CINCULATION, SCOO COPIES SECURIO PER ADDED.

For Roy, Mr. Toly Clir, and lo Saite spread Roston.

R. E. Cherrisonti & Co., are Alputs for The Landers.

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They are authorized to contract for us at our lowest rates.

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are authorized to receive advertisements for The Intelligence, at our lowest rates. 8. B. NLES, No. 1 Scollay's Building Court St., Boston is our authorized Agent for receiving advertisements, &c.

OUR FLAG.

THE STATE CONVENTION. The Democratic State Convention will meet at Harrisburg on Friday next, the 4th inst.

at 10 o'clock.

as fame shall be

IMPORTANT NEWS EXPECTED. Rumors have been current since Saturday of terrible fighting before Richmond; but nothing of any consequence is permitted to be telegraphed, and hence the most painful anxiety exists in the public mind. The Secrecent operations before Richmond and on the ideas. Peninsula cannot at present be supplied to the press, but says that our arms are triumphant, and that the city will be taken by General McCLELLAN.

Important news is therefore hourly expected, but up to 4 o'clock on yesterday afternoon, when our paper went to press, nothing definite had been received.

"SHODDY" PATRIOTS. We believe it was Dr. Johnson who made the remark that " patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel." By the expression he did not mean pure, unadulterated patriotism, or love of country, and a willingness to suffer and die, if need be, in its defence like our brave for veracity that even the rebels cannot possisoldiers are now doing on the battle-fields of ble believe them. If they could, is it not Both are dead to their party friends, and it is Virginia and elsewhere; but he meant that spurious, affected kind, the possessor of which, like the hypocrite described by the great English Poet, " wears the livery of heaven to serve the devil in." Such patriots are to be found at every street corner, of every town Abolition demagogues—these followers of effusions of that blatant echo of revolutionary and village in our Commonwealth-great overgrown, blustering, blathering demagogues, who are too lazy to work and too cowardly to shoulder their muskets and march in defence of their country. The patriotism of these contemptible fellows consists in slandering and villifying a large portion of their fellowcitizens, and denouncing them, behind their backs, as traitors and disunionists. We have a number of these "shoddy" patriots in this city. It is not necessary for us to point them out by name, as they are well known in the community. Some of them attempt to divert public attention from their own rotten

SECESSIONISTS. In these days of political profligacy and corruption all true Democrats and conservative men have to encounter the vilest personal from the public treasury, he is called a Secessionist. If he expresses himself in favor of | Senate rejected his nomination? the war being prosecuted to restore the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is, he is called a Secessionist. If he favors the Constitutional right of free speech and a free press, he is called a Secessionist. In short, let him do or say what he may, and no matter how loyal he is to the country, unless he swears fealty to the Abolitionized Republican party, and follows in the foot steps of THAD-GRUS STEVENS, SIMON CAMERON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, OWEN LOVEJOY, old BEN WADE, JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS, etc., he is called a Secessionist, and threatened with mob law and imprisonment.

their power for mischief is at an end.

DEATH OF COL. BLACK. The telegraph on Saturday brought the painful intelligence of the death Col. SAMUEL W. Black, of the 62d Regiment, P. V., who was killed in a skirmish before Richmond some three or four days ago. No truer patriot or braver man ever unsheathed his sword in this rebellion than Colonel Black, (who had also been a gallant soldier in the Mexican War,) and his death is a public calamity.-He was about 48 years of age, and leaves a wife and family to mourn their sad bereavement. Peace to his ashes.

THE TWO PARTIES. The Democratic party is in favor of prosecuting the war for a restoration of the Union

as it was and the Constitution as it is, so that all the rights of all the States may be what they were before the rebellion broke out. The Abolition party is in favor of prosecuting the war, not to restore the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is, but for the emancipation of the negro race, so as to place

them on a level with the white race. IMPORTANT ORDER.

The Secretary of War, in pursuance of a joint resolution of Congress, has issued an order directing the payment of a premium of \$2,00 for every recruit who may hereafter volunteer for three years or during the war-It is also ordered that "every soldier who hereafter enlists, either in the regular army

The President has vetoed the bill authorizing the Banks in the District of Columave dollars. This is a step in the right direcissue small notes

A CRUM FOR ABOLITIONISTS. The fierce fanatics of the North, says the Patriot & Union, who, without any experience of the actual condition of the millions negroes held in slavery, or their present fitness for freedom and elevation in social position, keep the country in perpetual agitation by their howls for immediate emancipation, may learn something from the following extract from the Portland (Maine) Advertiser, a Re-

publican paper : Mr. GEORGE H. BLAKE, of Portland, who was sent to South Carolina, after the capture of Hilton Head, as a negro missionary, to propagate abolition views, has recently returned from his mission, and has published his views on the present condition of the slave population and their moral and intellectual fitness for freedom. He does not like slavery-he proquestion that never before troubled his mind -now bothers him considerably. A single quotation from his published experience will show how widely he now differs from the immediate and unconditional emancipationists who are ringing into the ears of the public. through Congressional representatives, their crude and dangerous ideas.

Mr. B. says: "Before I went South, Fre mont had issued his proclamation, giving tween the friends of Douglas and the adheunconditional emancipation to the slaves of the rebels in Missouri. I hailed that brocksmation as a God-send, and most heartily endorsed it. I only wished then that our noble President would catch a similar spirit. I return North from South Carolina with altogether new and different feelings. My experience and observation, though limited, has taught me a new lesson. There must be 'a controlling power exercised over the negro " of the present generation, educated as he has been under a system of slavery, else you ruin the blacks, and weaken the Government."

He enters his protest against "immediate emancipation "-" for then," he remarks, and truly, too " you would have either four mil-'lions of paupers for Government to sustain or. being incapable of self-support in its fullest sense, they will prey upon the communi ties wherever they shall scatter."

Let the Abolitionists chew this crum and digest it before further inflaming the public retary of War has decided that the details of mind with their impracticable and wicked

IT SMACKS OF TREASON

The Abolition prints of the North (including the five in this city) contain column after of persuading the Southern people that the Democratic party sympathises with the re-Who dare say there has not? bellion, and that if they will only manage to hold out a few months longer the Northern Democracy will come to their assistance. This would, doubtless, be vastly encouraging coratic party will not foreake it now. It is their mother, and no particidal hand, North or to the rebels, if they could place any reliance | South, shall strike her down. Issues, now on the assertions of these papers; but, fortunately for the cause of the Union, these pestilent sheets have acquired so bad a character apparent what a vast amount of injury would be done, and how the war would be protracted for years to come?

Heaven preserve the country from the evil effects of the pernicious teachings of these lowing elegant extract from one of the following elegant extract from one of the daily STEVENS and GREELEY and PHILLIPS and GID- abolitionism: DINGS and SUMNER.

