

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

PERSONAL.

We need money badly, and it will be a very great relief to us if our friends and patrons will furnish us with a little of the "needful' without delay. If they cannot pay all, let them at least give us a part of that to which we are justly entitled, in order to relieve us from our embarrassments. We think we have been very indulgent, and therefore hope to meet with a ready response to what we conceive to be a reasonable request. We shall have a Collector out during the present and succeeding weeks, and we hope he will receive a hearty welcome. In the mean time we shall be prepared to receive our friends at the office, and furnish them promptly with receipts for whatever amounts they may desire. Persons at a distance, and those resid our risk. Come, friends, give us a lift without longer delay, as we must have money to keep the wheels of the old Intelligences in mo-

POLITICO-MILITARY OFFICERS. The unfortunate affair at Great Bethel, on Monday week-although of very little consequence, per se-serves to expose the suicidal policy of appointing mere party politicians to high military commands in the Army. They may do well enough for . Company officers, where they have any military knowledge at all: but to make of them Majors, or Colonels, or Generals, and entrust them with the lives of hundreds and thousands of our brave and loyal men, is unpardonable folly and next akin to treason itself. It is not every man who can spout at a political meeting, nor manage a County Convention to suit his own purposes, who is fit to "set a squadron in the field," or direct the movements of an sooner this system of rewarding political favorites or manufacturing paper officers is abandoned the better. Our soldiers at Great Bethel evinced undoubted bravery, and dieplayed the courage of veterans under the most trying circumstances. But they were badly officered, and might have been literally cut to pieces if their safety had depended on the skill of their General and Colonels.

The sooner the Government can get rid of field officers of this description the better it will be for the successful prosecution of the war and the safety of our brave soldierv .-The Secessionists, as a general thing, have skilful and accomplished officers, and will be ready to improve any and every advantage given them by the ignorance or unskilfulness of many of the newly appointed officers in the service of the Republic. We have a powerful army in the field-composed of brave men and true patriots-but its strength may be frittered away without accomplishing the object intended, if continued to be led by officers whose vanity and inefficiency are their predominant traits of character. Let us, by all means, get rid. of these paper Generals and Colonels with as little delay as possible, and have their places supplied with officers in whom the army and country can have some degree of confidence.

As a proof of the above, it may be well to state that ex-President PIERCE, who was in Europe at the time, recently stated to a friend that the personnel of the Austrian army in the Italian campaign of 1859 was the finest he had ever seen; but everything went wrong on account of the inefficiency of the superior officers, and the utter rottenness of all that related to the administration of the commis-

DIPLOMATIC DINNERS, &C.

Every few days we have accounts from Washington of the "brilliancy of the Diplomatic Dinners," the "Secretaries' Entertain ments," the balls, receptions, parties, and, in general, we learn that feasting and hilarity are the order of the day amongst the guests. This may be all very well in its place; but, in the present deplorable condition of the country, such feasts had better be dispensed with, and the persons engaged in them should set an example of abstemiousness, instead of riotously making merry in the midst of the general gloom and distress throughout the land. Such scenes contrast to great disad vantage with the universal prostration of business and the sufferings of the people generally, and should be dispensed with by those high in authority at the National Capital .-When the civil war now in progress is over -when rebellion is crushed out, and prosperity again returns to our beloved Unionit will be quite time enough to "rejoice and make merry" at our good fortune; but not

WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The Union Convention re-assembled at Wheeling last week, and have taken the preliminary steps to organize a provisional government for the whole State, to depose the present rebellious and treasonable State authorities, and to re organize the local governments. Forty counties (about one fourth of the number in the State) were represented. A resolution was unanimously adopted, thanking General McClellan for sending troops to Western Virginia, commending the troops for their gallantry at Phillippi, and complimenting the brave Colonel Kelley.

Amongst the recent appointments of Governor Curtin, is that of GEORGE H. BARD-WELL, whilem of this county, to be a Brigade Quarter Master, with the rank of Captain, for the Fourth Brigade, Pennsylvania Volunteers. George is in luck, and will make money out of the job, or we are very much mistaken in his financiering abilities.

JOHN L. HAYES, Esq., of New Hampshire, has been appointed Chief Clerk of the

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE QUESTION. It is rumored at Washington, says the Harrisburg Patriot, that the Cabinet have decided to instruct General Butler not to receive any more fugitive slaves into Fortress Monroe. This species of property is becoming an annoyance. It was very manifest from the beginning that General Butler could not treat fugitive slaves as contraband of war for any great length of time, and that some other policy would have to be pursued with reference to them. The only proper way is to have nothing to do with them, assuming that the husiness of the army is neither to encourage, protect or return negroes escaping from their masters. This duty of itself, if

and attention of the army. The laws of the United States with reference to fugitive slaves are not annulled, though they may be extremely difficult of execution by reason of the Southern rebellion. But Southern slave-owners have themselves alone to blame. If a loyal Southern master chooses to pursue his runaway negroes into Pennsylvania or any other Northern State, we know of nothing that would prevent his reclaiming them under the provisions of the Fugitive and all of you.

The painful and portentous events which statute book. It is as much the duty of Commissioners to execute that law now as ever it was-though perhaps it would not be worth while to try the experiment, as slave property nust be very insecure in the Border States as

long as this rebellion lasts. The North is as deeply interested in the return of fugitive slaves to their masters as the South, if not more so-and if this stampede of the colored population continues until one or two hundred thousand negroes are added to the surplus population of Pennsylvania. we will begin to realize this truth.

DEATH OF HON. THOMAS S. BELL.

This eminent and distinguished politician and jurist died in Philadelphia, on Thursday week, from the effects of a cancer with which he had been suffering for a long time. Judge Bell was born in that city in 1800, studied law with the Hon. James M. Porter, at Easton and settled in West Chester, where he practised and presided as a lawyer and a judge with great ability and deserved distinction.-He served as a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1837. In the succeeding year he received a certificate of election as State Senator from the Chester and Montgomery district, and was an active member of that ing out of the county, can remit by mail at | body during the turbulent and exciting scenes of the memorable Buck-shot war. An error in the returns gave the seat occupied by Mr. Bell, after a spirited contest, to his competitor, Mr. Brooks. On the death of Judge Darlington, at that time President Judge of the Fifteenth Judicial District, the deceased was appointed his successor. In 1846 Governor Shunk elevated him to a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court. After the expiration of his term in 1851, he returned to the practice of the law. Soon after, he was appointed President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas at Easton, by Gov. Pollock. He retained that resition but for a short time, and in 1857 he was elected State Senator from Delaware and Chester. This useful career was ended on Thursday week, amid the sorrow of his friends and the regret of the community.

