



RIGHT OR WRONG. WHEN RIGHT, TO BE KEPT RIGHT, WHEN WRONG, TO BE PUT RIGHT.

LIBERTY AND UNION—ONE AND INSEPARABLE—NOW AND FOREVER.

EBENSBURG. THURSDAY, JUNE 20.

Arms for the Penna. Troops.

The federal government has notified the Governor of Pennsylvania that he will be furnished immediately with ten thousand stand of arms, for the purpose of arming the reserve corps. These arms are to be of the best and most approved description, and will be placed in the hands of the reserve corps as soon as they are forwarded to the general government. The State authorities are making arrangements to purchase a supply of rifles. The arms to be furnished by the War Department were applied for by the State authorities. Three thousand men will be armed this week.

Shall It Be Destroyed?

This beautiful land—shall it be destroyed? The Harrisburg Telegraph says:—When we think of the rebellion at the south, and consider its apparent objects, this is the question that naturally occurs to our mind. These objects are not to extend the freedom of speech—the liberty of the press—the license of academies of learning—the right of property in the north—the privilege of the franchise—self elevation, protection and education. All these rights are already guaranteed to the people in all the states. The Constitution of the United States casts its broad provisions over the humblest hamlet in the land, to vouchsafe all the rights we have attempted to enumerate, to all its occupants. No man would acknowledge that he has been deprived of the exercise of any of these, because the acknowledgment would be the evidence of his own degradation and abasement. We are all too proud of such rights to admit their infringement. The people in the south, themselves, are too sensitive and chivalrous to permit the impression to go forth that they could be oppressed. Then what are they contending for? Simply to destroy this beautiful land. To wipe out freedom and substitute slavery. To dig down the altars of a pure religion and to rear others on which to sacrifice the interests of a noble humanity, love, affection, hope and joy. To make the pulpit a mockery by muzzling it always when it seeks the discussion of any subject save the adulation of wrong and the defence of licentiousness. To hold the press in check with the lash and bind its freedom with the thong. To erect barriers in the path of progress, and compel civilization to cast its trophies at the feet of barbarism. To close the free schools, because education is inimical to oppression. To compel government to recognize the superiority of classes by denying the right of whole communities. These are the objects of this rebellion. And with their achievement follows the destruction of this beautiful land. It cannot be otherwise when the symmetry of the Union is attempted to be marred or destroyed by its dissolution. It cannot be otherwise if another flag floats from our hills or casts its shadow in our valleys, to attempt the corruption of the votaries of the stars and stripes. It cannot be otherwise, if we attempt to erect two shrines before which to worship liberty—because liberty, like religion, has but one shrine throughout the world. All the good that we ever achieved—all the majesty of our laws—all the purity of our system, with the safety of our policy of government, sink forever with the success of the rebellion with which our armies are now contending. It is not a struggle of right against might. It is not a contest even for a theory or dogma. The fight is for an open and admitted wrong on one side, slavery—while on the other it is a noble combat to save this beautiful land. To maintain its commonwealths in union and harmony. To preserve its power unimpaired at home and abroad. To vindicate its laws and maintain its authority. This beautiful land, SHALL IT BE DESTROYED?

Gen. Winfield Scott passed his seventy-fifth birthday last Thursday. May he live to see many happy returns of it.

Evacuation of Harper's Ferry.

RETREAT OF THE REBEL ARMY.

FREDERICK, June 14.—It is here reported, upon the authority of a messenger who arrived this morning from within one mile of Harper's Ferry, that the bridge across the Potomac at that point was blown up and entirely destroyed, between four and five o'clock this morning. The explosion was distinctly heard, and the smoke of the burning structure seen by parties here.

The messenger further reports that all the troops have been withdrawn from the Maryland shore, and that the town of Harper's Ferry has been evacuated by the great body of troops recently there. A small force is yet there, probably the rear guard of the retreating army. It is reported that eight car loads of provisions were destroyed to prevent their falling into the hands of the Federalists, who are supposed to be concentrating upon Harper's Ferry from the direction of Greencastle and Cumberland.

A gentleman from this city, who was at Harper's Ferry last night, saw the preparations being made for the blowing up of the bridge.

The bridge at Shepherdstown was also burned last night.