GENERAL SHIELDS. To say that the refusal of the Senate to confirm the nomination of General Shields for promotion to the office of Major General has astonished the country, is a little short of the whole truth. The feeling is one of indigna. whole truth. The feeling is one of indignation, and the universal desire is to know the reason upon which the brawling Abolition traitors who control the action of that body tion with its details, the approaching army of base the rejection. It is an easy matter to overpaid tax collectors, or the stupendous robsatisfy our own mind as to the true causeand we apprehend we are not singular in this characters by exuding their slime upon their -but we should like to hear from themselves, traiter! neighbors. It is the old stop-thief cry of the "scoundrel" depicted by Dr. Johnson or their Republicans friends, upon what grounds they will dare to attempt a justificathe ear-marks are visible at every step of is tion of their course towards this distinguished progress. Such "scoundrels" still exist, but officer. Upon the soil of Mexico and upon tor! our own-at Cerro Gordo and Winchesterhas his blood been shed in defence of the flag of his adopted country. This ought to be Telegraph is its prophet. Its mandates, to considered good evidence of courage and pa- true believers, are as binding as the Koran triotism; and surely the high terms in which its arguments are potent and rounded off with abuse, and hence the Abolitionists have adopt he has been spoken of as an officer by the ed the plan of calling every such man a Generals under whom he has served, should "Secessionist." If an individual prefers an convince even Abolition Senators that he has honorable peace to war and bloodshed, he is some merit, and is at least as well qualified as called a Secessionist. If he is opposed to most of those whom they have confirmed, to placing the negro on an equality with the command a division. Was it, therefore, bewhite man, he is called a Secessionist. If he cause he was born in Ireland, because he has points to the robbery of millions upon millions ever been opposed to "letting the Union slide," or because he is a Democrat, that the Abolition

HON, C. L. VALLANDIGHAM The Louisville Democrat, a Union paper in a State where Unionism costs something, thus

alludes to this gentleman: "Several of our friends wish to know more of the record of VALLANDIGHAM on the war. We don't approve all his acts, but we do say he is a Union man—and no secessionist—tha has been so uniformly and persistently. He has voted against and opposed all radicalism. That he is for putting down this rebellion, and that his constituents at home, who support him, are for it, there is no doubt. We shall take the trouble to give his votes on this subject, and our opinion is, he will be found better Union man than those who abuse to the bar in 1853, having previously studied

Among the antecedents of Mr. YALLANDIGпам, to which the Democrat may possibly refer, is the following. In the debate upon the election of Mr. Sherman to the Speakership, in 1859, just after the John Brown raid, Mr. V., as we quote from the New York Tribune of that date, said :

"He repeated that the man who indorsed Helper's book, containing as it did insurrec-tionary sentiments, and intended, as it was, to sow the seeds of discord, strife and civil war, was not fit to be a speaker, or member of this House. He proceeded to argue that there was great and imminent danger of a disruption of this Union; but there are few men, North or South, who desire it—while others are reckless whether it comes or not. He would not concede that the leaders of the Republican party are actuated by honest and conscientious motives in their opposition to slavery. In the early days of abolition i might have been so, but not now. It was now for political mastery, and was used now as the political algebra of the day to make out disunion. He declared in the course of his remarks, that he was against disunion, now and forever. He held to one Union, one Constitution, one Destiny, which could not be fulfilled except as a united people, and by the immediate, total, unconditional destruction of the sectional and anti-slavery Republican

[Applause.] This is the head and front of Mr. VALLAN-

DIGHAM'S offending .- Cincinnati Inquirer. "THE CONSTITUTIONAL UNION," We have received the first and second numbers of this new Democratic weekly, started or the volunteers, for three years or during in Philadelphia by Thomas B. Florence & the war, may receive his first month's pay in Co. The paper is everything that was promadvance, upon the mustering of his company ised in the prospectus, being a large and handinto the service of the United States, or after some sheet, and well filled with able and inhe shall have been mustered into a regiment teresting articles suited to the times in which to enjoy once more happiness, peace and we live. It is evident from the two numbers | plenty. already issued, that the Constitutional Union will be a fearless and talented advocate of Democratic measures and men, and as such for Illinois have been adopted by a large majority: This to issue notes of a less denomination than we wish it abundant success. Those of our readers who desire a soundly conservative tion, and we hope Mr. Lincoln will also put Democratic journal from Philadelphis, would s foot on any attempt by the Government to do well to subscribe for it without delay. Democratic journal from Philadelphia, would no well to subscribe for it without delay.

Subscription price, \$2 per annum, in advance.

Subscription price, \$2 per annum, in advance.

"LOYE'S LABOR LOST." The following excellent and well-timed nt, the editor of which was an able

rialons friend of Judge Douglas:

"It is amusing to Democrats to see
effort that is being made by the Abolition effort that is being mane by the Abblighesia to create discension among what was formerly known as Honglas Democrats, and Ricci-imridge Dimocrats. The poor fools do not seem to understand that when Democrats. quarrel among themselves it is not for the spoils of office, but for what they believe to be an issue involving a cherished principle of the Democratic party. It is this that preserves not only the name by which Democrats are known, but which increases the vitality and preserves the individuality and integrity of our time-honored organisation. The Demooratic party is not ever changing its party name. Why? Because, no difference what issue may arise that may temporarily estrange nounces it a curse; but what to do with it—s members of their party, they are negeribeless always Democrats still. The corner stone of the organization at all times and under all cir ounstances retains its place. It was laid by JEFFERSON, MADISON re baptised it, and JACK-SON SWORE 'by the Eternal' that it 'must prevail. That corner stone is based upon the immutable rock of Truth, Justice and Equality—terms not known in the vocabulary of the Abolitionists of the present day.
"It is, therefore, 'Love's Labor Lost' to

attempt the alienation of Democrats from their old party faith. Bitter as was the contest be rents of BRECKINRIDGE, on the 'Territorial question,' it is an issue now belonging to the past. The Republicans have settled the question. In a recent enactment of Congress they have decreed that the people of the Ter ritories are not competent to determine their own domestic institutions, but that forever hereafter slavery shall not exist, whether the people desire it or not, in any of the Territo-ries of the United States. They have done what the Democratic party would not do.— Congressional 'intervention' in affairs that belonged to the people of the territories and not to Congress, has at length settled the question that divided Democrats, and the Abolitionists are responsible. Never after this should they open their mouths on any question involving the 'rights of the people.' They never were the friends of a Republican form government. Never from the days of Old Federalism to the present moment were they friendly to a popular government. dation,' Centralization,' Protect the rich and the rich will protect the poor,' are the principles upon which the opposition to Denocracy have been based ever since we have had a government. In these principles, and in these only, they have never changed. They never had and have not now any confidence in the capacity of the people to govern themselves. They are the same as when Jefferson was reviled, when Jackson was execrated and Polk scorned. Let those who doubt, read the history of the country. We defy truthful con-tradiction. We repeat, from the days of

have always sustained, 'right or wrong,' is now in the day of its greatest peril. The Dem dead, that for years have paralyzed her truest sons, shall no longer interpose to ward the blow that will successfully defend her. The beyond the power of the enemies of both to continue the quarrel over their remains."