THE STATE LOAN TAKEN, We learn from the Harrisburg papers, that the entire State War Loan of \$3,000,000, has army or even a regiment in battle, and the been taken at par. The following sums were

	•	e
ļ	taken in Lancaster county, viz:	
ļ	Farmers' Bank of Lancaster	\$20,000
	Lancaster County Bank	20,000
1	Columbia Bank	40,000
	Mount Joy Bank	5,000
	Inland Insurance Company	2,000
	Reed, McGrann, Kelly & Co.	5,000
	Thomas E. Franklin	1,000
	James B. & G. T. Lane	1,000
	Hager & Brothers	1,000
	George M. Steinman	1,000
	Hon. Henry G. Long	1,000
	A. Herr Smith	1,000
	John Baer's Sons	1,000
	F. A. Muhlenberg, Jr.	. 1,400
	John P. Myer	1,000
	John F. Long & Co.	600
	R. F. Rauch	500
	C. A. Heinitsh	500
	John F. Sehner	500
	Charles Herbst	500
	N. Ellmaker	500
	R. H. Kirk	500
	John W. Jackson	300

\$105,300

DEFEAT OF HENRY WINTER DAVIS Maryland elected a full delegation of Union nen to Congress on Wednesday last, with possibly a single exception, one district remaining in doubt. The defeat of that arrant demagogue, Henry Winter Davis, by some ple: two thousand majority, is something we did Mr. May, his successful opponent, is a firm Union man, and more reliable than Davis. who industriously pandered to the vilest mob spirit as long as he could obtain a seat in Congress by this means. During the secession outbreak in Baltimore, he was nowhere to be found, but as soon as the tide turned, he too turned up, and by the usual appliances of Union men as their candidate for Congress, much to their disgust. Though devoted to the Union, this was a little more than they could bear-and the verdict of Wednesday last in-

infamy was finished. FROM THE POTOMAC. The latest accounts from Fortress Monroe state that the rebels, in anticipation of a renewal of the assault upon their fortifications at Great Bethel, had retired from that place towards Yorktown, carrying with them their artillery and destroying the adjacent buildings. The total number of killed in the late engagement is stated to have been not less than twenty-five, and the wounded fifty. A number are reported as missing. The retreat of the U. S. troops from Great Bethel was in accordance with the determination of a council of Colonels, summoned by General Pierce.-The latter has made no report tending to exhonerate him from the suspicion of incom-

SPECIAL CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION .- GOV. Curtin has issued a proclamation, ordering a special election to be held on Saturday, the 22d day of June, 1861, in the Congressional District composed of the counties of Montour, Columbia, Luzerne and Wyoming, for the purpose of choosing a Representative to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of George W. Scranton. The Democrats of this District have nominated Hon. Hendrick B. Wright, of Wilkesbarre, as their candidate.

petency.

candidate.

GEN. CADWALADER.

This distinguished military officer has joined Gen. PATTERSON'S Division. We have every confidence in his military skill and courage, Patent Office, at Washington, in place of S.

T. Shugart; of Pennsylvania, removed.

And shall be much mistaken if he does not of a written contract between the Government distinguish himself at the first opportunity. agent and the parties furnishing supplies.

HON. GEORGE M. DALLAS. This distinguished statesman, for the last

five years the able and accomplished Minister of our Government at the English Court, returned to Philadelphia a few days ago, and was waited upon at his residence by a large number of his fellow-citizens, irrespective of party, on Thursday last, for the purpose of paying their respects to him. During the reception Col. J. Ross Snowden addressed Mr. Dallas on behalf of the gentlemen present, referring to the satisfactory manner in which he had sustained the honor and interests of his country in the high and responsible position to which he had been assigned. He also alluded to the present perilous condition of our beloved once engaged in, might absorb the whole time country, and to the want of true and tried statesmen in this crisis of our affairs.

Mr. Dallas replied as follows: It is impossible for me, just returned from an unusually prolonged residence at a foreign Court, not to feel in the highest degree gratified by the cordiality of your welcome. I thank you, my fellow townsmen, from the bottom of my heart, for this your generous proceeding; it will be remembered with pride during the few days still left to me; and be assured that the kindness and esteem which prompted it are reciprocated with warmth towards each

have marked the history of our country during the last six months, engage, however, all your thoughts and feelings.

Let them do so, to the exclusion of every-

thing else. When more than five years ago I took the post assigned to me near England's exemplary Queen, the possibility of a war was far from remote. The construction given by British statesmen to the Clayton and Bulwer Treaty respecting Central America, and the impending dismissal of Mr. Crampton by President Pierce, were fraught with mutual irritation. These exasperating topics, however, passed harmlessly by, and soon an earnest of friendly disposition signalized the Ministry of Lord Derby, in the frank and full surrender of the long inflexibly maintained claim to the right of search. From that moment the career of the United States in the expansion and security of their commerce, in the development of their prosperity, in their recognized and ever increasing weight in the scale of civilized Powers, was unobstructed and onward. The noble and heautiful symbol of our institution the symbol consecrated by all the blood of the Revolution, by all the heroism of 1812, and better still by the blessings of all the free and enlightened of the world-the Flag of the Union, floated glistening in the sunshine, a welcome presence in every harbor and on every sea! Let me remind you that the present fit ful effort to substitute another, comparatively unknown and local, for this world wide famous banner, is not the first that has been made. The reserved right to nullify your law, and at discretion to break up your Government as a cobweb contrivance of mere State part-

nership, perhaps meditated at Hartford in 1814, was certainly and formally claimed by South Carolina in 1832. At that epoch there were giants in debate; and no giant more for midable or dangerous than the author of this subversive doctrine. But, gentlemen, it was overruled as perverse and untenable. The calm Senators from this good old Commonwealth, who were William Wilkins, of Pittsburgh, and myself, steadily insisted upon hoisting the "Stars and Stripes" high above the "Palmetto," and I presume would do so still, and the renowned citizen of Tennessee who had routed the invaders at New Orleans dispelled by the mere show of a " Force Bill" delusive Quixotism which was brave and blind then as it is now. Nor am I aware that this decision of Congress has ever undergone revision reversal. It stands on the records of the nation as s great judgment upon a ques tion utterly incapable of further elucidation

by the wit of man: it is against nullification. subdivided, or bit by bit secession, both built upon the same false keel; and it points, with an emphasis too peremptory to be disregarded, to the course of duty which the official guardians of your Constitution, laws and liberties are bound to pursue. Let us, then, be firmly linked, as a "band of brothers," around this unchanged standard. For my humble self, born beneath it, having from a venerated devoted attachment to its comprehensive import; having dearly loved to the last a brother who gallantly gave his life to its support, and, dying in a distant field of duty

ound it his noblest shroud; having spent my life contented and happy, though poor and inglorious, under its protection; having been honored far beyond my deserts by my fellow citizens, and especially by those to sustain whose equality and rights I shrank from no personal sacrifice. I come back to you gentle men, filled, it is true, with grief at the national calamity, but unaltered in my determination to stand, come weal or woe, powerless I con fess, but unalterably by this flag of the American Union, the whole Union, and the Union forever.

