THE WAR!

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

Reported Rout of the Missouri State Troops by the Forces under Gen. Lyon.—St. Louis, June 19.—It is reported here that Gen. Lyon has completely routed the State forces at Booneville, killing 300 and taking 600 prisoners. The report, however, needs confirmation.—There are no means of ascertaining its truth or falsity at present, as direct communication with that quarter is cut off.

St. Louis, June 19.—The report of a battle at Booneville is confirmed.

The State troops have been completely defeated by the United States troops under Gen. Lyon.

Three hundred State troops were killed and the rest dispersed. Gen. Price, their commander, was taken sick with diarrhœa at the beginning of the battle, and carried home.

Gov. Jackson fled ingloriously.

Jefferson City, June 20.—An arrival from Booneville reports that not over twenty State troops were killed in the recent battle, but they lost an immense quantity of arms, ammunition, stores, etc., which fell into the hands of the United States troops. Gen. Price resigned before the battle commenced. It was thought Gov. Jackson had gone into Arkansas after his defeat. It is supposed that the secessionists will make another stand at or near Lexington. They are now commanded by Col. Weightman, late of the federal army. Gen. Lyon had two killed, nine wounded, and one missing.

AN ENGAGEMENT NEAR WASHINGTON.

Ohio Volunteers Attacked by Rebel Batteries.—Official Report of the Action.—WASHINGTON, June 18.—An engagement took place last night on the Loudon railroad, in Virginia.

A masked battery, in a wood, opened fire on a train of cars containing four hundred of the Ohio First Regiment, Col. McCook's.

Before the troops could rally, several batteries fired on the train in succession.

At least eight of the men were killed, and several wounded.

Some of the killed, it is believed, are left on the field.

It is reported that the battery is manned by South Carolina troops.

The Ohio regiment was taken up in the train for the purpose of protecting the telegraphic corps, which is erecting the wires along the road.

They were not aware of the existence of the batteries, which are on hills and in the woods. The Federal forces, not being sufficient to engage such work, retreated.

Official Account of the Engagement.—WASHINGTON, June 18.—The following despatch was received at a late hour last night, on telegraph from the camp:

"*To Lieut. Gen. Scott:*—We left camp with six hundred and sixty-eight, rank and file, twenty-nine field and company officers, in pursuance of Gen. McDowell's orders, to go upon this expedition, with the available force of one of my regiments. The Regiment selected being the First Ohio volunteers. We left companies I and K, with an aggregate of 135 men, at the crossing of the road. Lieut. Col. Parrot, with two companies of 117 men, to go to Fall's Church, and to patrol the roads in that direction. Stationed two companies (D and F, 135 men) to guard the railroad and bridge between the crossing and Vienna. We proceeded slowly to Vienna with 4 companies: Company E, Captain Paddock; Company C, Lieut. Woodward, afterwards joined by Captain Pease; Company G, Captain Bailey; Company H, Captain Hazlett, being a total of 275 men.

"On turning the curve slowly within a quarter of a mile of Vienna, we were fired upon by masked batteries, of I think, three guns, with shell, round shot and grape, killing and wounding the men on the platform and in the cars before the train could be stopped.

"When the train stopped, the engineer could not on account of damage to some parts of the running machinery, draw the train out of the fire. The engine being in the rear, we left the cars and retired to the right and left of the train through the woods.

"Finding that the enemy's batteries were sustained by what appeared to be a regiment of infantry and by cavalry, which force we once understood to have been some 1,500 Carolinians, we fell back, along the railroad, throwing out skirmishers on both flanks. This was about 7 P. M. Thus we retired slowly, bearing off our wounded for five miles to this point, which we reached at 10 o'clock.

"CASUALTIES—Captain Hazlit's Company H.—Two known to be killed, 3 wounded, 5 missing.

"Capt. Bailey's Company G.—Three killed, 2 wounded, 2 missing.

"Capt. Paddock's Company E.—One officer slightly wounded.

"Capt. Pease and 2 missing.

"The engineer, when the men left the cars, instead of retiring slowly, as I ordered, detached his engine with one passenger car from the rest of the disabled train and abandoned us, running to Alexandria, and we have heard nothing from him since. Thus we were deprived of a rallying point, and of all means of accompanying the wounded who had to be carried on litters and in blankets.

"We wait here holding the road for reinforcements. The enemy did not pursue us.

"I have ascertained that the enemy's force at Fairfax C. H., about 4 miles from here, is now about 4,000.

"When all the batteries opened upon us Major Huhey was at his station on the foremost platform car. Col. McCook was with me in one of the passenger cars. Both of these officers, with others of the Commissioned officers any many of the men, behaved most coolly under this galling fire, which we could not return, and from batteries which we could not flank or turn, from the nature of the ground.

"The approach to Vienna is through a deep, long cut in the railway. In leaving the cars, and before they could rally, many of my men lost haversacks and blankets, but brought off all their muskets, except, it may be, a few that were destroyed by the enemy's first fire, or lost with the killed.