STARK MAD.

In further evidence of the confirmed insanity

who approaches them on this subject of taxation, with the plea that revenue thus asked from them is the imposition of an unjust and illegal burden. The man who indulges in such representations is a traitor in an instate, fast preparing himself to avow the other nant to the sovereign citizen."

Thus it appears that whoever dares to discuss the subject of taxation, either in connecberies, exceeding one hundred millions of dollars, which have been perpetrated on the public treasury by corrupt partizans, is a

Whoever enters his protest against the wild schemes of emancipation proposed by demagogues, in violation of the Constitution and the reserved rights of the States, is a trai

Whoever, in short, does not think and act with the Telegraph, is a traitor! the threat of a halter! This is free speech for Abolitionists; the gag of terrorism for all the rest of mankind! And this, too, not in the benighted regions of Asiatic desnotism, but in a land whose people proudly claim to be the freest of the free !-- Harrisburg Patriot.

There are several prophets of the same creed here in Lancaster-prominent amongst whom is an individual who was well, if not favorably, known to the citizens (especially the officials) of Harrieburg some years ago .-Eds. Intelligencer.

DEATH OF AN EDITOR. CHARLES D. MURRAY, Esq., Editor of the Democrat & Sentinel, died in Ebensburg, Cambria county, on Friday, the 13th ult., in the thirtieth year of his age. Mr MURRAY was a promising lawyer, well versed in general literature, a bold, vigorous writer, an earnest advocate of Democratic doctrines, and a liberal, generous, warm hearted man. He was a native of Armagh, Indiana county, whence he removed in early life with his parents to Cambria county, and was admitted

In the death of Mr. MURRAY the Democratic party of Cambria has lost a powerful and zealous supporter, and the community a good | displacement of slave with white labor around citizen.

medicine, which he soon abandoned for the

THE PRESIDENT AT WEST POINT. President Lincoln paid a flying visit to General Scott at West Point, on Tuesday last. The papers have indulged in numerous speculations as to the object of the visit, but as Mr. Lincoln did not see proper to divulge it, of course the public are left somewhat in the dark. The probability, however, is that he wished to consult the veteran General with reference to the campaign in the Valley of Virginia; and this is the more plausible explanation from the fact that, upon his return to Washington, the several corps of FREMONT, Banks and McDowell were ordered to be consolidated, and placed under command of General Pope.

NORTH CAROLINA. Gov. Stanley visited Washington (N. C.) on the 15th ultimo, and was received in a most flattering manner by the citizens and military. On Tuesday, the 17th, a large Union meeting was held in the city court house, at which Gov. Stanley delivered a patriotic address. The audience was large, people coming a distance of forty or fifty miles to hear the Governor speak. The arguments he advanced in favor of the Union and of the policy of the Government were strong and forcible. He concluded his address by calling upon the people of the South to come back to the blessings offered them under their old flag, and

OPPOSED TO THE DARKIES. The following provisions in the new Constitut No negro or mulatto shall migrate to or settle in this State (of Illinois) after the adoption of this Con-

The tax bill which has passed both branch article is copied from the Perry County Design Congress and been signed by the President, is a very lengthy document, which but few of

out readers would wish to peruse in detail.

The abstract below gives its leading provisions, and will be found interesting to every one. The law is to take effect on the let of to not August.

The Commissioner of Internal Bevenus. August. who will be appointed by the President, is to

receive a salary of \$4,000 per annum. Among the more important amendments to the bill are the following:

On all minaral coals, except such as are known in the trade as pea coal and dust cost, 3t cents per con; provided that for all contracts or lease for coal ands made before the first of April, 1862, the lease shall pay the tax.

Tobacco.—On cavendish, plug, twist, fine-cut and

Tobacco.—On cavendish, plug, twist, fine-out and maintisetured, of all descriptions (not including snuff, eigars and smoking tobacco, prepared with all the stems in, or made exclusively of stems,) valued at more than thirty cents per pound, 15 cents per pound. Valued at any sum not exceeding thirty cents per pound, 10 cents per pound.
On smoking tobacco prepared with all the stems in, 5 cents per pound.
On snuff, manufactured of tobacco ground dry or damp, of all descriptions, 20 cents per pound.
On cigars, valued at not over \$5 per thousand, \$1,-50 per thousand. Valued at over \$50 per thousand. Valued at over \$10, and not over \$20 per thousand. Yalued at over \$10, and not over \$20 per thousand, \$3.50 per thousand.
On all cloth, and all textile, or knitted or felted fabric of cotton, wool, or other material, before the

fabric of cotton, wool, or other material, before the same has been dyed, printed, bleached, or prepared n any other manner, a duty of three per

raiorem shail be charged. On and after October next, a tax of half per cent., shall be paid on cotton.

Whenever a duty is imposed upon any article removed for consumption or sale, it shall apply only to such articles as are manufactured on or after the 1st

of June next.

No duty is to be levied on any sales by judicial or how the sales by virtue of executive officers making auction sales, by virtue of a judgment or decree of any court, nor to public sales made by executors or administrators.

saies made by executors or administrators.

On whisky 20 cents per gallon. There is no tax on rectified or mixed liquors. The tax on watches and piano fortes is stricken out.

On all horned cattle, exceeding 18 months old, slaughtered and for sale, 30 cents a head.

On all calves and cattle under that age, slaughtered and for sale, 5 cents per head; and on all hogs exceeding six months old, slaughtered and for sale, when the number thus slaughtered exceeds 20 in any one year, 10 cents per head.

Steam railroads and steamboats pay 3 per centum. Railroads using other power than steam, and ferry boats, 14 per centum, and toll bridges 3 per centum on the gross amount of all the receipts.

For every passport issued from the office of the Secretary of State, \$3, and when the annual gains, profits, or income, exceed the sum of \$600 but not

secretary of State, \$3, and when the annual gains, profits, or income, exceed the sum of \$600 but not \$10,000, a duty of 3 per centum on the amount of the first named sum. If the income exceeds \$10,000, a duty of 5 per centum upon all over \$600.

On any telegraphic despatch or message, when the charge for the first ten words exceeds 20 cents, 3

cents.

Each policy of insurance or other instrument, by whatever name the same shall be called, by which insurance shall be made or renewed, upon property of any description, whether against perils by sea by fire, or by other peril of any kind, made by an

by fire, or by other peril of any kind, made by an insurance company or its agents, 25 cents.

The dog tax of 25 cents is stricken out.
In computing the allowance or drawback upon articles manufactured exclusively of cotton exported, there shall be allowed, in addition to the three per centum duty which shall have been paid on said articles, a drawback of five mills per pound. In all cases where the duty imposed by this act upon the cotton used in the manufacture thereof has been previously paid, the amount of allowance to be ascertained in such manner as may be prescribed by the ained in such manner as may be prescribed by the commissioner of Internal Revenue, under direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

So much of the act of August last, as imposes a live term of the secretary.

