

those whose last commands, an hour before they obeyed as absolute law. This is the patriotic spirit of the people. They understand without an argument, that the destruction of the Government, which was made by Washington, was no good to them. Our peculiar Government has often been called an experiment. Two trials have been made already. The successful result of the first trial is the successful administration of the second.

These trials were successful inasmuch as they have shown to the world, that those who can demonstrate to the world, that an election can be held, that ballots can be counted, that a government can be organized, that a people can be ruled, that a nation can be governed, that a people can be united, that a nation can be saved, that a people can be free, that a nation can be happy, that a people can be content, that a nation can be at peace, that a people can be at ease, that a nation can be at rest, that a people can be at home, that a nation can be at work, that a people can be at play, that a nation can be at school, that a people can be at church, that a nation can be at court, that a people can be at school, that a nation can be at church, that a people can be at court.

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The Rev. Mr. Morrison will preach in the Presbyterian Church, next Sabbath morning and evening, at the usual time.

The Methodist Episcopal Church in this place will be re-opened next Sabbath 13th inst., preaching at 10 o'clock A. M. and 6 P. M., by Rev. Jas. E. Meredith, of Lancaster City. Our friends and the public are most cordially invited to be present on the occasion, and see the improvements that we have made in our edifice. A public collection will be taken to aid in defraying the expenses. Seats free.

To those of our readers who feel like taking a sail, a fish, and a plunge in the briny deep, we commend the advertisement of the Atlantic Railroad, published in another column, and headed "Sea Bathing Near Philadelphia."

"DUCK" BEER AT THE CONTINENTAL.—The lovers of this potent beverage will find a supply at the Continental on Saturday. Wholesaler and Retailer look to the wants of their customers, and furnish every variety of top in season.

We invite attention to the advertisement of Messrs. E. & F. in another column. They promise nothing that they cannot supply.

ELECTION OF TEACHERS.—On Thursday the County Superintendent, Mr. Evans, examined the applicants for the public schools of the borough, at the Brick School House on Second street. On Friday morning the Board of Directors elected the following teachers:

Male.—B. F. Hatch, W. H. Shell, G. H. Richards and G. M. Clawges. Female.—Mary E. Miller, Rebecca C. Fisher, Mary E. Greene, Sallie J. Halldeman, F. A. Jones, Emily W. Houston and Ann G. Stover.

THE ARMY NEWS.—The reports from Washington, Fortress Monroe, and Gen. Patterson's Column are meagre and unimportant. From McClellan's Division in Western Virginia, sharp skirmishing, and the indications of an approaching battle, probably won or lost before war. From Missouri we have evidently exaggerated accounts of a severe battle between the State Troops under Gen. Rains and Government forces under Col. Siegel. Our men were largely out numbered, but retreated steadily and out of the Missourians terribly. Later accounts will probably modify the loss on both sides. There will certainly be a decisive battle in that state soon between Gen. Lyon and the rebels.

COL. FISHER'S REGIMENT.—The Second Reserve Regiment, of which our fellow citizen Col. Fisher is Lieut. Col., and the Cookman Rangers Company K, we learn from the telegraphic news of the dailies, has, with the First Regiment under Col. Biddle, entered Maryland, and is now probably encamped at or near Cumberland. We hoped to be able to give a letter from ORDERLY, detailing the incidents of the advance, and giving news of our boys. None has, however, come to hand. The bustle of the change or the irregularity of the mails from that region has prevented it. Our company is likely to see service in that country for Col. Wallace is not a man to let the enemy rest whilst he has a competent force at his back for active operations. The Second has an experienced Colonel—Simmons, of the regular army—and from our acquaintance with Lieut. Col. Fisher, we feel confident that he will not be dilatory in acquiring all necessary knowledge of his profession. He is doubtless at present an efficient field officer.

TOTAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A freight train on the Pennsylvania Railroad met with an accident on Sunday morning one mile below Highspire. The locomotive was thrown off the track and rolled down the embankment, scalding the engineer and fireman severely. The engineer, Mr. Andrew Glosser, from Columbia, died some two hours after the accident in this city, at the United States Hotel, where they had been conveyed. The fireman is suffering terribly from scalds, and will hardly survive. The conductor was also considerably bruised, but not seriously injured. Some twelve long freight cars ran right on the burning locomotive, and were entirely consumed with their contents, consisting of sugar, coffee, hardware and a general assortment of merchandise. Word was at once conveyed to this city of the accident, and the Citizens Fire Company was immediately on hand with their splendid Lutton engine, which was conveyed on trucks to the place of the accident. The engine was placed near a small run and with the aid of plenty of hands they poured an immense amount of water through some nine hundred feet of hose, and thus quenched the flames in a short time, enabling the hands to repair the railroad track, which had been destroyed for some sixty feet. The passenger trains were but little delayed. The Superintendent, Mr. Young, was personally on hand forwarding the repairs, actively assisted by Messrs. Andrew McCullough, Kirk Faw and Mason A. Shattuck. It was at first reported that the boiler of the locomotive had exploded, but upon examination of the wreck it was clearly discovered that no part of locomotive had exploded, but that the accident was caused by a broken rail, and was one of that kind of accidents that may happen at any time on the best regulated railroads. —Harrisburg Telegraph.

Mr. Glosser, the victim of the above frightful accident, was known and highly esteemed by his fellow citizens as an honorable, industrious man, and was considered one of the best engineers on the Pennsylvania Railroad. He leaves a family. His funeral on Tuesday afternoon was largely attended, the St. John's Free Church of which the deceased was a member, attended in a body, with a large number of friends. The funeral was held at 10 o'clock in the morning, and was conducted by Rev. Mr. Morrison.

THE MONTLY PERIODICAL.—Our book notices have been crowded out for the last few weeks, and we have room but for brief notice now.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY has some fine articles, those touching the War for the Union being particularly acceptable at the present time. The second and last paper on the New York Seventh Regiment, by the brave and lamented Maj. Winthrop, killed at the fight at Great Bethel, is read with interest. Dr. Holmes has a most admirable paper on stereographs and photographs. Harper is filled as usual with every variety of entertaining reading, with a large share of illustrations. Fort Crayon (Virginia be praised) has taken himself to sketching the "contrabands" population of his native state, wherein he excels—his attempted delineation of New England character and scenery is barbarous. A good story in Harper is "Thrown Together."

GUDRY for July should have been noticed early last month, when received. It is first in the field, and a most excellent number. ARTRUX gives a great deal of pleasant reading this month—as indeed it does every month. We have some friends who consider Arthur the only summer reading—as eager for back numbers—and we can't gain say them. The Agricultural monthlies—AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, GENESEE FARMER and FARMER and GARDENER—all cover the same ground, but each in its peculiar manner.—All are good magazines and deserving of support from our farmer population. In all will be found valuable hints for practical improvements in every branch of tillage and husbandry.

A NEW LEX.—Major General McCull, commanding the Reserve Corps of Pennsylvania, has issued an order directing each of the fifteen regiments composing it, to be regim. at once to the army standard of 1046 soldiers and men. A force of nearly 4000 will thus be added to this already large and powerful army.

The fromap, Michael Rogers, also of this place died of his injuries on Wednesday afternoon, at the Washington House, in Harrisburg. He also leaves a family. Rogers was a steady, hard working man and a good citizen. He had joined Capt. Fisher's company, but owing to the delay of getting on the railroad, he was obliged to return to his work on the railroad. The poor fellow, who was ready to leave every danger to serve his country, met a death almost sudden and far more terrible than that of Little.

THE MESSAGE AND ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS.—We give in full this week President Lincoln's message—a document of unusual significance and importance. It will be read with interest throughout the country, and we believe, with general approval and satisfaction. The President has taken high national ground in his message, and men of all parties can go with him to extremity, without violation of a principle. The document is clear and to the purpose. In no manner hiding or undecided, but, on the contrary, outspoken and manly. It is fragmentary and unartificial in structure—this verbal defect increased no doubt, by the careless paraphrasing of the printer—and not of high polish in any respect, but no man can mistake its patriotic tone and meaning, and what it recommends is done decidedly, comprehensively and in a few words. The argument combating the heresy of secession is acute and conclusive.—The most attractive feature of the message, to us, is the entire reliance of the President upon the people. Mr. Lincoln appreciates the popular voice, and acknowledges its pre-eminence entirely. There is sagacity beyond policy in this unqualified recognition of the front of our greatness as a nation. We believe it sincere, and convinced of its sincerity the people will sustain the man who upholds their right to self-government. We have not room for the accompanying documents of the heads of Departments, submitted to Congress with the message. We give elsewhere a very condensed summary of the reports of the Secretaries of War and of the Treasury—the most important. All are able state papers, and show that Mr. Lincoln has some of the highest order of talent of the country at his service.

