THE WAR!

BATTLE AT GREAT BETHEL,

Nine Miles from Fortress Monroe.

THE FEDERAL TROOPS REPULSED.

23 Killed and 100 Wounded,

Lieut. Greble Killed and Major Winthrop Missing—The Federal Troops Accidentally Firing on their Own Men—Indignation Manifested Against Brigadier General Pierce.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 10.—This has been an exciting and sorrowful day at Old Point Comfort. General Butler having learned that the Confederates 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 in boats of six large batteaux, manned by the Naval Brigade, and took up the line of march, the former some two miles in advance of the latter.

At the same time Colonel Benedix's regiment and a detachment of the Vermont and Massachusetts regiments at Newport News moved forward to form a junction with the regiment from Fortress Monroe at Little Bethel, at about 4 A. M.

Colonel Benedix's regiment arrived next and took a position at the intersection of the roads. Not understanding the signal, the German regiment in the darkness of the morning fired upon Colonel Townsend's column marching in close order, and led by Lieutenant Butler, with two pieces of artillery. Other accounts say that Colonel 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 having fallen back, the Germans discovered from their accoutrements left on the field that the supposed enemy was a friend. They had in the meantime fired nine rounds with the small arms and a field piece.

The Zouaves hearing the firing had returned 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 Lavey and Whiting, made prisoners.

The troops then advanced upon Great Bethel in the following order, viz: The Zouaves, Col. Benedix, Lt. Col. Washburn, Col. Allen and Col. Carr. At that point the troops found and successively endeavored to take a large masked Confederate battery. The effort was futile, their three small pieces of artillery not being able to cope with the heavy rifled cannon of the enemy, according to some accounts numbering thirty.

The Confederate battery was so completely masked that no men could be seen, only the flashes of the guns. There were probably not less than one thousand men behind the sand batteries. A well concentrated movement might have secured the position, but Brig. General Pierce, who commanded the expedition, appears 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 last 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.

Captain George W. Wilson, of the Troy Regiment, after the order to retreat, took possession of the gun, and with Quartermaster McArthur brought it off the field, with the body of Lieut. Greble. They brought them to the Fortress this evening.

There are probably twenty-five killed and one hundred wounded. Lieut. Col. Butler deserves the greatest credit for bringing off the killed and wounded. Several of the latter are now in the hospital at the Fortress.

I should have stated that Col. McChesney's regiment formed a reserve. Col. Hawkins' regiment moved from Newport News during the day.

The armed vessels went up to Newport-News, excepting the Cumberland. All the regiments are now probably at their former quarters.

Considerable indignation is manifested against Brig. Gen. Pierce.

Gen. Butler has been ubiquitous, doing all in his power to save the men and for honor of the cause.

Particulars of the Conflict at Great Bethel—The Confederate Battery Abandoned, and their Forces Withdrawn to Yorktown.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 12, 6 P. M.—The county bridge where the battle of Monday morning was fought is near the head of a branch of Back river, and is better known as Great Bethel. After crossing the narrow but apparently deep stream, the road deflects somewhat to the left along its side.—Just beyond the bridge the Confederates planted their battery, consisting of at least one twelve-pound rifle cannon and two field pieces. The line of intrenchments then followed the right side of the road, with a ditch only between them.

The position was excellently chosen—the stream and morass on the left of the road widening so as to render futile any attempt to outflank the Confederates on that side. The formation of the ground on the right made a flank movement very circuitous.—The first intimation of the battery was a sharp discharge of artillery upon the Zouaves who twice attempted to carry the work, but were unable to pass the stream, and had to fall back among the trees. The other regiments came up in the order given in my first dispatch, but for want of a good commander fell into confusion. A counsel of the Colonels was held, and the order given to retreat after the men had been exposed for an hour and a half to a destructive fire.

In the meantime Lieut. Col. Washburn, with 250 men, had by a wide circuit reached the rear of the battery, and it is now quite evident that the Confederates, whom it is now nearly certain did not exceed in number 600 men, were on the point of leaving the field, when the order was given for the federal troops to retreat. Notwithstanding the report of pursuit the Confederates were not seen this side of Great Bethel. It is fortunate that the Confederate cavalry did not pursue.

On the disappearance of the federal troops the whole force of the enemy, fearing an attack under better auspices, left their entrenchments and hastily withdrew towards Yorktown, carrying away their artillery and burning the adjacent building.

Major Winthrop fell mortally wounded in the arms of a Vermont volunteer. He was one of the aids and acting secretary to Gen. Butler, and was the author of the brilliant "Seventh Regiment" article in the June number of the Atlantic Monthly.

Brig. Gen. Pierce has not yet given an official account of this important affair.

Col. Taylor, with nearly 1,000 men, yesterday made a reconnoissance from Newport News, but returned to camp in the evening. With this exception no military movement has occurred.

