Agents of the second of the se



And the guard of its spotless fame shall be Commbia's chosen hand;

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 ceive 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 receipts for whatever amounts they may desire. Persons at a distance, and those residing out of the county, can remit by mail at our risk. Come, friends, give us a lift without fare than his men. longer delay, as we must have money to keep the wheels of the old INTELLIGENCER in mo

NO GREAT BATTLE YET!

No important battle has yet taken place in Eastern Virginia or elsewhere, although one has been daily expected in the neighborhood of Manasses Junction for the last week. The number of troops at Washington City and across the river in Virginia now number. it is said. 45,000 men. What number of troors the Secessionists have, it is, of course, impossible to tell with any degree of certainty, as and conflicting. Gen. McDowell commands rebels.

RUMORS OF PEACE. It is rumored that Southern Commissioner are now in Washington with overtures for nesce to the Government. Their proposition is as follows:

The South will be content if the Govern ment will pledge itself to pass, at the coming session of Congress, an irrepealable constitutional provision recognizing and legalizing forever the institution of slavery below 36 deg. 30 min.. which is the southern boundary line of the State of Missouri. This done, the Southern Provisional Government pledges itself instantly to abandon the war, and to re establish peace and the most cordial relation ship so far as its section is concerned; to re direct the course of trade into its accustomed channels, and in every way restore the happy days of our forefathers.

We also see it stated that the President and Mr. SEWARD are favorably inclined to the proposition, but with what truth the statement is made we are unable to say.

COL. WILLIAM HOPKINS. We are rejoiced to see that this veteran Democrat and honest man is one of the Dem ocratic nominees in Washington county for the State Legislature, and we sincerely trus he may succeed. If the people in every county of the State, were to elect such men to represent them at Harrisburg, we should hear no more about the bribery and corruption that have disgraced the Commonwealth for the last few years. Col. II. fully comes up to Mr. Jefferson's standard of honesty and Representatives during the celebrated Buck shot War of Ritner, Stevens & Co., and dis inflexible integrity.

DEATH OF COUNT CAVOUR. Late intelligence from Europe announc the decease of Count Benso DI CAYOUR, Prime Minister of Sardinia, aged 52 years. His loss will be severely felt, as it was his consummate statesmanship that controlled and guided Sardinia through all the great events of the past three years, including the Italian war of 1859. Count CAYOUR was unquestionably one of the ablest statesmen in Europe, and his place will not soon be supplied.

PRINCE ALFRED IN CANADA. Prince Alfred-second son of the Queen of England-arrived at Montreal, on Tuesday last, on a visit to the Canadian Provinces.

A NEW DAILY .- A daily paper called the "Recorder" has been started at York, Pa., by Horace Bonham, Esq., at \$3 per annum. It is a medium sized sheet, neutral in politics, and presents a creditable appearance; but whether it will pay the publisher remains to

Mr. JAMES E. HARVEY, the Minister to Portugal, who telegraphed to South Carolina the intention of the Government to reinforce Fort Sumter, has not been recalled. according to the N. Y. Tribune. That paper intimates that he has some strong though mysterious hold upon prominent friends of Mr. Seward, deeply interested in contracts, and that the President is not aware of the fact. Can it be that there is anything wrong in allotting contracts under this Administra-

KENTUCKY ALL RIGHT!

The Congressional elections in Kentucky, held last week, resulted in the success of the Union candidates in every district but one-

and by large majorities. . NO PARTY NOW! The Republicans of Philadelphia refuse to enter into any arrangement with the Democrats and Bell men, by which only one candidate shall be run for Congress, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. E. Joy Morris. They are determined to "ignore party" by having the whole loaf or no bread, and have accordingly placed in nomination CHARLES O'NEAL, Esq., an out and out Republican of the strictest sect. The Democrats have not yet made a nomination.

We direct attention to the advertisement of Bullock & CRENSHAW, in another column: Their Remedy for Rheumatism is very highly spoken of by all who have

ARMY APPOINTMENTS the Honorable Mr. This, or the well known Mr. That, has been appointed to a distinseems to us that this practice of taking and the following atrocious men from civil life and conferring on them high but Gon," we find the following atrocious military commands over the heads of excellent sentiments. and accomplished officers, has gone quite far enough. It is almost unknown to the service. enough. It is almost unknown to the service of any other nation, and cannot in our case by defended upon grounds of public necessity of expediency. Warfare is becoming the every year more completely a science. We have amongst us a body of one with who have made the science of war the special study of their lives, and who are admitted to be, as a class,

at least as able, as brave and as thoroughly acquainted with their profession, as those of The West Point Military Academy was esablished and has been fostered by the national government for this very purpose of preparing in the best manner and by the most thorough training, a corps of officers accomplished in the art of war, and who shall stand ready to lead our armies against every enemy who may as-

sail the Union. The government ought, on every principle of sound policy, as well as of justice to faith—ful servants, to select from amongst these tried and experienced officers those who are to eceive important military commands. This is the policy pursued by the rebels. They have in every instance appointed to lead their armies their ablest and most thoroughly-trained oldiers. Beauregard, Lee, the two Johnsons. wiggs, Magruder, and others they have called to conspicuous and leading positions.— And this of itself goes very far to justify the tribute foreign authorities have paid to superior sagacity and executive ability of the

Our army is full of talent ; but our best men are those who are still, or were till lately, scattered on the outposts and frontier stations, and not those who have danced attendance upon the authorities at Washington. It is the young officers who have served under Rontle oy in New Mexico, under Harney in the Far Vest, under Twiggs in Texas, under A. S. Johnson on the Pacific coast, who are best adapted by their experience to be leaders in our present campaign. It is the activity, dash, wary watchfulness and promptness which they have learned in their campaigns against the we are justly entitled, in order to relieve us of now. It is from these, the tried soldiers of Indians which our forces most stand in need from our embarrassments. We think we have our army, that the government should make been very indulgent, and therefore hope to promotions. They have by long and faithful meet with a ready response to what we con opportunity which now presents itself of gain-ing that honorable distinction, the hope of which is one of the prominent motives in the soldier's breast. They have every advantage of theoretical and practical knowledge, and even leaving out of mind the justice the nation owes to them, it is very certain that a regiment the office, and furnish them promptly with of raw troops led by an experienced and tried officer cannot but march into battle with ten times the confidence of one commanded by an officer who may be as brave as a lion, but who knows necessarily no more about actual war-

The public thinks it strange to see our best officers, such men as Captain Doubleday, Captain Shepherd, and others, holding subor dinate position, where their talents, their military knowledge and their experience of many years is almost entirely lost to the nation and to the army, while untried men, doubtless brave, but with necessarily the slightest knowledge of military affairs, are called to command regiments, brigades and even departments. Persistence in such a course is running a criminal risk, and for the attain ment of no object, but the gratification of private ambition .- N. Y. Evening Post.

