CIRCULATION, 1006 COPIES:

Remain street, New York, and 10 State street, Boston.

8. M. Parrissont, & Co., are Agents for The Longest Redifferer, and the most influential and is regard circulating Newspapers in the United States and the Canadas.—They are authorized to contract for us at our lowest redifferer. Fight and Chestant Streets, Philadelphia, in authorized to receive subscriptions and advertisements for the paper, at our lowest rates.—His receipts will be regarded as payments. garded as payments.

A. JORES WERSTEP'S ADVERTISING AGENCY is located at
No. 50 North 5th street. Philadelphia. He is authorized to nts and subscriptions for The Lane



Now our flag is flung to the wild winds free, Let it float o'er our father land, And the guard of its spotless fame shall be Columbia's chosen band.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA. Several brisk skirmishes during the las week enlivened the steady progress of affairs on the soil of Virginia. The conflict of reconnoitering parties and attacks upon picket guards, are the usual preliminaries to a more terrible shock of arms. The attack upon the battery at Acquia Creek is a movement of concentrie advance upon Richmond. The Secessionists evidently appreciate the value of that post, and our flotilla discovered, after a hot engagement, that the battery could only be captured by a land attack. The opposing forces are in such close proximity that a general battle may be precipitated by either party at any moment. Gen. Scott evidently designs to compel the evacuation of Harper's Ferry, as an army of Pennsylvanians fully ten thousand strong is concentrated at Chambersburg, whither Major General Patterson repaired on Sunday last to assume command, while a strong force from Ohio is advancing opportunity offered during the present week.

THE CASE OF MERRYMAN.

JOHN MERRYMAN, a prominent citizen of Baltimore county, Maryland, was recently arrested upon the charge of having participated in the burning of bridges on the Northern Central railway, and incarcerated in Fort Mc-Henry. Upon application to Judge Taney a as to what "agencies" have been em detained. General Cadwalader refused to been made through their departments. Neither appear, but sent word to the Chief Justice that is he agent for the Quartermaster General, for United States to suspend the writ of habeas he declined obedience to the order. The Judge directed a writ of attachment to issue against the General, commanding him to ap pear and answer for contempt, which the United States Marshal was unable to servewhereupon Judge TANEY made the statement which appears in another column.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS.

The order of the Secretary of War, says the Carlisle Herald, giving the appointment of the volunteer company officers to the Governor, and no Lieutenants to be appointed who are over twenty-two years of age, is as absurd as it is unjust, and is calculated to make the volunteer service exceedingly unpopular. In the regular service, where officers very often get grey before they reach the grade of Captain, it may be well enough to start early in life .-But volunteer officers expect to retire to private life when their term of service expires, and are therefore not in the line of promotion. It is proper enough that Field and Staff Officers should be appointed by the Commander in-Chief; but, when citizens become soldiers for a time, and submit themselves to the command of company officers, those officers, as a matter of right, should be of their own selection.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS. Major General PATTERSON, with his Aids passed through this city, on Sunday last, on their way to Chambersburg. The train also contained the "Independent Rangers," Capt.

The 1st Pennsylvania Regiment passed through York on its way to Cambersburg, on Sunday last. In this Regiment are the Lancaster Fencibles and Jackson Rifles of this

Wm. McMullen, of Philadelphia.

The New York Seventh Regiment has returned home-having only volunteered for thirty days.

BEEF FOR THE ARMY. Mr. HUGH MAHER, of Chicago, Ill., is the lowest bidder to furnish the beef wanted for the Army. He will deliver it in Pennsylvania at \$3,90 live weight, and in Washington at \$4,48 per hundred pounds.

This is considerably less profit than George M. LAUMAN & Co., expected to make at \$8 per hundred pounds live weight.

THE RIGHT TALK. The proclamation of Major General McClel-LAND to the inhabitants of Western Virginia, states that the Federal Government abstained from crossing into Virginia till after the elec. tion, lest it should be inferred that they troops were called for to protect the citizens. be respected. Should any slave insurrection take place it will be crushed with an iron hand. He calls upon the citizens to arm for the defence of the United States.

MORE ARRESTS. Ex-Governor PRATT, of Maryland, was arrested at Annapolis, on Friday evening last, by order of the Government, and taken to the Washington Navy Yard. It is also rumored that Ex-Governor Lowe has likewise been

HON. WM. M. MEREDITH. We learn from Forney's Press that this gentleman has been tendered and accepted the appointment of Attorney General of Penn svivania, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Purviance. The Governor could not have made a better selection.

Has the Carlisle Volunteer cut our ac quaintance? We have not seen a copy of it scarcely be a Democrat left in the whole confor the last four weeks. What is the matter?

JEFFERSON DAVIS is now at Richmond

THE STATE SUPPLIES FOR VOLUS-

Under this head the Philadelphia Inquire has the following allusion to a bill of \$22,585 from Messrs. Frowenfeld & Bros., heavy wholesale clothiers, of Pittsburgh. After alluding to a little bill of \$8,94 of Lambert & Higgins "for boarding at Harrisburg, and outting up tents," the Inquirer proceeds:

This is quite a small bill, and we have not the slightest doubt a perfectly nonest one, yet a member of the firm was required to swear to it, and the Quarter Master General to certify it; in fact, it is shingled over with endorsements, and Lambert & Higgins for their netty bill for boarding, appear to have been put through the utmost rigor of official formality.

Immediately preceding this bill is one from E. Frowenfeld & Bros. for uniforms and pantaloons, amounting to (\$22,585) twenty-two thousand five hundred and eighty five dollars. Now we disclaim all personal reference to this firm. (We do not know who they are or where they are.) They are neither in the Philadelphia Directory nor in Boyd's Directory of the State, so far as we have been able to discover. There is therefore no personal feeling in our reference to their bill, but we take it as a part of a public record. This large bill, coming as it does in immediate con-nection with a small one sworn and certified, challenges scruting in search of similar forms of care and caution with reference to itself. But we do not find that E. Frowenfeld & Bros. were compelled or required to make affidavit to their account of over twenty-two thousand dollars, as Lambert was to his of less than nine dollars. Nor do we find the certifi-cate of the Quartermaster General; but in ce of the so rigid forms, our lynx eyed examiners of petty bills appear to have been satisfied with the endorsement of Chas. M. Neal. Agent.

