The Lancaster Intelligencer

GEO. SANDERSON, EDITOR.

LANCASTER, PA., JUNE 11, 1861.

CIRCULATION, 9000 COPIES:

A. M. Periodelia & Co.'s Adventions: Astron. 119
 Hassin Sizer, New York, and 10 State street. Boston.
 B. M. Perrometic & Co., are Agents for The Leasantier Intelligence, and the most infinetial and largest circulating Newspapers in the United States and the Canadas.— They are anthonized to contract for us at our lowest circulations.
 A. P. Palant, the American Newspaper Agent, N. B. Attaction of the contract Streets, Philadelphia, is authorised to receive subscriptions and advertisements for this paper, at our lowest rates. His receipts will be restrated as a surgents.

garded as payments. Approximation of the second se



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 HABEAS CORPUS CASE. The opinion of Chief Justice TANEY, in the

Merryman Habeas Corpus Case, will be found at length in this week's paper. Like everything else emanating from this venerable and learned Jurist, it is a lucid and unanswerable exposition of Constitutional law, and will attract the attention of the entire country.

DEATH OF SENATOR DOUGLAS.

The country has lost a great statesman. Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS is no more. The illness, under which he had been suffering for several weeks, reached a fatal termination on Monday, the 3d inst., when he expired in the 49th year of his age.

Few statesmen of the present day have made so large a figure in the public affairs of his country as Senator Douglas; and his loss will be the more afflicting at this crisis in our National affairs, when the safety of the Union demands so largely, in our public men, the display of the peculiar statesmanlike qualities which he possessed in an eminent degree.

We take from one of our contemporaries the annexed brief memoir of the distinguished and lamented statesman:

Mr. DOUGLAS WAS & native of Brandon, Ver mont, and was born on the 23d of April, I813. At the age of 15, having received a common school education, he was engaged as an ap-JOHN COVODE? prentice to the trade of cabinet making, but wing to ill health, he was compelled to relinquish his labors in the workshop. then entered an academy at Brandon, after which we hear of him pursuing his studies at Canandaigua, N. Y., and afterwards at Louisville, Cincinnati, and other places, out West, where he had gone to devote himself to teach ing school. He next took to studying law th success. Finally settling at Jacksonville, Illinois, at the age of 22, he was elected by the Legislature of the State Attorney General which he resigned, a twelvemonth later, to take his seat in the Legislature as the member from Morgan County. In 1837. President Van Buren appointed him Register the Land office, at Springfield, Illinois, shortly after which he ran for Congress, but was beaten by a Whig opponent by five votes. we find him very active during the memorable campaign of 1840, stumping the State and country for seven months, and making upwards of 200 speeches. In December, 1840, he was appointed Secretary of State for Illinois; in 1841, elected by the Legislature Supreme Court Judge, and then, one year later, he was elected to Congress. In 1844, he was re-elected, and again in 1846. He did not, nowever, take his seat under the last election having in the meanwhile been chosen to the U. S. Senate for six years. from March 4th. 1847. In Congress, Mr. DougLas took a prominent part in the Oregon controversy with Great Britain, and sustained the Democratic policy. As Chairman of the Territorial Comin 1846, he reported the joint resolution declaring Texas to be one of the United States of America, and was a vigorous supporter of the Polk Administration in the subsequent war with Mexico. As Chairman of the Territorial Committee, first in the House and next in the Senate, he reported the bills to organize Minnesota, Oregon, New Mexico, Utah, Washington, Kansas and Nebraska, and also bills for the admission of Iowa, Wisconsin, California and Oregon. So far as the question of Slavery was concerned, he early took the ground that Congress should not interfere, one way or , but that the settlers themselves should be allowed to settle their domestic institutions in their own way. In August, 1848, however, he offered an amendment to the Oregon Bill extending the Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific, in the same sense, with which it was originally adopted in 1820, prohibiting slavery North of 36 deg. 30 min., and b mplication recognizing it South of that lin This amendment was adopted by the Senate, but rejected by the House. Then followed the sectional agitation of 1849-50, which lead to the Compromise Measures of 1850. In 1852, Mr. DougLas was an unsuccessful candidate for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, though in the National Convention he received on the 30th ballot 92 out of a total of 288 votes. At the Congressional Session of 1853-54, he reported from the Committee on Territories, the celebrated bill to organize Kansas and Nebraska, which effectually revolutionized political parties in the United States and formed the issues upon which the Democratic and Republican organizations becam arrayed against each other. In 1856, Mr. DougLas was again an unsuccessful candidate for the Presidency in the Democratic National Convention at Cincinnati. In the Congresfor the Preside sional session of 1857-58, he led the opposition to the Buchanan Administration, Lecompton Constitution-and before the adjournment of the session, he returned home to vindicate his action before the people of Illinois, in one of the most exciting pol itical canvasses over known. The result of that campaign was his return to the U. S. Senate for six years, from the 4th of March, 1859, by a vote (in the Legislature) of 54 against 46 for Abraham Lincoln, his then opponent, now President of the United States. His views and opinions in relation to the war, now existing, have been too recently expressed to be recapitulated Senator Douglas was married April 7th, 1847, to Miss Martha Martin, daughter of Col. course. Robert Martin, of Rockingham Co., North Carolina, by whom he had three children, two of whom are living. She died January 19th, 1853. He was again married Nov. 20th, 1856, to Miss Adele Catts, daughter of James Washington D. C. Second Madison Cutts, of Washington, D. C., Second Comptroller of the Treasury. CAPT. HENRY A. HAMBRIGHT. The numerous friends of this gentleman will be rejoiced to hear that he has been commissioned by the President a Captain in the Regular Army. Capt. H. is a brave and intrepid soldier, who gallantly fought under the stars and stripes of his beloved country on the battle fields of Mexico, and was one of the first of our brave Pennsylvania volunteers to tender his services and that of his company to the Government in its efforts to suppress the rebellion of the Southern States. We regret that the Jackson Rifles are to lose their accomplished commander, but we are sure in the Senate will be hard to fill, as he was Merico. that the country at large will gain by his beyond all question one of the ablest debaters well-merited promotion. Should his life be spared, we hope to see Capt. H. at the head of a Regiment before the war is brought to a close. There is no braver or truer patriot, or better qualified officer, connected with the Army at the present time.

