Democrat & Sentinel

C. D. MURRAY, Editor. James S. Todd, Publisher.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE, 19, 1861.

us at our LOWEST TERMS.

S. M. Pettengill & Co., Advertising Agents, 119 Nassau Street, New York, and 10 State street, Boston, are the authorized Agents for the "Democrat & Senti- followers-it is contrary to their natures to stoop NEL," and the most influential and largest circuating Newspapers in the United States and Canadas. They are empowered to contract for

Democratic County Committee.

Augustin Durbin, Chairman. Alleghany - Michael M'Guire, Blacklick-Joseph S. Mardis, Cambria - John M'Bride, Carroll-Jacob Luther, Carrolltown-James Fagan, Chest-Joseph Gill, Chest Springs-Augustine Byrne, Clearfield-William Rainey, Conemaugh-Richard Sanderson, Croyle -William Murray, Ebensourg-Charles D. Murray, Galitzen-David Mills, Jackson-Henry Rager, Johnstown, 1st Ward-Ephriam Buck, 2d Ward-John Crouse, Lewis Luckhardt, 3d Ward-William Winner, 4th Ward-Hugh Maloy, Loretto-William Ryan, Jr. Millville-A. M. Gregg, Richland-Henry Topper, Summerbill-James Burk. Summitville-John Sharbaugh, Susquehanna -John Bearer, Taylor-Amos Davis, Wash ington -Richard White, White-George Wal ters, Wilmore-M. M. O'Neil, Yoder-Geo. W. Osborn

Democratic County Convention.

The Democratic Voters of the different Elecrequested to meet on saturday, the sixth day of July next, at the places designated by law for holding the General Elections, then and there to elect two persons to represent them in a Democratic County Convention. The Delegates thus chosen, will meet at the Court House, in the borough of Elensburg, on monday the eighth day of July next, at two o'clock P. M. to nomi nate candidates for the several offices to be filled at the ensuing General Election, and to transact such other business as the usuages and interests of the party requir. The Election for delegates to be opened at three o'clock P. M., and to be

kept open untill 7 o'clock P. M. A. DURBIN, Chairman of the Democratic County Committee.

The Dead.

Although but two weeks have elapsed since many would have been misfortunes and disad-Stephen A. Douglas, the once great tribune, who vantages were to him real blessings. Although for years wielded such extraordinary influence the poverty of his relations deprived him of the over a large portion of his fellow countrymen, fell before the arrow of the insatiate archer, we now ably saved him from the blighting effects of that scarcely hear his name mentioned even among system of hot house culture, which is too comhis most attached adherents. He should have mon in our colleges and "seats of learning."who were bound to him by the holiest and tenderest ties that weave themselves about the hu- friends, and consequently was compelled to rely man heart. At this fearful period in our coun- on his own resources. With no patron to thrust try's history, whan the Nation shakes to its centre : when the clouds of Civil War darken the land; when men of every rank and condition in | cal when prating nonsense, when praise was belife, are literally, in the language of Scripture, stowed he felt that it was merited and soon learnt " withering away through fear of that which is to be self-reliant and to properly estimate his to come upon them"; when the soil of the State | intellectual powers. The growth of his intellect which is the urn of Washington has just been was consequently gradual, vigorous and healthy, drenched by fraternal blood, the first bitter fruit and when matured, strong, massive and splendid. of this unnatural and fratricidal war, there is no | Thus prepared for the great battle of life he at disposition even among those who loved Stephen once like a second Napoleon, "rushed into the A. Douglas best, to turn aside from the contem- arena where wealth, power and genius had arplation of the impending National calamity, to rayed themselves, and competition fled before join in demonstratious of sorrow for his death. Dust has been committed to dust-no more. Even the voice of temperate and merited praise, and of temperate and just censure of the record of his life is hushed. The theme is not of sufficient importance to arrest the excitement of the war, or to withdraw the public mind from | responsible State offices, the most important of the discussion of the best means to conquer the seceded States.