It is no cause of surprise that the Southern people have such entirely false and unfounded views of the objects of the present war, and of the designs of the Federal Government, when high officials put forth such statements as the Governor of Georgia embodies in a late proclamation, when speaking of the Northern peo-

"They appeal to the very basest passions of not anticipate. We trust that his defeat disnoses of the last of the Plug Ugly tribe.—
the numan neart, for the purpose of their soldiers, and preparing them for the execution of their diabolical plans of rapine and plunder. They promise to apportion our lands and divide our substance among their base mercenaries as a reward for our extermination and butchery. In some of our largest cities, 'beauty and booty' are made the rallying cry to induce the lowest rabble to culist against

We have here the evidence of the evil effects the declarations made by the ultra Northern fraud and trickery foisted himself upon the press at the commencement of hostilities, that this war was to be prosecuted until slavery was utterly extirpated. It was even gravely suggested by the New York Tribune that the lands of Virginia should be partitioned among bear—and the verdict of Wednesday last in-formed Mr. Davis that his career of political the volunteers as a compensation for their Henry M. Killian, Christian Kilne, services in the war. Reckless suggestions such as these, which are totally condemned by nine tenths of the people of the North, are eagerly picked up and used by Southern leaders to fire the Southern heart.

DISPOSITION OF FORCES. President Davis, in a recent speech at a review at Richmond, claimed that he had 68,000 troops in the State and 25,000 on the way thither. The vanguard, 5,000, is at Manassas Gap.

The Federal troops at Washington number 34,015. Of this number 20,866 are in Wash Brindel, Jacob ington and Georgetown, and 13,149 are on the Virginia side. In addition to these there are about 9,000 of the District militia, who are not liable to be ordered out of the District. General Patterson will have, it is said, about 30,000 men in his division, and who are now gradually approaching the Potomac. Gen. McClellan, it is stated has arrived at Cumberland, Md., with two regiments of his command, and that he will remain there until his rear forces from the west come up, leaving a Jackson, John K sufficient number at different points to protect | Kunkel, Pete the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, all the bridges on the road previously destroyed, and other damages, being repaired to that point.

THE ARMY FRAUDS. The U. S. Grand Jury, lately sitting in Philadelphia, have made a report relative to Hon, E. Joy Morris, the new Minister the army frauds in this State. They say to Constantinople, telegraphed to Governor that while the most indubitable evidences of CURTIN on Thursday, resigning his seat as the perpetration of frauds have been elicited, Representative from the Second Congressional they have been so carefully concealed, so District. Governor Currin responded, accept- sedulously guarded by the parties committing ing it, and appointing Tuesday, the second them, that the Grand Jury have found it imday of July next, as the day for a special possible so to separate them as to be able to election to choose his successor. Hon. George present cases which would properly bring the M. Dallas is spoken of as the Democratic guilty parties within the jurisdiction of the Court. The Governor is charged with having appointed men entirely incompetent to take charge of and assist in managing the most important military departments, and in no case which came to the knowledge of the jury was there in the Commissariat or Quar-

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Tribute of Respect to the Memory of the Late Senator Douglas. On Tuesday evening last, at 8 o'clock, a number of our citizens assembled in Steuben Hall, South Queen street, to pay a suitable tribute to the virtues and memory of the great Stateman of the Week, Engrang A. Douglas. On motion of Win. E. Wilson, Ecq., the meeting was organized by the election of James L. Reynolds, Ecq., as President, and the following gentlemen as Vice Presidents and Secretaries: Vice Presidents—Hon. Henry G. Long, Hon. A. L. Hayes, Hon. Ferree Brinton, Hon. I. E. Hiester, Hon. Thomas E. Franklin, J. F. Romberger, Geo. M. Kline, John P. Long, Yohn Black, Luther Richtards, James Peoples, John K. Reed, James H. Barces, William P. Brinton, Charles R. Frailey, George Brubaker, William Carpenter, John D. Skiles, Samuel H. Reynolds, Watson H. Miller, Dr. F. A. Muhlenberg, John C. Hager, John S. Dougherty, H. K. Slaymaker, Dr. P. Cassidy, Chas. A. Heiolith, Richard McGrann, Sr., Amos S. Henderson, Jacob B. Amwake, John B. Livingston, Col. William B. Amweg, Geo. Sanderson, Samuel E. Keller, Eli Overdeer, B. B. Tahndy. Secretaries—Carpenter McCleary, S. A. Wylle, Amos A. Hauke, John M. Johnston.

The organization being completed, the object of the meeting was explained by the President; in a brief, pertiment and sloquent address. He referred to the assembling of the people to express their deep and unalloyed grief at the national calamity which had befallen them, in common with the universal sentiment of the country, at the On Tuesday evening last, at 8 o'clock,

at the national calamity which had befallen them, in common with the universal sentiment of the country, at the irreparable loss it has sustained. Since the days when, one by one, the patriots of the Revolution had been taken from the scene of their earthly labora, the Republic, had been smitten with no severar rod than that which removed from us by death Stephen A. Douglas The speaker was temporarily in Washington when the news of Judge Douglar death was received. Civilians and military, court and camp, exhibited the deepest sorrow. Grief pervaded every heart, from the Counsellors of State to the humblest of the people.

Benjamin Champneys, at the conclusion of the

ne following:

Resolved. That as citizens of Lancaster, without distinctions of the paradese and the parades

rrupted integrity.

Resolved, That we cannot better express the command

his countrymen.

Resolved, That the concluding remarks of Senator Doug-

of his countrymen.

Recoved, That the concluding remarks of Senator Douglas to the Illinois Legislature, when in feeble health, and with a frame exhausted by long continued and ardous labor, being his last great effort in the cause of his country, in which he said, "I believe in my conscience that it is the duty we owe to ourselves, our children and our God, to protect that fing from every assailant, be he whom he may;" and his dying messare to his children, "to obey the laws and support the Constitution of the United States," should be engaven upon every heart, and be watchwords to incite every clitzen to a faithful and patriotic performance of duty.

Recoved, That his able, fearless and patriotic course in devoting his whole energies and talents in supporting the President and Government, in their firm determination to maintain the Constitution and the laws and the integrity of the Union, will ever make his memory reversed by all the loyal citizens of the Republic.

Recoved, That we highly appreciate the magnanimous and patriotic spirit of the President and heads of Department at "ashington, in recognizing the great services and abilities of Senator Douglas, by placing the Presidential massion and all the Departments in the habiliments of mourning. The able and efficient Secretary of War, from our own State, recognizes in the order which he issued upon the death of Senator Douglas, a loss common to the whole country; and, as an appropriate testimonial to the memory and services of one whose last mission was in rallying the people of his own-State to support the Constitution as it came from our fathers, he has directed, as the highest honor in his power to confer, "that the colors of the Republic be draped in mourning in honor of the illustrious dead."