"RON'T. C. SCHENCK,
"Brigadier General."

Further from the Scene of Action.—ALEXANDRIA, June 18.—The train which went to the relief of the Ohio troops, containing the 1st and 2nd Connecticut regiments, proceeded as far as 4 miles this side of Vienna, where they met the remnants of the Ohio troops, at four o'clock this morning. It appears that after the engine left last night and nineteen rounds were fired, the rebels made no further demonstration and the Ohio company retired.

Accounts from Arlington Heights, to-day, say that Gen. Schenck is now there. The attacking party was from Centreville, and it is confidently thought they had no ulterior object of an attack upon the defences of the city.

Burning of New Creek Bridge by the Confederates.

CHARLEY, June 19.—The Confederate forces from Romney burnt the railroad bridge over New Creek, twenty-three miles west of Cumberland, early this morning, and marched on to Piedmont, five miles farther west, which place they now hold.

The telegraph wires east of Piedmont were cut by Confederates. Their number is variously estimated at from two to four thousand. Notice was given of their approach to the town, and the citizens were preparing to leave when our informant left. All the engines belonging to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company were fired up and sent to Grafton.

GRAFTON, June 19.—Information, thought to be reliable, says that fifteen hundred Confederate troops are in the neighborhood of Romney and Phillippi, and that an attack will be made on the latter place.

There can be no doubt but that the Confederates in Western Virginia have been largely reinforced, and soon a grand movement is contemplated. The federal troops will be equal to any emergency, and large reinforcements will probably reach here in a few days.

GRAFTON, June 20.—The reported taking of Piedmont by the Confederate troops proves to be false. After burning the bridge at New Creek and cutting down the telegraph wires they retreated into the country. It is said, however, that a large force is still in that neighborhood.

The guard at the bridge, it also turns out, made their escape. Rumors of an attack on Phillippi are still rife, but no advance has been made. No reinforcements of federal troops have reached here.

MAJ. GEN. PATTERSON'S COMMAND.

The Force at Hagerstown and Williamsport Crossing the Potomac, etc.—Frederick, June 18.—The force at Hagerstown and Williamsport, under Gen. Cadwallader, comprises the Pennsylvania 1st, 2d, 3d, 7th, 11th and 24th regiments, together with the 1st Rhode Island regiment, two regiments of U. S. regulars and 700 U. S. cavalry.

Included in this formidable body are Capt. Doubleday's corps and Mr. Mullen's company of Philadelphia Rangers.

The portion of the force which forded the river at Williamsport were under command of Gen. Thomas, and comprised the two regiments of regulars and about 600 of the Rhode Islanders.

The men waded through a stream generally up to their hips in water, and occasionally up to their arms. Their passage on the occasion is said to have been a very imposing and spirited spectacle. The men dashed into the stream, singing "Dixie" and other popular campaigns with great *éclat* and enthusiasm.

The news of the expected arrival of United States troops here to-morrow has produced general excitement.

Gen. Johnson Turns, and Marches Towards Martinsburg to Offer Battle to Gen. Cadwallader.—Harper's Ferry, June 18.—We have information here that satisfies us that General Johnson is attempting a surprise of Gen. Cadwallader's forces at or near Martinsburg. Instead of going to Winchester, as it was thought, he has turned with his apparently retreating force of twelve thousand, and is pressing on towards Martinsburg with all dispatch, evidently designing, if possible, to surprise Patterson's advance corps under Gen. Cadwallader.

Reported Retreat of Gen. Cadwallader's Command Across the Potomac.—We were informed by passengers from Knoxville, near Harper's Ferry, who reached Baltimore last night in the Western train, that it was currently reported that the federal troops, under Gen. Cadwallader, who crossed the Potomac at and near Williamsport, during last Saturday and Monday into Virginia, had retired by recrossing the river into Maryland: under the belief that Gen. Johnson was moving forward in large force to attack them. This information is said to be reliable.

Military Caution at Washington—The Confederates Extending their Outposts from Manassas Junction Towards Washington—The Government on the Alert.

Washington, June 20.—More caution is exercised than formerly in granting passes to visit the encampments on the Virginia side, while none are given for the gratification of mere curiosity.

If accounts which reach here are correct, and it seems they are, the secessionists from Manassas Junction are extending and strengthening their outposts.

From indications noticeable here to-day the government is not insensible to the movements of the enemy in this direction.

Washington, June 19, 1.30.—A report has reached here that the Federal lines on the Virginia side of the Potomac have been fired upon by the enemy, and most extraordinary military operations are consequently in progress here.

Strengthening and Extending the Outposts.

Washington, June 20, 11.30 P. M.—The apprehension that hostilities will shortly commence on the Virginia shore has its foundation in the fact that the outposts of the opposing armies are being strengthened and extended. In view of this it is supposed a collision between the outposts would bring on an extensive engagement. Hence there is continued anxiety manifested here for intelligence from across the Potomac.