But it will not always be thus. The public career of Stephen A. Douglas was too potent either for good or for evil to the future of his country, to go unrecorded in the history of that country. Still, we think it will not be until the present generation of men shall have passed away, that a biographer will be found to do full and impartial justice to his memory. It would be a difficult matter to find a writer capable of doing so now. However otherwise well qualified for the task, he could hardly fail in performing it, to be swayed by his prejudices either for or against his subject. If a friend, he would be likely to pre sent him to the world as the perfection of statesmanship and patriotism-a second Washington, who knew no motive save an ardent desire to promote the happiness and glory of his country, and totally uninfluenced by the feelings of selfishness and ambition; while a political enemy wo'd describe him as a selfish, and designing demagogue, endowed by nature with extra ordinary abilities, which he used to promote his own aggrandizement, and who worshipped no God but ambition. For it was in this or in that light that his fellow-countrymen have for years regarded him. To one portion he was a statesman worthy of the highest encomiums language could bestow on lofty genius, unsullied probity of character, and unselfish patriotism. To the other portion he was a selfish, time-serving demagogue, to be feared the more because an intellectual giant, To them the Poet's description of a comet, seemed graphic and truthful when applied to him,

"A pathless wanderer and a curse. The menace of the universe; Still rolling on with innate force. Without a sphere without a course, A bright deformity on high.

The monster of the upper sky." In reviewing the history of this remarkable man, that which strikes us as most astonishing is, the extraordinary influence he wielded over his sect, and his followers seemed more than friends -they were in truth his devoted followers and disciples. It is said that when a new doctrine was promulgated by Socrates, it was at once accepted, without further consideration or examination as truth by his pupils. It was sufficient for them to know that "the Master said so." And so it was in a great measure with a Senator Douglas. His devoted adherents appeared disposed to at once accept as truth whatever he ut-tered, and to sustain him in whatever position he assumed.

ishing at first view, is easily accounted for. It to shape measures and lead in debate. But was the result of that secret magnetic charm (if although surrounded by such extraordinary men we may so style it) which has in all ages enabled and apparently acknowledging their right to the exalted intellects to control inferior minds; the leadership, Senator Douglas acted neither an obgift of heaven to genius. Men endowed with it, scure nor secondary part. He received, and justly have appeared in all ages of the world, and have too, a full share of the credit of being one of those never failed in being potent either for good or evil, in the sphere in which they moved. Such men are made for leaders, and cannot become to play a secondary part. When their career is ended they do not gradually disappear from our sures. The fugitive slave law, one of the series, gaze, but fall at once " like a bright exhalation in the evening," and mankind behold them with las' State, and on his return to Chicago, he found fear or homage no more. Bulwer in discussing this subject, has truly said that "there is a certain charm about great superiority of intellect, that winds into deep affections, which a much more constant, and even amiability of manners in lesser men, often fails to reach. Genius makes many enemies, but it makes sure friends-friends who forgive much, who endure long, who exact the fugitive slave law. The reaction produced little; they partake of the character of disciples as well as friends. There lingers about the human heart a strong propensity to look upwardto revere. In this inclination lies the source of religion, of loyalty and also of the worship and immortality, which are rendered so cheerfully to the great of old. And in truth, it is a divine pleasure to admire! Admiration seems to appropriate to ourselves, the qualities it honors in others. We wed-we root ourselves to the natures we so love to contemplate, and their life grows a part of our own. Yes! it is this love, so rare, so exalted and so denied to ordinary men tion districts of the County of Cambria, are which is the especial privilege of greatness, whe ther that greatness be shown in wisdom or en terprise, or even till the world learns better, in the more daring and lofty order of crime." It was this love of genius, this inclination of the human heart to "look upward to revere" which enabled Senator Douglas to rule the hearts and minds of his followers with almost despotic sway. Deprived of them, notwithstanding his extraordinary intellectual endowments, he would have been almost utterly powerless either for good or

from the very first was astonishing. At the

early age of 22 years he was elevated to the im-

portant office of Attorney-General of the State of

position, that he was soon selected to fill other

which was that of Supreme Judge. In 1843 he

took his seat in Congress, as a member of that

body. He soon attracted attention in this, to

him, new field of action, and proved himself able

to cope in debate with the ablest and most expe-

rienced members of the House. In 1847 he took

his seat as a member of the United States Senate,

of which body he continued to be a member up

to the time of his deatn. He had now reached a

position calculated to gratify his ambition, and to

afford him an opportunity to display his great

abilities as a statesman and debater, to the best

advantage. His success thus far as a public man.