Recolocal, That we witness in the energy, courage and

trious dead."

Resolved, That we witness in the energy, courage and ability of the President of the United States, and of the late Sanator Douglas, each representing a great party in the late Presidential contest, elements of chara-ter which constitute the strength of our Republic, and which confirupon the humblest in the community the power, without

purpose which are the true guarantees for the faithful per-formance of public daty.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted. Judge Champneys said that he had intended to make some re-marks upon this occasion; but the President had so fully and ably expressed the feelings of deep grief and corrow that pervade the hearts of all present, that it would be A motion was adopted directing the Secretaries to ish the proceedings in the city papers. Adjourned. FIRST REGIMENT, PENNSYLVANIA RESERVED

Captain—Thomas B. Barton.
1st Lieutenant—Harry Hook,
2d William I. Re

i	2d " Willia	am L Bear.	
٤l	1st Sergeant-Strickler R. Everts,		
١.	2d " William	E. Murray,	
ıl		McCracken,	
1		M. Bauman.	
)	1st Corporal—Thomas S. Black,		
	2d " Philip I	Sprecher,	
٠.	3d " William M. Hoffmeler,		
4th "Theodore Wenditz. Musicians—Frank A. Haines, Thomas Judge.			
		Haines, Thomas Judge.	
Privates:			
.	Nathan S. Bear,	Robert B. Marshbank,	
f	Benjamin F. Benedict,	William G. McClain,	
	Albert H. Bitner,	George M. Miller,	
١	Abraham E. Bear,	Gilbert C. Myers,	
٠.	William H. Bubb,	Emanuel C. Metzger,	
l	James Coffee,	George B. Miller,	
	William W. Cox,	Henry Metzger,	
'	William J Cake,	Grabill B. Myer,	
١.	George A. Cox.	Peter L. Magennis,	
.	Augustus C. Duchman,	James T. McCully,	
	William L. Dellet,	John McClain,	
,	John C. Eicholtz,	John A. Moss,	
,	George W. Engle,	John L. Nauman,	
Edward Frankford,		Ambrose Neyman,	
Henry Feller, (Charles R. Pinkerton,	
	Frederick D. Friday,	Theodore C. Parvin,	
. 1	Isaac H. Fortney,	John B. Reoner,	
3	E. D. Freeland,	Lewis A. Rauch,	
J	Abraham Greenawald,	Miles Rock,	
	James G. Humes,	John K. Rutter,	
t	George W. Horner,	George F. Steinhauser,	
	William B. Harman,	Isaac B. Steers,	
1	Peter M. Heiser,	E. L. Sanders,	
.	Henry Hackman,	James E. Strachan,	
	Henry G. Hiestand,	Samuel S. Strachan,	
,	Robert Holt,	William D. Stauffer,	
	Matthias Hart,	Joseph R. Thomas,	
,	John C. Harvey,	Frank Whitlock,	
•	Obed H. Kurtz,	John Weidel,	

John Weidel, John M. Wortz, Milton Weidler, Jacob T. Zellers. MUSTER BOLL OF THE LANCASTER GUARI Officers: Captain—Aldus J. Neff -P. I. O'Rourk, William T. McPhail. "William T. McPhail,
t Sergeant—George L Werntz,
t "Ambrose Maynard,
t "Daniel C. Fraich,
b "Isaac Pickel,
partermaster Sergeant—Jacob M. Strickler.
t Corporal—William F. Aument,

Jasper Morrison, ramuel J. Cooper, Charles O'Nelli. ohn Eicherly, Jonathan Styer. Privates: tles: Lefever, John 5. Lefever, John S.
Lefever, Elam
Lithgow, D. W.
Lockwood, George T.
Lonious, William A.
Markley, Charles A.
Morrison, John H.
Miller. Affred H.
Miller. Affred H.
Milschasck, Augustus
Hauke. Philip B.
Hopwood, John
McLeegan, John
McLeegan, John
McLeeli, Frank
Potts, I. B. Potts, I. B. Patton, Edwin C. Phrame, Robrer J. Read, John C. Foreman, Joseph Foreman, Harrison Getz, Jacob Greenly, Andrew G. Highstreet, J. D Read, John C.
Ribier, Famuel
Rinjer, Javob
Rettican John
Riley, John
Ruth, Hiram
Ruth, David
Stark, Charles S.
Seibert, John
Short, Audrew
Templeton. Jacob
Wolfert, Peter
Winour, George
Werry, John A.

THE MILITARY CADETS.-The Military Cadets elected their officers on Tuesday evening last, as ft. lows: Captain, E. K. Young; ist Lieutenant, D. P. Rosen miller; 2d do., William T. Wylle; 3d do., John H. Baum gardner. 1st Sergeant, Jacob K. Barr; 2d do., A. Zahm; 3d do., James Lechler; 4th do., John JJ. Strine. 1st Corporal, A. Herr; 2d do., W. R. Gerbart; 3d do., O. Brady. poral, A. Herr; 2d do., W. R. Gerhart; 3d do., O. Br 4th do., J. Shreiner. After the election, the company ceeded to Gruel's Ice Cream Saloor, North Queen at and heartily partook of the delicacies there set be them. Speeches were made by Lieuts. Rosenmiller Wylie, and the "Star Spangled Banner" sung by mem of the company, after which they adjourned.

Body Found .- A few days ago Coroner Balmer held an inquest on the body of a man which was found on a rock in Conewago Falls, in the Susquehanna River, near the Lancaster and Dauphin lina. The body was very much disfigured, having evidently been in the water for some time. The deceased appeared to have been respectably dressed, and a silver watch was found on his person. He was supposed to have been an up-river lumberman.

PARTY LINES OBLITERATED! -The Post PARTY LINES UBLITERATED:—The POSt-master General has made appointments at the following places in this county: LEWIS P. BRADY. Postmaster at Mt. Joy, vice Joshus Leader, removed. JAYID BOWMAN, Postmaster at Maylown, vice Jacob Gorner, removed. BAWUR BOTP, Postmaster at Greene, vice Fieming McSparian, removed. This is "obliterating party lines" with a

mittee appointed by Councils to act in conjunction with the Mayor, for the purpose of getting up a celebration of our National Anniversary, met at the Mayor's Office, City Hall, on Esturday morning. The Committee consists of Messrs. Dr. Henry Carpenter and Maj. Charles M. Howell from the Select branch, and Messrs. Jacob Bowers and A. Z. Blugwalt from the Common. The Committee were all present, and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

present, and the following resolutions were manimously adopted:

Renticed, That thirty-four guns shall be fired, from 6 to 9 o'clock in the morning, and that a band of music be engaged for the occasion.