Apprehensions at Alexandria—Expected Offensive Movements on the part of the Confederates.

Alexandria, June 20.—A state of uneasiness has existed here during the entire day, resulting from a variety of contradictory reports of skirmishes on the Loudon and Hampshire railroad.

But the most searching inquiry seems to produce no other facts for this alarm than the appearance of secession troops in the vicinity of Cloud's Mills, and the capture of two non-commissioned officers of the Connecticut First regiment, whilst on picket duty, seven miles out from camp, near Falls Church, and *other events which newspaper correspondents should not be expected to communicate.*

The train which came in this evening at 6½ o'clock brings no rumors of war, but represents all as quiet. There appears sufficient reason, however, to apprehend an offensive movement of the secession force.

There has recently been a renewal of the migration of residents, and many confident predictions expressed in secession quarters of Beauregard being here at an early day. The active movements of federal forces, however, reassure Union men. All persons were prevented from leaving the city during the early part of to-day, but the order was subsequently rescinded.

Important Order.

The following order has been issued:

Headquarters Department N. E. Va.,
Arlington, June 14, 1861.

Unless under the special orders in each case of a commander of brigade, or superior authority, it is forbidden to any officer or soldier within this department to arrest, or attempt to arrest, any citizens, under the plea of their being secessionists, or for any cause whatsoever, save that of being at the time in arms against the United States.—Nor will any officer or soldier, without the like authority, forcibly enter, search, or attempt to search, any house, or the premises of any peaceable resident, or other person not in arms against the United States. The military police force will arrest any one found trespassing even on the premises of any citizen within the department. By command of BRIG. GEN. MCDOWELL.

JAMES B. FRY, Asst. Adj't. General.

Another Outbreak in St. Louis.

Four Citizens Killed and Several Wounded.—St. Louis, June 17.—As a part of Col. Kailman's regiment of the reserved corps were returning from the North Missouri railroad, about 11 o'clock this morning, when opposite the recorder's court-room, on Seventh street, between Olive and Locust, a company 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 very conflicting: one being that a pistol shot was fired from a window of a house on the corner of Seventh and Locust streets, which took effect in the shoulder of one of the captains, when he gave the word to fire. Another is that a soldier accidentally discharged his rifle in the ranks, at which the whole company became frightened, and discharged a full volley into the crowd on the sidewalk and windows of the house.

☞It has been ascertained that there are about 23,000 Confederate troops at Manassas Junction, under command of Gen. Beauregard.

A Legislative Farce.

At the close of the last session of the Legislature, the members of the House, after indulging in diverse bincomb speeches on patriotism, resolved themselves into a military company, numbering some seventy rank and file. Speaker Davis was elected Captain, and a full complement of commissioned and non-commissioned officers was elected and appointed. Some of the papers of the State, eager to seize upon the most trivial good in Nazareth, pounced upon the movement and paraded it in great triumph, as though the act itself was a full and ample atonement for the sins of omission and commission of the late House.

Well, the Captain tendered to the Governor the services of this brave, noble and patriotic band of law-makers, and there a large majority of them thought the farce would end. Had this been the case they might have enjoyed a little credit among those who did not have sufficient knowledge to understand the whole thing in its true light, but unfortunately for them, Gov. Curtin accepted their services, and ordered them to report at Camp Curtin on Saturday. This officious intermeddling with their programme was no doubt wrong on the part of the Governor, but he saw through the transparent humbug, and he has put this elegant *corps* in an unpleasant predicament.

In the morning we noticed but eight names of the Legislative Guard upon the hotel registers, and some of these, in all human probability, would not have been here had the remotest idea entered their heads that enough would come to form a single platoon.

At 10 o'clock, those who were here met in the Hall of the House of Representatives, when the following gentlemen answered to their names:

John A. Smull, E. W. Davis, J. H. Seltzer, E. H. Rauch, J. W. Blanchard, Jos. Moore, Jr. B. X. Blair, J. Alexander, Caleb Pearce, H. B. Rhoads, H. Hillman, P. G. Eisenberger, H. G. Boessler, J. E. Ridgeway, E. P. Smith, Daniel Reiff, Dr. Lewis Hecht—total 17.

John A. Smull was called to their Chair, and Dr. Seltzer was appointed Secretary.

Mr. Davis made a statement in effect that Secretary Slifer had accepted the company.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Rauch, Eisenberger and Pearce, was appointed to wait upon the Governor and ascertain if the company had been accepted.

In the absence of the committee, Mr. Blanchard stated that he had put his name to the original paper in good faith, and had come upwards of three hundred miles, ready to go into camp, and that if the thing was now turned into ridicule, a responsibility would rest somewhere.