So much or the act of August last, as imposes a direct tax of twenty millions on the United States, shall only be held to authorize the levy and collection of one tax to that amount, and no other tax shall be levied under and by virtue thereof until the first of April, 1865, when the same shall be in full force and effect.

THE EMANCIPATION BILL. The Emancipation or Confiscation Bill which recently passed the House, provides for the emanci oation of the slaves of the following classes:

pation or the slaves of the following classes:

First—Of every person who shall act as an officer
of the rebel army or navy.

Second—Of every person who shall act as president, vice president, member of congress, judge of
any court, cabinet officer, foraign minister, commissioner, or consul of the so-called Confederate States.

Third—Of every person who shall act as governor
of a State, member of a convention or Legislature,
or judge of any State court of the special of Core judge of any State court of the so-called Co

federate States.
Fourth—Of every person who having held an office of honor, trust, or profit in the United States, shall hereafter hold an office in the so-called Confederate States.
Fifth—Of every person who shall hold any office or agono under the so-called Confederate States, or under any of the States thereof [But persons in the third and fifth classes must have accepted their ap-pointments since the date of the secession ordinances tates, or have taken an oath of allegiance

of their States, or nave taken an oach of anon-to to the Confederate States.]

Sixth—Of every person not within the above classes, who, after the passage of the act, being wilfully and without compulsion engaged in armed rebellion, shall not within sixty days lay down his rebellion, shall not within sixty days lay down his arms and return to his allegiance. The bill also disqualifies said six classes from holding office under the United States government. The President is authorized to negotiate for the acquisition by treaty or otherwise of lands or countries in Mexico, Central America or South America, or in the islands in the Gulf of Mexico, or for the right of settlement upon the lands of said countries for all persons liberated under this act, to be removed with their own consent. For the purpose of paying the expense of the purchase of lands and the removal, the President shall use such money as Congress may from time to time direct, arising out of the sales of the property formerly owned by the rebels, and the property formerly owned by the rebels, and which shall have been confiscated to the use of the

United States. The vote upon the bill was as follows:

YEAS-Messrs. Aldrich, Alley, Arnold, Ashley, Babbitt, Baker, Baxter, Beaman, Bingham, Blake, Buffington, Campbell, Chamberlain, Clark, Colfax, Frederick A. Conklin, Rossoe Conkling, Covode, Cutler, Davis, Dawes, Dunn, Edgerton, Edwards, Eliot, Ely, Fenton, Fisher, Frank, Gooch, Goodman, Gurley, Hale, Hanchett, Hickman, Hooper, Hutchins, Julian, Kelley, Kellogg, (Mich...) Killinger, Lansing, Loomis, Lovejoy, Lowe, McKnight, McPherson, Mitchell, Moorhead, Morrill, (Vt...) Nixon, Olin, Pike, Porter, Potter, Rice, (Mass.), Rice, (Me..), Riddle, Rollins, (N. H.), Sargent, Sedgwick, Shanks, Shellabarger, Sherman, Spaulding, Stevens, Stratton, Train, Trimble, Trowbridge, Van Horn, Van Valkenburg, Verree, Wallace, Walton, Washburne, Wheeler, White, (Ind.,) Wilson; Windom and Worcester. United States. The vote upon the bill was as fol-

cester.

NAYS—Messrs. Ancona, Biddle, Blair, (Va.,)
Brown, (R. I.,) Brown, (Va.,) Calvert, Clements,
Cobb, Corning, Cravens, Crittenden, Delano, Divon,
Dunlap, English, Granger, Grider, Hall, Harding,
Harrison, Holman, Horton, Johnson, Kellogg, (Ill.,)
Law, Lazear, Leary, Lehman, Mallory, May, May,
nard, Menzies, Morris, (Ohio.) Norton, Odell, Pendleton, Perry, Phelps, (Mo.,) Price, Robinson, Bollins,
(Mo.,) Sheffield, Shiel, Steele, (N. J.,) Thomas,
(Mass.,) Thomas, (Md.,) Vallandigham, Woodward,
Ward, Webster, White, (Ohio,) Wickliffe, Wood, and
Woodraff.

THE QUESTION OF THE TIMES. Under this head the Washington Star discusses in an elaborate article the slavery question; urges upon the Border States gradual emancipation with colonization; and says how certain it is that " no white man in high position or in humble life, can fail to te immensely advantaged in the end by the lows:

"What the policy of the Abolitionists means is being realized in the rapid increase of demands on the National Treasury to support and extend the scheme of gathering the negroes of the South into huge and numerous boarding schools, there to be fed, clothed and educated at the cost of the loyal white tax payers, already burdened almost past endurance to meet the legitimate expenses of the war. Although in its infancy, it will be safe to say that this policy has already added millions on millions to the taxes necessary to be paid by Northern white labor nominally on account of the war. Every man of observation must now compre

hend that, if it is to have longer sway, it promises to make the white people of the land merely the providers of board, clothing and education for the negroes of the South, free of cost-a result that few at present over-zealous anti slavery sympathizers will endorse an hour after their very first settlement with the tax gatherer, soon to pay them his first visit on account of the war. It is also the policy of filling the North, as well as the South, with four millions of idle uncontrollable negro consumers and non-producers, in place of keeping in the South, as formerly, four millions of laborers, on every dollar of whose productions Northern white labor and capital annually drew as large an aggregate dividend as was drawn by the capital actually working it for its own profit. It is further the policy of forcing white and black social and industrial equality upon all, that must inevitably end in bloodshed amounting to a war of races that will exterminate the race for whose benefit it is so unwisely sought to be entailed on the country."

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTIONS. The Democracy of Pennsylvania and Ohio each hold their State Conventions this year Convention will meet July 2d, at St. Paul's; and on the 17th of the same month the same party will hold their Convention for lowe let. party will hold their Convention for Iowa, at the Dimograts of this note and apology, Respectfully, Best F. Burker, Maine held their Convention on the 26th of

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY.

the approaching 4th of July, by order of the City Author [lies:

Thisging of the bells, commencing at 4 o'clock in the marning, and to be repeated every two hours during the day, until 6 o'clock in the evening. Also, chiming difficulty Eatherns thurch bells at 9 o'clock, A. M. A great o'clock, M. Also, salutes of Sa guns will be fired at 12 o'clock, M. Also, salutes of four guns during the day, at each of the four points of the city, by the Artillery Cadets under the command of Capt. Yours.

III. At \$15 o'clock, A. M. a procession will be formed in front of the City Hall, on West King street, and proceed to the Court House, by way of E. King st, in the following order: The Milliary, preceded by the Music and Committee of Arrangements; the Mayor of the City, accompanied by the Judges of the Courts, Readers of the State papers, and other invited guester; the Clergy, and Faculty of Franklin and Marshell Columbia.

by the Judges of the Courts, Readers of the State papers, and oddier invited guestre; the Clargy, and Faculty of Franklin and Marshall College; the Select and Common Councils of the City; Aldermen and other Municipal officers, and citizens generally.

