



CLEARFIELD, PA.

Wednesday Morning June 19, 1861

## One Right After Another.

It seems as though the present Administration was paying very little respect to the prescribed limits in our National Constitution. Not content with raising Armies, and building up a Navy upon their own responsibility, it is still grasping after authority not warranted by any law of the country.

The President seems to have profited by the stratagem of Napoleon in 1854, when he overthrew the Republic of France, by causing the arrest in one night, of all leading persons opposed to an imperial government. The late raid upon the Telegraph offices, and the seizure of all the correspondences, is an outrage upon every civil right that an American citizen can possess; the appropriation of the private and social correspondence, by the Government would not be endured so meekly as we seem to hear it, by the citizens of any other country.

The government by passing laws to establish Telegraph lines, at the same time required all the operators to be sworn to secrecy and secrecy; in reference to all correspondence, no eye was to see, and no ear was to hear whatever correspondence was transmitted by Telegraph, except the operators and the parties sending and receiving the same. This system of secrecy having been established by law, in addition to heavy penalties for its violation, soon obtain the confidence of the public, and a large correspondence by this method has been carried on in the United States ever since the establishment of the Telegraph. Heretofore this mode of correspondence has been held so sacred by our courts of Justice, that Telegraphic despatches were not allowed to be offered in evidence, notwithstanding that by resorting to this mode of testimony the worst criminals could have been convicted, and a great check given to counterfeiters and sharpers. What have we now? Those who have sworn to uphold the law, and protect the citizen in all his rights, have in a high handed manner seized all this kind of correspondence throughout the country, and carried them to Washington, and have appointed an inquiry to examine and overhaul this correspondence, an act that would overturn the wickedest despot on earth.

The next order we expect to hear from Washington will be, ordering the Post Masters to open and examine all the letters that may be sent to their respective offices, and if nothing seditious or traitorous, can be found therein, they will be required to mail them to the proper party according to direction; but if otherwise they must be sent to the inquiry at Washington. If the Administration has a right to seize and examine a correspondence by Telegraph, they have the same right to appropriate all correspondence carried on by letter. If they have no right to do the latter, there can be no authority to do the former, yet we know they have done this.

We confess that we are prepared for anything that may emanate from Washington these times; if an order be made today, tomorrow it will be countermanded. Our readers do not recollect, a few weeks ago the war department notified the several Governors of the states raising volunteers for the war, that they should appoint no officers, except those who were graduates of West Point or had by experience become versed in military affairs. Yet in the face of this order, Gen. Cameron has since appointed three Brigadier Generals and one Colonel, from this state in the regular army, who know no more about military tactics, than a Spaniel does about Greek. Neither of them have ever distinguished themselves, except in the art of political knavery, and in this particular they are the peers of any set of men in our state.

As an evidence of this incompetency we need only refer our readers to the murder of our soldiers, near Fort Monroe. A few more such demonstrations will no doubt, bring a little more system out of chaos.

The Administration should now reward Gen. Peace by appointing him to a Foreign Mission. He may be better fitted for that duty, than to command soldiers to become food for cannon and muskets. But as the present head of our Government exhibits a like incapacity, it can scarcely be expected that their appointments possess any better qualifications for discharging their duties towards the citizen and the government than they do themselves.

A SLAVE IN THE FACE.—Mr. Lincoln having appointed that "anti-slavery God" Black Republican, Aaron Burlingame, Minister to Austria, sends him in a mass of trouble. The Emperor has emphatically refused to receive him as such, and the President has sent for him to come home, and has now appointed him Minister to China.

## Not Mistakes, but Facts. That's So.

Our neighbor over the way gave us fits in his last issue after promising voluntarily to let us alone. But of this we will not complain, for in attempting to draw a picture of us, he has portrayed himself and his party so admirably, that we can not help but feel good. In his issue of the 12th, he treats upon facts, some of which we copy for the benefit of our readers. Hear him:

"History informs us, that eighty odd years ago, a band of intelligent men established a government under a Constitution—the like of which was unknown. It was an admirable 'machine'—it did its work well, and answered the very purpose for which it was designed. In the course of time, however, some vicious persons commenced running this 'machine' for selfish purposes alone."