THE BEEF CONTRACT AGAIN. The Governor, at a late day of the session The Harrisburg Telegraph (Rep.) of the of the Legislature, by request, sent in bills of 22d ult., contained the following statement supplies furnished the volunteers amounting to relative to the "Lauman Beef Contract." \$108,250. It is unnecessary, says the Lebanon, about which so much has been said by the

OSE OF THE BILLS.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, To ALFRED SLADE & CO., 1861.

1861. April 20. For cash. 33 bales 64 twilled blue fiannel

Net 6,144, 884 45, 892 46, 858 6.147, 830 C. & t. 2,611,

Total,

8,942 yards, 94 \$8.345 96

Advertiser, to say what the character of the press and by individuals for the last five or supplies were, suffice that they consisted of the | six weeks : "The Secretary of War has ressinded the beef contract with George M. Lauman, that has been creating so tauch sensation among the speculators of the country. It was al-leged that by this contract, Lauman was to most insufficient kind, and that the prices charged were outrageous. The uniforms, were charged at \$10, which any clothing house would be glad to furnish, of good and substantial material at \$4. Every other article have made a very large amount of money; but when the contract came properly before the Secretary of War, he at once restricted it of the same character, bad and bigh priced. Our purpose at present is only to give one of to the amount called for by the advertisement for the bid, which was only two thousand the bills, so that the tax pavers may see how the Government is cheated, and also what care head of cattle. The contract had been made with the Commissary of the War Department, without the knowledge or consent of General s taken by the government officials of the tax payers' interests. When such a bill is Cameron, which accounts for its extravagance, and which will explain the conjecture it gave rendered, approved of and paid by the governit gave ment officials we must believe that either the ise to, in regard to its legality. Those in this government officers are unfit for the positions city, who have made the rumor of this con-tract the subject of so much unfair and unkind they occupy, or that they are a party in the commentation, will now have the opportunity either to recall their words, or leave them fraud. The bill alluded to is as follows :stand as the record of their misrepresentation DR. and malevolence."

To this, the Washington correspondent of Forney's Press, under date of the 24th, adds the subjoined explanation :

"So much has been rumored and written in reference to the beef contract, that a few in reference to the pool opportune, authorized words may not be inopportune. "M- Lournen is one of four gentlemen who proposed to supply the Government with beef in the darkest period of our difficulties, when the Baltimore mob had fired upon our troops, had torn up our railroads, and when General Scott himself did not believe communications could be opened for many weeks. The Seces sionists refused to allow the farmers in the neighborhood to supply our citizens with food. Every necessary of life rose at once to the highest rates. So great was the panic, that many who now complain of this beef contract fied overland from Washington, paying ex-

\$,544, 9± 336 68 932, 9 83 88 travagant sums in order to get away from what looked like the capture of the city. The \$8,766 52 ates under which the contract was accepted This bill is a rather careful repetition of by the Government are, even now, regarded as items, but that is only done to confuse. Had If the communications had not derate. it been stated in one line as might have been been opened the contractors would have been done. viz: 8,942 yards of blue twilled canton ruined

"The contract was made with the regular Commissary of the War Department, one of flannel, at 91 cents per yard, the fraud could have been detected at once. Well, so many the sternest and strictest men in the service, yards of flannel, at so many cents per yard, Captain Beckwith. It was promptly signed and the result will be, as any school boy by General Cameron, Secretary of War, who believed that the Government had made a good would tell us, \$834.59. But the bill calls for bargain in securing the services of men who were ready to undertake the great risk of sup \$8.345 96. This is a trifling mistake of over \$7.500. The blankets furnished were purplying the troops and the city with beef. chased from the importers by the contractors "It is a perfectly legal and just contract,

and up to this time has not been abrogated or the same day they were delivered, at \$1,70 limited by the Secretary of War. The parties per pair. The State was charged and paid stand upon their rights, and rely upon the \$3,50 per pair. We subjoin the amounts of Government to sustain them," three bills as paid by the government, and 107 The explanation would have been still

also the cash price for which the same goods, more satisfactory to the public, if the names of the "four gentlemen" were given, who so magnanimously "proposed to supply the

 Am't Paid.
 Cask Price.

 Uniforms and Pantaloons,
 \$22 585 00
 \$8,991 00

 Flannela,
 5766 52
 1,292 40

 Blankets,
 19,912 20
 10,758 10
 Government with beef" at \$8 per hundred pounds live weight, by which they would pocket, in the shape of profits the snug little \$51,263 72 \$21,041 50 sum of about \$600,000! Besides, it appears, These three bills afforded stealings for somethat the Telegraph is mistaken in saying that body of over \$30,000. Is a committee of inthe contract has been rescinded by Gen. Camvestigation necessary? Where is "Honest" eron. "Occasional" avers that it is " a perfectly legal and just contract," that it was

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS. signed by the Secretary of War, and that it Not long since, says the Harrisburg Patriot, has neither been "abrogated or limited" by orders were issued from Washington addressed that functionary. to the Governors of the several States request.

ing them to prefer graduates of West Point ter On the decease of Mr. DougLas being and persons of military experience in making announced at Washington, the following order appointments of officers of the army. The was issued from the War Department: advice was certainly very good ; but we are WAR DEPARTMENT, June 4, 1861.

The death of a great statesman in this hour of peril cannot be regarded otherwise than as sorry to see that the authorities at Washington are not profiting by their own instructions. a national calamity. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS expired in the commercial capital of Illinois yesterday morning at 9 o'clock. A represen If some of the appointments already made

from Pennsylvania can be accepted as a fair indication of the class of men that are to be tative of the overpowering sentiment enlisted thrust into important positions in the army, in the cause in which we are engaged-a man who nobly discarded party for his country--a main Senator who forgot all prejudices in an earnest desire to serve the Republic--a statesman that branch of the public service is in great danger of demoralization. Instead of men desire to serve the

THE PERSYLVANIA WAR BILL. This bill, passed at the late extra session of the Legislature, after providing for a loan of \$3,000,000 for war purposes, the appointment

of one Major General and two Brigadier Generals, by the Governor, &o', &o,, makes provision for the families of the gallant men, who

have volunteered to assist in suppressing the rebellion in the South, as follows:

