course of events. He had last year tried to save the country by conciliation and compromise from the horrors of civil war.

He loved the Union as much as any man, and was ready to make any sacrifice, even to that of life, in order to save the Union. But the cry now is unconditional submission without any talk of peace.

HOUSE.—The House refused to adjourn until Monday by a vote of 42 against 88.

Mr. Crittenden asked leave to submit resolutions declaring that the present civil war has been forced on us by the disunionists of the Southern States now in rebellion against the Government; that in this national emergency, Congress, banishing all feelings of passion and resentment, will recollect only their duty to their country; that the war is not waged for conquest, or subjugation, or for interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, with equality of rights under it unimpaired; that as soon as these objects shall be accomplished the war ought to cease.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.,) objected to the introduction of the resolutions.

Mr. Upton (Va.,) asked leave, but Mr. Burnett (Ky.,) made objection, to introduce a joint resolution appropriating $10,000 to indemnify the loyal citizens of Fairfax County, Virginia, for the property destroyed.

Mr. Sedgwick (N. Y.,) from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back the Senate bill, which passed, appropriating $3,000,000 to enable the Secretary of the Navy to purchase or charter vessels to be armed as a temporary increase of the navy during the present rebellion.

Also a joint resolution appointing a board to examine the Steven's Harbor Defence Battery, and report what is necessary to complete the same.

Mr. Sedgwick reported back the joint resolution for the relief of the widows and orphans of the lost on the sloop of war Levant. Passed.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.,) said the Committee of Ways and Means had no bills to report at present. The House business was far in advance of the Senate. Therefore, he moved, when the House adjourns, it adjourns to meet on Monday. Agreed to.

Mr. Sedgwick offered a joint resolution for the appointment of a board to select a site for a Naval Academy.

Mr. Webster remarked that Maryland has declared by 20,000 majority that she stands fast by the Union. He therefore trusted that Congress would strike no blow at her at this time by removing the academy from Annapolis.

On motion of Mr. Holman the resolution was tabled.

Mr. Aldrich (Minn.) introduced a bill to distrain disloyal citizens from serving in the judicial courts of the United States.—Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The House went into the Committee of the Whole on the bill providing for the better organization of the military establishment.

REVENUE AND TAXATION.

Congress not only accedes to the demands of the President for men and money to suppress the Southern rebellion, but improves upon them by authorizing the acceptance of 500,000 volunteers, and the expenditure of 500,000,000 of dollars. But the loan bill, recently passed in accordance with the recommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury, provides for the borrowing of only $250,000,000. No provisions has yet been made for raising the additional quarter of a billion necessary to complete the full amount of $500,000,000. How is this sum to be obtained? Can it be raised by a loan after the severe drain upon the resources of the country made by the first loan, or will it be necessary to resort at once to direct taxation?

Mr. Chase estimates the ordinary expenses of government, including interest on loans, at $80,000,000 for the present year. This sum must be raised from ordinary taxes upon imports, from special taxes upon tea, coffee, sugar, salt, &c., and from an excise duty or a direct tax that will realize to the treasury $20,000,000. Every dollar required to carry on the war must be procured outside of the ordinary expenses of the Government, either by borrowing or by levying a direct tax upon real and personal property. The money must be had. If it cannot be borrowed—if a time should come when neither a domestic or foreign loan can be negotiated, no alternative remains but to impose a direct tax for the full amount required. This necessity may never arise—we trust and believe that it will not. But taking the most favorable view of the case, and supposing that $500,000,000 can be borrowed and will accomplish the job of putting down rebellion, we would have at the close of the war a National debt of not less than $600,000,000, the interest upon which will have to be paid annually, in addition to the ordinary expenses of the government. The current revenues will not suffice to discharge more than one-third the current expenses including interest on the public debt, the first year or two after the war, in consequence of the decay of commerce and the diminution of revenue from imports. It would only aggravate the disease to borrow money to pay interest. It must be raised in some way, and no more direct and equitable plan can possibly be devised than a tax upon real and personal property.

