



The sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered, (D. V.) in the Presbyterian church, of this place, on next Sabbath. The pastor expects the assistance of Rev. W. A. Fleming, pastor-elect of the Presbyterian church in Canton, Illinois.

Rev. S. Kepler will preach (God willing) a sermon for the Young, in the M. E. Church, on Sabbath evening next.

The new church on the land of Jacob Dibert in Bedford township, will be dedicated to the service of the Triune God, on Sabbath, the 25th, inst. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

DELEGATE ELECTIONS. The Democratic voters of the several election districts of Bedford county, and others who intend to act with them in good faith hereafter, are hereby requested to meet on SATURDAY, 21ST OF JUNE, NEXT,

at the hour and place to be appointed by their respective Vigilance Committees (who are hereby requested to give written notice of such time and place of meeting) for the purpose of electing two persons as delegates to the Democratic County Convention which is to assemble at the Court House in Bedford, on TUESDAY, 24th JUNE, NEXT, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to put in nomination a County ticket to be voted for at the ensuing election, appoint conferees to meet conferees from the remaining counties of this Congressional District to nominate a candidate for Congress, and attend to such other matters as may be proper to be transacted for the benefit of the party.

It is also particularly requested that active and earnest Democrats be elected Vigilance Committees for the ensuing year and that their names be carefully reported to the President of the Convention.

By order of the Dem. Co. Com., JOHN S. SCHELL, Chairman.

Hunter and Abolitionism. General David Hunter, commanding the "Department of the South," (which includes the states of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida), has issued from his headquarters at Hilton Head, S. C., a proclamation abolishing negro slavery in the three states over which his military superintendence is authorized to be extended. The proclamation reads as follows:

"HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HILTON HEAD, S. C., May 9, '62. "GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 11.—The three States of Georgia, Florida and South Carolina, comprising the Military Department of the South, having deliberately declared themselves no longer under the protection of the United States of America, and having taken up arms against the United States, it became a military necessity to declare them under martial law. This was accordingly done on the 25th day of April, 1862. Slavery and martial law in a free country are altogether incompatible; the persons in these States—Georgia, Florida and South Carolina—heretofore held as slaves, are therefore declared forever free.

[Official.] "DAVID HUNTER, "Major General Commanding, "Ed. W. SMITH, acting Adjutant Gen." When preparations were first going forward in the North to carry on the present war, we charged it upon the "Republican" administration that it was their design to make it a war for the abolition of negro slavery. The charge was distinctly and emphatically denied by the organs of Mr. Lincoln, and we were triumphantly referred to the inaugural of the President and the resolutions passed by Congress declaring that the war was not waged "for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the Seceded States," as a full and complete refutation of the indictment thus brought against them.

But the sequel shows that we were right, after all. Congress and the President have seized the opportunity which the war has given them, to liberate the slaves in the District of Columbia, and according to Gov. Letcher, of Virginia, that State alone has lost, since the beginning of the war, nearly fifty millions of dollars in slave property! And now, to make the assurance of an Abolition war doubly sure, Gen. Hunter has issued his pronouncement setting free one million slaves, belonging indiscriminately to rebels and Union men, and this upon the ground that slavery and martial law are incompatible. Though Halleck, Butler and Dix have all held martial sway in States where negro slavery exists, without detriment to the interests of the Government, or the "peculiar institution;" though the President was compelled to modify Fremont's emancipation order, which was not half so bold and sweeping as this of Gen. Hunter; though the President and Mr. Seward expurgated Cameron's report of the proposition to free and arm the slaves, which it originally contained; and though the ostensible and outward policy of the Administration has been to discountenance any open and undisguised interference with slave property (except in the District of Columbia); yet this Abolition general, burning with the unholy fanaticism of his political sect, eagerly avails himself of the most flimsy pretext to proclaim freedom to the negroes within the