had been both brilliant and rapid. His career

in the House of Representatives had been such

as to place him in the front rank of American

statesmen; in the Senate he was destined to

soon soar to a height of intellectual superiority,

which will not likely soon be surpassed, or even

equalled. During the session of 1848, he offered

an amendment to the bill for organizing the ter-

ritory of Oregon, extending the Missouri Com-

promise line to the Pacific Ocean, and supported

it in the debate which followed, with his usual

eloquence and ability. It passed the Senate, but

was defeated in the House. Nearly all the dem-

ocratic members of both branches of Congress

voted for it, while the free-soilers and abolition-

ists to a man voted against it. Thus it was ab-

olition and free-soil votes which rejected the Mis-

souri Compromise, as a final settlement of the

vexed question of slavery in the territories, and

opened afresh the controversy of 1820, of which

Thomas Jefferson said, that it awoke him like a

fire bell in the night, and filled him with terror.

It is thus of record that the Missouri Compro-

mise by the abolitionists and their allies, a fact

of which Senator Douglas made use with telling

effect against his opponents, in the debate on the

Kansas-Nebraska Act. The Missouri Compro-

mise line having been rejected by the opposition.

immediately became one of its ablest and most

But few of our readers we presume have for

the session of 1850, which secured the passage of

Cass, the illustrious trio of statesmen who had so present war.

enthusiastic advocates.

be nominated on that occasion, or experienced anything like the emotions of disappointment at the success of General Cass. But he now deter mined to make a bold effort to secure the nomination from the Convention of 1852, and the other prominent aspirants-Buchanan and Cass -were soon compelled to recognize him as a trnly formidable rival. His friends, for the purpose of arousing a storm of popular enthusiasm in his 'The beginning of Senator Douglas' career as a favor, styled themselves the "Young America" public man, was decidedly auspicious, and plainwing of the democracy, and put him forth as the ly foreshadowed the brilliant career the future representative of their progressive principles: had in store for him. Circumstances which to while to his rivals, Buchanan and Cass, and their adherents, they applied the by no means high sounding title of "Old Fogys." Several highly scurrilous articles, abusive of " Fogys and Fogy means of obtaining a classical education, it probdom," appeared about this time in the "Democratic Review," the recognized organ of the Young America democracy, which seriously inured the cause they were intended to benefit. The education which he received was practical, and thorough, as far as it extended, and amply responsible for it by his opponents-whether justly or unjustiv it is not our province to determine. It is highly probable that he at least sanctioned the movement, for certainly a word from him to his followers would have preventhim forward and induce others to believe that The result of the proceedings of the democratic he was eloquent when only bombastic, and logi-National Convention of 1852, is now a matter of history. After several days spent in unsuccessful ballotings for a candidate for the Presidency. all the prominent aspirants were abandoned, and

Gen. Franklin Pierce, "a new man," nominated. Senator Douglas cheerfully ratified the action of the Convention, and during the campaign took an active part in support of Pierce and King, its nominees. They were elected by an overwhalming majority of the electoral and popular vote. On reviewing what we have written, we find him as from the glance of destiny." His success

who were instrumental in procuring the pas-

sage of the Compromise measures, and also as a

matter of course came in for a liberal share of the

the heads of those who had supported those mea-

was especially unpopular in Illinois, Mr. Doug-

that a mass meeting was then actually being

held, for the purpose of denouncing him as re-

creant to his State and the cause of humanity, in

voting for that measure. He immediately enter-

ing the session, particularly his vote in favor of

in the minds of those present by his speech, was

truly extraordinary. The storm of popular ex

citement and indignation was at once hushed to

rest, and instead of denouncing him, resolutions

endersing his course were unanimously adopted

by the meeting. As a triumph of eloquence and

reason over the passions and prejudices of the

multitude, this probably has but few parallels in

About this time, Senator Douglas began to

attract public attention in every portion of the

country, as a prominent leader of the democracy

and candidate for the Presidency. He had re-

ceived a respectable vote in the democratic Na-

tional Convention of 1848 for the Presidential

nomination, but it is not likely he expected to

the history of the world.