Congress having authorized a loan of a quarter of a billion of dollars precisely in conformity with the suggestions of the Secretary of the Treasury, and specially pledged the revenues to be derived from tea, coffee, sugar, spices, wines and liquors for the payment of interest and redemption of the principal, must necessarily impose taxes upon those articles of general consumption. Mr. Chase recommends a duty ranging from 2½ to 4 cents per pound, according to quality, on sugar; 5 cents, without regard to quality, upon coffee; 10 cents on black, and 15 cents on green teas. Now we cannot see the reason why the *ad valorem* principle should not be applied to tea and coffee as well as to sugar. The latest wholesale quotations of coffee in the New York market show the following rates:—Rio at 11a14, Maracaibo at 15a15¼, Laguayra at 13¾a15, Java at 18 cents per pound. Showing that prices range from eleven to eighteen cents per pound. Mr. Chase proposes a *specific* duty of five cents on all varieties, without respect to cost—so that the man who can only afford the cheapest kind of coffee is compelled to pay the same tax as the man who purchases the dearest. So with teas; blacks are taxed ten cents a pound when some kinds cost four times the price of others, and green 15 cents, without discrimination as to value. The duty should be graduated upon tea and coffee as well as upon sugar. There is a manifest injustice in specific duties in these cases, which no one can fail to perceive. If the Government should levy a tax upon farms, and compel one man owning a farm containing two hundred acres of good land to pay no more than another with his fifty acres of barren soil, the principle would be precisely the same as to tax poor tea and coffee as much as good. The tax upon these commodities is a dire necessity that nothing but the wants of the Treasury could justify; but for that very reason it should be imposed with the utmost impartiality, and not discriminate in favor of the wealthy.—*Patriot and Union.*

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S BATTLE GROUND.—The Washington *Star* says that much misapprehension exists around us as to the exact locality of Gen. M'Clellan's important engagement, which we proceed to clear up as follows:

The battle took place at what has heretofore been termed in the newspapers as the Laurel Hill intrenchments of the disunionists, where ex Colonel (United States Army) Pegram was in command of some 2000 to 2500 of what was known as ex Major (United States Army) Garnett's division of the Army of Gen. Henry A. Wise.

Laurel Hill is not a mere knob, but a long ridge or rib of the Alleghenies, extending for at least a hundred miles in length. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad pierces it by means of the celebrated Kingwood tunnel. It stretches down in a direction a little west of south, to the headwaters of the Kanawha, there called the Greenbrier river. The main turnpike leading to Stanton, (over which Wise's army passed from Eastern Virginia) runs along Laurel Hill's base. Leadsville, Beverly, and Huttonville are situated on that turnpike.

The *Star* is wrong. Laurel Hill is an outlying spur of Laurel Mountain. It is rather west of Beverly, whilst the main mountain is east of that place.

A SIGNIFICANT HINT.—In the course of a speech which Secretary Cameron addressed to the 7th New York Regiment at their evening parade in Washington on the evening before their departure for home, he made the rather significant remark that whether the war be long or short, "before it is ended the cause of the rebellion will be blotted out." When privately asked what he meant by the cause, he said slavery.—*American Baptist.*

NEW WHEAT.—The first wheat of the season was sold at Elkton, Md., last week, for one dollar per bushel.

THE VIEWS OF MR. DOUGLAS.

The following is an extract from the last speech that Mr. DOUGLAS ever made as a Senator of the United States. It was delivered in the United States Senate, on the 15th of last March, just before Mr. DOUGLAS left the Senate chamber never again to enter it:

"I prefer such an *amicable settlement* to peaceable disunion; and I *prefer it a thousand times to civil war.* If we can adopt such amendments as will be satisfactory to Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and the other Border States, the same plan of pacification which will satisfy them will create a Union party in the Cotton States which will soon embrace a large majority of the people in those States, and bring them back of their own free will and accord; and thus restore, strengthen and perpetuate the glorious old Union forever. I repeat, whatever guarantees will satisfy Maryland and the Border States (the States now in the Union) will create a Union party in the seceded States that will bring them back by the voluntary action of their own people. You can restore and preserve the Government in that mode. *You can do it in no other.*

"WAR IS DISUNION; WAR IS FINAL, ETERNAL SEPARATION. Hence, disguise it as you may, every Union man in America must advocate such amendments to the Constitution as will preserve peace and restore the Union; *while every disunionist*, whether openly or secretly plotting its destruction is the advocate of peaceful secession *or of war*, as the surest means of rendering reunion and reconstruction impossible. *I have too much respect for his intellect to believe for a moment, that there is a man for war that is not a disunionist per se.*—Hence I do not mean, if I can prevent it, that the enemies of the Union—men plotting to destroy it—shall drag this country into war, under the pretext of protecting the public property, and enforcing the laws, and collecting revenues, when their object is disunion, and war the means of accomplishing a cherished purpose.