A captain of the Zouaves, with their assistant surgeon, has to-day gone to Great Bethel under a flag of truce, and bearing a letter from Gen. Butler, respecting the burial of the dead. They have not yet returned. The official returns of the lost is not yet completed.

The casualties, I am confident, will number not less that 25 killed and over 50 wounded. Two of the wounded at the Hygeia hospital died yesterday. Col. Benedix's Regiment has three killed and seven wounded and two missing.

An accident occurred in the morning near Little Bethel, that cost Col. Townsend's Regiment two lives and several wounded.

At Great Bethel he had one killed and two mortally wounded. Quite a large number are still missing.

Lieut. Greble, whose funeral is now being celebrated with imposing ceremonies, was killed on horseback. His head was struck by a rifle cannon ball.

The Battle at Great Bethel.

The whole of the federal force, it is said, did not exceed four thousand men, while that of the Confederates was about eight hundred, with six pieces of artillery in two batteries—two or three companies of riflemen, and a fine cavalry corps.

The cavalry, it is said by one of those who participated on the federal side, attempted to charge upon the federal troops, but the fire from the latter drove them back, with the loss of one man killed or wounded. He was seen to fall from his horse.

The federal pickets captured Capt. A. Whiting, of Hampton, one of the Confederate pickets, and he was sent in to Fortress Monroe. Another was pursued but escaped.

The batteries of the Confederates, which are said to have been only temporary affairs, consisted of six pieces, all told one having two and the other four guns.

The location of the battle ground was on the brink of a low, marshy creek, the bridge across which is not more than twenty-five feet long.

The number of killed and wounded is not decisively ascertained, but it was admitted at Fortress Monroe to have been an unusually large percentage of the force. The troops are said to have exhibited great bravery, but were compelled to beat a hasty retreat from the well-directed and devastating fire of the Confederates.

As an instance of the precision of their aim, a cannon ball from the Confederate battery struck the barrel of the musket of one of the federal troops about its centre, bending it so that the ends nearly come together, and the following ball took off the head of the soldier who had lost his musket.

After the retreat of the Federal troops began the cavalry of the Confederates following them nearly into Hampton village and then retired.

There was no intention expressed at the Fortress to send out another force to the scene of battle, as it was thought the Confederates would remove their position, and if it should be captured it would require a force of twenty-five hundred to hold it, with five hundred additional to keep open the communication between that and Hampton.

A large number of wounded had been brought in to the hospital at Fortress Monroe, many of whom were fatally injured.—On Tuesday two of the wounded died. A passenger by the Georgiana stated that twenty-five Zouaves, besides those known to have been killed and wounded, were still missing. Two who had separated themselves from the regiment in the retreat came into the fortress on Tuesday afternoon, but could give no account of their missing comrades.

A good deal of depression is said to be exhibited among the federal troops because of the defeat, but they do not lack the courage to renew the contest as soon as they receive the word of command to march.

Major Winthrop, one of the aids to Gen. Pierce, who was reported missing is said to have reached Newport-News point in safety. He gave the order to charge on the battery, when the fearful havoc of his troops took place.

A Conflict Between Confederate Troops and the Maryland Horse Guard.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., June 10.—There is much excitement here to-day on account of a report that the vicinity of Lock No. 5, on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, has been the scene of a conflict between Confederate troops and the local military.

It appears the conflict originated in an attempt by the Virginians last night to accomplish the destruction of the dam. The attempt was renewed this morning, but was resisted by the Horse Guards of Clearspring and Williamsport.

Obstruction of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal by the Confederates—Bridges Burnt—Canal Locks and Boats Destroyed.—Hagerstown, June 10, P. M.—The Confederates crossed the river at Mercersville, and on Saturday night attempted to seize canal boats and some 800 barrels of flour, but failed in consequence of the Shepherdstown Horse Guards being stationed there. The Guards under Lieut. Hewitt drove them back. Mercersville is above Shepherdstown.

The Virginians have burnt three canal boats and destroyed two locks between the Point of Rocks and Harper's Ferry. The two bridges at Berlin and Point of Rocks were burnt yesterday morning.

Report says the Confederates were unable to destroy dam No. 4, but that the Virginians have crossed the river and destroyed the guard locks at that point, and thrown in large rocks to obstruct the navigation.—They have also destroyed all the skiffs and scows between Shepherdstown and Harper's Ferry.

Fine fords have recently been discovered near the mouth of the Antietam, seven miles above Harper's Ferry. They are not more than three feet deep anywhere in low water. There is a perfect rock bed the whole way.

The eighty men at Shepherdstown were re-inforced by a full regiment to-day.

The Confederates have torn up the planks of the bridge at that place, and all are so turned as to burn easily whenever they may consider it necessary to destroy it.

