garded as payments.

Jones Wessyre's Advertising Agency is located at No. 50 North 5th street, Philadelphia. He is authorized to the contraction of the Lancatte.



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 residing out of the county, can remit by mail at our risk. Come, friends, give us a lift without

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. This anxiously looked for Message is published at length in to-day's paper, and we invite for it a careful and unprejudiced perusal. The most striking recommendation of the President, and one which will most forcibly FOUR HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOL-

the wheels of the old Intelligences in mo-

ORGANIZATION OF CONGRESS. Both branches of Congress had a quorum present at their meeting on Thursday.

In the Senate, Vice President HAMLIN took were Messrs. Breckinginge and Powell, of Kentucky.

The Clerk read the resignation of Joseph bullets. NICHOLSON, the Chief Clerk of the Senate. and Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, gave notice that he would introduce, on Friday, certain bills to legalize the acts of the President, for the suppression of insurrection and rebellion; to increase the present military establishment of the United States, &c., &c., when the Senate adjourned.

The House was organized by the election of Hon. Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, as Speaker, by the following vote: Grow, 99; BLAIR, 11; CRITTENDEN, 12; and 37 votes scattering.

For Clerk, EMERSON ETHERIDGE, of Tennessee, had 92 votes, John W. Forney, of Pennsylvania, 41; Mr. DIETRICH, of Illinois, 21; and 2 scattering. Mr. ETHERIDGE was elected, when the House adjourned.

FIRST BLOW FOR THE UNION. A GLORIOUS DEMOCRATIC VICTORY!

At the special election held in the Secon Congressional District (Philadelphia) on Tues day last, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. E. Joy Morris, the Democratic candidate, Col. CHARLES J. BIDDLE, Was elected over his Republican competitor, CHARLES O'NEILL, by a majority of TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-THREE votes The following is the official result:

BIDDLE, 3,694 243

BIDDLE'S MAJ. This district has been carried by the opposition to the Democracy, if we are not mistaken, ever since 1828 without a solitary exception, and this fact will go to magnify the glorious triumph of Tuesday. The Republicans would listen to no compromise. Confident of their strength, they were determined to carry out their principles and their policy by electing an out and out friend of the National and State Administrations, but the Force still at command of Governpeople of that district are heartily tired of both, and have set their seal of disapprobation upon their conduct by electing a noblehearted, patriotic and talented Union Democrat to fill the vacancy.

The great reaction has commenced in Pennsylvania, as abundantly evidenced by Col. BIDDLE's election to Congress, and it will go on widening and strengthening until in a short time there will scarcely a vestige of Republicanism be left throughout the broad limits of He makes one little omission, however. It is our Commonwealth.

GOOD NEWS:

The Examiner, of Wednesday last, says "The abominable rebel Legislature of Maryland has adjourned to the 30th of July." Mr. HIESTAND might have added that the " abominable" and infamously corrupt Legislature of Pennsylvania, of which he is a member, adjourned sine die a few weeks ago, and the tax-payers hope never to look upon its like

ALL HIS OWN.

dent Lincoln, unlike most of his predecessors, has employed no one to assist him in the made, is also his own work."

We have no doubt of the truth of these declarations by the Bulletin. The entire document bears, in every sentence, the impress of der complete military subjection. the statesman who now presides over the Re-

OUR TROOPS VICTORIOUS. There was a smart skirmish on the Upper Potomac, near Martinsburg, Va., on Tuesday last, between a portion of Gen. Patterson's column and four regiments of the Confederate forces under Col. Jackson. The fight lasted about half an hour, when the latter retreated with considerable loss. Gen. Patterson's head. quarters are new at Martinsburg.

COMPROMISE.

Some of our military editors are becoming so fierce for blood, says the Police Gazette, that they are actually going stark mad for fear that a patriot may arise in the land who discover method of reconciling the nation, and rectoring the fraternal bonds that have been broken, without the necessity of piling up thousands of alaughtered human beings on the field of battle. One of them. goes so far as to assert, that any man who dares to propose a compromise of any kind, will seal his political death.

Well, we have no political death to seal so that we shall escape the terrible doom that from New Hampshire if Mr. McNeir was a worthy officer why he had been removed at must of necessity fall on the head of some other, and therefore we have no personal fear on that score. And again, we are free from the effects of the anathema, for the reason Comegys and sent him (Saulsbury) here, that we have no compromise to propose, other than that provided for by the Constitution and the laws, and to them we expect always to adhere. It may be possible that some abler and wiser head can discover a way by which the Government (like our merciful Creator did with fallen and rebellious man) can be just, and yet the justifier of those who have committed such grievous wrongs against society and government. Nebuchadnezzar, who was a more powerful man than any of our Union men in the rebel States, any losses they military editors, issued a decree that no person in his dominions should pray to the living. A message was received from the House who had more respect for his God than the cation from edicts of the King, and he refused obedience to the decree, and in consequence thereof was cast into the lions' den. The God whom Daniel vorshipped sealed the mouth of the lions, and he walked around the den as safely as if he and been in the king's palace. Our military editors would do well to read this little story,

and learn wisdom therefrom. For a man to sit in his sanctum, and fulningte his bull of excommunication against very one who does not obey his behests, or who dares to exercise the part of a freeman, and the rights inherent to his political condition, is supremely ridiculous; and if he is vain enough to suppose that he can thereby deter other men from doing what they consider right and just, we can only say that he is an eligible candidate for the lunatic asylum.

We think that the true course for the Government to pursue is, to carry on the war quence of this he had only arrived here last vigorously and energetically, and not to relax in a single measure necessary to the successful vindication of the law. Nevertheless, if any man can suggest a method for the settlement of the whole difficulty with honor to the Govlonger delay, as we must have money to keep ernment, and that will insure the integrity of the country, and restore the fraternal relations | praying his excellency Abraham Lincoln to of the people, he will not only be gladly death, he will be elevated to the dignity of a saviour of his country, and his name and the right of petition is sacred and inalienable? If so, it would be well for him to experience. lives to treasure it up in his heart.

