THE WAR!

LATE AND INTERESTING FROM OLD POINT COMFORT.

Skirmish on the Rappahannock—One Man Killed and Six Wounded—Another Skirmish at Lynn Haven—One Man Killed.—The steamer Georgeana, Capt. Pierson arrived yesterday morning from Old Point Comfort, and brought intelligence of two skirmishes, one on the Rappahannock river and the other at Lynn Haven.

It appears that on Monday the steamer Monticello, under command of Lieut. Braine, ran about ten miles up the Rappahannock to a point within three hundred yards from the mouth of Carter's creek, and sixteen of her men landed at the mouth of the creek, where a store is kept by Jos. W. Gresham. Among those who landed was Capt. John Phillips, of this city, acting in the capacity of pilot. He went ashore with them, and the party proceeded to the house of Gresham, who met them and informed Capt. P. that pickets were in the neighborhood, and advised them to leave as soon as possible. At that moment a squad of some thirty or forty Confederates appeared between the house and the shore, and opened fire with muskets on the small boat and on those who were on shore. At the first fire from the Confederates one man was mortally, and six others more or less wounded.

Immediately after the first fire the Confederates scattered, and Lt. Braine opened on them from the steamer with grape and canister, compelling them to retreat, but without loss. Those from the ship were then enabled to get on board under the protection of her heavy guns, which were kept in action. Sixty-four shot and shell were thrown into the house and barn of Gresham, completely demolishing them, but without doing any personal injury. As the small boat pushed out to the ship, the Confederates kept up their fire from behind trees, and lodged sixteen musket balls in the boat. Whether any men were wounded did not transpire. Among those wounded on the shore was Dr. Smith, surgeon of the steamer, who received a ball through his cheek. Shortly after the skirmish the Monticello ran down to Fortress Monroe, where she remained on Tuesday afternoon.

On Tuesday information was received at Fortress Monroe that troops were being conveyed across from Accomac and Northampton and landed at Lynn Haven. The Quaker City was immediately dispatched, and as she approached Lynn Haven a man in a small boat was discovered near the shore.—A boat was at once lowered, manned and sent to pick the man up, who remained close in shore. As the boat from the Quaker City approached a volley of musketry was fired from the shore, killing one man in the boat of the steamer, a ball having entered his stomach. The Q. C. fired several shot and shell, but without any result, and returned to Old Point.

A flag of truce was sent down from Norfolk on Tuesday with some forty or fifty persons, mostly females, nearly all of whom came up in the Georgeana. Two ladies, en route for Richmond, returned in the boat which took down the truce.

No movement has been made from Fortress Monroe or Newport Newspoint. A passenger informed us that Col. Magruder had sent an invitation to Gen. Butler to meet him on the field.

The pickets of the Federalists have been drawn to a smaller compass, and the Confederates are said to be extending their defenses so that they may be enabled to cut off any flank of the federal troops that may be thrown out. The Federal pickets are reported to have suffered terribly of late, many of them having been killed by the Confederates.

Provision has been made to send the remainder of the naval brigade, who refused to take the three years' oath, to New York by the steamer Stars and Stripes. Their rations were cut off ten days ago, and an order was issued to prevent them from taking clams from the river. One of the Boston regiments presented them with some cheese and crackers, which was all they had to subsist on for ten days, and no water was allowed them except that taken from the reservoir of the gasometer. They are kept under strict guard all the time.

On Tuesday five seamen from the blockading fleet went up the Elizabeth river to fish, and approaching too near to Sewell's Point one gun was fired at them, killing two of the men. That was followed by a second gun, which killed one more, leaving only two out of the five to get the boat back to the fleet.

The Quaker City on Tuesday evening steamed up to Black river, and at night those on board the Georgeana heard a firing of heavy guns in that direction, and it was supposed the Quaker City had encountered a masked battery, which are said to be found every where in that vicinity.

Another trial of the Sawyer gun on the Rip Raps was made on Tuesday by Gen. Butler, in presence of the Belgian and Danish Ministers, and the shots directed towards Sewell's Point. The battery at the point responded, but the shots of neither could reach the other.

Those who came up from Norfolk reported that the city was prepared for any emergency. There are about 14,000 troops in the vicinity with an adequate supply of artillery, and small arms of the best quality. Provisions were abundant, and they awaited an attack by the federal forces.

LATER FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

WILLIAMSPORT, June 25.—Forty Confederate cavalry crossed the Potomac this morning immediately after the withdrawal of the Federal night pickets along the line of the river, at Alexander Shaffer's ferry. They destroyed his ferry boat and skiff, and recrossed into Virginia.

It has transpired in official circles here that Gen. Cadwallader desired, a week ago, to occupy Harper's Ferry, with an advance brigade, and that Gen. Patterson flatly refused permission. Great surprise is manifested at this refusal.

A messenger was sent by your correspondent yesterday to Falling Waters, who reports that Col. Jackson's force has been increased by the concentration of troops within the week to between 4,000 and 5,000.

Startling intelligence reached here to-night by the same person, who went again across the river to-day, that Gen. Johnson in person, with his rear guard, numbering 10,000 men in round numbers, with twenty pieces of heavy artillery, besides the light batteries mentioned yesterday, are encamped to-night at Conchman farm, four miles this side of Martinsburg. They began their march from Winchester on Tuesday night.

The 6th, 21st and 22d Pennsylvania regiments broke up camp on the Greencastle turnpike, two miles above this point, and marched directly southward, at 6 o'clock this evening, towards Sharpsburg.