confines of his department. We have neither space, nor patience, to dilate upon the enormity of this assumption of a power which is granted nowhere in the Federal or in any State Constitution, and which can never be justified, except on the ground that "might makes right," and that the soldier is dictator to the citizen. We shall only take the liberty, at present, to enter our protest once more against the conversion of the federal army into an engine for the abolition of negro slavery. If the war is to be waged for the purpose indicated by Gen. Hunter's proclamation, the sooner we know it the better. The people of the North do not intend to pay twenty hundred millions of dollars to furnish a set of madmen at Washington, or elsewhere, the means wherewith more effectually to dissolve the Union, merely to obtain the cheap and delectable pleasure of taking to their hearthstones three millions of stupid and bestial negroes. They look with intense anxiety for the action of the President in regard to the conduct of Hunter. They hope and pray for a revocation of his abolition order; aye, they demand that the miserable fanatic who has applied the torch afresh to the temple of our liberties, shall be removed from his command and placed where his political madness can no longer endanger the public safety. Will Mr. Lincoln be equal to the emergency? Will he, for once, have the moral courage to meet the issue fairly and fully and without shifting, or evasion? We can scarcely hope for a "consummation so devoutly to be wished."

The Washington Intelligence Office. Secretary Stanton has lately issued the following order:

OFFICE MILITARY SUPERVISOR OF TELEGRAPHS, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6. To the Military Operator at Cairo: SIR: As soon as news is received of the battle expected to take place at or near Corinth, you will send to this office abstracts of the same, together with the source from which they were derived, and not allow any reports to be transmitted from the office at Cairo until the War Department gives permission.

By order of E. S. SANFORD, Military Supervisor of Telegraph. It would seem—judging from this extraordinary arrangement—that the Secretary of War has established an Intelligence Office in his department, in which he hopes to monopolize the entire business of the quill pen and newsboys. "Abstracts" of the news are to be sent to the War Department and the telegraphic censor is to "allow no reports to be transmitted until the War Department gives permission." Now, in the name of all that is free and intelligent, what does this mean? Are we to have impostures of news put upon us, even by the direct act of the Administration? Can it be possible that Secretary Stanton has been manufacturing some of the late reported victories out of electricity and copper wire? The people will not brook this presumption upon their intelligence much longer. They are to pay the piper and they want to know what kind of music he makes. It is their right to know whether we have victory or defeat, and they will not be satisfied with the siftings from Mr. Stanton's Intelligence Office, or any news that must be "doctored" before they can be permitted to know it. We want no more Pittsburg Landing stories.

Piety in Danger. "Oh that we had a minister here now like him!" If any person is curious to know where this language occurs, they can find out by reading the editorial columns of the last issue of the Bedford papers; and it is hardly necessary to state that it is not to be found in those of the Gazette. It seems that the preachers of Bedford are of as little account in the estimation of the person who makes use of the above quoted language, as the "improvements" and "enterprise" of the unfortunate town. He sighs for other preachers; his spiritualized, almost ethereal nature is too harshly jarred by the crude and indigestible sermons at present administered to his religious stomach. In pity for this distressed churchman, our ministers ought to resign, so that in the stead of each one of them there might be a duplicate of the revered abolitionist for whom his sanctified soul so fervently yearneth. It would be a great loss to the church, and altogether the fault of the preachers, if this pious individual were to "fall from grace," merely because he can have no abolitionist to preach for him.

IN HONDURAS Invalids afflicted with Scrofula visit the streams that have drained from the wild lands where Sarsaparilla grows. It is found that the waters become impregnated with the medicinal virtues of this drug, and the natives drink it, bathe in it, and live on it for weeks. Whatever its effects, these "watering-places" have a reputation not inferior to our own Saratoga, and great numbers surely obtain relief at them from eruptions and ulcerations. Yet I find all classes have more confidence in Dr. Ayer's Extract of Sarsaparilla, than in the impregnated waters or any compound of the root that they can make. Those who can afford to buy it, do so, and it is in very general use here, curing them surer and quicker than they can get relief without it. Not a few of our staple products go thus to foreign lands, are there manipulated by scientific or artisan skill, and then come back for our consumption and use. [Correspondent of the Herald, from Truxillo.]

HOME NEWS.

THE INSTALLATION OF REV. W. PRIDEAUX, as pastor of the Presbyterian church of Schellburg, will take place next Thursday. The services will be conducted, it is supposed, by Revs. D. D. Clark, T. K. Davis, and R. F. Sample.