We would suggest to these gentlemen who arrest the attention of the people, is that which asks for Four Hundred Thousand Men and poured out to stain the land, a way by which speakable indignation, does not in any degree they can give more force to their counsels, LARS, to make the contest for the Union in which we are engaged "a short and decisive people. Let them exchange the pen for the petition that all houses shall hereafter be built meet on the tented field the men for whose believe that they have a right to say whether | Who has a right to hinder him? the Chair. Amongst the Senators present are only valiant when other men fight their

> TREASURY AND WAR REPORTS. For the fiscal year just closed the Secretary of the Treasury requires, in addition to the Nawy; and for the year ending June 30, bation .- New York World. 1862, he estimates the probable demands upon the Treasury at \$318,519,581.

The Secretary proposes to raise a portion of this immense sum by the following means: By taxation, direct and indirect,

exempt, and upon others lightly taxed. For instance, he recommends a duty of 21 cents per pound on brown sugar, 3 cents per pound on clayed sugar, 4 cents per pound on loaf and other refined sugars: 21 cents per pound on syrup of sugar cane, 6 cents per gallon on molasses, 5 cents per pound on coffee, 15 cents per pound on black tea, and 20 cents per pound on green tea. All of which will, doubtless, be quite agreeable to the laboring classes of the country-especially those of them who

have always been shouting for a high tariff. From the Secretary of War's report the oublic will learn that under the call of the fifteenth of April last, for seventy-five thousand men from the militia for three months, there are now in the service of the United States 80.000 men

Under the proclamation of the 4th of May, for volunteers to serve for the war, there have been accepted and

155.000 men Total volunteer force now in service, 235,000 men. Add to this fifty-five regiments, accepted but not yet in service Add new regiments of regular army 25,000 men. 25,000 men. Aggregate force now at command, Deduct three months' men after their 80.000 men. time expires

230,000 men THE TRUTH LEAKING OUT : "Government is getting swindled most

doubtless well "posted" on the subject, as its chief editor is Adjutant General of the of the flag!" The elevation of men of such State of Massachusetts, and therefore in a position not only to know what is going on in have disinterestedly shouldered their muskets his line, but also to "have a finger in the pie." the people-the tax-payers, more than the Government, who are being swindled by a corrupt set of scoundrels who have obtained contracts and been placed in official positions by the National and State Administrations. But a day of reckoning is rapidly approaching, when the ballot-box will reflect public sentiment in a way not to be misunderstood, not only in Pennsylvania, but in every North-

ern State. MORE ARRESTS IN BALTIMORE.

Since the arrest and confinement of Marshal Kane, on the 27th ult., Major General The Philadelphia Bulletin says, that "Presi- Banks has also arrested the Police Commissioners of that City-all on the charge of treason against the Government. They, topreparation of his message. Every word of gether with Marshal Kane and Mr. Merryman, it has been written by his own pen, and every are placed for safe-keeping in Fort McHenrymodification of it, since the first draft was The latter, it is stated, will soon get his trial before the U.S. District Court.

The City of Baltimore has been placed in charge of a Provost Marshal, and is now un-

THE PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENTS. But two Pennsylvania regiments remain at Washington City, Col. Small's and Col. Einstein's. Both are encamped northwest of the White House. They are all well and in fine spirits, and are rapidly becoming inured to an active camp life. The Fourth and Fifth regiments are at Alexandria, Va., and the Seventeenth and Twenty-fifth near Poolesville, Md. The balance are at Baltimore and with Gen. Patterson near Harper's Ferry, on the north. For secession, 104,913; against it, 47,238.

WASHINGTON, July 5. SENA CE. Mr. Hale (N. H.) called up his resolution offered yesterday to proceed to the election of Sergeant at Arms of the Senate. On the first ballot 41 votes were cast, as

CONGRESSIONAL.

follows:
George F. Brown,
D. R. MaNeir,
George Brown,
R. Beale, 29 9 2 1 Mr. George F. Brown was declared elected. He appeared and took the usual oath.

Mr. Hale offered a resolution that the salary of Mr. McNeir be paid till December. Laid Mr. Saulsbury (Del.) asked the Senator

Mr. Hale said if the Senator would tell him

Mr. Chandler, (Michigan,) gave notice that he should, to morrow, introduce a bill to con-fiscate the property of all the Governors of the States, the members of the Legislatures, judges of the Courts, and all the military officers above the rank of lieutenant, who shall take up arms against the Government of the United States, or aid or abet treason against the Government, and that all such persons be forever disqualified from holding any office of honor, emplument or trust in the Government; such property to be applied to restore to the

son in his dominions should pray to the living that that body had appointed a Committee to God for the space of thirty days, under the wait upon the President and inform him that penalty of death. Yet a Daniel was found, the House was ready to receive any communi-

ation from him, and Messrs. Hale (N. H.) and Browning (Ill.) were appointed a similar Committee, on the the Senate. The Senate then took a recess till half-past

ne o'clock. House.—The House met at noon, and on motion of Mr. Lovejoy (Ill.) proceeded to the election of Sergeant at Arms.

Messrs. Mudgett, Edward, Ball, (Ohio) Glossbrenner, Seabrook and Flood, were can-

didates for Sergeant at-Arms. Ex-Congress man Ball was elected.