SEC. 14. That the Associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas and the County Comioners of the several counties of this Commonwealth shall constitute a board relief, to meet monthly, or as often as they find necessary, at the office of the commission ers, and upon reasonable claim or suggestion furnish such amount of support or relief to each individual case as they may deem equitable and proper for the famili es or persons resident in their respective counties, heretofore in any degree dependent upon such volunteers as have been enrolled and mustered into service from their several counties, under orders from the Governor of the Commonwealth, during the exigencies of the general govern-ment, the claims or suggestions of such relief, to be made in writing, setting forth the facts of the case, with such proofs and verifications as the board may require, and to be filed in the office as random dear and to be filed in

the office as vouchers for any payment which may be made thereon; payments for relief to be made by orders drawn in the usual form,

with an endorsement on the back of each issued by the board of relief,' which endorse ment shall be signed by one of the associate judges; if it shall be found requisite by the ioners of any county within the monwealth, they are hereby authorized and empowered to make a temporary loan or loans at a rate of interest not exceeding 7 per cent. per annum to carry into effect the measures of relief provided in this act. Provided, That all arrangements made by the several counties of this State for the support of the families of the volunteers mustered into the service, are hereby legalized and declared to be in full orce, until the provisions of this act are carried into effect.

SEC. 15. That it shall be lawful for the proper authorities of any county within this commonwealth to assess and levy a tax for he payment of such appropriations as may have been or may hereafter be made by such authorities for the relief of volunteers, or of their families, or both, which volunteers shall

have been or may be received into the service of this State or the United States, in the pres ent exigency of the country. Provided, That sment shall not in any one year anch exceed two and one half mills upon the dollar of the taxable property of such county; And provided further, That all loans heretofore negotiated or moneys borrowed by any county, city or borough for the purpose aforesaid, are ratified and confirmed, and the bonds or other

vidences of indebtedness issued or to be issued therefor are hereby made good and valid; and that all appropriations heretofore made or to be made by county commissioners or municipal uthorities, for the purpose of arming or

equipping volunteers, or for the relief of their families, are hereby legalized and shall be allowed them on the settlement of their accounts, as other payments are by law allowed.

Szc. 16. That in this case any soldier shall die after being mustered into the service of the United States or of this State, leaving a widow and minor children or a minor child under the age of fourteen years, the mother of such minor or minors shall receive eight dollars per month from this State for the term of five years, unless all such minors shall, before the expiration of five years be of the age of fourteen, or unless she or they receive a pension from the United States; if such widow die or marry before the expiration of said 5 years. such nension. from the time of such death marriage, shall go to the support of such minor child or children as are then living.

LAST HOURS OF SENATOR DOUGLAS. The sad event of the morning, says the

Chicago Journal, of Monday evening week, has thrown a shadow of profound gloom over the entire city. Hon. Stephen A. Douglas expired this morning, after lingering weeks of illness, of alternate hope and fear, at eleven minutes past nine. The early bulletin at the Tremont House

announced that there were no hopes of his re covery; a second, "Judge Douglas is dying; as we now write, the third, the simple announcement, "is dead," finds a mournful res-

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE .- A new schedule r passenger trains on the Pannsylvania Railroad want nto operation on yesterday, which, it will be seen, involves some important changes. The trains now laye this city

WEETWARD. .11.00 a Lastrator Accom. 7.44 p. ML Joy Ac. No. 2.7.50 p. Emigrant Train...11.55 p.

DEPARTURE OF THE MILITARY.--The Union Guarda, Capt. BLENCS, LARCENTER GUARDS, CAPL. NEPP, and Safe HENCP Artillery, Capt. Hess, lefts in the 9 a.m. train, on Theseday last, for Camp Wayne, at West Chester. Grant ervowise of people lines diseasals along the route to the depot, and at the latter place an immense throng was congregated. The gallant fallows all left in the most buoyant of spirit, and we learn that they are delighted with their location and camp life. These three companies are attached to what is called the Beserre Corps of Pann-sylvania, and are ealisted for three years or during the war. As soon as we can obtain a correct list of the officers and privates of each of the above companies, which has been promised us, we shall publich it. Two of the employees of The Intelligence: office are at-tached to our city companies, vit: Wurling W. Ox to the Union Generic, and CHARLES ON WHEN to the Lancatter Guarda. Both are young, active, sublict on advintanter and if there is any fighting to do they will not shrink from it. We tandse them our cordial wishes for a continuance of their wonted health and gaintis, that the enery's "thooting sticks" may may never send a ball in close proximity to their persons, and that they may return to the ford and of a portice in the the officer and the "lored ones at home" at he close of the war.-Harvs our day on that, Waiter and Charley. "TRIAL AND PUBLIC SALE or Mowrow M. DEPARTURE OF THE MILITARY .- The Union his valuable services would have been acceptable to us in our andawors to connect by railread the grast commercial emportum of the country with the Capital of the Nation, of which our read forms the last connecting link, to which he always assiducently devoted his noble taients, precious time and indefailgable energy. *Exceeded*. That we warmly sympathise with the bereaved family and friends of the deceased, and we hereby tender to them our condisence in this their season of sorrow and affliction. *Reconced*. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and be published in the Lancaster papers.

TRIAL AND PUBLIC SALE OF MOWING MA-TRIAL AND FUBLIC SALE OF HAUWING that CHINK -- We direct the attention of our agricultural read-ers to the advertisement in another column with the above heading. Allou's Mowers have an extended reputation for doing their work in the right manner. The trial and sale will take place on the farm of Mr. Samuel Bausman, ball a mile southwest of the city, on the Manor turpike.

ARMY SUBGEON .- Dr. E. DE W. BRENEWAN, ARMY SUBGEON. --- Dr. D. DE W. DESNEMAN, of this city, who was examined at Harrisburg, weak before last, by a Board of Surgeons, has received the appointment of Assistant Surgeon in the Army, and is ordered to Camp Wayne, at Weet Chatter. Dr. Breneman is a recent grad-uate of the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, and was formerly a student under Dr. Henry Carpenter.