A gentleman just from Hagerstown states that the 2d and 3d Pennsylvania regiments and Capt. Perkins' battery of flying artillery have just marched from that neighborhood in the same direction. From the quiet and secrecy observed in these night marches, it is evident that Gen. Patterson either expects to strike a heavy blow or receive one.

The reinforcements ordered to Colonel Wallace's assistance by Gov. Curtin have reached Cumberland, and Colonel Wallace speaks of assuming the offensive at once.—He is anxious to revisit Romney.

General McClellan is hourly expected at Cumberland. A vast force is following him from the west. The messenger says that Col. Wallace estimates it 20,000, but it probably does not exceed 15,000. This, it is expected, will drive the whole Confederate force from the Potomac, if vigorously seconded by Patterson's column, and the 14,000 now lying about here.

It is evident that Gen. Johnson designed to draw Gen. Patterson into the neck, but he has failed thus far to accomplish it.—Should Gen. Patterson cross at all it will be lower down. His movement southward is to draw Johnson away from Gen. McClellan's advancing column, until the forces of the later shall have arrived in such numbers as to enable him to assume the offensive effectively.

HAGERSTOWN, June 25.—Three deserters, Germans, from Luzerne county—Geo. Natchler, Conrad Vollmer and John Santer, of Col. Oakford's 8th regiment, Pennsylvania, were brought back here to-day by Charles W. Rossler, chief of police at Scranton. Fifteen had deserted from that regiment alone, and as it was deemed necessary to make an example, these will doubtless be shot. Nearly all the other deserters have been caught, and are on their way hither.

Two supposed secessionists, by the names of Thomas Wilson and Jacob C. Grove, were arrested yesterday by private John Drew, assisted by William Murphy, of McMullen's Independent Rangers.

The 6th, 21st and 23d Pennsylvania regiments marched to Falling Waters last night from Williamsport. Col. Thomas' cavalry, including the First City Troop, is with them.

WHEELING, June 25.—Parties who have come in to-night from the interior counties represent them to be in a state of guerilla war. Great anxiety is felt here.

FROM WESTERN MARYLAND.

Position of Affairs on the Line of the Upper Potomac—Movement of the Confederate Forces.—HAGERSTOWN, June 24.—Intelligence reached here to day indicating that Gov. Wise has diverged from his line of attack upon Gen'l McClellan's column, and gone by way of Staunton to Lewisburg, in Greenbrier county with 4,000 men, to repel the expedition which is said to have gone up the Great Kanawha.

The secession force at Romney has been overrated. It does not exceed 1,500 men.

Colonel Jackson entered the neck opposite Williamsport yesterday. Five regiments, according to latest reports—(previous reports said 8,000)—are encamped near Falling Waters, five miles from Williamsport.

Gen. Johnson is fortifying Winchester.—A battery is being raised on a wooded hill overlooking the fair grounds. When he evacuated Harper's Ferry the whole column went to Charlestown, thence to Bunker's Hill, where, when on Sunday Gen. Patterson's column crossed the river, his whole force drew up in line of battle to receive the expected attack. Thence the larger portion returned to Winchester, and Jackson's 8,000 marched towards the Potomac. Johnson's force at Winchester cannot exceed 10,000, unless reinforcements have arrived there since Sunday.

Capt. Doubleday's battery threw some round shot and shell this evening towards a house where the secession pickets were stationed, opposite to Williamsport. The guard were at supper, and left their food unfinished. They made excellent time towards the adjoining woods.

The plan of the Confederates is said to be to draw Gen. Patterson's column into Virginia, and then retreat, but fighting at all points were there is a chance of successful resistance, and carry on a system of guerilla warfare.

A collision between the two columns cannot long be prevented.

MOVEMENTS IN BALTIMORE.

Arrest of Marshal Kane—The City under Military Rule.—At 3 o'clock on Thursday morning, a body of about one thousand troops from Fort McHenry, marched to the residence of Marshal Kane, in St. Paul street. An officer rung the bell; the Marshal appeared, and he was informed that he was a prisoner. He at once said that it was unnecessary to bring so large a force to effect his arrest, as he would have complied promptly with a summons by note from the commandant. He was placed in a hack and escorted to Fort McHenry by the whole body of troops, where he was permitted to occupy the same apartment with John Merryman, Esq. The *Sun* says:

The fact of the arrest congregated large numbers of persons about the most public corners of the streets, and on one or two occasions it was apprehended that there would be difficulty. The police, however, were out in strong force, and prevented any outbreak.

Early in the forenoon Col. Kenly, of the first Maryland regiment, called on Mayor Brown and informed him that the functions of the Board of Police had been superseded, and that he (Col. K.) had been appointed Provost Marshal. He thereupon proceeded to the office of the Marshal of Police and took possession. He held a consultation with Deputy Marshal Gifford, upon whom in the absence of Marshal Kane, the management of the police devolved, and it was concluded to continue on duty the police force of the city, unless it shall become necessary to call in the aid on the military.

The cause of these steps is said to have been the discovery by the government of the United States of a plot in this city to oppose the military orders of the administration by force, charging Marshal Kane with being concerned therein. It is also said that a telegram was sent to Washington on Wednesday evening requesting military aid to suppress a riot alleged to have at the time been going on in this city, but which, in fact, did not exist, quiet having prevailed throughout the entire day.

The Board of Police, at two o'clock yesterday afternoon, determined not to acquiesce in the order to supersede their functions, and at that time ordered the men of the force to remove their stars and numbers. In the afternoon there were no policemen to be seen on the street, and the throngs of people on the street become boisterous, and much troubled was apprehended.

A new police force was appointed in the several districts, under military authority, and the whole of yesterday afternoon was spent in swearing them into office.