Mr. Crittenden, (Ky.) appeared and took the usual oath to support the Constitution of the United States.
Mr. Johnson, (Pa.) presented a memorial from Mr. Klein, contesting the seat of Mr. Verree, of Pennsylvania. Referred to the

ommittee on Elections. Mr. Edwards, (N. H.) offered a resolution postpone the election of doorkeeper till the first of the regular session of Congress. He said that Mr. Marston had sustained a severe affliction in the death of his wife. In consenight, and therefore had no opportunity to consult with his friends. Resolution tabled.

THE RIGHT OF PETITION. The Chief of Police has again distinguished himself by an indiscreet display of official zeal. He has pounced upon a petition to which an inconsiderable number of names are affixed, do a good many utterly impracticable things, heard, but instead of sealing his political with the purpose of "averting the horrors of

Is Mr. Kennedy yet to be informed that that access of much needed intelligence. The fact that the petition, seized by his orders, mitigate the absurdity and injustice of its seizure. Mr. Guion has a perfect right to put rife, and join themselves to the army, and meet on the tented field the men for whose blood they thirst, and then the people will ball wear secession cockades on their shoulder blades and go barefoot in the summer season. the thing shall be settled without a fight or solicit signatures to such petitions. Who cares? not. Otherwise it will be thought that they As to the good sense or patriotism of the invocation which they are moved to put up, the are only valiant when other men fight their battles, and they are themselves at a convenient distance from cannon balls and Minnie bullets.

The plea that the seizure was made for the purpose of allowing those who had signed the petition in ignorance of its character. to expose the fraud is simply specious. men, in times like the present, dribble their signatures about carelessly. The truth is, Mr. KENNEDY has displayed more zeal than judgof the freasury requires, in addition to the appropriations already made, \$217,168,850, The lack of the latter which he has displayed nearly all of which is for the Army and in this matter is worthy of the severest repro-

The World-although one of the ablest and most reliable Republican papers in the Union-had better be careful how it talks in favor of the right of petition. It must not \$80,000,000 play with such a "masked battery," or its loyalty will be questioned by the whipper-\$320,000,000 snappers and other small fry of the National Modifications of the Tariff are urged, es- Administration, and its position denounced as pecially by levying duties upon articles now treason! Let the World beware. - Eds. Intel.

One of the most disgraceful of the acts which have characterized the present Administration in its brief, but unexampled career, is the appointment of Jim Lane to a Brigadier-Generalship, and "Capt." Montgomery to a in the army—two as deep Colonelcy scoundrels as ever went unhung. The murders and robberies committed by those fellows during the troubles in Kansas are known to the whole country, and have linked their names in appropriate connection with the hoary villain but less fortunate John Brown. These men did all in their power to keep alive the bloody strife in Kansas, and are personally esponsible for a large share of its atrocities Lane murdered a Free State man named Jenings! He was arrested, but contrived to get clear by his influence over men as guilty as imself. His seat in the Senate was secured by corruption unexampled in the history of legislation—the votes of members being openly

ought and sold on the floor of the Ho What adds to the enormity of the case, was he well authenticated fact that the money used for this purpose was stolen from the con ributions sent out by charitable people at the East to relieve the sufferings of Kansas. Since he election of Pomeroy and Lane to the Senate, nothing has been heard of suffering in Montgomery is a desperado of the most abandoned character, and has for years kept around bim a band of lawless men, who made themselves the terror of the country round about. Their robberies and murders are fresh in the minds of the public. This band is still in active service, and the effect of giving a commission to Montgomery is to place A New and Unexpected Comer.—A new scandalously during the present war," says them in the pay of government and make the the Boston Atlas and Bee. That paper is whole country responsible for their acts. These men proclaim that they are determined to protect the honor character to a par with the volunteers who for the support of the government in good faith, and with honorable purpose, is a burning disgrace to the country .- New Haven

GENERAL PATTERSON.

There was at one time a disposition, in some quarters, to find fault with the movements of Gen. Patterson, but after the brilliant advance. mentioned in another column, we suppose the most impatient will be satisfied. We know that, in Mexico, no man stood higher in the confidence of Gen. Scott than did Gen. Patterson, and if there was an apparent delay in the movements of the army near Hagerstown we may be well assured that it was in accordance with the plans and orders of the com mander-in chief, and that step was a part of a well concerted general plan. The command could not be in better hands than those of Gen. Patterson as the result is showing.

STRENGTH OF THE GRAND ARMY. The New York World says, that the total enrolment of State Militia and Volunteers throughout the East, North, and West, on the books of the War Department, amounts thus far to a grand aggregate of nearly 250,000 men. One-half of these are so far equipped, as to be ready for active service. About 61,000 | Pr of the number are now at Washington, in Maryland, and across the Potomac in Virginia. The same paper says that one hundred and fifty regiments have enlisted for three years, or till the expiration of the war.

OFFICIAL NOTE OF TENNESSEE. The majority in favor of secession, in Ten- Rel nessee, is 57,572. The vote was as follows:

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

DESERVANCE OF THE FOURTH.—The 85th

miniversity of American Independence was observed with much spirit and in a becoming manner in this city. The sight previous bon-fires and displays of fire works, &c., were to be seen at almost every corner. The displays of fire works, &c., were to be seen at almost every corner. The displays are spirit and the pay through. The deep was thered in the fire with gay and happy through. The deep was thered in the high and the pay and the

was not permitted to pass over without a proper observant of the same. So may it always be...

THE FIRST PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.—It is THE FIRST PENNSTLYANIA REGIMENT.—It is rumored that the First Regiment has left Frederick City, Md., and marched to join the main body of Gen. Patterson's Division at Marthasburg, Va. From this we infor that a forward movement is contemplated, and that some warm work may be anticipated in the course of a few days. Should such, be the case, we have no doubt the Lancaster boys in the First Regiment will do their duty as patriots and as men, and we expect to hear a good account of them. The Teath Regiment (in which are the companies of Captains Patterson and Bolenius from this city) are also connected with the lavading column, and will likewise give a good account of themselves.