IV. On arriving at the Court House the audience will be called to order by his Honor the Mayor, who will act as Moderator, after which—

1. Music by the National Union Choir, under the isad of Mr. We. E. Henneys, assisted by Keffer's Orchestra. Grand Chorus—'Now fades the Night of Years." of Years."

2. Prayer, by Rev. P. W. CONEAD.

3. Music—"America."

4. Reading of Declaration of Independence, by Prof.
THOMAS O. Poirs.

5. Music—"Hail Columbia."

 Reading of President Jackson's celebrated Proclamation against Disunion and Nullification, by Jakes L. Reprouds, Eq.
 Music—"Star Epaugled Banner," and Martial Music

—"Yashee Doodla." 8. Benediction, by Rev. J. E. Merrolth.
V. The City Councils will meet in their res
rs at 8½ o'clock in the morning.

non last some four hundred Confederate prisoners of war passed through this city, on their way to Fort Delaware, below Philadelphia. They were in charge of a detachment of the 115th Pennsylvania Regiment. The men, we learn, although looking "much the worse for the wear," were generally rather fine-looking and possessed of considerable intelligence. The depot and vicinity were crowded with spectators, and all questions asked the "Sccesh" were freely answered.

freely answered.

DEATH OF JOHN GISH.—The obituary column of our paper to-day records the decease of Mr. John Gish, which occurred on Wednesday morning last, at his residence in East Orange street, after an illness of some five weeks. He was previous to his illness and for many years, past connected with the book business in this city, having been for a long time Chief Clerk in Sheaffer's Establishment, No. 32 North Queen street, and was known to many of our citizens, and commanded the respect and esteem of all who knew him. He was connected with the book business longer than any other person in the city, and was popular with every one with whom he transacted business. Many will miss his familiar form as they pass by his accustomed place of business, and be brought to think over the truth that man is like the grass that perisheth.

DR. JOHN LEVERGOOD, of this city, has been again appointed an Assistant Surgeon in the Army. The Doctor held the same position in the Pennsylvania Reserve borps last summer and fall, but was compelled to resign CLERICAL CHANGE .- Rev. J. W. HOFFMEIR,

of this city, for the last six years and a half pastor of the German Reformed Church at Millersville, has received and accepted a call from Manchester, Md., and will enter upon his new charge on Sabbath next. DEATH OF ANOTHER VOLUNTERS - A COTTO

RECRUITING -Lieut. J. L. JEFFERIES, & RECRUITING.—LICUL. J. L. DEFFERIES, a naive of this city, is engaged at present in recruiting for Col. R. E. Patterson's Regiment, 115th Pennsylvania Volunters. Lieutenant J. served in Col. Frank Patterson's Regiment in the three months' service, and is considered an excellent cefficer. His recruiting station is at Lee's Caton Morth Duke attent. on, North Duke street

LIST OF GRAND JURORS to serve in the Court ter Sessions, commencing Monday, August 18th: Les P. Brown, Drumere, George Bard, City, Christian H. Charles, Manor, Jacob H. Hershey, Mount Joy twp., Isaac Herr, Manor, William Hongel City el, City, William Hensel, C Richard Jones, Fa

Christian Keller, East Cocalico, Aaron Longenecker, Penn, John Mason, Salisbury, John Mecartney, Pequea, Peter McConomy, City, Samuel Patterson, City, Jonas Rumple, Columbia. Samuel Royer, East Cocalico, W. L. Rakestraw, Bart, William Robinson, Salisbury, Barthelonaw Simson, Martic. Bartholomew Simson, Martic, loseph S. Shultz, West Cocalico Frederick Sehner, Manor,
Henry Won Neida, Brecknock,
Henry Wislor, West Hempfield.

List of Patt Jurobs to serve in the same Court:
Robert Buyers, Colerain,
Henry, Buch, Warwick,
John Breneman, Rapho,
Isaac Bushong, Upper Leacock,
Urlah Carpenter, Warwick,
Rudolph Christ, City,
David Dutt, East Donegal,
John R. Diffenbach, Marletta,
William Eraor, Drumore,
Robert A. Evans, City,
Isaac Evans, East Hempfield,
John Finger. Columbia,
Amos Fasnacht, Ephrata,
Isaac Gingrich, Conestoga,
Jacob Greenawalt, Manor,
Harding Gilbert, Eden,
Henry Gorrecht, City,
John Howder, East Earl,
David Harvey, Marletta,
Samuel Hatz, City,
Reuben Kline, Clay,
George Lesmon, East Lampeter;
James McSparran, Fulton,
Samuel B. Moora, Drumore,
Jacob Markley, East Donegal,
Abraham Miller, Manor,
John Moderwell, Drumore,
Mendell Martzall, City,
Christian Lefevre, West Lampeter,
Jacob E. Klinsiy, Mount Joy twp.,
Jacob C. Oldweller, West Donegal,
Jacob C. Oldweller, West Donegal,
Jacob R. Sensish, Mount Joy twp.,
Jacob R. Sensish, Mount Joy twp.,
Jacob R. Sensish, Mount Joy twp.,
Jacob C. Stoner, West Lapmeter,
Michael Sensenig, East Earl,
Jacob R. Sensish, Mount Joy twp.,
Jacob C. Stoner, West Lapmeter,
Michael Sensenig, East Earl,
Jacob R. Sensish, Mount Joy twp.,
Reuben K. Schneader, Brecknock,
Henry Sholly, Khuho,
Jacob C. Stoner, Manor,
Jacob R. Sheek, Manor,
Alexander Stevenson, Drumore,
Samuel C. Wood, Falton,
John R. Zug, West Earl.

THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL. We congratulate (says the Providence Post) our ultra Republican friends who patronize the Louisville Journal from sympathy for its persecutions at home on account of its sound Union principles, upon having an opportunity of reading some plain talk in its columns. in the Border slaveholding States, rich or poor, That paper concludes an article denunciatory

of the abolition emancipation schemes as fol-"In no event will we submit to the execuhim." The Star thus handles the policy of the Abolitionists:

tion of such projects; in ro event will we secede on account of their adoption. We will neither surrender our rights or foreake them. We will maintain our constitutional liberty at all hazards, and as a necessary step towards that end. we will maintain the Union in a like We are for the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was! We ask for nothing more; we will submit to nothing less. speak purely as American patriots. litionism and secessionism alike take heed. Here we plant ourselves. If Republican leaders imagine they can dislodge us by "unconstitutional projects" on paper, let them, if tion, to be sure, will suffer new trials, and new perils, but amidst the convulsions of the unnecessary evils, one blessing at least will blos som forth. The Republican party will cease

> GEN. BUTLER'S ORDER NO. 28. The New Orleans Delta publishes the fol lowing order from Gen. Butler relative to the women-explanatory and re affirmatory of the

> to exist. It will be swallowed up utterly and

forever. It will be buried in the same grave

gentleman, and a fortiori of a stranger simply in such form as to attract attention. Common women do.