FLIGHT OF THE REBELS CONFIRMED.

BALTIMORE, June 14.—Letters received at the American office from Berlin confirm the burning of the bridge at Harper's Ferry. The correspondent heard the explosion and went up to see the conflagration. All the troops had gone from the Maryland side, and were hurrying out of Harper's Ferry as rapidly as possible. The fugitives were moving towards Winchester in great haste.

June 14.—It is reliably stated that the rebels, on retreating from Harper's Ferry, divided into two wings, one retreating in the direction of Winchester, and the other into Loudon county, indicating that Manassas Junction was the point aimed at.

SANDY HOOK, June 15.—A person who left Harper's Ferry a half hour ago states that the town has been entirely deserted by the military.

All government buildings have been destroyed with the exception of one stone house, blacksmith shop and rifle works, all of which were spared to avoid jeopardizing private property. The bridge across the Shenandoah has been spared.

The American flag is flying at Berlin and Knoxville. Martinsburg is said to be occupied by a large force of United States troops.

HAGERSTOWN, June 16.—The Associated Press express from Harper's Ferry returned here late last night, and reports as follows: He was at the latter place for several hours in the afternoon. All the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad buildings except two had been burned.

The two camps on the Heights, containing about six hundred men of the remaining rebel force, were vacated to-night, and followed the main body towards Winchester. The larger part, 14,000 of the troops stationed at Harper's Ferry, go southward to join Gen Beauregard's and Lee's forces, and the smaller body, it is believed, will march to join Henry A. Wise, at Romney, who it is understood will march to oppose the advance of Gen. McClellan's column from the West.—Gov. Wise has 3,000 men at Staunton one regiment of which has already marched.

Great numbers of small arms, said to be at least 1,000, were thrown into the river by the rebels; and also their accoutrements, and boys and men are amusing themselves by diving for them.

The town wears a desolate appearance. Some of the large guns were removed only six miles up the Shenandoah, and then abandoned.

It was reported at Harper's Ferry that the locomotives of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, below the Opegan bridge had been burnt, and also those at Martinsburg, numbering at both places upwards of seventy.

The Virginia pickets, who have been absent at a point opposite Williamsport returned to-night.

Ex-Gov. Manning, of S. C., brought the order to evacuate Harper's Ferry.

The express saw the Scott Legion on the march to-day, and also the First City troops. Both looked well and are in good health. The Philadelphia troops reached here safely.

LATEST FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

BALTIMORE, June 16.—A correspondent of the American writes from Harper's Ferry that the rear guard left there at noon yesterday, and that last night the army was encamped on Shirley's Hill, near Charlestown, on which John Brown was hung, and nine miles from the Ferry. A full regiment of one thousand men crossed the Shenandoah and proceeded towards Leesburg, but they may have taken a side road leading to Winchester. The batteries of powerful guns said to have been erected on the mountains on the Virginia side had no existence. There was but one battery of small guns on the heights, commanding the bridges, all of which have been carried off.

None of the piers of the bridge are damaged, and it is expected the engineers will be able to put up tressle work across and travel resumed in three or four days.

All the inhabitants, excepting about twenty, had abandoned the town, expecting a great battle to take place there.—Those that remained there were intense Union men, and they declared that, having been compelled to suppress their sentiments so long, it was a positive relief to

able to curse the rebels, and such cursing was never heard before.

Different opinions are entertained as to the cause of the sudden evacuation. It is said that Gen Beauregard pronounced the place indefensible, and liable to be cut off and the troops starved. Others say they will entrench themselves and make a stand at Charlestown. But the general opinion is that they are on their way to Manassas Gap.

The officers' quarters at the Ferry were not destroyed, but the people expected that they would be back to night to complete the destruction. A number of Union men, including one New Yorker, had been detained there for two weeks, but were released after the evacuation.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The evacuation of Harper's Ferry has naturally awakened increased interest as to the next movement of the rebels, and the mind is instinctively directed to the Manassas Junction.

The present plans and purposes of the War Department are matters of speculation, but it is evident that the preparations are of such a character as to efficiently meet all contingencies.

PROCLAMATION BY GOV. JACKSON.