Let us pass this agent for a moment to look closely at the bill. It is for 2,085 uniforms at \$10 \$20,850 347 pairs of pantaloons at \$5 1,735

\$22,585 The first remark of a business man upon this account will be its "glittering general-ities" in the item of "uniforms." The uninitiated would suppose this embraced every article, from the brass letter on the soldier cap to his rickety shoes, including sack, pantaloons and overcoat. But there is internal evidence in the other bills that it does not more importance. The reduction of that position is a necessary step in the contemplated | comes down, then, to the bare sacks and pantaloons, and we are left in some doubt, by separate charge for pantaloons, whether even includes the latter. Let it be conceded, however, that it does, and there is exposed a charge of ten dollars each for over two thousand uniforms, which should be furnished of good quality for seven dollars each. If they

are of the kind which have come generally to the notice of the public, five dollars would be a high figure; but if they are of a lot similar to the sample left at this office, they would be dear at ten cents, for the latter are utterly worthless. The charge in this bill for pantaloons is five dollars per pair. We ask the most imaginative of our readers if he or she ever saw a pair of soldier's pantaloons which by the utmost stretch of fancy, could be while a strong force from Ohio is advancing from the West. If the Rebels mean tofight at Harper's Ferry, they will, doubtless, have an opportunity offered during the present week. been furnished to the State troops by thous-

It is this bill, so made up, and amounting to \$22,585, that appears to have been audited and paid without the usual affidavit and certificate, and upon the bare endorsement of Charles M. Neal, Agent. Agent for whom? Not agent for the Governor, for he says to the Legislature, in answer to their interrogatory writ of habeas corpus was issued requesting in this business, that he appointed E. M. Bid-General Cadwalader to produce the body of dle, Adjutant General, R. C. Hale, Quarter-MERRYMAN and show cause why he should be missary General, and that all purchases have he was authorised by the President of the Mr. Hale gives a list of his agents, and we do not find in it any person by the name of Neal, corpus in such cases, and in the exercise of the discretionary power thus reposed in him,

Neal be the agent of Frowenfeld & Bro.?— This would seem to be the only remaining probability, and there we leave hi this mysterious transaction

> This Mr. Neal is one of the City Commissioners, under pay of the City Treasury, for attending to the city business; and the peo ple have a right to require his close attention to his office. It is but a little while since he was absent for weeks from his post, seeking, at Washington, the place of Navy Agent. He has a tendency towards agencies. enterprise, he was strongly supported by his friend, the Governor, who was understood to be in Washington for this purpose when our brave soldiers were wandering about the streets unarmed, unclad, unfed, and without orders; and when, at the same time, Governor Sprague was marching through Philadelphia of his comfortably clad and fully equipped Rhode Island troops, which he was leading to the field of action. Neal was not appointed Navy Agent, but he now turns up as a sort of unclassified Army Agent. It is, however, the bill he certified with which we have to do at present, and we shall have done a strong contrast, and in calling attention to

> it as an example of what is disclosed in the Governor's message, and as furnishing probable clue to the agencies by which the soldiers of the State have been supplied with the worthless garments of which they so loudly Under the loan bill recently passed by the Legislature, expenditures of a similar character to those detailed by the Governor are to be made to the amount of at least three millions of dollars. Are these also to be wasted in jobbery like their predecessors? And above all, are they to be committed to the agencies already so grossly abused? In the

such abuse. BULLETS LESS DANGEROUS THAN FEVERS.

name of the people, and of the defrauded

oldiers, we protest against any repetition of

Recruits going to the war, says the Phila delphia Ledger, always talk of their return with a proviso, that the enemy's bullets do not prevent them. Yet it is an established fact that in modern campaigns the danger to life is three to one greater from disease than from the bullet. The British army in the Crimea lost 33,643 out of 94,000 troops. Of these, only 2,658 were killed in action; and only 1,761 died of wounds. But 16,298 died of disease at the seat of war, and nearly 13,-000 were sent home on account of sickness.-Where one man was under the surgeon's hands for wounds, twelve were under the doctor's hand for typhus fever, dysentery, or some other of the diseases brought on by bad food, improper or insufficient camping arrange ments, or the dissipations incident to a crowded camp, in which men have much idle time .-7500 French soldiers were slain in battle 50,000 perished of disease, and 65,000 more proposed to interfere with the free exercise of were discharged and sent home from the seat the right of suffrage. He says that Federal of war, as invalids. In the Mexican war our army lost nealy 13,000 men, while quite as and that the rights of all kinds of property will many were discharged for sickness. Only 1,548 men were killed, or died of their wounds. in all the battles fought, as numerous as they were. These facts, while it should inspirit the soldiers in battle, should also make them cautions of their health when lying in camp, or on long marches. Good plain food, eaten at regular intervals, healthful and amusing exercises, sufficient clothing to protect the body from the sudden changes of weather, and the avoidance of all excess in eating and drinking, especially intoxicating stimulants, will do much to preserve the good health of the soldiers.

> "PARTY LINES OBLITERATED." At the Philadelphia Custom House, on Saturday last, forty-two Democrate were removed, and their places supplied by rampant Republicans. Another batch of removals will be made on the 15th of the present month. and in less than three months there will

The same proscription has been practised in Boston and New York, but still the Repuband General Beauregard at Memphis, Ten- lican papers are preaching up no partyism! Out upon such hypocrites !

WORK FOR JOHN COVODE. It is very clear that "honest" John Covode will have to turn his attention towards investigating some of the alleged frauds upon the reasury occurring since the advent of this Administration—provided, of course, that "honest" John has not himself a finger in the official pie. We beg leave, most respectfully, to suggest to "honset" John that at the next priations to carry on the war shall have voted, that he moves for another Covode. Committee to sit during the recess, and watch

that the money is not squandered upon partizen favorites. And one of the first subjects to which the Committee might direct its labors would be the celebrated beef contract. That subject is involved in great doubt and obscurity. All that the public are permitted o know is, that during the panic which prevailed in Washington a contract was made with certain parties, and among the number that highly respectable, responsible and honest man, George M. LAUMAN, to furnish cattle at the rate of eight cents per pound, live weight, equal to fifteen or sixteen cents net-all of ich, it must be admitted, was highly eatisfactory and gratifying to the patriotic LAUMAN and company. But the public have some little pardonable ouriosity to ascertain the particulars of this transaction. What number of cattle have these contractors furnished, and do they still continue to furnish them at the same remunerative rates? We must confess that we are completely befogged assured that the contract was for a limited number of cattle, and was stopped before it had time to go very far. The next day we are told with equal positiveness that this is not so—that the contract is still working—that Lauman & Co. are not the men to be snubbed in that style-that they are still reap ing the rewards of that disinterested patriotis which impelled them to step forward to the assistance of the Government in the darkest hour of its history. Now, as there seems to e no prospect of ascertaining the real truth from these conflicting statements, we are com-pelled to appeal to "honest" JOHN COVODE to unravel this tangled maze of corruption, and expose the whole particulars of this beef con-

This is not the only charge of patriotic plundering. Transactions of a similar nature have arrested the attention of the press of New York. Men occupying positions of inti macy with the Government officials are said to be robbing the people of the moneys procured at enormous sacrifices for patriotic purposes In reference to this subject, the Journal of Commerce remarks: It is impossible that the Government at Washington can be ignorant of all the transactions of the character to which we have alluded. The men who are fattening ipon the plunder thus gathered from the pub o Treasury are in constant communication with leading Government officials-are in some instances the intimate personal and political friends of members of the Cabinet, and their most trusted advisers, and it requires a large mantle of charity to believe that their service as Government brokers are not known and winked at in high quarters.