HOW THUNDER STEVENS.—We notice that Mr. Stevens has been placed, fitly, at the head of the Committee of Ways and Means for the place, and the man for Pennsylvania to have there. While he will look to the interest of the whole country, he will by no means neglect the peculiar wants of his own great Commonwealth. With the absurd clamor raised by New York importers and English manufacturers against the Morrill Tariff, we need a chairman of the Ways and Means who will have sense enough and stamina enough to disregard the causeless demand for reduction of duties on our great staple. We think Mr. Stevens will stand firm against any injurious tinkering of our present tariff, and his influence will be powerful in the right direction. His position also gives him the leadership of the House; there is no need to say in what manner he will support the vigorous measure of the Government.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—By a notice from the pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, elsewhere, it will be learned that the main room will be re-opened for service to-morrow. It has been closed for some weeks for repairs, during which time the frescoing has been partially renewed, and the wood-work freshly painted. Some slight changes have been made in the design and colors of the walls, but the most material is in the obliterating by re-coloring of the weather-stains which disfigured the ceiling. The handsome fresco design of the ceiling did not require addition or alteration. The scripture inscription "The Lord or Hosts is with us," has been placed over the rear of the pulpit. This fine room, the largest and most commodious in town, is now as fresh in decoration and general appearance as when first opened to the public. The congregation cannot fail to be pleased with the improvements.

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Our Army Correspondence. ROAD TO MARTINSBURG, VA. July 2nd, 1861.

DEAR SIR:—I write on the wing, therefore a short letter. We have been moving since Sunday evening. We crossed the Potomac this morning about 7 o'clock, taking our time. We had trooped over three or four miles of sacred Virginia when we heard firing in the front. Our easy march was immediately changed to double quick, and we went forward at alope. We soon came upon evidences that our advance had come into collision with the chivalry. The first sight that greeted us was here and there one of our boys dead or wounded (very few of them, thank Providence)—Wisconsin boys and our own Pennsylvania Eleventh. The marks of lively battle were visible—scars of cannon ball and bullet on trees, fences, &c. There was no doubt of the issue of the fight, however, for scattered everywhere were the knapsacks of the enemy—mostly of the First Virginia Volunteers—dropped in their flight before our advance. Our boys being too late for the serenade—for the gallant Confederates, although well posted, with artillery, and only opposed by two of our regiments, a light battery and McMillan's Rangers, didn't stop long to test our mettle—turned their attention to the spoils. There was nothing of much value, but we eagerly gathered up as mementos of the first fight, the knapsacks, which were speedily rummaged. Your thirty one secured one each, and immediately dived into the recesses, thinking so notoriously dromely a force as the Chivalry would be well provided with something refreshing; if this particular F. V. (fleet-footed Virginian) carried anything strengthening it was in his castron.—Most of the knapsacks contained letters—many of them love letters—one of which I enclose to you. You will observe that one James Wolf, supposed to be of the neighborhood of Goshen (wherever that may be) exhorts his nephew—name unknown—to "stand up in his shoes like a man," and "drive the Yankees from the sacred soil, &c." The nephew of his Uncle certainly did "stand up in his shoes" (but didn't stand up to the rack) and did some "pretty tall" running in these "leathern conveniences," as I may suppose from his shedding his knapsack to the work. As for the Yankees, James' nephew will have to have another try before he completely expels them.

To resume our progress.—We passed the field of action about two miles and then encamped. We were soon after ordered to fall in and march to the relief of Gen. Negley, who was reported cut off by the enemy. Our brigade marched rapidly down the road for several miles. Our division enabled Gen. Negley to extricate himself, and finding him safe we returned to camp. We expect a general engagement to-morrow. Our boys are all well, and very anxious for a chance to make their mark before returning home. Look out for a good account of them if they get into action.