BURGLARY.—The house of Mrs. Wagner was burglariously entered, one night last week, and some six or seven dollars (all the ready money about the premises) were stolen therefrom. There seems to be quite a business doing in this line, about here, just now.

NEW FANCY STORE.—Messrs Shuck Brothers (as will be seen by reference to our advertising columns) are about to open out a new fancy store in the splendid brick building lately erected by them immediately West of the old stand of S. and W. Shuck. The new establishment is to be under the supervision of a lady who has had a long experience in the business in the city of Philadelphia. Our lady readers will doubtless find it to their advantage to give the new fancy store an early call.

IMPROVEMENTS.—Our tasty friend, Col. Loyer, has just given the front of his fine establishment, a new coat of paint, giving it quite a bright appearance. Our neighbor across the way, Mr. Cenna, has also beautified and improved his residence. The Presbyterian "Manse," on East Main street, lately erected, and the new house of Mr. W. Shuck, on West Pitt street, are fine structures and add very much to the beauty of the town. Truly, "we are a great and growing people."

DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.—We had the pleasure, a few days ago, of making the acquaintance of Dr. McClellan, of Philadelphia, brother to the great military commander who now holds so prominent a place in the public mind. Dr. McClellan was on a professional visit to our place, and made many friends here during his brief stay. The Dr. is an excellent physician, being, doubtless, well grounded in Constitutional remedies, as he is a firm and positive Democrat.

SURGICAL OPERATION.—Our readers will remember that we noticed, some three months ago, the occurrence of a serious accident to Hon. W. T. Daugherty, of this place, by a fall upon the ice. It is to be regretted that it has been found necessary to remove the injured limb. On the 18th inst., the operation was skillfully performed by Dr. McClellan, of Philadelphia, assisted by the attending physicians, Drs. Watson and Compher, of our town. We are glad to learn that the Judge is doing well, and that his numerous friends cherish the hope that he will speedily recover.

GER. REP. CLASSIS.—The Mercersburg Classis convened in this place on Friday evening of last week. This body is composed of all the ministers in the German Reformed church, in the counties of Franklin, Bedford and parts of Huntington and Blair, together with a lay delegate from each pastoral charge. The opening sermon was preached by the Rev. Jacob Hassler, of Martinsburg, Blair county, after which the classis organized by electing the Rev. B. Bausman, of Chambersburg, president for the ensuing year. On Saturday morning a number of standing committees were appointed and the Classis proceeded to the transaction of its usual business. Divine service was held frequently during its sessions. On Sabbath the communion of the Lord's Supper was celebrated; the number of communicants being unusually large. The several pulpits in the town were also occupied by members of the Classis on the Sabbath. On Monday morning the sessions were resumed; several of the standing committees reported and quite a number of items of business was transacted. On the evening of Monday a missionary meeting was held, when interesting addresses were delivered by the president of the Classis and elder William Heyser, of Chambersburg. On Tuesday morning the sessions were again resumed. In the afternoon at half past five o'clock, having finished their business, the Classis adjourned to meet in Martinsburg, Blair co., in May, 1863.

The meeting was one of much harmony, none of those unpleasant and unhappy differences occurring which sometimes spring up to mar the peace of ecclesiastical bodies.

PRES. GEN. ASSEMBLY.—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, met at Columbus, Ohio, on Thursday, 15th inst. Rev. Dr. Bailey, of Steubenville, O., was chosen Moderator.

THE COMING FIGHT AT CORINTH. From the New York World May 15. The country will learn with profound astonishment that the correspondents of newspapers will not be permitted to telegraph an account of the coming battle at Corinth after it has taken place until the report is first revised by a military censor at Cairo. Mr. Stanton is evidently determined to doctor the news before it is given to the country, but why he should want to do so is a mystery that passes comprehension. If we are beaten, the fact must come out. It cannot be concealed. If we are victorious, the sooner it is known the better. There is no ground for saying that the reports of newspaper correspondents will not be correct. They have notoriously been so in every instance hitherto. If they have differed from the official reports, so much the worse has it been for the official reports, for when the truth regarding past battles has all come out, it has been the former, not the latter, which were confirmed. The poor excuse that these reports might give aid and comfort to the enemy is too obviously absurd to be for a moment entertained. What the effect of such an order as this upon the stock market must be inapparent. It is to be presumed that Mr. Stanton contemplated that painful contingency before issuing it. If not, he has less shrewdness than his admirers suspect him of.