This is a true and faithful saying, but here he drops "facts" and assumes fiction, and speaks of Mr. Buchanan, full treasury, 70 millions of debts, but fails to state that all this was caused by the Black Republicans enacting the Tariff of 1857, and thereby depleting the Treasury at the rate of 20 millions annually. He continues his doleful story, by referring to the robberies of Forts, Arsenals, Mints, and Indian Bonds, but fails to notice several things that have happened long since, such as the burning of ships, dock-yards, and Arsenals, by the supreme authority of Abraham Lincoln, and after citing a number of "old cases" Attorney like, he closes up by saying, "and numerous other swindles—followed in the train, and by which, the government was swindled out of millions of dollars. These rascalities being brought to the notice of the people, they at once determined to make a change and remedy the evils. Accordingly, they elected a new 'Engineer' to run the 'machines,' who proceeded to turn these thieves and rebels out of the positions they had so long held in the government."

The "train" alluded to above is a hard hit at Mr. Lincoln & Co. and our State Authorities, but as the rascalities of this "train" have not all been exposed yet, and are under investigation, we will say very little about the matter until we hear from the committee. In the mean time we think the "people" are about satisfied with the "new Engineer," and that the "machine" will soon be stopped, or end in Despotism. The "people" of our government today find themselves surrounded with the same kind of men alluded to in the X chapter of Luke, and the latter clause of the 20th verse; and would no doubt be glad to have the old "Engineer" at the "Machine" again, or in the hands of those who run it previous to the advent of Black Republicanism, which is now "running" it with 250,000 soldiers and a million of dollars per day—similar to Napoleon's French system of government engineering. The great Ship of State has in less than three months, been torn from her Democratic moorings, and landed upon the wild ocean of Abolitionism, without helm, sails, or rudder, and if not soon overhauled and righted, will go to pieces upon the rock of Anarchy and Despotism. These are "not mistakes, but facts."

## The Telegraph Raid.

When President Lincoln & Co. conceived the grand idea of seizing the Telegraph Dispatches, and the appointment of an Inquiry at Washington to examine them, little did they suppose that they were making a raid upon their own 'Pets.' It appears that the attack upon Fort Sumpter was caused by a Telegraphic despatch sent to Charleston by James E. Harvey, a Washington Correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, New York Tribune and a number of other Black Republican papers, and was recently appointed Minister to Portugal. Mr. Harvey being in confidence of the Administration, telegraphed to the Charlestonians that the Government were about to reinforce Fort Sumpter, hence the precipitate attack. It is a pity that Mr. Harvey is not a Loco Foco—the larceny of the telegraphic dispatches was done to catch some Disunion Democrats.

Our readers no doubt recollect, that during the celebrated "Banks" Congress, the first Congress the Black Republicans ever controlled as such, a corruption committee was appointed, for the purpose of expelling Democratic members for bribery and corruption, but the result was that one of their own members was expelled, two resigned, and two had a vote of censure passed upon them, but a Democrat was caught. The Telegraph raid, and the inquiry, like the corruption committee, are turning their guns upon themselves.

MARYLAND ELECTION.—The election in Maryland on Thursday, for members of Congress, resulted largely in favor of the Union candidate. The Union majority in the State will probably reach 40,000. The head and front of the Baltimore Plug Uglies, Rip Raps, and Republicans—Henry Winter Davis, has been defeated by Henry May, Democrat, by over 2000 majority. Davis has held a seat in Congress for four years past, secured by fraud and violence, but the city being occupied by the Federal troops, has caused Davis' friends to flee elsewhere for safety; hence his defeat.

HON. GEORGE M. DALLAS.—This distinguished Pennsylvanian, formerly Vice President, and lately Minister to England, has returned to his home in Philadelphia. A public reception was given to him on Friday last. Though deprecating the condition of his country upon his return home, he is firm for the Constitution and the Union.

## Extremes.

It seems to be the misfortune, or it may be a blessing, that in every well regulated community, there are those who possess more Fanaticism than Religion; and, consequently, are more zealous than Patriots. This seems to be the fate of some individuals in this locality. We heard the remark made a few days ago, by one of our Letter A. No. 1 Christians! that there were a number of men in this town, who if they were anywhere else, would be hung, and they ought to be hung!

As our laws allow no person to be hung excepting murderers, the reader would no doubt like to know what new crime has been invented lately, to require such extreme measures. We will tell you reader. It is for exercising and claiming but moderately, that little, but sacred and Constitutional right, "THE FREEDOM OF SPEECH."

