

CAPT. BRAINERD'S ROMEO COMPANY.—The Romans are represented in Col. STUART'S Engineer Regiment by the majority of a company in every way one of the best sent from this county. The following is a list of the officers and men:

Captain—Wesley Brainerd.

First Lieutenant—George N. Falley; 2d do., Henry O. Royt.

Sergeants—Orderly Sergeant, John J. Carroll; 2d do., Simeon H. Brown; 3d do., Geo. N. Burt; 4th do., James Griswold; 5th do., Nicholas Dreway.

Corporals—Freeman Warren, Reuben Griswold, Escount C. Wells, Daniel Swartfinger, Charles N. Eddy, Peter McKenna, Arthur B. Avery, Joseph Cook, Wagoner, Edward Dalor Thornton; Drummer, John B. Squires; Filer Isaac T. Seamans.

PRIVATE.

Alexander Allen, Charles Brainerd, Thomas Colopy, Chester Coyell, John Cross, William Edy, Wallace S. Fuller, Jacob Hall, John George L. Henry, John Lyons, Jr., Thomas Meek, Byron R. Seamans, David Reese, James Hillman, John Baldwin, John O. Golden, Edward A. Lyman, Franklin Shepard, James M. Brookins, Thomas McDonald, Hiram E. Butler, John T. Tyler, Wm. Blakesley, Henry W. Lyman, Mather Piatt, Abram Harrison, Peter Betcher, Richard H. Gardner, Philip Worth, James Frendergast, John B. Strong, Sylvanus S. Bixby, George N. Cown, Orsaa D. Welch, Chester P. Rolph, Charles S. Price, Charles Mackinson, Charles L. Whisman, John N. Harvey, Samuel Welch, Walter McKinney, K. B. Hughes, James Odell, Ira Jefferson Campbell, Bartholemon Bark, Geo. DeLorain Smith, Berj. A. Snow, Robert S. Thayer, Charles H. Waterman, George Young, George Younge, Floyd Marshall, Freeman Ellis, Charles Benedict, Wallace K. Simpson, Owen Crandell, Joseph Henry Young, David Fitzgerald, Irwin C. Tickenor, Richard Hard, Charles W. Hicks, Albert Ellis, Emanuel Marshall, James Harris, Charles Parry, Jr., Judson Odell, George W. Woodspeed, Noah S. Rumsey, Addison Stone Ashley, Floyd Ashley, Wm. A. Hulstander, James A. Boyce, Avery Dawley, Francis A. Wood, Kimball S. Wood, Chester Myers, Willis H. Cole, Franklyn Graham, Samuel Doney, George V. Casfield, George Kye, Hlander B. Dunlap, Wm. A. Benth, Wm. Harer.

THE ENGINEER REGIMENT.—The resignation of Col. Stewart, of the 50th N. Y. Engineers, has been accepted. Cause, continued illhealth.

Lieut. Col. Pettes, succeeds him in command.

Maj. Spaulding has been appointed Lieut. Col.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

From Co. G, 50th N. Y. (Engineer)

Regiment

HARRIS'S FRONT, Va., April 23, '63.

On Sunday morning last, a force of rebel cavalry, about two hundred strong, made a raid on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in the vicinity of Altamont. They cut the telegraph wires and stopped an empty freight train, which arrived soon afterwards. They seized all hands on board, paroled them, and after making the engineer get up a head of steam, started the train in the direction of Oakland, without any one on board. The train is said to have done no damage. It is rumored that the rebels have appeared at other places west of here, but up to the present they have committed no serious depredations. The trains run as usual, both passenger and freight. The reason that the rebels have not molested the road since its re-opening is probably owing to the vigilance of the officers and men in this Department, which is a credit both to the government and to the troops who so faithfully perform their duty. Yesterday the 7th and 4th Regiments of Maryland Volunteers, of Gen. Kenly's Brigade, left here for the vicinity of the recent raid. The rebels will receive a warm reception should they feel disposed to repeat their raid.

