiments were engaged in fighting.

## Who Commenced the War.

This question is being discussed in the United States Senate. If it is for the purpose of allowing Senators the privilege of expressing their patriotic sentiments, there can be no objection, although the time consumed in the discussion could be better appropriated. If it is to decide the question for the satisfaction of any particular class of people, the time is uselessly consumed, and the arguments used all wasted on the people who hear or are to read the discussions. The history of the rebellion proves as clearly who commenced the assault, as it proves its objects and designs. South Carolina seceded and at once commenced besieging the forts in Charleston harbor. When Anderson evacuated Fort Moultrie and sought a stronghold in Fort Sumter, the war was commenced by the rebels, who attacked the latter fort, reduced it, sought the disgrace of our flag by insisting on the conditional surrender of those who were engaged in the defence of the laws by protecting that fort, and thus commenced the war on the federal authority.

After the gallant Anderson and his comrades had been removed to the ships of the Union, Jeff. Davis, the rebel President, announced the victory by summoning a hundred thousand rebels to his standard, and proclaiming that the war had been commenced by the traitors, who had gained the first victory. This is the history of the rebel movement in its assault on the government, but who cares now as to the party who struck the first blow. We know that for thirty years the treason that is now developed was being matured in the south. We know that every southern politician of the ultra democratic school, has since proven that the zeal with which the south clung to the democratic organization of the north, was for the purpose of gaining power and possessing themselves of resources to back up and sustain the rebellion in which they are now engaged. The south has been striking blows at the Union for thirty years. Its free trade tendencies were part of the mean programme. The war with Mexico was a step in the grand drama. Its previous annexation of Texas was to gain an ascendancy in the Senate. The election of James Buchanan was the last act in the dastardly conspiracy. Yet in the face of all this—with the smell of nullification in its nostrils and the blood of loyal men on its hands, the south proclaims that the federal authorities struck the first blow. If they did, they had cause for doing so—but as they did not, they have double cause for pushing forward their operations for the suppression of this rebellion. Nothing under Heaven but a total annihilation of those who are engaged in it, will destroy the rebellion. Let this be remembered, while we are remembering those who struck the first rebel blow at the American Union.—Ed.

## The Battle of Bull Run.

The more we regard and ponder the facts connected with the battle of Bull Run, the more we examine its results as a whole, the more we are forced to regard it as a victory instead of a defeat, notwithstanding so many of the circumstances attending its conclusion conspire to exhibit it in an unfavorable light. The main point against us now is, that a portion of the troops became panicized and fled or retreated from the field. This is true in detail, but in fact the retreat is not so disgraceful as many good citizens have been unconsciously forced to suppose, simply because that retreat was after having accomplished the most stupendous results, both in the assault of batteries, the destruction of entrenchments, and the actual defeat of Beauregard and Johnston. Before the division of Johnston had reached the scene of action, it will be remembered that General Beauregard had been defeated, driven from Bull Run to his entrenchments at Manassas Gap, and even stormed there by our gallant and victorious troops. It was while Beauregard was in that position, that Johnston made his appearance on the field and was also defeated—defeated fairly and almost terribly, and this, too, when he had General Johnston attempted to form and consolidate their columns, the men under McDowell, turned on the forces under Beauregard and again defeated him. At this juncture the confusion occurred which panicked the entire federal force. The civilians, on whom our army relied for support, fled in confusion, on horseback, on foot, and on foot, their movement at once discovered by the teamsters, who also began to fly, and who in turn infused the panic into the army, and then began the retreat which lost us the credit of a victory that had been fairly achieved.

We desire that these facts be fairly set before the world that the reputation of the federal forces does not suffer injury from misrepresentation. Men never acted nobler, than did those who struggled before the masked batteries of the enemy. They possessed and held successfully certain batteries against the rebel forces, and in the end, they were able to retreat with a vigor and zeal that would have done credit to veterans. They withstood the most blanching and destructive fire, and regiment after regiment only left the field after it was convinced that the battle was irretrievably lost, and that retreat, in good order, was the better part of valor.

There is no doubt that the retreat has given immense satisfaction to the rebels, as it has to their sympathizers in the loyal States. It was unfortunate at the time that it occurred, but under all circumstances, taking the confusion of the civilians and the panic of the teamsters, the people can justly reserve part of the censure they were so prone to heap upon the troops, for some of their own derelictions in the hour of danger and embarrassment.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

## ANOTHER FIGHT.

ROLLA, Mo., July 27.

A fight took place on Thursday, on Lane's Prairie, fifteen miles from here, between a party of sixty-five rebels and fifteen Home Guards from Rolla.

The Guards were surrounded, but they made a valiant stand and after a few wild, dispersed the rebels, killing their First Lieutenant and mortally wounding three privates. One Lieutenant and two privates on our side were slightly wounded.

JEFFERSON CITY, July 27. The detachment of two companies of Col. Milligan's regiment and three companies of the Home Guards sent to Hickory Hill near Mount Pleasant, in Cole county, were fired on from an ambush near that place, but no one was hit. They captured twenty-eight rebels, among them two captains of Jackson's forces; also, forty horses and two teams, which have been brought to this city.

Since the withdrawal of the federal forces from Callaway county, opposite here, the rebels are again concentrating. Four hundred are reported to-day at Fulton. Trouble is feared from there and from Harris's forces.

## From the Seat of War.

Rebels Sounding the Potomac.

MORE SENSATION RUMORS.

WASHINGTON IS SAFE.

Heroism of Pennsylvanians.

The Body of Colonel Cameron.

WASHINGTON, July 28, 1861.