we have already considerably exceeded the space usually allotted to an editorial article. We must therefore for the present close. We will, how somution. Dectrines of this kind may suit ever, resume the subject again, probably next some people but they do not suit us, and we Illinois, and so well did he sustain himself in this

Bad Appointments. The disastrons result of the action at Great Bethel, between the U. S. troops and the Se cessionists, should teach the National Administration a valuable lesson. According to all the accounts we have received, the defact of our troops was attributable to the unsoldierlike conduct of Gen. Pierce, who lost his self possession at the very time when it was imperatively demanded. This illustrates the evil effects which will flow during the present war, from the War Department making appointments not fit to be made. Brave soldiers cannot accomplish anyofficer by intuition. A knowledge of the profession of arms can only be acquired by careful and patient study; but this will not make a perfeet and accomplished military officer, unless nature has been liberal in furnishing the talents necessary to reduce the theoretical knowledge acquired to practice. It is nonsense to suppose that because a man is an eminent Lawyer or Statesman, he will make an excellent General. Colonel, Major or Captain. The reverse will generally hold good. Nature and Education must combine to make a rood military officer, and when they fail to do so, a very inferior article may be looked for. The Secretary of War in making appointments, seems to pay little er no attention to the abilities or qualifications of the persons whose claims are submitted to his consideration. It is sufficient for him to know that they are his pets and favorites and prominent politicians of the Republican Party. Mer. have been appointed to high and responsible offices in the army, who probably never shouldermise was ignored and rejected as a Compro. ed a musket in their lives, and would not have cut a respectable figure as Captain of a militia training in the ol len time. This is a matter to which a stop should be put to at once. I awyers, Doctors and Editors are the class of men immediate party friends, especially during the lat- trine of Popular Sovereignty in the territories, the "Middletown Bank," seems disposed to The graduates of West Point and the Veterans of tinct principle of its creed, and Senator Douglas | the Mexican War are decidedly below par. They are nowhere when a lawyer or a politician presents himself, and solicits an appointment It is said that one of the editors of the New York gotten the memorable contest in Congress during | World, who knows just as much about a sword or musket, as a hawk does about a hand-saw. the series of measures known as the Compromise has been commissioned as a Brigadier-General of that year, and which embodied the doctrine in the army. This thing must be stopped imof Popular Sovereignty. "There were giants in mediately, if the Government desires to avoid

This extraordinary influence, although aston- Till vanquished Senates trembled as they prais'd,' tisement of Prof. Wood in to-day's paper.

those days"-Such men as Clay, Webster and a series of disastrous defeats of our army in the

Our Position.

At the commencement of the present civil war, we promptly announced our endorsement of the course President Lincoln had pursued up to that time, and our determination to sustain him in all constitutional efforts he might make, in endeavoring to save the Union and put down the Southern rebellion We felt odium, which in certain quarters, was visited on that the time for conciliation and compromise bad goneby, and that civil war was a calamity which could no longer be avoided by the Government, without acknowledging its inability to maintain itself. We did not allow our feelings as a partisan to lead us so far, as to malign Mr Lincoln when he was doing right, to misrepresent his actions and motives, and ened the meeting, and in a speech of extraordinary deavor to assist in embarrassing him in the eloquence and power, vindicated his course dur- discharge os his constitutional duties. To the position we then assumed we still adhere, and intend continuing to do so until the close of the war. In doing this, we feel that we will be merely faithfully discharging our duty as a good citizer, by sustaining the Government which protects us in the enjoyments of our natural and inalienable rights.

But while we are determined to extend a zealous and cheerful support of the National Administration, in the proper exercise of the powers vested in it by the Constitution, we have no idea of endorsing and sustaining it in the commission of acts clearly in violation of either the letter or spirit of that sacred instru- send's fired first. At all events the fire of the Virginia side. ment. "Let me exhort and conjure you," says Junius, in addressing his fellow-countrymen, " never to suffer an invasion of your political constitution, however minute the instance may be, to pass by, without a determined persevering resistance. One precedent creates another. They soon accumulate and constitute I.w. What yesterday was fact today is doctrine." This if truthful and appropriate when addressed to the English Nation. is doubly so when addressed to the citizens of the United States.