It is interesting to notice the versatility of genius which these patriotic thieves (we cannot well use a softer term) seem to possess.—Although bred to politics and a single profession—the law, the counting room, the shop or —we regret to say it, the editorial service they are ready for any emergency, and prepared to purchase or charter ships, supply roves of fat (or lean) cattle, furnish an army with clothing, boots, shoes, &c., provide horses, harness and equipments generally, for artillery and cavalry service, and generally to do or furnish anything to be paid for out of the public funds, of which a large percentage, in the shape of direct brokerage or illicit stealings, s sure to go into their pockets. In fact they are ubiquitous, now here, next at Washington, then back to New York, traveling night and day, and going through any amount of labor, to compaes the end which, under the name of patriotism, they keep steadily in view, viz: enriching themselves at the public expense. We have expressed the opinion that it would be difficult wholly to cure this great evil at the

present time. It is however within the power of the Government officers greatly to abate it, and we but express the common opinion when we declare our belief that they must do this or share in the unenviable estimation in which the guilty ones are held by the public. It is idle for the disbursing officers and the authorzed agents of the Government to plead ignor ance of the facts. They are known on the treet and denounced everywhere. le begin to inquire why they shall be taxed either by assessment, or as contributors to the patriotic fund, for the support of a rotten and orrupt system of government expenditure .-They are willing to pay for equipping the volunteers or supporting their families, but they revolt at the idea of supporting a lot of political plunderers, such as now fatten at the public cost. We have no sympathy with that sentimental morality which, while acknowledg ing the existence of the evil, deprecates any public exposure of it, until the war is over.— That is to encourage and collude with the plunderers. We have in part accomplished attention upon the evil. If the Government will at once do its share, by instituting a rigid and careful system of conducting its affairs, it may be cut up root and branch.—Harrisburg

STRENGTH OF THE ARMY. The following table shows the number of troops now in the field, with the name of the

commanding General of each Division: 1. SOUTH SIDE OF POTOMAC, VIRGINIA. Commander-in-Chief, Brigadier General Irvin McDowell, U. S. Army. Headquarters, Arlington House. Number of men about 21,000.

House. Number of men about 21,000.

2. WASHINGTON AND NEIGHBORHOOD.
Commander-in-Chief, Brigadier General Jas. K.
F. Mansfield, U.S. Army. Headquarters, Washington City. Number of men about 22,000.

3. FORTRESS MONROE, &c.
Commander-in-Chief, Major General B. F. Butler, Massachusetts. Headquarters, Fortress Monroe.—
Number of men about 9,000.

4£ PENNSYLVANIA, ETC.
Commander-in-Chief, Major General Wm. H
Keim, Pennsylvania. Headquarters, Chambers
burg. Number of men about 18,000 burg. Number of men about 18,000
5. CINCINNATI AND WESTERN VIRGINIA.
Commander-in-Chief, Major General Geo. B. McClelland, Pennsylvania. Headquarters, Gincinnati.
Number of men about 13,000.
6. CAIRO AND NEIGHBORHOOD.
Commander-in-Chief, Brigadier General P. M.
Prentiss, U. S. Army. Headquarters, Cairo, Illinois.
Number of men about 6,000.
7. BAITIMORE AND NEIGHBORHOOD.
Commander-in-Chief, Brigadier General George
Cadwalader, Pennsylvania. Headquarters, Fort
McHenry. Number of men about 5,000.
8. PHILADELPHIA AND NEIGHBORHOOD.

McHenry. Number of men about 5,000.

8. PHILADELPHIA AND NEIGHBORHOOD

Noice General Rober

terson, Pennsylvania. Headquarte Number of men about 3,000.

RECAPITULATION. First Division Fourth Fifth 13,000

Eighth do.

95.000 men Total. CHOICE LANGUAGE. The following choice morsel we clip from the Pine and Palm, a newspaper published at Boston and New York by a pack of white and

3,000 "

black Abolitionists: "If freedom can only prevail through the agency of vengeance, so be it; if the Temple of Liberty can only stand securely on the corpses of slaveholdors-so be it: rather les the white race be swept from the face of the earth, than andure the perpetuity of negro bondage. We would hesitate at no conceivable atrocity; we would spare neither parlor nor cradle, neither age nor sex-did we believe that they must perish in order that Negro slavery might perish with them."

There, if that is not equal to the language in use among the most rabid Secessionists we are not judges of the matter. We are afraid that our dark colored friends and their white allies, are taking advantage of the times are sprouting a little too fast, and may be nipped by an untimely frost. It is worth their while to consider over the matter at all events. The Democracy will be about when they attempt their hellish work.

Those two hot warriors, Greeley and Bennett, have fallen out. Here is a specimen of the Herald's talk about old White Coat: But when Justice gets her due-when the chief offenders in the work of bringing upon the country this civil war shall be punished— such Abelition and disunion agitators of the last twenty years as Greeley, Garrison and Giddings will be among the list of traitors hung up like herrings to dry in the sun. Greeley, particularly, has been a great sinner, and withal a very dirty one. Let him be washed, or let him retire.

PROM THE SEAT OF WAR. The Action at Acquia Creek—Particular of the Attack on the Satteries—Nobody Hurt on Our Side.

WASHINGTON, June 1—3 P M.