During the latter part of last week there was considerable rain in this vicinity. The river

raised some eight feet, which gave us plenty to do to take care of our pontoon bridges. The flood-wood came down in large quantities.— There was a land slide on the railroad near Point of Rocks. The track was soon cleared, and the road is again in running order.

This morning, Major Oakley's clerk arrived and paid the company four months' pay, up to the first of March, which was received with much pleasure.

A squad of men, under Lieut. Carroll went to Berlin yesterday to put ropes across the Potomac at that place for the use of the ferry boats, by which means they can cross more rapidly. These men will have to go without their pay until the Paymaster gives us another call. Several months may elapse before this welcome occurrence takes place. The clerk had two or three hours to spare before the train from the west arrived. Berlin being but six miles, he could have gone there in a pontoon boat, to which two horses were attached ready to start, in an hour, or a trifle over that time, and paid the twelve that were there, and been ready to get on the train when it stopped. He said he had to report to Maj. Oakley, in Washington, at 7 P. M. This may be right enough, but certainly one would think that the men had a right to expect their pay at the same time. Their being on duty elsewhere was no reason they should wait perhaps an additional six months before they receive what is now due them. The regiment was paid on the 12th ult. Eight companies are at Falmouth ready to start with the pontoon trains, or do any other duty which may be required of them. The "50th" will give a good account of itself during the coming campaign.

The report of the Committee on the 'Conduct of the War, has been read extensively by the troops here, and by the comments which are made, I feel at liberty to say that many who have heretofore been great admirers of Mc. Clellan now denounce him, and boldly say they do not believe he ever desired the rebellion should be put down, and if he had been placed in command of the Army of the Potomac, for the purpose of defeating the North, he could not have done it more successfully. General McCLELLAN by his addresses, &c., to the army, won the respect and esteem of almost every man under his command, and few thought for a moment that he would betray the confidence which the army and the country placed in his ability to crush the rebellion. But the country has learned to its sorrow, that he was not the "Napoleon" his friends represented him to be: many of his subordinate Generals being his superiors in a military point of view. The men in the army who have been writing during the past winter, "that all was lost unless McClellan was reinstated in command of the army of the Potomac," would do well to read the report thoroughly, and after doing so they must see the utter *incompetency* of their favorite. At any rate they will have to do what is required of them while in the army, no matter who commands that army, whether it be Hooker, or any other man. Let us hope we may soon find a General equal to the emergency, and the army and the country be blessed with that they so much desire—Military success. F. B. W.

The Dundee Record.

JAMES M. WESTCOTT, EDITOR.

DUNDEE THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1862.

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Letter from Corporal Putnam.

HEAD QUARTERS, 50th Reg't N. Y. V.,
Camp near White Oak, April 30, 1863.

Editor Record—SIR: On the 28th at three P. M. we left camp and wended our way towards the river, (Rappahannock) for the purpose of laying a bridge, which we carried into effect the next morning. The result was as follows: We were all night in getting our train to the river, at which place we arrived at 5 o'clock A. M., on the 29th inst. We found plenty of troops there ready to cross, as soon as convenient. Volunteers were called for to cross the river and dislodge the enemy, who lay hidden in their rifle pits. They reached the river banks, when a brisk fire ensued, which held the infantry from crossing.

At about 9 A. M., volunteers were called for from our Regiment (50th) to row the Infantry across. The ranks were soon filled for that purpose, and we started for the river at a double quick, where the troops were in waiting for us. A heavy fire of musketry greeted us, as we approached the river. The bullets flew above and around our heads like staves in a whirlwind. But despite all their efforts to hold us in check, we launched our boats, and they had no sooner struck the water before they were filled with troops eager for the onset; and in much less time than it takes me to tell it, we had crossed the river, driving the Rebs from their hiding places, and took possession of the ground that only a few moments before the rebels occupied and disputed our crossing. General Wadsworth was present and could not wait for us to lay the bridge, and swam his horse across the river and took charge of the troops on the other side. Bully for the General!

