organic law in any case, can always upon the pretences made in this case or any other pretences, or arbitrarily without any pretence, break up their government, and thus practically put an end to free government upon the earth. It forces us to ask, Is there in all republics this inherent and fatal weakness? Must a government of necessity be too strong for the liberties of its own people, or too weak to maintain its own existence?

So viewing the issue, no choice was left but to call out the war power of the Government, and so to resist force employed for its destruction by force for its preservation. The call was made, and the response of the country was most gratifying, surpassing in unanimity and spirit the most sanguine expectations.

Yet none of the States commonly called Slave States, except Delaware, gave a regiment through regular State organization. A few regiments have been organized within some others of those States by individual enterprise, and received into the Government service.

Of course the Seceded States, so called and to which Texas had been joined about the time of the inauguration, gave no troops to the cause of the Union. The Border States, so called, were not uniform in their action, some of them being almost for the Union, while in others, as Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas, the Union sentiment was nearly repressed and silenced.

The course taken by Virginia was the most remarkable, perhaps the most important. A Convention, elected by the people of that State, to consider this very question of disrupting the Federal Union, was in session at the Capital of Virginia when Fort Sumter fell. To this body the people had chosen a large majority, of professed Union men. Almost immediately after the fall of Sumter, many members of that majority, went over to the original disunion minority, and with them adopted an ordinance for withdrawing the State from the Union. Whether this change was wrought by their great approval of the assault upon Sumter, or the great resentment at the Government's resistance to that assault, is not definitely known.

Although they submitted the ordinance for ratification to a vote of the people, to be taken on a day then somewhat more than a month distant, the Convention and the Legislature, which was also in session at the same time and place, with leading men of the State, not members of either, immediately commenced acting as if the State were already out of the Union.

They pushed military preparations vigorously forward all over the State. They seized the United States armory at Harper's Ferry and the Navy Yard at Gosport, near Norfolk. They received, perhaps invited into their State, large bodies of troops with their warlike appointments, from the so-called Seceded States. They formally entered into a treaty of temporary alliance and co-operation with the so-called Confederate States, and sent members to their Congress at Montgomery, and finally they permitted the insurrectionary Government to be transferred to their Capital at Richmond.

The people of Virginia have thus allowed this giant insurrection to make its nest within her borders, and this Government has no choice left but to deal with it where it finds it, and it has the less regret, as the loyal citizens have, in due form, claimed its protection.—Those loyal citizens this Government is bound to recognize and protect, as being Virginia.

In the Border States, so called, in fact the Middle States, there are those who favor a policy which they call armed neutrality, that is, an arming of those States to prevent the Union forces passing one way, or the disunion the other, over their soil; this would be disunion completed. Figuratively speaking, it would be the building of an impassable wall along the line of separation, and yet not quite an impassable one, for under the guise of neutrality it would tie the hands of the Disunion men, and freely pass supplies from among them to the insurrectionists, which it could not do as an open enemy.

At a stroke it would take all the trouble off the hands of Secession, except only what proceeds from the external blockade. It would do for the Disunionists that which of all things they most desire, feed them well and give them Disunion without a struggle of their own.

It recognizes no fidelity to the Constitution, no obligation to maintain the Union, and while very many who have favored it are doubtless loyal citizens, it is nevertheless very injurious in effect. Recurring to the action of the Government, it may be stated that at first a call was made for 75,000 militia, and rapidly following this a proclamation was issued for closing the ports of the insurrectionary districts, by proceedings in the nature of a blockade. So far, all was believed to be strictly legal.

At this point the insurrectionists announced their purpose to enter upon the practice of privateering. Other calls were made for volunteers, to serve for three years, unless sooner discharged, and also for large additions to the regular army and navy. These measures, whether strictly legal or not, were ventured upon under what appeared to be a popular demand and a public necessity, trusting then as now that Congress would readily ratify them. It is believed that nothing has been done beyond the constitutional competency of Congress.

Soon after the first call for militia, it was considered a duty to authorize the Commanding General in proper cases, according to his discretion, to suspend the privilege of the writs of habeas corpus, or, in other words, to arrest and detain without resort to the ordinary processes and forms of law, such individuals as he might deem dangerous to the public safety. This authority has purposely been exercised, but very sparingly. Nevertheless the legality and propriety of what has been done under it are questioned, and the attention of the country has been called to the proposition that one who is sworn to take care that the laws be faithfully executed should not himself violate them. Of course some consideration was given to the questions of power and propriety before this matter was acted upon.