Orders were issued to the military encamped in the city to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning in the event of any riotous disturbances at night. The Thirteenth New York regiment reached the city late in the afternoon and encamped at Mount Clare. It numbers one thousand strong. The whole military force now in the city, exclusive of the troops at Fort McHenry, is upwards of seven thousand. A heavy battery of artillery is in the force.

The city was comparatively quiet at night, and after such an exciting day there were but few persons on the streets.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—There is considerable excitement here to-day in consequence of Marshal Kane's arrest. It is understood that government approves Gen. Banks' course. We have rumors of much excitement in Baltimore. Troops are gradually crossing into Virginia, but so far as ascertained all is quiet south of the Potomac, and no indications of immediate hostilities.

Skirmish near Cumberland.

Col. Wallace reports that on Tuesday night he sent out a scouting party of thirteen mounted men towards Frankfort. They went within a quarter of a mile of the place, and found it full of cavalry. Returning, they overtook a party of forty-one Confederate horsemen, and at once charged upon them, routing and driving them back more than a mile, killing eight of them and securing seventeen horses. Col. Wallace further says:

Corporal Hays, in command of my men, was desperately wounded with sabre cuts and bullets. In taking him back my men halted about an hour and were then attacked by the enemy who were reinforced to about seventy-five men. The attack was so sudden that they abandoned the horses and crossed to a small Island at the mouth of Patterson Creek. The charge of the rebels was bold and confident, yet twenty-three fell under the fire of my picket close about and on the Island. My fellows were finally driven off and scattering each man for himself they are all in camp now. One of them, Corporal Hays, is wounded but recovering. Another of the party, John C. Hollingbrook, is dead. He was taken prisoner and brutally murdered.—Three companies went to the ground this morning and recovered everything belonging to my picket except a few of their horses. The enemy were engaged all night in boxing up their dead. Two of their officers were killed and they laid out *twenty-three* on the porch of a neighboring farm house. I will bury my poor fellow to-morrow.

☞ Rev. J. G. BUTLER, of the English Lutheran Church in Washington, has accepted the position of Chaplain of the 5th Pennsylvania regiment, now stationed at Washington.

Letter of Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, M. C.

DAYTON, Ohio, May 13, 1861.

To Messrs. Richard H. Hendrickson, N. G. Oglesby, John McClellan, William J. Wilks, Simon Goldman, James G. Lemmas, D. H. Peck, J. F. Hand, John H. Jones, A. G. Cladenning, H. P. Cooper, J. C. Farris and W. W. Sewell, Middleton, Ohio.

GENTLEMEN:—Yours of the 9th inst., requesting my opinion upon certain points connected with what you justly style the present "inglorious and, it may be, bloody war," has been received. That opinion was long since formed, and was repeatedly set forth through the press or by speech and vote in the House of Representatives last winter, and re-affirmed in a card dated on the 17th of last month, a few days after the commencement of the war. But inasmuch as I never had occasion to discuss this particular question at length, I beg leave to adopt the following admirable summary of the case in an extract from a carefully prepared and exceedingly able speech of the Hon. S. A. Douglas, in the Senate of the United States, March 15th, 1861;

"I prefer such an amicable settlement to peaceful disunion; and I prefer it a thousand times to civil war. If we can adopt such amendments as will be satisfactory to Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and the other border States, the same plan of pacification which will satisfy them will create a Union party in the Cotton States which will soon embrace a large majority of the people in those States, and bring them back of their own free will and accord, and thus restore, strengthen and perpetuate the glorious old Union forever. I repeat, whatever guarantee will satisfy Maryland and the border States (the States now in the Union,) will create a Union party in the seceded States that will bring them back by the voluntary action of their own people. *You can restore and preserve the government in that mode. You can do it in no other.*

"*War is disunion. War is final, eternal separation.* Hence disguise it as you may, every Union man in America must advocate such amendments to the Constitution as will preserve peace and restore the Union; *while every disunionist, whether openly or secretly plotting its destruction, is the advocate of peaceful secession, or of war, as the surest means of rendering reunion and reconstruction impossible.* I have too much respect for his intellect to believe, for one moment, that there is a man for war who is not a disunionist per se.—Hence I do not mean, if I can prevent it, the enemies of the Union—men plotting to destroy it—shall drag this country into war, under the pretext of protecting the public property, and enforcing the laws, and collecting revenue, when their object is disunion, and war the means of accomplishing a cherished purpose.

"The disunionists, therefore, are divided into two classes; the one open, the other secret disunionists. The one is in favor of peaceful secession and a recognition of independence; the other is in favor of war, as the surest means of accomplishing the object, and of making the separation final and eternal. I am a Union man, and hence against war: but if the Union must be temporarily broken by a revolution, and the establishment of a *de facto* government by *some of the States*, let no act be done that will prevent restoration and future preservation. Peace is the only policy that can lead to that result.

"But we are told, and we hear it repeated everywhere, that we must find out whether we have got a Government. 'Have we a government?' is the question, and we are told we must test that question by using the military power to put down all discontented spirits. Sir, this question, 'have we a Government?' has been propounded by every tyrant who has tried to keep his feet on the necks of the people since the world began. When the barons demanded Magna Charta from King John at Runneymede, he exclaimed, 'have we a government?' and called for his army to put down the discontented barons. When Charles I attempted to collect the ships, in violation of the Constitution of England and in disregard of the people, and was resisted by them, he exclaimed, 'have we a government? We cannot treat with rebels; put down the traitors; we must show that we have a government.' When James II, was driven from the throne of England for trampling on the liberties of the people, he called for his army, and exclaimed, 'let us show that we have a government!' When George III called upon his army to put down rebellion in America, Lord North cried out lustily, 'no compromise with traitors; let us demonstrate that we have a government.' When, in 1848, the people rose upon their tyrants all over Europe, and demanded guarantees for their rights, every crowned head exclaimed, 'have we a government?' and appealed to the army to vindicate their authority and enforce the law.