AN IMPORTANT LAW .-- The following im

AN IMPORTANT LAW.—The following im-portant law was passed at the late series of the Legisla-ture, and approved by the Governor. We publish it for the information of the public. Great luss and inconven-lence has been experienced by the loss of inventories and appraisements, caused by their having been taken from the Register's Office by partice concerned, and not return ed. This act will overcome the difficulty: Be it exacted, dc. That from and after the passage of this act, the Register of Lancaster county is hereby au-thortsed and required to place upon record, in a fair and legible hand, in a book or books, to be provided by the County of Lancaster for that purpose, all inventories and appraisements of decelerate esites. The fees to be the same as those received in similar cases now performed by the Register.

MOUNT JOY BANK .-- At a meeting of the MOUNT JOY BANK .-- At a meeting of the Directors of this institution, held on the Sist uit, the President, Abraham Shally, Esq., resigned, and J. G. Hoerner, Eq., was elected to fill the vacancy. Mr. Shelly's resignation was caused by the had state of his health, which rendered him unable to attend to the duties of the pect, in connection with his private business, satisfactorily to himself. Mr. Hoerner will prove to be an acceptable officer. We learn that the Bank will shortly issee the small notes authorized by the act of the last Legislature.

STABBING AFFRAY.—On Sunday evening last, says the Manheim Sentinel of Friday, the quiet of our Borough was disturbed, and an unnual excitement pervalled for some time, caused by the fact that Harrison Frank, driver of the Lancaster accommodation hack, had been stabbed by Abraham Shreiner, who resides near this town. It appears that these men had an altercation a faw weeks ago, in which Shreiner had oue or more accomplices, and Jrank got the worst of it, when he stated that he would settle the matter with Shreiner on some other oc-casion. In the meantime Bhreiner, it is said, procured a large dirk knife, and expressed his determination that if he fell in with Frank we would stab him. On the evening above mentioned Frank was sitting in front of the Wash-ing, Frank store, stepped up to him, and demanded to be shown the dirk; and that quickly, with which he was bragging he intended to kill him. putting himsolf at the same time in an attitude to strike. Shreiner ranhed upon him, and inflicted a wound in the region of the stomech. Frank then stoped, and gloted up a place of board with which to strike him, but missed, when Shrei-ner turned and stabbed him a second time, and then made off. A number of persons, including officer Young, soon ceptured him and took him to theoffice of 'Squire Shafaor, who committed him to prison, where he now lies awaiting his trial at Court. Frank was severely wounded, and is still ha torey precarious condition. STABBING AFFRAY .- On Sunday evening Non their norms in defence of our country; therefore, be furthermore Besolved, 1. That this Synod call and appoint our be-loved and highly estemed brother Bev. W. A. Passavant to be the missionary obapian of our Synod in the volum-teor armies of the United States, guarantying the requisite support to sustain him in this field of useful labor. 2. That the Executive Committee be authorized, in con-nection with brother Passavant, to make such further ar-rangements for the splritual wants of our soldiers, as time and circumstances may render needful. The report and resolutions were read and unanimously adopted by the Synod. A veteran editor, after an experience of a quarter of a contury-just the length of time we (the senior of the Intelligencer) have been in the service-gives his opinion of the com-

mon honesty of mankind. Hear what he 18 ye : a quarter of a century, and regret to say that

THE MORAVIANS ON THE CRISIS .- The MO

THE MORAVIANS ON THE CRISIS.—The Mo-ravian Synod, in session week before last at Lift, unani-monaly adopted the following preemble and resolutions, reported by J. B. Tshudy, (chairman) Martin Honser, and J. Aug. Lackenbach, committee on resolutions: "WHINLES, the Provincial Synod of the Northern District of the Moravian Church in the United States, now as-sembled at Lifts, Lancaster county, Penna, feel it just and proper, that in common with our brethren of other religious denominations, we should express our deep interest in the present unhappy and gloomy condition of our once happy and prosperous country; insamchas it is a duty enjoined upon us by the Head of the church, in the commandment "to render to Casar the thingy that are Cousar's, and to God the things that are God's." Do hereby Resolve, I. That, while we, as ditizens of the United States, and a members of the Moravian Church, deeply deplore the chatening hand of God, and humbly bow to the derrees of Him who holds the destines of nations in His hands: I. That while we acknowledge and submit to that Prover, we also. acknowledge "the powers that are creatined of God" over us, and therefore declare our continued and un-abated allegiance to the government and the constitution of the United States, and of the several States of which we are clinens. in the business, we have lost enough money, through the rascality of our customers, to make a man of moderate desires rich! Many of those who owe us these small amountsfrom five to fifty dollars-are rolling in wealth, and could pay any day in the year, if they wished to do so. Many others belong to the migratory tribe, who are here to day and in Texas or California to-morrow. Others belong to a class quite numerous, who write to the

DELIGIOUS STRAWBERRIES .- Mr. JOHN KIN- THE HABEAS CORPUS CASE. on the Philadelphia town gar facts, torong as the worknown parton of mr. G. H. 10-forre, on the Phildshiphi surraphics, just outside of the city limits, sent us, on. Friday last, a bor of the most de-licious Strawfarries we have tasted this season. The Junior's thanks and those of the employees of The Intelli-gencer establishmest are benyily tendered to Mr. K. for his acceptable present, to which, it is needless to asy, they did And justice. He furnishes Strawberries to his city custom-ing twice a day.

twice a day.

OPINION OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE UNITED STATES.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT TO THE LATE JOSEPH Kommannan.-At a stabed meeting of the Board of Direc-tors of the Beading and Columbia Railroad, held on the 3d inst, at Michael's Hatel, in this city, it was unani-Id likes, as an and the second second