The whole of the laws which were required to be faithfully executed, were being resisted and failing of execution in nearly one-third of the States. Must they be allowed to finally fail of execution, even had it been perfectly clear that by the use of the means necessary to their execution some single law, made in such extreme tenderness of the citizens' liberty that practically it relieves more of the guilty than of the innocent, should to a very limited extent be violated.

To state the question more directly, are all the laws but one to go unexecuted and the Government itself go to pieces, lest that one be molested? Even in such a case, would not the official oath be broken if the Government should be overthrown, when it was believed that disregarding the single law would tend to preserve it? But it was not believed that this question was presented. It was not believed that any law was violated. The provision of the Constitution that the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless, when in cases of rebellion or invasion, or the public safety require it is equivalent to a provision—is a provision—that such privilege may be suspended when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety does require it. It was decided that we have a case of rebellion, and that the public safety does require the qualified suspension of the privilege of the writ which was authorized to be made.

Now it is insisted that Congress and not the Executive is vested with this power.

But the Constitution itself is silent as to which or who is to exercise the power, and as the provision was plainly made for a dangerous emergency, it cannot be believed the framers of the instrument intended that in every case the danger should run its course until Congress could be called together, the very assembling of which might be prevented, as was intended in this case by the Rebellion.

No more extended argument is now offered, as an opinion at some length will probably be presented by the Attorney-General. Whether there shall be any legislation upon the subject, and if any what, is submitted entirely to the better judgment of Congress.

The forbearance of this Government had been so extraordinary and so long continued, as to lead some foreign nations to shape their action as if they supposed the early destruction of our National Union was probable.

While this, on discovery, gave the Executive some concern, he is now happy to say that the sovereignty and rights of the United States are now everywhere practically respected by foreign powers, and a general sympathy with the country is manifested throughout the world.

The reports of the Secretaries of the Treasury, War and the Navy, will give the information in detail deemed necessary and convenient for your deliberation and action, while the Executive and all the Departments will stand ready to supply omissions, or to communicate new facts considered important for you to know.

It is now recommended that you give the legal means for making this contest a short and a decisive one; that you place at the control of the Government for the work at least 400,000 men and $400,000,000.

That number of men is about one-tenth of those of proper ages within the regions where apparently all are willing to engage, and the sum is less than the twenty-third part of the money value owned by the men who seem ready to devote the whole.

A debt of $600,000,000 now is a less sum per head than was the debt of our own Revolution when we came out of that struggle, and the money value in the country now bears even a greater proportion to what it was then than does the population. Surely each man has as strong a motive now to preserve our liberties as each had then to establish them?

A right result at this time will be worth more to the world than ten times the men and ten times the money. The evidence reaching us from the country, leaves no doubt that the material for the work is abundant, and that it needs only the hand of legislation to give it legal sanction, and the hand of the Executive to give it practical shape and efficiency.

One of the greatest perplexities of the Government is to avoid receiving troops faster than it can provide for them. In a word, the people will save their Government, if the Government itself will do its part only indifferently well. It might seem, at first thought, to be of little difference whether the present movement at the South be called Secession, or Rebellion. The movers, however, well understand the difference. At the beginning they knew they could never raise their treason to any respectable magnitude by any name which implies violation of law. They knew their people possessed as much of moral sense, as much of devotion to law and order, and as much pride in, and reverence for the history and Government of their common country as any other civilized and patriotic people.

They knew they could make no advancement directly in the teeth of these strong and noble sentiments. Accordingly, they commenced, by an insidious debauching of the public mind. They invented an ingenious sophism which, if conceded, was followed by perfectly logical steps through all the incidents to the complete destruction of the Union. The sophism itself is that any State of the Union may, consistently with the National Constitution, and therefore lawfully and peacefully withdraw from the Union, without the consent of the Union or of any other State. The little disguise, that the supposed right is to be exercised only for just cause, themselves to be the sole judges of its justice, is too thin to merit any notice.

With rebellion thus sugar-coated, they have been drugging the public mind of their section for more than thirty years, and until at length they have brought many good men to a willingness to take up arms against the Government the day after some assemblage of men have enacted the farcical pretence of taking their State out of the Union, who could have been brought to no such thing the day before.

This sophism derives much, perhaps the whole of its currency, from the assumption that there is some omnipotent and sacred supremacy pertaining to a State, to each State of our Federal Union. Our States have neither more nor less power than that reserved to them in the Union by the Constitution, no one of them ever having been a State out of the Union. The original ones passed into the Union even before they cast off their British Colonial dependence, and the new ones each came into the Union directly from a condition of dependence, excepting Texas; and even Texas, in its temporary independence, was never designated a State.