"Sir, the history of the world does not fail to condemn the folly, weakness and wickedness of that Government which drew its sword upon its own people when they demanded guarantees for their rights. This cry that we must have a government, is merely following the example of the besotted Bourbon who never learned anything by misfortune, never forgave an injury, never forgot an affront. Must we demonstrate that we have got a government, and coerced obedience without reference to the justice or the injustice of the complaints? Sir, whenever *ten million* people proclaim to you with one unanimous voice, that they apprehend their rights, their firesides, and their family altars are in danger, it becomes a wise government to listen to the appeal, and to remove the apprehension. History does not record an example where any human government has been strong enough to crush ten millions of people into subjection when they believed *their rights and* liberties were imperilled, without first converting the government itself into a despotism, and destroying the last vestige of freedom."

These were the sentiments of the Democratic party, of the Constitutional Union party, and of a large majority of the Republican presses and party, only six weeks ago. They were mine; I voted them repeatedly along with every Democrat and Union man in the House. I have seen nothing to change, much to confirm them since; especially in the secession, within the last thirty days, of Virginia, Arkansas, North Carolina and Tennessee, taking with them four millions and a half of people, immense wealth, inexhaustible resources, five hundred thousand fighting men, and the graves of Washington and of Jackson. I shall vote them again.

Waiving the question of the doubtful legality of the first proclamation, of April 15th, calling out the militia for three months, under the act of 1795, I will yet vote to pay them, because they had no motive but supposed duty and patriotism, to move them; and moreover, they will have rendered the entire service required of them, before Congress shall meet. But the audacious usurpation of President Lincoln, for which he deserves impeachment, in daring against the very letter of the Constitution, and without the shadow of law, to "raise and support armies" and to "provide and maintain a navy," for three or five years, by mere executive proclamation, I will not vote to sustain or ratify—never. Millions for defence; not a man or a dollar for aggressive and offensive war.

The war has had many motives for its commencement: it can have but one result, whether it lasts one or fifty years—FINAL, ETERNAL SEPARATION, DISUNION. As for conquest and subjugation of the South, I will not impeach the intelligence of any man among you, by assuming that you dream of it as at any time or in any way possible.—Remember the warning of Lord Chatham to the British Parliament: "My Lords, you cannot conquer America." A public debt of hundreds of millions, weighing us and our posterity down for generations, we cannot escape. Fortunate shall we be if we escape with our liberties. Indeed it is no longer so much a question of war with the South, as whether we ourselves are to have constitutions and a Republican form of government hereafter in the North and West.

In brief: I am for the Constitution first, and at all hazards; for whatever can now be saved of the Union next; for peace always, as essential to the preservation of either. But whatever any may think of the war, one thing, at least, every lover of liberty ought to demand inexorably; that it shall be carried on strictly subject to the Constitution.

The peace policy was tried; it arrested secession, and promised a restoration of the Union. The policy of war is now upon trial; in twenty days it has driven four millions and a half of people out of the Union and into the Confederacy of the South. In a little longer it will drive out, also, two or four more States, and two millions or three millions of people. War may, indeed, be the policy of the East; but peace is a necessity of the West.

I would have volunteered nothing, gentlemen, at this time in regard to this civil war: but as constituents, you had a right to know my opinions and positions; and briefly but most frankly, you have them.

My only answer to those we indulge in slander and vituperation, was given in the card of the 17th of April, herewith enclosed.

Very truly, C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

Reaction.

In some quarters the effort is still being made to convince the South that the North is swarming with traitors to the Government. From the clamor kept up about treason and traitors, persons at a distance, into whose hands such papers fall, might very readily infer that a serious division of sentiment exists in every Northern locality, when such is not the fact. The treason hunters really furnished comfort to the enemy by their misrepresentations, and were themselves doing mischief to the cause they professed to serve with extra zeal.

In noticing the great reaction in public sentiment in reference to this treason business, the *Journal of Commerce* remarks that some weeks ago the word "treason" had acquired a new and broad signification in the columns of the Republican papers. It was dandled about with a freedom that was appalling. The "liberty of the press," which here means the right to call any man a scoundrel, a thief or a traitor that you dare take that liberty with, *this* liberty of the press has had the freest exercise. The rule has been, "if any man differs from you as to the propriety of war, call him a traitor; if any man thinks the South not starving, call him a traitor; if any man says there is a Christian south of Virginia, call him a traitor; if any man does anything to calm the public excitement, call him a traitor; if any man says this war is an anti-slavery war, call him a traitor; if any man says this war is not a war for the extermination of slavery, call him a traitor."

In short, whatever is said, whatever is proposed, whatever is advocated that does not meet the views of the war newspapers, is treason.' There are exceptions it is true. It depends very much on who says the thing. Thus, for a Republican editor to propose to "supersede the President," is not treason. For a man of the same sort to say that General Scott is too old and too slow, and that we want John C. Fremont, or some such man in his place, and that we want the Pennsylvanians to march on Harper's Ferry without waiting for Washington orders—this is not objectionable.—For an out and out Abolition sheet to print daily in its head-line that "the Constitution of the United States is a covenant with Hell," is not treason. For Republican papers to argue that in war times the letter of the Constitution is to be disregarded, and the President of the United States ought to assume and exercise the powers of a dictator, is not treason.