We agree with the Post (a staunch Repub-

lican paper) that this plan of appointing "unthe accounts received from there are meagre tried men" to lead our troops, "has gone quite far enough." Indeed, the lamentable affairs the U. S. forces, and Gen. Bureaugard the at Bethel and Vienna show that it has already gone too far. Those series of disasters and blunders were caused wholly by the inexperience or incompetency of officers, all of whom were "untried men," who there showed themselves to be unfit to command. It is shameful and wicked to thus sacrifice brave troops by placing them under officers without experience or fitness, generally appointed to promote personal or party objects. Such considerations have controlled the appointments of many of those now in command, Generals as well as regimental officers. While we have plenty of men, in the regular army and in private life, who are review their action. The stay ordered to be Rifles; Samule P. Heintzelman, late Brevet fitted by education and experience for commands of all grades, men without these qualifications, "untried men" have been appointed because party interests could thereby be promoted, or to gratify and reward personal friends of the appointing power. This is peculiarly the case in our own State, and if our troops do not suffer from it, all will have cause for thankfulness. We apprehend that we have more reason to fear disaster and defeat from the inexperience and incompetency of officers than from National and our own State Governments will unduly influenced in favor of the debtor. hereafter take example from the rebels in this particular, and select officers on account of their fitness—those who have experience, tal- law for the decision of the question, unless it ent and education in this line of service, rather | be by the prothonotary, and no power of revi than those who claim the appointments on political grounds, or as rewards for past and

future personal and political service.

FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS. It seems now pretty certain that all the European Governments will give the cold capability. He was Speaker of the House of shoulder to the rebels. The English have come most reluctantly to the conclusion to do so, but appear to have come to it at last. The tinguished himself by promptness, ability and Foreign Secretary, Lord John Russell, has explicitly announced in Parliament that the British Government has determined to prevent privateers and armed vessels from bringing prizes into British ports, and that France intended to abide by its laws, which prohibit privateers to remain over twenty-four hours in port, and to dispose of their prizes when there. He also said that England and France had sent propositions to Washington, based on the declaration of the Paris Conference of

1856, and expected an answer by every mail. This declaration, it will be remembered, abolished privateering, and it has been authentically reported that Secretary Seward, some two months ago, notified the European powers of our national adhesion to its agreements. We may, therefore, construe Lord John Russell's announcement as amounting Government closes all the ports of British deposes all the State officers who adhere to and

the Government shall be made, a cessation, if possible, of any further hostilities may take place, until Congress shall have time to act in | IFICATION OF THE ORDINANCE OF SECESSION IN the premises." The resolutions profess oppo. VIRGINIA.—Governor Letcher has issued sition to designs of a "subjugation" and eman- a formal proclamation proclaiming the cipation, and recommend the call of a Nation aggregate vote of the State upon the Ordial Convention. They are nearly identical nance of Secession. By the returns received Iowa introduced a few days since:

Mr. Harvey will not be recalled from lows: expose one or more members of the Cabinet of Nor HARD FRAME:

Mr. Lineoln, as accomplices in the alleged Against secession.

That is the reason why have not par secession. That is the reason why he is not recalled !-Albany Atlas and Argus.

INPANOUS SENTIMENTS In a late issue of the New York Independent-a religious paper-which Pharisaically eems to us that this practice of taking untried umns that it speaks, "not as pleasing men,

sentiments:

Evidently, there is but one path to safety and jectory one to permanent settlement—one to the quiet or subjugation of the South.

Do not fear it! Look it boldly in the face in namely, the emancipation of the slates.

Our armies, as a "military necessity" and strategical act declare "freedom!" to all

strategical act, declare "freedom!" and in a moment we have an army of 4,000,000 human beings on our side—allies in every ouse and on every plantation. The enemy is demoralized. Panie sweeps through the Southern land. Here is a fee more dreadful than Northern armies. Fighting so near our own forces, we may hope the revengeful fee ings of these poor oppressed creatures would be restrained. Still there would inevitably be desolation and destruction, sweeping like a tempest over the Southern land. And it would be just. These men have borne the wrongs of centuries, and why should not their uprising be bloody? Let them have their freedom, if they can win it—even though it be over the corpses of their masters and t ashes of the roined homesteads. After this tempest of fire and havor would arise a beter era for South. Free laborers would pour in; wasted fields would be cultivated by new nds; ruined cities would be built Northern capital and ingenuity; and the problem and the task for the civilization of the coming age would be the education and preparation of four millions of blacks-perhaps through some system of apprenticeship for the rights and the privileges of free la-

orers. For such a glorious result, even if come through tears and blood, do we devoutly pray. In referring to these brutal suggestions, a

contemporary very justly remarks: We are content to leave these righteous clamorers for blood to the remorse or retribution which the future may have in store for them. To its judgments we leave the gentle peacemakers, the pious Christian teachers, who are so impatiently awaiting the hour when "corpses" will strew the Southern fields, and the "ashes of ruined homesteads" will tell the story of its subjugation. For we fear that when the "tempest of fire and havoc which they so prayerfully call down shall have passed away-when the labor of love to which they are devoting themselves shall have been completed, the "better era for the South " which they are anticipating will bring them little joy. The "gloriou result" which is to "come through tears and blood" will, if we mistake not, prove as ashes to their lips, and shame and sorrow will be their portion.