By the arrival at the Navy Yard of the steamer
Resolute, Lieut. Budd, commanding, we have full
particulars of the attack on the batteries at Acquis particulars of the attack on the batteries at Acquia Ureck yesterday. Yesterday morning the Brainca, Captain Ward, opened fire on the ferry host Page, lying at the right of the depot. The shood round was dired at the depot building, the thirf, across the bow of the Page. By this time three insteries had opened on the Freeborn, supported by the gun beats. Anacosts, Resolute, and supported by the gun beats. As coon as the vessels had fixed their ranges; they commenced firing shell with marked effect, several of them falling into the batteries. In a few minutes their small patteries were completely silenced. The main battery on the hill, supposed to be armed with

their small catteries were completely allenced. The main battery on the hill, supposed to be armed with ten rifled cannon, now opened a terrific fire upon the figtilla, to which the Freeborn and Anacosta replied with considerable effect. The Anacosta took up a position and played upon the depot with rapidity, firing thirteen shells, three of them taking effect and causing much contraction for specific the whole. The

causing much consternation among the rebels. The Resolute did not use her guns, owing to the fact that their calibre was too small to, do effective, service.—Only one shot struck the flotifia. It was a ricochet shot, striking the Freeborn on the gunwale, and passing over one of the sailor's arms, doing him no harm; then striking a gun carriage it fell upon the deck. No one was kifled or wounded on our side. On the rebel side the damage was considerable, as men were seen conveying the dead and wounded to places of safety. We have no means of knowing the exact loss on the rebel side.

At ten minutes of twelve o'clock the firing ceased, and the flotilia hauled off.

The Resolute arrived here at noon, having in tow a coal boat, to obtain fuel for the squadron.

The Pessitute arrived nere at noon, naving in tow a coal beat, to obtain fuel for the squadron.

The Pawnee was passed last night en route for the late scene of action. The flottilla is at anchor, within five miles of Acquis Creek. It is believed impossible to silence the third battery, as it is of rifled cannon, without a landing force.

SKIRMISH AT FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE. Skirmish at Fairfax Court House.

On Friday night, the second company of United States Cavairy, under command of Lieut. Tompkins, made a dashing reconnoissance as far as Fairfax Court House. The staff of the New York Fifth regiment accompanied them to "see the fun." The party rode into the village, and were immediately fired upon by the rebels from every direction, the infantry closing in on them, front and rear, with a view to cutting them off. There was a short, sharp and bloody fight, during which Lieut. Tompkins had his horse shot under him, and four of his men were, tilled. The rebels had twenty awar men killed. killed. The rebels had twenty seven men killed.— The cavalry then cut through the lines of the rebels, took five prisoners, and made good their retreat.— Several members of the staff of the New York Fifth were slightly wounded.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE WAR. THE ROYAL PROCLAMATION IN FULL. The following is the text of Queen Victoria's

Proclamation enjoining neutrality in the American troubles:

Whereas, we are happily at peace with all the sovereigh Powers and States, and whereas, hostilities have unhappily commenced between the Government of the United States and certain States styling them selves the Confederate States of America; and whereas, we being at peace with the Government of the United States, have declared our Royal deternination to maintain a strict and impartial neutrality mination to maintain a strict and impartial neutrality between the said contending parties, we therefore have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to issue our royal proclamtion, and we hereby warn all our loving subjects and all persons whatever entitled to our protection, that if any of them shall presume, in contempt of this proclamation and of our high displeasure, to do any acts in derogation of their duty as subjects of a heutral sovereign in said contest, or in violation or contravention of the law of nations, and more especially by entering the military services of either of the conby entering the military service of either of the con-tending parties as commissioned or non-commissioned by entering the military service of either of the contending parties as commissioned or non-commissioned officers or soldiers, or by serving as officers, sailors or marines on board of any ship or ressel of war or transport of or in the service of either of the contending parties, or by engaging to or going to any place beyond the seas, with the intent to enlist or engage in any such service, or by procuring or attempting to procure, within Her Majesty's dominions, at home or abroad, others to do so, or by fitting out, arming or equipping any ship or vessel to be employed as a ship of war or privateer or transport by either of the contending parties, or by breaking or endsavoring to break any blockade fully and actually established by or on behalf of either of the said contending parties, or by carrying officers, soldiers, despatches, arms, military stores or materials, or any article considered or deemed to be contaband of war according to law of the modern usage of nations, for the use of either of the said contending parties, all parties so offending will incur and be liable of the seasons are all parties. parties, all parties so offending will incur and be liable to the several penalties or penal consequences by the said statute, or by the law of nations in that

chalf imposed.

And we do hereby declare that all our subjects and And we do hereby declare that all our subjects and all persons entitled to our protection, who may misconduct themselves in the premises, will do so at their peril and of their own wrong, and they will in no wise obtain any protection from us against any liabilities or penal consequences, but will, on the contrary, incur our displeasure by such misconduct. Given at Richmond Park, May 13th, 1861.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM SECRE-TARY CAMERON. The special Messenger who left on Thurs lay for Fortress Monroe takes with him the following letter:

Washington, May 30, 1861 Sin: Your action in respect to the negroes who ame within your lines from the service of the rebels approved. The Department is sensible of the em ing military operations in a State by the which slavery is sanctioned. The Governm which slavery is sanctioned. The Government cannot recognize the rejection by any State of the Federal obligations, nor can it refuse the performance of the Federal obligations resting upon itself. Among these Federal obligations, however, none can be more important than that of suppressing and dispersing armed combinations, formed for the purpose of overthrowing its whole constitutional authority. While, therefore, you will permit no interference by the persons under your command with the relations of persons held to service under the laws of any State, you will, on the other hand, so long as any State State, you will, on the other hand, so long as any State within which your military operations are conducted a under the control of such armed combinations, re-Is under the control of such armed combinations, re-frain from surrendering to alleged masters any per-sons who may come within your lines. You will employ such persons in the services to which they may be best adapted, keeping an account of the labor by them performed, of the value of it, and the expenses of their maintenance. The question of their final disposition will be reserved for future de-termination. SIMON CAUREDA. SIMON CAMERON Secretary of War.

To Major General BUTLER.

COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED. The Governor has appointed JACOB FRY, Jr. of Montgomery county, and BENJAMIN HAYvood, of Schuylkill county, Commissioners to investigate the facts connected with the furnishing of supplies of every kind, including

clothing, &c., to the State.

The appointment of these persons is a guarantee that the investigation will be thorough and searching. Mr. Fry has the entire confidence of the people of this State. As Auditor General he proved himself fearless and incorruptible. Mr. Haywood also sustains the ighest character. The public may rest atisfied that these Commissioners have no personal partialities which deter them from exposing the whole truth in relation to the frauds upon the State.-Harrisburg Patriot.

A CARD.

Office Lancaster & Harrisburg Democrat, May 31, 1861. MESSES. EDITORS:—Please to state through you MESSES. EDITORS:—Please to state through your valuable paper, that having been honorably discharged from Company K, Tenth regiment, for unfitness for service, in consequence of defective syesight, I shall commence again the publication of the Lancaster and Harrisburg Democrat in the course of a week or so, as soon as I succeed in securing new hands for the office. I do not consider myself bound in any way by the famous coup d'etat of Mr. J. G. Weaver, as he has willfully violated our mutual contract. I shall have more to say about his disinterested motives in the first number of the continued Democrat, which by the way. will be publicated. tinued Democrat, which, by the way, will be pub-lished and printed in future, at Harrisburg, according to many wishes of the German inhabitants of to many wishes to Dauphin county.
Respectfully yours.