Renticed, That the exercises of the day shall be held at 9 o'clock in the morning, and that the Declaration of Independence be read, the national song of the Star Spangied Ranner, ame, and an oracitor suitable to the occasion be delivered, at such place as may be designated hereafter.

Renticed, That all our cliticans, irrespective of party, tree earnessity invited to participate in the ceremonies.

A sub-committee, consisting of Messra. Howell, Carperter and Bowers, was appointed to carry the first and second resolutions into effect, when the Committee adjourned to meet again at the Mayor's Office, on Saturday next, to complete the arrangements.

CHAS. M. Howard, Secretary. THE FOURTH CONNECTICUT REGIMENT.—The

THE FOURTH CONNECTICUT REGIMENT.—The Fourth Connecticut Regiment of Volunteers, one thousand strong, under command of Col. Woodhouse, passed through this city, on Wednesday last, at noon, en ronte for Chambersburg. They are throughout a splendid-looking body of men, and thoroughly equipped in every repect.

At Columbia, when the train was moving off, Private George Barrett, of Company H, was killed. He was endeavoring to regain his place, missed his hold, and fell between two of the cars. Several of the hind cars passed over his legs, cutting and crushing them badly below the knees. He was slos struck in the side. The unfortunate man was from near Hartford and was about 23 years of age. His uncle was on the train—one of the volunteers—and was overwhelmed with grief at the sudden and terrible death of his nephew. He was compelled to proceed with his regiment. The remains of young Barratt we e forwarded to his relatives the same evening. Every possible mark of respect was paid to them by the cittiens of Columbia.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.—On last evening week, about 9 o'clock, a dispute occurred between two young imen of this city, named Erb Weitzel and John Boney, which resulted in the serious wounding of Roney. It appears that during the course of the afternoon the parties had a quarrel at the Conestoga, during which Weitzel applied some offensive epithest as Roney. Meeting again in the evening near the Fish Market, in South Queen street, Roney asked Weitzel to retract what he said and apologise for his language. This the latter refused to do, when a violent quarrel ensued, during which Weitzel was thrown to the ground. Our rising he drew a pistol and fired it, the bail from which struck Roney in the left side, inflicting a dangerous, perhaps fatal, wound. The injured man was taken to the office of Dr. Cassidy, who extracted the ball and dressed the wound. Weitzel was immediately arrested and taken to prison. He hada hearing before Alderman Van Camp, on Tuesday afternoon, and was committed for trial at the August Sessions.

Camp, on Traesday arternoon, and was commission at the August Sessions.

This affair should offer another lesson of warning to the many young men of our city who are now carrying about their persons concealed deadly weapons. It is a useless and dangerous habit, and should not be indulged in, and besides there is a law against it which should be enforced. Had young Weitzel not been armed he would not now be held to answer a charge of serious assault, perhaps of mandar.

present on Sanday was estimated at from 5,000 to 8,000. The celebration opened on Saturday and closed on Sunday at noon The exercises proper, consisting of washing feet, partaking of bread and wine, kissing, &c. took place on Saturday evening. After this sacrament caremony, all present partook of mutton soup out of large tureens. On Sunday the exercises consisted of preaching, singing, praying, &c., in the English and German languages. Afterwards tables were set in the barn, at which several thousand persons partook of a free dinner, made up of bread, ples, meat, butter, coffee, &c.

CARD OF THANKS .-- We cheerfully place to the following rard of thanks, adopted by the Fen-cibles' Band, of the First Pennsylvania Regiment, at a meeting held at Camp Chambers, near Chambersburg, on the 13th inst. The commendation which they bestow upon the 18th inst. The commendation which they bestow upon those of our citizens mentioned in the resolutions is well deserved, and we are glad to be able to give public expression to the feelings of the members of the Band:

**Resolved, That the thanks of the Band are tendered to Messra. Charles R. Frailey, Esq., H. L. Zahm, John Adam and Maj. O. C. M. Calnes, for the interest they have man fested in the welfare of our families, during our absence from them, in the defence of our giorious stars and stripes Resolved. That we feel deeply indebted to the Patrioti Daughters of Lancastrs, for clothing, &c., sent to us, and hope the name they bear, like that of the glorious Washington. The Father of his Country, will never he forzotter. Resolved, Should kind Providence permit us to releate the homes and firesides of our friends and familie triumph, we will still bear in memory those who though us while marching to the battle-field to protect of us while matching to the noble flag, the stars and stripes.

JOHN P. SHINDLE, President.

MILITARY SPIRIT IN WEST DONGEGAL TWP MESSES. SANDERSON: In Newville, West Donesal township we have organized a fice military company, to be know as the "Buchanan Rifles," commanded by Oapt. Christia Herr, 1st Lieut, Jonathan Diffenderfer, and 2d Lieut, Joh Herr. This company is intended as a Home Guard, but to officers and members are willing to march in defeat

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

Fast Line Through Express..... Lancaster Accommodation... Harrisburg Accommodation. Mail Train... Through Express. Mount Joy Accommodation, No. 1.. lount Joy CLOSING OF MAILS BY BAILROAD CLOSING OF MAILS BY RAILROAD.

Eastern Through Mail—For Philadelphia, New York and
Eastern States, at 8 a. m., 6 20 p. m., and 9 p. m.

Way Mail East—For Philadelphia and intermediate offices,

Way Mail East—For Philadelphia and intermediate offices, at 8 a. m. Western Through Mail—For Harrisburg, Pittsburg and Western States, at 10 a. m., and 9 p. m. Way Mail West—For Landisville, Elizabethtown, Mount Joy, Middletown, Harrisburg, Lewistown, Hantingdon, Tyrone, Altoona, Hollidaysburg (and Way Mail between Altoona and Pittsburg) at 10 a. m. Southern Mail—For Columbia, York, Baltimore, Washington, D. C., and other points South, (except the Seceded States.) at 10 a. m. Baltimore and Washington, D. C., 630 and 9 p. m. Pittsburg Through Mail, at 1.30 and 9 p. m. Por Strasburg, via: Camargo, Quarryville, Martinsville, and New Providence, at 8 a. m.

CLOSING OF MAILS ON THE STAGE ROUTES.
For Reading, via: Neffsville, Litiz, Rothsville, stown, Adamstown and Gouglersville, daily, at a.m. or East Hempfield, Manheim and White Oak, daily, at a. m. Millersville and Slackwater, daily, at 1 p. m. For 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

2 p. m. For Litis, via : Neffsville, daily, at 2 p. m. For Strasburg, via : Fertility and Wheatland Mills, daily, at 2 p. m.

For Lampeter, daily, at 2 p. m.

For Lampeter, daily, at 2 p. m.

For Phenixville, via: New Holland, Blue Ball, Goodville,
Churchtown, Morgantown, Honeybrook, Chester Springs,
and Kimberton, daily, at 1 p. m.