As soon as we got through with rowing troops across the river, we commenced laying two bridges. Lieut. Col. Perris was in charge of the lower bridge, and Major Berra, (and a more worthy officer cannot be found in the army of the Potomac) the upper one. In about one hour's time, we had spanned a river of about two hundred and fifty feet, with two substantial bridges, capable of holding up either infantry or artillery. When I left for camp, the General had drawn up in line of battle, and I expected he would give them battle, but has not up to the present time.

A hard rain set in this morning which I think is the cause of the delay of the fight; but if things remain favorable, you

may expect to hear of a hard fought battle with the army of the Potomac. There was but very few killed or wounded on either side. We took about one hundred prisoners. We have just received orders to fall in, so I will close for this time.— You may expect to hear from me again
Yours as a true soldier,

Corporal PUTNAM.

FAIRMOUNT, Va., May 13, 1863.

EDS. DEMOCRAT:—We, the undersigned, residents of Romulus, at present members of Co. G, 80th N. Y. V. E., do hereby testify that in January last, a gentleman of Romulus, visiting our Company, stated in the presence of several of us, in substance as follows: that Dr.

Dorchester refused to attend Mrs. Stearns unless he was paid before hand, and also paid a little account then due him; that Mrs. Stearns gave him the bond as security and he attended her, and also that they were going to take Mrs. Stearns to the Poor House, and that he was going to prevent her from going there, if possible. His statement was corroborated by our friends at home. We received letters from them to the same effect, and feeling somewhat grieved at such meanness, were determined to make it public, and at once requested your correspondent to do so, but he however refused, saying he would do nothing about it, unless he had sufficient evidence that it was true. We continued to receive letters from home, confirmatory of the statement, also that Mrs. Stearns had gone to the Poor House, and after several weeks your correspondent consented, at our request, to make it public. What was published concerning it on the 20th of March, has not been contradicted by our friends only as corrected in the letter published April 10th. From the letters we have received, it appears to us more likely to be true than otherwise. We were not at all surprised when we heard of it.

Yours respectfully,

W. H. GRIFFITH,
D. C. DENISTON,
J. E. CRANE,
E. BENJAMIN,
A. H. PATTERSON,
S. A. SEABRING.

Corporals Bainbridge and Williams, who also informed me, are on detached service with the regiment.

F. B. W.

"F. B. W." and Dr. Dorchester, of Romulus.

HARPER'S FERRY, Va., May 13, 1863.

By a copy of the DEMOCRAT of the 24th of April, I see Dr. Dorchester has something to say about what I have written respecting him. Had the Doctor acted manly, he would, upon first reading it, have written and informed me it was false. If he had done that, it would have been made satisfactory in the next letter, and there would be no need of occupying the columns of a paper which can be more usefully employed. I know nothing about the affair only that I have heard from those who I think are as reliable as Dr. D. I have been shown letters from Romulus, which confirm the truth more than otherwise, of the charges in question. I enclose herewith the testimony and names of my informants, which you will please publish. I have some recollection of that brother-in-law saying that he did not believe it himself; but was that any

reason why I should declare it all false, when two-thirds of the Romulus men believed it? I think not. I would like to know how many Romulus men it requires to make a statement authentic, and how many weeks must elapse before you can publish it without fear of being called a fool or a saphead? If my informants are not capable of speaking the truth, what must the Doctor's statements be? Or is he the only man in Romulus who always speaks the truth?