For The Intelligence

MESSES. EDITORS: It is an old saying that great occasion spark of genius that siumbers in times of peace, and "village Hampdena" wake from "mute, ingiorious reposes" to find themselves suddenly famous. "Some men," says the book, "are born great, some achieve greatness, and others have greatness thrust upon them." The particular case to which I am going to refer, is an instance of greatness obtained by "achievement." The Express of May 28th contains a letter signed "liome Guard," from Conoy township, detailing an enterprise which reflects infinite credit upon all engaged in it, and particularly upon the gallant soldier that was at the head of it. It appears that a "rumor" prevailed in Bainbridge, that a farmer in that neighborhood had been "guilty of freely expressing his opinious" on the subject of the war. Thereupon, asys the writer, "the Home Guards, under the command of T Hall Poreman, Eaq, determined to pay the refractory gentleman a visit." After a march of two miles "through heavy roads," the gallant band strived at the house of the farmer, when "our advancing commander (meaning the sforesaid T. Hall Foreman, Eaq.) addressed himself to the gentleman in a pertinent and determined speech, demanding a full confusion, de." The farmer in great alarm, occasioned no doubt by the military aspect of the "advancing commander," of whose achievements in the present war he must have heard, declared he was never any thing else than a Union man. Then, continues the writer, "our commander (still meaning the gallant T. Hall, Esq.,) presented him with the banner borne upon the occasion, and the old man graped it vigorously, and, being very much frightened, said that under that flag he had lived, and under it he would die." Having accomplished this declaration from the "old man," the-heroic band retraced their steps, and reached their homes at the "Golg down of the sun." such is the narit vigorously, and, being very much frightened, said that under that flag he had lived, and under it he would die." Having accomplished this declaration from the "old man," the heroic band retraced their steps, and reached their homes at the "going down of the san." such is the narrative of the enterprise as detailed in the columns of the Express, by one who was individually engaged in it—and he relates it in such a style of complaisance as leaves no doubt that he and his companions thought they were doing a very meritorious service. I am persuaded the public win take a different view of the matter, and the only feeling the letter of "Home Guard" will produce, will be astoulshment that a man in the position of T. Hail Foreman, Esq., would lend himself to so discreditable a performance. As a lawyer he must have known that he was engaging in an illegat business, and it aggravates the case five field to find that the man he was going to lynch was no disunionist at all. The public authorities are amply sufficient to protect the community against any person they may esteem dangerous, and they are well disposed to do so. It is the part of a good citizen to encourage respect for the law, and, in times of excitement like these, particitism augests that obedience to the law is the most effectual support to the Government. I would not whis he be harsher to T. Hail Foreman, Esq., than to any other person taking the part he did, but I will take the liberty to suggest, that since he was prevented from serving his country on the field; the next best service he can do is to stick to his good behavior and to his law books.

Soldiers' Feast .- The Volunteers at Cam

the following testimonial:

HEAD QUARTERS, FOURTH BRIGADE,
LINGAISTER, May 29, 1861. }

At a meeting of the officers of the 14th and 15th Regiments, the following committee was appointed to-draft resolutions expressive of the feelings of gratitude entertained by the addlers of these two regiments for the citizens of Lancaster and vicinity:

Brigadier General Junes 8, Maries.

Cosmille:

Brigadier General James S. Negley,
Col. J. W. Johnston, Lt. Col. B. McMichael,
Col. R'd A. Oakford, Lt. Col. Thos. Biddle.
The following resolutions were presented and adopted:
Resolved, That we, the officers and privates of the 14th
and 15th Regiments of Pennsylvania Volunteers, tender
our grateful acknowledgments to the citizens of Lancaster
and vicinity, for the generous heapitality they have so profusely laviabed upon us whilst stationed near their beautiful city.

insely lavished upon us whist stationed near men possibiled city.

Resolved, That such kindness deeply touches the heart of the citizen soldier, and whilst it makes him proud of the bonor to fight for, he feels that it may be sweeter still to die in defence of the warm hearts and happy homes of "Old Punnsylvania."

Resolved, That to the Ludies of Lancaster particularly down address our hearts' best wishes—they whose smiles

Major General Patterson.—This distin-MAJOR GENERAL PATTERSON.—This distintinguished military officer, accompanied by his staff, passed
through this city, on route for Chambersburg, in a special
train, on Sunday last, at 12½ o'clock, P. M. Whe General
was walted upon, during the few miuntes the train stopped
here, by Gen. Negley and the regimental officers from
Camp Johnston, Maj. Nauman, of the U. S. Artillery service, a native of and now residing in this city, and a number of our city military.

Alderman McMullen's "Independent Rangers," of Philadelphia, numbering one hundred able-bodied, fine-looking
men, passed through in the same train, and attrasted
much attention.

Another Lancaster Volunteer Gone. We regret to be called upon to announce the death of Peter Pastor, a private in Capt. Patterson's company, (Lancaster City Infautry,) which took place at Camp Silfer, Chambers-burg, on Friday last, after about a week's illness. His burg, on Friday last, after about a week's illness. His remains were brought to this city on Saturday afternoon, accompanied by a guard of his late companions in arms, and his wife, who was with him in his last hours. His funeral took place on Sunday afternoon, from his late residence in Vine street. Two companies from Camp Johnston, and the Union Guards of this city, accompanied by the 15th Regiment Band and the Guards' martial music, took part in the funeral ceremonies. The religious services were sondacted by Rev. D. Steck. The remains were intered at Woodward Hill.

THE DIAGNOTHIANS' ANNIVERSARY .- The 26th Anniversary of the Diagnothian Literary Society of Franklin and Marshail College took place, at Felton Hall, on Friday evening last. The attendance was large, especially on the part of the fair sex, and the exercises, as usual, extremely interesting.

THE INDEPENDENT GREYS .- If any of our THE INDEPENDENT GREYS.—If any of our cittiens had an idea that the military spirit of Lancaster was "played out," and that no more fine companies could be raised, they have certainly been laboring under a delusion. We know what splendid companies, which cannot be excelled by any in the State, have left our city and are now in the service of their country, and also that two more are undergnarching orders, but there is still material left for the formation of other spirited companies—the last of which formed is the Independent Greys. The company numbers one hundred members, and is composed of a fine-looking, active, intelligent body of men, among whôm are some of our most prominent citizens. The company has plected a glorious set of officers, and when our citizens get a sight of the Independent Greys on parade they will open their eyes somewhat. The uniform will be a complete suit of grey, consisting of grey cloth coat, pants and cap, trimmed with black, which will present a handsome and serviceable appearance. The following are the officers: Captain—Dr. John McCalls. rviceable appearance. The Captain—Dr. John McCalla

Captain—Dr. John McCalla.