Gov. Jackson, of Missouri, has issued a proclamation in which he declares open war with the General Government. Gov. Jackson is to every intent and purpose a traitor to the Union, and his proclamation is nothing more than an unblushing avowal of his infamy.

LATER FROM MISSOURI.

HERMAN, Mo., June 14.—A German from Jefferson City says the steamer White Cloud was loading at that place yesterday, with cannon and military stores. It was said that Gov. Jackson and all the State officers were to embark on her for Arrow Rock, a strong point about sixty miles above on the Missouri river.

The Evening News learns that two regiments of Iowa volunteers, encamped at Keokuk, and 400 Illinois troops from Quincy, have been concentrated at Hannibal, Missouri, by order of General Lyon, for the purpose of aiding North Missouri, and checking Governor Jackson's movements in that region. It is said that a portion of this force will be sent to Lexington and St. Joseph.

SKIRMISH AT NEWPORT.

June 17.—Commissary Taylor has just arrived from Newport News, and reports a skirmish there this morning. Three companies were sent out by Colonel Phelps to gather in some cattle belonging to the rebels. They were fired on by a company of light horse, and three men were wounded. The rebels being mounted escaped. The detachment, however, succeeded in its purpose. The rebels are evidently landing a large body of troops at a point seven miles above Newport News, on the same side of the river, and the rebel steamers come down the river daily. An attack from that point is anticipated. We are ready for them at Newport News, and the strong battery erected there by the lamented Lieut. Greble, will certainly avenge the Great Bethel disaster if an attack is made.

ANOTHER AFFRAY AT ST. LOUIS.

St. LOUIS, June 18.—As part of Col. Kallman's regiment were returning from the North Missouri railroad about eleven o'clock this morning, and when opposite the Recorder's Court Room, on Seventh street, a company near the rear of the column suddenly wheeled and discharged their rifles, aiming chiefly at the windows of the Recorder's Court and the second story of the adjoining house, killing four citizens, mortally wounding two, and slightly injuring one.

The statements regarding the cause of the firing are conflicting, one being that a pistol shot was fired from the window of the house at the corner of Seventh and Locust, which took effect on the shoulder of one of the captains, when he gave the word to fire. Another statement is that a soldier accidentally discharged his rifle in the ranks, at which the whole company discharged a full volley on the crowd on the sidewalk and in the windows. An investigation of the affair will be held to-day.

THE KIND OF PETS OUR SOLDIERS HAVE.

One of the Rhode Island volunteers at Washington, writes home as follows:

"Pets are common, many messes having a dog, and two or three have villainous crows that have grown quite tame, and go hopping around and snap at caressing fingers. The Marine Artillery have bought a small colored youth from his own mother for the extravagant sum of fifty cents, and hold him as a chattel. He is an interesting child—so quick and discerning. The Marines are very proud of him, and are violently debating the sort of costume in which he shall be arrayed; in the meantime he is in several suits of several sizes. This ingenious youth the other day stole a crow from a mess, swapped it off for a pie, ate the pie, stole back the crow and returned it, and was detected and well thrashed, the whole transaction occupying some twenty minutes. The only work for which he appears to be adapted is clearing off the table, and this he does by eating all that is left. The age of this precocious child is twelve, and he looks like the own brother to the 'What Is It?'"

The Post Office Department intend issuing a new style of stamped envelope shortly. This has been made necessary by the action of the rebels, whose Postmasters steal those now in their hands.

A Battle at Great Bethel.

BALTIMORE, June 11.—The steamer from Old Point Comfort has arrived with the following intelligence, dated at Fortress Monroe last evening.

This has been an exciting and sorrowful day at Old Point Comfort.

Gen. Butler having learned that the rebels were forming an entrenched camp with strong batteries at Great Bethel, nine miles from Hampton on the Yorktown road, he deemed it necessary to dislodge them. Accordingly, movements were made last night from Fortress Monroe and Newport News.

About midnight, Col. Duryea's Zouaves and Col. Townsend's Albany regiment crossed the river at Hampton by means of six large batteaux, manned by the Naval Brigade; and took up the line of march. The former were some two miles in advance of the latter.

At the same time, Col. Benedix's regiment and a detachment of the Vermont and Massachusetts regiments, at Newport News, moved forward to form a junction with the regiments from Fortress Monroe at Little Bethel, about half way between Hampton and Great Bethel.