THE UNITED STATES. Exports Journ Manaraam. Before the Chief Jutice of the Su-preme Court of the United States, at Chambers. The application in this case for a writ of habcas corpus is made to me under the 14th section of the Judiciary Act of 1480, which readers effectual for the dilisen the consti-tutional privilege of the writ of habcas corpus. That act gives to the Superse Court, and to every Dutrici Judga, power to grant writs of habcas corpus, for the purpose of an inquiry into the parts corpus for the purpose of that I would order the prisoner to be brought boftre me thet's out as he was confued in Port MoHenry, at the circumstances, would not withdraw General Cadralidary, who had him in charge, from the limits of his military command. circumstances, would not withdraw the with labels and who had him in charge, from the limits of his military command. The petition presents the following case: The petitiones resides in Maryland, in Baltimore county. While peace

resuces in Maryland, in Baltimore county. While peace ably in his own honse, with his family, it was, at 2 o'clock, on the morning of the 55th of May, 1861, entered by an armed force, professing to act under military orders. He Was then connelled to be the first the state of the state ofessing to act under n

armed torce, professing to act under military orders. He was then compelled to rise from his bed, taken into cus-tody, and conveyed to Fort McHenry, where he was impris-oued by the commanding officer, without warrant from any lawful authority. The commander of the fort, General George Cadwallader, by whom he is detained in confinement, in his return to the writ, does not dear any of the facts alleged in the pe-tition. He states that the prisoner was arrested by order of Gen. Keim of Pennsylvania, and conducted as a prisoner to Fort McHenry by his order, and placed in his (Gen. Cadwallader's) custody to be there detained by him as a prisoner. THE LUTHERAN SYNOD'S SYMPATHY FOR OUR BRAYN VOLUMYERS.-The Annual Section of the Francei-cal Lutheran Symod was hold in Philadelphia week before last. The following resolutions, &c., concerning the vol-unitesrs, we extract from the proceedings of Tuseday.-They will be of interest to the many Lutherans in this section -

to Fort McHenry by his order, and placed in his (Gen. Cadwallader's) custody to be there detained by him as a prisoner. A copy of the warrant, or order, under which the pris-oner was arrested, was demanded by his counsel, and re-cific act, constituting an offence against the laws of the United States, has been charged against him upon eath; but he appears to have been arrested upon general charges of treason and rebeilion, without proof, and without giving the names of the witnesse, or specifying the eats, which, in the judgment of the military officer, constituted these rimes. And having the prisoner thus in custody upon these wague and unsupported accusations, he refuses to obey the writ of Anders corpus, upon the ground that he is duly authorized by the President to suspend it The case, then, is simply this. A military officer, residing in Pennsylvania, issues an order to arrest a clisten of Maryland, upon wague and indefinite charges, without any proof, so far as if appears. Under this order his house is entered in the inglity he is seined as a prisoner, and con-wayed to Fort McHenry, and there kepi in close confine-ment. And when a *kabcus corpus* is served on the com-manding officer, requiring him to produce the prisoner before a Justim of the Buprame Court, in order that he answer of the officer is, that he is authorized by the Presi-dent to supend the writ of *Andeus corpus* as the is discretion, and, in the exercise of that discretion, suppends it in this case, and on that ground refuses to be due the discretion, but to delegate that discretions proser to a military officer, and to leave it to him to determine whether he will or will are the writ of *Andeus* corpus himself, at his discretion, but to delegate that discretionary bower to a military officer, and to leave it to him to determine whether he will or will acces, and on that ground refuses obdelence to the writ. Morifiel notice has been given to the Courts of Justice, or to the public, by proclamation, or otherwise, that the resident clai section : The committee appointed to prepare resolutions in refer-ence to the wants of the many volunteers connected with our Lutheen Ohnreh, for the consideration of the German Trangelical Lutheran Synod of Pennsylvania, has the nonor to report : 1. That with all true friends of our hitherto favored

bonce to report: 1. That with all true friends of our hitherto favored country, we exmestly deplore the present melancholy con-dition of the Union. 2. That in furn relance in the infinite mercy, windom and faithuness of Almighty God, we brustfully hope that the bright sumshine of day will again rise forth out of the present dark night of gloom. 3. That we especially keep in view the duty of unalter-table fidality to the Union, and of conscientious obedience to the lawfully contituted anticrities of our country; and that we sepcially keep in view the duty of unalter-able fidality to the Union, and of conscientious obedience to the lawfully contituted anticrities of our country; and that we sepcially keep in view the duty of our country; and that we sepcially count fullow. 4. That we gratefully remember the hithful defenders of our country, commending them in our carnest prayers to the rich and tender mercies of God, whilst at the same time we will do all in our power to relieve and comfort the peculiar class of sick and suffaring soldiers to whom our attention has been so specially called by our dar brother Pasavant. In this connection the committee propose ifforther, (A) That it be made the duty of all ministers in this body to lay before their congregations a statement of the suffering coudition of our sick soldiers, and especially of the entirely German portion of these. (B) To ancourage the members by their voluntary and desconcesses, and who have undertaken the achieves as the ontributions and holve undertaken the achieves as the Government in view of multitudinous responsibilities, has not been able itself to make provision for this branch of service. (C) That all such contributions be placed in the hands i

Government in view of multitudinous responsibilities, has not been able itself to make provision for this branch of service. (O) That all such contributions be placed in the hands of our Treasurer, Rev. Dr. C. W. Schmfer, to be by him transmitted to Rev. W. A. Pasavant, Director of the De-coness Institute, Pittsburg; the Executive Committee of the Synod being authorised immediately to advance such sum as the missionary treasury may warrant, to be replaced out of the contributions which shall be given for this ob-ject hereafter. Further, insamuch as so great a proportion of the vol-unteers from the State of Pennsylvania, and other States, are known to belong to the Lutheran Ohurch, and realis-ing the responsibility of our Church most especially to provide for the spiritual weifare of her members called from their homas in defence of our country; therefore, be furthermore

NEWSPAPER PUBLISHING.

No official notice has been given to the Courts of Justice, or to the public, by proclamation, or otherwise, that the President claimed this power, and had exercised it in the manner stated in the return. And I certainly listened to it with some surprise, for I had supposed it to be one of those points of constitutional law upon which there was no difference of opinion, and that it was admitted on all hands that the privilege of the writ could not be sus-pended, except by act of Congres. When the complexey of which Aaron Burr was the head became so formidable, and was so extensively ramified as to justify, in Mr. Jefferson's opinion, the suspendion of the writ, he claimed, on his part, no power to suspend it—but communicated his opinion to Congress, with all the proofs in his possession, in order that Congress might exercises its discretion upon the subject, and determine whether the public safety required it. And in the debate which took place upon the subject, no one suggested that Mr. Jeffer-son might exercise the power himself, if, in his opinion, the public estive domanded it. Having theterofree regarded the question as too plain and tow well selfted to be open to dispute, if the commanding officer had stated that upon his own responsibility, and in the exercise of his own dispute, must be construction it received from every jurist and stateman of that day, when the case of Burr was before them. But being thus officially notified that the privilege of the writ has been supended undar the orders, and by the authority of the President, and, believing as I do, that the President has constitution, a proper respect for the high office he fills tequires me to state plainly and faily the grounds of my question the legality of his act without a careful and de-liberate examination of the which subject. The clause in the Constitution, which authorizes the suspension of the privilegy of the writ of hadcas corpus, is in the 9th section of the first article. The statele is devoide to the legilstive department of the