For Port Deposit, Md., via: Willow Street, Smithville, Buck,
Chesnut Level, Green, Pleasant Grove, Rock Springs, Md.
and Rowlandsville, Md., Tri-weekly, Monday, WednesAccord Friday, at 5 a. m.

and Rowlandsville, and, 111 woods,, day and Friday, at 5 a. m., day and Friday, at 5 a. m., or Colebrook, via: Swarr's Mill, Old Line, Sporting Hill Cami-weekly. Wednesday and Friday. and Mastersonville, Semi-weekly, Wednesday and Fri-day, at 6 a. m.

Yor Vogansyille and Terre Hill, dally, at 8 a. m.

For Liberty Equare, via: Conestoga, Marticville, Coleman-ville, Mount Nebo, Bethesda and Rawlinsville, Semi-weekly, Wednesday and Saturday, at 1 p. m.

Office hours, from 7 a. m. to 8 p. m. On Sunday, from 8 09 a. m. 20 9 a.m.
Postage to California, Oregon and Washington Territo-ies, 10 cents.
Letters, alleged to be valuable, will be registered, and a (0 cents. tters, alleged to be valuable, will be registered, and a pt given therefor, on application and payment of the tration fee of five cents, in addition to the regular

hey can be mailed.

JOHN J. COGURAN, Postmaster.

—The following instructions from the Post Office Department are published for the information of the public:

June 1st, 1861.

ALL POSTAL SERVICE in the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas, has been suspended from and after May 31st. pended from and after May Sist, Letters from offices temporarily closed by this order will be sent to the Dead Letter Office, except those for the fol-lowing Counties in WESTERN VIRGINIA, which will be sent to Wheeling:

sued:
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, APPOINTMENT OFFICE.—The Postmaster General orders all Postmasters to forward to the Dead Letter Office at Washington all mail matter which is directed to that office.

Signed,

JOHN A. KASSON.

JOHN A. KASSON, First Assistant Postmaster General THE EDITORS' BOOK TABLE.

THE EDITORS' BOOK TABLE.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, for July, is one of the best numbers of this deservedly popular periodical yet issued.
"The Fisherman's Family," the Fashion Plates, and other cogravings which beautify the book, are really superb, and the reading matter—both proce and poetry—is entertaining and unexceptionable. As an inducement to persors who desire the Lady's Book to grace their centre tables, the sixty-third volume, commencing with the July number, will be sent to subscribers for One Dollar. This volume comprises the six best numbers of the year, and will contain seven steel engravings, six of the large double extension fashion-plates, and all the winter cloak patterns.—Address L. A. Godzi, 323 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. THE PENNSYLVANIA SCHOOL JOURNAL -The June

number of this popular Educational periodical is more than issually interesting to Teachers and the friends of Common chools generally. Edited and published in this city by ion. THOMAS H. BURROWES, State Superintendent of Common Schools at \$1 nor normal in the common schools at \$1 normal in the common schools. THE HYMN OF OUR COUNTRY.-This is the title of a

Hymn, composed for, and dedicated to the Daughters of the Regiments at Wathington City, May 19, 1861. The Hymn is to be sung to the tune of "Kate Kearney," and the chorus, "A Southerly Wind." The Publisher is C. Bohn, Washington, D. C., who paid one thousand dollars for the copy-right. For sale at Westhaeffer's, No. 44 North Queen street.

Hon. O. H. Browning (Rep.) has been appointed U. S. Senator, by the Governor of Illinois, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the ease of Judge Douglas. -

MR. HOLT ON SECESSION. DUTY OF KENTUCKY TO SUPPORT THE GOVERN-

MENT. Hon. JOSEPH HOLT, late Secretary of War under President Buchanan, has written a published letter on the duty of Kentucky to

The Legislature, it seems, has determined by resolution that the State, pending the present unhappy war, shall occupy neutral ground I must say, in all frankness, and without desiring to reflect upon the course or sentiments of any, that, in this struggle for the existence of our Government, I can neither practice nor profess, nor feel neutrality. I would as soon think of being neutral in a contest between an officer of justice and an incondiary arrested in the atcer of justice and an incendiary arrested in the at-tempt to fire the dwelling over my head; for the tempt to fire the dwelling over my head; for the Government whose overthrow is sought, is for me the shelter not only of home, kindred and friends, but of every earthly blessing which I can hope to enjoy on this side of the grave. If, however, from a natural horror of fratricidal strife, or from her intimate social and business relations with the South, Kontocky shall determine to maintain the neutral attitude assumed for her by her Legislature, her position will still be an honorable one, though falling short of that full measure of loyalty which her history has so constantly illustrated. Her executive, ignoring, as I am hanve to believe, alike the popular and legis. full measure of loyalty which her history has so constantly illustrated. Her executive, ignoring, as I am happy to believe, alike the popular and legislative sentiment of the State, has, by proclamation, forbidden the Government of the United States from marching troops across her territory. This is in no sense, a neutral step, but one of aggressive hostility. The troops of the Federal Government have as clear a constitutional right to pass over the soil of Kentucky as they have to march along the streets of Washington, and could this prohibition be effective, it would not only be a violation of the fundamental law, but would, in all its tendencies, be directly in advancement of the revolution, and might, in an emergency easily imagined, compromise the highest national interests. I was rejoiced that the Legislature so promptly refused to endorse this proclamation as expressive of the true policy of the State. But I

emergency easily imagined, compromise the highest national interests. I was rejoiced that the Legislature so promptly refused to endorse this proclamation as expressive of the true policy of the State. But I turn away from even this to the ballot box, and find an abundant consolation in the conviction it inspires, that the popular heart of Kentucky, in its devotion to the Union, is far in advance alike of legislative resolve and of executive proclamation.

THE ORJECT OF THE REVOLUTION.

The object of the revolution, as avowed by all who are pressing it forward, is the permanent dismemberment of the Confederacy. The dream of reconstruction—used during the last winter as a lure to draw the hesitating or the hopeful into the movement—has been formally abandoned. If Kentucky separates herself from the Union, it must be upon the basis that the separation is to be final and eternal. Is there aught in the organization or administration of the Government of the United States to justify, on her part, an eat so solemn and so perious? Could the wisest of her lawyers, if called upon, find material for an indictment in any or in all the pages of the history of the Republic? Could the most leprous lipped of its calumniators point to a single State or Territory or a community or citizen that it wronged or oppressed? It would be impossible.

THE SLAVE STATES ALWAYS PROTECTED BY THE wronged or oppressed? It would be impossible.
THE SLAVE STATES ALWAYS PROTECTED BY THE

CONSTITUTION.
So far as the Slave States are concerned, their protection has been complete; and if it has not lit has been the fault of their statesmen, who had the control of the Government since its f

had the control of the Government since its foundation.