The report of the committee was, that the Governor had not formally accepted the services of the Legislative Guard, and could not do so as it might lead to embarrassments in case of calling an extra session of the Legislature. They also offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That we now disband and adjourn *sine die*.

Both were adopted, and so the farce ended. Those who were instrumental in getting up the Guard, instead of covering themselves with glory, have invested themselves with a mantle of ridicule that will be hard to shake off in all time to come.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

Mr. Crittenden's Views.

Mr. Crittenden made a speech at Lexington, Ky., last week, this defining his position as a candidate for Congress:

The first great object which he ardently desired was that this war should be put an end to; that the longer it continued, and the more devastating it became, the more difficult would be its solution; and to the end of pacification and the restoration of the kindly feelings which once prevailed among the happy and prosperous people of a common Government would his whole energies be devoted, if it should be the pleasure of the people to confer upon him the responsible trust of representing them. To a war of subjugation he was opposed, and while he was satisfied that the Government did nothing more than its duty in the preparation it had made to defend the National Capital, yet he would be prepared at any moment to lend a helping hand to arrest the further progress of this unnatural conflict. Mr. Lincoln, he declared, was not the President of his election; and he was neither responsible nor not prepared to sustain the policy of that functionary.—Lincoln, however, was not the Government, although charged for the time with its administrative functions; and while he repudiated all allegiance to him or his creed, he was, as he had always professed to be, loyal to the Constitution of his country, under which the nation had been so prosperous, the people so free and happy, and the blessings of which are priceless and innumerable.

Mr. Crittenden declared that, in his judgment, every means should be resorted to, to restore the blessings of peace, to preserve the Union, and to hand down unimpaired the noble institutions which have come down to us hallowed by the sanction of our revolutionary fathers. To that end he declared, first, that the Southern States should present to Congress, when it meets, a fair statement of the grievances under which they labor; that, when presented, the Congress of the United States should promptly grant a full measure of redress for those grievances; and that if Congress should not do so, he would not vote one dollar to the prosecution of the war. In the next place, if the South should fail to present their grievances with a view to adjustment, then that the North should promptly concede such assurances of redress and security as were just to the South; and that besides these, all other possible means should be employed that would have the effect of maintaining the Union, preserving the Government, and putting a period to the unnatural war in which the country is involved. In the event that all the means employed for this patriotic and noble purpose should fail, and the war should still rage on, then he was of the opinion that Kentucky, posing herself upon her proud position of neutrality, should summon all her judgment and reason, and discarding all passion and prejudice, should decide for herself what position she should assume.—He declared that sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof; and that while he was not now, under the continually shifting scenes of the political drama, prepared to say what position Kentucky should occupy in the contingency mentioned, he would be prepared, as a native and loyal son of Kentucky, to follow her destiny, be it what it might.

☞The rage for relics of departed heroes is frequently carried to a ridiculous excess. The flag which Colonel Ellsworth seized and carried, the oil cloth on which he fell, &c., have been divided, and the pieces are carefully preserved by curiosity hunters.—A resident of Paterson, N. J., boasts of possessing, and is exhibiting *a piece of cheese* which the gallant Colonel had in his haversack! This has been divided into a dozen parts and given to as many persons.

Think of It.—The Canadian editors comment freely upon the Big Bethel fight.—One of them—the Montreal Gazette—thinks it "is difficult to conceive a more lamentable story of blunders, want of organization and failure."

For the Compiler.

☞Was the *pro tem.* editor of the *Star* laboring under "recent convictions" when he put that article in his paper last week about "traitors," "young christians," "Star Spangled Banner," &c.; and if so, were those convictions *spiritual* or *spirituous*? I *have* found an individual rich in "Pennsylvania and Maryland stocks," who is willing to board and provide for the education of young men who never have had any Abolition education or tendencies.

Respectfully yours, SNOOPS.

The Compiler.

OUR FLAG.

H. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA:

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 24, 1861.

The Army Frauds.

The U. S. Grand Jury, lately sitting in Philadelphia, have made a report relative to the army frauds in this State. They say that while the most indubitable evidences of the perpetration of frauds have been elicited they have been so carefully concealed, so sedulously guarded by the parties committing them, that the Grand Jury have found it impossible so to separate them as to be able to present cases which would properly bring the guilty parties within the jurisdiction of the Court. The Governor is charged with having appointed men entirely incompetent to take charge of and assist in managing the most important military departments, and in no case which came to the knowledge of the jury was there in the Commissariat or Quartermaster's Department anything in the form of a written contract between the Government agents and the parties furnishing supplies.

A Just Discrimination.