We are not censors of the press or people, but we record with hopefulness the change that is coming over our people in this respect, and the disgust which good men everywhere are beginning to feel at the amount of vituperation which has been made use of. One of the New York papers a few days since devoted an editorial to rousing the North to vengeance, even to wiping out in blood the insults of the Southern newspapers in calling us bad names—utterly forgetful that it had been for years steadily calling slavery "the sum of all villanies," and charging every slaveholder with being guilty of a violation of every command in the decalogue!

But with time comes reason. Time conquers all things. The most bitter vengeance will finally fail. The strongest passions sleep calmly after a little. The more terrible the tide of the flood, the more swift is the ebb. Already, though violent and passionate men continue to call names and abuse men's reputations, already the *effect* is past, and the argument that a good cause requires no such assistance, is beginning to be felt. Let not the reaction be too strong. Coming, as it is now very rapidly, the danger which experience teaches is, that in reactions men too frequently lose all sense of right, and only remember their own wrongs. The inventor of the guillotine is said to have suffered by it. The promoters of the maddest Republicanism in France, went in hordes to the block. But we trust that the American mind will reach its old balance-point, without those great reactions which ordinarily occur in such cases.

"Masked Batteries."

We hear a great deal said about the stratagems of the enemy, but their devices are not more calculated to embarrass the Administration than are the covert assaults continually made through the agency of certain disaffected Republican editors. For example, the Tribune yesterday had the following severe reflections upon high Cabinet officials:

"We call attention to the letter of our Washington correspondent, which will be found on another page of this paper. He tells the Administration some serious truths, which they would do well not only to lay to heart, but to act upon, and he informs the country that even in the present momentous crisis 'very great asses are being made officers, and very great knaves receive commissions in civil life.' He might also have added that proved traitors are kept in office as representatives of the United States abroad."

In another column the Tribune says:—

"Another steamer left for Europe yesterday, but we have reason to believe that it *did not* take out the order for the return to the United States *of the correspondent* of the Charleston Secessionists, who represents the United States in Portugal."

The Times also admitted the following from its Washington correspondent:

"Captain Brackett, of the Second United States Cavalry, has resigned, disgusted by the restoration of Lieutenant Colonel Emory to the regular service. Dozens of our best and most loyal officers declare that Captain Brackett did right, and that they will follow his example if the Administration persists in its attempts, as in Emory's case, to make them associate on terms of equality, with men whom they regard as traitors deserving death by the rope."

But all these extracts are eclipsed by the editorial correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, who descends to a lower depth of scurrility and defamation. He says:

"No one ever suspected Cameron of honesty, but there were hopes that he had business capacity, and that in the position of Secretary of War, in these times, he would make a reputation for integrity. In truth, however, he is very incompetent. The greater portion of the really important business of his department is performed by General Scott and Secretary Chase. Cameron attends to the stealing department.—He has swarms of relatives about him, sons, brothers-in-law, and all that sort of thing.—One of his sons is said to have made twenty-two thousand dollars on a single horse contract, and the details of the transaction justify the opinion that there was the most frightful dishonesty in the matter."

These specimens are sufficient to show that the dangers to which this Government is exposed do not all proceed from avowed enemies. Every loyal citizen will discountenance insubordination and faction opposition to the Government from whatever quarter it may come.—*Journal of Commerce.*

The Pennsylvanians on the Northern Central.

A gentleman from Baltimore informs us that the 12th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, composed principally of companies from Allegheny and other Western counties, are doing guard duty along the Northern Central railroad from the State line to Calvert Street station. Scattered as the men are in squads along the road, discipline is lost sight of, and hence the morals of many are becoming affected. On Friday night last, as an instance of the demoralization of some few, at Melville, two men of company C, Captain Stewart, named Fowler and Knox, stole four bacon shoulders from company E, Captain Armstrong, and exchanged them for whisky at a grog-shop near the station. The Pittsburg *Dispatch* gives the following as the sequel of this base transaction:

"Fowler was arrested for the offence and put in the guard house, but Knox, hearing of his arrest, left the camp, accompanied by Robert Bell, William M'Clay and Joseph Davis, and staid out in the woods all day drinking. In the evening Captain Stewart sent Orderly Sergeant Thompson to order the absentees to go on guard, when Bell drew a knife and made three passes or cuts at the Sergeant. Thompson reported the fact to Captain Stewart, who ordered a sergeant and six men to arrest and bring in the offenders. Sergeant Shaffer and his men called on the offenders to surrender peaceably, but they not only threatened to shoot the guard, but took away one of the muskets, calling them cowards, and using other abusive language. Sergeant Shaffer, still unwilling to shed blood, returned and reported to Captain Stewart, who ordered him to take four more men, and bring in the desperadoes at all hazards. As the Sergeant advanced with his men, Knox and his companions fired on them several times with a revolver and a musket. The Sergeant then gave the command to fire, and a Minnie ball striking the arm of Knox, passed entirely through both the upper and lower arm, bone and all. Knox alone was hurt, and surrendered. Davis also gave himself up, and we understand persuaded M'Clay to do so, but Bell rushed out with his musket at a bayonet charge on the guard, when they fired and killed him instantly. His body was riddled with the terrible Minnie balls; one of them cut off two of his fingers, broke the musket barrel which he held, and then passed through his body; another passed through his chin and out at the back of his skull; several others passed clear through his breast and body. Col. Campbell and Major Hays arrived at the scene on Sunday morning, and *strongly commended the conduct* of Sergeant Shaffer. Davis and M'Clay were sent to Fort McHenry, under charge of Lieut. Porter, and will be court-martialed to-day (Tuesday) at 9 a. m. Davis will undoubtedly be executed; M'Clay may escape that fate. Knox, it is believed, will die of his wound, and will probably be shot if he does not. Bell was noted as a desperado, and both Davis and Knox were of bad repute, we understand, previously to their leaving here. We know nothing of M'Clay. The affair is a terrible one every way, but the officers in command appear to have exercised all possible forbearance."