I am tired and sleepy so will close. Yours, THURST SECAD.

MARTINSBURG, VA., July 3, 1861. DEAR SIR:—We have just arrived here with about 12,000 men—artillery and infantry—and without a fight. The Rebels gave ground and left precipitately, but promise us an interview at Bunkerstown, ten miles from this place. Our troops are in good spirits and by this time begin to think themselves almost equal to the gallant Confederates, man for man. After a few more such chances as we have had after them we shall begin to offer them odds—play our caroms and double shots against their full game; or discount them. Their army in front of us, set down by rumor at 30,000—probably exaggerated—but we shall go at it, whatever its strength, with full confidence of thrashing the rebels. They show less fight than the Mexicans, and are either cowardly rogues, or feel the weight of our cause against them.

We look to-morrow as certain to bring us a big fight. We—Wynkoop's Brigade—support Doubleday's Battery, and fight with it. We shall doubtless have a prominent position in the battle. Look out for the news, and tell our friends that Company F is all right—boys well, and with full confidence in our officers and going it blind wherever Col. Welsh leads.

The enemy captured a portion of one of the companies of Negley's Brigade yesterday. Our officers very bravely permitted their men to go to sleep in the woods, and took the rebel cavalry surrounded them and took about forty prisoners. The Captain escaped. He should be court martialled and shot. I hope I shall have good news for you, next letter. THURST SECAD.

[The following letter from THURST SECAD, was received after the two letters above were in type. It goes over the same ground more fully and carefully, but we have thrown out any unconscious repetitions on the part of our correspondent.—Ed.]

MARTINSBURG, VA., July 7, 1861. DEAR SIR:—In the excitement of last week I fear I gave you but a lame and incomplete account of our forward movement. At the risk of repetition I will endeavor to give you a more coherent narrative. On Monday morning, 1st inst., we marched from Camp Spelman toward the Potomac, General Patterson having ordered Abernethy's, Wynkoop's and Negley's Brigades to cross the Potomac at Dam No. 4. We arrived at the river at six o'clock in the morning, and found the water too deep for fording, and the banks precipitous. A messenger soon after arrived directing us to return to our camp. We retraced our steps four miles, struck our tents, packed our baggage and marched to Williamsport, six miles, where we encamped for the night, about two miles from the town. A tremendous rain storm caught us before we reached camp, and we passed the night thoroughly drenched. Early on the morning of the 2nd we marched to Williamsport and at length to our great joy, crossed the Potomac and set foot on Virginia's hallowed soil. Our crossing was picturesque (where was the "Special Artist") indeed. You will

scarcely believe it of the boys, but each man flaunted a "flag of truce," with which the breeze dallied wantonly. In fact we engaged over Jordan in Highland costume, each man with his native garments tied around his neck or carried aloft on his byonnet. We were allowed a few minutes after crossing to "make ourselves decent," when we were formed in line, and then from Lieut. Col. Welsh rang out the order—"With Ball and Buckshot Cartridge, Load at Will—LOAD!" I tell you, we rannned our charges home with a bounce. We were then ordered forward and had got about two miles from the river when we heard the boom of cannon. All most simultaneous with the first report came the order—"Forward, Double quick, March! Em, loyal Rest! HON!" And we did not run for about three miles.

I sent you a few days since a memento of this route in the shape of a letter. Our boys found not only tender missives, but Ambrosian type likenesses of fair Seesheshesses, grouped by the Chivalry in their inglorious flight. What would our Columbia girls say were our boys to give their unworthy hides by throwing away their sweet-hearts' letters and pictures? Our forces (two Brigades) occupied an unharvested wheat-field. It went to my heart to see the ripe grain, ready for the sickle, trodden into the earth. Virginia pays an awful price for making her soil the battle ground between loyalists and traitors. We took our coffee and crackers with a relish, and after placing strong camp and picket guards made our beds amongst the ripe grain, and slept the sleep of the weary. Wagons being scarce our tents, with the exception of four, were left at Williamsport. Next morning we marched to Martinsburg which we found nearly deserted by its citizens, the flying Confederates having reported the advance of 60,000 rebels, bent on murder, rapine and plunder.