The new ones only took the designation of States on coming into the Union; while that name was first adopted for the old ones in and by the Declaration of Independence. Therein the United Colonies were declared to be free and independent States.

But even then the object was plainly not to declare their independence of one another, or of the Union, but directly the contrary, as their mutual pledge and their mutual action, before at the time and afterwards, abundantly show. The express plighting of faith, by each and all of the original thirteen, in the articles of confederation, two years later, that "the Union shall be perpetual," is most conclusive. Having never been States, either in substance or in name outside of the Union, whence this magical omnipotence of State Rights asserting a claim of power to lawfully destroy the Union itself? Much is said about the Sovereignty of the States, but the word even is not in the National Constitution, nor as is believed in any of the State Constitutions. What is a Sovereignty, in the political sense of the term? Would it be far wrong to define it "a political community without a political superior?"—Tested by this, no one of our States, except Texas, ever was a sovereignty, and even Texas gave up the character on coming into the Union, by which act she acknowledged the Constitution of the United States and the laws and treaties of the United States, made in pursuance of the Constitution, to be for her the supreme law of the land. The States have their status in the Union, and they have no other legal status. If they break from this, they can only do so against law and by revolution. The Union, and not themselves separately, procured their independence and their liberty. By conquest or purchase, the Union gave each of them whatever of independence and liberty it has.

The Union is older than any of the States, and in fact it created them as States. Originally some dependent colonies made the Union and, in turn, the Union threw off their old dependence for them and made them States, such as they are, not one of them ever had a State Constitution independent of the Union.

Of course it is not forgotten that all the new States framed their Constitutions before they entered the Union; nevertheless dependent upon, and preparatory to coming into the Union.

Unquestionably the States have the powers and rights reserved to them in and by the National Constitution; but among these, surely, are not included all conceivable powers, however mischievous or destructive, but at most such only as were known in the world at the time, as Governmental powers, and certainly a power to destroy the Government itself had never been known as a Governmental, a merely administrative power.

This relative matter of National power and State Rights as a principle, is no other than the principle of generality and locality.

Whatever concerns the whole should be confided to the whole, to the General Government; while whatever concerns only the State should be left exclusively to the State. This is all there is of original principle about it. Whether the National Constitution, in defining boundaries, between the two, has applied the principle with exact accuracy, is not to be questioned. We are all bound by that defining, without question. What is now combatted is the position that Secession is consistent with the Constitution, is lawful and peaceful. It is not contended that there is any express law for it, and nothing should ever be implied as law which leads to unjust or absurd consequences.

The nation purchased with money the countries out of which several of these States, were formed. Is it just that they shall go off without leave and without refunding? The nation paid very large sums—in the aggregate, I believe, nearly a hundred millions—to relieve Florida of the aboriginal tribes.

Is it just that she shall now be off without consent or without making any return? The nation is now in debt for money applied to the benefit of these so-called Seceding States in common with the rest, is it just either that creditors shall go unpaid, or the remaining States, pay the whole? A part of the present national debt was contracted to pay the old debts of Texas. Is it just that she shall leave and pay no part of this herself?

Again, if one State may secede, so may another, and when all shall have seceded, none is left to pay the debts. Is this quite just to creditors? Did we notify them of this sage view of ours when we borrowed their money? If we now recognize this doctrine by allowing the Seceders to go in peace, it is difficult to see what we can do if others choose to go, or to extort terms upon which they will promise to remain.

The seceders insists that our Constitution admits of secession. They have assumed to make a National Constitution of their own, in which, of necessity they have either discarded or retained the right of secession as they insist it exists in ours. If they have discarded it, they thereby admit that on principle it ought not to be in ours.

If they have retained it by their own construction of ours, they show that to be consistent they must secede from one another when ever they shall find it the easiest way of settling their debts, or effecting any other selfish or unjust object. The principle itself is one of disintegration, and upon which no Government can possibly endure.

If all the States save one should assert the power to drive that one out of the Union, it is presumed the whole class of seceder politicians would at once deny the power, and denounce the act as the greatest outrage upon State rights. But suppose that precisely the same act, instead of being called to driving the one out, should be called the seceding of the others from that one. It would be exactly what the seceders claim to do, unless, indeed, they make the point, that the one because it is a minority, may rightfully do what the others, because they are a majority, may not rightfully do. These politicians are subtle and profound on the rights of minorities;—they are not partial to that power which made the Constitution, and speaks from the preamble calling itself "We, the People."