[For the Bedford Gazette.] A Preacher on the Stand. MR. EDITOR:

I am one of those who believe in the rule of conduct laid down in the old latin proverb, "Ne ultra credulam." "The shoemaker should not go beyond his last;" or, in plainer language, every man ought to mind his own business and let that of other people alone. And I consider this precept especially applicable to preachers of the Gospel. Their business is to preach "Christ and him crucified;" to make known to men the glad tidings of human redemption; to point out the narrow way which leads to heaven; not to prate of systems of secular Government, nor to go about dabbling in politics, counseling and encouraging rancorous disputes, helping to breed violent differences of opinion, and thus become instrumental in the eternal destruction of many immortal souls.

I have been led to these general observations by the recent publication of some extracts from a letter said to have been written by Rev. S. Barnes, formerly pastor of the M. E. Church of this place. The portions of Mr. Barnes' letter which are published, read as follows: "You say you are glad that I am still true to the Republican cause, and better still, to the Union. Aye—When I am false to my country, or to those constitutionally appointed to administer its laws, or to a President as sound and true and honest as Abraham Lincoln and his eminently just and prudent administration, then let my right hand forget its cunning and my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth. Why, sir, 'The Powers that be are ordained of God;' whoever, therefore, resisteth the power, resisteth the ordinance of God, and they that resist shall receive to themselves damnation.—Romans, 13, 12. "Could I then be a Christian if I were to rebel or even sympathize with rebellion, if to rebel is to resist the ordinance of God, or in any way countenance or sympathize with it in others? Why, sir, Loyalty, nay more, Patriotism, is a part of my religion, taught me in God's word.

"Moreover, I should betray my commission as a minister of the Gospel, did I not go further, and as commanded, 'Put the people in mind to be subject to principalities and powers, and to obey magistrates,'—and to do this by examples as well as by precept.—Titus 3, 1, and Peter 2, 13. "As to 'expediency,' I know no such word, either as a Christian or a minister, when God so unequivocally commands."

I presume that Mr. Barnes did not intend his letter to be published. If he did, I have mistaken the man altogether, as I had supposed him to be too shrewd to permit his writings to go into the hands of the printer without first submitting them for revision to some one who understood orthography and the rudiments of English Grammar. But I suppose the appearance of my clerical friend in his shabby English, might be accounted for by the over-heated zeal of the patriotic personage to whom the letter was written. Or if that personage belongs to the same class of individuals of which another of Mr. Barnes' particular friends and correspondents in this place is a distinguished member, the act of indiscretion which gave publicity to the letter, might be traced to the communicative influences generally attributed to five or six glasses of lager. But I am not disposed to carp at the Reverend gentleman's grammatical and orthographical inaccuracies, though such comparisons as "a President as sound and true and honest as Abraham Lincoln, and his eminently just and prudent Administration," such syntactical anomalies as, "Can a Christian innocently resist the ordinance of God, or in any way countenance or sympathize with it in others," and such spelling as "ordnance" for ordinance, are tempting subjects for critical dissection. I shall pass these little faults and proceed to the discussion of the general object and tendency of the publication of Mr. Barnes' letter.

1. The design of the person who gave this letter into the hands of the printer, was political. His object was to bolster up the sinking fortunes of Mr. Lincoln's administration. He did not put it in print for the purpose of converting sinners unto righteousness, but to turn members of the M. E. Church into Abraham Lincoln. He did not publish it in order to accomplish any religious end, but to give moral tone to the conduct of the political party at present in power. If any one will undertake to invert these allegations, we should like to be shown a single line in the letter calculated to draw men from the things of this world unto those of a better. The letter is altogether about politics and even goes so far as to name the party to which the writer adheres. It follows, therefore, likewise, that Mr. Barnes, in writing the letter, could not have had any religious purpose in view, and, consequently, that he has descended from the dignity and sanctity of his high calling to draggle his ministerial robes in the filth of party politics. In this respect Mr. Barnes is a coward who has gone "beyond his last," and it would have been much more to his credit as a Christian minister, and, perhaps, much more for the benefit of the person to whom his letter was addressed, if he had written a little more about the Redeemer's kingdom and a little less about that of Abraham Lincoln.