Later Intelligence from Harper's Ferry—Destruction of Canal Boats by Virginians—Ten Thousand Federal Troops Marching on Harper's Ferry.—Frederick, June 11.—From a gentleman well conversant with the localities in and around Harper's Ferry, and who left Hagerstown early this morning, I learn that 10,000 United States troops are between the town of Greencastle, nine miles from the former place and Chambersburg, from whence they are marching.

Yesterday the Virginians destroyed about twenty-five canal boats in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry, with the intention, it is supposed, of preventing their being used to transport troops across the Potomac.

The Confederate troops recently at Point of Rocks have certainly been withdrawn, and are now with the main body at Harper's Ferry.

Much disaffection is here reported to exist among the Kentuckians on the Maryland heights, and a rumor is current here that in a few days they intend displaying the stars and stripes, and probably deserting the Confederate cause in a body.

Hagerstown, June 10.—Some friends of Governor Hicks, including Senator Goldsborough and the Secretary of State, arrived here this morning from Frederick. They have visited General Thomas' brigade and asked troops for Frederick. General Patterson will immediately advance a brigade to that point. They march to-day.

Virginians are escaping in great numbers. Twelve crossed the Potomac at Licking Creek station, seven miles above Clear Spring, last night, and twenty-one are expected to-night. Every man in Virginia, between the ages of sixteen and sixty, is required to enter the service on or before Thursday next.

Hagerstown June 12.—Intelligent Union men here assign two reasons for the non-advance of Gen. Patterson's division:—First, that the Maryland Legislature is in session at Frederick, and a column from Washington must come by that route.—They hope the Legislature will adjourn this week. Second, that the government desires, as far as possible, to keep troops out of Maryland, until after the Congressional election to-morrow.

The action of the Maryland House of Delegates instructing the Senators of the State in Congress to vote for the recognition of the Southern Confederacy excited a feeling of deep resentment among the Union men here. Many say that the federal government ought to disperse the Legislature by force.

The express messenger of the Associated Press went out last night, says no firing took place during the night, either at Williamsport or Dam No. 5. There was more or less firing at the Dam all day yesterday, and it is thought hostilities will be renewed there this afternoon. No one had been hurt at last accounts among the Marylanders.—One Virginian was struck yesterday evening.

Preparations at New Orleans to Capture the U. S. Sloop of War Brooklyn.—Philadelphia, June 11.—A young man who left New Orleans on Wednesday of last week reports that steam tow boats were being prepared there for privateers, and a large flotilla was getting ready to go down with a floating battery to capture the U. S. sloop of war Brooklyn, then blockading the mouth of the Mississippi.

It was asserted at New Orleans that 40,000 Confederate troops were encamped in the neighborhood of that city.

Army Movements---Arrival of Gen. Cadwallader at Greencastle.

HAGERSTOWN, June 12.—General Cadwallader and staff reached Greencastle to-day from Baltimore. He takes command of the Division of the army which will cross the Potomac at Williamsport at some ford near that place.

Gen. Keim commands a division which moves through Hagerstown and Sharpsburg, on the Maryland side, directly for the Ferry. The fourth brigade has reached a point three miles below Greencastle. Gen. Patterson will remove his headquarters, soon, to this place. Active work is evidently approaching. Col. Mills commands the 4th brigade. A Connecticut (4th) Regiment has reached Chambersburg, in command of Col. Woodhouse and is now in camp six miles below Chambersburg. One Wisconsin regiment, under Col. Starkweather, is encamped with them. The 11th Pennsylvania Regiment has also arrived. The drill of the troops lasts 8 hours each day. The discipline of the troops has greatly improved. Dissipation has been much reduced among the men, and the only disease prevalent is diarrhœa, occasioned by the limestone water of the region where they are encamped.

A forward movement of the first division on this point is confidently expected to-morrow. Government will probably take possession of this office to-morrow, and news will have to be sent by mail to Baltimore.

Troops from Harper's Ferry have pressed into service all the negroes in Jefferson and Loudoun counties.

The first Southern mail arrived at Martinsburg yesterday from Richmond.

An intelligent officer of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad says the Confederates have to haul everything they procure in the neighborhood of Martinsburg to Opequan Creek, and take it thence by railroad to Harper's Ferry. He also says that the officers do not claim to have more than 15,000 troops there. They told him on Tuesday that 1,500 North and South Carolina troops were at Manchester.

The secessionists at Martinsburg and vicinity are moving their slaves South in considerable numbers.

A large wagon train reached here this evening.

Army Movements—Advance of Federal Troops from Hockessin.—Washington, June 13.—Information from Mockville shows that a portion of the New York 9th, Pennsylvania 1st and the New Hampshire Regiments, together with the President's Mounted Guard, and part of Magruder's Battery, yesterday made an advance movement from that town. It was expected in camp that two additional regiments from Washington would immediately join the forces under Col. Stone.