The Doctor accuses me of charging the people of Romulus with neglect to care for the families of volunteers left in their midst. This I deny; and every man who is not blinded by passion and hatred, would see it was intended for any individual, in any locality, that needed it to jog his memory; to remind him of what he once promised. The Doctor had better get some friend to read it to him again. Perhaps he will then understand it better. I think I know how to respect my fellow men, although I do not profess to be perfect; but if the Doctor means respecting a man in the same way he respected a drummer boy, named Patterson, why then I think I would not respect any one. The Doctor is very patriotic, generous and kind to the families of soldiers, taking nothing only his due, but he has a peculiar way of showing it. One way is to buy the hundred dollar town bonds from the friends of soldiers, which draw seven per cent for two years from issue, at a discount; but probably this is no more than others have done.

The person who mentioned the affair upon visiting the company, is the gentleman who assisted the Romulus men for C. G. I did not hear it myself, but had it from several who did, and are willing to say so. If the Doctor is not satisfied with this statement, as I have not, nor do not intend to comply with all his demands, and if he wishes any further satisfaction, either in a personal or a legal way, I am at his service, whenever he thinks fit to make his request known, and for that purpose will give my name for fear he has forgotten it.

FRANK B. WILLIAMS.

The Engineer Brigade.

The following complimentary order has been issued by Gen. Benham, commanding the Engineer Brigade of the Army of the Potomac. As many of the men were recruited in this part of the State, their friends will probably be glad to read it. The 30th Engineers belong to Gen. Benham's command:

HEADQUARTERS ENGINEER BRIGADE,
CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, Va.
May 13th, 1863.

General Orders No. 14.

The General commanding the Engineer Brigade feels it a duty, as well as a pleasure, to testify to their services, and express his warmest approbation of their unremitting labors and gallant conduct during the late movements of the army across the Rappahannock.

This brigade (at times temporarily kindly assisted by other regiments of this army) has, during the eight days' struggle, laid down and removed nine different bridges over the river, each from 100 to 140 yards in length, and five of these have been relaid at other points, making fourteen bridges in all, at different distances along the line of the river, for 25 or 30 miles. In one case two bridges were, as ordered, taken up after darkness had set in, were transported some 16 miles over bad roads, and were ready for being laid at the points ordered within some 10 to 12 hours, a feat believed to be unprecedented with such bridges, either in our own or any other country.

And through all these labors and exposures—whether in the laying of the first bridges, when

and the men of the brigade so gallantly exposed themselves (as was necessary) more than all others, or in the taking of the bridge, as on the lower portion at Banks' Ford, under a severe fire of shot and shell, or in the heroic night march for the preservation and repairing of the bridge during the flood of the river at the same season, on which so much depended, and in consequence every field officer in command of a brigade, through every junior officer and the youngest private in the brigade (as far as known to your General) the highest and most unflinching devotion to duty has been shown, and the brigade deserves, as it has received, universal commendation.

Along this line of river it has been wanted everywhere—and it has been everywhere when wanted, and in this movement, at least, it has earned the proud motto of the British Corps of Engineers: *Ubique, quo locum est ad eum*—for it has been everywhere where every team.

By order of
 Brigadier General H. W. BARKHAM.
 C. M. WELLS, Jr., Lieut. A. D. and A. A. G.

Democrat & American.

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 29

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

From the 50th (Engineer) Regiment.

HARPER'S FERRY, VA.
 June 16th, 1863.

At present appearances there is every prospect of Harper's Ferry being again under rebel dominion. The cavalry are reported advancing upon this place. The trains run east as far as Frederick, and consequently I do not know when this will be mailed. However, should you deem it worth publishing when received, you are at liberty to do so, and knowing that under present circumstances many of your readers would like to know how it fares with Company G, I will inform you of our doings.

Sixty members of the company under the command of Sergeant S. E. Taylor are at Fairmont. The remainder under Capt. Personius were ordered to Williamsport on the 28th of May with pontoon material sufficient to span the Potomac at that point. Our orders were not to lay it down, but to remain there and be ready to do so if required. It gave us much pleasure to obey the order. On the night of the 29th we tied up about three miles west of Sheperdstown, on which occasion we came near being captured. Seventeen rebels crossed a mile above to the Maryland side and returned during the night. Their ignorance of our close proximity saved us.