Therefore, whatever woman, lady or mis-

tress, gentle or simple, who, by gesture, look or word, insults, shows contempt for, thus attracting to herself the notice of my officers and soldiers, will be deemed to act as becomes her vocation as a common woman, and will be liable to be treated accordingly. This was most fully explained to you at my office. I shall not, as I have not, abated a single. word of that order; it was well considered;

You can publish your letter, if you publish Maj. Gen. Commanding.

THE DIGHTY OF THE ABOLITION Trom the tone of the Abrillon overnon of this county, it is very ordest that they labor without a heart for the very ordest that they labor without a heart for the very ordest that they labor the come trop of the very ordest that they want to be a superior want they want to be a superior want. he want of material in filt their edumns. But wh ann they do! Such employment its congenial to tasts, and they in this way afterd every one an oppor to see with how little spirit they labor for the caus have espoused. They are in this way admittin through and witchily of the Democratic party, and sel edging and dreading the fats that wants Abolition is

in a seasons, up are overcoing the business, and like a gun too heavily loaded, it will send them sprucking in and scatter their party to the winds. To this extent they are doing the country a service.

Let any one observe and examine the character and dignity of the material with which their columns teem—what a profundity of thought do not the trico of the "Examiner" display in their supplies (") solution of a "superior". They almost excal a "Daniel of old". The article is most internationally profound!

The editor says "we love mystery." No one doubts that. He loves it so much that he takes special care to keep his readers superiorizing dynormi upon all political questions, especially in regard to the enormous plundering and first now carried on. This topic is however no longer a "supercy." It has been unraveled by a special Committee, but the colution is carefully withheld from the readers of that fournal. It is however still "unfathomed." "Its depth no plummet line can sound."

The writer says further. "we would brace the dangers of the battle field," to unfathom a mystery. If we mistake not one of the editors of that journal was ones in his life somewhere in the neighborhood of a certain battle field, out of curricity, and we believe he had a mystery solved to his full satisfaction. It has ever since been a mystery to us how he could "kedadaile" as he did. Will be ever "brace" another in search of a mystery! No, nover. As to the bracer's another in search of a mystery! No, nover. As to the bracer's another in search of a mystery! No, nover. As to the bracer's another in search of a mystery low in the construction of mirth." We confess that our mirth was somewhat excited, not by any wit displayed on the article, but at the abortive effort to appear search. The solution is complete "willer creatisms "there," we cancer.—In the feeling of relief ornequent upon the termination of the heroulan diffrit.—just recovering from the exhaustion of the servel, the writer exclaims "there," we cancer.—in the feeling of re and many nope they may have again as a many nope they discuss nonzense.

Sense and patriotism are sought for in vain in the Republican organs of Lancaster. Take away the articles devoted to scurrilous abuse of the "Intelligencer" and nothing remains but gleanings from other sources. Vide the last "Examiner" for instance. Were it not for emancipation and the practous negro their papers would probably remain blank sheets. Their pigmy intellects cannot rise above or beyond these subjects. Through intense ap-

the list "Examiner" for instance. Were it not for children and the practious negro their papers would probably remain blank sheets. Their pigmy intellects cannot rise above or beyond these subjects. Through intense application and exclusive study they have rendered themselves incapable for the consideration of anything else—To discuss the questions of the day, and give original opisions in regard to the intensts of the country is beyond their ability. They fear to venture the expression of an idea, they lack the counage, or rather want the ability, to hazard an pision of their own. All they and to it ory "treason," "traitor" "secessionist," &c. Well, this they have so well committed to memory and repeat it so often that it has lost all force and shows only to what extremites they are forced. They shrife "traitor," "secessionist," and then all their arguments are exhausted. Let any one expose the enormous robberles perpetrated upon the public treasury, and he embarrance the potential—to a traitor! Whoever protests against the wild schemes of emancipation and negro equality with the white man is a traitor! Let any oppose the gross, flagrant violations of the Constitution, he is a traitor! Let any one astempt a defense of the Constitution in his a traitor! Let any one astempt a defense of the Constitution a rights now encroached upon and usurped by unwarranted power, he is a traitor! Whoever, in short does not think and act with the Abolition organ, in short, does not think and act with the Abolition organ, in short, does not think and act with the Abolition organ, in short, does not think and and suitartation and are loudest in its defense are exemplary citisens, true to all the instincts of Constitutional freedom. For example the "Express." He who believes, in these times, that he serves his country by unsparingly denouncing others of a difference believes in these times, that he serves his country by unsparingly denouncing others of a difference are well and the instinction of the constitution and the instincti

in the instincts of Constitutional freedom. For example the "Express." He who believes, in these times, that he serves his country by unsparingly denouncing others of a different political faith, who in the exercise of their rights refuse to think as he bids them, gives proof unmistakeble that he has abandoned his country and feels indifferent to its fate. He is without a spark of patriotism dialoyal in every sense, a foe to the government and a traitor in heard, an incipient tyrant and an abettor of despotic rule. Every one thus engaged had better open his eyes and see things as they are, before he attempts to lead others.

The mission of the Republican organs of Lancaster seems to be to abuse, tlander and vilify every one who has the courage to oppose the fanatical, destructive policy of the Abolitionists. They feel the tide of public opinion is rolling sgainst them. Their prespects are waning and hence their alarm. The people of the whole country are becoming aroused. They begin to see and feel the great evils which abolition agitation has brought upon them—Let abolitionists note the change of sentiment going on around them, and if they have faith in their principles they will adopt a more manly form of arcument. As it is, we conclude their cause warrants no better defence.

However great the evils in which we are involved, auspicious signs are not wantime. One blessing at least begins to blossom. The Republican party will cass to ex-However great the evils in which we are involved, auspicious signs are not wanting. One blessing at least begins to blossom. The Republican party will cease to exist. It will be swallowed up uttrity and forever. It will be buried in the same grave with secession, covered with the imprecations and curse of every lover of our country. This awful fate stares the abolition organs in the face, and hence their desperation and their distressing howl. It is not without some purpose that they labor to divert their readers with tirades of personal abuse, malicious slander, wilful perversion, misrepresentation and lies.

For The Intelligencer. "Occasional," the special Washington correspondent of Forury's Press, devotes nearly a column in that paper of the 23d of June to his spisile, in which he seeks to contrast the action of a State Convention recombly held at

the 23d of June to his spistle, in which he seeks to contrast the action of a State Convention recority held at Indianoplis with that of our own county held on the 18th of June.

The attempt is a labored one to prove that the deliberations of our County Convention tended solely to embarrass the Administration, and not to snatain the Executive; that the tenor of the resolutions 'proved conclusively that the Convention 'was compared in great part of Breckin-ridge men, who do not regret or recall the support given to a screet Disunionist then, or an armed rebel now;" in short, that the action of the recent Democratic Convention in this county savored not only strongly of, but gave unmistakable evidences of allsoyalty.