The strict rules prescribed by this officer governing correspondence has discouraged reporters for the press from proceeding any further with the expedition.

Return of the Expedition to Rockville—Confederate Camp Surprised—A Complete Rout.—Capture of Arms, Provisions, &c.—Chambersburg, June 13.—Colonel Lewis Wallace, who, with a portion of his Indiana Regiment, left Cumberland on Tuesday to attack the Confederate camp at Romney, Va., surprised the enemy at that place, and after a sharp conflict completely routed the 500 secession troops comprising the encampment, capturing a few prisoners, killing two, wounding one and taking a first class camp equipage, provisions, medical stores, arms, ect. Only one of the Indiana troops was wounded. The victors have returned to Cumberland with their spoil.

The Confederate Account of the Affair at Great Bethel.—Louisville, June 13.—The Nashville papers of yesterday report, that in the affair at Great Bethel, 1,200 Confederate troops under Major Magruder repulsed 3,000 Federal troops, which left 100 dead on the field.

Louisville, June 10.—The Richmond Whig, received here, contains a letter, dated at Manassas Junction, on the 6th inst., which says:—"The labor of entrenching here is quadrupled in consequence of the large sick list. It is feared that one-fifth of the force will soon be sick. We have no hospital arrangements. Water is scarce and dealt out with rations."

Cincinnati, June 10.—The 11th Indiana Zouaves, Col. Wallace, reached Cumberland this morning and occupied the place.

THE LATEST.

IMPORTANT from HARPER'S FERRY.

Burning of the Great Railroad Bridge—Evacuation of Harper's Ferry—The Workshops Destroyed, &c.

FREDERICK, June 14—Midnight.—The special agent of Associate Press has just returned from the Maryland Heights, overlooking Harper's Ferry, which point he left after 7 o'clock this evening. The Confederate army has mainly left the place. Only about 2,000 troops remained at that hour.

The route of the main body of the retreating army was by the turnpike leading to Charlestown and Shepherdstown, but their precise destination was not known, as others were lost in the distance, and no one was in the vicinity sufficiently informed to give the necessary information.

A rumor existed on both sides of the river that they had gone towards Winchester whilst other parties suspected that they were going to Martinsburg to make a stand in that vicinity.

At five o'clock this morning the great bridge of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad over the Potomac was fired, and soon after a tremendous report was heard, caused by the explosion of mines under the centre span. In one hour the entire structure was in ruins and fell into the river.

This was a noble work—one thousand feet long, built by Engineer Latrobe but ten years since, in the most scientific manner. It has six spans, and was built at a heavy outlay. The damage to property has not ended here, but the Railroad Company and the United States have suffered further losses of valuable work. The trestelling on which the road was supported from the bridge to the end of the Government property, about half a mile in extent, is nearly all destroyed, as well as an upper bridge of 120 feet in length, over the Government Canal.

The telegraph station buildings and other railroad works are also demolished. A long range of buildings, formerly occupied as the Government army, is burnt to the ground, with exception of two buildings at Eastend, near the Shenandoah river. These will probably yet be burnt. The fire has been raging all day, and when we left was bursting out in the rear quarters. The rifle works on the Shenandoah were fired this afternoon, and none of the Government property remained except the dwellings for officers on the hills, and two of the twenty armory buildings.

The arsenals were burnt in April by the Government troops, when Lt. Jones abandoned the place. The loss to the Government must be in buildings alone from $400,000 to $500,000, whilst the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company has suffered scarcely less, and it is believed that some of the equipments have been embraced in this wholesale ruin. It is currently given out by the people of the neighborhood that the Railroad company has incurred the serious hostility of the Confederate troops by the supposed want of concert it has shown with them in and by the marked loyalty of its employees towards the Government.

The turnpike bridge at the mouth of the Shenandoah is also to be burned. According to reports, every night some further destruction may be expected, as no United States troops are in sight or reported as being sufficiently near the place to prevent it.

News from Fortress Monroe.

On Tuesday, Gen Butler sent Capt Davis, of the Zouaves, and Dr. Martin, Assistant Surgeon and five men, to Great Bethel, with a flag of truce, to bury some dead bodies which had been left on the field, and to make an arrangement for an exchange of prisoners. They returned yesterday, and reported to General Butler.—The report that the Confederates had evacuated Great Bethel, is unfounded.

Col. J. B. Magruder is in command there, and the party were treated by him with great politeness. They were conducted to within a quarter of a mile of Yorktown, and did not fail to make a good use of their eyes. The dead left upon the field had been buried by the Confederates. They were all privates except one, who proves to be the lamented Major Winthrop. He was known by papers and other articles found on his person, all of which, with his clothing, spurs, sword, and pistols, had been handed over to Capt. Davis. His body can be removed if desired. It was buried in a rude coffin made of rough boards. He was shot by a rifleman of the Louisiana regiment, on the brink of the creek, just after he had received the order from Gen. Pierce to charge, and while waving his sword and riding in front of his men. Four of his men were shot down immediately behind him, by the rifles of the Louisiana regiment. Col Magruder and his officers spoke in high terms of the bravery of Major Winthrop and Lieut. Greble, and of the steadiness and good conduct of the Federal troops. The Rebels held sixteen of our men prisoners, whom they expressed a willingness to exchange.