It may well be questioned whether there is, to-day, a majority of the legally qualified voters of any State except, perhaps, South Carolina in favor of Disunion. There is much reason to believe that the Union men are the majority in many, if not in every other one of the so-called Seceded States.

The contrary has not been demonstrated in any one of them, it is ventured to affirm this even of Virginia and Tennessee, for the result of an election held in military camps where the bayonets are all on one side of the question voted upon, can scarcely be considered as demonstrating popular sentiment. At such an election all that large class who are at once for the Union and against coercion, would be coerced to vote against the Union. It may be affirmed, without extravagance, that the free institutions we enjoy have developed the power and improved the condition of our whole people beyond any example in the world. Of this we now have a striking and an impressive illustration. So large an army as the Government has now on foot, was never before known, without a soldier in it, but who had taken his place there of his own free will.

But more than this. There are many single regiments whose members, one and another, possess full practical knowledge of all the arts, sciences, professions, and whatever else, whether useful or elegant, is known to the world; and there is scarcely one from which there could not be selected a President, a Cabinet, a Congress, and perhaps a Court, abundantly competent to administer the Government itself!

Nor do I say this is not true also in the army of our late friends, now adversaries, in this contest. But if it is, so much better the reason why the government, which has conferred such benefits on both them and us, should not be broken up. Whoever, in any section, proposes to abandon such a Government, would do well to consider in deference to what principle it is that he does it. What better he is likely to get in its stead. Whether the substitute will give, or be intended to give, so much of good to the people.—There are some foreshadowings on this subject. Our adversaries have adopted some declarations of independence, in which, unlike the good old one penned by Jefferson, they omit the words, "All men are created equal."—Why? They have adopted a temporary national Constitution in the preamble of which unlike our good old one, signed by WASHINGTON, they omit "We, the people," and substitute "We, the deputies of the sovereign and independent States." Why? Why this deliberate pressing out of view the rights of men, and the authority of the people?

This is essentially a people's contest. On the side of the Union it is a struggle for maintaining in the world that form and substance of government, whose leading object is to elevate the condition of men; to lift artificial weights from all shoulders; to clear the paths of laudable pursuit for all; to all an unfettered start, and a fair chance in the race of life.

Yielding to partial and temporary departures from necessity, this is the leading object of the Government for whose existence we contend.

I am most happy to believe that the plain people understand and appreciate this. It is worthy of note that while in this, the Government's hour of trial, large numbers of those in the army and navy who have been favored with the offices, have resigned and proved false to the hand which had pampered them, not one common soldier or common sailor is known to have deserted his flag. Great honor is due to those officers who remained true, despite the example of their treacherous associates.

But the greatest honor and most important fact of all is the unanimous firmness of the common soldiers and common sailors. To the last man, so far as known, they have successfully resisted the traitorous efforts of those whose commands but an hour before they obeyed as absolute law. This is the patriotic instinct of plain people. They understand, without an argument, that the destroying of the Government, which was made by WASHINGTON, means no good to them.

Our popular Government has often been called an experiment. Two points in it our people have already settled. The successful establishing and the successful administering of it.

One still remains. Its successful maintenance against a formidable internal attempt to overthrow it. It is now for them to demonstrate to the world, that those who can fairly carry an election can also suppress a rebellion; that ballots are the rightful and peaceful successors of bullets, and that when ballots have fairly and constitutionally decided, there can be no successful appeal back to bullets; that there can be no successful appeal except to ballots themselves at succeeding elections. Such will be a great lesson of peace, teaching men what they cannot take by an election, neither can they take it by war; teaching all the folly of being the beginners of a war.

Lest there be some uneasiness in the minds of candid men as to what is to be the course of the Government toward the Southern States after the Rebellion shall have been suppressed, the Executive deems it proper to say it will be his purpose then as ever, to be guided by the Constitution and the laws, and that he probably will have no different understanding of the powers and the duties of the Federal Government relatively to the rights of the States and the people under the Constition than that expressed in the Inaugural Address.

He desires to preserve the Government, that it may be administered for all as it was administered by the men who made it. Loyal citizens everywhere have the right to claim this of their Government, and the Government has no right to withhold or neglect it. It is not perceived that in giving it there is any coercion, any conquest or any subjugation in any just sense of those terms.

The Constitution provides, and all the States have accepted the provision, that the United States shall guarrantee to every State in this Union a Republican form of Government.—But if a State may lawfully go out of the Union, having done so, it may also discard the Republican form of Government; so that to prevent its going out is an indispensable means, to the end, of maintaining the guaranty mentioned; and when an end is lawful and obligatory, the indispensable means to it, are also lawful and obligatory.