Now, we believe, there is yet some doubt among the reading public as to the real identity of this special correspondent of the Press, "Occasional," this inspired political prophet, noted for his singularly inaccurate predictions, his illusory deductions, and the shifting weather-cock line of policy be generally sees fit to advocate and pursue. It has been binted before now that these effusions of "Occasional" find their origin in the fertile brain, and come direct from the pen of the immediate editor of the Press, John W. Forn-y, himself.

Be this as it may, any man of ordinary mental capacity, who has gone to the trouble to peruse the latter in the Press of the 23d of June cannot fall to see, plainly manifested, that spirit of unfairness, and studied effort of deliberate misrepresentation, which have characterized more or less all the political emanations of that journal, since the editor has twice received effece and emolument at the hands of the dominant party.

"In leaving this contrast to the people," this letterwiter had much better, in order to give the people abance to judge of the loyalty or disloyalty of the Democracy of Lancaster County, have published (as much more space would not have been requisite) the names of the particant in that Convention, for the purpose of showing the utterly o

and the war wages for the integriny of the chain are utlerly crushed and defeated."

Does this savor strongly of disloyalty? "of a desire to hurt and not to help the good cause?" of an open committal to an anti-war policy? If so, we must confess we are unable to see it, unless, like "Occasional," we were animated by a total disregard of the truth, and an unmitigated and mendacious desire to prevaricate and pervert facts, which attempt must be so apparent on the part of Forney's special correspondent, that any one even with a cracked brain can perceive it. We invoke a candid, unbiased perusal of the resolutions adopted, when the real contrast will show the vain, distorted effort of this correspondent. A word more. The writer appeals to the Douglas men who took part in the deliberations of that Convention, (and by personal acquaintance knows they were not a few, who took part in the deliberations of that Convention, (and by personal acquaintance knows they were not a few, and were not entirely overwhelmed,) whether the statement that the proceedings were dictated by James Buchanan, is true or false? Whether the resolutions were not offered by a Douglas man? Whether they were not fully represented on the Committee on Resolutions, and in the organization of the Convention? And whether men of the strongest Douglas proclivities were not elected as delegates to the State Convention? Men, too, who followed the fortunes of Douglas from principle, and not actuated by selfish motives of pecuniary advantage. Like the "Jackdaw in Paccock" faculters," the designs and motives of John W. Forney are thoroughly understood and appreciated by the honest Douglas Democracy, for whom one "hood-winking" is quite sufficient.

Backelor.

APPEAL TO RHODE ISLAND. Governor Sprague, of Rhode Island, appeals to the citizens of that State for more troops, to report within ten days to the State Central Military Committee. He says: "Recent advices from the War Department

to the Governor of this State, indicate that in a certain contingency an additional number o troops will be required for the purpose of enabling the Government to send forward, from home localities, the men whose experience en titles them to more active service near the seat of war.

"It is impossible now to foretell what course the necessities of the country will require the Executive of this State and of other loyal States women—explanatory and re amirmatory of the famous Order No. 28.

Headquarters Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, May 16, 1862.—Sir: There can be, there has been, no room for misunderstanding of General Order No. 28.

No lady will take any notice of a strange gentleman, and a fortiori of a stranger simply in the former of the stranger simply of the United States. A resort to the power conferred upon the Governor by the laws of will be called upon to adopt; but in view of that contingency, we again appeal to all good gentleman, and a fortior of a stranger simply in the s for voluntary service, which events now seem to foreshadow will be the last that will be af-

> WHAT THE ANGEL OF THE LORD SAID TO SLAVE.—The following is from that spicy sheet, the Logan Gazette: You will find what the angel said in Gene ais xvI. 9:

" And the angel of the Lord said: Return to thy mistress and submit to her bonds."

This shows the difference between a modern This shows the difference between a modern Abolitionist and an angel of the Lord. The post mortem examination, when eight perfect—Abolitionists (to adopt the suggestion of the ly formed but rather small sized calves were Wooster Democrat) would doubtless call the found in the stomach—two of them without angel of the Lord a "slave catcher." What hair. This is ahead of anything on the calculation would Summit say to the celestial doughface? The worker yet met with—Washington Objections. - Ohio Statesman.

WAR NEWS.

disc, wounded in me new many many the discretion of the fight copied from the Charleston.

The absorunt of the fight copied from the Charleston passes is sorrest.

The United States troops under Gen Benham made an attack at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 16th inst., and were repulsed after four hours hard fighting, with a loss were repulsed after four hours hard fighting.

attack as a voice. On any morning or your also also were repulsed after four hours hard fighting, with a loss of 677 killed wounded and mireing.

The Michigan 8th had but 250 mm left at roll call. The New York 79th also suffered severely. The Union troops were obliged to retreat under cover of the gunboats.

Col. Perry, of the 48th New York volunteers, died at Fort Pulsaki, June 18th. of apoplexy.

Gen. Erannan, from Key West, was expected daily at Port Royal.

The Ericsson landed the 7th New Hampshire, four companies of the 19th New York, and four companies of the 19th New York, and four companies of the 18th New York and four companies of the 18th New York and four companies of the 18th New York Fort Royal.

[SECOND DEPARTH]

The New York Express says, that Gen. Benham is understood to be under arrest, with orders to report at Washing-ton.

Storm to be unusuarized when the storm.

It is stated that General Hunter left James Island on the 12th, leaving Gen. Benham in command, with orders to make no advances to Charleston without reinforcements or deather orders.

make no advances to Charleston without reinforcements or further orders.

It was reported by deserters that the whole rebel force at Secessionville was but two battalions, with air guns mounted, and several more resdy.

A reconnoissance was made on the 18th.

Gan. Stevens, with 4,000 men, was to make the attack at daybreak while Gen. Wright, and Col Williams, with 3,000 more, were to support him. Somehow the movement was delayed an hour, and as our troops rushed up through a plain field they were in broad daylight, and met by a murderous fire of grave and cannister. Two regiments only reached the front and were much cut up, namely, the Sih Michigan, and 79th New York. The 28th Messachusets broke and scattered, and the 48th New York did little sets broke and scattered, and the 48th New York did little

only wached the front and were much cut up, namely, the sith Michigan. and 79th New York. The 25th Messachus state broke and scattered, and the 46th New York did little better. The first two regiments drove the gauners from guns, and ome even penetrated the works, but the other regiments felling to support them, they had to reitle after holding the battery twenty minutes.

In the meantime Col. Williams coming to their support, was separated by a marsh from the fort, and exposed to a serie cross fire from some rebel guns in the woods, his troops, consisting of the 3d New Hampshire and 3d Rabod Haland regiments, fought nobly, and mat with con-iderable loss. For three quarters of an hour not a gun was fired from the fort, and the prompt presence of a few hundred men would have carried it, but they were not there, and our troops had to retire.