The batteries at Great Bethel have been strengthened, and new guns mounted. As it is only five miles from Yorktown, it can of course be reinforced from that place to an indefinite extent. Half way between the two places is another strong battery, which the party were not permitted to enter, but which, in their opinion, is as formidable in its means of defence as that at Great Bethel. Yorktown itself is very strongly fortified, and is defended by a force of twelve thousand troops, among whom are two regiments, each from North Carolina and Louisiana. In returning, the party were escorted by a Lieutenant and six cavalry soldiers, as far as New Market Bridge, three miles from Hampton, to which point the Confederate pickets extend.

Of the prisoners taken by the Confederates, five had died of their wounds, and were buried with those slain in battle. The five who died were all Zouaves. The party with Captain Davis was permitted to converse freely with the prisoners, who stated that they had been well treated and those who were wounded had received the best medical attendance. Among the prisoners who had died were Joseph L. Taylor and Benjamin F. Horrell.

Yesterday afternoon, Captain Phillips, of the Confederate Army, visited Fortress Monroe with a flag of truce and had an interview with General Butler respecting an exchange of prisoners. It was agreed that an equitable exchange should be made to-day. Non-combatants are to be exacted on either side.

I believe, in my letter of yesterday, I contradicted the report that the cavalry of the Confederates pursued our retreating troops during the battle. The officers who came up to-day say that there was no such pursuit.

Military Appointments.

Not long since orders were issued from Washington addressed to the Governors of the several States requesting them to prefer graduates of West Point and persons of military experience in making appointments of officers of the army. The advice was certainly very good; but we are sorry to see that the authorities at Washington are not profiting by their own instructions. If some of the appointments already made from Pennsylvania can be accepted as a fair indication of the class of men that are to be thrust into important positions in the army, that branch of the public service is in great danger of demoralization. Instead of men of military experience we find the lowest class of politicians selected to fill the highest positions, whose genius is better adapted to plundering than to fighting.—Andrew H. Reeder is made a Brigadier General, B. Rush Bertkin a Colonel, John P. Sanderson a Lieut. Colonel, and it is even rumored that Alexander Cummings is to be made a Brigadier General for the purpose of qualifying him for the office of Quarter Master General—a lucrative but not a dangerous position. George R. Smith was offered a Major's commission in the regular service, but declined. Perhaps he could be prevailed upon to accept a Brigadier Generalship.

These appointments, to say the very least of them, are not creditable to Pennsylvania, which abounds in men of approved military capacity from among whom to select competent officers.—*Patriot & Union.*

Secession in Missouri.

Proclamation of the Governor of Missouri—50,000 Volunteers Called for to Resist the U. S. Troops.—St. Louis, June 13.—Governor Jackson has issued a proclamation rehearsing the so-called grievances inflicted by the Federal Government, which he says are designed to reduce Missouri to the same condition as Maryland. He accuses the Federal authorities of fostering the inauguration of revolution and civil war for the overthrow of the State Government, and calls 50,000 State Militia into active service for the protection of the lives, liberty, and property of the citizens. The proclamation concludes thus:

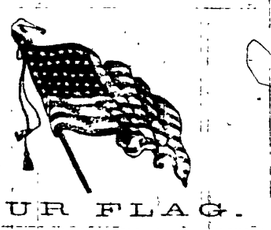
In issuing this proclamation, I hold it to be my solemn duty to remind you that Missouri is still in the United States; that the Executive Department of the State Government does not arrogate to itself the power to disturb that relation; that power has been wisely vested in a Convention which will at the proper time express your sovereign will; and that in the meantime it is your duty to obey all the Constitutional requirements of the Federal Government, but it is equally my duty to advise you that your first allegiance is due to your own State, and that you are under no obligation to obey the unconstitutional edicts of the military despotism which has introduced itself at Washington, nor to submit to the infamous and degrading sway of its minions in this State. No brave and true-hearted Missourian will obey one or submit to the other. Rise then and drive back the ignominious invaders who have dared to desecrate the soil which your labors have made fruitful, and which is consecrated by your homes.

Meeting of the Friends of Senator Douglas.—Washington, June 13.—A number of the friends of the late Senator Douglas, representing various States, assembled at the National Hotel to-night for the purpose of concerting measures to erect a suitable monument in his honor, and make preparations for the delivery of an eulogy upon the deceased on the evening of the 4th of July. Hon. John B. Haskin acted as chairman and John F. Ennis as secretary. After an interchange of views, J. J. McElhone, J. F. Ennis, Thomas E. Fields, M. Salade and George W. McLane were appointed a committee to arrange for a future meeting, which will probably take place next Wednesday, at the City Hall.