MILITARY VISITORS .- Captains NEFF, BAR on and Hess arrived in the city on Saturday last, on thort furlough, and, although looking considerably prouzed, are in the best of health and spirits.

SCHOOL EXHIBITION.—The Annual Exhibi tion of the Secondary Echools of this city takes place on Rriday morning next, at Fulton Hall.

The Commencement of the High Schools will take place, at the same hall, in the evening of the same day.

The Annual, Vacation commences on Friday, and will continue for six weeks.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT .- On Sunday TERRIBLE KAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On Sunday morning last one of the Express Freight Trains West, when six miles east of Harrisburg, met with a terrible accident. A rail broke, when the engine was capsized and broken, and the freight-cars were piled upon it. The engineer, Andrew Glosser, of Columbia, this county, was scalded and bruised to such an extent that he died a few hours after. He leaves a wife and family. The freman, Michael Rogers, of Altoona, was also scaled and otherwise injured, and is now lying at the U.S. Hotel, Harrisburg, but it is thought he will recover. The cars were set on fire, and some eight of them, laden with Government stores, were destroyed. The stores consisted mainly of groceries and provisions.

AERONAUTIC.—Prof. Wise, the celebrated Aeronaut, of this city, has received instructions from Washington to prepare a silk balloon, and report to head-quarters at Arilington, Va., for duty. We learn that Prof. W. has commenced the construction of the balloon, and expects to be ready for operations about the 20th inst.

OUR PENNSYLVANIA BOYS AT FREDERICK. The Frederick (Md.) Union, of Thursday last, continues it complimentary notices of the First Pennsylvania Regment, from which we extract the following: complimentary notices of the First Pennsylvania Regiment, from which we extract the following:

GENTLEMEN OF INTELLIGENCE, WIT AND TALENT,—The First Pennsylvania Regiment under Cal. Zude, now lying at this place, which, by the by, has been longer in the field, and endured more hardships and seen more service than any—abser Regiment from the "Keystone State," is composed of very many gentlemen of the highest respectability, intelligence, wit and talent from all the walks of life. "The Art Preservative of all Arts" is well represented in this Towland to the content of the content of the presented in the Content of t life. "The Art Preservative of all Arts" is well represented in this Regiment, amongst whom are many reporters for the city dailles, and a number of ex-editors. The Bar is well and ably represented. The disciples of Esculapius, who have defied the garb of the citizen and donned the suit of the soldier, evines no fear of becoming targets for the enemy, or subjects for the scalpel. The admirable paintings upon several of the tents prove that artists of a very high order of talent are to be found in this Regiment, and the numerous amusing inscriptions on the outside of their ghostly-looking habitations assure us that men of wit, as well as men of intelligence and talent, abound here.

REGIMENTAL PARADE -The First Pennsylvania Regiment. commanded by Col. Samuel Yohe, made a beautiful parade through our streets on Tuesday evening last. They were preceded by the Lancaster City Brass Band, whose music is calculated to entrance every listener with its charming melody. The officers and men belonging to this Regiment meiouy. The omeers and men belonging to this Regiment have, by their polite, courteous and gentlemanty conduct, made for themselves hosts of triends since their arrival in this city.

The Ladies of Frederick (God bless them!) take a deep interest in the welfare and comfort of our gallant troops, as will be seen by the following notice extracted from the same paner:

is win 60 seen by the internals bother cannot be same paper:

A TREAT FOR THE SOLDIERS.—A treat on quite an extensive scale for the First Penosylvaoia Regiment. Is to be served up for them to-day at their Camp, by the kindhearted and patriotic ladies of this place. Pies, tark, hama, meats, vegetables and fruits by the ton, chickens by the regiment, and a river of milk, besides numerous other articles too tedious to mention, have been provided, and such another scene of enjoyment, as is generally auticipated, is rarely witnessed. This entertainment is a manifestation of gratitude on the part of female excellence

ticipated, is rarely witnessed. This entertainment is a manifestation of gratitude on the part of female excellence towards those who risk their lives in defence of the Union, and for the protection of their firesider. The citizens of Frederick celebrated the Fourth in a becoming manner, and the First Pennsylvania Regiment, Col. Yohe, (who, by request, assumed command of the entire procession) took part in the parade and celebration.—The Pennsylvanians were the great point of attraction.

A CARD .- The undersigned hereby desire ay in Lancaster. Where every one has contributed full sely and to the best of his ability, to designate individual is were to make invidious distinctions. It may not, however, be out of place to thank, particularly, the noble sarted and patriotic ladies of Lancaster, Strasburg and nearteet and patriotic ladies of Lancester, Strasburg and Paradies, for the disinterested, self-acardicing and patriotic spirit exhibited by them in these the trying times of our Republic. Like the haroic women of the Revolution, they have shown themselves willing to do their share to sustain the noble government under which we have so long and prosperously lived. The thanks of every soldier are due them and are freely accorded.

osperously lived. The tustus of the control of the Captain Lancaster MILITARY SPIRIT AT STRASBURG .- A mili

tary company has been formed at Strasburg, called the Jefferson Guards. The officers are as follows: Captain, Jefferson N. Neff; 1st Lieutenant, Abram Metz; 2d do., H B. Skeen; Orderly Sergeant, Daniel E. Potts. The company B. Skeen; Orderly Esrgeant, Daniel E. Potts. The company is composed of the right kind of material, and the Captain (a brotner of the gallant Neff, now at Camp Wayne) is well qualified by education and experience for the position—having belonged to that crack corps, the Lancaster Feuchles. The company made its first parade on the 4th, and celebrated the day by partaking of a grand dinner at Gyger's Woods. The company will be armed with rifles, which are being manufactured at Leman's Rifle Works, in this city.

