



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

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 receints 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 longer delay, as we must have money to keep the wheels of the old Intelligencer in mo-

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM WEST-ERN VIRGINIA.

General M'Clellan's Official Report--Re-bels Totally Routed--Details of the Bat-tle--One Thousand Prisoners.

BEVERLY, July 12.
Yesterday morning Gen. McClellan ordered for Yesterday morning Gen. McClellan ordered four regiments, the Eighth, Tenth and Thirteenth Indiana, and the Nineteenth Ohio, to proceed along the line of the hills southeast of the enemy's intrenohed camp on the Beverly road, where it crosses Rich's Mountain, 2 miles east of the enemy's position, with orders to advance along the Beverly road, and attack the east side of the work, Gen. McClellan being prepared to assault the west side, as soon as the firing should announce the commencement of the attack hould announce the commencement of the attac The capture of a courier, who mistook the road

when Gen. Resence ranz reached the Beverly road When Gen. Rosencranz reached the Severly road at 2 o'clock, after a most exhausting march over the mountains, he found the enemy posted on the opposite side of the road, about 800 strong, with two cannon, holding a strong position partially fortified.

An engagement with the enemy took place, and continued three-fourths of an hour, when the rebels were totally routed, with a loss of 300, including 10 officers and both cannon.

About 75 of the killed and 75 wounded are in our hands, besides 150 prisoners.

hands, besides 150 prisoners.

The road was between two hills. Our troops dethe front was between two lines. Our crops to seemding a steep declivity were greatly exposed to the fire of the rebels, who occupied the opposite hill, and poured their musketry shot and shell upon them. n Rosengrang's column remained at the Gen. Rosencranz's column remained at the place of the engagement during the night.

Gen. McClellan was in position with his whole force during the afternoon, ready to make the assault, but heard nothing from the other column except distant firing early in the morning.

He was proceeding to plant his cannon upon an eminence commanding a portion of the rebel camp, and prenaring to attack the whole nest in front.

and preparing to attack the whole nest in from then it was ascertained that the enemy had evacu ated the place during the night, moving towards Laurel Hill, leaving behind a few men with their sick and their cannon, camp equipage and transpo

A rapid march was then made by Gen. McClellan At Boverly it was accertained late in the day that the rebet forces at Laurel Hill had retreated, mov-

ing towards Romney.
Our total loss is not more than 11 killed and 35 wounded. The foregoing report has been approved by Gen. McClellan. THE REPORT OF GEN. M'CLELLAN TO LIEU-TENANT GENERAL SCOTT.

Beverly, Va., July 13. BEVERLY, Va., July 13.

I have received from Pegram propositions for surrender, with his officers and the remnant of his command, say six hundred men. They are said to be extremely penitent, and determined never again to take up arms against the General Government. I shall have nearly nine hundred or one thousand prisoners to take care of when Pegram comes in.

The latest accounts make the loss of the rebels in killed some one hundred and fifty. OFFICIAL REPORT OF GENERAL M'CLELLAN.

WASHINGTON, July 13.

The following dispatch from Gen. M'Clellan was received to-day at the army headquarters:

BEVERLY, July 12, 1861—Col. E. D. Townsend, Washington D. C.—The success of to-day is all that I could desire. We captured six brass cannon, of which one is rifled, all the camp equipage, and transportation, even to his cups. The number of tents will probably reach two hundred, and more than sixty wagons. Their killed and wounded will amount to fully 150, with 100 prisoners, and more coming in WASHINGTON, July 13. sirty wagons, Their killed and wounded was to fully 150, with 100 prisoners, and more coming in constantly. I know already of ten officers killed and

prisoners.

Their defeat is complete. I occupied Beverly by a rapid march. Garnett abandoned his camp early in the morning, leaving much of his equipage. He came within a few miles of Beverly, but our rapid march turned him back in great confusion, and he is now retreating on the road to St. George. I ordered Gen. Morris to follow him up closely.

I have telegraphed for the two Pennsylvania regiments at Cumberland to join Gen Hill at Rowlesburg. The General is concentrating all his troops at Rowlesburg, and will cut off Garnett's retreat near West

burg, and will cut off Garnett's retreat near Union, or, if possible, at St. George. I may say that we have driven out some 10,000 troops, strongly entrenched, with the loss of 11 killed and 35

provision returns here show Garnett's force to prisoners, &c. I trust that Gen. Cox has by this time driven Wise out of the Kanawha valley. In that case I shall have accomplished the object of liberating Western Virginia.

I hope the General in Chief will approve of my

rations.
(Signed,)
"G. B. M'CLELLAN,
Maj. Gen. Commanding Department of Ohio. STILL LATER NEWS-ANOTHER BATTLE-GEN. GARNETT KILLED.

A despatch from Cincinnati, yesterday, states that another battle was fought near St. George on Sunday, and Gen. Garnett, the rebel commander, killed. [Gen. G. was a member of the last Congress from Virginia.] Gen. McClellan was rapidly pushing forward with his command.

STOP THIEF!

The Intelligencer of yesterday is out in defence of the Secession Legislature of Mary land.—Lancaster Examiner, of Wednesday Not a word of truth in the allegation, Mr. HIESTAND. The Intelligencer is alike opposed to the Secession Legislature of Mary. land, and to the unprincipled, corrupt, pecu-The two States would be well rid of them, if they were all (we except the few honest Democrats among them) transported to Botany Bay, or some other equally celebrated region for the reception of traitors, thieves and robbers.

THE ADMINISTRATION LEADER. the Administration, as is the case now, the month-piece of the Government, and is depend ed upon to carry through all its financial measures. Mr. STEVENS was also the leader Legislative session of 1838-9, and assisted in with all the energy and power possible, so as initiating the Buckshot War.