A DECISION ON THE NEW STAY LAW. Judge Sharswood, of Philadelphia, decided that the principal section of the late extension law of Pennsylvania, is unconstitutional in the case of Miller vs Ripka & Co.

The defendants applied for an extension or stay "under the provisions of the act of 21st May, 1861, grounded upon an affidavit that a majority in number and two-thirds in value of their creditors had agreed to give them an extension, to refer it to the Prothonotary to report the terms of such extension. Upon such report being made, the act requires that the Cours shall order that no execution shall be issued except in conformity with the terms of just and patriotic .- Patriot and Union. sush extension.

The plaintiff in this case is one of the creditors who did not assent to the extension, and opposes such reference and order as a violation both of the Constitution of the United States, and of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The ground that the Judge takes is that it the law of contracts and is of an expost facto

lieve is the salient point: "Two thirds in value and a majority in the creditors decide what is reason. able, and the act gives the Court no power to late entered by the Court, must be in precise conformity to that reported as the terms of the agreement of the creditors. We cannot say that the act is constitutional as to such agree ments as we deem reasonable, and unconstitutional as to such as we think unreasonable Such a matter cannot be the subject of judicial discretion. We have no power to do what the Legislature has not done-annex a proviso that the stay shall not exceed a certain limit. If it be true that the Legislature may grant a reasonable stay, it is not reasonable t to the decision of a majority in number and two thirds in value of the creditors-a tribunal any other source; and we hope that both the not recognized by law, and which may be must be competent for the plaintiff in each case, to deny the bona fide of the assenting creditors; yet no provision is made by the

> On the whole, we are of the opinion that this provision of the stay law is so clearly and palpably unconstitutional, that we ought not to refer the case before us to the prothono tary."

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR .- GOVERnor Curtin has made the following Army appointments under the Three Million Loan

SURGEONS. Alfred W. Green, Germantown. L. W. Read. Norristown. Charles Bower, Newton Hamilton, Mifflin ounty.

orge T. Carpenter, Pottsville. B. A. Lichenthaler, Lock Haven. Thomas B. Reed, Washington. J. A. Phillips, Pittsburg. G. L. Pancoast, Philadelphia. W. F. Marsh, Honesdale. E. de W. Brenneman, Lancaster. J. M. Lodge, Philadelphia.

Thomas Jones, Philadelphia Daniel McKinney, Huntingdon county. Henry D. Maxwell, of Easton, Paymaster General of the Pennsylvania forces.

New State Government in Virginia.-The Virginia Convention, now in session at Wheelto an acceptance of our adhesion, while the ing, passed an Ordinance, by 73 to 3, providing propositions transmitted to our Government for the entire reorganization of the State elate only to the details of carrying the decla- Government. It declares null and void all the ration into effect. This decision of the British acts of the Richmond Secession Convention America to the Southern privateers: the obey the mandates of that body, and restores French ports are virtually closed to them; the Old Dominion to its former position in the Spain, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Portugal, Union. Every officer is obliged to swear alleand other European nations will doubtless giance to the United States, and to repudiate he was chairman of the committee which refollow the example of England, and it cannot all other allegiance. The Wheeling Convenbe expected that the Governments on this tion on Thursday completed the work of recontinent will take a different course. In this case, with a strong and vigilant blockade, election of E. P. Pierpont, of Marion county, world, that as abolitionists, considering that the strength of our cause lies in its righteous the privateering scheme of the rebels will not as Governor, together with a Lieutenantbecome such a "big thing" as they have Governor and Council. In addition to the laws of God, and our support of the rights of oaths to support the Federal and State Con-man, we owe to the Sovereign Ruler of the stitutions, the new officials are sworn to resist A Word for Peace.—Resolutions have been the usurping authorities at Richmond. After in all our civil relations and offices, whether introduced into the Cornecticut Legislature, the inauguration of the Governor, the bells now in session, deprecating civil war, urging were rung, cannon were fired, and the whole ted States, to REGARD and TREAT the third

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE VOTE ON THE RAT. with the resolutions before the Legislature of from nearly all the counties, with the exception of those in Northwestern Virginia, it appears that the aggregate vote was as fol-

TORNSON TREASON. The special correspondent of the New York Tribune, giving an account of the advance of Mr. That, has been appointed to a distinguished and responsible post in the army, It samethees in a motto at the head of its colthe army under Gen. Patterson into Virginia, gives vent to the following sentiments:

The sight of the army crossing the Potomac was very grand and impressive, as well for the scene itself—in the midst of the most lovely landscape, glowing with richest verdure, under a clear sky and bright summer sun—as for the great occasion so remarkable and memorable in its character. Was it not the Army of Freedom entering into the land of Bondage, to proclaim liberty for all men? I trust so; for, if not, it was only an idle and a worthless pageant, and will be a burning shame on the free men of the Free North. Yes, freedom was very grand and impressive, as well for the scene itself—in the midst of the most lovely free men of the Free North. Yes, freedom for the divine Humanity! If this War were for anything short of realizing a perfect equality of rights for every human being, it would be the most foolish crusade, or the direst butchery, that this earth was ever stained withal. On the triumph of freedom over slavery rests the honor and the tate of this nation. We the honor and the late of this nation. achieved pational liberty through the Revolution; we must now achieve individual liberty for all men in the nation, to make us as a peo-ple the worthy standard bearer of that holy cause we claim to have espoused for all the

This is war for the Union and the enforcemen of the laws-Republicans have said so -Democrats have said so-nine tenths of the people have said so. It is not a war for the subjugation of the South for the destruction of property or for the liberation of slaves. If it was for any of these purposes the Administration could not sustain it for a single morth. The unanimity of the North is caused by love for the Union, and a determination that it shall not be disrupted without a struggle for its preservation. When the Davises and Beauregards issue proclamations exciting the Southern people to resist the invading Northern hordes who are coming to despoil them of their possessions and to liberate their slaves, the North with one voice pronounces them atrocious falsehoods. Our Generals assure the Southern people that they do not advance into their territory to violate private rights, but to put down treason. Every where the same voice is heard declaring that the war is for the Government, for the Union, for the laws, against the insurrectionary violence of Southern secessionists, and not against slavery. Yet with full knowledge of the object of the Government and of the army, this correspondent writes and the Tribune prints the atrocious declaration, that if this war is simply for the purpose of sustaining the Government or subduing rebellion, and not for the liberation of the slaves, "it is the most foolish crusade or "the direst butchery that this earth was ever "stained withal."