1st Lieutenant—George L. Boyle,
2d "Anthony Lechler,
2d 9d "Dr. John L. Atlee, Jr. -S. S. Spencer,
Allen Guthrie,
James Potts,
Amos A. Hauke.

PARADE OF THE 14TH REGIMENT.—The 14th Regiment, Col. Johnston commanding, paraded through several of the atreets of the city on Thursday afternoon last, and made a fine appearance. They were uniformed in blue blouses, grey pants and shirt, and fatigus cop, which are very becoming. The marching of the men was admirable, and they are rapidly being perfected in the drill by their able and efficient officers. their able and efficient officers.

The 15th Regiment, Col. Oakford commanding, paraded on Friday afternoon, and they also presented a fine appearance, and marched exceedingly well. Both Regiments are similarly equipped. The 15th Regiment were accompanied by their fine Read.

DISCHARGED AND RETURNED .-- Mr. Rudolph Kubn, editor of the "Lancaster-Demokrat," and Alexander Gerz, both members of Company K, (Capt. Bolenias' Stau-ben Gaards, 10th Regiment, baro returned home to this city, having been honorably discharged, upon the Sur-geon's estribiate, for constitutional disability. Mr. Kubn had been sick for about eight days. He will resume the nad been sick for about eight days. He will publication of the "Demokrat" as soon as he co MILITARY MOVEMENTS. The Fourteent

and Fifteenth Regiments, for some time stationed at the fifteenth Regiments, for some time stationed at the fair grounds near this city, left for Chambersbur on yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The three comp nies from this city and county, commanded by Captain Neff, Barton and Hess, were also expecting to leave in thafternoon for Camp Wayne, at West Chester. ARRIVED -The clothing which the mem

bers of Capt. Patterson's company wore when they left this city (they having received their full uniform) has been forwarded from Chambersburg, and is now at the Mayor's Office, ready to be distributed to the friends and families of the men. TRIBUTE TO THE LADIES OF LANCASTER .--

arge and enthusiastic Union meeting was held in the 24th Jourt House at Danville, Montour county, on the 24th lit. The following resolution was unanimously adopted and requested to be published in the Lancaster papers. Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendere FLAG PRESENTATION. - A flag was presented

FLAG PREEENTATION.—A Hag was presented by the Ladies of Little Britain township, on Wednesday last, to the military company of that district. The fing presented, on behalf of the fair donors, by Rev. Mr. ALEXANDER, and received by Maj. BENJAMIN F. COX, Brigade Inspector, of this city. The speeches of these gantlemen are spoken of as nest, eloquent and appropriate to the occasion. After this ceremony was over, the company partook of some choice refreshments, furnished through the liberality of Miss Hamitrox, for which the thanks of the company were returned by Maj. Cox.

TRIBUTE TO ELLSWORTH.—At a meeting TRIBUTE TO ELLSWORTH.—At a meeting of the Union Fire Company, No. 1, held at their Hall, Market street, on Saturday evening, 25th ult., to express the feeling of the Company in view of the death of Col. E. E. Ells worth, it was the common with a loyal people, this company have heard with indignant sorrow of the brutal agassimation of Col. Elmer E. Ellsworth, as the death of one whose fortunes were enshrined in the popular heart, and whose career, even in so early youth, glittered with the promises of glory to himself, and service to bis country. **Resolved**, That, as firemen, we lament the calamity which has deprived our New York brethers of him whose military genius and social qualities had enabled him to impart discipline and effect to their herole spirit, as well to win for himself the entire affection of their hearts. ***Resolved**, That the apparatus of the company be draped in mourning, and the company's flag be kept at half-mast for the period of ten days.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS, AND CLOSING OF THE MAILS AT THE CITY POST OFFICE —The different Passenger rains on the Pennsylvania and branch railroads leave this LEAVE RASTWARD Iarrisburg Accommodation

and New Providence, at 7 s. m.

ARRIVAL OF MAILS BY RAILEOAD.

Through Mail Fast......1.31 s. m., 10.54 s. m., and 2.55

a. m.

For Lebanon, via: East Hempfield, Manhelm, White Oak,
Mount Hope and Cornwall, daily, at 10 a. m.

For Millersville and Slackwater, daily, at 1 p. m.

For Hinkletown, via: Landis Valley, Oregon, West Earl,

and Farmeraville, daily, at 2 p. m. or Paradise, via: Greenland and Soudersburg, daily, 2 p. m. For Litiz, via: Neffsville, daily, at 2 p. m. For Strasburg, via: Fertility and Wheatland Mills, daily, at

or Fort Deposit, Md., via: Willow Street, Emithville, Buck, Chesnut Level, Green, Pleasant Grove, Rock Springs, Md., and Rowlandsville, Md., Tri-weekly, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 a. m. or Colebrook, via: Swarr's Mill, Old Line, Sporting Hill and Mastersonville, Semi-weekly, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 a.

rty Square, via: Conestoga, Marticville, Coleman Office hours, from 7 a.m. to 8 p. m. On Sunday, from 8 o 9 a.m.

Postage to California, Oregon and Washington Territo es, 10 cents. les, 10 cents.

Letters, alleged to be valuable, will be registered, and a registration to postage.

Postage.

All letters are required to be pre-paid with stamps before the mellad.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

TROOPS FOR CHANNERSBURG.—Three regiments of Philadelphia Volunteers passed through this city
on Thursday morning and afternoon last, en route for
Chambersburg. They cheered lustily for the Union and
our city as they passed through. The men, who were
completely equipped, presented an athletic appearance,
and will doubtless do good service in their country's behalf. BRIGADE OFFICERS SWORN .- On the 25th DRIGADE UPFICEES OWORN.—Un the 25thmilk, as previously amounced, the commissioned officers of
the 2nd Brigade, 3d-Division, 2, M., met at Shenck's Hotel,
Centra Square, this city the "mapprose of taking the oath,
instufred by the result and of Assembly, "to bear tree almatter by the result and of Assembly, "to bear tree almatter by the commission of Assembly, "to bear tree almatter by the commission of Assembly, "to bear tree almatter by the context of Assembly and faithfully,
paint of the commission of Assembly and faithfully,
paint of the commission of Assembly and faithfully,
and the commission of Assembly and the commission of the commiss

MUSTER ROLLS .- Below will be found the

ptain—Joseph W. Fisher.
Lisutenant—Arnott D. Collins,

"Jacob O. Hoyer.
Bergeant—Samuel Evana,
Thomas H. Caldwell,
"Jahn T. Baynes,
"Wallington Kershner.
Derforal—William L. Bandley,
Thomas Bennett Kane Daniel,
Lewis David R.,
Miller Jacob D.,
McKaughlin James
Moran Michael II.,
Mullen Henry,
Poli John,
Potts Francis A.,
Rockwell John.
Rambo Joseph O.,
Reinhart Jared C.,
Roat Charles G. Roat Charles G., Rote George, Reese George V., Rudy Lewis, Summers Michael, Sonders Benjamin Souders Benjamir Smith John, Saylor John, Saylor Peter M., Speaker Joseph, Stocks John, Sheridan John, Smith George W., Torbert John J., Trost Benjamin, Wilson Thomas, Welsh Whitefield,

Wells Peter, Williams Jacob, Wright John L.