"TREASON IN OUR MIDST." Under this caption the Express copies, from another paper printed in this City, a lying and malignant attack upon the senior editor of THE INTELLIGENCER, and in so doing endorses the sentiments of the unprincipled writer. This, together with a similar attack made upon us by the Examiner of Wednesday last, is one reason why we notice the communication at all, for we have long since ceased to pay any attention to the crabbed little curs who are in the habit of barking at our heels. Were we to omit noticing this attack, howver, some might be disposed to believe that

we plead guilty to the indictment. The writer, who has evidently studied what the lawyers call special pleading to more advantage than he has history, ancient or modern, sets out by an allusion to the conspiracy of Cataline in the ancient Roman character to suit his infamous purpose? He might have found modern traitors and conspirators by the dozen in his own party-we ship. nean that portion of it led by such men as (For the conservative portion of the Republican party we have the highest respect, and these strictures are not intended for them.) He should have commenced his researches with the treasonable attempt of the Hartford Conventionists of 1814, who essayed to secede from the Union and establish a Confederation with five stars for its flag-one for each of the New England States concerned in the conspiracy. He might then-passing by some minor attempts at treason-have come down to 1838, when his idol. Thaddeus Stevens. and his minions attempted to overturn the Constitution of the State, set at nought the solemn decision of the people of Pennsylvania, and revolutionize the government by an appeal to buckshot and ball and the bayonets of the soldiery-for all of which they and their exemplars of 1814 ought to have suffered the highest penalty known to the law, as the conspirators against the Union at the present day should do. He might then have hunted up the

found hundreds of traitors to their own country who openly sympathized with the enemy, an end to the rebellion in the shortest time and their representatives in Congress unfeelingly refused to vote supplies to save our gallant troops from starvation in that far off will continue to do so; but we have not lost field of carnage and battle. He might then have looked at the short but inglorious reign of God we never intend to. The support of of Know-Nothingism, in 1854-5, and found thousands of traitors who were ready to of this war, does not make it obligatory upon trample under foot the Constitution of the either us or the Democratic party to sanction United States and proscribe a large portion of their fellow-citizens on account of their birth-place and religion. After accomplishing his search in that direction, his next stopping place might have been in the Presidential campaign of 1856, when thousands of his party in the Northern States, and some in his own county of Lancaster, proclaimed their hostility to the glorious flag of our Union, by marching under one bearing only sixteen stars (one for each free State) upon its folds. This was treason of the deepest dye. And if all these instances would not suffice. he might take up the record of the last Congress and find more than one of his Republi. can friends proclaiming boldly and unblushingly to the world that they would look on with composure and see this blessed Union "shivered into ten thousand fragments," rather than that there should be any compromise of our National difficulties. He might also notice the efforts being made by his Republican friends to suppress the freedom of speech and of the press, and the right of petition, all of which attempts are in direct conflict with the provisions of the Constitution,

... All these things, and numerous other treasonable attempts made against the Constitution and the Union, can alone be laid at the door of the Abolition wing of the so-called Republican party; and yet they, forsooth, with unparalleled effrontery, now claim to be, par excellence, the friends, and only real threat into execution. friends of both, and wickedly and maliciously stigmatize the great body of the Democracy of the free States-many thousands of whom are now fighting the battles of the countryas traitors and disunionists! These men who now prate so loudly in favor of civil war to preserve the Union, have always been traitors to their own country when engaged in hostilities with a foreign foe, and for the truth of this declaration we appeal to the history of the country for the last fifty years. Out upon such hypocritical pretenders! There ought to be a whin placed in every honest man's hand "to lash the rascals naked round the

and will never be submitted to by the Ameri

world." And now a few plain words in reference to the personal attack made upon our humble self by this black-hearted Republican-for he is none other, we care not by what name he WADE, and BEECHER, and GREELEY and WEN-DELL PHILLIPS; and we should not wonder if he is, because new converts to any political faith are always the loudest brawlers in favor of their adopted dogmas, and most foul mouthed and fiendish in their abuse of the men and the party with whom they formerly pretended to act. But whatever and whoever he may be, we pronounce every charge and inuendo he has made against us, in the article referred to, from beginning to end, a tissue of base falsehoods and misrepresentations, and | ing 80. the author of them a skulking, cowardly, malignant slanderer, who knew them to be such when he penned them. Amongst ofher things he charges us with publishing a "gar bled extract" from a speech delivered in Congress, in 1848, by the present President of the United States. If it be garbled, as he alleges, why did he not give the correct version? Why not show from the authenticated record itself, that we have misrepresented Mr. Lincoln? If he had done so, we should have been prompt to make the amende honorable, for we never have and never will, knowingly and wilfully as our maligner has done, misrepresent any man, be he political friend or foe. But he cannot do it-there's the rub, and hence he seeks to throw dust in the eyes of the people by vituperative slanders and unmitigated falsehoods and misrepresentations. But we will not dwell upon this part lating, rascally Legislature of Pennsylvania. of the subject any longer, inasmuch as the pent-up malignity of the writer had to find a vent somewhere, or, like the frog in the fable,

he would have exploded from over excitement Our position now is precisely what it was on the day news was received of the attack upon Fort Sumter by the Secessionists. We are in favor now, as we were then, and have Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, the Representative | been all along, of upholding the glorious old in Congress from this district, is the Chairman banner of the Republic, without permitting a of the Committee of Ways and Means in the single star to be obliterated or a stripe erased House of Representatives. This position is from its ample folds; and we are for the one of great importance, second only to that integrity and permanency of the Union and of Speaker. When of the same party with the Constitution, which is more than the Abolition wing of the Republican party can Chairman of this Committee becomes the truthfully say for themselves. We are opposed to Secession in any and every shape and form it presents itself, and that is more than their leaders can say. We are in favor of the Anti-mesonic Whig party in the House of investing the Government with men and of Representatives, at Harrisburg, during the | means to prosecute this war for the Union to bring it to a speedy conclusion, (if no hon- a nation."