If any Democratic paper had ventured to use such language as this, or permitted any correspondent to do so-that this was to sustain the Government is most a foolish crusade and the direst butchery-it would be pronounced traitorous by the whole Abolition pack, and consigned to the tender mercies of a mob provided with halters. But coming from such an orthodox, Union loving, law-respecting sheet as the Tribune, it is of course eminently

ORGANIZATION OF THE NEW REGI-MENTS.

The officers appointed to the eleven new regiments added to the regular army, in conformity with the President's proclamation of May 3d, 1861, are announced, with the exception of Second Lieutenants, the majority of contravenes the Constitution with regard to whom are yet to be appointed. These regi ments, we understand, are to be organized nature and practically takes away or denies upon a new system-each regiment containing the right to remedies for breach of contracts, about two thousand men. The officers are and is an unconstitutional interference with taken from the regular army, the volunteers, the jurisdiction of Courts of law. From the and from civil life. The following will show opinion of the Judge we extract what we be the officers of different grades appointed from Pennsylvania:

Colonels .- Wm. B. Franklin, late Captain

Lieutenant Colonel First Infantry.

Lieutenant Colonels.-John F. Reynolds, late Brevet Major Third Artillery; John P. San derson, B. Rush Petrikin. Majors. - William Williams, Adam J. Slem mer, late First Lieutenant First Artillery; Edmund Underwood, late Captain Fourth Infan-

Captains .- Isaac N. Moor, D. McN, Gregg, late First Lieutenant First Dragoons; John R Smead, late First Lieutenant Second Artillery George Gibson, Jr., Henry A. Hambright Wlliam B. Irwin, John J. Parke, late First Lieutenant Topographical Engineers: J. D. t Lieutenant Second Infantry; David C. McKibben, late First Lieuten. ant Ninth Infantry; William H. Brown, Louis H. Pelouze, late First Lieutenant Fourth Artillery; Nelson B, Sweitzer, late First Lieutenant First Dragoons; Hugh B. Fleming, late First Lieutenant Ninth Infantry; Henry W. Freedly, late Lieutenant Third Infantry; Alexander Piper, late Lieutenant Third Artillery; Jacob M. Eyster, Augustus II. Summer, late Lieutenant Seventh Infantry;

Edmund L. Smith. First Lieutenants.—Şewall S. Brown, John B. Johnson, Lorenzo Lorain, Chas. McK Leoser, late Lieutenant Second Dragoons Jacob A. Smyser, late Lieutenant Third Artillery; Eben G. Scott, David H. Veech Williams, Jr., Chas P. Muhlenberg, Joshua S. Fletcher, Jr., Jacob C. Hoyer, Walter S. Franklin, Joseph Harris, Alexander Murry, Frank P. Muhlenberg, Charles P. Dickey, John R. B. McClintock, John F. Rit. ter, late Lieutenant Fifth Infantry; Robert ontgomery, John B. Parke, Francis J. Crilly, Augustus Boyd, John P. Ely, T. B. Burrowes.

This list is necessary incomplete, as a num ber of officers are appointed from the volunteers without designating what State they

John P. Sanderson is Lieutenant Colonel of the Fifteenth regiment of Infantry, of which Fitz John Porter, an old army officer, is Colu nel; and B, Rush Petriken is Lieutenant Colonel of the Sixteenth regiment of Infantry, under Colonel Andrew Porter, late Brevet Lieutenant Colonel of the Mounted Rifle regi ment. The rumor that these worthies had resigned appears to be without foundation. The recruiting for the new regiments will be commenced immediately. The headquarters

SWEAR HIM. - Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, ought to be required to take the oath of allegiance at once. At the famous Abolition Convention held in Buffalo in 1848. ported the following resolution:

of the Fifth Artillery are established at Har-

the strength of our cause lies in its righteous Universe, as a proof of our allegiance to Him, as friends, citizens or as public functionaries, the arrangement of terms of conciliation and peace, and providing that, "while every preparation for the defence and maintenance of been ordered where the case of a fugitive slave, as UTTERLY NULLAND VOID, and consequently forming NO PART OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, whenever we called upon or sworn to support it.

> THE WILL OF SENATOR DOUGLAS. The last will and testament of the late Senator Douglas has just been filed in the office of the Judge of Probate. It is in his own hand writing, is dated the 4th day of Sept., 1857, with a codicil added July 30th, 1859. It devises, after the payment of his the residue of his property, without specification, divided equally, one half to the two sons, the other half to his wife, which latter and Daniel P. Rhoads, of Cleveland. Ohio, are named Executors of the will. The codicil of two years later, Mr. Douglas dying without other children than the two named, . 94,750 of the will.—Chicago Tribune.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY.—The litary and the Ladies.

mmittee will meet again at the Mayor's Office, on
next, the 29th inst, at 2½ orlock, P. M., to
other necessary arrangements for the Celebra-

GEO. SANDERSON, Chairman. THE FIRST REGIMENT .- The First Regimen THE FIRST REGIMENT.—The First Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, to which the Fencilles and Jackson Rifes are attached, is now cheanped at Frederick, Md. to which city it marched from Funkstown, a small village some three or four miles from Hagerstown, on Friday night last. The Regiment attracts universal attention wherever it is quartered, and the Band, our own, glorious Fencilles', is considered the very best in the whole volunteer service. Our city can well be proud of its military and musicians.

The Texte Regiment—The Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment, in which are Capt. Parterson and Capt. Bolkenius' companies of this city; is now stationed near Williamsport, Md.