It was with the deepest regret that the Executive found the duty of employing the war power in defence of the Government, forced upon him. He could but perform this duty or surrender the existence of the Government. No compromise by public servants could in this case be a cure. Not that compromises are not often proper, but that no popular Government can long survive a marked precedent.

That those who carry an election can only save the Government from immediate destruction by giving up the main point upon which the people gave the election. The people themselves, and not their servants, can safely reverse their own deliberate decisions.

As a private citizen the Executive could not have consented that these institutions shall perish, much less could he, in betrayal of so vast and so sacred a trust as these free people had confided to him.

He felt that he had no moral right to shrink nor even to count the chances of his own life in what might follow. In full view of his great responsibility he has so far done what he has deemed his duty. You will now, according to your own judgment, perform yours. He sincerely hopes that your views and your actions may so accord with his as to assure all faithful citizens who have been disturbed in their rights, of a certain and speedy restoration to them under the Constitution and the laws.

And having thus chosen our course without guile and with pure purpose, let us renew our trust in God, and go forward without fear and with manly hearts.

July 4, 1861. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

GEN. McCLELLAN.

A letter writer thus describes the personal appearance of Gen. McClellan:

Gen. McClellan is a gentleman of medium size, with a full chest and a well-knit and fully-rounded person. His brow bears the impress of genius and intellect, and his general expression is quick, sharp and penetrating. He has a determined rather than a dignified air, which commands respect, and though rather young looking for his mature military reputation, will doubtless give a good account of himself in the coming struggle.

FIRE IN BOSTON.—An immense conflagration occurred at East Boston on Friday. Nearly one hundred dwellings and the Marine and Mechanical Warehouses, as well as an immense amount of lumber, marine stores and patterns of all descriptions, including the moulds for the new gunboat contracted for by Paul Curtis. The total loss of property is over one million of dollars.

WHO ARE THE DISUNIONISTS?—In 1855, in a speech in Maine, U. S. Senator BENJAMIN C. WADE, of Ohio, was applauded to the echo for the following utterance:

"There was really no union now between the North and South, and he believed no two nations upon the earth entertained feelings of more bitter rancor toward each other than those two sections of the Republic. The only salvation of the Union, therefore, was to be found from all taint of slavery. There was no union with the South. Let us have a Union, or let us sweep away this remnant which is called a Union. I go for a Union where all men are equal, or for no Union at all."

DEATH FROM WILD LETTUCE.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., on Thursday week, Sarah Tucker, and another little girl named Burton were gathering mint in a waste lot in the neighborhood of her residence, and mistaking the wild lettuce for mint, ate a small quantity of it. In about two hours afterwards, both children were seized with vomiting, and the usual indications of poison manifested themselves. A physician was called in, but it was too late to render any relief to the Tucker girl, and the child lingered in great agony until for a few days, when she died. The other child is not expected to recover.

FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S COLUMN.

BUCKHANNON, Va., July 5.

The telegraph was completed to this place this evening.

General McCLELLAN and a division of his command is here. A forward movement will probably be made in a few days. The enemy is reported in considerable force a few miles west of Beverly, but the largest body is said to be at Laurel Hill.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Spalding's Prepared Glue.**—This article is the best preparation we have ever used for the purpose of repairing splintered veneers, furniture, etc., where glue is required, and is so chemically prepared as to be always ready for us. [July 1m 29

☞ **Tonic.—From Col. Albert Pike, M. C. from Arkansas.**

WASHINGTON, D. C. June 11, 1856.

"I have used two bottles of your Boerhave's Holland Bitters, and have found it very useful in case of Indigestion and Headache, and recommend it to all who need a pleasant and efficacious remedy and valuable tonic.
July 9 1m 29

☞ **Coughs.—The sudden changes of our** climate are sources of PULMONARY, BRONCHIAL, and ASTHMATIC AFFECTIONS. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Lozenges, let the Cold, Cough, or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off. Public Speakers and Singers will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice. See advertisement. [nov 27 6m 48

☞ **Equality to All! Uniformity of** Price! A new feature of Business: Every one his own Salesman. Jones & Co., of the Crescent One Price Clothing Store, 602 Market street, above 6th, in addition to having the largest, most varied and fashionable stock of Clothing in Philadelphia, made expressly for retail sales, have constituted every one his own Salesman, by having marked in figures, on each article, the very lowest price it can be sold for, so they cannot possibly vary—all must buy alike.

The goods are all well sponged and prepared and great pains taken with the making, so that all can buy with the full assurance of getting a good article at the very lowest price.