Since our arrival here we have been encamped on a hill adjoining an overlooking town. Our force consists of the 2nd, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 20th, 21st, 23rd and 24th Regiments Penna. Volunteers; 1st Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, McMillan's Rangers, Perkins' Battery of six pieces (Regulars), First City Troop, of Philadelphia, and two or three companies of Regular Cavalry—altogether about 11,000 men, some of the regiments not being full. We have been expecting a battle every day since our arrival, the enemy lying some six miles from us, reported 16,000 strong. The pickets came into daily collision. Our boys think it hard that we are held back. We are sure of thrashing the rebels at any odds.

DEAR SIR:—We have just received orders to prepare for a forward movement early to-morrow morning—our regiment to start at 4 o'clock. Doubleday is here with his ponderous 32's, and the Rhode Island Marine Battery with six rifled pieces. The 1st, 17th, 18th and part of the 25th Pennsylvania Regiment, the 1st New Hampshire and the 9th and 25th New York Regiments have arrived, increasing our effective force to fully 17,000 men—the different arms fairly proportioned: Artillery, Cavalry, and Infantry. This accounts for our delay. A fight is imminent and must come in a day or two. Look for a "big thing." We expect to be in, and will do our whole duty, hoping to reflect some credit on the good old town that sent us forth to do battle for her and for our country.

We were visited to-day by James Claiborne and John Miller, formerly of Columbia. Claiborne is a private in the Scott Legion (20th Penna.) Miller a private in the 17th. George Brooks (a graduate of the S. P. office of McCormick's Luchiel Grays, 25th Regiment, also called to see us this evening. Brooks is well and looks the soldier. David Welsh of our town is also here, (private in the 17th) looking well and hearty. I had the pleasure of seeing our old friends, the 1st, as they filed into town. Cliff Halldeman was mounted on a baggage wagon, foot sore, having been swept up on the long march from Frederick. Corporal Hess was in the ranks looking rugged and hearty. The 1st is to remain at Martinsburg as a garrison, consequently will not take part in the coming battle.

Our friends Steacy & Eberlein arrived here a few days ago, provided with goods to supply the 16th Pennsylvania, they having been appointed sutlers, as you are doubtless aware. Steacy was well, but I am sorry to say that Col. Eberlein has returned to Hagerstown on the sick list.

Every man of Company F is ready for service this morning; they are now busy cooking provisions, orders being to carry five days' rations. Tattoo is now beating and I must close. My next will be from somewhere "down in old Virginia." Look sharp for news of fight or foot-race.

THURST SECAD. CAMP MASON AND DIXON, July 4th, 1861. FRIEND SIR:—Where you have so excellent and regular a correspondent as ORDERLY, my superfluous communications must be occasional, and as the "itch" stings me.—You doubtless are spending this glorious old anniversary coolly and comfortably, and I cannot be with you in body, and am not given to spiritual visitings, the only remaining vehicle of communication is the mail.—I will send you greeting on the FOURTH, which finds me among the sterile hills of our frontier.

I parted with you at Bedford, but ORDERLY has stamped you over the intervening miles between that place and our present Camp, and told you how we lie on the hill side overlooking Maryland. I will endeavor to chronicle the interruptions to our homedrum routine of duties—drill, guard, &c.—which are few, however, and far between.—First, we have received our uniforms. These consist of two suits, one—fall dress—of light blue army cloth jacket and trousers—we will receive the jacket in a day or so—the other is a blue blouse similar to those worn by the three month men, but of better material, and a pair of first rate brown duck trousers. This clothing is all of good quality, and in marked contrast to the shabby rags put off on the first organized regiment now in active service. Of course there is

the usual difficulty as-to-fit—most of the trousers being calculated for Tom Wilson's mode of wearing them—with a drawing string round the neck, and pocket holes for the arms.

In the natural order of things I should have looked to the inner before the outer man. The accidental use of the word "interruptions" above is extremely happy as applied to our grub—this has been sadly interrupted in regularity, and lamentably deficient both in quantity and quality since we have been lodged in this vast wilderness.—On Sunday we lived on Beans, Rice and Bacon, with not a mouthful of bread. The officers sent to the Commissary to buy a loaf of bread for their private tooth—not being able to procure such a thing in all the country round about—and were accommodated with a venerable structure of pre-Adamic date and preternatural flavor; they were compelled to excavate through several strata of mould before they arrived at the granitic formation within. On Tuesday we had pishing but what the boys have christened "soldiers' pound cake"—the hard bread, or pilot bread, which has to be resolved into elementary flour by pounding before we can eat it at all. To-day, however, because it is the FOURTH, I suppose, we are plentifully supplied with everything.