Comet suddenly made its appearance in the north-beavens, on Sunday night the 30th uit, unberale heavens, on Sunday night the 30th ult., unhoralded and unseen until it burst at once apparently upon the public gaze. It is remarkably brilliant, and can be seen in full blaze every clear evening, a little west of north about 30° above the horizon. Its nucleus is about three times the size of the planet Jupiter, and is well defined and bright. Its tail is magnificent, extanding beyond the zenith. A few degrees from the star-like nucleus it spreads somewhat like a fan and has a bushy appearance, but beyond that extends in a long beam of light of equal breadth for a number of degrees across the sky. Mr. Bradley, of the Allegheny Observatory, says it does not set in this latitude, but is visible the whole night, skirting the Northern horizon. It is supposed to be no other than the great Comet known as that of Oharles V., which appeared in 1556, and inflicted such consternation upon the people of Europe. The period of its recurrence is known to be about 300 years. The same Comet—if this be the one—is known to have appeared in 975, 1264 and 1556.

MUSTER ROLL OF THE MOUNT JOY RIFLES. At long last Capt. Waltman, commander of the Mount Joy Rifles, Company F, 15th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volun teers, has furnished the public with a list of his officers and privates. We annex it below: Officers: Captain—Jacob K. Walt

1st Lieutenant—David H. Nissle
2d J. H. Rayman.
1st Sergeant—F. T. McDonald,
2d M. Dravenstadt,
3d George Tahudy,
4th Lewis Hahlen, Dunlap. k. Thomas Irwing butes:
Layton, Samuel
Lipp, Jacob
Lipp, Jacob
Lutz, George
Lynch, Patrick
Malony, Thomas
Musser, John
Mitchel, James
Martin, Andrew
Nagle, Frederick
Naylon, Levi
Nelson, Peter
Patterson, John
Petry, Daniel
Ross, Heury
Reiff, Abraham
Stoner, Amos
Samnan, William
Slaymaker, J. R. Barlow, James Beam, John

Blaymaker, J. B. Bwords, William Swords, William
Sanders, Henry
Smead, Joseph
Sodders, Cornelins
Shreiner, George
Trayer, David
Tall, Joseph
Waiters, William
Walters, Herri
Wambo, Levi
Wanbo, Levi
Watendorf, Noah

CHURCH DEDICATION .- The new German

Uthers Dedication.—I he new Germ Luthers Course on Chestnat Hill, near Sliver Spri-West Hempfield township Lancaster county, in the chu-of Rev. J. J. Strine, will be desicated to the service of G on Sunday, the 14th day of July. Rev. G. F. Krotel. Lancaster, will deliver a sermon in the German langua it 10 of check, A. M., and Rev. Dr. Dorrey. of C lumbia, the English language, et. 2. P. M. The collections is during the day, will be for the purpose of defraying, expenses incurred in the erection of the building. I subless resembling thy for a strand. By order of

JOHN J. GEOH, ADAM KILE THAT "OBLITHRATING" PROUSS STILL AT"
WORK—The Postmaster General has been slightly engaged at the "obliterating" process in this county, since our last, as follows:
Joseph A. Royer, Postmaster at East Hempfield, (Petersurg.) vice Jacob Swarr, removed.

Adam Kendig, at Conestoga Centre, vice John Martin,

emoved.

John K. Spickler, at Landisville, vice Simon Minnich, LATER PROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer Persia -- Great Fire at London -- The Southern Commissioners at Paris.

New York, July 3. The steamer Persia, from Liverpool on the 22d ult., has arrived. Parliamentary proceedings have been unim-

portant. Lord John Russell announced that France has rejected the proposition of Austria and Spain that the Catholic powers should act in concert in maintaining the temporal power of the Pope, He also said that Spain has given a pledge that, whether St. Domingo be annexed or not, slavery shall not be introduced into that island.

A meeting has been held in London for the benefit of the fugitive slave Anderson and his kinsmen in Canada. He explained the necessity for killing the man, his master, so as to effect his escape, and the meeting fully behalf of Anderson was to be held in Exeter The rumor has been received that the Czar

will visit the Emperor Napoleon at Chalons Camp.

It is reported that Minister Dayton has remonstrated against the assimilation of the position of the Southern States with Italy in in an article recently published in the Patric

and Monitour. The Southern Commissioners are still in Paris, but the French Government will, it is said, hold no communication except with the Washington Government. No official announcement of the recognition Italy by France has yet been made; but it

ment of a recognition to all her representatives at foreign courts. The Pope is again ill. It is stated that Portugal refuses to acknowledge the new kingdom.

The Upper House of the Hungarian Diet

is stated that France has sent the announce

mously agreed on an address to the has ananii Emperor. The rumored death of the Sultan is denied The agitation in Hungary is increasing

Thirty thousand men have been concentrate near Pesth. The disaffection is increasing at Warsaw. An immense fire commenced at London on Saturday night, which raged all night and

destroyed Cotton's wharf and the ranges of adjoining warehouses in Tooley street. Four thousand bales of American hops were destroved. The destruction of other property was so great that the prices of many article will be affected. Six lives were lost during the fire, including Mr. Braidwood, Chief of the Fire Brigade. Advices from Melbourne to April 11th have

been received. The English mail steamer had been wrecked on the coast, and part of the crew murdered by the natives. LIVERPOOL, June 22. Sales to day of 8,000 bales of cotton, in

cluding 1,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market closed quiet but steady.