Remember the Crescent, in Market, above 6th, No. 604
feb 26 1y-5 JONES & CO.

☞ **To Consumptives.—The Advertiser,** having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address
REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh,
oct 16 1y 40 Kings county, New York.

☞ **Great Discovery!—Ample tests, both** by able practitioners and chemical analysis, have demonstrated the great value of Prof. DeGrath's beautiful combination, called "ELECTRIC OIL," for the relief and cure of pain. But the people themselves are rendering their verdict in a manner both unmistakeable and satisfactory. More than twenty thousand bottles have been sold in a very short time—a great proportion to those who heard others recommend it, who had tried it. That its a splendid discovery is everywhere acknowledged, and nothing like it was ever before prepared.

The only Genuine ELECTRIC OIL is Prof. De Grath's which is to be had at all the respectable Druggists in this city, and at wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's prices of the agent. [June 25 1m 24

☞ **The Great English Remedy!**
SIR JAMES CLARKE'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS. Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution.

To MARRIED LADIES it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

These Pills have never been known to fail where the directions on the 2nd page of Pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet, free, of the agent

N. B.—$1 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

KAUFFMAN & CO., Agents for Lancaster.
July 10 1y 28

☞ **The Value of Good Health cannot** be over estimated and no better legacy can be transmitted from parent to offspring than a sound and robust constitution. What are honors and distinction without health? what are riches without the capacity to enjoy the blessings of life? These thoughts are not apt to suggest themselves to any of us, until, enfeebled by sickness, we look about for some means of recovery. To all troubled with that dread disorder Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, or any form of Lung or Throat complaint we can confidently recommend Dr. O. Phelps Brown's great remedy the Acacian Balsam. Its effects surpass, in healing qualities, all conception. It is the only medicine in the world, that, by its combination of rare ingredients, eliminates an electric power which, seizing upon the nerves, the stomach, the lungs, the heart, the brain, etc., infuses additional vital force into every organ, and by the renewed action and energy thus obtained expels all morbid influences from the body, produces a reaction which checks diseases, and produces, even in the worst cases, a restoration to perfect health, in a short time. The Acacian Balsam is sold at $2 per large bottle. It may be obtained of
KAUFMAN & CO.,
Sole Agents,
who have also a small number of specimen bottles, price 25 cents, that all may have the opportunity of trial.
July 9 1m 26

MARRIAGES.

On the 25th ult., by the Rev. J. J. Strine, Jacob B. Kindig of Strasburg, to Elizabeth Reinhart of West Lampeter twp.

On the 30th ult., at Mountville, by Rev. J. B. Dougherty, Levi Myers, of Salunga, to Kate Witmer.

DEATHS.

In this city, on the 3rd inst., after a short illness, Jacob R., son of Bernard and Susan A. Huber, in the 18th year of his age.

In this city, on the 6th inst., Elizabeth Dorwart, in the 70th year of her age.

In Pittsburg, on Friday last, after a brief illness, John D. Mahon, Esq., aged 65 years.

The deceased was a native of Cumberland county, in this State, and for several years practised law in Carlisle. He was one of the most eloquent men we ever listened to before a Court and Jury, and was eminently successful as a criminal lawyer. He has resided in Pittsburg and followed his profession for upwards of twenty-five years.

On the 30th ult., in Strasburg twp., Mrs. Anna Withers, in the 93d year of her age.

THE MARKETS.

City Household Market.

LANCASTER, July 6.

Butter was rather scarce at 11@12 cents ℔ lb; Eggs 12@14 cents ℔ dozen; Veal by the quarter, 4@5 cents ℔ lb; Spring Chickens 25@40 cts., and Ducks 37@50 cts. ℔ pair; Old Potatoes, best quality, 12 cts., New Potatoes, 20@25c. ℔ half peck; Green Peas 5@10cts., String Beans 12@13c ℔ half peck; Cherries; 3@6 cts., Raspberries 10@13 cts. ℔ quart.

Lancaster Wholesale Grain Market.

Corrected weekly by J. R. BITNER & BRO., Forwarding and Commission Merchants, No. 91 North Queen street.

LANCASTER, July 8.

Flour, Superfine, ℔ bbl	$4.50
" Extra "	4 75
White Wheat, ℔ bushel	1.10
Red " "	1 05
Corn, old "	45
" new "	
Oats "	26
Rye "	60
Cloverseed "	
Whiskey, in hhds	16
" in bbls	16½

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.

Flour dull, sales at $4.50@5 for Superfine; $5@5.62 for Extras. Wheat unsettled, sales at $1.10@1.15 for Red; $1.20@1.25 for White; 3,000 bush. Spring sold at 85 cents. Whisky dull at 16½@17 cents.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 6.