"The disunionists therefore, are divided into two classes—the one open, the other a secret disunionist. The one is in favor of peaceful secession and a recognition of independence; *the other is in favor of war, as the surest means of accomplishing the object, and of making the separation final and eternal. I am a Union man, and hence against war;* but if the Union must be temporarily broken by revolution, and the establishment of a *de facto* Government by some of the States, let no act be done that will prevent the restoration and future preservation. Peace is the only policy that can lead to that result.

"But we are told, and we hear it repeated everywhere, that we must find out whether we have got a Government. 'Have we got a Government? is the question, and we are told we must test the question by using the military power to put down all discontented spirits. Sir, this question, 'Have we a Government?' has been propounded by every tyrant who has tried to keep his feet on the necks of the people since the world began. When the barons demanded the Magna Charta from King John at Runnymede, he exclaimed, 'Have we a Government? and called for his army to put down the discontented barons. When Charles the First attempted to collect the ships' money in violation of the Constitution of England, and in disregard to the rights of the people, and was resisted by them, he exclaimed, 'Have we a Government? We cannot treat with rebels; put down the traitors; we must show that we have a Government.' When James II was driven from the throne of England for trampling on the liberties of the people he called for his army, and exclaimed 'Let us show that we have a Government!' When George III called upon his army to put down rebellion in America, Lord North cried out lustily, 'No compromise with traitors; let us demonstrate that we have a Government.' When in 1849, the people rose upon their tyrants all over Europe, and demanded guarantees for their rights, every crowned head exclaimed, 'Have we a Government?' and appealed to the army to vindicate their authority and enforce the laws.

"*The War* has had many motives for its commencement; *it can have but one result*, whether it lasts one year or fifty years—*final, eternal separation, disunion. As for the conquest and subjugation of the South I will not impeach the intelligence of any man among you by assuming that you dream of it as at any time or in any way possible.* Remember the warning of Lord Chatham to the British Parliament: 'My Lords, you cannot conquer America.' A public debt of hundreds of millions weighing us and our posterity down for generations, we cannot escape. Fortunate shall we be if we escape with our liberties.' Indeed it is no longer so much a question of war with the South, as whether we ourselves are to have constitutions and a republican form of Government hereafter in the North and West.

"Sir, the history of the world does not fail to condemn the folly, weakness and wickedness of that Government which drew its sword upon its own people, when they demanded guarantees for their rights. This cry, that we must have a Government is merely following the example of the besotted Bourbon who never learned anything by misfortune, never forgave an injury, never forgot an affront. Must we demonstrate that we have got a Government, and coerce obedience without reference to the justice or injustice of the complaints? Sir, whenever 10,000,000 people proclaim to you with one unanimous voice, that they apprehend their rights, their firesides and their family altars are in danger, *it becomes a wise Government to listen to the appeal and remove the apprehension.* History does not record an example where any human Government has been strong enough to crush 10,000,000 of people into subjection when they believed their rights and liberties were imperiled, without first converting the Government itself into a despotism, and destroying the last vestige of freedom."

CROSSING THE POTOMAC.