The Zouaves passed Little Bethel at about 4 o'clock A. M. Benedix's Regiment arrived next and took a position at the intersection of the roads. Not understanding the signal, the Zouave regiment in the darkness of the morning fired upon Col. Townsend's column, marching in close order and led by Lieut. Butler, son of Gen. Butler, and also his aid, with two pieces of artillery.

Other accounts say that Col. Townsend's regiment fired first. At all events the fire of the Albany regiment was harmless, while that of the Germans was fatal, killing one man and fatally wounding two others, with several slight casualties.

The Albany regiment being back, the Germans discovered from the accoutrements left on the field that the supposed enemy was a friend. They had in the meantime fired nine rounds with small arms and a field piece. The Zouaves hearing the fire had turned and fired also upon the Albany boys.

At daybreak Col. Allen's and Col. Carr's Regiments moved from the rear of the fortress to support the main body. The mistake at Little Bethel having been ascertained, the buildings were burned, and a Major with two prominent secessionists, named Livery and Whiting, were made prisoners.

The troops then advanced upon Great Bethel, in the following order: the Zouaves, Col. Bender, Lieut. Col. Washburne, Col. Allen and Col. Carr. At that point our regiments formed and successively endeavored to take a large masked battery of the secessionists.

The effort was futile our three small pieces of artillery not being able to cope with the heavy rifled cannon of the enemy, according to some accounts thirty in number.

The rebel battery was so completely masked that no men could be seen, but the flashes of the guns only. There were probably less than 1000 men behind the battery of the rebels.

A well concerted movement might have secured the position, but Brig. Gen. Pierce who commanded the expedition, seemed to have lost his presence of mind, and the Troy Regiment stood an hour exposed to a galling fire. An order to retreat was at length given, but at that moment Lieut. Greble, of the U. S. Army, and in command of the Artillery, was struck by a cannon ball and instantly killed. He had spiked his gun and was gallantly endeavoring to withdraw his command.

Capt. George W. Wilson of the Troy Regiment, after the order of retreat, took possession of the gun, and with Quartermaster McArthur brought it off the field, with the corpse of the beloved Lieutenant.

Lieut. Butler deserves the greatest credit for bringing off the killed and wounded. Several of the latter are now in the hospital here.

On the withdrawal of the Federal troops the rebel cavalry and infantry in considerable force followed as far as New-Market bridge, this side of Little Bethel inhumanly charging, in one instance, those bearing off the dead and wounded. The bridge was burned.

The enemy had in the action six guns, behind the batteries.

One of Lieut. Greble's command assured our informant that had an advance been ordered instead of a retreat, the battery would have taken in five minutes more. Lieut. Greble had silenced all their guns but one rifled cannon, which was fired with great rapidity, and concentrated entirely on his command.

Lieut. Greble spiked his gun at the moment he received the orders to retreat it is supposed, on account of his surprise at the orders, presuming Gen. Pierce had discovered attempts to cut him off, and that if his gun should be captured in retreat he would make it harmless. He had just driven the spike home when he was killed by a ball striking him on the back of the head.

Our loss is fifteen killed and forty wounded.

Major Winthrop fell mortally wounded, while gallantly leading a charge up to the battery. He was buried by the rebels, even from whom his bravery received a tribute of admiration.

The enemy report one killed and five wounded in the engagement.

O. H. Browning has been appointed to fill the vacancy in the Illinois Senatorial delegation caused by the death of Mr. Douglas.

WESTERN FLOATING BATTERIES.—It begins to look as if some craft, stronger than ordinary wooden soap-bubbles, are to be sent down the Mississippi.

A Boston paper states that Matthew D. Field, of Massachusetts, one of the noted Stockbridge family, has been sent to Cairo, Ill., by the Government, to superintend, as Civil Engineer, the construction of five large floating batteries, each capable of carrying five hundred men, and destined to accompany an expedition down the Mississippi River. Mr. Field was formerly one of the engineers of the Atlantic Ocean Cable.

Swift gunboats will be needed for the landing of troops above batteries, in order to take them in the rear; but, when it comes to a regular bombardment from the water, it seems madness to anchor any fixture that can be sunk, before rifled cannon and columbiads, for the purpose of silencing them.