This article is devoted to the legislative department of the United States, and has not the alightest reference to the Executive department. It begins by providing "that all legislative powers therein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives." And after pre-scribing the manner in which these two branches of the legislative department shall be chosen, it proceeds to enumerate specifically the logislative powers which it thereby grants, and legislative powers which it texpressly prohibits, and, at the conclusion of this specification, a clause is inserted, giving Congress "the power to make all laws which may be necessary and proper for carrying lato execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States or in any department or office thereof." The power of legislation granted by this latter clause is before enumerated. Bat as this limitation was unavoid-ably somewhat indefinite, it was deemed necessary to guard more effectually certain great cardinal principles essential to the liberty of the citizen, and to the rights and equality of the States, by deoying to Congress, in ex-press terms, any power of legislating over them. It was apprehended, it seems, that such legislation granted or more at the sories of the attempted under the pretext that it was necessary and proper to carry into farse. this necessary and proper for a carry into farse. The new rest desired in might be attempted under the pretext that it was necessary and its proper to card the pretext that it was necessary and to proper to save the such equilation might be "We have tried the business for more than our estimate of the aggregate honesty of mankind has been considerably lowered. There is a great deal of latent, undeveloped rascality n the race, and if a man has any of its composition he is sure to exhibit it when his newspaper subscription becomes due. Within the ast ten or fifteen years we have been engaged

apprehended, it seems, that such legislation might be attempted under the pretext that it was necessary and proper to carry into execution the powers granted; and it was determined that there should be no room to doubt, where rights of such vital importance were concerned, and, accordingly, this clause is immediately followed by an enumeration of certain subjects, to which the powers of legislation shall not extend; and the great importance which the framers of the Constitution attached to the

of politicians selected to fill the highest posi-which the President was elected, and who had tions, whose genius is better adapted to plundering than to fighting. Andrew H. Reeder is made a Brigadier General, B. Rush Petrikin | fended with equal zeal and ability the Constia Colonel, John P. Sanderson a Lieutenant tution as it came to us from our fathers, and Colonel, and it is even rumored that Alexander Cumminge is to be made a Brigadier General for the purpose of qualifying him for the has been called from the scene of life and the office of Quarter Master General-a lucrative, but not a dangerous position. George R. Smith was offered a Major's commission in the regular service but declined. Perhaps he could be prevailed upon to accept a Brigadier | the Generalship.

of a much better quality, can be bought :

These appointments, to say the very least of them, are not creditable to Pennsylvania, trious dead. which abounds in men of approved military capacity from among whom to select competent officers.

NO BATTLE YET!

Contrary to expectation there has been no mportant battle yet fought with the rebels; but, from the movements of the hostile forces, it is evident the conflict cannot be much longer avoided, and any day, or any hour, may bring us stirring news from the seat of war. Gen. Scorr is perfecting his plans quietly and cautiously, and will only strike an effective blow when fully prepared-not a day sconer, no matter how much he may be censured by the New York Tribune and other Abolition prints for his dilatory movements. He knows what he is about, and is thoroughly acquainted with the mettle of the enemy-hence his precaution and delay. When once fully prepared he will strike a powerful blow at the rebelsone which must result in their discomfiture.

The greater portion of the troops encamped for sometime past in Chambersburg and vicinity, have left for Harper's Ferry. The First Regiment-in which are the Fencibles and Jackson Rifles from this city-had not yet received marching orders at the latest accounts-but were hourly expecting them.

MR. BURLINGAME NOT ACCEPTED AT VIENNA.

Advices have been received at the Department of State of the refusal of the Austrian Government to receive Mr. Burlingame as felt. Business there has not only diminished, Minister from this country. This refusal is but, in nearly all the commercial towns, is based solely on the conspicuous part taken absolutely destroyed. As a sample of how by Mr. Burlingame in relation to the recognition of the Italian revolutionists, and has no reference to the present state of American | Baltimore American : affairs. Austria fully recognizes the right of the United States to put down the rebellion, and was the first European power to express her sympathy with our government in its

We understand that Mr. Burlingame's reection will not require the Hon. J. Glancy Jones to remain at the Austrian mission until another appointment is made, as some persons have supposed. Mr. Jones has had his final audience with the Emperor, and will leave Vienna in about a week. He is expected home about the first of August.

RESPECT FOR HIS MEMORY. Everywhere throughout the whole extent of the country, north of Mason and Dixon's line. the death of Judge DougLas has caused the most profound sorrow, and in many cities and other demonstrations of respect to his memory true men to the Union and the Constitution part with the Fourth Infantry in every battle are so much needed in Congress. His place on Scott's line of march from Vera Cruz to

in the body, and wielded an immense influence amongst the masses of his fellow-citizens,

Pennsylvania has now twenty nine 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.

the political current, of military experience we find the lowest class who lately received for the Chief Magistracy every reason to look forward to a long career of usefulness and honor-a patriot whose last mission on earth was that of rally ing the people of his own State of Illinois, as one man, around the glorious flag of the Union

field of his labor. This Department recognizing in the loss, one common to the whole country, and profoundly sensible of the grief it will excite among mil lions of men, hereby advises the Colonels of different Regiments to have this order read to morrow to their respective commands

and suggests that the colors of the Republic be craped in the mourning in honor of illus SIMON CAMERON (Signed,) Secretary of War.