Abram Alstead,
George Carracher,
A. Jack Mills,
David Coble.
Daniel W. Grove,
J. Galebaugh,
D. W. Overland, B. Murphy, C. Micheal, W. Moss, O. Mickey, J. Pierce, H. Rickard, William Allison, H. D. Atkins, J. Wiseman,
A. H. Wilson,
A. Wiseman,
John Wailor,
Lewis Martin,
H. H. Michael,
J. Ohmit. W. Hart, A. W. Herrick, Peter Haden, A. Herestran, J. W. Huce, J. McFarland,
Edward Caracher,
D. DeFrance,
L. Tebo,
F. Hildebrandt,
S. D. Simmers,
S. A. Malony,
C. T. Wiecomb,
J. Strutter J. Billet, W. Jones, C. Jones, John Langdon, L. Leader

FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, May 30 .- The Cunard steamship America arrived here this morning. Her dates are to the 19th inst., by telegraph to Queenstown. The Hon. George M. Dallas, late Minister

to the Court of St. James, is a passenger.

The America has over one million in specie on board. The steamship Hibernia, of the Quebec line, put back to Liverpool on account of the damage to her machinery, and the North

Briton took her place, sailing on the The steamer City of Washington had ar-The Galway steamship contract had been anulled by Parliament. The boats will, however, continue their trips to Americ Mr. Adams, the new American Minister,

had been presented at Court.

A debate had occurred in the House of Lords on the American blockade, the speakers generally opposing the idea that privateers should be regarded as pirates. In the House of Lords the Earl of Ellen oro' asked the Government whether the term 'lawful blockade" in the proclamation, was be interpreted literally or with qualifications, as according to the strict meaning of the Paris agreement, it was impossible to maintain an effective blockade. He complained of the vagueness of the proclamation in respect

to articles contraband of war. Earl Granville replied that a lawful blockade nust be maintained by a sufficient force, but it was not absolutely necessary to render all ngress or egress impossible, but to render it extremely difficult. With respect to other questions, he stated that certain articles were clearly contraband of war, but that certain other articles depended upon special circumstances and contingencies, which could only be decided by a prize court, and which it was impossible to define beforehand.

The Earl of Derby said that there were two oints on which it was desirable that the Government should come to an understanding with the United States. They proclaim a blockade of the whole Southern coast, which they had not the force to maintain. Although they could lawfully blockade certain ports, i was not desirable that they should proclaim universal blockade, but only maintain a par-

ial one. The Northern States also declare that they should treat privateers as pirates, but they could not do so by the law of nations, and it was desirable that notwithstanding the procla mation that it should be declared such. penalty on British subjects would not be viewed with indifference by England.

Lord Brougham said that privateering according to international law was not piracy, but to join an expedition against a power at peace with England was a piratical act. enstitute an effectual blockade, such force must be maintained as to make the passage of absolutely impossible, but this was very difficult.

Lord Chelmsford denied the doctrine of Lord Brougham relative to privateers.

Lord Campbell said that the Earl of Gran ville had laid down the law correctly with respect to a blockade and articles contraband war. A subject of another Power holding letters of marque, was not guilty of piracy.

Lord Kingsdown said that the Northern States might consider the people of the South ern States rebels, and guilty of high treason but that this would not apply to the subjects of other Powers becoming privateers.

Liverpool, May 17.—The sales of Cotton for the week were 47,000 bales, at a decline

Breadstuffs have a declining tendency. Provisions are steady. London, May 13.—Consols closed at 911

THE EDITORS' BOOK TABLE.

We are indebted to Westhaeffer, No. 44 North Queen street, for the American re-prints of the following names periodicals, for May, from the press of Leonard Scott & Co. New York, viz: ew York, viz:
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE has the by Earl Stanhope.

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW has the following: 1
Present Movement in the Church of England; 2. Alexis of
Tocqueville; 3. The Poems and Plays of Robert Browning
4. Bishop Herd and his Contemporaries; 5. Railway Acci
dents; 6. Motley's United Netherlands; 7. Berkely's Ideal
ism; 8. Dr. John Brown's Horse Enbesciws; 9. The Edu
cational Question in Scotland; 10. The Christian Architec
ture of Europe; 11. The American Secession.

EVANS' BURAL ECONOMIST, for May, is before EVANS' RURAL ECONOMIST, for May, is before us, well filled with a great variety of articles exceedingly interesting to the agricultural community.

The Rural Economist is a monthly periodical of some 25 pages, edited and published by Dr. Edmund C. Evans, of West Chester, Pa., at \$1 per annum, in advance. It is devoted to Agriculture and Horticulture, and is designed to "illustrate Farming from the midst of Farmers." The editor is a practical Agriculturalist binself, and is withal a gentleman of great intelligence and energy, and well qualified in every respect to take the lead in the science of farming.

THE VOLUNTEER'S TEXT BOOK.—We have received from the Publishers, T. B. Peterson & Brothers, No. 306 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and also from J. M. Westheffer, No. 44 North Queen street, who has it fir sale, copies of this little work. The book contains a fund of information in a condensed manner which cannot be obtained in any other military work now extant, and it should be in the hands of all the Officers and Privates now in the service of their country. It is emphatically the "Soldier's Guide" in the discharge of his duty in the camp, on drill, and in the field of battle, and should be his constant companion.

See Westharffer's advertisement in another column.

N. CADWALADER REFUSES TO RECOGNIZE THE ATTACHMENT The attachment issued on Monday last, by Chief Justice Taney, against Gen. George Cadwalader, for refusing to obey the writ of

[From Wednesday's Baltimore Exchange.]