☞ Last Thursday, June 13, was General Scott's birthday. Authorities differ as to whether he was born in 1785 or 1786.

☞ The Petersburg, Va., ladies, forty in number, are drilling for fight. Their captain is Josephine Swan. What a jolly company to capture.

The Compiler.



OUR FLAG.

B. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA:

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 17, 1861.

☞ We understand that the Second Regiment, to which the Independent Blues of this place are attached, left Chambersburg, southward, on Saturday last.

☞ The *National Intelligencer* states that the Government will soon pay all the troops, including both three years and three months volunteers.

Influx of Specie.—The English bankers are alarmed at the large indebtedness of their country to the United States. The amount of specie remitted us since the 28th of November last has reached the enormous sum of twenty-nine millions of dollars. The London Daily News admits that America "holds the strings of the specie movement in its hands."

Gen. Pierce.—Gen. Pierce, who commanded the expedition to Great Bethel, is a citizen of Massachusetts, and held a military command in that State in the militia. Many persons suppose that General Franklin Pierce, ex-President of the United States, is the person alluded to, but the ex-President is a New Hampshire man, and not in the army. The Massachusetts Pierce is more of a civilian than a soldier, notwithstanding his command in the militia.

☞ The New York papers state that the mistake of the Troy regiment in firing upon that of Col. Benedix, at Little Bethel, is attributed to the fact that Benedix's men were gray uniforms, the same as in use by the Confederate army.

Rejection of Mr. Burlingame by the Austrian Cabinet.—It is stated that information has reached Washington that the Austrian cabinet have declined to receive our Minister, Mr. Burlingame. His rejection is not to be interpreted into any unfriendliness on the part of the Austrian Court, but is personal to Mr. B., from his agency in procuring the passage of the bill raising the Sardinian legation to a full mission.

☞ Mr. Burlingame has since been appointed Minister to China.

Catholic Schools not to be Recognized in Spain.—It is stated that the Spanish residents in Washington inform to the belief that the Spanish government will decline to receive Carl Schurz as minister from this country.

☞ The telegraphic dispatches seized by order of the Government, place James E. Harvey, the recently appointed Minister to Portugal, (and for a long time Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune*,) in an ugly position. It comes out that he gave early information to Judge Meredith, of Charleston, of the intended reinforcement of Fort Sumter, and upon which the most active measures were adopted to prevent the reinforcement. The discovery has created quite a flurry among leading Republicans, and it is said that Harvey is to be recalled. That the first traitor should be traced to the *Tribune* office is of course no little annoying.

☞ The special election for Members of Congress in Maryland took place on Thursday last. In the first district, Mr. Crisfield, Union, is elected. In the second, E. H. Webster, Union, (but not unconditional.) is reelected. In the third, L. L. Leary, unconditional Union, is chosen over W. P. Preston by 319 majority. In the Fourth, Henry May, Union and Peace, is successful by 2,045 majority over Henry Winter Davis, unconditional Union. (Plug Uglyism could n't save Davis this time.) In the fifth, Francis Thomas, unconditional Union, had no opposition. In the sixth, the vote seems close between Calvert, Union, and Harris, State Rights, with the chances in favor of the former.

Death of Hon. Geo. M. Keim.—Reading, June 11.—The Hon. Geo. M. Keim died last evening at his residence in this city.—At an early age General Keim was elected a member of Congress from Berks county.—In the year 1843 he was appointed United States Marshal of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. At the last election he was one of the Breckinridge electors. He was a man of generous impulses, cultivated intellect, and enlarged views of men and affairs.

The Coming French Steamers.—In the course of this week the French squadron, sent out to reinforce the West India fleet, will probably arrive at New York. Admiral Raynaud, the commander, comes with instructions to examine all the principal navy-yards and harbors of the coast, from Portland southward.

The Seized Telegraphic Dispatches.—It is said that the commission engaged in examining the seized telegraphic dispatches have examined only those of the Washington office during February and March. They think that it will require three months at least to complete their task.

☞ Two thousand seven hundred troops left Pensacola on the 1st instant for Virginia. This would seem to verify the report that the Confederates had given up all idea of taking Fort Pickens.

☞ Upwards of seven hundred slaves have escaped from Virginia within the past two weeks, and are now held by the Government forces as contraband of war. Value to their owners—$700,000.

Philadelphia, June 13.—The entire State loan of $3,000,000, for war purposes, has been taken at par.

Will Preach, Pray or Fight.—A Methodist minister in Ohio, being anxious to obtain a situation as chaplain in a regiment, wrote to the Governor, "I am a Methodist preacher of the North Ohio Conference, am 48 of years age, and will preach, pray or fight, as occasion requires."