2. As to the tendency and effect of Mr. Barnes' letter, it is easily seen that they will be unfavorable to the cause of religion. The example set by the writer will be followed by other ministers, and soon the spiritual interests of men will be accounted of no greater importance than the affairs of parties and political platforms. The study of party doctrines and party schemes will divide the preacher's time with the searching of the Holy Scriptures. The political rostrum will steal away the thought and attention due alone to the sacred day. Then, certain as the night succeeds the day, will follow the degradation of the ministerial office and the introduction of bitter feuds into the church, whilst schism and confusion will end the last, sad chapter in the history of this new politico-religious reformation. Again, such championship of the corruptions of party as that contained in Mr. Barnes' letter, is certainly calculated to bring the Christian minister into disrepute. Mr. Barnes tells us that Mr. Lincoln's administration is "just and prudent," and yet he must have known that high officials connected with that administration have defrauded the Government out of millions of dollars and that after it was proved that they had thus violated their trust, Mr. Lincoln either retained them in office, or removed them from one place of responsibility but to transfer them to another. Mr. Barnes must have known that a Republican Congress passed a vote of censure upon Mr. Lincoln's late Secretary of War and present Minister to Russia, and that a Republican Investigating Committee exposed the extravagance and corruption of Mr. Lincoln's present Secretary of the Navy. When a preacher of the Gospel can go so far as to become the

defender of Simon Cameron, and his confederates, what status can we assign him as a Christian minister? We leave the question to be answered by those who love an honest and upright administration of the Government.

But, if Mr. Barnes' interpretation of the Scriptural quotations made by him, were correct, what would become of human liberty, of the Declaration of American Independence, you, of the very Administration which he so greatly admires? According to his view of St. Paul's doctrine on the subject of submission to "the powers that be," the American Revolution was an enormous and never to be expiated sin, the fathers of the Republic a horde of rebellious traitors, and Mr. Lincoln, who now sits in the chair of Washington, is a representative of original treason who shall "receive unto himself damnation." If Mr. Barnes is correct on this subject, the serfs of Russia are doomed to slavery forever, and Ireland is bound to her English oppressors with chains which the hand of man dares not sunder. But the intelligent reader will at once perceive the loose generalization with which my reverend friend tries to crown Mr. Lincoln with a divine right to rule the American people. The Apostle does not mean to teach that we are bound to submit to rulers who govern tyrannically or abuse their royal or official powers and prerogatives. The exercise of the right of revolution is not forbidden in any portion of the Old or New Testament. On the other hand, according to the most learned commentators, it is tacitly acknowledged, especially when the ruler violates a compact entered into by himself and his people. I can do no better than to add, in conclusion, the remarks of Dr. Adam Clarke, on Romans 13, 12, quoted by Mr. Barnes, hoping that if what I have written may prove of no benefit to the reader, at least Dr. Clarke's clear elucidation of Mr. Barnes' quotation from Paul, will instruct the people that despotism finds no shield nor strong tower in the revealed will of the Almighty.

From Clark's Commentaries, vol. 4, p. 150. "In all nations of the earth, there is what may be called a constitution, a plan by which a particular state or country is governed; and this constitution is less or more calculated to promote the interests of the community. The civil governor, whether he be elective or hereditary, agrees to govern according to that constitution. Thus, we may consider that there is a compact and consent between the governor and the governed, and in such a case, the potentate may be considered as coming to the supreme authority in the direct way of God's providence; and as civil government is of God, who is the Fountain of law, order and regularity; the civil governor, who administers the laws of a state according to the constitution, is the minister of God.

Nothing can justify the opposition of the subjects to the ruler, but overt attempts, on his part, to change the constitution, or to rule contrary to the laws. When the ruler acts thus, he dissolves the compact between him and his people; his authority is no longer binding, because illegal; because he is acting contrary to the laws of that constitution, according to which, on being raised to the supreme power, he promised to govern. This conduct justifies opposition to his government." SINCERITY.