The powers confided to the President are distinctly defined and limited by the Constitution. It is his duty to look to it as his guide in the discharge of his official duties, and when he arrogates to himself powers with which it does not clothe bim, he is a usurper, King can do no wrong," has never been adopted in this country, and applied to the Presilarge number of the American people seemed to think that the President could do nothing that was right. But it is different now. The men who would not admit that Mr. Buchanan could do anything right, now seem to regard it as little less than high treason to assert that Abraham Lincoln can do anything that is wrong. He is right, according to their logic, in suspending the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in certain sections of the country, although the Constitution does not vest in him the power of doing so. He is also right, they tell us, in treating with contempt the decrees of the Supreme Court, and the venerable Chief Justice of said Court is a traitor in refusing to ignere and misconstrue the Concannot and will not endorse them. Mr. Lincoln, although President of the United States. is nothing but a fallible man, and we therefore intend to sustain him only when we believe him to be right, and oppose him when we know him to be wrong-nothing extennating nor setting down aught in malice.

LETTER FROM CAMP WRIGHT

CAMP WRIGHT, June 15th, '61. FRIEND MURRAY: - I promised you before I left the mountain that I would write occasionally when we got into camp, and give thing, if commanded by ignorant, inexperienced. you a description of our journey and manner rash or cowardly officers. No man is a military of living. Nothing of importance occurred after leaving Wilmore station-we arrived at Pittsburgh dry and bungry and immediately left for Camp Wright. It was two o'clock when we reached Hulton station. The Camp is but a short distance from the station and is delightfully situated-surrounded by lofty mountains and having the Allegheny river and canal at a convenient distance. After resting a short time at the station, we were marched into camp and put to pitching tents for the accommodation of our Company .-The men worked faithfully, though they had nothing to eat except a few cakes from the time they left Ebensburg until 7 o'clock, P. M. Our rations are excellent and pleuty of them-we have a regular cook in our Company, one who has followed the business for the last two or three years. The men are in of mattresses and a few extra tents are used for coverlids.

A fight occurred at Hulton station on down the sign and handling the proprietors from whom the enlightened Simon, who so long five minutes about two thousand men had to stop a row that might have resulted very seriously; several of the men received a bayo-There are now about three thousand men in river. camp and companies are arriving daily. Dr. D. W. Lewis visited our quarters yesterday; the men were all glad to see him, nothing gives us more pleasure than a visit from our friends and acquaintances.

Great praise is due to our officers and especially to Capt, Litzinger; he spares neither burg disabled the engines before the arrival by which all persons are more of time or means to make the men comfortable He is a favorite of the whole company, and sing to work them. All the inhabitants, exto move our teuts closer together.

THE GREAT REBELLION

The Afray at Great Bethel.

BALTIMORE' June 11. The steamer from Old Poin Comfort has arrived with the followingi ntelligende dated at Fortress Monroe, last evening:

This has been an exciting and sorrowful day at Old Point Comfort. Gen. Butler having learned that the rebels were forming an entrenched camp, with strong batteries, at case, will expire on the 20th inst, and Great Bethel, nine miles from Hampton, on missioner Halloway will not probably the Yorktown road, he deemed it necessary decision until the 1st of July to dislodge them .- Accordinly movements | The most antisfactory assurances were made last night from Fortress Monroe ed from Belgium that there will be no an ! Newport News.

About midnight, Col. Duryeas' Zouaves form by that government. An entire and Col. Townsud's Albany Regiment crossed by feeling is manifested towards the the river at Hampton, by means of six large | States Government. battaux, maned by the naval brigade, and The statements which the confedera took up the line of march. The former were forth in regard to the supplies of arms; two miles in advanc of the latter; at the same | ed by them from that country, are asser, time Col. Bendix's regiment and detatchments on undoubted authority, to have been from the Vermont and Massachusetts regi- ly exaggerrated. ments at Newport News, moved forward to | The reception recently of a Charge of a form a junction with the regiments from Fort- from Chili by this government, was n ress Monroe at Little Bethet, about half-way by an interchange of the kindest sen between Hampton and great Bethel. The and there is no doubt that the America Zogaves passed Little Bethel at about four ister accredited to that country will o, clock A. M .- Benedix's regiment arrived next, and took a possition at the intersection