It is well in these times that this individual holds but a subordinate position among us, except in the Church to which he belongs. Such men should rather excite our sympathy and pity, than our contempt, because of their inherent weakness. If, unfortunately, they should ever get in possession of Constitutional power, our rights would melt away, like snow before an April sun; and the days of Robespierre would be reenacted in this land of Constitutional Liberty with a will, worthy of a better cause.

## Meeting of the Democratic Standing Committee.

At a meeting of the Democratic Standing Committee, held June 10th, 1861, at the office of the Chairman, Geo. F. Yoas was elected Secretary.

On motion, the 2d Saturday in August next, at 1 o'clock p. m., was fixed as the time, and the several election houses in the different townships and boroughs, as the places, for holding the Primary Election.

Resolutions in regard to a change in the manner of making nominations were then offered, and the further consideration of them postponed until the next meeting of the committee as follows:

Resolved, That the Democratic Standing Committee consider the present mode of nominating candidates to be imperfect, and that some modification should be made therein and in the party rules.

Resolved, That the Standing Committee suggest to the Democracy of Clearfield county the following plan:

1st. No person shall be considered a candidate for any county office unless his name shall have been published among the list of candidates for the office for which he solicits the suffrages of the Democratic voters, in the Democratic paper published in the county, at least two weeks prior to the primary election.

2nd. At a certain time and place to be fixed by the annual county Convention, the Committees of Vigilance in the election precincts shall conduct the primary election, at which time they shall receive the ballots of known members of the Democratic party, and in case of challenge or of persons voting on age shall receive the ballots of such persons as will on their honor, declare that they will vote for all persons who may be nominated by the Democratic party, for the offices for which they may be nominated, at the ensuing election; they shall keep a list of voters and a correct account of all votes cast for the respective candidates, which they shall certify under their hands, and having directed them to the Chairman of the County Convention deliver them to the delegates elected at said election as delegates to the annual county Convention.

3d. At the time fixed for the holding of the primary election each voter shall be entitled to cast one ballot for every county officer to be elected at the next succeeding election, and also to vote for persons as delegates to the annual Convention.

4th. The delegates elected to the annual county Convention, when assembled and organized, shall proceed to examine and count the votes cast at the last preceding primary election, and whenever any person who shall have been regularly announced as a candidate, shall have received a majority of all the votes cast, such person shall be declared the nominee of the party—but when, and as often as it appears that no person shall have received a majority of all the votes cast for any one or more offices the delegates shall proceed to elect from among those voted for at the primary election for any office, a nominee or nominees for said office. The delegates from each precinct, or in the event of but one delegate attending from any precinct then that delegate should be entitled to vote *en bloc* for a nominee, the vote of such delegate or delegates to be counted equal to the number of Democratic voters in said precinct to be ascertained by taking the lowest vote cast for any Democratic nominee at the last preceding general election. In case no candidate shall have received a majority the lowest candidate shall be dropped, and the balloting confined to those having higher votes; and thus on each successive ballot until some one shall have received a majority of all the votes cast, who shall then be declared the nominee. Should an election of any precinct be contested and the convention determine it should be referred back to the voters, the convention shall appoint a time and place for holding a new election, not less than seven nor more than twelve days distant, and shall adjourn for a period not exceeding two weeks to receive the returns and make nominations.

4th. The delegates when so assembled shall appoint delegates and conferees to District and State Conventions, and at their option instruct such delegates and conferees, and each delegation shall elect one person from their precinct to act as a member of the Democratic Standing Committee for the ensuing year; to be counted from the 1st day of January.

5th. The Standing Committee shall select officers—have power to fill vacancies—to appoint Committees of Vigilance, and have the general supervision of party affairs.

Resolved, That we request the Democratic voters in each township to select at the next primary election two delegates to meet similar delegates at Clearfield on the 4th Monday of September, 1861, at 6 o'clock P. M., to take into consideration the propriety of making any changes, and to make such changes as they may deem proper in the mode of nominating candidates and in the rules of the party.

On motion the Committee adjourned to meet at the same place on the 4th day of July next, at 1 o'clock, a. m.

L. J. CRANS, Chm'n.  
GEORGE F. YOAS, Sec'y.

## Vigilance Committee.

Bloom—David Chilton, Adam Weaver, Jacob Zalyox  
Beccaria—Wm R. Dickenson, Samuel H. Heinman, Christ Groom  
Bell—James Savage, Henry McGhee, Jacob Campbell

Boggs—Roland Faust, Philip Miller, John W. Keyler

Bradford—Mathew Forcee, Edward Dale, Benj. Kaep

Brady—J. Lever Flegal, Dr. Geo. Wilson, Jacob Kootz, Sr.