We arrived at Williamsport next day. The only troops stationed there were Lieut. Norton and fourteen men of the 7th Maryland. The inhabitants of the place are loyal with few exceptions, and have furnished as many men for its size as any other town. In favor of this assertion, I did not see a male inhabitant between the ages of sixteen and twenty-five during our stay. The numbers of the opposite sex were quite the reverse, and our detachment being mostly composed of young men without encumbrances, were soon on familiar terms, the girls being very sociable.

I am not in the habit of telling stories out of camp, but then we are excusable—as some of us have seen nearly two years service,—if we do take a pleasant walk or spend an evening with

the girls, if only to prevent us from forgetting what we did know about it; and you know it would not do to be ignorant of such pleasant duties when our term expires, and we return.— Some of us expect to live through the war and do well.

We were very comfortably situated, and enjoyed ourselves very much until the 18th June. Capt. Personius had important business at Martinsburg—13 miles distant—and returned with the news of the fighting at Winchester.— At 11 P. M. of the same evening, we were called out to assist in getting three or four hundred horses to this side of the river. These animals had seen their best days, but were driven into Maryland to prevent the rebels getting them.— Soon after daybreak, men, women and children began to arrive from the direction of Martinsburg, and continued to cross in large numbers until after dark. The ford at Williamsport is one of the best on the Potomac. Wishing to know what was going on at Martinsburg, and having time and a horse at my disposal, I started for the latter place about noon on Sunday. The road was thronged with refugees fleeing from the rebels. The contrabands formed a large number. Most of them were carrying heavy bundles, and many of them rode good horses. Others had nice buggies to ride in, the property of their former masters, whom they had just left. They all appeared happy, probably anticipating their future existence in a land of freedom, where they would be free from their oppressors.

I came in sight of Martinsburg about 3 P. M., and learned that the rebels arrived within a mile. There had been skirmishing since their arrival, and at twelve M. made a charge with cavalry upon the town, but our artillery was too much for them. They wheeled and scampered back to the woods from whence they came. They sent in a flag of truce demanding the surrender, which was refused. Our force consisted of the 106th New York, Col. James, the 125th Ohio, one company of the 1st New York Cavalry, and Captain Mosby's—Virginia—battery. General Tyler commanded. Skirmishing was carried on until about four o'clock, when the rebels sent in a flag of truce giving us half an hour to surrender and for the women and children to leave, as they were going to shell the place.— About five the rebels opened with artillery, and at the same time made a charge. Gen. Tyler remarked that this would not do, and ordered a retreat. Part of the 106th retired from the field in good order, but the rest of the force broke and ran, every man for himself. Capt. Mosby was wounded and two-thirds of his battery captured. Not wishing to become better acquainted with the rebels, and to prevent familiarity, I commenced making tracks for Williamsport.— I shall never forget the touching scene which I witnessed leaving Martinsburg. The women and children were congregated outside of the town. Your readers can form some idea when they consider the case; their homes being battered down, and hundreds of these Southern gentlemen rushing in to plunder and destroy.— A large train from Berryville came near being captured by the rebels on Friday last, in the vicinity of Winchester. The train, together with the Martinsburg train, passed through Williamsport during Sunday. General Mulligan was expected with reinforcements from New Creek. It appears he was on his way, but at North Mountain he was ordered to return.— There seems to be some blundering in not reinforcing the place. The rebels outnumbered ours considerably. This was seen when they

charged upon and took the town.

Our loss in killed and wounded was very slight. The 123d Ohio lost one company who were skirmishing. The 106th New York lost a squad who were on picket. All the rolling stock of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad was sent away; the rebels did not get much. Our men retreated to Harper's Ferry, where they now are.

I understand that Colonel Stuart has resigned. If it is true it will give general satisfaction.— Lieutenant-Colonel Pettus has the respect and best wishes of the 50th. No officer could be held in higher esteem. R. N. W.