A late number of the New York *Tribune* says, "Supporting the Union is one thing: supporting the Administration quite another. Many will fight for the one and directly vote against the other, as they have a perfect right to do. It is by no means the special duty nor the special interest of Republicans to maintain the Union." We agree with a cotemporary which says that it is something of a relief to see such doctrine as this announced in the leading Republican organ of the country, particularly as some of the lesser lights have presumed to arraign every man for treason who does not go the full length of upholding this Administration in all its acts, constitutional and unconstitutional. It is a grievous mistake to infer that because Democrats have shouldered their muskets and volunteered in the army to assist in the grand work of crushing rebellion and maintaining the integrity of the nation, that they have abandoned their principles, and are ready to commend every unconstitutional act that the Administration chooses to perpetrate in the name of the Union. While liberty to protest yet remains they will not do this. We also regard it as an evidence of unexampled frankness for the *Tribune* to admit that it is neither the special duty nor the special interest of the Republican party to maintain the Union, for not longer ago than last winter the *Tribune* violently opposed every effort for the preservation of the Union, and took the position that it was better to fifty Unions to break than for the Chicago platform to be abandoned.

Frightened.

The New York *Tribune* is again haunted by specters of compromise. It professes to apprehend a premature and shameful peace, which is to be effected in some mysterious and unexplained manner through the agency of traitors in Washington and leading Democrats. Now as the Democrats have scarcely a decent body guard in Congress, and as the Executive branch of the Government is under the exclusive control of Republicans, we cannot exactly see how leading Democrats are going to control the action of the Government. The *Detroit Union* suspects that this is only a pretext for striking at some prominent members of the Republican party who are suspected of becoming a little shaky on the war question.

But this incessant, inflexible, everlasting denunciation of compromise by the *Tribune*, denotes anything but warm affection for the Union. Last winter, when compromise might have saved us from at least an armed conflict with the united South, the *Tribune* preferred disunion to a single inch of concession, and now it takes alarm at the thought that a compromise may be lurking somewhere in the dim distance, ready to leap forth and perform the work of reconciliation.

Wiping out Party Lines.

The Philadelphia *News* publishes a list of some fifty appointments in the Custom House. The new officers are of course *all* Republicans, who take the places of as many Democrats. The Democrats who have been removed can go and fight the battles. This is the way the Republicans "wipe out party lines." They send the Democrats off to fight the civil war, while they stay at home and fill the civil offices.

☞The "Republicans" of Somerset co., have placed in nomination a full "Republican" ticket. The "Republicans" of Beaver have done likewise.

☞The Democrats of Greene county have nominated a full Democratic ticket.—Mr. Donley, late member of the House, has been nominated for re-election.

☞We feel authorized to announce that the Republican organization will be maintained in Erie county.—*Erie Gazette.*

And we feel authorized to announce that if the election for President and Governor were to take place this fall, neither ABRAHAM LINCOLN nor A. G. CURTIN would be elected.—*Erie Observer.*

☞How very consistent it is in the Republican journals to doubt the fidelity of men who have, all their lives, been Union men, and at the same time applaud the appointments of Corwin, Burlingame, Banks, and others, men who have been praying for a dissolution of the Union for the last quarter of a century. Consistent, we say!

☞Quartermaster General Meigs publicly invites proposals for constructing gunboats on the western waters, with a view to the defense of the Mississippi river.

☞It is said by Mr. Crittenden's friends that he is preparing a plan for pacification to be submitted to Congress at the extra session.

☞It is said that Henry Winter Davis will be appointed Minister to Austria.

LETTERS FROM CAMP.

CAMP CAMERON, (near Hagerstown,)
Saturday, June 15, 1861.

FRIEND STABLE:—This morning we evacuated Camp Chambers. After marching to the Railroad, we went on board the cars—as usual, not knowing our destination. After quite a speedy move, we arrived at Hagerstown—not the most loyal town in the State, as we discovered from the countenances of many of the inhabitants. Forming in line, we marched three and a half miles southeast of Hagerstown, in the direction of Frederick, and there encamped, and pitched our tents, some time before night, on a field containing 110 acres, almost surrounded by the Antietam, quite a considerable stream. It seems that we have all the advantages of good streams—by the way, a very important institution. During the day our whole brigade entered the field and pitched their tents. Our brigade has been somewhat changed, instead of five regiments, as I previously stated, it consists of only four, viz: the 1st, 2d, 3d and 24th, or the so-called Irish Brigade.

Sunday afternoon.—The brigade was reviewed by General Patterson and Governor Hicks, a very fine looking man, but seeming as though he had a great deal of anxiety on his mind—but through whom the whole State of Maryland has been and will be saved from destruction. Gen. Patterson excused the Governor from making a speech under the circumstances in which he was placed, at the same time remarking how honorable it was for a man to be a loyal and law-abiding citizen in a loyal State, but how much more for a man to be loyal in a rebellious State, surrounded as he was by disloyal citizens—closing with many happy remarks, quite captivating the whole brigade. He also remarked that the brigade exceeded his expectations, and should he get into a tight place he expected every man to help him out, as he saw many strong arms and willing hands, and recognized many faces whom he led in battle before.—He would like to settle this difficulty peaceably, if possible—if not, any way we could do it.

