

SEVEN PER CENT. CHANGE OF TERMS.
The Daily Post will change the terms of its subscription from \$5 per year in advance, and to be paid in weekly installments of 10 cents, to \$6 per year in advance, and to be paid in weekly installments of 12 cents. The price charged by the Post is the lowest price for the same class of paper. We need not say that the Post is worth this price to readers who cannot furnish it for less.

THE MATERIAL FOR OFFICERS.
It is of the utmost importance to the future safety, welfare and success of our volunteer regiments, that they should be properly officered. It is not every one who is able to command a regiment that is fit to do so. The soldiers of a regiment, if they are to be trained and drilled in the most efficient manner, must be under the command of officers who are "first-rate" in every respect. These officers must be men who have the respect and confidence of their soldiers in all matters which require judgment and military ability. They must be sharp of eye, quick of decision and of ready resources. There are men whose previous avocations and habits of life render them eminently fit to command regiments, and who have been accustomed to direct important matters to control men placed under them, and to take charge of a large number of men. The habits acquired in certain positions, and the experience gained in the management of men, are of great value in a commanding officer of a military unit. Such a man first knows his duty, he has confidence in himself, and they know in what the new recruit requires to be instructed, and in what his previous habits of life ought to be restricted.

Where men of the character and acquirements such as we speak of can be obtained as officers of regiments, the soldiers are glad to follow them, and the glorious cause in which they are engaged, an irrefragable right to elect them. To make good soldiers, through discipline, is necessary, and to make efficient ones, the greatest care must be taken that they are well provisioned, well clothed, well protected, and checked in all disposition to expose themselves unnecessarily, or to injure their powers of endurance by excess of any kind. Officers must be men of courage, temper and disciplinary ability to bring their men up to the standard of perfection. The standard of qualification should be the standard by which a regiment should select their officers. It is the next thing to sending for a regiment to select an unfit officer merely because of his personal popularity. The personal courage and bravery of those who have volunteered to serve their country in this conflict is a glorious privilege, and the great results to which they have devoted themselves, in the hands of incompetent officers.

Important Correspondence.
Between General Cameron, Secretary of War, and Governor Curtin, a very important telegraphic correspondence has taken place on the subject of changing the terms of those who have enlisted for three months to one year, or during the war. In the present position of the country, and the crisis which is developing, the War Department finds that the tenure of three months will be of little service to the Government, if it is not immediately renewed. It is the policy of the Government, if it is not immediately renewed, to extend the term of enlistment for one year, and the Government consequently left without the support of an adequate army at the commencement of the proper season for operations in the South. We understand, in fact, that Gen. Cameron was doubtful of the practical value of the three months enlistment, just as he believed that it would require almost that time to organize, equip, and render efficient any force of raw recruits—and since it has become the policy of the Government to push this war in the most vigorous manner to its speedy conclusion, it is possible that it will be supported by the people in a like vigorous and confident manner.

In order to secure the success of the military operations, it is necessary that the Government should be able to raise a sufficient number of troops to meet the emergency. It is the duty of the Government to provide for the needs of the country, and to maintain the honor and integrity of the Union. It is the duty of the people to support the Government, and to do so in a manner which will be consistent with the principles of justice and equity. It is the duty of the Government to provide for the needs of the country, and to maintain the honor and integrity of the Union. It is the duty of the people to support the Government, and to do so in a manner which will be consistent with the principles of justice and equity.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

THE RELIEF FUND.

There are already seventy community professional complaints. It is easier to find fault than to take hold and do the work yourself. The local reporters of newspapers are, unfortunately for the public, a ready medium for promulgating unnecessary and unjust complaints.

The community here had supposed that the very high character of the gentlemen appointed as a committee to distribute relief to the families of volunteers, who might need it, was an ample and sufficient guarantee, that such funds as came into their hands would be distributed with the utmost justice, fairness and propriety. But we are sorry to observe that complaints have appeared in the local department of public newspapers in this city, which are entirely unjust, and the tendency of which is to do serious injury to the generous efforts which are being made for the relief of such of the families of the volunteers as may need it.

We are quite familiar with the action of this committee, and know the character of the gentlemen who compose it, and in the estimation of all who know them, their action will be sustained without reference to the opinions of either newspaper editors or other persons. The object of this fund seems to be misunderstood. It is not intended to place the families of volunteers in a better pecuniary condition than they were before their enlistment for war. It is not intended to maintain those who are able to maintain themselves. It is intended to relieve those who are deprived of their means of support by the absence of the male members of their families.

The number of applications for relief is large, and the sums which they apply for are small. It is not intended to direct the reach of the resources placed at the disposal of the Committee. These unjust and unfilled complaints in the newspapers prevent the liberal public from making their contributions, and furnish an excuse for a certain class to withhold their aid. As yet, this Committee have a very small amount in their hands. The collecting committees seem to find it easier in some of the ways to make the Committee than to send them to the Committee to direct funds for the Committee's disposal. The Committee are acting with wisdom, caution and proper procedure in the disposition of the funds placed in their hands. They are gentlemen who are able and willing to devote their time and services to the public gratuitously, and to their judgment the citizens are willing to leave the whole matter. It is a sacred trust which they have undertaken and it will require thousands of dollars to be expended in their behalf, and complaints based upon the representations of those who are not entitled should never be permitted to form the basis of newspaper articles.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

We invite especial attention to the message of Governor Curtin which we publish. It is clear and satisfactory on the subject of which it treats. While it is certainly proper that the Legislature should provide every requisite safeguard over the expenditure of the public money, the people at the same time expect of this body prompt action, and such action as will be taken to sustain the arrangements entered into by the Secretary of War, himself a Pennsylvanian, and the Governor, for the purpose of giving the whole force of Pennsylvania to crush out the rebellion.