Burnside—John King of Reeder, William King of John, Othell Smead

Clearfield Bo.—James L. Morgan, Francis Short, Dr. R. V. Wilson

Chest—Thomas Bartley, Wm W. Worrell, John Smead

Curwensville Bo.—Lewis C. Bloom, John McNaul, Lewis M. Laporte

Covington—F. F. Coudriet, John Briel, Geo. J. Pickard

Decatur—John Hughes, John Shaw, B. C. Bowman

Ferguson—Cortez Bell, Joan A. Rowles, David A. Wise

Fox—James McClelland

Girard—Dr. J. W. Potter, Leon Coudriet, George W. Steever

Goshen—J. B. Shaw, Isaac Graham, E. R. Livergood

Guilich—Joseph Fry, John S. McKelvin, John Jordan

Graham—Levi Hubler, Basil Crowell, William Wilhelm

Huston—D. Tyler, Geo. Morgan, Philip Haverer

Jordan—David W. Wise, Patrick Gilligan, Robert Patterson, Jr.

Karlhaus—George Heckendorn, John G. Hall, Eyre Pile

Knox—David Erhard, Henry Shugarts, William Sloss

Lawrence—Samuel Shaffner, Wm. P. Reed, James McGlaughlin

Lumter City Bo.—Joseph L. Kirby, Anthony Hile, John McDivitt

Morris—John B. Kyler, Moses Denning, George Hoover

New Washington Bo.—John M. Cummings, Dr. G. W. Stewart, J. R. McMorry

Pike—Isaac Caldwell, Eli Bloom, Robt. W. McNaul

Penn—Ross Hoover, Grier Bell, Jr., Thomas Dougherty

Woodward—Thos. Henderson, Austin Kline, Wm Alexander

Union—David Welty, John P. Dale, Horace Courtney

## Capt. J. O. Loraine.

It affords us much pleasure to be able to state now—after being possessed of all the facts in the case, that the rumored arrest of this gentleman at Harrisburg on the charge of treason, and which we briefly noticed in our last issue, had scarcely the shadow of a foundation. The facts, obtained from the highest source, and from persons who were present at the time when the alleged criminal language should have been used, are briefly these: A conversation took place at the dinner table at the U. S. Hotel, and again renewed in front of the hotel, in which a gentleman remarked that "the object of this war was to wipe out slavery." To which Capt. Loraine replied that "if that was the fact he was in the wrong place; that he was not opposed to slavery; that he was here with a company in defence and support of the Union, the Constitution and the laws, and that he was ready to avenge any insult to the stars and stripes, come from whatever quarter it might; but that if this war was for the extermination of slavery, he wanted to know it, as in that case he would never draw a trigger."

These may not be precisely the words used—but certainly their substance.

The information was made by Capt. McDonald, of one of the Elk & McKean companies—not from anything he knew or heard himself, but from what was reported to him by others. No warrant was issued, and no further proceedings had, although every effort was made and is still making by Capt. Loraine and his friends, to have a thorough investigation—which the commanding officers declined, for the reason that the offence was of too trifling a character to notice.

This slander originated in a statement despatched to, and published in the Philadelphia Inquirer of the 11th inst.—and the matter was unknown in Camp Curtin until that paper was received there. That part of the statement that Capt. Loraine's friends excused him on account of intoxication, &c., is wholly and entirely false, and is the best evidence that the whole thing was prompted by malicious and vindictive motives—unworthy of gentlemen and disgraceful to soldiers.

Pennsylvania has now twenty-five regiments in the service of the United States, of which thirteen are for three months, and sixteen for three years if their services should be so long required; for the present and future of our own county, and is worthy of perusal.

## LETTER FROM CAMP CURTIN

CAMP CURTIN, near Harrisburg, Pa.  
Washington Cadets, June 14, 1861.

## DEAR REPUBLICAN:

It is some time since I have been able to drop you a line. You may think it is indolence alone that prevents me from; but I think it is other duties that take up so much of my time that I have none to spare for literary pursuits. This afternoon I find myself sufficiently at leisure to devote an hour to noting down some of the incidents of Camp Curtin.