orable adjustment of the difficulties can be made,) and that is more than many of the camp followers and plundering contractors of the dominant party can say. We are against treason and traitors to the Union in every shape and form-whether hailing from the South or the North-and that is more than the Abolition leaders, with whom our accuser

affiliates, can say with truth for themselves. We denounced with our voice and our pe the bold and bad men, then and now in power, who sought to trample upon the Constitution of the State and the rights of the people during the stormy days of the ever memorable and infamous "Buckshot War," when treason was at last made to cower before the mighty uprising of the honest people of Pennsyl-

We also denounced with our voice and our pen the wicked and treasonable_organization Republic. But where was the necessity of of Know Nothings, who sought in 1854 and going back two thousand years to hunt up a 1855 to violate the Constitution of our common country by making a man's birth-place and religion a test of his qualifications for citizen-

In 1856 we denounced that portion of the THADDEUS STEVENS, HOBACE GERRLEY & Co. Republican party who traitorously crased from their banners fifteen of the bright stars of our political constellation, representing the fifteen Southern States of the Confederacy; and in 1860. we did not fail to warn the people that the "irrepressible conflict" doctrines of WILLIAM H. SEWARD and ABBAHAM LINCOLN -so much at variance with the whole tenor and spirit of our Constitution-would inevitably lead to a rupture of the Union, if endorsed at the polls by the people of the

Northern States. Nay more. We, in common with the great Democratic party of the country, have always heen for the Union, and are now for it. We fabric of freedom handed down to us from our Revolutionary fathers. We would have preferred to see the welfare and happiness of our common country restored by peaceful means, if it were practicable; but as that now appears records of the Mexican war, and would have to be out of the question, we are for a vigorous and energetic prosecution of the war to put possible. We have sustained the Administration in all its legitimate war measures, and our identity as a Democrat, and by the help the Government in the legitimate prosecution all it does outside of that, because we cannot conscientiously do so. The Democratic party never can become abolitionized, and this our Republican brethren may as well be made to understand first as last. The attacks made by the Republican leaders and their ally above alluded to, on the freedom of speech and of the press and the right of petition, we will direct taxation to the amount of \$80,000,000, resist to the utmost of our ability; and reit- and a loan of \$240,000,000. erate the pledge, as the editor of a public journal which suffered for its opposition to similar unconstitutional measures during the eign of terror inaugurated by the elder Adams more than sixty years ago, to resist such tyranny to the death, if necessary. If this be treason, we reply, in the language of the celebrated Patrick Henry, let our enemies

make the most of it. Now, then, we have said much more than we intended when we commenced to write.— We regret the necessity of making any reply at all to such base and slanderous attacks. especially at this time when union and harrequest of a number of our Democratic friends at them as well as at ourself. The writer talks flippantly of "ropes" and "gibbets." Let the poltroon come on with them at once, and we promise in advance that he shall be give him a hearty Democratic welcome whenever or wherever be essays to put his craven

WANTS TO TAX THE NECESSARIES. The Secretary of the Treasury, in his late report to Congress, says that it will take 318,519,581.87 the present year to carry on the Government and prosecute the present unfortunate civil war, in which our country is engaged. To raise this amount of money and provide means to pay the interest on it seems to perplex him. He proposes that a portion of it be raised by direct taxation, by evying a tax on real and personal estate, as heavy as the people will stand. This being inadequate, Mr. Chase casts about for other means, and seems to come to the conclusion that the poorer classes had better be taxed excessively to pay the leeches who are making fortunes out of the War Department, and therefore proposes to increase the chooses to call himself. Possibly he may be duties on the necessaries of life, by raising a recent convert to the Abolition wing of the the tariff on sugar, coffee, tea and molasses Republican party, as led by STEVENS, and He recommends to Congress to levy a duty of Giddings, and Seward, and Burlingane, and | 21 cents a pound on brown sugar, 4 cents or refined sugar, 6 cents a gallon on molasses, 4 cents on sour molasses, 5 cents per pound on coffee, and 15 cents per pound on black tea and 20 cents on green tea. So, if Congress consents, the poor man is not only to fight the battles of his country, but to bear the brunt of the war debt by having to pay the increased tax on the necessaries of life, while his rich neighbor is to have his luxuries at present rates. This is Republican equality. We hope we shall not be charged with treason for say-

MAJOR GENERAL ROBERT PATTER. Major General Robert Patterson was born a Ireland in 1792, and emigrated to this country when quite young, taking up his abode in Philadelphia. He received a collegiate education, and early manifested military inclinations. After graduating at College he was appointed First Lieutenant in the Twenty-second regiment of regular United States Infantry; in April, 1813, he was trans ferred to the Thirty-second Infantry; appoint ed Assistant Depot Quartermaster General (with the rank of Captain,) January, 1813, and Captain in-line, 1814, and thereupon relinquished rank in the staff. He retired from the army in the same year, upon the disbandment of his regiment. He subsequently followed the profession of the law in his adopted city, and for many years was connected with the military of Philadelphia. In 1847 he was appointed Major General of volunteers, and proceeded to Mexico and assumed ommand of his division. He was actively ngaged in the siege of Vera Cruz, but shortly fterwards his health failed and he returned to the United States, and was therefore mobile to take part in the well contested battles in the upper part of Mexico, which crowned the American arms with glory and conquered

JACKSON ON SECESSION.-Gen. Jackson, in his nullification message of January 16, 1833.