Not understanding the signal, the German skirmishing at Clear Spring continued regiment, fired upon Col Townsend's column, | yesterday between the Home Guards . marching in close order, and led by Lieut insurgents who were attempting to Butler, and also his aid, with two pieces of Dam No. 5. No one on the Maryla artillery. Other accounts say that Col Town- but two horses and one man were killed Albany regiment was fatal, killing one man and fatally wounding two others, with sever- | al boats on the Maryland side between al slight casualties The Albany regiment amsport and the Ferry. being driven back, the Germans discovered ST Louis, Junes 12. - About two from the accourrements left on the field that State troops were sent from Jeffers the supposed enemy was a friend. They had the Pacific Railroad last night, and in in the mean time fired nine rounds with Gasconade bridge, thirty miles in small arms and a field piece. The Z-waves Jefferson was burned by order of hearing the fire, bad turned and fired also authorities. The telegraph wires me upon the Albany boys.

at day-break Col Allen's and Col. Carr's tors are forbidden to make repairs regiments moved from the rear of the Fortress present. to the support of the main body. The mistake at little Bethel having neen ascertained, caped from Virginia within the past is the buildings were burned, and a Major, and are now held by the government of with two prominent secssionists, named Liv- contraband of war. Value to their

ery and Whiting, were made prisoners The troops then advanced upon Great Bethel in the following order; Zonave, Col. Benedix, Lieut. Col Washburn, Col Allen and day and Monday nights of last week Col Carr. At that point our regiment formed and successively endeavored to take large ants of all the navy yards to push on the and instead of sustaining him, it is the duty masked battery of the secessionists. The now on hand with the utmost speed of every freeman to condemn him The doc- effort was futile-our three small pieces of are 114 ships of war now affine all actillery not being able to cope with the heavy rifled cannon of the enemy, (according to eru ports of entry, some accounts, thirty in number.) The rebel battery was so completely masked that the American office, from Berlin, est dent. Indeed during the last four years, a no men could be seen - but the flushes of guns | burning of the bridge at Harter's Preonly. There were probably not less than correspondent heard the expression, as one thousand men behind the battery of the

cured the position, but Brigadier General possible. He says the town will be Pearce, who commanded the expediton by twelve o'clock to night. The seemed to have lost his presence of mind. The were moveing towards Winchester is Troy Regiment stood an hor exposed to a galling fire. An order to retreat was at last given, but at that moment Lieut. Greebl, of of the United States Army, and in command of the artillery was struck by a cannon ball. and instantly killed. He had spiked his gan and was gallantly endeavoring to withdraw

Captain George W Wilson, of the Troy Regiment, after orders had been given to retreat, took possesion of the gun, and with Quartermaster McArthur brought is off the field with corpse of the beloved Lieutenant. They brought them to Fortress Mouroe this lede, Ohio, and Clayton Station, evening. There are probably twenty-five purchased several degen better at killed and one hundred wounded.

Licutenant Butler desives the greatest credit for bringing off the killed and wounded: several of the latter are now in the Hospital here. It should have been stated that Col ters by my physician, for the liver McChesney's regiment formed a reserve, and that Col Hawkin's regiment moved from Newport News during the day.

Much indidguation is manifested agains Brugadier Gereral Pierce. Gen. Butl r has been doing all in his power to save our men there is none that I can so cheef. and the honor of our cause

I have endeavored to get alist of the killer and wounded in the affair at Great Bethel, but succeeded only partially

Among the killed was Lieut. Greble, of he Unitd States Artillery. He was struck upon the right side of the forehead by a rifled ball, which tore away the upper part of his head. He was an efficient officer and greatly beloved by his brother efficers, who, as may amelierations, comforts and edgly be expected, are keenly grieved by this bereavement. Orderly Sergeant Goodfellow. of company D. 1st New York regiment, was struck by a cannon ball and fell dead,