EN. PATTERSON'S PROCLAMATION HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PENNA., CHAMBERSBURG, PENNA., JUNE 4th, 1861. To the United States Troops of this De-

partment. partment. The restraint which has necessarily been imposed upon you, impatient to orercome those who have raised their parricidal hands against our country, is about to be removed. You will soon meet the inabout to be removed. surgents. You are not the aggressors. A turbulent faction, misled by ambitious rulers, in time of profound peace and national prosperity, have occupied your forts and turned the guns against you; have seised to a suppopriate to

forts and turned the gains against you; have solved your arsenals and armories and appropriated to themselves (overnment supplies; have arrested and held prisoners your companions marching to their homes under State pledge of security, and have cap-tured vessels and provisions voluntarily assured by State legislation from molestation; aud now seek to perpetuate a reign of terror over loyal citizens. They have invaded a loyal State and entrenched themselvers within its boundaries in defiance of its constituted authorities. You are going on American soil to sustain the civil power, to relieve the oppressed, and to retake that which is unlawfully held. You must bear in mind that you are going for the good of the whole country, and that, while it is your duty to punish sedition, you must protect the loyal, and, should the occasion offer, at once suppress service insurrection.

Success will crown your efforts ; s grateful country

and a happy people will reward you. By order of Major General PATTERSON. F. J. PORTEB, Assistant Adjutant General.

CONSEQUENCES OF SECESSION. As a consequence of the present rebellion

in the South, business is more or less injuriously affected all over the country. But in the South "hard times" are most seriously the thing works, we quote the following from a statement recently made to the editor of the

"The prostration of business at Ports mouth and Norfolk is most thorough and complete. The navy yard, the truck trade, and naval stores, on which the husiness and almost existence of the two cities is based, have ceased. and were it not for the abundance vegetables and fish, there would be much

suffering among the poor. The truck gardeners are giving away their peas and strawberries to any one who will take the trouble of gathering them. A great many of the immense pea fields have been plowed in for the purpose of planting corn. The crop of truck and strawberries shipped to Baltimore. New York and Philadelphia, last year, during May and June, yielded \$400, 000, and the yield this year was confidently expected to amount to not less than \$600,000.

DEATH OF AN ARMY OFFICER. Brigadier General JOHN GABLAND, & welltowns the flags were lowered to half mast, and York, on Wednesday last, in the 69th year exhibited. His decease is a National loss, ginia, in 1812, fought through that contest, of his age. He entered the army, from Virand especially so at the present time when and afterwards in the Florida war, and took

Phillippi, Va., on the 3d inst., is not dead, as valuable member of Congress. The people of Poer Orner at M reported. He was severely wounded in the breast with a ball, which has since been ex-tracted, and there are hopes of his recovery. leaders. tracted, and there are hopes of his recovery. I leaders.

echo in every heart.

For a week past the lamented deceased has For a week past the minetical doctated in seen only semi conscious. Though recogni-ting his friends he has been unable to locate zing his friends he has been unable them, and his mind gave out confused frag-ments of the great thoughts with which his

giant intellect was wont to grapple. The last week was an anxious one of hopes and fears, and as we went to press on Saturday evening, more favorable symptoms inspired the belief in his friends that he had passed the crisis, and that he would again be spared in his hour when his country so much needed his strong arm and his experienced counsels. His physicians, men of experience and skill, used every resource of their profession to take advantage of these favorable symptoms, but in ain. At twelve o'clock last night he failed to recognize his most intimate friends and became otally unconscious : at three o'clock he com-

menced rapidly to fail and his unwilling physicians pronounced him beyond hope.-Their only duty left was the mournful one of easing his dying hours. He gradually failed, seemingly without pain

until eleven minutes past nine, when the lamp of life was extinguished without a sigh or a struggle. His devoted and loving wife re-mained with him to the last moment, solacing him as best she could, buried under the weigh of the deep affliction. Madison Cutts, hi

brother in law, Miss Young of the Tremon House, B. G. Caulfield, and Dr. Hay were also present. His death was peaceful and tranquil as the nelting away of a summer cloud at evening, and the mourning watchers were alone wit

all that was earthly of Stephen A. Douglas. THE FUNERAL. CHICAGO, JUDE 4.—At a meeting of various committees, consisting of the State and muni-cipal authorities and others, held this morning, a committee was appointed to present to the family of Judge Douglas, the unanimous wish of the people of Illinois, that his remains should

be permitted to remain in this State for interment. Colonel Richardson, as the organ of this committee, performed the delicate duty of

communicating to the family the wishes of the ommittee, and at a general meeting here, Mr. J. D. Caten reported that an affecting J. D. Caten reported that an affecting inter-view had taken place between Colonel Richardson and Mrs. Douglas, the result of which was, that in due appreciation of the spontane ous expression of the wishes of the people of Illinois, that the remains of the illustrious

dead should be interred in this State, that she yielded with pain, but not with reluctance. It is the desire of Mrs. Douglas that his re-

mains be interred at Cottage Grove, near the lake shore, so that she may be enabled to reside in the immediate vici nity. No more appropriate place could have been selected.-There is already a monument there, erected by himself, of enduring honor, in the magnificent institution of learning built by his liberality.

The report of Mr. Caton was accepted, and a meeting was immediately held to make the ecessary arrangements for the funeral, which will take place at 10 o'clock on Friday next. The Chicago Tribune of this morning, declares in favor of a Douglas Democrat for the vacancy in the United States Senate, and urges Governor Yates to make such a selection, saying that it becomes the Republicans now rove their faith in the unanimity of the North by this recognition of the patriotism and fidel-ity of their former antagonist. CHICAGO, June 7.—The obsequies of Hon.

stephen A. Douglas took place to day in this city, with much solemnity, according to the services of the Roman Catholic Church, of which his widow is a member. The turn-out of people was immense, and all business was The turn-out ended. He was buried at Cottage Grove,

south of the city, on property belonging to him near the shore of Lake Michigan, where the Baptist University is situated of which he was liberal benefactor.