THE HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

abeas corpus in the case of John Merryman,

O'clock: At an early hour of the day, the United States Circuit Court building was be-

United States Circuit Court Dullding was be-sieged by an immense growd. Immediately upon the Court room being opened, about half past eleven o'clock, the crowd rushed in, and in a short time the room

About twelve o'clock the venerable Chief

was completely filled.

Justice made his appearance. Upon taking his seat, the Chief Justice stated that he desired to make an explanation before the hearing of the case, to the effect that Judge Giles, who was present yesterday, was absent to-day, owing to the fact that he was attending a meeting of his church, which he considered of interest to himself and perhaps important to the community. He (the Chief Justice) had invited Judge Giles to be present, because he

had desired his counsel and advice in so important a case, but he did not sit in the case as an officer of the court, and desired this explanation to be made.

The Chief Justice then asked the Marshal if he had the return. The Marshal handed to him the following papers, which the clerk was directed to read aloud:

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
DISTRICT OF MARYLAND, TO WIT:
To the Marshal of the Maryland District,

We command you that you attach the body of General George Cadwalader and have him before the Hon. Roger B. Taney, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, on Tuesday, the 28th May, 1861, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Circuit Court

Court of the United States, on Tuesday, the 23th May, 1861, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Circuit Court Rooms of the United States, in the City of Baltimore, to answer for his contempt by him committed, in refusing to produce the body of John Merryman, of Baltimore county, according to the command of the writ of habeas corpus returnable, and returned before the said Chief Justice, this 27th day of May, 1861. Hereof you are not to fail, and have you then and there this writ.

Witness, the Honorable Roger B. Taney, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the first Monday in December, in this year of our Lord, 1861.

Issued 27th May, 1861. Thos. Spider, Clerk. I hereby certify to the Honorable Roger B. Taney, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, that by virtue of the within writ of attachment to me directed on the 27th of May, 1861, to Fort Mellenry, for the purpose of serving the said writ.—I sent in my name at the outer gate; the messenger returned with the reply "that there was no answer to my card." I therefore could not serve the writ as I was commanded. I was not permitted to enter the gate.

So answers

Washington Bonifant.

the gate.
So answers Washington Bonifant,
United States Marshal for the District of Maryland. Chief Justice Taney then turned to Deputy Marshal Vance and said: "Then the writ is not answered?" Deputy Marshal Vance-There was no

answer sir, except that "there was no reply to my card." I was not permitted to enter the ter gate. Chief Justice Taney—Well, you should state that. The fact does not appear in your Mr. Vance amended the return in compliance with the suggestion by adding the

words at the end of the return printed in italics, and handing the paper to the Chief Justice. the latter proceeded to read from a manuscript the subjoined remarks, previously saying: Gentlemen, I shall feel it my duty to enforce the process of the Court. I ordered the attachment yesterday, because upon the face of the return the detention of the prisoner was unlawful upon two grounds. 1. The President, under the Constitution and laws of the United States, cannot suspend

the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, nor authorize any military officer to do so. 2. A military officer has no right to arrest and detain a person, not subject to the rules and articles of war, for an offence against the laws of the United States, except in and of the judicial authority and subject to its control-and if the party is arrested by the military, it is the duty of the officer to deliver him over immediately to the civil authority, to be

dealt with according to law. I forebore yesterday to state orally the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, which make these principle the fundamental law of the Union, because an oral statement might be misunderstood in some portions of it, and I shall therefore put my opinion in writing and file it in the the Clerk of the Circuit Court, in the course

After reading the above, the Chief Justice orally remarked: In relation to the present return, it is

proper to say that of course the Marshal has egally the power to summon out the posse comitatus to seize and bring into cou party named in the attachment; but it is apparent he will be resisted in the discharge of hat duty by a force notoriously superior to the posse, and this being the case, such a proeeding can result in no good, and is useless. I will not, therefore, require the Marshal to perform this duty. If, however, General Cadwalader were before me, I should impose on him the punishment which it is within my province to inflict, that of fine and imprisonment. I shall merely say to day, that I shall reduce to writing the reasons under which I have acted, and which have led me to the conclusions expressed in my opinion, and shall report them with these resident, and call upon him to perform his Constitutional duty-to enforce the laws by compelling obedience to the civil process In a short time, the large crowd which had assembled dispersed. The greatest indignation was universally expressed at the action of

RESOLUTIONS OF THE PRESBYTE-RIAN ASSEMBLY. The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church (O. S.,) now in session at Philadelphia, after a long and exciting discussion, adopted the following resolutions offered by the venerable Dr. Spring of New York:

Resolved, That, in view of the present agitation and unhappy condition of this country, the 4th day of July next be hereby set partas a day of prayer throughout our bounds, nd that on this day ministers and people are called on humbly to confess and bewail their national sins, and to offer our thanks to the father of light for His abundant and undeserved goodness towards us as a nation, to eek his guidance and blessing upon our rulers and their councils, as well as the assembled Congress of the United States, and to implore Him, in the name of Jesus Christ, the great High Priest of the Christian profession, to arn away his anger from us, and speedily restore to us the blessings of a safe and honor-

Resolved. That in the judgment of this Assembly, it is the duty of the of the ministers and churches under its care to do all in their nower to promote and perpetrate the integrity f the United States, and to strengthen, uphold and encourage the Federal Government in the just exercise of all its functions, under our noble Constitution.

THE AMERICAN BLOCKADE. The regular correspondent of the London Times, writing from New York under the date of April 30, takes this view of the question of the blockade:

"The President, by proclamation dated the 27th, orders a blockade of the ports of Virgininia and North Carolina, in addition to that dready directed of the ports of the other seceding States. For foreigners this extension of the blockade is of little consequence, as the trade of Virginia and North Carolina is almost entirely domestic. The newspaper despatches from Washington say that these blockades will be resisted by foreign governments, as ordered without notice. I cannot believe that such will be the case, for no European government, unless false to European instincts, can array itself actively upon the side of African slavery in this contest.

FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA. Washington, May 30 .- The Government as information that Grafton, Virginia, at the junction of the Parkersburg and Wheeling branches of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, is in possession of the Federal troops—the ad-

vance guard of Gen McClelland's corpsd'armee. The rebel soldiers that lately held the place, probably retired before their arrival. Grafton is 188 miles west of Harper's Ferry, so that the troops have still a long distance to traverse, and will be detained by retuilding bridges destroyed by the rebels. THE NEVADA SILVER MINES. - The following

is an extra from a letter dated Silver City, Nevada Territory, April 7:-"The mines are yielding very rich silver,

and some fifteen to twenty quartz mills are now on the way from or are building in Califorms for this vicinity. Several of them are to be put on the Carson river, which is of sufficient capacity to run the Lowell milla."