"The right of the people of a single State, to absolve themselves at vill, and without to absolve themselves at vill, and without consent of the other States from their most what pay is due her bushed and a pension. If there are notified to the pay, and a pension until they are any State may at pleasure secede from the any state may at pleasure secede from the varied and a provided and a pension until they are any State may at pleasure secede from the varied and a pension until they are any state may at pleasure secede from the varied and a pension until they are any state may at pleasure secede from the varied and a pension until they are any state may at pleasure secede from the varied and a pension until they are the construction on the varied surface of the pay and a pension until they are the valuation on the varied surface of the pay and a pension until they are the valuation on the valuation of the valua

the Republican stripe, is attempting the her-SCHOOL CELEBRATION AND CONNENCEMENT culean task of lifting the Curtin Administration from the slough into which it has fallen in consequence of the frauds and speculation perpetrated on our brave soldiers. Unable to refute the crushing mass of evidence brought forward to convict Governor Curtin and his satellites, of wholesale plander of the troops entrusted to their care and keeping, he essays novel mode of getting rid of the difficulty, by stigmatising all who expose their doings as being guilty of "sneaking treason." The Telegraph man is certainly deserving of thanks from the horde of speculators and peculators for the invention of this happy idea. Not exactly an invention of his own either. We believe the originator of this summary way of dealing with a troublesome press, is Napoleon III., the despot of France. This titled gentle-

expose the evil doings and villainy of his agents. 32 During the last session of the State Legislature, a Republican member introduced this French idea into a resolution, making it a treasonable offence for any newspaper to publish anything reflecting on the State or National Administrations. But thanks to a majority of the Legislature who were not inclined to adopt this "Napoleonic gag" it did not pass, which was certainly unfortunate for the editor of the Telegraph. Had this been done, what lively times the army cormorants might have had! No one then would have had the temerity to speak of those rotten blankets, shoes filled with shavings, unsavory and rotten pork, trowsers that fell to pieces in have never entertained a treasonable thought in two days' wear, uniforms that cost \$17,00, in our bosom. Every pulsation of our heart which any honest dealer would have made has been for the perpetuation of the great | for \$5; all this could have been "kept dark," no one being allowed to ventilate it without being liable to be hung for his pains. Every one of the thousands of soldiers that wrote so eloquently and so denunciatory of the villains that wronged them would have been tried for treason. For it is well known that the most scathing rebukes of these robbers have come from the volunteers themselves, who, according to the views of the Telegraph, are all guilty of "sneaking treason." If this be treason-if the exposure of such frauds constitute such an offence, how soon will it be Mr. Telegraph, before you, along with your brethren of the press, will have to submit to a censor-

TREASON TO SPEAK OF FRAUDS.

The Germantown Telegraph, a journal of

man adopts just such an expedient to crush

out opposition whenever the public press pry

too closely into State affairs, or is inclined to

administration. THE TREASURY REPORT. The estimates submitted by Secretary Chase for the year ending June 30, 1861, amount, including the previous appropriations, to \$318.-519,581.87. This amount the Secretary proposes to raise by an increase of the tariff, by

ship that will consign to the prison or the

gallows any editor who dares expose a dishonest

The Secretary proposes that a duty of 2½c. per pound be laid on brown sugar, of 3c. per pound on clayed sugar, of 4c. per pound on loaf and other refined sugars; of 2½c. per pound on the syrup of sugar cane; of 6c. per pound on candy; of 6c. per gallon on molasses, and of 4c. per gallon on sour molasses; and it is also proposed that a duty of 5c. per pound be imposed on coffee, 15 cents per pound on black tea and 20c, per pound on green tea.

With these and other changes in the revenue, the Secretary estimates that the total receipts of the tariff for the year may be made to reach \$60,000,000.

To raise the sum of \$20,000,000 of dollars by direct taxation from the States which have mony are so essential; but it has been forced not seceded would require a rate of one fifth upon us, and we have done so mainly at the of one per cent. on the real and personal all of whom feel that the slanders are aimed it must be remembered has depreciated from 30 to 60 per cent. by the present political and financial crisis. Indeed, the Secretary admits the force of this objection; but suggests that the needed sum may be obtained by a tax on charged nothing for his trouble. We shall articles of luxury, or from moderate charges on stills and distilled liquors, on ale and beer, on tobacco, on bank notes, on spring carriages, on silver ware and jewelry, and on legacies.

In conclusion, the Secretary suggests that a part or whole of the property of the insurgents or those giving them aid and comfort be for feited, and the proceeds paid into the public treasury. He urges a reduction of the current disbursements of the government, including a decrease of 40 per cent, in the salaries of gov. erament officials. The abolition of the frank ing privilege is also suggested.

TREASONABLE ATTACKS.

The continued attacks of the New York Times and Tribune upon the administration and upon General Scott, for not pushing forward our troops and giving battle to the rebels on their own chosen ground, are utterly reckless and shameless. If not the legitimate offspring of ignorance, these assaults are dictated by a treasonable desire to give aid and comfort to the enemy by involving our forces in defeat.

We hope Gen. Scorr will take his time and perfect his arrangements without regard to the buzzing of his insect tormentors. The people have confidence that, let the blow fall when it will, it will be a crusher. And they can see, what the military geniuses of the New York press fail to appreciate, that we are defeating the rebels every day-that their resources are becoming rapidly exhausted, so that when the impending blow falls our victory will be complete, and obtained at a trifling sacrifice of life. Hemmed in, discouraged and demoralized, a single battle may speedily decide the issue, whereas a month ago it would only have inaugurated a long and vexations guerilla warfare. The public can afford to wait, and will choose to place confidence in the wisdom and military judgment of Gen. Scott rather than in the pretentions vaporings of the self appointed lieutenant generals in New York. If he does not move upon Richmond for three months to come, it will be for good and sufficient reasons, and the delay will be justified by the American people.

CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT The Secretary of the Interior has made the following Congressional apportionment among

the different States of	the Union, under the
census of 1860, in acc	ordance with the act of
Congress:	
41.1.	Minnesota 1
Arkanasa	Mississippi
California 3	Missouri
Delaware 1	New York 31
(Jenrois 7	North Carolina
Illinois13	Oblo18
Indiana11	Ohlo
10W8 5	Pennsylvania
Mantherv	South Carolina
Louisiana 5	Tennessee
Maine 5	Tennessee
DISTVIADO b	Vermont
Michigan	Virginia
•	

The aggregate being two hundred and thirty-three (233) Representatives

THE PAY AND PENSION OF THE U. S. VOLUNTEERS -The following recapitulation affords useful information to volunteers and their families: 1. After being mustered into the service of the United States, volunteers are entitled to pay the same

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

SCHOOL CELEBRATION AND COMMENCEMENT.