Our cample now within range of the fire of our gunboats and in safe condition. Entrenchments are being thrown up while we await reinf recements.

Gen Brannan's troops, to the number of 2,000 had arrived from key West at James Island, but our forces must be largely reinforced before operations can be resumed. The rebelgare constantly receiving troops, and preparations for the defence of Charleston are being extensively made. A letter from an officer of the 48th New York regiment gives the aggregate loss as follows: 23th Massachusettekilled 8, wounded 74 missing 25; 46th New York—killed 6, wounded 14 missing 21; 79th New York—killed 6, wounded 75 missing 27; 7th and 8th Michigan—total 159. Total loss 677 in killed, wounded and missing to 14th Michigan—total 159. Total loss 677 in killed, wounded and missing to 14th Michigan—total 159. Total loss 677 in killed, wounded and missing to

Important Military Movement-The Army of Virginia--Fremont, Banks and Mo-Dowell's Armies Consolidated--General Pope in Chief Command--The Reinforcement of General McClellan.

The forces under Major Generals Fremont, Banks, and McDowell, have been consolidated into one army, to be called the Army of Virginia; and Major General Pope has been specially assigned by the President to the chief command.

ommand. The forces under Gen. Fremont will constitute the first The forces under General McDowell will constitute the third army corps, to be commanded by Gen. McDowell. General McColl's division. 10,000 strong, which formed a part of General McDowell's corps, has reached General McClellan by water, and another division is to follow immediately in the same way, while General Pope will also operate sgainst the enemy at Richmond. Besides McCall's division, General McClellan has received other reinforcements, to the amount of several thousands.

since the battle of Fair Caks.

Washinoton, June 26.

The consolidation of the forces under Maior Generals Fremont, Banks and McDowell, to be called the "Army of Virginia." with Major General Pope as the chief commander, is halled with delight as an earnest of the determination of the President to act with reference only to the public welfare, while it is not doubted that all of these officers will cheerfully co-operate in the performance of their patriotic duty.

Maj. Gen. John C. Fremont having requested to be relieved from the command of the first army corps of the
Army of Virginia, because, as he says, the position assigned
him by the appeintment of Maj. Gen. Pope as Commanderin-Chief of the Army of Virginia is subordinate and inferior to those herstofore held by him, and to remain in
the subordinate command now assigned him would, as he
says, largely reduce his rank and consideration in the serierior to tnose neretorore need by him, and to remain in the subordinate command now assigned him would, as he says, largely reduce his rank and consideration in the ser-vice, it is ordered by the President that Maj. Gen. John O. Fremont be relieved from his command; second, that Brixadier General Rufus Kingbe, and he is hereby assigned to the command of the first army corps of the Army of Virginia in place of Gen. Fremont, relieved by order of the President. (Signed)

FROM WASHINGTON.

The treaty made through Ministor Corwin, loaning \$11,000,000 to Mexico; has, it is understood, been sanctioned by the President. The delay in the presentation of this treaty has, it is thought, been owing to the reluctance of the President to submit a project so directly at variance with the recent action of the Senate upon the subject matter of Mexican effairs, while at the same time he has probably not felt willing to withhold it from their action, should a not set withing to withhold it from their action, should a disposition exist to change our line of policy, and take a direct part in the affairs of Maxico, to which this treaty according to report would commit us.

A meeting of conservative members who are in favor of prospecting the way for the Illuion and he favor of prospection; the way for the Illuion and he favor of the Illuion and he f

A meeting of conservative memoers who are in favor of prosecuting the war for the Union, and in favor of maintaining the Constitution, and opposed to the disunton schemes of the Abolitonists is called to meet in the hall of the House of Representatives to-morrow, atturday, at 1 o'clock, p. m.

Mr. Fessenden toward the close of the proceedings in the Fenute to-day, urged prempt action upon the measures pending, and stated if this course should not be pursued that body might be left without a quorom. He mentioned to this connection that Senators were already leaving the city, and that one from California and another from Minnesots had departed. He alluded to Senators Latham and Rice. Rice.

Senator Lane (Ks.) remarked he too was desirous of an early return to that State but would remain to vote on the confiscation bill which is now before that body.

Parson Brown'ow was among the visit'rs to Congress today, and the object of marked attentions from the members:

LOOK AT IT!

The Harrisburg Telegraph refers the Secession sympathizers, as it terms the Democrats. to extracts culled from Parson Browntow's speech, delivered at the Academy of Music, in Philadelphia. We would also call the attention of the modest, self-constituted censor of the pulpit, the press, and of public and private morals, who publishes the Telegraph, to the sentiments uttered by General WAL-BRIDGE, of New York, on the same occasion. which brought forth vociferous applause from the large and intelligent auditory present :

"So far as the President is ready to go in maintaining and upholding the Constitution and the laws, the Democracy will back him. They are as true to the Constitution as the needle to the pole," * * * * * Without office, without honors, without emoluments, the Democracy of the North have displayed a sublime enthusiasm in fav r of constitutional liberty never before equaled or surpassed in ancient or modern times.

"Whether upon the plains of Missouri, in the mountain gorges of Virginia, on the banks of the Potomac, or investing the rebellious city of Richmond, they present the very incarnation of triumphant patriotism; nor will their labors be suspended until the territorial limits of the United States shall be recognized in all their proportions, as they were before this rebellion began.

PAYING DEAR FOR A NEWSPAPER.-Mr. J. Seabury sued Bedford O. Wait, for seven years subscription to his newspaper. The case was recently tried before the Supreme Court in Albany. The publisher recovered, and the delinquent subscriber had to pay in judgment and costs, a sum amounting to between two and three hundred dollars. The N. Y. Observer speaks as follows of this case:

It is surprising that so few subscribers fully understand their responsibilities to pub-lishers of newspapers. The law which governed in this decision is a law of Congress, and therefore applicable to every State in the Union. Many subscribers seem to regard the bill for a newspaper the last to be settled, especially the last which the law will enforce. Responsible men, even, under trifling whims, refuse to take their papers from the office. regardless of the payment of arrears, and when half a dozen more years have been added to the arrears, at the time of stopping, think it hard to pay the increased bill interest and cost of collection.

WELL SAID. - The Providence (R. I.) Post thus speaks of the assaults of disunion Abolitionists upon the Union loving and loyal Democracy:

There are five hundred Abolitionists in our State to-day—we think we do not overstate the number—who would not give a day's work, or lift a hand, or move a finger, or speak a word, to restore the Union! Their position is no secret. They are plain, out spoken, square to-

But these very men can accuse Democrats. who have never uttered a disloyal word—who have been known as Union men and pleading on through their whole lives, while men of the Republican party have been pro-posing, in resolutions and speeches, to "let the Union slide "—they can accuse the Democrats of disloyalty with all the coolness of a

WONDERFUL COW STORY .- A valuable cow belonging to Mr Daniel Tilton, of East Finley Township, died a few days since from causes so inexplicable, as to lead the owner to have a (Pa) Examiner.