There are, it is said, a dozen such fellows in the regiment, and the loyal citizens along the line, who should by all means be protected, have been in constant dread of these desperadoes. Some of them have been in the habit of visiting certain secessionists, and it was thought that two of them were in league with the rebels of that part of Maryland. This affair, however, has hastened the end of some. Justice is sure and swift in avenging crime.—*Patriot & Union.*

Horrible Affair at Wyandotte.

Forty Volunteers Buried Beneath the Ruins of their Drill-Room—Several Lives Lost.—Kansas City, June 24.—A horrible disaster occurred at Wyandotte, Kansas, yesterday, about 10 o'clock, by the falling in of the walls of two buildings and part of a third, burying all the inmates, forty persons! The buildings were some four stories high, situated on the levee, and had been used as the headquarters of the First Regiment of Kansas volunteers. Yesterday Captain Haines, with a company of forty men, entered the building for the purpose of drilling, preparatory to being received into the United States service; when the centre wall of the building suddenly gave way, plunging the whole company beneath the mass of ruins. A number were instantly killed, and one, a German—name unknown—died soon after being liberated. One man had both legs and arms broken. Twelve or fifteen others were slightly injured. Some escaped without a bruise. The loss by the destruction of the building is not known.

Licensed Treason.

The special correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, giving an account of the advance of the army under Gen. Patterson into Virginia, gives vent to the following sentiments:

"The sight of the army crossing the Potomac was very grand and impressive, as well for the scene itself—in the midst of the most lovely landscape, glowing with richest verdure, under a clear sky and bright, summer sun—as for the great occasion so remarkable and memorable in its character. Was it not the Army of Freedom entering into the land of Bondage, to proclaim liberty for all men? I trust so; for, if not, it was only an idle and worthless pageant, and will be a burning shame on the free men of the Free North. Yes, freedom for the divine Humanity! *If this War were for anything short of realizing a perfect equality of Rights for every human being, it would be a most foolish crusade, or the direst butchery, that this earth was ever stained withal.* On the triumph of freedom over slavery rests the honor and the fate of *this nation*. We achieved *national* liberty through the Revolution; we must now achieve individual liberty for all men in the nation, to make us as a people worthy of that holy cause which we claim to have espoused for all the world."

If any Democratic paper had ventured to use such language as this, or permitted any correspondent to do so—that this war to sustain the Government is a most foolish crusade and the direst butchery—it would be pronounced traitorous by the whole Abolition pack, and consigned to the tender mercies of a mob provided with halters. But coming from such an orthodox, Union-loving, law-respecting sheet as the *Tribune*, it is of course eminently just and patriotic.—*Patriot & Union.*

☞ Complete returns of the killed and wounded at Great Bethel have not yet been made, nor ever will be.—*Telegram from Fortress Monroe.*

The St. Louis Journal professes to have learned from "a gentleman of high character" that when the rolls were called, after the battle, 1,800 were missing. This, of course, is a gross exaggeration. Nevertheless, in consideration of the mischief occasioned by flying rumors of this character, it would be better that Gen. Butler should give his promised official report without unnecessary delay.—*Journal of Commerce.*

☞ Mr. James E. Harvey, the Minister to Portugal, who telegraphed to South Carolina the intention of the Government to reinforce Fort Sumter, has not been recalled, according to the *Tribune*. That paper intimates that he has some strong though mysterious hold upon prominent friends of Mr. Seward, deeply interested in contracts, and that the President is not aware of the fact. Can it be that there is anything wrong in allotting contracts under the Administration?

☞ The Maryland Legislature has adjourned to the 30th of July.

Making the Best of It.—One of the New Jersey volunteers writes from the camp of his regiment at the seat of war:

"Sleeping on the floor, or any other hard substance, is a more agreeable operation than one would imagine unless from actual experience. The security one feels, knowing there is no danger of rolling out of bed, is a great satisfaction. Feathers having been recommended to us as a fine thing to lie upon, we purchased one the other day while in Washington, and gave it a fair trial. At first we laid it down broadside, and found we had a slight feeling of rheumatism in the morning, probably owing to its softness. The next night we propped it up with the sharp end skyward, and found it to be just about the cheese. All the members of our company now use them in the same manner.

☞ The New York *Tribune* is beginning to fear that leading Republicans are getting weak in the knees on the war question, and hence is sparing no effort to stiffen them, and to stir up its people to the wildest extent.

Special Notices.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Influenza, Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Predisposition to Consumption, &c., &c.

This great remedy is too well known and is performing too much good to make it necessary to go into an elaborate discussion of its merits. Suffice it to say that it still maintains its supremacy in curing diseases of the most obstinate character, and that all who suffer from the above complaints, after having tested this remedy, seldom have occasion to resort to other appliances to insure a perfect restoration to health.

FROM DAVID SLIFER, ESQ.

LEWISBURG PA., May 7, 1860.

Seth W. Fowle & Co.,

Gentlemen: I have used Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and believe it to be an excellent remedy for coughs, colds, and inflammation of the lungs, and I recommend it most cheerfully. DAVID SLIFER.

FROM J. SCOTT, ESQ.

LEWISBURG PA., May 7, 1860.