Breadstuffs closed dull, and Provisions also. THE FRAUD COMMISSIONERS. When the public indignation against the State Administration for the shameful manner in which our Volunteers were treated, became so great that something had to be done to anpease it, the telegraph informed us that the Governor had appointed three honest and reli able men to investigate the frauds, and find who were the guilty parties. We never saw any official notice of the appointment of these gentlemen, but presume such was the case.— Since this announcement was made several weeks have elapsed, and nothing has been heard from the commissioners. anything in the matter? The responsibility has, in a measure, been put upon their shoulders, and the people will look to them to have the guilty parties brought to light. It is to their advantage, as well as to the advantage of the people of the State, that they should be neard from before long. At all events, whether we hear from them or not, all parties interest d may as well take notice that the matter will never be suffered to rest where it now is It is no excuse for the Administration to say that the second lot of uniforms was passable and therefore the miserable quality of the first should be overlooked. Such a plea would never be entertained in a court of justice.—

it must be ferreted out. - Chambersburg Times. THE GATHERING TROUBLES. Apprehensive of a collision with England, the Philadelphia Inquirer, referring to the

There has been gross injustice somewhere, and

defences of that city, says: What complications this war may bring upon us it is impossible to foresee, but it is clear that English ships will disregard the blockade as far as possible. A prominent English jour-nal observes that England will "tide over this war as she did in 1812, when cotton, though at a higher price, was always to be had." It is stated that an English ship lately ran the blockade at New Orleans and landed twenty thousand stand of arms and hundreds of tons of powder. With this disposition on the part of England, even now, what may we not expect when the English operatives are suffering with famine, and when the English shall have been irritated with the constantly recurring news of the capture of English ships endeavoring to break the blockade? The English will have a strong fleet in the Gulf, and ques-tions will be constantly arising, difficult to be decided even by the calmest tempers, and perhaps impossible in the state of feeling which zill then exist.

It therefore becomes a matter of most serious importance, to see to the adequate protection of the Atlantic cities. Operations on the argest scale are in progress in New and we should be glad to know that our own city will not be neglected.

NEGRO IMPUDENCE.

Now that "war and rumors of war" have aused the fugitive slave act to be disregarded by officials, the negro population of Canada are fast flocking to this city and many of the interior towns of our State. To know that our own city is receiving it

full quota of sable emigrants, one need only to attend the Police Court a few days, and note the large preponderance of black criminals over the white. Crimes of all sorts and degrees are daily perpetrated by this class, and seem to shrink from the commission of no of fence, however criminal or revolting it may be One of the most unnatural and disgusting crimes on the calendar was lately against one of these negro scoundrels in our Police Court. They are making this county a large bill of expense, and seem to be utterly reckless as to the consequences of any offence they may commit. Poultry yards, are the "apple of their eyes, " and if their anpetite for poultry is as good this year as it has always been, our commercial editor will have to record an unsual rise in the market on sustenance of this sort. Barns are their resting places, and, while they rest, they must need smoke their pipes, taking no notice of the facthat hav is a very combustible material. Such disturbers of the peace are getting numerous and measures will needs to be taken soon to prevent an increase of it .- Detroit Free Press,

PREPARATIONS FOR MOVING. Contracts have been made that will be filled inside of two weeks for eight hundred baggage wagons and three thousand horses. These teams will move forty regiments or thirty five

thousand men, in addition to those already at

Washington. General Fremont has at length beer assigned to the command of the great expedition for the conquest of the lower Mississippi valley, and will at once leave Washington for that purpose.

THE WAR NEWS. GENERAL PATTERSON'S HEADQUARTERS AT MAR-

TINABURG. HEADQUARTERS OF THE MILITARY DEPART-MENT, MARTINSBURG VA., July 3d. 1861. General Order .- Until further orders, the Headquarters of this Department will be at Martinsburg, Virginis, and the Post Office, Hagerstown Maryland.

By order of Mojor General Patterson.

J. PORTER Ase't Adjutant General. WASHINGTON, July 4.—The National Intelligencer of this morning has the following etter:

WILLIAMSPORT, Md., July 2 .-- A messenger

from Hock's river (on the other side of the Potomac) has just arrived here, bringing news of a considerable battle at that point between Gen. Patterson's advance and the portion of Ger. Johnson's disunion army commanded by Col. Jackson, consisting of four regiments, three of infantry and one of cavalry. The disunionista were beaten, re-tiring precipitately, and leaving Patterson in command of the field, including their camping ground. Patterson's loss was three killed and en wounded, while that of the enemy is believed to be much larger, though there is no absolute certainty as to the extent of his loss Col. Stone's command is being anxiously looked for to advance above Harper's Ferry, or to that immediate neighborhood, to co operate with Gen. Patterson. Among hi (Stone's) troops are the New York Ninth, the New Hampehire First, the Pennsylvania First, and five companies of Col. Cake's Pennsylvania Twenty fifth Regiment, all among

the best troops now in the service. You have doubtless learned from other ources that Patterson's army crossed the He must have surprised Jackson's command. from the reported precipitate retreat of th latter, unless his orders were not to offer erious battle, but to fall back at once in case Patterson got on the Virginia side of the river in heavy force. As yet I hardly know. from the conflicting rumors, whether the affair was a "fight (a substantial one) or a

foot race," as at Philippi.

Hagestown, July 3—P. M.—Major Gen.
Patterson's columns are in and about Martinsburg. A special messenger from there reports that no engagement with the enemy as taken place sinc ce yesterday, the result of which has been stated.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.—We have here leopatch from Chambersburg, giving a list of the wounded in the engagement yesterday, ten in all. The list includes the name of Lieut. S. Earp, a secession soldier, who is desperately wounded.

FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Dapture of Horses, Cattle, and Mules-Skirmish with Gov. Wise's Body Guard --Gov. Wise Reported Mortally Wound-ed--Forty Rebels Killed. CINCINNATI, July 7. A special despatch to the Commercial from Pomercy, Ohio, states that Col. Norton with

150 men had just returned from an expedition into Virginia, during which they captured four horses, eixteen head of cattle, and two mules from the rebels. Gov. Wise, with a body guard of fifty men under Captain Patton, had been fired at by the native Virginians near Sessonville and Wise and Patton were supposed to be mortally

wounded. Forty of the guard are also said to

he killed. Sessonville is in Kanawha county,

bout twenty five miles from the Ohio river.