COUNTY CORRESPONDENCE. MORRISON'S COVE, May 15th, 1862. MR. EDITOR:

Our local news is somewhat scattered, though not to say scarce. It is not our object in opening a correspondence from this section of Bedford county, to laud our locality to the skies, by dragging others into significance, as Hantush, the Schellsburg correspondent of the Bedford Inquirer, has done, by rearing Schellsburg on the ruins of St. Clairsville. We occupy a position here, which is

"Never elated while one man's oppressed; Never dejected, while another's blessed." MOONLIGHT, a correspondent of the same paper has emitted a few dim rays, (owing their dimness perhaps to the dense smoke which lately overlung the place,) from Pattonville and the fog ends of Morrison's Cove, in an article consisting mostly in a description of frogs, hayscales, &c., and as the readers of the Inquirer are scarce, the publication of news from this vicinity has not been made general.

The war news here as well as in every other section of the country has the ascendancy at this time. In the burying ground, near Oberlin in Middle Woodbury, sleep side by side, the remains of three brave soldiers of Captain Brisbane's Company. First was brought there the body of Alexander Croft, who died, as you know, in Bedford. Next, were sent home the remains of Philip P. Croft, who fell, whilst bravely defending his country's cause on the bloody field near Winchester. And lastly, in care of his brother Daniel, was brought to his father's residence, the body of George Bowman, who died at Winchester, of typhoid fever. The interment of the bodies of these deceased soldiers, was attended by large and respectable crowds of people.

The funeral services on each occasion were performed by Rev. Stock, of Woodbury, whose zeal, as a minister, has won for him many ardent friends.

I would have taken the liberty of stating that much just credit has been awarded to Mr. Valentine Steckman, of Bedford, who with driver, two horses and wagon, conveyed the body of George Bowman together with his brother from Bedford to Waterstreet a distance of eighteen miles, for the small sum of three dollars, however much this liberality may detract from the character of the man, who brought the same corpse and passenger from Cumberland to Bedford, a distance of thirty miles, for which he asked twenty dollars and actually took fourteen dollars, all the money which Daniel Bowman, the soldier in attendance with the corpse, had.

SCHOOLS.—So far as the number of scholars that attend school during the summer, will justify the employment of a teacher, the schools are kept in operation. The Misses Younkman are teaching school in the town of Woodbury; it is said, with admirable success. Miss Bartholow has charge of the school on Pleasant Hill, South of Woodbury and Miss Bishop is teaching a school in the stone school house near Potter's mill. Other schools may be in operation in Middle Woodbury district of which I have not been informed. We wish these lady teachers an enjoyment in their present vocation that will induce them to continue in the cause, which they have so earnestly espoused.

In South Woodbury district, there are but two schools open at present. Mr. Spence is teaching a flourishing school in Pattonville, (I hope Moonlight will forgive us the unintended intrusion,) and Mr. Williams is doing justice, in "rearing the tender thought," in a pleasant place, near the village of Enterprise. These gentlemen are working teachers and I think all who entrust

children to their care, will be amply remunerated for well placed confidence.

SPRING. "As when sharp frosts had long constrained the earth, A kindly thaw unloosed it with mild rain; And first the tender blade peeps up to birth, And straight the green fields laugh with promised grain."

The gentle spring has at last been hailed in ethereal mildness. The grain fields in the Cove present a promising appearance never surpassed in our recollection. The farmers have nearly all finished planting corn, and if heaven be gracious, we have no doubt that a large crop will be the result of the faithful farmer's toil. More at leisure.

Yours Truly, EKULF. CENTREVILLE, May 19, '62.