HARPER'S FERRY, Va., June 17th, 1863.

In view of the occupancy of Martinsburg by the rebels, we were at work all Sunday night preparing our train and ourselves for an early start on Monday morning. After 10 P. M. all was quiet; nothing was crossing. We had three of our men mounted and kept them on the look out across the river to report the rebel advance. There being no telegraph near than Hagerstown—six miles distant—Capt. Personius had to use his own judgment. At three A. M., Monday morning, he was advised by a dispatch from Gen. Kelly to try and make his way to the Ferry, to destroy the train if he could not take it up with him. So we went to work and loaded up open train-wagons, baggage, &c., in all seven rats and twenty-eight posts. Williamsport was very quiet during the night. Many of the men left for other localities. At five o'clock A. M. we had all loaded and commenced looking through; we had just got the last rail locked through when the rebel advance came in sight of the place. Had we been half an hour later we should undoubtedly have been captured. They did not see us, at least they did not interfere with our progress. At Falling Waters, four miles from Williamsport, the road touches the river, at this point we could see the rebels passing by, but they did not molest us in the least.

We arrived at Harper's Ferry at ten o'clock P. M., bringing everything safely through. There was considerable excitement among the troops; and many rumors were going the rounds, regarding the rebels. General Milroy with his command had arrived from Winchester; the general impression is that General Milroy could have held the latter place had he attended to that most important detail, an abundant supply of ammunition, the lack of which has cost us so many lives. His troops lost most of their baggage, together with all the cannon. The 67th and 87th Pa. suffered terribly, as did many other regiments. Some of the men engaged say that the rebels fired railroad iron and chain shot. When leaving Winchester our men were fired upon from the windows. Capt. Brown of the 123d Ohio, was shot by a woman, and the Colonel of the 87th Pa. had a narrow escape. A woman fired at him from a window, but one of his men soon put an end to her existence by the same means.

To-day and yesterday the troops have been entrenching and cutting down the woods in our front. The trains do not come farther north than Frederick, and consequently we do not

know what is going on. There is considerable excitement here. It is reported that the rebels are in our front and rear. The troops are concentrated on Maryland Heights. At 4 P. M. Capt. Personius was ordered by Gen. Morris to send 20 men on picket, we having only thirty-five men at the place fit for duty, and having to

take care of our bridge, some of which had to be taken up to prevent the rebels from crossing, should they attempt to do so. Capt. Personius explained the position of affairs, but received an answer that the order must be obeyed immediately. The 63d Article of War is very explicit in regard to the duties of Engineers, which Gen. Morris would do well to read. The Captain sent the men as ordered, leaving in camp six daily duty men, who, if required, would have to take up sufficient of the bridge, which is much larger, it being intended for a permanent one. At half past eleven P. M., Gen. Morris' Adjutant General came with an order from Gen. Tyler—who is at present in command—to take up sufficient of the bridge to prevent crossing, as soon as the last piece of Capt. Miner's battery had crossed to Maryland Heights. The order was well enough; provided we had the men to execute it. However, as soon as the battery crossed, we went to work. Two spans were taken up, when Col. Ketchen, of the 6th New York artillery arrived and ordered us to relay it. The troops, pickets and all had been withdrawn to the Maryland side. The twenty-nine men of our company took care of, and guarded the approaches to the bridge on both sides of the river. During the night the planking on the railroad bridge over the Shenandoah—a draw-bridge over the canal built by our company—was likewise completely destroyed—for what purpose we cannot tell, as not a rebel has shown himself up to the present. At noon today the Captain received a dispatch from Colonel Kitchen, stating that he had received information that the rebel pickets were approaching Bolivar Heights, and ordering us to be ready to cast the bridge loose. Our men were at the required place as soon as their legs would permit, the Captain in advance. At the time the dispatch was handed to the Captain, a train of wagons on the other side of the river were coming over to Maryland Heights with ammunition. The teamsters were told the rebels were coming, and started at a double-quick over the bridge; but they were soon brought to their senses by our boys. Col. Kitchen arrived immediately afterwards, and arranged it with the cavalry pickets on Bolivar Heights, to inform us of the rebel advance.