Henry Birch, a well known slave dealer, and said to be a rank secessionist, who drove Harry Magraw and Arnold Harris to Bull's Run, for the purpose of recovering the body of Colonel Jas. Cameron, returning this evening. He says they drove out the day they left left Washington to the battle field, and that the bodies were still lying about on the ground untouched, but none could be identified as Col. Cameron's. They also visited all hospitals, but could see or hear nothing of the remains, but received positive information that he was killed. They then all went down to the Manassas Junction, meeting with no serious interruption. At that point Magraw, who was well acquainted with the rebel commander, Gen. Johnston, sent for him. After some delay, a file of rebel soldiers came up and took the party prisoners. Johnston would not hold communication with them.

Jefferson Davis was telegraphed at Richmond to know what disposition to make of them. An answer came back, "send Magraw and Harris here, and release Birch." Birch was accordingly released to-day.—He says he heard nothing from Harris and Magraw until yesterday, when he received a message from them that they were in jail in Richmond—that Harris would probably escape soon, but that Magraw would be kept until the war was over or he was exchanged.

Birch says the rebels have only buried about eighty of the dead, and they were all thrown into one pit. They left our corpses lying all over the fields, woods and ravines untouched, except to take off what clothing they wanted.

Reinforcements for the army in the department of Washington are pouring in from all directions. A computation was made at the War Department to-day that there were, at that moment, on the road hither from various points, thirty thousand five hundred soldiers. The three years men who have arrived here are generally better disciplined than those who have just gone out of the service.

Gov. Sprague says that one of his batteries is lost, and that he ruined the insides by shooting files out and then spiking them.—That they are not worth anything except for old iron. It was a part of Griffin's and Sherman's batteries that Einstein saved.—The seige guns are all lost. Our total loss of guns is 17.

The activity of the Provost Marshall's Patrol, and the strict orders issued in reference to soldiers straggling from their camps, have cleared from the streets the disorderly mob by which they were filled for several days after the battle at Bull's Run.

WASHINGTON, July 30.

It is stated here that reports were sent out yesterday that the rebels were shelling Washington. Let not the public be alarmed about any such absurd rumors. Washington is perfectly safe. The fortifications on the Virginia side are as near impenetrable as need be; and if Johnston or Lee should cross the Potomac at Leesburg or vicinity, to try to make a decent on this side, they would soon find themselves back again. They have no transportation for a large army, and before they could approach the city we could have a force double theirs to repel them.

The reports of prisoners escaped from the rebel camp at Manassas represent great activity there, and evidently some movement is contemplated; but General McClellan will be prepared for it. The army officers represent the troops may here as far better than a fight than the reports of the day. General Johnston was engaged at Bull Run last week. General Tyler is particularly sanguine about his division.

Army officers engaged in the battle of Sunday week assure me that our loss; in killed, wounded and missing, does not exceed 1,500. The killed are no where stated higher than 500. The rebel loss must have double ours, as they lost many of their best officers.

Justice has not been done in the reports sent hence, to the services of some of our Pennsylvanians in the big battle. Colonel Heintzelman, Col. Andrew Porter, and Col. William B. Franklin, all behaved splendidly. After Hunter was wounded, Col. Porter took command of his division, and did as much as any other man in the whole army to save our credit. Col. Franklin distinguished himself also. Other Pennsylvanian officers, who acted most gallantly, have been passed over in the reports of the various corps and divisions of the eastern papers. The official reports will doubtless do them justice.

There seems to be no doubt that the remains of Col. Cameron were buried by the rebels on the battle field. Another messenger is to be sent to-day, who hopes to be able to have it disinterred and brought back to Washington.

Col. Anderson, the hero of Fort Sumpter, is here and was to-day in consultation with the officials at the war department.

## Conflagration at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, July 30.

The Duquesne depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company accidentally took fire, at about half past three o'clock this afternoon, and was entirely consumed, together with all of its contents.

The fire is supposed to have originated in the basement where about 3000 barrels of petroleum oil were deposited. The flames spread so rapidly that it was impossible to arrest their progress or save anything in the building, and in a quarter of an hour the entire structure was a sheet of flames.

It is supposed all the oil was consumed, together with ten freight cars and goods, whose value is supposed not to exceed \$5000. The depot was valued at \$100,000. It was built in 1855.

The amount of insurance is large; but has not yet been ascertained.

All the houses in the rear alley, mostly occupied by poor families, numbering perhaps twenty, and several dwellings on Penn and Liberty streets were also burnt.

The Railroad Company have taken proper measures to erect a temporary building until the depot can be rebuilt, and no inconvenience will result to the business of the Company from this disaster.

## DIED.

On the 21st ult., at his residence in Howard, Eliza Tiers, of Cancer, aged about 47 years. She was well known, and much beloved. Her sufferings were great, but patiently endured. She died as she had lived—devoted Christian. With such, to die is gain.

T. H. S.

[From the Harrisburg Telegraph.]

In Harrisburg, at the residence of Mrs. Small, in Chestnut street, A. GERRE NARR, of Centre county.

The deceased was a volunteer in the army that lately returned from the South, where he had contracted a disease which has resulted thus fatally. He was young in years, but of a most gallant and fearless disposition, loving his country as he did his God, and serving both zealously, earnestly, and with all the faith and power of an ardent soldier of freedom. During his sickness in this city, his only solicitude seemed to be for his country.—For that he prayed, beseeching Heaven's interposition in behalf of those who were struggling that we might be permitted to continue free as a people and great and powerful as a government. The hope and desire of the dying soldier in this particular was of a character that evinced his love of liberty, his devotion to his nation, and the intensity and earnestness of his character.

The young soldier was most tenderly nursed and cared for by the