The N. Y. Tribune correspondent thus describes General Cadwalader's column crossing the Potomac:

"The sight of the army crossing the Potomac was very grand and impressive, as well for the scene itself—in the midst of the most lovely landscape, glowing with richest verdure, under a clear sky and bright, summer sun—as for the great occasion so remarkable and memorable in its character. Was it not the ARMY OF FREEDOM ENTERING INTO THE LAND OF BONDAGE, TO PROCLAIM LIBERTY FOR ALL MEN? I trust so; for if not, it was only an idle and worthless pageant, and will be a burning shame on the free men of the free North. Yes, freedom for the divine Humanity! If this war were for anything short of realizing A PERFECT EQUALITY OF RIGHTS FOR EVERY HUMAN BEING, IT WOULD BE THE MOST FOOLISH CRUSADE, OR THE DIREST BUTCHERY, THAT THIS EARTH WAS EVER STAINED WITHAL. On the triumph of freedom over slavery rests the honor and the fate of this nation. We achieved national liberty through the Revolution; we must now achieve individual liberty for ALL MEN IN THE NATION, to make us as a people the worthy standard bearer of that holy cause which we claim to have espoused for all the world."

FREE SPEECH.

We commend the following to those Republicans who, just now, think it an awful thing for a man to speak out his sentiments unless they happen to chime in with the entire policy of "Old Abe." The extract is from the message of Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, to the Legislature a few weeks since:—

"Let us never—under any conceivable circumstances of provocation or indignation—forget the right of free discussion of all public questions is guaranteed to every individual on Massachusetts soil, by the settled conviction of her people, by the habits of her successive generations, and by express provisions of her constitution. And let us therefore never seek to repress the criticisms of a minority, however small, upon the character and conduct of *any administration*, whether STATE or NATIONAL."

AN ABOLITION MOVE.

WASHINGTON, July 17.

Senator Pomeroy's "bill to suppress the slaveholders' rebellion," after setting forth, in a preamble, that slavery has culminated in a rebellion, and that the present war is being carried on to determine the question whether slavery shall be extinguished or not, adds, therefore, as a great military necessity:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, there shall be no slavery or involuntary servitude in any of the States of this Union that claim to have seceded from the Government, and are in open and armed resistance to the execution of the laws and the provisions of the Constitution of the United States.

Sec 2. *And be it further enacted*, That immediately upon the passage of this act, the President of the United States shall cause his proclamation to be issued, setting forth the immediate and unconditional emancipation of all persons held as slaves in any of the aforesaid States, under the laws thereof, and also ordering all officers to give protection to all such emancipated slaves, and accept the services of all who may tender them in behalf of the Government, if, in the judgment of such officers such services shall be useful or necessary to the prosecution of this war."

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—On Monday last, William Murphy, while working on the farm of Samuel Talbot, near Coatesville met with an accident which resulted in almost instant death. He was out in the field hauling in grain, and having loaded the wagon, he intended to get on the top of the load; for that purpose he stepped upon the back of the oxen, which became frightened and started off at a rapid pace, and Mr Murphy, losing his balance, slipped and fell under the wheel of the wagon, which passed over his body, crushing him terribly. He died in a few moments.

It has been but a short time since we noticed the death of his little son, who was killed by a clod roller passing over him. The violent death of the father and son, one following the other in such quick succession, must be a heavy blow to the family of the deceased.—*Valley Type.*

GENERAL PATTERSON'S DIVISION.

BUNKER HILL, July 17.

Much to the surprise of the whole army, instead of proceeding direct to Winchester, we took up the line of march this morning from Bunker Hill to Charlestown, and now have full possession of that noted town. The reason for this move is that Winchester is defended on the north side by strong breastworks in the form of the letter V, leaving the town at the southern base of the angle. It cannot be attacked on that side without exposing the troops to a destructive cross-fire. The west side is defended by a palisade, but the east side is only covered by a rail. On this side there is also an eminence which commands the town. This eminence has been left unoccupied, and it is thought to be the design of Gen. Patterson to secure it as a base of his operations.

CHARLESTOWN, July 18.

Gen. Patterson this morning received information that Gen. Johnson's forces had retreated five miles beyond Winchester.

The bridge at Harper's Ferry has been completed, thus re-opening the communication between the Maryland and Virginia Shores at this point. Harper's Ferry was to day occupied by Federal troops.

INVESTIGATION.—In the House of Representatives a committee of five has been appointed to investigate and report as follows:—

What contracts have been made by any of the Departments for provisions and supplies; the transportation of any articles for the use of the Government without advertising for proposals; the parties compensated, and the terms thereof, and the reasons therefor; also, whether the proposals for contracts were awarded to the lowest bidders, if not, the reasons therefor; also, whether contracts were made in accordance with the specifications, and if altered, the reasons therefor; also, whether any persons have any interest in the contracts thus made and awarded, or in obtaining the same, in the profits therefrom, except the contractors; that the committee have power to send for persons and papers, and report at any time.