With ordinary tugs to tow them around and jump into the action when an attempt is made to board them, floating batteries that are simply rafts, and therefore cannot be sunk, could anchor with perfect composure before any land-battery for a few hours.

Such crafts are like obtuse individuals, who are incapable of taking the broadest hint that their room is preferable to their company; like people who do not know when they are insulted; and like certain troops we read of, who won a victory simply because they did not know, when according to all ordinary military ideas, they had met with a defeat. The enemy might even plot a channel through a portion of the raft battery, and the two parts would, hydra-like, simply constitute two floating batteries.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

NURSES FOR THE ARMY.—A most excellent regulation, if well-conducted, as we believe it will be, is indicated in the following news from Washington:

The Secretary of War has addressed a letter to Surgeon-General Wood, of the army, in which he says that during the present war, the forces being made up chiefly of volunteers, the public sentiment and the humanity of the age requires that the services of women, as nurses, should be made available in the general hospitals, where, except in a very humble department, they have heretofore been excluded. As many carefully-selected women are in training in various cities of the loyal States, it is the order and wish of the Department that women should be substituted for men, in the general hospitals, whenever it can be effected, and that such women as have received previous training for the purpose, be accepted as nurses, except when they can no longer be had, and it is ordered that none be received except those who have presented their application to a lady, appointed by the Department to preside over the volunteer nurses, and who shall have some authority to accept nurses, requiring their age to be above thirty, with certificates of character and capacity. Miss Dix has been appointed Superintendent of the women nurses, with the exclusive charge of accepting such as she may deem proper for the service. The transportation, subsistence and wages of such nurses as may be accepted by her, are to be paid from such moneys as would be expended in the wages and support of men nurses, or are derived from the usual source of hospital service.

COST OF THE WAR.—The following extract is from a statement published in the New York Journal of Commerce presents an estimate of the annual expense likely to be attendant on the prosecution of the war. The last item is particularly suggestive to a reflecting mind:

"Omitting from our estimate the probable cost of medicines and hospital attendance, ambulances, baggage wagons, ammunition for cannon and rifles, (a large item,) and all the other incidental expenses, which can only be guessed at, we foot up the yearly totals as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Items include: Pay of 225,000 soldiers (\$40,700,000), Do. 18,000 sailors (2,592,000), Soldiers' clothing (6,160,000), Soldiers' arms, for the war (3,850,000), Rations for soldiers and sailors (15,800,000), Transportation and extra naval services for blockade (12,000,000), Items omitted or contingent, including pickings and stealings, commissions, &c., &c., &c. (50,000,000). Total: \$131,032,000.

Then add \$50,000,000 for the ordinary expenses of government, and we have a total of \$181,032,000 per annum. Call it \$200,000,000, and we shall probably be pretty near the mark. This is more than half a million a day. Some have estimated our total expenses at a million a day; but this, we are inclined to think, is an exaggeration."

LOSS OF THE STEAMER CANADIAN.—The steamer Canadian, from Quebec on the 1st inst. for Liverpool, struck a field of sunken ice eight miles south of Belle Isle, on the 4th inst., and sunk in about thirty-five minutes. One hundred and eighty-five persons were saved in the boats and landed at Cape Bauld, from which they were taken to St. Johns. From twenty to thirty lives were lost, including six cabin passengers; but as the ship's papers went down with her, it is impossible to ascertain the exact number drowned. A portion of the mails was saved. Among the drowned were the mail officer and the second officer of the steamer. The Canadian struck the ice under her foremast, and her three compartments were all broken in at once, whereupon she fell rapidly and soon sunk.

Com. Handy of the Navy has tendered his resignation, and his name will be struck from the roll of service.

GOOD OLD TIMES IN NEW ORLEANS.

—A gentleman in New Orleans gives the following charming account of affairs in that city. It is difficult to see how they could be better:

NEW ORLEANS, May 16, 1861.