Three member of the same company were laboriously seeks and finds new mean badly wounded. It appears that the Albany serving health, "the poor man's en regiment, under Col. Townsend, were in re- the rich man's power " We think serve. It was thought thar Lieut Col Grin- logium preperly applied to J. C nell was killed as he was missing Captain Lowell, the renowned chemist of Judson Kirkpatrick, of company A, of Zouaves, was wounded in the fleshy part of the thigh, by the bursting of a shell, but gatlant- fame, devotes his entire abilities and ly led his company across the field to the ments to the discovery of Nature's "

the American writes from Harper's Ferry that the rear guard left there at noon yestergreat need of blankets, none being yet issued day, and that last night the army was enby the State Pine boards answer the place camped on Shirley's Hill, near Charleston, rich may alike enjoy its benefits. on which John Brown was hung, and nine and Enquirer, Portland, Me. miles from the Ferry. A full regiment of one thousand men crossed the Shenandoah Thursday evening last; some of the Erie boys and proceeded towards Lee-burg, but they made a charge on a lager beer saloon, tearing may have taken a side road leading to Winchester. The batteries of powerful guns said is a very promiseuous manner. In less than to have been erected on the mountains on the the democratic party at once adopted the doc- presided with much dignity over the destinies of congregated in the vicinity of the muss. The but one battery of small guns on the heights. Virginia side had no existence. There was guard had to be called out-Capt. Allen, offi- commanding the bridges, all of which have ter portion of his career. He appeared to be the which had been first promulgated by General make all his selections for military appointments. cer of the guard, brought all his skill to bear been carried off. The secessionists alleged that three car-loads of coffee and sugar, stopped there from the west, were found to connet gouge apiece before they could be quieted. tain strychnine, and were emptied into the ery State in the Union, and into

None of the piers of the bridge are dam- years. The exhibition shows aged, and it is expected the engineers will be able to put up tressle work across, and travel be resumed in three or four cabs The reported destruction of locomotives is said M. Clavton, of Deleware." not to be true. The Union men of Martinsof the rebels, and the engineers ran off, refu- ted, can usually be cured by taking "Shook the Nation through their lips and blazed "Shook the Nation through their lips and blazed the men are proud to call him Captain. I cepting about twenty, had abandoned the must now close, as we have received orders town expecting a great battle to take place Berhave's Holland Bitters one town expecting a great battle to take place

Union men, and they declaired that been compelled to suppress their set so long, it was a positive releif to be curse the robels, and such cursing was heard before.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 11 .- Pro best available sources it is believed entire Secession force in Virginia di exceed 50,000 or 60 000

The time for the submission of win guments on the M'Cormick patent and

nition of the Southern Confederace

comed in a like amicable spirit BALTIMORE, June 11th -A William correspondent of the American sats th

The Virginians had destroyed all a

short distance from Jefferson, and the

Upwards of seven hundred slaves seven hundred thousand dollars. Over 100 fegitive slaves from

crossed the Potomac into Marviand Orders have been issued to the er

BALTIMORE, June 14. - Letters : up to see the conflagration. had gone from the Maryland sole. huerving out of Harper's Ferry as rat

THE FOLLOWING is a same numerous letters constantly receiving tetter's Stomach Bitters-

CANANDAGUA, July 15 19 Messrs. Histetter & Smith, Prusbar -Gents : - As we are strangers I ! enclose you twenty-eight dolls a for f er Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which forward via Michigan Southern Raine with you. I was induced to ter up sold about two dozen per week for son know they have helped me beyond a Yours respectly PHILO WI

Do . He remembered the Forest beautifully said of Howard the philat-It also applies to every man who be life within the reach of persons and who are otherwise deprived of their tages. Especially may it be said of and, who, spurping the triditi tual remedies for disease. When Baltimore June 16 -- A correspondent of blessing has been revealed, he pt supply it to all mankind alike, the druggists, at such low prices, that

> Borhaves Holland Bitters The Philadelphia Argns, in speak ate exhibition held in that city by lin Institute, says:

"In noticing medicines, we are all tremely cautious unless satisfied of of the article. Among those the celebrated Holland i itter cine has been extensively introduced an Provinces, principally wi every language known in All which we notice one from the late

"Dyspepsia, Headache and Int ate evereise, wholesome food, and there Those that remained were intense each meal." -- Baltimore Sun