Messrs. Seth W. Fowle & Co.,

Gentlemen: I have used your valuable medicine, Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, for coughs, colds, and throat and lung complaints, and have found it an excellent remedy in my own case. I have also used it in my family with the happiest results.

FROM JESSE SMITH, ESQ., President of the Morris County Bank, and who is well known and much esteemed throughout New Jersey:

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Jan. 9, 1860.

Messrs. Seth W. Fowle & Co.,—

Dear Sir:—Having used Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry for about fifteen years, and having realized its beneficial results in my family, it affords me great pleasure in recommending it to the public as a valuable remedy in cases of weak lungs colds, coughs, &c., and a remedy which I consider to be entirely innocent, and may be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate in health.

Yours, very respectfully, JESSE SMITH.

☞ *Caution to Purchasers.*—The only *genuine Wistar's Balsam* has the *written* signatures of "I. BUTTS" and the printed one of the Proprietors on the outer wrapper; all other is vile and worthless.

☞ Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, and for sale by A. D. Buehler, Gettysburg; E. Hite-hew, York Springs; Wm. Wolf, East Berlin; Solomon Chronister, Hampton; Jacob Fulweiler, Mummasburg; D. E. Hollinger, Abbottstown; M. Staater, New Oxford; John Miller, Littlestown; and by dealers everywhere.

June 24, 1861. 4w

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.—BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS!—The Original Medicine Established in 1837, and first article of the kind ever introduced under the name of "PULMONIC WAFERS," in this or any other country; all other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the name BRYAN being stamped on each WAFER.

Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Relieve incipient Consumption, Lung Diseases.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Relieve Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsils.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Relieve the above Complaints in Ten Minutes.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Are a Blessing to all Classes and Constitutions.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Are in a simple form and pleasant to the taste.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Not only relieve, but effect rapid and lasting Cures.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one.
No family should be without a box of
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
in the house.
No traveler should be without a supply of
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
in his pocket.
No person will ever object to give for
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Twenty-five Cents.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y.

June 18, 1860. 1yeow

GREAT DISCOVERY!—Ample tests, both by able practitioners and chemical analysis, have demonstrated the great value of Prof. De Grath's beautiful combination, called "ELECTRIC OIL," for the relief and cure of pain.—But the people themselves are rendering their verdict in a manner both unmistakable and satisfactory. More than two million bottles have been sold in a very short time—a great proportion of those who heard others recommend it, who had tried it. That it is a splendid discovery is every where acknowledged, and nothing like it was ever before prepared. The only genuine Electric Oil is Prof. De Grath's, which is to be had at all the respectable Druggists in the cities, and at wholesale and retail, at the proprietors' prices of the agent here. See advertisement.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings county, New York.

Oct. 22, 860. 1y

☞ Twenty-five to sixty dollars and expenses per month will be paid by the Erie Sewing Machine Company to their Agents, for selling the Erie Sewing Machine. This is a new Machine, and so simple in its construction that a child can learn to operate it by half an hour's instruction. It is equal to any Family Sewing Machine in use, and they take the premium over the Fifty and One Hundred dollar machines.—The price is but Fifteen Dollars. The Company wish to employ Agents in every county in the United States. Address, for particulars, ERIE SEWING MACHINE CO. R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio. [Mar. 11, '61. 6m

☞ SHEADS & BUEHLER'S Store is well worthy a visit just at this time. We doubt whether, even in our largest cities, so fine a display of Stoves can be found. Their large room is full of Stoves of every pattern; also, every variety of Hollow Ware, Sheet-iron Ware, Tin Ware, Planished Ware, Japan Ware—embracing, indeed, everything in the house furnishing line. Also, Sausage Cutters, Sausage Stuffers, Lard Presses, &c., &c. They are prepared to sell wholesale and retail, Tin Ware and Sheet-iron Warre of their own manufacture—keeping a sufficien, number of hands to supply any demand. Their assortment of Lumber is very lagre; also Coal of every kind.

A Ready Market.

100,000 BUSHELS GRAIN WANTED.—We have taken the house lately occupied by Klinefelter, Bollinger & Co., with a determination to pay the highest market prices for all kinds of Grain. You will find us supplied with PLASTER, GUANO of all kinds, GROCERIES, Wholesale and Retail LUMBER, COAL, and every other article in our line of business, sold at the lowest possible rates for Cash. Call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

DIEHL, BRINKERHOFF & CO.

April 22, 1861. tf

Grain! Grain!

THE subscriber still continues purchasing all kinds of PRODUCE, at his old stand on Chambersburg street, viz:—FLOUR, WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS, SEEDS, &c., for which the highest market prices will be given.

☞ I will also continue my GROCERY and VARIETY STORE, and will keep constantly on hand Groceries, Salt, Oil, Fish, Cedar-ware, Dry Goods, Confections, Plaster, Guano, &c.—The public are invited to call, as I am determined to sell as cheap as the cheapest.

JOHN SCOTT.

Gettysburg, Aug. 6, 1860.

New Spring Goods!

PICKING has on hand a new lot of Spring OVERCOATS at war prices,
OVERCOATS at war prices,
SPRING DRESS COATS,
DRESS COATS,
SPRING PANTALOONS,
PANTALOONS at panic prices,
SPRING VESTS,
VESTS, VESTS, VESTS,

Under Shirts Drawers, Stockings, Socks, Gloves. Also, Musical Instruments, Accordeons, Flutes, Fifes, Notions, &c., &c., &c., being sold very cheap. Call in and look and you can't help buying. [May 6, 1861.