The following information I have obtained from one of our officers, not being able myself (however much to my regret,) to follow, having attempted to pass the guard, unsuccessfully, twice.

Having been performing part of a soldier's duty at standing guard, about 11 o'clock on Monday night, a messenger arrived with orders from Gen. Patterson for our brigade. I acted as one of an escort to the headquarters of Gen. Wynkoop. In a few moments the "long roll," the usual call to arms, was beat, and in less than five minutes our company was formed in line, equipped for a march. The most creditable feature is that our's was the first in the whole brigade, consisting of forty companies, that was formed in line. In twenty-two minutes after the arrival of the messenger, the entire camp was in line, ready for the march. Orders were then read to rest on their arms and be prepared to move at a moment's notice. About 2 o'clock they commenced the march, and so quietly was it done, that none of the guards, except those immediately in the vicinity of the outlet, knew of their departure. Those of us on duty were compelled, notwithstanding our earnest remonstrances, to remain behind. The distance from our camp to Williamsport is about seven miles; but for some reason they were marched by a circuitous route, a distance of fifteen miles. Some assert that the object was to prevent the different forces moving toward the same point from repeating the disaster at Great Bethel, whilst others contend that the guide lost his way and forced three thousand men to march eight miles unnecessarily. Should the latter position be correct, we hope for the sake of our noble army that in future only such as are able to guide will lead the advance of our forces. The march, though long, was performed with cheerfulness, as the prospect of a conflict with the rebels nerved our men to do almost anything. About 7½ o'clock, they reached Williamsport, and encamped on the bank of the Potomac, overlooking Virginia. Being a little fatigued, our men, being compelled to leave their tents behind in the hurry of the march, they might be seen lying about on the ground, wrapt in sleep. It was a beautiful sight to see, (in addition to a force of 10,000 men already there,) 10,000 more men arriving from several different directions, within five minutes of each other, and by breakfast time 20,000 American soldiers were there, ready to repel the supposed advancing force of the enemy. The object for which the march was made having been accomplished, at 7½ o'clock in the evening the line of march was again taken up—10,000 men moving in one direction together, and by 11 o'clock they reached the camp again; but unfortunately in the march, by the accidental discharge of a gun, a soldier in the 3d regiment was shot, and in a few moments expired. From ten to twelve miles is considered a good day's march, when burdened with about forty pounds of baggage, but the experience of Tuesday shows that though unaccustomed to the hardships of military service, our volunteers are capable of enduring as much fatigue as though brought up to the service. Our men required no rocking to put them to sleep, for in a short time, the incidents and experience of the day were forgotten.

Thursday morning.—For the first time I attempted to go into Hagerstown for the purpose of getting some papers, as it seems almost impossible to get, any reliable news. But to get out of camp requires as much petitioning as it does for a convict to get out of the penitentiary. By what means I got in, that is the rub. During my stay in town I saw the editor of the Hagerstown Mail waited on and requested to run up the stars and stripes in five hours. Another secessionist was enveloped in the stars and stripes and marched across the Diamond.

I can almost say with certainty that before you receive another letter from me we will be located somewhere else.

Yours, BAGENEY.

LETTER FROM WEST CHESTER.

CAMP WAYNE, June 13, 1861.

MR. EDITOR:—There is no doubt but that a communication from this Camp would be interesting to the readers of your paper.—We arrived at West Chester, (a very pretty and well-built town,) last Saturday evening, and proceeded immediately to our destined place. Our quarters are as comfortable and convenient as any upon the ground. The space occupied as a fair ground, is used for the quartering of the Pennsylvania corps. Health is exceedingly good. According to the number of companies which are encamped, it almost surprises one to hear that so few are in the hospital. The members of the Adams Infantry are enjoying themselves, and no one seems to be weighed down by home sickness or any of its concomitants.

The number of companies present are sixteen. Four more are expected. One regiment has been formed. The following are the companies which compose it:—Brandywine Guards, Captain Nields; Union Guards, Capt. Neff; Safe Harbor Artillery, Capt. Hess; Carlisle Guards, Capt. Todd; Carlisle Infantry, Capt. McCartney; Phœnix Artillerists, Capt. Dobson; Archy Dick Volunteers, Capt. Talley; Slifer Phalanx, Capt. Dyers; Adams Infantry, Capt. McPherson; Union Guards, Captain Barton. The officers are—Biddle Roberts, Esq., of Pittsburg, Colonel; Capt. Henry McIntyre, Brandywine Guards, Lieutenant Colonel; Hon. L. Todd, Carlisle Guards, Major.

The following are the commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the Adams Infantry:—Hon. Edward McPherson Captain, J. F. Bailey First Lieutenant, and J. J. Herron Second Lieutenant. The non-commissioned officers were appointed by the Captain—Stewart, Doucy, Henry and Minnigh, as Sergeants; Sadler, Homck, Resser and Bailey, as Corporals. Companies are drilling at all hours, and if the old adage holds true, "That practice makes perfect," we may expect to rise to a high state of proficiency. Strict order is kept, and more than the boys desire. Many feel insulted that more is not trusted to their honor for its preservation. MILES.