Some changes have taken place in our company since my last. The Captain, as you probably are aware, went home and brought recruits enough to fill up our company to the requisite number. During his absence, fifty-six men, including the first and second lieutenants were sworn in to the State service, and upon his return, the balance, twenty-one men including our Captain, were sworn in; and we are now a full company number seventy seven men including officers.

We have very little sickness in Camp yet. A number of cases of the measles have occurred, but none of them fatal. We had but one yet in our company. Of the seventy-seven of us, there are but two on the sick list; one with the measles and the other with a dislocated elbow; the result of the improper and useless practice of wrestling. Both however doing very well. We have also a few supernumeraries, one of whom was too sick to be sworn in, and will be too delicate to go into service for some time, although he is very willing to try it. The other two were rejected by the examining surgeon, one for physical deficiency and the other for being under eighteen years of age.

We still have plenty to eat, but like the unfortunate and unhappy Flora McFlimsney, positively nothing to wear. Government have never furnished us anything but food and a few pairs of shoes, at least not that I know. Our officers go almost daily to the Quarter Master General's Headquarters to inquire when the men will get some clothing and the inevitable answer is, "we do not know." Notwithstanding the brave volunteers appear very contented and complain of nothing but nudity and inaction. Give them clothes and active service and a murmur would never be heard.

We have had very warm weather for about ten days, the nights being pleasant. We are badly off for shade trees in our camp. A grove of sugar trees would be a priceless boon to us. There are but three trees in camp, one apple tree standing in our quarters, one chestnut, considerably dilapidated, and one small locust. The sun beats down on us from the time it rises until it sets, unless obscured by clouds.

Lieut. Bigler, who was at home on a furlough returned yesterday morning, bringing us the latest news from home. An arrival from Clearfield always creates a sensation in our quarters and starts numerous inquiries concerning the welfare and prosperity of our mountain home. We occasionally hear important news, but it is generally something relating to ourselves; and furnishes us something to laugh at. The most startling we have heard lately from Clearfield was the news of the arrest of our Captain for treason. This story was doubtless invented for a purpose, but if I am not mistaken, if the authors are detected they will get what they richly deserve. The language imputed to Capt. Loraine in the telegraphic despatch to the Philadelphia Inquirer, was never used by him and any man who would make information under oath to the effect that he did use it, would be guilty of perjury. No man here would dare make such an oath! The only language used by Capt. Loraine was in relation to the purposes and objects of this war, and his sentiments accord with those of the most gallant spirits in the service. They hold this to be a war waged in defence of the Union and the Constitution, and not a crusade against the domestic institutions of any section of this country. When the supremacy of this Union reduced to submission to the only government known to or acknowledged by the people of the United States, then the mission of the legions who rushed with such alacrity and enthusiasm to arms when the President declared his authority set at defiance and the Union endangered, will be performed, and our brave soldiers will be ordered to return to their homes. If such sentiments are treasonable, where shall we find loyalty? I should not have deemed it necessary to allude to this affair, if you had the opportunity of seeing or hearing the facts as they exist, nor do I intend any defence or explanation on behalf of the Captain. Here he needs none; but I know it will be a satisfaction to know that while they believed him to be under arrest, he was, and still is quietly attending to his duties in Camp untroubled and even ignorant of any injurious charge until the despatch in the Inquirer met his eye.

But I must draw my letter to a close. Our tent is warm, my writing implements are rude and inconvenient, and altogether I find it tiresome work. If I can accomplish so Herculean a task I will write again next week. We do not know any better than when I last wrote, how long we will be kept here. We may be ordered away in a few days; and in my humble opinion we may be retained here some time yet.

Send me a REPUBLICAN if you think of it, each week.

Yours &c., SOLDIER.

ON THE MEND.—We were somewhat alarmed a few days ago about President Lincoln. It was stated by a Washington correspondent in the Inquirer that he was "seriously wounded," and became almost "uncontrollable" caused by a number of appointments made in the War Department, by Gen. Cameron. But we have learned that the President is now convalescent, and his advisers have no doubt of his entire recovery in a few days. Simon says wig-wag, and the President and the balance of his cabinet say Amen. They are having a "buzzard's" feast of things generally, and particularly in the War and Navy Departments.

WE call the attention of our readers to an article on our fourth page in reference to the lumber trade, though applied to the Eastern States, it suits very well for the present and future of our own county, and is worthy of perusal.