Flour is heavy; sales 7,500 bbls; State $4 55@4 65, Ohio $4 60@4.70, Southern $4.95@5.75. Wheat is tending downward; sales 80,000 bus; Milwaukie Club 85@92c., Western $1.04@1.08. Corn is heavy; sales 25,000 bus; Mixed 41@45c. Beef is firm; sales 1,500 bbls. and prices unchanged. Pork dull. Lard quiet. Whisky quiet at 16½c.

OLD MUSKETS AND RIFLES...The subscriber again urgently requests all persons within the city and county of Lancaster, who have in their possession or know of any old Muskets or Rifles belonging to the Commonwealth, to give notice of the same to me in order that they may be collected and altered, so as to be available for military purposes. B. F. COX,
July 9 2t 26] Brigade Inspector.

BANK NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the President and Directors of the Lancaster County Bank intend to make application to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at their next session, for a renewal of the Charter and an extension of the privileges of the said Bank, with all the rights and privileges now enjoyed, for a term of twenty years from the expiration of the present charter, with the same name, title, location and capital of $300,000. By order W. L. PEIPER,
Cashier of the Lancaster County Bank.
LANCASTER, PA., July 6th, 1861. [july 9 6m 29

NOTICE TO SUGAR CANE GROWERS. An entire new and improved SUGAR AND MOLASSES BOILER for making Sorghum Sugar and Syrup, directly from the juice of the Chinese Sugar Cane. A cut representing the evaporation, and samples of Sugar and Syrup can be seen at Adam R. Barr's Agricultural Implement and Seed Warehouse, East King street, next door to Lanes' Dry Goods Store, who will attend to all orders sent to him.
W. J. WHITNEY,
Factoryville, Wyoming county, Pa.,
Sole Proprietor for the State of Pennsylvania.
☞ Any person wishing to purchase county rights can do so by addressing the subscriber. [july 9 6m 29

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The Auditor appointed to distribute the balance of the account of John W. Gross, Trustee of Ann Leber, now Albright, of Lancaster county, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, at the Library Room, in the Court House, in the City of Lancaster, on FRIDAY, AUGUST 9th, 1861, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
JAMES L. REYNOLDS,
july 9 4t 26] Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The Auditor appointed to distribute the balance in the hands of Amos S. Green, sole acting Trustee under the will of Evan Green, late of the Borough of Columbia, in the County of Lancaster, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, at the Library Room, in the Court House, in the City of Lancaster, on TUESDAY, AUGUST 13th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
July 9 4t 26] JAMES L. REYNOLDS, Auditor.

ESTATE OF ALICE WILSON, LATE of the City of Lancaster, deceased.—Letters of administration on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands against the same will present them for settlement to the undersigned, residing in said city.
JACOB GAMBLE,
July 9 6t 26] Administrator.

ESTATE OF FREDERICK FENNER, deceased.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, appointed Auditor by the Orphans' Court of Lancaster county, to report distribution of the balance in the hands of Frederick Fenner, Administratrix of Frederick Fenner, late of Mount Joy borough, in said county, dec'd, will hold a meeting at the Court House, in the City of Lancaster, on MONDAY, AUGUST 12th, 1861, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when and where all persons interested may attend if they see proper.
REUBEN H. LONG,
Lancaster, July 5th, 1861. Auditor.
July 9 4t 26

ESTATE OF ISAAC HERSHEY, DEC'D. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, appointed Auditor by the Orphans' Court of Lancaster County, to report distribution of the balance in the hands of Andrew M. Hershey, Administrator of Isaac Hershey, late of Mount Joy borough, in said county, deceased, will hold a meeting at the Court House, in the City of Lancaster, on MONDAY, AUGUST 12th, 1861, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons interested may attend if they see proper.
REUBEN H. LONG,
Lancaster, July 5th, 1861. Auditor.
July 9 4t 26

AUDITORS' NOTICE.—Estate of Joseph Landis, late of West Earl township, formerly of Ephrata township, Lancaster county, deceased. The undersigned appointed Auditors by the Orphans' Court of Lancaster county, to distribute the balance in the hands of Edwin Konigmacher and Samuel Wolf, Executors of said deceased, to and among those legally entitled to the same, hereby give notice that they will meet for the purpose of their appointment, in the Library Room of the Court House, in the City of Lancaster, on TUESDAY the 13th day of AUGUST next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when and where all persons interested may attend if they think proper.
PETER MARTIN,
ABRAM SHANE,
July 9 4t 26] Auditors.