If this investigation is honest and thorough, a vast amount of corruption and swindling will be developed.

FROM SOUTH WESTERN VIRGINIA.

CINCINNATI, July 19.

The Kanawha correspondent of the Gazette, says:—On the morning of the 8th, Gen'l Cox ordered the 12th Ohio Regiment, two companies of the 21st and two guns of the Cleveland Artillery, and the Weston Cavalry, to reconnoitre a supposed masked battery, near the mouth of Pope Creek. On reaching the Creek, four miles from Gen'l Cox's headquarters, they discovered the enemy, to the number of 1,500, strongly entrenched on Scarcy Hill, with a masked battery of two guns. On reaching the Creek, our men were fired upon from the masked battery, and from a log house.

The fire was promptly returned, and our men, after firing *forty* rounds, crossed the creek and silenced the battery, but our ammunition giving out we were compelled to retire. One gun of the masked battery was afterward remantled and opened fire. Capt. Allen and Lieut. Pomeroy, of the 21st Ohio, and two others were killed. Seventeen were wounded and three are missing. Col. Norton, of the 21st Ohio Regiment, was also badly wounded and taken prisoner. The Confederates were commanded by Col. Tompkins.

Col. Woodruff and Lt. Col. Neff, of the 1st Kentucky Regiment, and Col. Cevaliers, of the 11th Ohio, left Gen. Cox's camp on the 17th. Nothing had been heard from them at the last accounts, and it is supposed they are either killed or taken prisoners.

THE CROPS IN EUROPE.—The accounts from all parts of Europe are of the most favorable character respecting the crops. In England the weather proved remarkably favorable and a full average crop was expected. From all points the reports were uniformly flattering. In France newspapers give substantially the same accounts, the weather having been as favorable as it could be for the crops. In the southern and central departments the rains had done a great deal of good. The hay harvest had commenced, and the vines were all in a flourishing condition. The Belgian journals state that the appearance of the crops is very satisfactory in all parts of the kingdom. Wheat and rye in particular are in good condition, and potatoes promise an abundant yield.

SAD ACCIDENT.—A most distressing accident occurred at Mr. J. Gable's mills, near Boyertown, Berks county, on Tuesday of last week, to the wife of Mr. Jonathan Groff, (miller.) Mrs. Groff went to call Mr. Groff to breakfast, and in going past an upright shaft, (revolving seventy times in a minute,) her clothes were caught and the unfortunate woman drawn around with the shaft at every revolution, knocking her body against the wall, mashing her head in a shocking manner and breaking her arm and legs. Mr. Groff witnessed the dreadful death of his wife, and could not stop the mill in time to save her life, owing to the power being an overshot water-wheel.

Official Despatch from General McClellan--Success of Federal Troops in the Kanawha Valley.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The following despatch has just been received at the Headquarters of the Army:

BEVERLY, July 19, 1861.

Col. E. D. Townsend, Adjutant Gen'l U. S. A.

One of General Cox's Regiments, the 2nd Kentucky, defeated and drove six hundred of General Wise's men out of Barboursville, Cabell county, on the 16th inst.

Signed, G. B. McCLELLAN,
Major General Commanding
Department of the Ohio.

SECESSION IN ILLINOIS.

CAIRO, Ill., July 19.

On Wednesday night some secessionists at Nashville, Washington county, in this State, destroyed several dwellings belonging to loyal citizens, and cut down the Stars and Stripes, and hoisted in its place the Secession flag.—Several Union men of the town have been notified to leave immediately.

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

☞ **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,
Kings county, New York.

oct 16 1y 40]

☞ **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 26

MARRIAGES.

On the 9th inst., by E. D. Roath, Esq., Charles Hill to Susan Miner, of East Donegal twp.

On the 14th inst., by Rev. J. M. Clawges, Harry Nagle, of Marietta, to Rebecca Matthews, of York county.

DEATHS.