The census returns show, that during the year 1860
the Fugitive Slave Law was executed more faithfully and successfully than it had been during the preceding ten years. Since the installation of President
Lincoln, not a case has arisen in which the fugitive
has not been returned, and that, too, without any
opposition from the people. Indeed, the fidelity with
which it was understood to be the policy of the
present Administration to enforce the provisions of
this law, has caused a perfect panic among the runaway slaves in the free States, and they have been
escaping in multitudes to Canada, unpursued and
unreclaimed by their musters. Is there found in this
any reason for a dissolution of the Union?

That the slave States are not recognized as equals
in the Confederacy, has, for several years, been
the cry of demagogues and conspirators. But what
is the truth? Not only according to the theory, but
the actual practice of the Government, the slave
States have ever been, and still are, in all respects,
the press of the free 10th for the Contract President

States have ever been, and still are, in all respect the peers of the free. Of the fourteen Presiden States have ever been, and still are, in all respects, the peers of the free. Of the fourteen Presidents who have been elected, seven were citizens of the slave States, and of the seven remaining, three represented Southern principles, and received the votes of the Southern people; so that, in our whoh can be claimed as the special champions of the policy and principles of the free States, and even these so only in a modified sense. Does this look as if the South had ever been deprived of her equal sh re of the them are the sense. Does this look as for the sureme Court has decided that the citizens of the slave States can, at will, take their slaves into all the territories of the United States; and the decision, which has never been resisted or interfered with in a single case, is the law of the land, and the whole power of the Government is pledged to enforce it. That it will be loyally enforced by the present Administration, I entertain no doubt. A Republican Congress, at the late session, organized three new ministration, I entertain no doubt. A Republican Congress, at the late session, organized three new territories, and in the organic law of neither was there introduced or attempted to be introduced, the slightest restriction upon the rights of the Southern emigrant to bring his slaves with him. At this moment, therefore—and I state it without qualification—there is not a traitive, belonging to the United. tion—there is not a territory belonging to the United States into which the Southern people may not intro-duce their slaves at pleasure, and enjoy their com-plete protection. Kentucky should consider this great

and undeniable fact, before which all the frothy rant of demagogues and disunionists must disappear as a bank of fo before the wind.
WHAT WILL KENTUCKY GAIN? For this catalogue of what Kentucky must suffer For this catalogue of what Kentucky must suffer in abandoning her present honored and secure position, and becoming a member of the Southern Confederacy, what will be her indemnity? Nothing, absolutely nothing. The ill-woven ambition of some of her sons may possibly reach the Presidency of the new Republic; that is all Alas, alas, for that dream of the Presidency of a Southern Republic which has disturbed so many pillows in the South, and, perhaps, some in the West, also, and whose lurid light, like a demon's torch, is leading a nation to perdition! The clamor that in insisting upon the South obeying the laws, the great principle that all the popular governments rest upon the consent of the governed is violated, should not receive a moment's consideration. Popular government does, indeed, rest upon the consent of the governed, but it is upon the consent, not of all, but of a majority of the governed. Criminals and coverned are provented and the laws to the laws are coverned as purphed and made to the part of the south of the laws. should not receive a moment's consideration. Popular government does, indeed, rest upon the consent of the governed but it is upon the consent, not of all, but of a majority of the governed. Criminals are every day punished and made to obey the laws, certainly against their will, and no man supposes that the principle referred to is thereby invaded. A bill passed by a Legislature, by the majority of a single vote only, though the constituents of all who voted against it should be in fact, as they are held to be in theory, opposed to its provisions, still is not the less operative as a law, and no right of self-government is thereby trampled on. The clamor alluded to assumes that the States are separate and independent governments, and that laws enacted under the authority of all may be resisted and repealed at the pleasure of each. The people of the United States, so far as the powers of General Government are concerned, are a unit, and laws passed by a majority of all are binding upon all. The laws and Constitution, however, which the Soth now resists, have been adopted by her sanction, and the right she now claims is that of a feeble minority to repeal what a majority has adopted. Nothing could be more fallacious. Civil war, under all circumstances, is a terrible calamity; and yet, from the selfish ambition and wickedness of men, the best governments have not been able to escape it. In regarding that which has been forced upon the Government of the United States, Kentucky should not look so much at the means which may be necessarily employed in its prosecution as at the machinations by which this national tragedy has been brought upon us. When I look upon this bright land, a few months since so prosperous, so tranquil, and so free, and now behold it desolated by war, and the firesides of its thirty millions of people darkened, and their bosoms wrung with anguish, and know, as I do, that all this is the work of a score or two of men, who, over all this national ruin and despair are preparing to carve with the spirit in which a father seeks to reclaim his erring offspring. No conquest, no effusion of blood is sought. In sorrow, not in anger, the prayer of all is, that the end may be reached without loss of life or waste of property. Among the most powerful instrumentalities relied on for re-establishing the authority of the Government is that of the Union sentiment of the South, sustained by a liberated press. It is now trodden to the earth, under a reign of terrorism, which has no parallel but in the worst days of the French Revolution. The presence of the Government will enable it to rebound, and look its oppressors in the face. At present we are assured that in the seceded States no man expresses an opinion opposed to the revolution but at the hazard of his life and property. The only light which is admitted into property. The only light which is admitted into political discussions is that which flashes from the

political discussions is that which flashes from the sword or gleams from glistening bayonets. A few days since one of the United States Senators from Virginia publishes a manifesto, in which he announces, with oracular solemnity and severity, that all citizens who would not vote for secession, but were in favor of the Union—not should or ought to—but "Musr leave the State." These words have in them decidedly the crack of the overseer's whip. The Senator evidently treats Virginia as a great in them decidedly the crack of the overseer's whip. The Senator evidently treats Virginia as a great negro quarter in which the lash is the appropriate emblem of authority, and the only argument he will condescend to use. However the freemen of other parts of the State may abase themselves under the exercise of this insolent and proscriptive tyranny, should the Senator, with this scourge of slaves, endeavor to drive the people of Western Virginia from their homes. I would only say, in the language of the narrative of Glipin's ride:

"May I be there to see?"