LETTERS FROM CAMP.

CAMP CHAMBERS, Chambersburg, Friday, June 7, 1861.

FRIEND STABLE:—Camp McClure was thrown into excitement this morning, in consequence of an order from headquarters to "forward march." Packing being done very quickly, they moved in the direction of Hagerstown. The Camp consisted of three regiments of infantry and 400 cavalry, in connection with the Fort Sumter infantry, with baggage wagons, each company having one four-horse wagon; the whole forming a line of at least two miles, requiring two hours to pass a given point. From six to eight miles constitutes an ordinary day's march, and ten to twelve miles a forced march. A sight like this will probably never again be witnessed in this county.—Whilst these regiments are moving others are arriving and filling their places in camp.

Saturday, June 8th.—The Scott Legion, on our right, are forming for a move.—They, of course, will concentrate with the advance. We are all anxiously expecting an order to move on Monday.

Monday, June 10.—Still in Camp Chambers. In consequence of the day being very warm there is but little drilling. Our regiment have taken the opportunity of adorning the front of our residences with fine shade trees, the cedar and elm. In a few hours a forest sprung up, as it were, like magic. From appearances you would suppose we intended making this our summer residence; but as Uncle Samuel holds the first mortgage we expect orders every day to absquatulate.

Tuesday, June 11.—Camp Slifer is entirely abandoned, the regiments all following in the steps of the advance. Troops are still arriving. The 9th, 12th, 15th and 16th companies of regulars having encamped all around us, I paid them a visit last evening and found them very nicely situated and well provided for. Their tents are circular, with a cap on the top than can be shifted for the purpose of ventilation, or for smoke to escape, as they do their cooking in them in winter or wet weather. They are all well clothed; they tell me they have three suits of clothes, one a very nice dress suit. Another advantage they have over the volunteers is that they are not loaded down like a set of pack horses, their baggage all being hauled for them. They are well provisioned; in fact, not being able to consume their rations, they receive in lieu thereof money. We would be thankful if we could only get as much as we can eat. The last time I wrote to you I expected this evil would have been remedied before this, but instead of that it has grown worse from day to day, for many of us would not have had any thing to eat for two or three days, if it had not been for the kindness of the good people of Franklin county and friends from Gettysburg. I have tried to avoid complaining as much as possible, but when I see men, holding high positions, robbing the poor soldiers and enriching themselves, I think it my duty, and the duty of every good citizen, to cry out against it. I hope every press in Pennsylvania will take the matter in hand. It will be remembered against the government for generations.—If our country was in the situation it was in the days of the Revolution, when the government had but little means, then every good soldier would be willing to bear up, as did our forefathers; but such is not the case now, as the government has plenty of means and the country full of provisions.

The Commissary department here is shamefully conducted, and the feeling against the man having charge of it is decidedly strong. Gen. Wynkoop yesterday called upon the Commissary and told him that he regretted that he had not the power once exercised by Napoleon, who upon one occasion called before him three of his Commissaries, and for just such conduct as he has been guilty of, had them shot on the spot. Pity the General had not such power.

Since writing the above he has been cashiered. The government has established a depot here, and we are beginning to realize a beneficial change.

Wednesday, June 12.—The Rhode Island regiment, commanded by Gov. Sprague, arrived last evening and passed by our camp on the Railroad, with their wagons, horses and battery, making the largest train that ever passed through Chambersburg.—The Wisconsin and Minnesota regiments arrived this morning.

Our men are not so well as when I last wrote to you, a number being in the hospital with fever; why it is I cannot see, as our men as a general thing have taken very good care of themselves.

I almost forgot to mention that our regiment actually rebelled, refusing to do duty until properly fed: many of the men going to town to get something to eat, without money or price. As Uncle Samuel has not paid us a cent yet, of course we are unable to buy anything.

Friday, June 14th.—By the time this reaches you we expect, to a certainty, to be on a forced march, to where I cannot tell. We received orders yesterday to pack and be ready to move to-morrow morning before day. Of course to many of us this is pleasing news, as a number of our men are getting sick with fever; the great reason is many become dispirited, and I find that is all that keeps up their spirits and avoids disease. Camp Chambers was aroused at 1 o'clock last night, by the firing of guns in the direction of the Scott brigade and 1st regiment. The first information brought to our camp was that the brigade and first regiment were fighting among themselves; the next that camp was attacked by a party of scouts. In a few minutes our regiment was in arms. A company was detailed to proceed in the direction of the firing and ascertain the cause. Our company was detailed as scouts, and marched in the direction of Greencastle, but could ascertain nothing in that quarter and returned to camp after a couple of hours' march. This is part of a soldiers' education. To me it seemed intentional, but you may draw your own inference. We will go in the cars as far as Hagerstown. Our brigade will take the advance and open the way.