CHAPLAIN TO THE 14TH REGIMENT .- The CHAPLAIN TO THE 14TH KEGIMENT.—The Rev. Jams M. McCarre, formerly pastor's of the Duke Street M. E. Church of this city, and now stationed at Lebanon, has been appointed Chaplain to the 14th Regi-ment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, lately encomped near this city, and which is now on the march through Maryland into Virginia. Mr. McCarre left Lebanon on the 11th iost, to join the Regiment. His appointment is only for the remainder of the three months for which the Regiment enlisted, but he will be likely to winness some stirring scenes before his short term expires.

THE SAFE HARBOR ARTILLERY .- At last we received a roll of the members of the Safe Harbor lery, attached to the First Regiment, P. R. O., at Campo, West Chester. We annex the Vayine, west unester: we should the MUSTER ROLL OF THE SATE HABBOR ASTILLERY. Officer:
Captain—George H. Hees.
1st Lieutenant—Calvin B. Kandig,

2d " David Warlel.

1st Sergeant—Amos M. Sourbeer,
2d " William G. Wassen,
3d " William M. Trapnell,
4th " Samuel Pickel.

1st Corporal—John B. Courtney,
2d " Charles K. Wassen,
3d a Frank Sourbeer,
4th " Hiram Hughes,
Musicians—John McFarland, William Kleingoung.

Musicians—John McFarland, William Kleingoung. Farland, William Klein,
Privates:
Johnson, A. F.
Kubn, J. M.
Kline, Simon
King, Charles B.
Lanning George
Love, Urlah H.
Lehman, George
Lafferty, William
McFarland, Samue
McClune, Lindell
McCoy, William
Miller, George Peck, William Robinson, Samuel Scott, Robert Scott-Bert, John Shaub, Joseph Saylor, A. J. Tripple, Charles D. Tweed, William Urban, John Verling, Frederick Will, Hiram White, Samuel Wilhelm, Zecheriar Wentz, Robert Wentz, Robert Williamson, William

Examination of Teachers. - The examina

accs hereinafter specified.

Manheim borough—July 8th, 9 a. m.
Mount Joy borough—July 9th, 9 a. m.
Mariatta borough—July 10th, 9 a. m.
Mariatta borough—July 11th, 9 a. m.
Vashlugton borough—July 11th, 9 a. m.
Washlugton borough—July 12th, 6 a. m., Denuer 8chool, fillersville.

Strasburg borough and township-July 15th, 9 a. m., Strasburg borough and township—July 15th, 9 a. m., Iigh School, Strasburg.

Paradise township and New Milltown District—July 6th, 9 a. m., Blasck Horres School House.

Salisbury township—July 17th, 9 a. m.
Lexcock—July 18th, 9 a. m., Intercourse.
East Lampeter—July 19th, 9 a. m., Enterprise.
Upper Lexcock—July 20th, 9 a. m., Distrey.
Warwick—July 22d, 9 a. m., Litt.

Manheim—July 23d, 9 a. m., Litt.
Manheim—July 23d, 9 m., Neffsville.
Conestogs township and Safe Harbor—July 25th, 9 a. m., Ouestoga Centre.

Centre.
-July 26th, 9 a. m., Willow Street. West Lampeter—July 27th, 9 a.m., Lampeter Square. Eden—July 29th, 9 a.m., Quarryville. Little Britaiu—July 30th, 9 a.m., Poplar Grove School

Pulton—July 31st, 9 a. m., Chesnut Level.

Martic—August 24, 9 a. m., Robsnut Level.

Martic—August 24, 9 a. m., Rawinsville.

The Directors are requested to provide a sufficiency of blackboard surface, chaik and all other apparatus that may be needed.

They are also requested to give notice in their respective Districts of the time and place of examination and in those Districts in which no place has been set, they will please to determine on one and inform me of the same.

The Directors are aventual of the same. cale.

The examinations will commence precisely at the time
appointed. Please be punctual. Private examination is appointed. Please be punctual. Private examination absolutely refused. The public are cordially invited attend.

DAVID EVANS, County Supt.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS, AND CLOSING OF THE

Malls at the City Post Office—The different Passenger Trains on the Pennsylvania and branch railroads leavethis LEAVE EASTWARD T.PAVP WPCTWIDD Through Express., Mail Train.... Joy Accommodation, No. 1. larrisburg Accommodation....

at 8 a. m.
western Through Mail—For Harrisburg, Pittsburg and

mstown, Adamstown and Gouglersville, Ephrata 1. . m. r East Hempfield, Manheim and White Oak, daily, a a. m. Millersville and Slackwater, daily, at 1 p. m. For Miliersville and eleckwater, daily, at 1 p. m.
For Safe Harbor, dally, at 1 p. m.
For Hinkletown, vin : Landis Valley, Oregon, West Earl, and Farmersville, daily, at 2 p. m.
r Paradise, via: Greenland and Soudersburg, daily, at

? p. m. r Litiz, via: Neffsville, daily, at 2 p. m. r Strasburg, via: Fertility and Wheatland Mills, daily, at

For Strasburg, via: Fertility and winestandiumine, daily, at 2 p. m.
For Lampeter, daily, at 2 p. m.
For Phemisville, via: New Holland, Blue Ball, Goodvile, Churchtown, Morgantown, Honeybrook, Cheeter 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, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 a. m.
For Colebrook, via: Swarr's Mill, Old Line, Sporting Hill and Mastersonville, Semi-weekly, Wednesday day, at 6 a. m.

For Vogansville and Terre Hill, daily, at 8 a. m.

ries, 10 cents.

Letters, alleged to be valuable, will be registered, and a receipt given therefor, on application and payment of the registration fee of five cents, in addition to the regular they can be mailed.

JOHN J. COCHEAN, Postmaste.

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

ALL POSTAL SERVICE in the States of Virginia, Nort Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mi sissippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas, has been su pended from and after May 31st Letters from offices temporal from and after May 31st.

rs from offices temporarily closed by this order will
to the Dead Letter Office, except those for the folCounties in WESTERN VIRGINIA, which will be

OFFICE DEPARTMENT, APPOINTMENT OFFICE. Th Postmaster General orders all Postmasters to forward to the Dead Letter Office at Washington all mail matter which is directed to that office. JOHN A. KASSON First Assistant Pos

CHURCH FESTIVAL.—The Ladies of the First
German Reformed Church of this city, (Rev. Mr. Kremir's)
intend getting up a festival, the proceed of which will be
devoted to relieving the present embarrassed pecularly
condition of the church, and will commune
this evening. Those of our citizens who desire to past an
evening or two pleasantly, and at the same time contribute
towards a worthy and deserving object, will do well tomember this festival, and not let the excitement which
prevalls about the war and warlike affairs be any, check to
their interest or liberality in this direction. The festival
will continue throughout the week, and the public generally should not fall to attend.