"May I be there to see." It would certainly prove a deeply interesting

THE CONTEST A MOMENTOUS ONE Said M. Fould, the great French statesman, to an American citizen, a few weeks since: "Your Republic is dead, and it is probably the last the world will ever see. You will have a reign of terrorism, and after that two or three monarchies." All this may be verified should this revolution succeed. Let us then twine each thread of the glorious tissue of our country's flag about our heart-strings and look-

us then twine each thread of the glorious tissue of our country's flag about our heart-strings, and looking upon our homes and catching the spirit that breathes upon us from the battle-fields of our fathers, let us resolve that, come weal or wo, we will in life and in death, now and forever, stand by the Stars and Stripes. They have floated over our cradles, let it be our prayer and our struggle that they shall float over our graves. They have been unforled from the snows of Canada to the plains of New Orleans, and to the Halls of the Montesumas, and amid the solitudes of every sea; and everywhere as the luminous symbol of resistless and beneficent power, they have led the brave and free to victory and to glory. It has been my fortune to look upon this flag in forsign lands and amid the gloom of an Orlental despotism, and right well do I know, by contrast, how bright are its stars, and how sublime are its inspired. Austrian Government refused a bas been appointed Commissioner tions! If this banner, the emblem for us of all that

is grand in human history, and of all that is transis grand in human history, and of all that is transporting in human hope, is to be sacrified on the altars of a Satanic ambition, and thug disappear forever amid the night and tempest of revolution, then will I feel—and who shall estimate the declaration of that feeling?—that the sun has indeed been stricken from the sky of our lives, and that henceforth we shall be but wanderers and outcasts with nought but the bread of sorrow and penury for our lipe, and with hands ever outstretched in feebleness and supplication, on which, in an hour, a military tyrant may rivet the fetters of a despairing bondage. May God in his infinite mercy save you and me, and the land we so much love, from the doom of such a degradation.

the land we so much love, from the doom or such a degradation.

No contest so mometous as this has arisen in human history, for, amid all the conflicts of men and of nations, the life of no such (lovernment as ours has ever been at stake. Our fathers won the independence by the blood and sacrifice of a seven years' war, and we have maintained it against the assauks of the greatest power upon the earth; and the question now is, whether we are to perish by our own hands, and have the epitaph of suicide written upon our tomb. The ordeal through which we are passing must involve immense suffering and losses for us all, but the expenditure of not merely hundreds of millions, but of billions of treasure will be well made, if the result shall be the preservation of our institutions. shall be the preservation of our institutions.

LATEST FROM VIRGINIA.

Affairs at Harper's Ferry-Flight of the Rebels---Harper's Ferry Bridge De-stroyed.

FREDERICK, June 14. It is here reported upon the authority of a messenger, who arrived here this morning from within one mile of Harper's Ferry, that the bridge across the Potomac at that point was blown up and entirely destroyed between four and five o'clock this morning. The explosion was distinctly heard and the smoke seen by parties there. The messenger further reports that all the troops have been withdrawn from Maryland shore and that the ctown of Harper's Ferry had been evacuated by the main body of the rebel troops recently stationed there. A small force is yet there, probably the rear guard of the retreating army. It is reported that eight car loads of provis-

ions were destroyed to prevent their falling into the hands of the Federal troops—who were supposed to be concentrating upon Har-per's Ferry from the direction of Greencastle and Cumberland.

The wife and family of General Hager were at the Ferry last night, and had engaged a

private conveyance from this city to take them to a point further Southward, but were compelled to accompany the column on its sudden The destruction of the bridge may be regarded as certain. Confirmatory intelligence of the fact has been received here. A gentleman from this city who was at Harper's Ferry last night, saw the preparations being made for the blowing up of the structure. The bridge at Shepardstown was also burnt last THE RETREAT OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMY.

DESTRUCTION OF BRIDGES.
WILLIAMSPORT, MD., (via Harper's Ferry,) June 14.-The Shepherdstown bridge was burnt last night by the Secessionists. The smoke and flames were distinctly seen from here.— The Confederate pickets have been withdrawn from all points for a distance of twenty miles above and ten miles below this point. A rumor reached here this morning that the enemy are throwing upearth worksat Shepherd.town, between Dam No. 4 and Shepherdstown bridge.
A gentleman who arrived here this morning
visited Stewart's Camp at Hainsville, four

visited Stewart's Camp at Liamering, miles this side of Martinsburg, last evening, says the camp has been broken up, and the troops have moved in the direction of Martinsburg.
FURTHER FROM HARPER'S FERRY—EVACUATION OF THE TOWN CONFIRMED - DESTRUCTION OF

THE GOVERNMENT WORKS.

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

buildings at Harper's Ferry.

The agent of the Associated Press has gone

to the Ferry to abtain full particulars.

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

DETAILS OF THE EVACUATION OF HARPER' FERRY. SHARPSBURG, June 14-Midnight. A messenger by the name of Jno. T. Crutchley has arrived here from Harper's Ferry. He saw the work of destruction at the Ferry, in company with Wm. Chambers and John Pitcher, of this place. He reports that the Railroad bridge across the Potomac was burnt, as before stated, at 5 o'clock this morning.-

The bridge was fired on the Maryland side. The first half of one of the rolling mills was fired one hour afterwards. The whole of the Government works and the tresseling on the Winchester railroad caught fire and the most of it went with it. Fifty men were engaged in pouring water upon the tresseling of half of the bridge to prevent the flames from communicating to and destroying the Wager Hotel. They at last fired shot at the burning mass for the purpose of scattering the fire.

The messenger left the Ferry at 7 o'clock, and reports that the Confederate troops were leaving rapidly, moving off at double quick time, taking the road to Winchester, Va. The troops left Maryland Heights late yesterday, carrying with them two small pieces of brass cannon, the only cannon they had in their possession, unless they brought them down the night before. No Confederate troops are now this side of

Harper's Ferry. All of the Shepherdstown bridge has been destroyed except the abutments, and no trace is left of the superstructure. Capt. Doyle, with a Virginia troop of cavalry, is stationed there.

FREDERICK, June 14-Midnight. The special agent of the Associated Press has just returned from the Maryland Heights. overlooking Harper's Ferry, which point he left after 7 o'clock this evening. The Confederate army has mainly left the place. Only about 2,000 troops remained at that hour. The route of the main body of the retreating army was by the turnpike leading to Charlestown and Shepherdstown, but their

precise destination was not known, as others were lost in the distance, and no one was in the vicinity sufficiently informed to give the necessary information A rumor existed on both sides of the river that they had gone toward Winchester, whilst other parties suspected that they were going to Martineburg to make a stand in that

At five o'clock this morning the great bridge of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, over the Potomac, was fired, and soon after a tremendous report was heard, caused by the explosion of mines under the centre span. In hour the entire structure was in ruins and fell

THE SEIZED TELEGRAPHIC DE-SPATCHES.

The commission engaged in examining the seized telegraphic despatches have examined only those of the Washington office during February and March. They think it will require three months at least to complete their task .- N. Y. Tribune.

The Albany Argus says: - Instead of seeing its foes "struck by lightning" as it thought, the Government has burnt its own fingers, in the recent coup de telegraph. Harvey's treason, when it is traced to its source, will reach back to the Cabinet of Mr. Lincoln, and leading partizans of the Administration, it is said. are implicated in other discoveries.

It is for this reason that revelations are now postponed for three months! The object of the postponement is to throw the matter beyoud the scrutiny of Congress. That body, when it meets, should force the Government to justify its violation of the Constitution, by the proof of vital necessity, or should impeach

Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME, whom the Austrian Government refused as Minister, has been appointed Commissioner to China-