We were informed to-day by a boatman belonging to Williamsport, and who was there when the rebels arrived, that a secesh resident there informed them of our recent departure. Three hundred of them started across the country to meet us at the second lock from Williamsport, six miles distant by canal and about three by the road, but fortune favored us. A force of the first Maryland cavalry were sent up from the Ferry to look after us. They met the rebels, attacked them, and drove them back. Should we ever visit Williamsport again, we shall try and find this rebel and reward him for his trouble. Our men still remain on guard to-night. The Virginia end of the bridge is cast loose, so that if the rebels should come to-night, they could not use it.

20th.—Our boys have just gone to Frederick.

F. E. W.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

From the 50th Engineers.

FREDERICK, Md., July 5th, 1863.

The 6th Michigan cavalry left here on Friday at sun down for the Upper Potomac. They encountered a few rebels on the route, and pushed on to Falling Water, where they destroyed a bridge which the rebels had built over the river

and took fifteen prisoners. They arrived here under a small guard last night. The remainder of the 6th went on for Williamsport.

It has rained most of the time during the past week, which will prevent the rebels re-crossing very fast. Our cavalry should be at work destroying the bridges, &c., that the rebels may have built over the Potomac. They would then have considerable trouble to get back into Virginia. The river has raised several feet, and if our Generals will only attend to their business during the next ten days, the rebel army will not have to be confronted again south of the Potomac.

On Friday morning Generals Morris' and Kenly's brigades marched from their camps west of Frederick to the Monocacy Junction, where they again pitched their tents. The 151st New York is attached to the 3d brigade—Gen. Morris'. Gen. French has his headquarters in town. Company G and the Pennsylvania Company of Engineers are now encamped in the yard surrounding the Court House. It is a splendid building not yet finished. The work was suspended when the rebels crossed into Maryland.

The Fourth was poorly celebrated at this place. The church bells were chiming from 1 A. M. until daylight. A dozen fire crackers and as many rockets were set off in the display that was made. About 3 o'clock this afternoon our pickets were driven in on the Harper's Ferry road. The pickets consisted of three cavalrymen who came dashing into town with sabres raised, and their hats lost, apparently in a great fight. Capt. Personius was ordered to take his squad and the Pennsylvania Engineers and form a line on the street, where the Baltimore and Washington pikes form a junction. The men were at the place designated in five minutes after the long roll was beat. Our guns were loaded and we were ready to give the rebels "jessie" should they feel inclined to try and spend the Fourth in Frederick. All the troops, with the exception of one or two hundred, were encamped on the other side of the place, and we would be the first to meet the enemy, being quartered in the center of the city. Cole's cavalry were soon out and dashing up the street where the rebels were seen. When the first alarm was given, the Stars and Stripes—what few there were displayed—were hauled in, and with one or two exceptions not a flag was to be seen; but after our cavalry went by, a few took courage and put them out again. There are many Copperheads in Frederick, and had the rebels attacked us we should have marked the houses where the rebel rag was exhibited. When the squad of rebel cavalry was here a week or two since, the proprietor of the Central Hotel hoisted a secession flag. The military authorities are now watching him pretty closely. During the time we were out, two colored boys about eight years old had a fight on their own account, which made some fun for the bystanders. Two of the citizens proved their loyalty by going to the Provost Marshal, who, at their request, furnished them with a rifle and equipments. They took their place in line beside our men. After being out two hours without any prospect of a fight, we returned to quarters. Previously, however a citizen passed around the cigars, for which we gave three and a tiger. Cole's cavalry returned about 8 P. M. They went beyond Jefferson, and captured three rebels. They learned that the rebels did not number twenty. Generals Morris and Kenly's brigades left here