GLORIOUS UNION VICTORY :

At a special election held in the 7th Conressional district, of Ohio, on Tuesday last. Mexico, Hon. RICHARD A. HARRISON, the independent Union candidate, was trium-Bart phantly chosen by a majority of 561 over Upt AARON HARLAN, the straight-out Republican

of the United States and of the several States of which we are clinens. 3. That nacknowledging our constitutional government, and the liberty and blessings which we have been per-mitted to eojoy under it we, as members of the Moravian Ohnrch, deem it our duty to extend to it our hearty sup-port in its efforts and measures adopted to uphold the constitution, and maintain the integrity of these United States, and to perpetuate to our republican institutions; that we, as a charch, may continue to lead under them quite a quiet and peaceable life in all godiness and honesty. 4. That we will continue to meal under them quite a quiet and peaceable life in all godiness and honesty. 4. That we will continue to make of the United States, in these times of danger. His gracious counsel, and continue to be the gracious Protector of these United States, in these times of danger. His gracious counsel, and continue to be the gracious full of the united States, in these times of danger. His gracious counsel, and continue to be the gracious full on the off where to the states, and our national constitution; that He may defat every evil design against make discord and war to cease; and that to this end. He may put into the hearts of all citizens of these United States thoughts of peace, that we may see it seon established to the glory of His name. 5. That we will nour prayers, also remember those, who, in obsdience to the call of their country, have loft their families and friends; and grobe there stored our insuited fag, and in support of our constitution and laws, that the bour of distress, especially when in the arms of desth, prove to them their only trust and consolition; and that the hour of thorse, who, under His divine dispensation, sacrifice their lives in the cause of our boolston; such that; the may confort and dry the tears of parents, brothers, schildren of those, who, under His divine dispensation, sacrifice their lives in the cause of our boolston?

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS, AND CLOSING OF THE MAILS AT THE CITY POST OFFICE.—The different Passenger Trainson the Pennsylvania and branch railroads leave this eity as follows: LEAVE RASTWARD

Fast Line.

	Through France	
	Lancaster Accommodation. 840 a m	
nt	International Expression III.45 a.m. Harrisburg Accommodation 840 a.m. Mail Train 908 p.m. Mail Train 12 p.m. EAVE WASTWARD.	m
-	Mail Train.	10
	TRATE WERE	10
	LEAVE WASTWARD.	th
IA I	Mell Train to to	
	Mount Joy Accommodation, No. 1	

Fast Line arrisburg Accommodation ...6.08 p. m ...7.44 p. m ...7.50 p. m Emigrant Train..... CLOSING OF MAILS BY RAILEDAD. Eastern Through Mail-For Philadelphia, No.

Ididication I and the set of th

Mail.....

8 a. m. for Millorsville and Slackwater, daily, at 1 p. m. ior Safe Harbor, daily, at 1 p. m. for Hinkletown, via : Landis Valley, Oregon, West Earl, and Farmersville, daily, at 2 p. m. for Paradise, via : Greenland and Soudersburg, daily, at

For Paradise, via: Greenland and Soudersburg, daily, at 2 p. m.
Por Litis, via: Neffsville, daily, at 2 p. m.
For Straaburg, via: Fertility and Wheatland Mills, daily, at 2 p. m.
For Lampeter, daily, at 2 p. m.
For Phenixville, via: New Holland, Blue Ball, Goodville, Churchtown, Morgantown, Honeybrook, Chaster Springs, and Kimberton, daily, at 1 p. m.
For Potepoit, Md., via: Willow Street, Smithville, Buck, Cheston Level, Green, Pleasant Grove, Rock Springs, Md., and Rowlandsville, Md., Triweekly, Monday, Wedneedav and Friday, at 6 a. m.

day as deviated wille, Md., Tri-Wessiy, Marian, Marian, Santa Santa, Santa Santa, Santa Mill, Old Line, Sporting Hill and Mastersonville, Semi-weskly, Wednesday and Fri-day, at 6 a. m. For Vogansville and Terre Hill, daily, at 8 a. m. For Vogansville and Terre Hill, daily, at 8 a. m.

or Vogansville and Terre Hill, daily, at 5 a.m. or Liberty Equare, via: Conestoga, Marticrille, Coleman, ville, Mount Nebo, Bethesda and Hawlinsville, Semi-weekly, Wodnesday and Saturday, at 1 p. m. Office hours, from 7 a. m. to 8 p. m. On Sunday, from 8

Omee nours, from f a m. oo p. m. On Datany, -----o 9 a. m. Pestage to California, Oregon and Washington Territo

ries, 10 cents. Listers, alleged to be valuable, will be registered, and a recoipt given therefor, on application and payment of the registration fee of five cents, in addition to the regular postage. All latters are required to be pre-paid with stamps before

they can be mailed.

they can be mailed. JORN J. GOGHLAN, Postmaster. —The following instructions from the Post Office Depart ment are published for the information of the public: June 1st, 1861. ALL POSTAL SERVICE in the States of Virginia, Norti Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mil ALL POSTAL SERVICE in the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Worida, Alabama, Mis-sissippi, Louisiana, Arkanasa, and Taras, has been su-pended from and after May Sist. Listers from offices temporarily closed by this order will be sent to the Dead Letter Office, except these for the foi-lowing Counties in WESTERN VIRGINIA, which will be sent to Wesling:

ncock,	Taylor.	Jackson,	1.
ooke,	Harrison,	Mason,	Ľ
10,	Doddridge,	Potnam,	Ŀ
rshall,	Tyler,	Kanawha.	Ľ
stzel,	Pleasants.	Webster,	۱.
nongahala.	Ritchia.	Clean,	Ľ
ston,	Lewis.	Clay,	10
kley,	Braxton,	Roane,	
ndolph,	Gilmer,	Calhoun,	1
cher	Wint .	Cabell,	۱.

CoL. KELLY NOT DEAD.—Col. Kelly, who was wounded at the action with the rebels at man of decided ability, and will make a man of decided ability. The mathematical as a man of decided ability and will make a Det Office at Mamphia Tannasse, is discuttinged. The

 Trans or Allow, which are here to deal and the second of th editors to send them papers, and they will pay when they gather their crops or do some-

eople." Indeed, the security against imprisonment by executive

Salves a strictly Ecclesiastical body, they did not think it worth while to appoint a special committee, nor to start a debate, on the war, or the canses of it, and so thay "shut down" on a proposition that was before them. with some such purpose in view. How. JOHN BELL A SECRESIONIST.—A dis-patch from the South states that the Hon. John Bell made a speech at Knoxville on the 4th inst., in which he urged war, to the death against the North; and declared that five mil. . The right of the subject to the Bart of the South States that the form the specifie on the part of the Bart of the subject of the second of th

The Protestant Episcopal Convention, at Burlington, N. J., refused, by a vote of 68 to 8 to trouble themselves, in any way, with the "state of the country." Considering them-salves a strictly Ecclesiastical body, they did

4th inst., in which he urged war to the death against the North, and declared that five mil. Bions of our soldiers could not conquer the South

JOHN A. KASSON,