The Admund Calebration of the Secondary Schools of this eity took place on Friday morning last, at Fulton Hall, commencing at 9 o'clock. The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. A. H. Kremer. The Beport of the High and Secondary Schools was read by George F. Breneman, Red., and from it we learn that the schools are all in a most floughting condition. The scrediese consisted of addresses and songs, which were creditably given. The hall was crowded in every part by a deeply interested audience. The Annual Commencement of the High Schools took. The Annual Commencement of the High Behools took placing the evening, and the proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. J. L. Mombert. Addresses were delivered by the graduates of the Hale High School, and essays read by those of the Fernale. The intervals were most agreeably filled up with choice vocal and instrumental music. Judge Hayes, President of the City School Beard, addressed the graduates, and awarded the diplomas. The graduates of the Male High School are: Masters John H. Basmgardner, Henry G. Eberman, Samuel F. Rathvon. George R. Weldens, Hebry H. Hartman, Charles G. Rhoads. John M. Conroy, Philip S. Baker, William H. Torr, Thomas B. Occhran, Issue Burnwas. Those of the Fernie High School are: Missee Lixie Breneman, Mary E. Yelsley, Marian E. Breneman, Amelia G. Rowman. Harriet Zug. Anna M. Coyle, Sue F. Fraser, Carrie A. Carpenier, Saille, Rowers, A. M. Virginia Wilwer, V. L. Nourse, Emily Widmyer, Hannah J. King, Mary Lutz, Emily O. Benedic, Secona R. Weethaeffer. The addresses and essays were generally productions of a good deal of merit: The exercises were witnessed by the largert audience we ever saw within the walls of old Fulton. Our people are justiy proud of their High Schools.

Rygupa On Supplementations.

RETURN OF THE VOLUNTEERS.—The term of may possibly be expected home on Monday or Tuesday following. A meeting of citizens was to beheld at Shenck's Hotel, Centre Square, last evening, for the purpose of making suitable arrangements to receive our Lancaster soldiers. The organized military companies, including that portion of the Fencibles now in the city, were also to meet, last evening, at Fulton Hall, to make proper arrangements for their reception. It is probable that the entire Regiment may make this city a visit on its route homeward. If so, we can promise the brave fellows a cordial welcome. At any rate, the reception will be a glorious affair—a regular, old-fashioned Lancasterian welcome. "JACKSON HOME GUARD."-The members of OWNER WANTED .- There are four bags

UWNER WANTED.—There are four bags of come at the Mayor's Office, amounting to several hundred weight, for which an owner is wanted. The circumstances are these: On Friday morning last a man named John Frankfort, who is well known to the police, sold these bags of coffee to a grocer pamed Shrum, for 9 cents per pound—the coffee being worth about 13 cents—getting for it \$24 in cash and the balance in small articles of trade. Supplicious were aroused, and officer Baker arrested him; a check for part of the money was found on his person; he was fully identified, and was committed to prison to await further developments. was fully identified, and was committed to prison to await further developmenta.

Frankfort is an old customer, having been punished for the same offence of stealing several times before, both here and elsewhere. Officer Baker has a letter stating that he [Frankfort] and two others broke from the jail at Canton, Ohlo, where they had been confined for burglayy—his two accomplices being recaptured while he made his escape; so that, even if he escape at he raward of his merits here, he has the pleasant prospect of rejoining his friends in the Peniteutiary at Columbus.

The thing now required is the presence of the owner of the coffice, who, from certain facts in possession of the office, who, from certain facts in possession of the officer, if not in this city, is in Columbia or the neighborhood. For their further information we give the mark on the bage, which is

H & B

Let the owner come forward and assist in giving Frankfort his deserts.

—Since the above was in type we learn that the coffee was consigned to Pittaburg, and was taken from the cars the night before a short distance east of the Big Constoga

LANCASTER TRANSFERS IN THE ARMY .- WE LANCASTER TEAMSTERS IN THE ARMY.—We are pleased to notice that the call upon Lancaster to furnish teamsters for the division of the army under General Patterson has been promptly responded to. On the 5th inst. twenty-five had rendezroused at Hagerstown, as follows: Captains—James Mullison, James O. Scott, H. W. Villiee; Cock—George Schaum; John Himmens, Abraham Cole, Christian Nixdorf, Peter Maurer, Richard Kirk, Jacob Leibley, D. M. Furlong, Jacob Freemoyer, Thomas Scott, William Horner, Anton Christ, John McGuire, John Killinger, George Killinger, Jacob Light, William Walker, Benjamin Baumgardner, Daniel Ruth, Urlah Rutter, John Russel, Charles Gillis, Lewis Kurcher.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.—We learn from the West Chester Villaye Record that one of the members of Capt. Barton's Union Guards, of this city, was wounded by the accidental discharge of a pistol, at Camp Wayne. He was standing in front of a young man who was handling a revolver, and who, not aware of its being a self-cocker, pulled the trigger, discharging the weapon, the ball of which struck the young man in the side. Fortunately, his shirt was doubled up where the ball struck, and it merely entered the skin and then fell at his feet. We have not been able to find out the name of the person thus introd, but it is unimportant, as the injury was very slight, and need not give any one the least uneasiness, as it probably did not interfere with his regular duties at all. We hope this narrow escape will be a warning to our volunteers at Camp Wayne to be more careful in future, as it was only by accident that this case did not result in a dangerous and perhaps even fatal wound.