The message of the Governor has called to his aid in this most important business, are the right men in the right place. He has avoided political partisanship in his selection, and while the Legislature does its duty, at least as far as the case of the State and the cause of the country is concerned, in no degree, be influenced by personal feeling or grounded on false and at this time, unimportant issues, or inured with the business or disappointment. In the present business the Legislature must set for the people, the country and the cause—not for partisan feeling nor the personal consideration of any man.

GOV. W. BLACK.

The following extract from a letter from Gov. Black, of Nebraska, shows that his heart is with his country and his love for his old comrades is as strong as ever.

"I declare it exceedingly unjust to undervalue the force and spirit of the noble volunteers of the North. The New York Herald relates that the Confederate troops at Pensacola, numbering probably 10,000 men, are to be withdrawn from that place, and sent to the North. This is a great relief to the North. The New York Herald relates that the Confederate troops at Pensacola, numbering probably 10,000 men, are to be withdrawn from that place, and sent to the North. This is a great relief to the North. The New York Herald relates that the Confederate troops at Pensacola, numbering probably 10,000 men, are to be withdrawn from that place, and sent to the North. This is a great relief to the North.

At Cairo there is a force of 4,800 troops now stationed under General Smith. Strong batteries are stationed on and behind the river which command both rivers, and the difficulty of landing troops on the swampy grounds around that point is so great that Cairo may be considered safe from any attack by the Southern troops. Heretofore we have had with us, and we have permitted to pass down that Mississippi, but Secretary Chase has issued orders to the Western collectors to grant no more clearance to steamboats going to the rebel States, to search every vessel going down, and seize all munitions of war and provisions intended for any State on the Mississippi, except Kentucky and Missouri.

We are not at all surprised at the message of Governor Magoffin, of Kentucky, recommending secession. His treacherous course for the last few months has left us no ground for trusting him. A traitor at heart, he has at last proclaimed his true disposition, and the State of Ohio will never again trust him. Will those who reverse his memory not save us from destruction?

WAR NEWS.

The special telegram to the Cincinnati Press, dated this evening, furnishes the following news: Nearly four thousand troops, which were stationed about Perryville, are now in Baltimore.

The leading secessionists continue their stampede by hundreds towards Harper's Ferry and other Virginia points. Our troops have gone through Baltimore in perfect peace, and the United States camp at the Relay House has been and is now being visited by thousands of the Baltimore Unionists.

No less than nineteen regiments, in addition to those previously ordered, are commanded forward, and are en route for the Relay House, and other Virginia points. General Patterson has advanced his headquarters to the Relay House, and a detachment of the Philadelphia City Guards protect the reconstruction of the burnt bridges.

General Patterson's command exceeds 50,000 men, and is armed and fully equipped, with an advanced and subsidiary route, via Perryville and Annapolis, 2d, by the Northern Central Road from Harper's Ferry, and Frederick, Md., by the Chambersburg and Frederick Road, by both of these mentioned roads converge at Baltimore, but the Perryville and Annapolis military route avoids the necessity of the transportation of the heavy artillery. These, for the most part, come by the railroads, and part water military route, as the cheapest and most convenient at present.

A Washington dispatch to the N. Y. Times of Friday morning, says that "before the arrival of the Philadelphia City Guards, the Agent of Adams' office, has been there from New York, under suitable cover, with some hundred thousand dollars in specie for the Government."

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The London Times of April 27th, expresses amazement that no one was killed at the Fort Sumter bombardment. It says the bombardment was merely such a spectacle as the Cockney witnesses at the Cornhill Gardens. It says that the North has the army, navy, money and prestige, while the South has no such external aids and resources.

It closes by expressing ignorance of President Lincoln's policy, and ignorance as to the results of the war. It says that the condition of the Washington City now occupies more of the world's attention than does Rome.

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GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The following message from the Governor is reported to the accompanying resolution, was delivered to the Legislature, Wednesday, May 8, 1861:

RESOLUTIONS.
The following resolutions of the kind of May 10th, 1861, were adopted by the House of Representatives on Friday, May 10th, 1861.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to inform this House how far the money appropriated by the Act of 12th April, 1861, for the purpose of organizing, equipping and providing the arms of the State, has been actually disbursed, and how and in what manner the same has been expended, with a list of the names of the persons to whom the same has been paid, and the amount paid to each.

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CALHOUN AND HIS DISHONOR THEORY.

How it has been carried out. LETTER FROM HOLLAND BROTHERS.

In view of the complete fulfillment of the Calhoun theory of the South controlling the country through the Democracy, and that falling, the attempted dismemberment of the Union, the following letter will be found of deep interest.

Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst., and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

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COMPLAINTS OF THE TREATMENT.

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New Advertisements.

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