On Tuesday Lieut. Evans, Sergeant Smadley, Corporals Smith and Mullen and myself invaded Maryland on our own responsibility. We walked about six miles to Cumberland to get a sight of the Indiana boys and hear news of Secesh. We were welcomed by our old townsman Harry Hamaker, of the Steam Sawmill, who showed us around. The people of Cumberland are sound and true and desire our advance to encamp near their town. They promise to treat us well, and doubtless we would fare much better than where we are—as long as the soil could furnish the victuals; but it is no Lancaster county, you must know. Grain stands about as thick on the ground as onions with us.

Our friend Hamaker is Union to the marrow. He was unfortunate in losing a very fine horse in the fight at Patterson's creek, the other day. He had loaned him to the gallant Corporal Hays, under whom he was shot. I was in the Zouave Camp and had a long talk with Hays. He is a fighting fowl, and of our neighborhood—originally from York, where he has many relations. The Indiana boys are of the right stripe—fine, intelligent looking fellows. They are very anxious that our regiments shall join them, when they are prepared to again show their blood—and spill it if necessary, as they have already done. I saw the Virginia Major taken prisoner in one of Col. Wallace's skirmishes. He didn't look equal to more than a dozen of his captors in a terrific hand to hand combat.

We are not having a very lively Fourth to-day. We varied our drill by a little target firing, however. Each man received three rounds of cartridge, and we fired by sections, and by company. Our boys did no better nor any worse than their fellows at the target, but their fire by company showed their drill—the report of their pieces was almost simultaneous. Competent judges pronounced it a highly creditable first attempt.

I had been near any town we should have had a bit of a celebration, as I presume, had the gallant Grays in Columbia. Of course those warriors are spilling for a fight. Say to them that now is the accepted time. As if by special providence we are ordered to fill up our ranks to one hundred and one men, and as a matter of course our home boys would be preferred. We can give them a chance for non-commissioned officers, having four corporals and one sergeant yet to elect. Let all who are willing to take a hand with us report to Camp Mason and Dixon. We shall be immediately mustered into the United States service, after our ranks are filled up, which will give a fair chance to all of the impetuous to speedily have the fighting mud rubbed off.

Kershner (left behind sick at Harrisburg) has overtaken us, perfectly recovered. All hands are well and eager to be pushed forward to Secesia.

FARMER. SUMMARY OF THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY AND SECRETARY OF WAR.—The report of the Secretary of the Treasury makes the estimated appropriations needed \$217,168,850.15, exclusive of provisions to pay maturing debt, redeem treasury notes, &c. On the amount the War Department takes \$185,295,337.17, and the Navy \$30,609,520.29. As all this cannot be raised by duties on imports, the Secretary recommends that \$80,000,000 be provided by taxation and \$240,000,000 by loans.—The Secretary proposes to tax imports of tea and coffee, and increase the sugar duties, and by this means he estimates that \$15,000,000 of additional revenue may be raised. By raising the duties on some lightly taxed imports, laying duties on exempt articles, and lowering prohibitory duties \$7,000 more may be raised, while the inevitable improvement of trade will produce from the rest of the tariff \$30,000,000, making in all \$37,000,000, with the \$5,000,000 annually received from sugar, tea and coffee under any tariff. From land sales, etc., \$3,000,000 may be depended upon, making the total revenue \$50,000,000. It will be necessary to raise \$20,000,000 for the current yearly expenses by internal duties or excises.

The report of the Secretary of War states that the force now in command of the Government is 310,000 men, which will be reduced to 230,000 after the discharge of the three months' volunteers. Mr. Cameron recommends that the term of enlistment for the new regiments be three years, and all who are honorably discharged at the close of the term receive a bounty of \$100. The appropriations required beside that already made for the year ending June 30, for the force now in the field is stated at \$135,296,337. The report recommends a reorganization of the militia and of the system of education at West Point. An Assistant Secretary of War is also asked for.