The report is undoubtedly true in substance. but the wounding of Wise and Patton needs onfirmation. THE RIGHT OF PETITION. The Journal of Commerce, of July 1, in a

leader, says:
An extraordinary proceeding was chronicled in the city news department of the New York papers on Saturday morning, in which copies of a petition numerously signed by citizens of New York, and addressed to the President of the United States, were seized, taken from the nessession of those to whom they had been confided, and conveyed to the headquarters of the police, where they are detained for public exhibition. It is not shown that any pro ings have been had to authorize the police to interfere with the sacred right of petition, a right as dear to every American citizen at the present day as it was to the people of the Colonies when they complained that the British Government spurned their prayers for citizen has, to approach the ruling powers with requests, touching the administration of the government. It is difficult, as one after nother of the dearest rights of freemen are violated, and article after article of the Constitution trampled under foot, by those who have solemnly sworn to support it, to realize that we live under a free government, or that we can lay claim to any privileges which are not liable to be invaded by official pretension and assumed nower * * * *

and assumed power. We doubt whether any considerable number of signers will be frightened into withdrawing their names, but think it more likely that it will receive large accessions from the inde pendent men of the city, who dare exercise their constitutional rights under threatened intimidation. There is no power short of absolute tyranny which can interfere with the right of petition, especially when that right is exercised in a mode so void of offensive or treasonable language as in the present instance

Virginia (Western) Legislature. WHEELING, July 3.

The Legislature of Virginia organized here yesterday. Lieut. Gov. Hayley took the chair in the Senate, and Daniel Frost, of Jackson county, was elected Speaker of the House. vernor Pierpont's message was sent to both Houses last night, together with a document from Washington, officially recognizing the new government. The message gives uni versal satisfaction. It takes a succinct review of secession in Virginia, and the causes leading to the formation of the present State Government, and recommends operation with the Federal Government. Twenty-seven thousand dollars in specie belonging to the State was seized and brought

money. MOVEMENT FOR A NEW STATE GOV-ERNMENT.

the Exchange Bank at Weston. It is sup-

posed that ex-Governor Wise, with his seces

sion force, was heading for Weston to get this

t night by order of the Governor, from

Louisville, June 30. The proceedings of the East Tennesse Union Convention are received here. All the counties were represented except Rhea. The declaration of grievances quotes facts showing that the right of free suffrage, has been obstructed by a disunion Government; that in order to avoid a conflict with their brethren, a committee be appointed to prepare a memorial asking the consent of the Legislature that the eastern part of the State may form a separate Government.

Arrangements are being made for holding an election in the counties of East Tennessee to choose delegates to a General Convention to be held at Kingston.

We have been shown a document signed the Mayors in office of the cities of the United States and Canada, certifying to the superior excellence of Dr. Ayer's Compound Extract of Sarsanarilla and to the value of all his remedies as articles of great public utility .-Such evidence from such high sources bears us out triumphantly in the position we have long maintained with regard to Doct. Ayer's prep arations, or more particularly our advertisements of them. No publishers need be more opposed than we are to the promulgation of quackery in any shape, but we knew when we began, that his remedies were above any suson of deception—that they were about the best it is possible to produce for the cure of disease, and that they have the confidence of all communities where they are known. Not alone because the Mayors of the whole country believe them useful to their people, but because we know from experience that they are so to ours, do we believe we are rendering a substantial service to our readers in making their virtues known to them .- Courier. Princeton

FROM THE POTOMAC. THE ARNIES ONLY THREE MILES APART. Washington, July 6.
The Garibaldi Guard crossed over into Vir-

ginia this morning, taking with them their baggage.
The United States troops have now advanced within three miles of Fairfax Court House.

AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE.-We invite the The steamship Northern Light arrived attention of all our readers to the advertisement at New York on Wednesday, with \$2,000,000 of Messrs. Johns & Crosley, New York, in in gold, and the mails from California and another column. Their "CEMENT GLUE" will the Pacific. Among her passengers are the po doubt meet with a large sale, is a great two California Senators, Denver and Latham, saving to housekeepers, and within the reach and Mr. J. C. Smith, late U. S. Minister to of all. Only 25 cents per bottle, and for sale by druggists and storekeepers generally.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives: - Having been convened on an

Representatives :—Having been convened on an extraordinary occasion, as authorized by the Constitution, your attention is not called to any ordinary ambject of legislation.

At the beginning of the present Presidential term four months ago, the functions of the Federal Government were found to be generally suspended within the several States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Florida, excepting only those of the Post Office Department. Within these States all the forts, areenals, dock-yards, oustom Post Office Department. Within these States-all the forts, arsenals, dock-yards, oustom houses, and the like, including the movable and stationary property in and about them had been seized and were held in open hostility to this Government, excepting only Forts Pickens, Taylor and Jefferson, on and near the Florida. coast, and Fort Sumter, in Charleston harbor,

South Carolina.

The forts thus seized had been put in improved condition: New ones had been built, and armed forces had been organized and were organizing, all avowedly with the same hostile purpose. The forts remaining in the possession of the Federal Government, in and near these States, were either besieged or menaced by warlike preparations, and especially Fort Sumter, was nearly surrounded by well projected hostile batteries, with guns equal in quality to the best of its own, and outnumbering the latter as perhaps ten to one. A disproportionate share of the Federal muskets and rifles had somehow found their way into these States, and had been seized to be used against the Government.