I aw must be passed to relieve merchants from
their liabilities, and enable them to commence
the liabilities, and enable them to commence
their liabilities, and enable them to commence
the liabilities and enable them to commence
the liabilities and enable them to commence CHURCH FESTIVAL .- The Ladies of the First

MILITARY AT NEW PROVIDENCE. - Directly

At the second meeting officers were elected, a committee on Constitution and By-Laws appointed, and orders issued by the Capitain for the first drill.

When the committee on Constitution and By-Laws reported, sorty-two persons signed them. Thus you will see, Messrs. Editors, that the haw Providence Guards consist of forty-two med, rank and the company has not absold size the first the first state of the company, but also among the citizens of the vicinity.

The company has a special drill every Saturday afternoon, and at these drills the porches, fonces and, indeed, every available place are lined with spectators, to see the company going through their different manacurres. But let us look at the reasons of this intense interest in behalf of this rompany. The first and deepast-reason is, that our Constitution and Union have been threatened by traitors, who, it is evident, would take from us our liberties, and somer than lose this birthright—to use the appression of our campany—we will lose our lives.

The-second reason is, that New Providence is situated in one of the richest farming districts in the State, and with none night is march of Mason and Divroy! line. It is evident was made and man and providence in the state, and with none night is march of Mason and Divroy! line. It is and the second reason of Mason and Divroy! line. It is and the second reason of Mason and Divroy! line. It is and the second reason of Mason and Divroy! line. It is and the second reason of Mason and Divroy! line. It is and the second reason of Mason and Divroy! line. It is and the second reason of Mason and Divroy! line. It is and the second reason of Mason and Divroy! line. It is and the second reason of Mason and Divroy! line. It is and the second reason of Mason and Divroy! line. It is and the second reason and man and line an our campany—we will lose our lives.

The-second reason is, that New Providence is situated in one of the richest farming districts in the State, and with in one night's march of Mason and Dixon's line. Is it any wonder, then, that the interest in the success of our companyls as deeps! Andia it any wonder that Merchants, Teachers, Mechanics, and, in fact, members of all professions and ceilligs should seniolt thumselves into companies not only for home protection, but for the protection of the Constitution and Union! No! We can have but two choices. The one is liberty, as we have had it—inviolate, as our parents bought it—or death. The former we prefer, but sooner than part with it we will seek the latter! Now the State authorities know well how we are situated here. They know that Baltimore contains thousands of armed Secsesionists, who, it may be, will march by night into the border counties of this State, on marauding expeditions, as soon as the war has reached its culturiating point; and since the Legislature, appropriated money for the purchase of arms for the border counties, we think the State anthorities should purchase arms for the sompanies applying for them. There is no excuse that the arms cannot be purchased. Arms are plenty, and if the State cannot get them we can on the State's order.

New Proymerce, June 19, 1861.

The augmented of the recovered and the Deserver in

NEW PROVIDENCE, June 19, 1861.

For The Intelligencer.

For The Intelligencer.

Messes, Europes: In the daily Express of June 19th, 1861 appears an article (a masked battery.) attacking, with uncampled malignity and lying, the numerous and highly moral and res-ectable religious society known as "Mennonites," a society that, no doubt, stands just as high above the scribbler of that abuse as Angels do above devils, or the North above Southern Secsesion. The attack is contemptible and abhorrent in the first place, just because it is anonymous—stabling in the dark. It manifests a great lack of judgment, on the part of the Editor of the Empress, if not himself the author, to publish it, or else a wreckless disregard for a portion of the Lancaster county sommunity, comprising a very large proportion of the county, in the various capacities for which our great county is distinguished—loyalty, religion, morality, education, wealth, etc. The same doctrine held by the Mennonites, is substantially held by all the "old fashioned?" societies in the county, with reference to war; they are all non-resistant, they will not, and cannot in accordance with their conscientious views, go forth to battle. But that they refuse, have refused, or ever will refuse to minister to the wants and comforts of the soldier is a villatinous falsehood, a charge made in the darkness of the nightby a skutking calumnistor. Let Lancaster county know who is the author of the slander, that he may meet that utter loating and ignominy which would be directed against bim. Lancaster county is not ashamed of her non-resistant citizens. No! they are among her best and foremest. I am prond" of them one and all!

are among her best and foremost. I am prond of them one and all!

This imp of pollution is no doubt intellectually as dark as his labors are malignant. Non-resistants are protected by all theory and practice of free government. The liberty of conscience, which is guaranteed to every citizen by the American Constitution, shows what primitive anxiety our ancestors had with reference to this matter. Religious persecution drove them from their nativa lands to seek in the wilds of America that freedom of religious profession and worship which was denied them at home. In Pennsylvania, Art. 6, Sec. 2, of the Constitution, provides that, those who "conscientiously scruple to bear arms, shall not be compelled to do so, but shall pay an equivalent for personal service."

those who "conscientiously scruple to bear arms, shall not be compelled to do so, but shall pay an equivalent for personal service,"

Does the editor of the Express, or the covert author of the defamatory article in his paper, mean to annul the Constitution altogether? The enormity of such a public outrage as that of which they are guilty, satisfies my mind that they are ready for any emergency. Let that article of which we are speaking so South and what will be the effect? Why, sirs, the natural and positive tendency is to inspire the secessionists with the thought, that their long cherished hope was now about being realized—a division in the North. Do these men desire such a thing, or shall their ignorance and folly pulliate, in the public mind, conduct which tends to such a consummation?