I must write and tell you of the flush times we are enjoying to cheer you up, as I understand you are all shaking in your boots about seeing our King "Jeff" in New York with about two million troops. I assure you he has as many and all well armed and well drilled, probably much better than your crack Seventh. In fact, we will put our 208th City Regiment against them. Every man of our regiment is over eight feet long, and built in proportion; so stand from under! We have got the best and longest guns in the world, and at present we are casting guns in New Orleans, at the rate of one hundred per day, that will carry a 400 pound shot over twelve miles. Besides all these things, we are very rich. The city is so flooded with gold, that it is a complete drug in the market. The banks will only take a little at a time, and we are obliged to use it for manufacturing purposes, such as ornamenting buggies.

Our privateers have brought in hundreds of prizes—our Navy is increasing so rapidly that we have scarcely any room for them in the river. Two million bales of cotton was shipped from this port today, leaving nearly six millions now on the levee. In fact we are just beginning to realize the milk and honey effects of secession, and I think we can say "the Lord our Shepherd is."

ENGLAND.—It is understood that government has received important advices by the Adriatic. Lord Palmerston, it appears, recedes from the position hitherto taken by the British Cabinet in reference to the rebel privateers. Secretary Seward has cleverly checkmated his lordship in announcing the acceptance by the United States of the proposals of the great Powers to unite in a declaration making privateering piracy. The notion of conceding the rights of belligerents to the Southern Confederacy necessarily involved their recognition as a de facto government, and war with the United States as a logical consequence. Henceforth the English Cabinet will respect the authority of the Cabinet at Washington as extending over all the territory of the Union, and the treaty stipulations now existing will regulate, as heretofore, the intercourse between the two countries. There is nothing more needed for the Southern privateers besides steel, and lead, and hemp.—New York Herald.

GOV. ANDREW TO GEN. WAIRIDGE.—Gov. Andrew has the faculty of saying what he would say not only well, but reasonably—which always makes the best thing in the world still better. The following is an extract of a letter which he has written to Gen. Wairidge, pressing that gentleman to urge the General Government to a vigorous prosecution of the war, by calling out additional forces:—

"There is a perfect unanimity of sentiment in Massachusetts. Party names and party creeds are utterly ignored and forgotten. The preservation of the Union, the support of the Government, and the emphatic punishment and solemn extinction of traitors, are the Catholic religion of us all—a religion of mercy. We have always been impressed with the wisdom of WASHINGTON, who, when advised that five thousand men would suffice to quell Shay's Rebellion, replied: 'Then I will send fifteen thousand men. There can be no mistake about that.'"

BALLOONS IN THE WAR.—We see that John LaMountain, the eminent balloonist, has offered his services to the government—a fact we can announce as highly important—a fact we can announce as highly important. LaMountain, if not a high private, will undoubtedly (if accepted by the War Department) be the highest private in the army—two or three miles at least, from which altitude he can "spy out the land," within a radius of ten leagues. Once getting over the enemy's camp he can send his card down, in the shape of a bag of sand, weighing a couple of hundred pounds. The fact is undeniable, that a single balloon, with a cargo of hand-grenades, could do great execution while sweeping over the hostile forces—the blow being aggravated by the circumstance, that no response could be made. A gun fired at an angle of ninety degrees, would be more dangerous to the gunners than to anybody else. LaMountain also proposes to act as bearer of dispatches.

A TRAITOR.—James E. Harvey, the new minister to Portugal, it is reported, has become implicated by an examination of the telegraph dispatch seizures as an accessory to the treason at the South. If this is correct, we may indeed doubt our trust friends, as Mr. Harvey was admitted to the councils and confidence of the most loyal men in the country. It is rumored that he is to be immediately recalled—but where he will seek a home his conscience and his guilt must decide. Mr. Harvey was formerly the popular Washington correspondent of the New York American, writing over the signature of "Independent."

REPUDIATION.—"Nenth a ragged palmetto, a Southern hat, A twisting the band of his Panamas hat, And trying to lighten his mind of a load, By bumping the words of the following ode: "Oh! for a nigger, and oh! for a whip! Oh! for a cocktail, and oh! for a ship! Oh! for a shot at old Greely school-teacher! Oh! for a crack at a Yankee school-teacher! Oh! for a captain, and oh! for a ship! Oh! for a cargo of niggers each trip, And so be kept on-going for all he had got, Not contented with ewing for all that he'd got."