SOMETHING FOR THE TIMES!!! A NECESSITY IN EVERY HOUSEHOLD!!! JOHNS & CROSLEY'S AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE, THE STRONGEST GLUE IN THE WORLD FOR CEMENTING WOOD, LEATHER, GLASS, IVORY, CHINA, MARBLE, PORCELAIN, ALABASTER, BONE, CORAL, &c., &c., &c.

The only article of the kind ever produced which will withstand Water.

EXTRACTS:

"Every housekeeper should have a supply of Johns & Crosley's American Cement Glue."—*New York Times.*

"It is so convenient to have in the house."—*New York Express.*

"It is always ready; this commends it to everybody."—*N. Y. Independent.*

"We have tried it, and find it as useful in our house as water."—*Wilkes' Spirit of the Times.*

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER BOTTLE.
Very Liberal Reductions to Wholesale Dealers.
TERMS CASH.

☞ For sale by all Druggists and Storekeepers generally throughout the country.
JOHNS & CROSLEY,
(Sole Manufacturers,)
78 WILLIAM ST., (Corner of Liberty St.,) NEW YORK.
July 9 1y 26

COURT PROCLAMATION.—Whereas the Hon. HENRY G. LONG, President, Hon. A. L. HAYES and FERRER BRINTON, Esq., Associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Lancaster, and Assistant Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for said county of Lancaster, have issued their Precept to me directed, requiring me, among other things, to make public Proclamation throughout my Bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery; also, a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Jail Delivery, will commence in the Court House, in the City of Lancaster, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the 3rd Monday, being the 19th day of AUGUST next, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, when and where all persons interested may attend. W. CARPENTER,
July 2 4t 25] Sheriff.

NOTICE TO TAX COLLECTORS.—Tax collectors are notified that an abatement of five per cent. will be allowed on State tax paid on or before JULY 15th next. M. H. SHIRK,
June 4 td 21] Treasurer of Lancaster county.

CARD.—All professional business entrusted to either of the undersigned, now absent on military service, will be attended to by GEO. F. BRENEMAN, who is fully authorized to act for us.
BARTRAM A. SHAEFFER,
ALDUS J. NEFF,
June 11 tf 22] Attorneys at Law.

ATTENTION SQUAD!—A BOOK FOR every member, complete in one volume, paper cover, 25 cents, or neatly and strongly bound in one volume, for 40 cents, at J. M. WESTHAEFFER'S,
may 14 tf 18] No. 44, Corner N. Queen & Orange sts.

TURNPIKE DIVIDEND.—The President and Managers of the Lancaster and Ephrata Turnpike Company, have this day declared a dividend of 90 cts. on each share of stock, payable at the Banking House of Reed, Henderson & Co., in Lancaster, on and after the 1st day of July next. HENRY SHREINER,
Lancaster, June 24th, 1861. Treasurer.
July 2 3t 21

THE OLD CENTRE SQUARE BOOT AND SHOE STORE. We beg leave to inform our friends and customers that we still keep a very large assortment of our own make, made out of the best of materials. It consists of
FINE CALF AND KIP BOOTS,
GAITERS,
WALKING SHOES,
MONROES,
OXFORD TIES.
Also, LADIES' GAITERS OF ALL KINDS,
KID AND MOROCC BOOTEES,
MISSES AND CHILDREN'S GAITERS AND BOOTS.
FANCY SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
All RIPS mended for nothing.
☞ Prices to suit the times
Please give us a call, and don't forget the place—No. 6 North-east corner Centre Square, Lancaster.
mar 12 3m 9] CAMPBELL & MARSHALL.

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE, The New Remedy for RHEUMATISM.

During the past year we have introduced to the notice of the medical profession of this country the Pure Crystallized Chloride of Propylamine, as a

REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM;

and having received from many sources, both from physicians of the highest standing and from patients, the

MOST FLATTERING TESTIMONIALS OF ITS REAL VALUE

in the treatment of this painful and obstinate disease, we are induced to present it to the public in a form READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE, which we hope will commend itself to those who are suffering with this afflicting complaint, and to the medical practitioner who may feel disposed to test the powers of this valuable remedy.

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE, in the form above spoken of, has recently been extensively experimented with in the

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL,

and with MARKED SUCCESS (as will appear from the published accounts in the medical journals.)

☞ It is carefully put up ready for immediate use, with full directions, and can be obtained from all the druggists at 75 cents per bottle, and wholesale of

BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,
Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists,
June 25 1y 24] Philadelphia.

TRADE SALES! TRADE S