Nonum —The Gift Enterprise of Austin & ACCIDENTALLY SHOT .- We learn from the

Notice .- The Gift Enterprise of Austin & NOTICE.—The Gift Euterprise of Austin & Wehrly, founded upon the sale of the Steel Plate Engraving of "The Lord's Prayer," which has been advertised in different papers of this city and elsewhere, has been delayed, because of the limited sale of engravings, consequent upon the present national troubles. It will be necessary for the proprietors to continue the time, to enable those of the public who may yet be desirous of purchasing the engraving and taking a chance in the enterprize to doe, and that the proprietors, owing to the hard times, may perfect their arrangements. The time now fixed is the 1st of October, at which times the distribution will positively take place. Editors of newspapers will continue to advertise the enterprize, and those who have not yet received the engraving of the Lord's Prayer framed will have them sent this week. The public are thus given a further opportunity of availing themselves of this excellent enterprize. Send on one dollar at once, with four red stamps to pay postage on engraving, and secure a copy, as it

n	cure a copy of this plate.	
d	DEPARTURE OF TRAINS, AND CLOSING OF THE MAILS AT THE CITY POST OFFICE.—The different Passeng	er
8	Trains on the Pennsylvania and branch railroads leave the	is
t	LEAVE BASTWARD.	
	Past Line2.42 a. 1	n.
n	Through Express	n.
8	Lancaster Accommodation	в.
٠,	Mail Train 7.12 p. 1	n.
,,	LEAVE WESTWARD.	٠.
3,	Through Express1.01 a. 1	n.
1	Mail Train10,49 a. 1	m.
3.	Mount Joy Accommodation, No. 111.00 a. :	n.
8	Past Line	m.
.	Harrisburg Accommodation6.08 p.	m.
8	Lancaster Accommodation7.41 p. 1	m.
r-	Mount Joy Accommodation, No. 27.50 p.	в
-	Emigrant Train	m.
c	ULDEING OF MAILS BY KAILKOAD.	
-	Eastern Through Mail-For Philadelphia, New York at	nd.
ıt	Eastern States, at 8 a. m., 6 30 p. m., and 9 p. m.	

Way Mail East—For Philadelphia and intermediate office at 8 a. m. Vestern Through Mail—For Harrisburg, Pittsburg and tern States, at 10 a.m., and 9 p. m.
Mail West—For Landisville, Elizabethtown, Mount

CLOSING OF MAILS ON THE STAGE ROUTES.
For Reading, via: Newsville, Litiz. Rothsville

n, Adamstown and Gonglersville, a. m. or East Hempfield, Manhelm and White Oak, daily, a 3 a. m. r Millersville and Slackwater, daily, at 1 p. m. For Safe Harbor, daily, at 1 p. m.
For Hinkletown, via: Landis Valley, Oregon, West Earl,
and Farmersville, daily, at 2 p. m.
For Paradise, via: Greenland and Soudarsburg, daily, at 2 p. m.

For Litis, via: Neffsville, daily, at 2 p. m.

For Strasburg, via: Fertility and Wheatland Mills, daily, a

For Colebrook vis: Swar's Mil, Old Line, Sporting Hill and Mastersonville, Semi-weekly, Wednesday and Fri-day, at 6 s. m. For Vogansville and Terre Hill, daily, at 8 s. m. For Liberty Square, vis: Conestoga, Martieville, Coleman-ville, Mount Nebo; Bethesda and Rawlinsville, Semi-weekly, Wednesday and Saturday, at 1 p. m. Office bours, from 7 s. m. to 8 p. m. On Sunday, from 8 to 8 s. m. Postage to California, Oregon and Washington Territo

Total II cents.

Letters, alleged to be valuable, will be registered, and receipt given therefor, on application and payment of the registration fee of five cents, in addition to the regula stage. All letters are required to be pre-paid with stamps befo they can be mailed.

JOHN J. Gegeran, Postmaster.

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

June 1st, 1861.

ALL POSTAL SERVICE in the States of Virginia, Nor

arolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Minissippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas, has been supended from and after May 3lst.

Letters from offices temporarily closed by this order wi

Jackson,
Mason,
Putnam,
Kanawha
Webster,
Clay,
Roane,
Calhoun,
Cabell,
Wayne,
Marion. Poddridge, Tyler, Pleasants, Ritchie, Lewis, Braxton, Gilmer, Wirt. Josher, Wirt, P Sarbour, Wood, h The Postmaster at Memphis, Tennessee, to o distribute the mail matter sent to that unster General has directed the following to that office, the Po following order to issued:
Post Office Department, Appointment Office.—The

JOHN A. KASSON,
JOHN A. KASSON,
First Assistant Postmaster Genera

The comet which burst so suddenly upon the vision of star gazers, but which is now fast disappearing from eight, is ascertained to he trate this difference: first observed by that astronomer on the 4th of April last, on its way towards the sun. It is supposed to be a new one, not having been identified with any known preceding United States, vounteers are entitled to pay the same as regular-troops.

2. It disabled by wounds received in service or disease contracted in service, they are entitled to an invalid pension during life, or as long as the disability continues.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES ON CIVIL WAR. Archbishop Hughes, who some weeks ago made a Union speech in New York, has published his views of civil war in the Metropolitan Record. We make a few extracts:

Above all the wars a civil war is the most deplorable and the most destructive in its consequences, both to the victor and van-quished. Its progress is marked by ruin and lesolation. It gives a loose rein to the worst passions of human nature; rapine and cariage, though horrible to gaze upon, though terrible to witness, cannot be compared to the moral evils which it inflicts upon society. It is not in civil strife that the nobler attributes of our nature are shown; the mind of man becomes hardened and callous amid scenes of blood and devastation. The transition from a peaceful republic to a military despotism is more easily effected through such a medium than people generally suppose. Mankind are pretty much the same in every age of the world. Material civilization, it is true, may develop the mind and sharpen the intellect. but it does not purify the aspirations nor elivate the moral nature of the race.

prominent speaker at the great demonstration which was lately held at Union Square, we trust was either not seriously entertained, or had its origin in the excitement of the with their cavalry, but our artillery took them at a cross fire, which played havor with their art areas a road. recommendation of the policy which England ranks, and opened a road.