Accumulation of the public revenue lying within them had been seized for the same object. The Navy was scattered in distant seas, Teaving but a very small part of it within the immediate reach of the Government. Officers of the Federal army and navy had resigned in great numbers, and of those resigning a large proportion had taken up arms against the overnment. Simultaneously, and in connection with

all this, the purpose to sever the Federal Union was openly avowed. In accordance with this purpose, an ordinance had been adopted in each of these States, declaring th respectively to be separated from the National Union. A formula for instituting a combined Government of these States had been promulgated, and this illegal organization in the character of Confederate States was already invoking recognition, aid, and intervention from foreign powers; Finding this condition of things, and be-

lieving it to be an imperative duty upon the incoming Executive to prevent, if possible, the consummation of such an attempt to destroy the Federal Union, a choice of means to that end, became indispensable. This choice was made, and was declared in the inaugural address. The policy chosen looked to the exhaustion of all peaceful measures before resort to any stronger ones.

It sought only to hold the public places and

property not already wrested from the Governent, and to collect the revenue, relying for he rest on time, discussion, and the ballot box. It promised a continuance of the mails, at the Government expense, to the very peo-ple who were resisting the Government; and it gave repeated pledges against any distur-bance to any of the people, or any of their rights. Of all that which a President might onstitutionally and justifiably do in such a case, everything was forborne, without which, it was believed possible to keep the Govern-

ment on foot.

On the 5th of March, the present incumpent's first full day in office, a letter of Major Anderson, commanding at Fort Sumter, written on the 28th February, and received at the War Department on the 4th of March, was by that Department placed in his hands. This letter expressed the professional opinion of the writer that reinforcements could not be thrown into that fort, within the time for his relief. rendered, necessary by the limited supply of provisions, and with a view of holding posses-sion of the same, with a force of less than twenty thousand good and well disciplined men. This opinion was concurred in by all the officers of his command: and their memo of Major Anderson's letter. The whole was immediately laid before Lieut-Gen. Scott, who at once concurred with Major Anderson in opinion. On reflection, however, he took full time, consulting with other officers, both of the Army and Navy, and at the end of four days, came reluctantly but decidedly to the same conclusion as before. He also stated at the same time, that no

such sufficient force was then at the control of the Government or could be reject and brought to the ground within the time when the provisions in the fort would be exhausted. In a purely military point of view this reduced the duty of the Adminisexhausted. tration in the case to the mere matter of getting the garrison safely out of the fort. It was believed, however, that to so abandon that position, under the circumstances,

would be utterly ruinous; that the necessity under which it was to be done would not fully understood: that by many it would be construed as a part of a voluntary policy that at home it would discourage the friends of the Union, embolden its adversaries, and go far to insure to the latter a recognition abroad; that, in fact, it would be our National destruction consummated This could not be allowed. Starvation was

not yet upon the garrison and ere it would be reached, Fort Pickens might be reinforced.— This last would be a clear indication of policy, and would better enable the country to accept the evacuation of Fort Sumpter as a military necessity. An order was at once directed to be sent for the landing of the troops from the steamship Brooklyninto Fort Pickens This order could not go by land, but must take the longer and slower route by sea. The first return news from the order was received just one week before the fall of Fort Sumpter. The news itself was that the officers com had been transferred from the Brooklyn acting upon some quasi armistice of the late Administration, and of the existence of which,

the presentAdministration, up to the time the order was despatched, had only two vague and uncertain rumors to fix attention,] had re fused to land the troops. To now reinforce Fort Pickens before a crisis would be reached at Fort Sumter was impossible, rendered so by the near exhaustion of provisions in the latter named fort. In precaution against such a conjuncture the Government had a few days before commenced preparing an expedition, as well adapted as might be, to relieve Fort Sumter, which expedition was intended to be ultimately used or not, according to circumstances. The strongest anticipated case for using it was now presented, and it was resolved to send it forward, as had been intended in this contingency. It was also resolved to notify the Governor of South Carolina, that he might expect an attempt would be made to provision the fort; and that if the attempt should not be resisted there would be no effort to throw in men, arms, or amunition, without further notice, or in case of an attack upon the fort. tice was accordingly given whereupon the fort. was attacked and bombarded to its fall, without even awaiting the arrival of the provisioning expedition.

s thus seen that the assault upon, and the reduction of Fort Sumpter was in no sense a matter of self defence on the part of the assailants. They well knew that the garrison in the fort could by no possibility commit aggression upon them. They knew, they were expressly notified that the giving of bread to the few brave and hungry men of the garrison, was all which would on that occasion be attempted unless themselves, by resisting so much, should provoke more. They knew that this Government desired to keep the garrison in the fort, not to assail them, but merely to maintain visible possession, and thus to preserve the Union from ac-tual and immediate dissolution—trusting, as hereinbefore stated, to time, discussion the ballot box, for final adjustment. And they assailed and reduced the fort, for precisely the reverse object, to drive out the visible authority of the Federal Union, and thus force it to immediate dissolution That this was their object the Executive well understood; and having said to them in the inaugural address, "You can have no con-

flict without being yourselves the aggressors' he took pains not only to keep this tion good, but also to keep the case so free from the power of ingenious sophistry as that the world should not be able to misunderstand it. By the affair at Fort Sumpter, with its surrounding circumstances, that point was reached. Then and thereby the assailants of the Government began the conflict of arms without a gun in sight or in expectancy to return their fire, save only the few in the fort, sent to that harbor years before, for their own

protection, and still ready to give that protection in whatever was lawful.

In this act, discarding all else they have forced upon the country, the distinct issue, immediate dissolution or blood. And this, ssue embraces more than the fate of these United States. It presents to the whole family of man the question whether a Constitutional Republic or Democracy—a Government of the people by the same people can or cannot main-ulitable its territorial integrity against its own do-

mestic foes. It presents the question whether discontented individuals, too few in numbers to control Administration according to