The charges laid against the Mennonites are false in the aggregate and in detail, literally and substantially. It is not true that they refuse, or have refused to make the soldiers happy and comfortable. For proof, ask those different committees that canvassed the country round the city for provisions to get up the soldiers' supper on the camp ground. It is not true that any action of the Church tended to disband the Strasburg Cavairy!!! These non-resistants may be rich, some of them—beaven knows some are poor enough too.—but, they got rich by honest industry—not by printing papers and lying. These self-appointed censors wish that the lot of these non-resistants was cast in the victin'y of Harper's Ferry. They might have as well wished a little more, and wished that they would have those fine, rich and and productive farms. On! shame, where is thy blush!

In the benevolence of their hearts these immanulate men thank God that these close fixed farmers must now year the service of the content of the service of the particular was not to the content of the content o

would have those fine, rich and and productive farms. Oh! shame, where is thy blush?

In the benevolence of their hearts these immaculate men thank God that these close fated farmers must now pay their share of tax. If my patriotism would prompt me to thank God, I would thank Him that they are able to pay it, and just as willing as they are able. If I had an indifferent opinion to express, I would say in defence of all non-resistants that they are as good and as loyal as, the best of our citizens. Their quiet and unobtrusive walk through life is, however, their most efficient defence; they want not the foreign and doubtful sid of newspaper correspondents. In respect for their exemplary life, I should ask an apology for these attempting to redress in the public mind a wrong which they would innocently suffer in a non-resistant spirit-without note or comment.

non-resistant spirit—without note or comment.

If I was asked to search for patriots I would not take out a warrant for the supposed author of the Express slander, contributed by some unknown person, and published in the Lancaster daily Express of June 19, 1861.

There would be strong doubts upon my mind whether is There would be strong doubts upon my mind whether in you had the veritable being, you would have the genuine inticle. About contributing to the wants and comforts of the soldier, I would not expect to have a man who had done any of it; nor ist likely that there would be occasion to thank God that he has, or would have to pay his share of tax—he might be strong in will but weak in deed

share of tax—he might be strong in will but weak in deed we surmise.

The doctrine of non-resistance is too well known and understood to need any comment. I live in the midst of those who profess it, and have never publicly or privately heard one word in opposition to the war. Outside of their immediate society or societies, they do not interfere; they feel just as proud of their country as anybody eise, and are pleased to see that so many are willing to defend her flag. I wish the reading public would preserve a copy of the Express of June 19, and read that vile article, and they would be better able to appreciate this reply. I, for my part, am never asshamed or afraid to acknowledge what I do. This is hailed as the noblest work of my life, and I'll subscribe to it cheerfully. If the author of the Express stander, has anything more to say, let him say it boidly. We will, however, fight him no longer in the bush; he must come out and show himself. There are any number of bickory non-resistants who will fight at home or upon the battle field.

Elm, June 21st, 1861.

he battle-field. AND. ELM, June 21st, 1861. [Express please copy.]

THE GREAT VICTORY.

We regard the bloodless victory of Harper's Ferry as a greater triumph of military genius than though thousands had been slain in cap turing the place. Almost everybody takes it upon himself to criticise the conduct of Gen. brave old General for tardy movements and tell us what they would do were they in his place—yet before they comprehend his movements he gains a bloodless victory that will every power. Hence the Government issued command the admiration of the world. To the prohibition. above any thing else in the military line .-The Philadelphia Inquirer says:

Harper's Ferry is ours. No battle has bee fought though a victory has been won. have driven thousands of the enemy from his strong hold. The Stars and Stripes will again wave over this "re possessed" property of the Republic, and it has been effected without the loss of a single life. Properly considered it is a more fitting occasion for gratulation than the same result had been achieved by bloodshed. True, the enemy have escaped alive, but we also still live to meet them elsewhere. It is a bloodless triumph of intellect. It is victory of superior generalship. It is an a chievement of pure military genius. Though we cannot celebrate the great battle

of Harper's Ferry, we may, nevertheless con-template a bloodless victory secured by For Vogansville and Terre Hill, daily, at 8 a. m.
For Liberty Square, via: Conestoga, Marticville, Colemanville, Mount Nebo, Betherds and Rawlinsville, Seniweekly, Wednesday and Saturday, at 1 p. m.
Office hours, from 7 a. m. to 8 p. m. On Sunday, from 8
a shot we enjoy all that could be won by far seeing strategy is no less impressive in its real sublimity than the fearful shock of contending hosts. It is a brilliant conquest the strife of minds, which foreruns no less brilliant conquests in the actual strife of

THE WORK FOR CONGRESS. The Northern Republican press is now turning its attention to the work of the extra ession of Congress, and furnish programmer of business to b e done. The following is the plan of one of them : The first thing Congress must do is to pass

an indemnity bill in favor of the President, o protect him against the legal consequences of those unconstitutional acts which necessity has compelled him to adopt for the preserva tion of the government. Congress ought to provide for the expenses the war. To do this effectually, instead of corrowing from merchants, it ought to ish a national bank, with a capital of one nundred and fifty millions, whence the gov ernment would be enabled to obtain a loan of fifty millions immediately upon the security deposits and the incoming revenue. The next thing to be attended to is the rease of the navy and the efficiency of the war department. Lastly, a general bankrupt

AN INTERESTING LETTER. The following letter to the Junior of The Intellige from an old friend and schoolmate, on the present ap ance of Harper's Ferry and the "Maryland Heights," on which the Secession troops of Kentucky were encamped, is so very interesting that we have concluded to give our caders the pleasure of perusing it. The letter is a private one, and our only apology to Harry for publishing it is the intense avidity with which everything is sought for and read concerning the present civil war:

readers 100 piessure of perusing it. The letter is a private one, and sur only apology to Harry for publishingit is the intense avidity with which everything is sought for and read concerning the present civil war:

Sann: Hoog. Md., June 17, 1881.