LETTER FROM NIAGARA.

NIAGARA FALLS, June 9, 1861.

H. J. STABLE, ESQ.—*Dear Sir*:—I have but a few moments time to write this morning, as we leave for Quebec, Canada, in the next train; but I thought to apprise you of the great undertaking of Capt. Robinson. He started from a short distance above the Suspension Bridge, at Niagara City, and passed down over the Rapids and through the Whirlpool with the little steamer, "Maid of the Mist," getting through safely, with nothing injured but the smoke stack, caused by the chains breaking on one side. He made the hazardous trip on Thursday last, just before we got here. We went down, but were too late; she had gone. Would not have missed the sight for a trifle. Those who did see it, say it was rather too exciting to be pleasant to the feelings.

I don't know whether you were ever here or not. If not, and you ever make a pleasure trip, I would say go to Niagara Falls.—The sight combines much of the awful and beautiful. Our company consists of nine. Seven of us were down on Table Rock, behind the great sheet of water, on the Canada side. It was very calm—no wind—yet the spray rising from the force of the fall of the water sometimes would interfere with breathing.

Capt. Robinson, of the "Maid of the Mist," returned to this place on Friday evening. I had the pleasure of an introduction. He is a brave looking man.

The apple trees here are just in bloom; oats just up, not covering the clods; wheat not yet in head.

I was disappointed in finding Greeley & Co. condemned here. I believe them to be looked upon with more displeasure here than withers. Yours respectfully,

A——J.——.

A New Encampment.

General McCall has selected a site for an encampment, in order to satisfy and silence the apprehensions of a great many good people along the Maryland line. The locality of the encampment is at or near Freedom, in York county, about one mile from the Maryland line, and is to be occupied by the reserve corps of Pennsylvania volunteers.

A rifle and an infantry regiment are to be moved to this encampment as soon as they can be armed and equipped.

The Quarter Master General has orders to prepare the ground immediately, and is now engaged in making the necessary arrangements for this encampment.

The Democracy of Fayette.

From the last number of the *Genius of Liberty* we learn that the Democracy of Fayette co. have nominated a straight-out Democratic ticket, placing it upon the following platform, which was unanimously adopted by the Convention:

Resolved, That as the Democratic party has stood by the Union and the Constitution, in peace and in war, through good and through evil report, we deem it a pleasant and patriotic duty to declare our unwavering devotion to that party, its principles and its usages.

Resolved, That we reaffirm and again proclaim with renewed zeal, our unyielding attachment to all the ancient landmarks and principles of Democracy, and especially at this time in which the old federal idea of consolidation has become a leading tenet of Black Republicanism, would we express increased devotion to the great doctrine of States Rights upon which the Democratic party was founded by Jefferson, and which has been the sheet anchor of every Democratic Administration, and the corner stone of every Democratic platform.

☞Among the telegraphic dispatches seized, are those of Mr. JAMES E. HARVEY to a prominent secessionist in Charleston, giving information of the purposes of the administration concerning Fort Sumpter. Had such information been conveyed by a Democrat, the Republican presses and men would have united in loud and incessant denunciations of "traitor," and have demanded his immediate execution in the most barbarous style of *drawing*—by hitching a team of horses to each limb. But as Mr. HARVEY was the Washington correspondent and reporter for the Phila. *North American*, and New York *Tribune*, and has, because of his party services, been appointed minister to Portugal by President LINCOLN, his culpability is greatly mitigated. It is announced that the matter will end with his recall.—*Erie Observer.*

☞A. H. REEDER has declined the office of Brigadier General. He evidently prefers doing his fighting—on paper.

☞Within six weeks, Mr. John Abbott, of Candia, N. H., has buried his entire family—seven children and one grandchild—all victims of diptheria.

☞A man winds up his clock to make it run, and his business to make it stop.

Local Items.

HOW IT IS IN BOSTON.—The Boston *Gazette*, of a late date, remarks:

"The idea is very prevalent that the newspapers are making heaps of money.—Publishers are supposed to be coining dollars, and a prosperous newspaper is regarded as a mint. Advertising is the life-blood of newspapers, and there has been a falling off in this department of fifty and in some cases seventy-five per cent. The expense of conducting a live paper has increased at least twenty-five per cent. There is but a small margin of profit on the sales of the daily papers, and if their sales were not large it would not require many months to show a balance on the wrong side of the ledger. We will venture to say there is not a well established newspaper in this city which would not willingly return to a 'peace footing,' though people do imagine they are making 'lots of money.'"