A SHARP DUNGE.—Two gentlemen went to the levee recently to take passage in a St. Louis boat with a keen eye a fellow close by discovered they were going on board the L. "Gentlemen," said he, will you do me the favor not to walk around those legs with your cigars? They contain powder!" "You don't tell!" said one of the men. "Fact—'pon my soul!" "But you are not going to take it to St. Louis?" "Yes, we are—but that other boat, I believe carries none."

A JOKE ON A FARMER.—"How small her waist is!" exclaimed Podgers, as he gazed after the retiring form of Angoliana. "Small!" replied X; "and Corsets small!"

CONGRESSIONAL. THURSDAY, July 4th.—Congress assembled in special session. The House was organized by the election of Hon. Galusha A. Gray, of Pennsylvania, as Speaker, and of Hon. Emerson Etheridge, of Tennessee, as Clerk. Objection was made to the members from Western Virginia being admitted, but the House voted down a motion to refer their cause to a Committee, and they were all sworn in. At the opening of the Senate Messrs. Breckinridge and Lowell, of Kentucky, and also Senator Johnson, of Tennessee, took their seats.

FRIDAY, July 5th.—At the assembling of the House the venerable Mr. Crittenden appeared and was qualified as a member from Kentucky. The President's Message was received and read in both Houses. SATURDAY, July 6th.—The proceedings were brief and unimportant. In the Senate, Mr. Wilson introduced the bill relating to military affairs, of which he had given previous notice. The Standing Committee were announced by the Vice President, and the Senate went in executive session. The House adjourned after the announcement of the death of Mr. Seranton, of Pennsylvania.

MONDAY, July 8th.—In the Senate Mr. Wilson, from the Military Committee, reported back the bill legalizing the acts of the President, and also the bill authorizing the employment of the volunteers in enforcing the laws and protecting public property.—In the House the Standing Committee were announced by the Speaker.—Among the bills introduced was one to repeal all laws establishing ports of entry in the Seeded States. A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to report a bill confiscating the property of every officer in the service of the Confederate States.

TUESDAY, 9th.—The Senate transacted but little business, having adjourned early after the announcement of the death of the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, and passing the usual resolutions of respect. Messrs. McDougall, Collamer and Trumbull delivered eulogies on the character and services of the deceased. The Senate by vote decided to consider no subject during the special session except war matters.

The House passed the bill appropriating six millions of dollars for the repayment of the three month volunteers. The resolutions of Mr. Lovejoy declaring it to be no part of the duty of the soldiers of the United States to capture or return fugitive slaves was adopted by a vote of 65 yeas and 55 nays. Messrs. Crittenden, Richardson and other members paid high tributes to the memory of Stephen A. Douglas, and the usual resolutions having been passed the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, 10th.—In both Houses debates took place in relation to war measures. The Senate passed the bill legalizing certain acts of the President. The bill for the increase of the Army and Navy was also passed. In the House Mr. Milroy, of Kentucky, declared that that State would by an overwhelming majority support and maintain the Government and the Constitution of the United States. The bill to provide for the collection of duties on imports at the ports of the Seeded States was passed by the House and also by the Senate. The bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow on the credit of the United States two hundred and fifty millions of dollars also passed the House, only five negative votes being recorded against it.

THURSDAY, 11th.—At a special meeting of Sarquechans Fire Company, held in their hall on Monday evening, July 3, 1861, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted: WHEREAS, It has pleased an All-wise Providence to remove from among us Mr. Andrew Glosser, late member of this Company, and one of our most active and useful members. Therefore Resolved, That we as brother firemen do testify from our personal intercourse, to the many good qualities which he always characterized our deceased brother: That we always found him of a kind heart, an active and efficient fireman, and in his death we are deprived of the valuable services of one of our most useful members.

Resolved, That we unite and respectfully tender to the widow and friends of the deceased the sympathies of this Company, with feelings of grief, and while lamenting that a life so full of promise should be so suddenly cut off, we bow in submission to the will of Him that death all things will.

Resolved, That the bill and apparatus of this Company be clothed in mourning for the space of three months, as a token of our sorrow. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the widow and friends of the deceased, and that the same be inserted in the Columbia Spy.