Mr. Editor: In looking over the last week's issue of the Bedford Inquirer, my attention was fixed upon a communication headed Cumberland Valley. On further examination it proved to be a fine specimen of juvenile literature, written by one Mr. A. Much of the matter contained in his essay was truly original and of a highly interesting character. The strongest peculiarity in it, however, was the difficulty which it presented to all who read it when they attempted to discover what it was about. The only possible conclusion to be arrived at in this regard, is that it is a medley of agricultural, scholastic and casual observations, finely spiced and scented with that life-giving essence of "Republican" existence, the everlasting nigger. It speaks most glowingly of the use made by our farmers of the past few weeks of favorable weather and the fine prospects for an abundant harvest. As though it were an uncommon thing for farmers to make good use of favorable weather, or for the grain crop to look promising! From the question of agriculture the writer soars to all the important topics of schools, school-houses, County Superintendency and Teachers' Institutes. These several questions he handles in an admirable manner, and to some pretty considerable degree it is our humor to coincide with him, especially in his encomium upon the Institute which convened here semi-monthly during the past Winter. Well might he speak of it in terms of rapture, for indeed it was a glorious invention: one for which, if there has not already been a patent procured, some immediate step should be taken to secure one. On this particular point, we suppose that the gentleman speaks from personal observation, for if we may credit the sayings of Madam Rumer, he was a member of this same magnetic, electrifying, wonder accomplishing, one horse Institute.

His ideas of the Co. Superintendency are very peculiar and I should fear that they would have a very deleterious effect upon the minds of the public, were not his arguments unreasonable and preposterous in the extreme. How foolhardy and soft-pedaled to declaim, as he does, against common sense and the established usage of our country and the wisdom of our ablest and most scientific men! What short sightedness in him to say that the office of Co. Superintendent is not unfrequently made the price of the political hiring, when it is well known that politics has nothing to do with the selection of that officer! He then begins "to show his fathers;" he can desert no longer; the opportunity is too tempting; his zeal for wool counteracts every nobler impulse of his nature, and like many others of the same creed, he is swept away into the illimitable chaos of nigger philanthropy. It is certainly refreshing to see a man whose highest ambition is to make the negro the political and social equal of the white man.

At any rate I would advise Mr. A., that after this when he feels indignant at the manner in which the "poor nigger" is treated, he had better write about it separate and apart from other subjects, for, as there are those who can appreciate one thing and not another, so there are those who do not appreciate wool soaked in soft soap literature.

Yours, TIMOTHY SWIPES.

We, last week, gave an account of the accidental death of Mr. John Houck, of Cumberland Valley, by the falling of a tree. The following letter, received since the writing of our notice, gives the particulars of this melancholy accident.

FRIEND MEYERS: CENTREVILLE, May 18, '62.

On last Saturday morning, a man by the name of John Houck, living about 1 1/2 miles from this place, was engaged in peeling tan bark, and whilst in the act of felling a tree, a limb broke off and killed him. He was at work alone. After the tree fell, a small boy living with him, having seen the tree fall and not seeing Mr. Houck, went up to the tree and found Mr. Houck lying on the ground with the axe grasped tightly in his hand, and the limb lying across him. He called up a man who was plowing near by, and when he came he found the head of the unfortunate man smashed and his shoulder very much bruised. He must have been killed instantly. He was 52 years of age and leaves a wife, but no children.

Yours, A.

THE UNION FEELING IN VIRGINIA. The army correspondent of the New York Tribune writes as follows:

Diligent inquiry could not establish the existence of more than one Union man in Williamsburg.—And, inasmuch as he has made one of our officers a gift of a small diamond table-spread, from which Magruder had drank wine three evenings before it is fair to presume that his professions of Unionism are a swindle. This side of Williamsburg, upon the line of our march, no scrutiny with candles by daytime could possibly discover one Union man or one Union woman. The article does not exist in this country. The same correspondent adds: Here we got the first Philadelphia newspaper which professes to publish accounts from the ground of the recent battle near Williamsburg. It is astonishing that even American history can be written so falsely and so unjustly. The reader of the reports of the Philadelphia Inquirer would certainly suppose that Gen. Hancock's fight on our right was the principal battle. How easy it is to correct this error. Hancock had only between twenty and thirty killed and wounded, and only four regiments engaged. His affair was but a skirmish. On the left, Heintzelman was compelled to fight a great battle of vastly more consequence than Bull Run, and he won it too. He had seventeen regiments engaged from first to last—twelve of Hooper's and five of Kennerly's; and his loss in killed, wounded and missing, was two thousand and sixty-six.