BAGENEY.

☞ The British government has decided not to allow the entry of privateers into any of their ports. This was announced by Lord Russell in Parliament on the 3d, saying that government had determined to prohibit privateers from bringing prizes into any British port.

☞ Thursday last was observed as a day of fasting and prayer in the Confederate States.

Local Items.

ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday afternoon last, the horses attached to the Emmitsburg Coach, waiting for the arrival of the cars, became frightened, and ran off at a frightful speed. They were brought up at the Eagle Hotel, by running into the wagon of Mr. OGDEN, who was crossing the street.—The pole of the coach struck the wagon between the wheels, breaking the pole of the coach, and a leg of one of the horses, and somewhat injuring the wagon. Thore was fortunately no person in the coach. Mr. Ogden but narrowly escaped injury.

☞ The Ladies of Gettysburg are now engaged in preparing Shirts and Havelocks for the Adams Infantry, as they did for the former Company. The York Springs ladies, we learn, will fit out all who came from that quarter.

☞ The students of Pennsylvania College have formed themselves into a military company and drill nightly. J. F. McCreary, Captain; Mason Weidman, 1st Lieutenant; —— Roth, 2d Lieutenant; Dunc. Renfrew, 1st Sergeant.

☞ Eight men are wanted to fill up our three year Company. None but hale, hearty men are wanted. Apply to Major Scott.

☞ Mr. GEORGE W. SNYDER informs us, by letter from Hampton, that he found in his field a stalk of Rye measuring 7 feet 10 inches in length.

—Mr. JACOB WAMPLER, of Williamsburg, Blair county, sent us the other day, a stalk of Rye measuring 7 feet 5 inches.

—SAMUEL J. DEARDORFF, of Reading township, sent us on Friday, a stalk of Rye measuring 7 feet 10½ inches.

☞ DANIEL ALBERT has been appointed Postmaster at Hampton, in the place of Solomon Chronister, removed.

☞ An abatement of five per cent. will be allowed by the County Commissioners on all State and County taxes paid prior to the 1st of July.

☞ The Zouaves of Gettysburg purpose celebrating the Fourth of July at Spangler's spring. We understand the design is to make it a civic and military celebration.

☞ The Zouaves will meet for drill this evening at 6 o'clock.

For the Compiler.

HISTORICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of 24 letters.

My 16 13 14 11 2 4 8 24 was an Elegiac Poet.

14 17 15 8 6 was a King of Thebes.

20 18 19 3 11 4 was a betrayer of his country.

9 5 14 14 17 was a Latin Historian.

6 5 18 23 21 was a son of Gembyses, King of Persia.

12 13 4 19 3 was a general in the Carthaginian army.

20 18 1 5 22 was a King of Tydia.

14 7 16 10 11 19 was a general in the Revolutionary war.

11 20 19 4 2 23 9 was a Roman officer who distinguished himself at the siege of Carthage.

My whole was a Greek historian of ancient times. J. H. S.

For the Compiler

ENIGMA.

I am red, black or white, I am blue grey or green:
I'm intended to hide what is meant, to be seen:
Like mortals inflexible often am I,
Till by the tongue soften'd I'm brought to comply:
Of prodigals spendthrifts I am an apt token,
Only exist to be ruined and broken. J. H. S.

Clerk of the House.—Washington, June 14—Colonel John W. Forney is making a strong effort to be re-elected Clerk of the House. He has a formidable opponent in Emerson Etheridge, of Tennessee, an ex-member of the House. Mr. Etheridge is warmly supported by Hon. Thaddeus Stevens. Colonel Forney's alleged interest with contractors has injured his prospects very much. In addition to this, some of the more ultra Republicans say that he has already been sufficiently paid for his services by the party. Colonel Forney has the support of the President.

☞ Contrary to expectation, the Western Reserve, the well known Abolition corner of the State of Ohio, has thus far responded but feebly to the call for troops. Thanks to the efforts of Senator Wade and others, who endeavored to explain and sugar over this unlooked for dilatoriness in various ways, Governor Dennison has been preventing the mustering into the service of the United States of regiments raised in other quarters of the State, in order to give the Abolition corner a chance. The War Department has become tired of this, and the Secretary has despatched a letter to the Governor of Ohio requesting him not to wait any longer for dilatory citizens, but to receive the regiments from Cincinnati, already organized, drilled and equipped, and clamorous for the war.—*Boston Post.*

A New Order.—In 1854 we had the Know-Nothings; in 1860 the Wide Awakes; and we are now about to have another secret order, to be called the "Sacred Union" party. Beware of all such devices. They are full of mischief and danger.—*Greensburg Democrat.*

More Plundering!—It is reported that "two officials in the State House Row" have, to the general disgust, got a contract for rifling all the arms in the State. The experience the State offic