On the 18th inst., in this city, (from a fever contracted in Camp with the First Regiment—he being a member of Capt. Hambright's company) Edward Druckenmiller, aged 18 years, 5 months and 29 days.

His remains were interred on Sunday with military honors.

On Wednesday the 17th inst., in this city, J. Franklin, son of S. S. and Catharine Rathvon, in the 18th year of his age.

In this city, on the 18th inst., Frederick H. Hart, in the 27th year of his age.

On the 17th inst., George C. son of C. Amandus and Martha Ehler, aged 1 year, 1 month and 17 days.

THE MARKETS.

City Household Market.

LANCASTER, July 20.

Butter sold at 12@13 cents ℔ lb; Eggs 11@12 cents ℔ dozen; New Potatoes 12@14c ℔ half peck; Green Peas 11@12 cents; String Beans 10@12 cents; Green Apples 10@12 cents; Cherries 6@8 cents ℔ quart; Currants and Gooseberries 4@6 cents; Whortleberries 8@9 cents; Blackberries 10 cents; Spring Chickens were plenty at 25@37 ℔ pair; Ducks 40@50 cents.

Lancaster Wholesale Grain Market.

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

LANCASTER, July 22.

Flour, Superfine, ℔ bbl	$5.00
" Extra "	5.25
White Wheat, ℔ bushel	1.10
Red " "	1.00
Corn, old "	40
" new "	40
Oats "	28
Rye "	60
Cloverseed "	4.75
Whiskey, in hhds	16
" in bbls	16½

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.

Flour firm with sales at $4@4.25 for Northwestern Superfine and Extra. The receipts of Wheat moderate and the demand steady, sales of 4,000 bus. Red at $1.12, and White at $1.15@1.18. Receipts of Corn are light and in limited demand at 52@54 cts. for prime yellow. Groceries and Provisions quiet. Whisky firmer and held at 16½ cts.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 20.

Flour advanced 5 cents; sales of 9,500 bbls., State $4.05@4.10, Ohio $4.90@5, Southern unchanged. Wheat firm and scarce; sales of 60,000 bus. Chicago Spring at 93 cts., Milwaukie Club at 95@96c. Corn firm; sales of 20,000 bus. mixed, at 40@47cts. Pork quiet and unchanged. Lard steady. Whisky dull at 16½ cents.

LARGE SALE OF LUMBER, &c., &c.

On SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1861,

Will be sold at public sale, on the Fair Ground, the following articles, viz:

ABOUT 45,000 FEET OF LUMBER,

in lots to suit purchasers. Also,

EIGHTEEN LARGE COOKING STOVES,

and a large number of BOXES and BARRELS.

☞ TERMS CASH. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M., when due attendance will be given by

LEWIS HALDY,
Agent for United States.

July 23 1t 28]

PRIVATE SALE.--Two Lots of Ground situate on Market Square, in the Borough of New Buffalo, Perry county, each 150 by 50 feet, having thereon erected a TAVERN, (National Hotel,) STORE STAND 40 by 64 feet, together with WAREHOUSE, STABLE, and all necessary out-buildings. They will be sold on reasonable terms, with or without stock of goods.

A rare chance for Merchant or Capitalist.

Address or apply to A. MILLER.

July 23 3t 28

LANCASTER GAS COMPANY, July 8th, 1861.

DIVIDEND.--At a meeting of the Managers of the Lancaster Gas Company, held this day, a dividend of ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE was declared, payable on and after the 10th inst.

July 16 3t 27] GEO. K. REED, Treasurer.

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.

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. PEIFER,

Cashier of the Lancaster County Bank.

LANCASTER, PA., July 6th, 1861. [July 9 6m 29

PETZELT & M'EVOY, STILL CONTINUE the MERCHANT TAILORING BUSINESS in the THE GRANITE BUILDING,

No. 61½, North Queen St. Our Stock consists of the choicest FRENCH CLOTHS, such as Baiolues, Samonies and Nellasons finest Cloths of various colors; the choicest French Cassimeres; Black Doeskin Cassimeres, Fancy Cassimeres, the best selection; Vestings of all descriptions, and a large assortment of

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

We respectfully ask a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed upon our predecessor, and trust by strict attention to business to receive it.