## THE WAR NEWS

## IMPORTANT FROM HARPERS FERRY.

## BURNING OF THE GREAT BRIDGE

## Evacuation of Harper's Ferry by the Confederates.

## THE WORKSHOPS DESTROYED

## BRIDGE NEAR SHEPHERDSTOWN BURNED

FREDERICK, June 14, 1861.

It is here reported upon the authority of a messenger who arrived here this morning from within one mile of Harper's Ferry that the bridge across the Potomac was blown up at that point, and entirely destroyed, between four and five o'clock this morning. The explosion was distinctly heard and the smoke seen by parties there.

It is reported that eight car loads of provisions were destroyed, to prevent them from falling into the hands of the federalists, who were supposed to be concentrating towards Harper's Ferry from the direction of Greenacres and Cumberland.

The messenger further reports that all the troops have been withdrawn from the Maryland shore, and that the town of Harper's Ferry has been evacuated by the great body of Confederate troops recently there. A small force is still there, probably the rear guard of the retreating army.

The destruction of the bridge may be regarded as certain. Confirmatory intelligence of the fact has been received here. A gentleman from this city who was at Harper's Ferry last night saw the preparation being made for the blowing up of the structure. The bridge at Shepherdstown was also burnt last night.

## [SECOND DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, June 14, 1861.

The War Department is said to have received a dispatch confirming the report of the evacuation of Harper's Ferry by the greater portion of the Confederate troops. It is reported that the bridges on the Winchester railroad were also burned.

SWANSDOWN, June 14.—A reliable Virginian, who has arrived here, reports that the Confederate troops left Harper's Ferry to-day—one part going in the direction of Winchester, and another into Loudoun county, which movement would seem to indicate that a retreat to Manassas Junction is intended. The railroad bridge was blown up one hour after sunrise this morning. The remaining government buildings were all burned. The railroad bridge at Martinsburg was also burnt to-day. Also the bridge at Shepherdstown. A dark cloud of smoke is still ascending from the burning buildings at Harper's Ferry.

The agent of the associated press has gone to the Ferry to obtain full particulars.

## [FIFTH DISPATCH.]

FREDERICK, June 14.—A resident of the city who has but just returned from Harper's Ferry, states that the bridge has been totally destroyed with the exception of the piers which are yet standing. The trestle work of the railroad within the town was also destroyed. The government buildings were being severely burnt when he left there at 11 o'clock this morning. The army was first fired and destroyed—the rifle works will follow next. All the machinery had been transported into the interior several days ago. He estimates that only about 4,000 troops remained in the town when he left. The main body, it is said, has been pushed forward to Charlestown and to a point near Leesburg.

## BY LAST NIGHT'S MAIL.

Governor Wise has three thousand men at Staunton, one regiment of which has already marched. Great numbers of small arms, said to be at least 1,000, were thrown into the river by the rebels, and also their accoutrements. Boys and men are amusing themselves diving for them.

The town wears a desolate appearance. Some of the large guns were removed only six miles up the Shenandoah, and then abandoned.

The two camps on the Heights, containing about 600 men of the remaining force, were vacated to-night, and followed the main body towards Winchester. The larger part, say 14,000, of the troops stationed at Harper's Ferry go southward to join Beauregard's and Lee's forces, and the smaller body it is believed will march to join Henry A. Wise at Romney, who, it is understood will march to oppose the advance of General McClellan's column from the west.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The evacuation of Harper's Ferry has naturally awakened increased interest here as to the next movement of Confederate troops, and the mind is instinctively turned to Manassas Junction.

The present plans and purposes of the War Department are matters of speculation, but it is evident that the preparations are of such a character as to efficiently meet all contingencies. This city is remarkably quiet this morning, there being neither extraordinary facts nor falsehoods to produce excitement.

The 2nd and 3d Connecticut regiments, and two Ohio regiments, passed over into Virginia last night.

The Philadelphia Inquirer is particularly down on President Lincoln for appointing B. Rush Petrikon, Alex. Cum and a few other gentlemen of this stripe to important positions in the army. The Inquirer has a strange way of looking at things; for certainly no man labored more zealously to produce this strong necessity for military efforts than these very gentlemen.

A NEW DAILY PAPER.—A new Democratic morning paper to be called "THE UNION," will be published about the first of July next in Philadelphia by Jos. Stevens & Co. The daily will be furnished for three dollars.

COURT.—But very little business was transacted at our present term of Court, which adjourned on yesterday.

A term of two weeks has been assigned for September term.