Mr Daas Oar: Being within 17 miles of Harper's Perry, the great, picht of oncentration. evacuation and destruction by the "Confederate twoops" and destroom of a nearer peep at this great sight of the day, I determined a nearer peep at this great sight of the day, I determined the word incly here, at the present terminus of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, within half a mile of the "Tree plers of the bridge still stand, as well as the Winchester (fron) span, apparently very little injured. The wood once it is entirely gone, a few chared fragments only remained out, except two on the extreme east, the blackmint shop and store room, which remain entirely unbiquied. The elegant of two on the extreme east, the blackmint shop and store room, which remain entirely unbiquied. The elegant with an air of superiority on its fellows. Its color, look with an air of superiority on its fellows. Its color, look with an air of superiority on its fellows. Its color, look then, the bight brick color of the others, and as it stands it looks like the, ruins of a church. The look line of stone wall along the river, herming in the "Government Canal," the railroad tresselling, and the ferry boat dancing on the water, form a rare subject for the foreground of the beautiful picture stretching beyond. A small group of men standing in front of the burst of the trains from this old stand-point are gone, and altogether Harper's Ferry seems sorrowfully forsaken.

Lyhall now take a tramp up the "Herlights," and see the works of the Keatucky troops. I have heard much of their sports and ludicrous fixings up there I have passed the cliff up which the path leads to "Kentucky," as it is called. From its appearancy on the stand-point are gone, and altogether upon of mental stream of the surface of t

elsewher or used the soit side o a hewn log with a "stum" for a pillow.

From this point on is one complete look-out over the valley attrecting towards Froderick. It would have been impossible to bring troops by the Frederick road, or up the B. & O. R. at the only approach being through the mountain gap which the Potomac cuts at Berlin, from these heights in a direct line about three miles distant, competely at command of batteries here. The wreck of the Polnt of Rocks bridge is right in view, as also a most beautiful stretch of valley and mountain, hill and dale age far as the eye can see.

Fully on the summit now, I followed the well-beaten track which wound round the immense rocks projecting everywhere, or crossed right over them, as if its travel. ruiv on the summit now, I followed the well-beaten track which wound round the immense rocks prejecting everywhere, or crossed right over them, as if its travelers little stopped for such matters, and passing now and then a thatched "cottage," sheltered by the ride of a huge rock or hid in a cluster of trees, I came to what they called the "Fort." This is a long range of buildings, put up compactly of hewn logs set up on end and roofed with pine boards. These buildings really are such. A continuous stretch several hundred feet long, partitioned off into suitable sizes, and in the coutre a genuine two-story 'house.' This might have been their clusten, or, more likely, the residence of the "Great Sa-them" of the tribe.—Each apartment contained beds, bark laid on tressels and covered with straw, shelves for, I suppose, what they might have to place on them; and pass driven in the "wall" in peepgudicular rows, no doubt for their wardrobe.

Loudon Heights over the irer, can be seen, but this looks far inferior to "Kentucky."

Being satiated. I strolled up "Broadway" and retraced mysteps, and am again in the vailey, after three hours spent on a camp ground of almost four miles from end to end—In descending the mountain only did I fi d how steep it really is. Nothing can keep you from running down, and gradually gaining an impetu—grasping the trees alone In descending the monutationly did I fi dow steep it really is. Nothing can keep you from running down, and gradually gaining an impetus—grasping the trees alone prevents a headlong plunge over its rugged cliffs. These works as they now stand are worth a pligrimage, but as the owners of the land are rapidly surroung the shantles, and carrying off the lumber and timber, soon the cleared spots will be left alone to mark the scene of their rebellious labors, well worthy of a better cause.

I shall return home in a few days, brinfull of reminiscences of Maryland. Very truly, your friend, the standard of the content of

LATE NEWS FROM EUROPE

Important Parliamentary Proceedings.
'I he Recognition of the Southern Rebels
Postponed sine die. New York, June 20. The steamer Africa has arrived, with Liver-

pool dates to the 8th inst., and by telegraph to the 9th. The steamer Europa arrived out on the 9th.
The Africa passed the steamer Vigo on

In the House of Lords, after some opposition, the Government financial measures passed second reading. In the House of Commons, Lord John Rus-Scorr, as though they knew more about mili-tary affairs than he. They even condemn the terdiction of privateers from bringing prizes into British ports was according to practice, said that the Queen's Advocate's opinion was favorable to the right of inter-

the 11th.

diction, for which the law of nations gave make a strong position untenable even for a his motion in reference to a prompt recogni-Mr. Gregory was appealed to to postpone large and well armed force, without exposing tion of the Southern Confederacy. He said his own men to danger, is an achievement his only motive was to make a fair statement of the Southern side of the question, that of the Northern States being already before the public. At the wish of the House, however, e assented, and the motion was postpone sine die.

It is reported that the orders of the United States Government for 75,000 muskets had reached Frankfort. The Southern Commissioners are also expected in Germany for a

imilar object. Count Cavour's death is almost universally deplored, and the funds were depressed at London, Paris, and elsewhere, in consequence. The Paris Bourse closed at 67f. 60c. obsequies took place on the 7th inst., with almost royal pomp. The great bodies of the State and the whole population of Turin participated. The Italian Parliament adjourned for three days. The King has entrusted the formation of the new ministry to Barou Ricololo, but the latter is unwell.

Garibaldi is reported seriously illat Caprera. The Pope is likewise indisposed.

It is reported that the Emperor Napoleon has interdicted Prince Napoleon from visiting the United States, but he will visit Canada. The collection of taxes in Hungary, by military execution, was being carried out with greatest severity.

The Syria question has been settled. Syria

is to be governed by the Christians, with two sub Governors, Druse and Maronite. The Turkish troops will occupy the main The returns of the census show that the

population of England and Wales exceed

wenty millions, being an increase of over two millions in ten vears. The population of London is 2,800,000. The emigration from the United Kingdom, n the last ten years, has been 2,250,000.

The steamers Kangaroo, Arago and Parana, ave arrived out. The steamer Africa brings to New York £65,000 in specie.

Commercial Intelligence. LIVERPOOL, June 8.

Sales of cotton to-day 8000 bales, including 1000 to speculators. The market closed dull.

The Manchester advices are unfavorable; for clothe there is little inquiry, and prices are weak. Yarns are firm.

Breadstuffs are very dull at Friday's decline . The weather continues favorable for the crops.