has pursued towards Ireland. The speaker Col. Siegel then fell back on Carthage, the bestowing them as land bounties upon the intimated, is not an original one, as it was into the enemy's cavalry, and using his inpartially carried into effect against the people of Ireland, and as a means by which that people were to be utterly exterminated. For our part, we protest against such a wholesale system of spoliation—a system which is calcuwar that this generation may never see the end of, and to arouse feelings of hatred and

revenge that may live through centuries. The proposition to which we have referred is, however, comparatively mild in its character when compared with the suggestion that has daily papers. It is nothing more or less than a proposal to incite the negroes to insurrection, and, by so doing, to precipitate the Southern portion of our country into all the horrors of a servile war. This would be to re-enact on our own soil the fiendish brutalities recorded in the history of St. Domingo. It would be to rouse the savage negroes against our brothers in race and blood; it would be to countenance atrocities and barbarities at the sight of which our whole country would stand black population of the South to rise in arms against the whites, to murder women and children, to massacre helpless infancy and age, and to give a license to the excesses and cruelties which characterize all negro insur-

Have we now sunk so low in the scale of humanity, have we so far forgotten our obli gations as Christian men, even before we have rightly entered into the heat of the conflict. o calmly telerate or sanction a proposition as fiendish and as inhuman as that against which the elder Pitt raised his voice?

MR. CHASE'S TARIFF. The Philadelphia Bulletin thus speaks of the Revenue Bill proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury :

"It is unfortunate that it is necessary resort to a duty on Tea. Coffee. Molasses and Sugar, and yet we are not prepared to say that it can be avoided. Some more indirect plan of taxation would, no doubt, be more popular, and if such an one could be devised by the wit of Secretary Chase, he would, no doubt, be a more popular man. Yet, we have so much confidence in the patriotism of our people as to believe that if it is their conviction a tax is necessary to the successful carrying on the war, they will pay it cheerfully, feeling it to be a privilege to do something for their country.
"We must express our sincere regret that

Mr. Chase has meddled with the existing tariff in regard to iron and steel, by attempting to lower the duties instead of raising them The Morrill Bill has not had a fair trial .-Business has been so much depressed, that all importations have ruled low, and we see no reason, but everything to the contrary, in this unfortunate attempt to injure Pennsylvania and all the other iron producing districts. "There is an attempt to lower the duties separately on pig iron, bar iron, railroad iron and steel. Now we ask the Secretary and Congress, who must pass judgment on this Pennsylvania? What State has offered troops more freely, or poured out her treasure more

Why then this attempt, when hus iness everywhere is depressed, to cripple our resources? We trust that Mr. Stevens. who is at the head of the Committee on Ways and Means, will strike out this provision of the Bill before it is reported, and that if this is not done, it will be resisted by every member who values domestic industry. We trust that we shall not be charged

with treason, because we have copied the above extract. The Bulletin is good Republican authority, and is one of the papers, in connection with the New York Tribune, whose teachings are gospel with the Republican party.

FOREIGN NEWS. The steamship Canada, from Liverpool which reached Halifax, on Wednesday, brings news to the 30th ult. In the House of Com mons, in relation to the right of New Grenads or the Grenadian Confederation to close ports Lord John Russell said that in case of rebel lion government had a right to close the ports, but when in civil war, they were actually occupied by insurgents, the step could not be legally taken. The British naval commander. therefore, would not recognize the right of closing of ports. Napoleon, in recognizing the independence of Italy, withholds his ap proval of the past policy of the cabinet of Turin. The Pope was seriously ill. The new Sultan had issued a proclamation declaring he would follow the present foreign policy of the Turkish government, and introduce great reforms in favor of all subjects without religious distinction. The Canada brings \$516,000 in specie.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS. The imports of foreign dry goods into New York for the month of June were smaller than for any similar month for a long series of years. The figures show \$1,204,900 against \$5,530,900 last year, and \$8,165,000 same month in 1859. The total imports since the beginning of the calendar year is but little more than half the corresponding total in either of the last two years. The Journal of Commerce says that if the present system is diligently pursued, and our intestine troubles continue, we shall be able to curtail expenses will drop from our grasp. Let them learn in the revenue department, as there will be that the war is waged not to exterminate little clerical labor required. How long the present extraordinary depression will continue, we cannot of course determine, as the future of trade rests upon contingencies no human foresight can predict. We may safely assume that business will be unsettled for many months to come.

THE EXPORT OF GRAIN.-The New York Journa Commerce contains the following in reference the movement and price of grain:

the movement and price of grain:

We should expect a very rapid diminution in exports for the remainder of the year, but for the heavy decline in the price of most articles, which may induce continued purchase on foreign account. This is especially true in reference to breadstuffs, which are uncommonly low, not only in all the principal markets, but also throughout the interior. The following brief comparison of relative prices at the same dates in this and the last year, will illustrate this difference: COMPARATIVE PRICES AT NEW YORK, JULY 8th.

| 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860, | 1860

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

Sr. Louis, July 10. A snecial messenger arrived here this evening by the Pacific railway, with despatches from Col. Siegel to Adjutant Harding, at the

The following is an abstract written at Rolla

for the Democrat:

On the morning of the 5th, Col. Siegel, with a portion of his regiment, a part of Col. Soloman's, and ten pieces of artillery—in all about 1,100 to 1,200 men, were attacked by 6.000 rebels under Gen. Raines and Col. Parsons about seven miles east of Carthage. The enemy had many mounted men. Col. Siegel began the action at half-past

flags, one of the State of Missouri, and two of the Confederate States. The latter were twice shot down, and were raised no more. The enemy tried to outflank our troops with their cavalry, and out off the retreat of our baggage, but Siegel made a retreating move-ment, keeping up a constant firing, and ordered the baggage train to advance, which We have heard a proposition made by a was formed into columns, with the battalion of infantry, supported by four pieces

nine in the morning, breaking the enemy's centre twice, and after an hour's fighting, silenced their artillery. The rebels had three

expressed himself in favor of taking away the enemy harrassing his flank up to the town, plantations from the Southern owners and where another stand was made. The rebels being in possession of the place, Siegel sur-Northern soldiers. The idea, as we have rounded the town, throwing shell and grenades

fantry with great effect. While attempting to reach an adjacent wood. to prevent the use of their cavalry, the rebels made the most serious attack, and there the bloodiest part of the battle was fought; lated to plunge the country irremediably into the enemy were finally routed, and forced to Siegel then fell back on Mount Vernon,

where he could be supported. The sole capture was an officer, who was taken about five o'clock. He reported the enemy's loss at 250; but, as the severest fight took place been published in one or two of our New York subsequent to his capture it is believed their oss is considerably greater. Forty-five prisoners were taken. Our loss

is eight killed and forty five wounded and missing.
The battle in which Colonel Wolff was killed, was fought on Saturday, thirty miles from Springfield.