The Great Discovery

OF THE AGE.—Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism can be cured by using H. L. MILLER'S CELEBRATED RHEUMATIC MIXTURE. Many prominent citizens of this, and the adjoining counties, have testified to its great utility. Its success in Rheumatic affections, has been hitherto unparalleled by any specific, introduced to the public. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists and storekeepers. Prepared only by H. L. MILLER, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, East Berlin, Adams county, Pa., dealer in Drugs, Chemicals, Oils, Varnish, Spirits, Paints, Dye-stuffs, bottled Oils, Essences and Tinctures, Window Glass, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c., &c.

☞ A. D. Buehler is the Agent in Gettysburg for "H. L. Miller's Celebrated Rheumatic Mixture." [June 3, 1861 tf

FAIRFIELD

Still in the Union!

RINEHART & SULLIVAN beg leave to call the attention of their friends and the public generally to the fact that they have just returned from the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF GOODS, cheaper than ever before offered in the county.

Having bought their goods for Cash, at panic prices, and at a time when the decline in many kinds of fabrics is unprecedented, they are enabled to offer such BARGAINS as will astonish the most credulous. If our friends will but call and examine our stock, which is complete in every department, we are sure we can offer such inducements as will amply repay them for their trouble. Every article usually kept in a first class country store will be found on hand. We are determined NOT TO BE UNDERSOLD anywhere outside of the City, as our motto is "Quick Sales and Small Profits." No trouble to show goods.

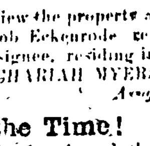
☞ We also take this occasion to return our thanks for the very generous patronage we have heretofore received, and indulge the hope that by strict attention to business, and a high regard for the interests of both our patrons and ourselves, to merit a continuance of their kind favors. RINEHART & SULLIVAN,

Corner Main and Mountain sts.,

April 8, 1861. Fairfield, Pa.

Private Sale

OF A FARM.—The subscriber, Assignee of Jacob Eckenrode and Wife, offers at Private Sale, THE FARM of said Assignors, situate partly in Franklin and partly in Cumberland townships, Adams county, on the road leading from Gettysburg to Mummasburg, about one mile from the latter place. The Farm contains 112 ACRES and 4 PERCHES, neat measure, improved with a Two-story Double LOG HOUSE, Log Barn, with Sheds attached, Horse Stables, new Spring House, well of water at the door, and a Young Orchard. The land is of good quality, being the yellow sand.



Persons wishing to view the property are requested to call on Jacob Eckenrode residing thereon, or on the Assignee, residing in Gettysburg. ZACHARIAH MYERS,

April 8, 1861. tf *Assignee.*

Now is the Time!

THE undersigned, having leased the Carriage-making establishment of Andrew Woods on the corner of Baltimore and Breckinridge streets, Gettysburg, hereby informs the public that he will put up to order all kinds of work—CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, SPRING WAGONS, &c. He will also give Carriage REPAIRING close attention—doing all work in the very best manner and at moderate rates. Cash or country produce taken in payment.

May 13, 1861. W. K. GALLAGHER.

$1000 Reward!

WILL BE PAID FOR ANY MEDICINE THAT WILL EXCEL COLBERT'S BALM IN GILEAD!—HEALTH AND HAPPINESS TO THE SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF AFFLICTION!—For the quick cure of Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the side, back or stomach, Painter's Colic or Cramp, Frosted Feet or Ears, Burns, Fresh Cuts, Sprains, Bruises, Diarrhœa, Sore Throat, and all similar complaints.

Toothache cured in ten minutes. Earache cured in five minutes. Headache cured in ten minutes. Burns cured from smarting in two minutes. Neuralgia pains cured in five minutes. Colic cured in ten minutes. Sprains relieved in ten minutes. Sore throat relieved in five minutes.

100 Cases have been Cured by one Agent in a Single Day! EVERY BOTTLE WARRANTED. TRY IT! TRY IT!! TRY IT!!! Price 25 and 50 cents per Bottle.

These things we prove on the spot and before your eyes, only bring on your cases.

☞ A liberal discount made to Agents; one wanted in every town; also, a few good traveling Agents. All orders and communications should be addressed to

C. S. COLBERT & CO.,
123 South 4th street, Philadelphia.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING COLBERT'S BALM IN GILEAD.—For Toothache apply it over the face and gums of the tooth affected, pressing the hand upon the face; repeat if not cured. In extreme cases wet cotton with the Balm, and cover the tooth and gums. For Headache, bathe the temples and apply to the nose; and take from ten to thirty drops in half a tumbler of water, sweetened.

For Croup and Sore Throat, take from ten to thirty drops internally, on sugar or in sweetened warm water: bathe the throat freely and bind on a flannel. For Headache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lame Back or Side bathe freely with Balm in Gilead: and generally take internally.

For Burns mix one part Balm in Gilead and two of water and flour, to make a paste, cover the burn with the same. For Colic, take from ten to forty drops in hot water; bathe the Bowels and apply wet flannel. In the above, the smaller dose is for children, and the larger for adults; vary according to age and circumstances.

Colbert's Balm in Gilead is harmless. Colbert's Balm in Gilead gives satisfaction.

Those who have used Balm in Gilead will not be without it.

Agents wanted. For terms address

C. S. COLBERT & CO.,
No. 123 S. Fourth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

N. B. Orders sent by Express to any part of the United States at the shortest notice.

April 29, 1861. 6m

LADIES, at H. G. Carr's is the place to get Gloves and Gauntlets of all kinds, very cheap. Call and examine them. No trouble to show goods. [May 13.

YOUNG Men's Spring styles of Hats and Caps 20 per cent. lower than usual prices at R. F. McILHENY'S.