The above shows a bad state of things for publishers of newspapers in Boston, but we are sure that it is quite as bad in the country. All complain of the hard times—many cannot even get money enough together to pay their bills for paper. We are in *that* fix—and have, therefore, to ask our delinquent friends, to give us a little "lift"—to pay us *a part* of what they owe us—and thus "live and let live." We have thousands of dollars on our books for subscription, advertising and jobbing. Let each one indebted help us to a little of the "needful," and we shall be most sincerely thankful.—We dislike making this call, but are compelled to do it. Our bills for paper, ink, &c., *must* be paid.

DEATH OF A SOLDIER.—Mr. LEANDER WELSH, (of the neighborhood of Petersburg,) a private in Capt. BUEHLER'S Company, was brought here from Chambersburg about two weeks since, on his way home, sick with typhoid fever. Arrived here, it was considered imprudent to proceed with him, and he was placed at the Eagle Hotel, where he received the most kindly treatment and close medical attendance. He died, however, on Thursday evening last, and was buried with the honors of war in Ever Green Cemetery on Friday evening—the Zouaves, under Capt. Stumwalt, and the Adams Rifles, Capt. McConaughy, forming an escort. A large number of citizens attended the funeral. His age was 21 years and 2 months. Peace to his ashes!

ANOTHER.—VAN BUREN TANNEY, of Fairfield, another member of Capt. Buehler's Company, died of typhoid fever, near Chambersburg, yesterday morning. Funeral at 9 this morning, at Fairfield.

COMMENCEMENT.—The Annual Commencement at Mount St. Mary's College, near Emmitsburg, will take place on Wednesday next, (the 26th,) the exercises to begin at 8½, A. M.

THE FLAG RAISINGS.—The interesting ceremony, so frequently witnessed of late in our town and neighborhood, of raising the National Flag, was repeated on Saturday afternoon—first at Mr. Joseph Althoff's farm, and later in the day at McSherrytown. The Border Guard was present at both places, and at the former the Infantry Band, who performed with their accustomed skill and to the acknowledged gratification of all the large crowd present as spectators of the ceremony. An eloquent address was delivered by Capt. John Bushey, and a salute fired by the military. The ceremony at McSherrystown was of a similar character. Addresses were delivered by Capt. Bushey, Mr. D. P. Forney, Mr. Charles Battinger and Lieut. Diller, of the Guard, and a salute fired in honor of the event. Both flags are very handsome, and the ceremony of giving them to the breeze passed off in the most agreeable and satisfactory manner.—*Hanover Citizen.*

☞The Ladies' Union Relief Society of Gettysburg return their thanks to the Ladies of New Oxford, for their kind and prompt aid in preparing Havelocks and Needle-cases for our Soldiers at Camp Wayne.

☞We have been requested by the authorities of Pennsylvania College, to give notice that the College grounds are *private* and not public property. The effort has been made and is still in progress to make these grounds attractive. Many trespass on them, especially on the Lord's day, plucking flowers, and sometimes taking away roots. This is to warn all such that, if these acts of trespass are repeated the law on the subject will be enforced.—*Star.*

☞The boy who cleans the engine, on last Friday evening, for his own, and the pleasure of a small congregation of little fellows, turned on the steam. To his evident surprise and dismay the iron horse, having performed his accustomed day's work, became unmanageable, and rushed into the engine house with such violence, as to break out the end wall, and cause destruction which will require fifty dollars to repair.—*Ib.*

☞One of our townsmen, who was in Chambersburg, and saw how miserably the Commissary (who has since been removed from office) provided for the soldiers, having returned, and stated the fact, a wagon load of bread, &c., was collected and sent over to our Company, under convoy of SAM. HERBST, who always has a horse and conveyance for such praise-worthy purposes.—*Ib.*

Communicated.

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION.—The "Gettysburg Zouaves" intend celebrating the Fourth at "Spangler's Spring." The public are very cordially invited to be with us on that day. A civic procession will be formed to accompany our corps—under the Marshalship of Maj. Jno. Scott. Tickets for the dinner can be had at J. L. Schick's, A. D. Buehler's, J. C. Quinn & Bro's, and R. F. Mellheny's stores. The dinner will be gotten up by Mr. Gruel.

By order of Com. of Arrangements.

Communicated.

COME ONE! COME ALL!!—There will be an Oration pronounced on the 4th of July next, at Crystal Fount, Emmitsburg district, Md., at 10 o'clock, A. M., by Dr. JAS. HOLLAHAN, of Philadelphia. The Declaration of Independence will, at the same time, also be read. By order of the Committee of Arrangements.

ROBERT ANNAN, of Annandale, Ch'n.

N. B. The young ladies of Emmitsburg will have a *Pic-Nic* on the occasion.

☞Templeton M. Breneman has been appointed Postmaster at Bermudian, this county, vice Daniel Larew, resigned.

☞Answers to last week's Enigmas—1st, "Dionysius of Halicarnassus." 2d, "Wafer."

☞"Inquirer" will appear in our next.

☞See fourth page.