The Springfield correspondent of the Democrat says under date of the 6th, that immediately after the arrival of Brigadier General Sweeney at Springfield-he disnatched a meswere encamped at Neosho, to move their columns to Carthage, which was promptly done. Last night a messenger arrived from Col. Siegel stating that Gov. Jackson and Generals Price and Raines had united their forces about 4,000 strong, and were encamped eight miles north of Carthage. Siegel and Solomans pushed forward rapidly, attacked the rebel forces early yesterday morning, and

inued fighting during the day. Messengers are continually arriving, bringing information that the rebels are retreating outhwardly between Larcoxie and Mount Vernon, falling back to Cassville with their aggage and plunder under the cover of their cannon, and that Siegel is attacking their rear. This afternoon Gen. Sweeney commands in person, and a flying column is moving South-wardly to intercept the rebels at Verona, thus crushing them completely between our col-

Large bodies of mounted men are congre gating on the Western Plains and at Forsythe with the intention of joining Jackson's force, but Gen. Sweeney has sent a detachment of 250 mounted men through Douglas county, to prevent their union and drive them back. Gen. M'Bride's command and a company of Home Guards arrived last night, bringing Col. Coffee, late a member of the Legislasure, as a

Later advices say that a report reached Springfield on Saturday morning, of an engagement between 500 Federals, under Col. olff, and about 1500 rebels.

Wolff occupied a prairie when the battle egun, but the rebels retreating to the woods, he followed: and, in skirmishing in the timber. lost thirty killed and wounded, he himself being among the killed. The loss of the rebels was considerable, but it has not been definite-

THE NORTHERN TRAITORS We suppose that when an incendiary has fired the dwelling he has long been threatening, that even he, base as he has been, looks at the flames with some compunctious visitings. This seems to be the case with those traitors great and small, learned and unlearned, who have been accustomed every 4th of July to hold a traitorous saturnalia of abolitionism and disunion in a grove at Framingham, Mass. They should have been indicted as disturbers of the public peace and safety years ago. But on the last 4th these worthies, seeing some tangible facts to give them hope of the accomplishment of their objects are more mild. However some morsels of the meat

of the meeting said : "The people have already driven the government far beyond its first intentions. The anti-slavery men have done all this, and their office agent, willing or unwilling, is Abraham Lincoln, and their agent in the field is Winfield Scott. WENDELL PHILLIPS said :

on which they feed may be presented. The President

'Cadwalader and Patterson are following in the

be compromised and balanced by one who is power-ful but known to be treacherous. With such a man at the head of the State, I believe we owe the abat the head of the State, I believe no one says sence of compromise to Charles Sumner in the Sente, and the New York *Tribune* in the country. We have an honest President, but, distrusting the have an honest President, but, distrusting strength of the popular feeling behind him, he tens overmuch to Seward" Here is a pretty proposition for a man who invokes God and pretends to love his country. PHILLIPS

A defeat that would madden the North, or a vic-

"A deteat that would made not north, or a vic-tory that would drive the South to unusual despera-tion and to reprisals, would force the administration into an emancipation policy. Let us pray that Jefferson Davis may have life and courage and strong battalions spared him to bring this question to a head. We speak as abolitionists, not as citi-zens only." A truly devilish proposition,—that the traitors

may be so strong as to win a great battle, so that the North may be maddened to desperation. Our more charitable wish is that PHILLIPS and DAVIS might ornament the same gallows .- Belfast (Maine) Journal. Hon. LYMAN TREMAIN ON THE REBELLION:

The Fourth of July Oration in Albany was lelivered by Hon. Lyman Tremain. In con-"It is our duty to resist this secession

dogma by all the means in our power, and only to acquiesce in it after a full and fair experiment shall have proved that we cannot in ourselves. Then only will our responsibility cease. Let us, however, carry the olive branch in one hand, while the sword gleams in the other. Let the South know that, with returning allegiance on their part, the arms slavery, but to defend the Union. them in every way that no invasion of their constitutional rights is contemplated, and none

will be tolerated.
Teach them, too, that the great body of the neonle of the North have no malice or vindictive feelings to gratify, and that they do not sympathize with that mischievous band of fanatics who have been so long making war apon their feelings and their rights.

* Cling to this Union, my-countrymen, while life lasts. Defend it at home and abroad; defend it in prosperity; defend it in adversity; defend it at all times. in all places, and under all circumstances. I will not believe that this Union must now be lestroyed. Let us hope that its authority will once more be restored in all places where it is now displaced. Let us hope that in the: hands of that Almighty Power, who has up-held it for so many years, it will stand the attacks of its enemies and accomplish its high

THE 500,000 VOLUNTEER BILL. Washington, July 12, P. M.—The Senate has adopted an amendment to the "five hur-Western mixed corn 45 65 42 dred thousand volunteer bill," directing the dred thousand volunteer bill," directing the dred thousand volunteer bill, directing the to the productive interest, and farmers at the West are now receiving less for their surplus than at any previous date for many years.

IMMENSE QUANTITY OF WHEAT .- The , Rochester: (N.X.) Union says, the unprecedented amount of a million and a quarter of bushels wheat passed the weigh-look in that city, last week. This is nearly three times the quantity which passed down the canal the prayious week, and considerable more than was reported for the first nine days of May, when every craft was loaded that could swim.