One of the firm has had considerable experience in one the largest and most fashionable Merchant Tailoring Establishments in Philadelphia, and flatters himself that he will be able to render satisfaction to the patrons of the firm. PETZELT & McEVOY.

ap 17 tf 12

DRESSLER'S *HAIR JEWELRY STORE,*
No. 206 NORTH 8TH STREET ABOVE RACE,
PHILADELPHIA.

On hand and for sale, a choice assortment of superior patterns, and will plait to order

BRACELETS,
EAR RINGS,
FINGER RINGS,
BREAST PINS,
CROSSES,
NECKLACES,
GUARD AND
VEST CHAINS.

☞ Orders enclosing the hair to be plaited may be sent by mail. Give a drawing as near as you can on paper, and enclose such amount as you may choose to pay.

Costs as follows: Ear Rings $2 to $6—Breast Pins $3 to $7—Finger Rings 75 cents to $3.50—Vest Chains $6 to $7—Necklaces $2 to $10.

☞ Hair put into Medallions, Box Breast Pins, Rings, &c. OLD GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AT FAIR RATES.

apr 16 1y 14

STEREOSCOPES!--These wonderful and universally admired pictures, which appear as round and solid as sculptured marble, are taken daily at JOHNSTON'S SKY-LIGHT GALLERY, corner of North Queen and Orange sts

☞ Daguerreotypes of every size and style, taken to the lowest prices.

Lancaster, June 19 tf-22

JAMES H. BARNES,
FANCY AND WINDSOR CHAIR MAKER,
No. 59½ East King street, Lancaster,

Takes pleasure in inviting the public to call at his Warerooms, and examine his BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF CHAIRS OF VARIOUS PATTERNS.

☞ ORDERS received and promptly attended to at the shortest notice. None but the best workmen are employed in this establishment, consequently Chairs purchased at this house are fully equal to any article sold in the Eastern Cities. Call and examine for yourselves. [aug 16 1y 31

LIFE OR DEATH.--The subscribers take pleasure in announcing that they are now prepared to mail (free) to those who wish it, a copy of an important little work, by the late Dr. Brampton, entitled "THE INVALID'S MEDICAL CONFIDANT," published for the benefit, and as a warning to young men and persons who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., &c., supplying the means of self cure. The reader is irresistibly led to compare a useful life with an ignoble death.

Reader, lose not a moment, but send your address for a copy of this little work. Address the Publishers.

DR. JOHN B. OGDEN & CO.,
64 and 66 John St., New York.

apr 30 3m 16]

INCORPORATED 1810:
HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
CAPITAL AND ASSETS $936,709.00.
H. HUNTINGTON, President.

P. C. ALLYN, Secretary.

Policies issued and renewed; losses equitably adjusted and *paid immediately* upon satisfactory proofs, *in New York funds*, by the undersigned, the DULY AUTHORIZED AGENT. JAMES BLACK,

oct 23 1y 41] Agent for Lancaster Co.

ATTENTION! MILITARY BOOKS FOR THE MILLION.

HARDEE'S RIFLE AND INFANTRY TACTICS.
GILHAM'S MANUAL.
BAXTER'S VOLUNTEER'S MANUAL—English and German.
ELLSWORTH'S ZOUAVE DRILL—with a sketch of his life.
THE VOLUNTEER'S TEXT BOOK, containing most valuable information for Officers, Volunteers, and Militia, in the Camp, Field, or on the March.
BEADLE'S DIME SQUAD DRILL BOOK.
BEADLE'S SONGS FOR THE WAR.
STARS AND STRIPES SONGSTER.

All the above, and a variety of Union Paper, Envelopes, &c., &c., for sale at J. M. WESTHAEFFER'S

June 4 tf 21] Corner N. Queen and Orange streets.

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,
Attorneys at Law.

june 11 tf 22]

☞ **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 45

☞ **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, raising 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

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 gent 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

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 FERRES 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 in AUGUST, 18th, 1861: In pursuance of which precept, PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Lancaster, in said county, and all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables of the said City and County of Lancaster, that they be then and there in their own proper persons, with their rolls, records and examinations, and inquisitions, and their other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain, in their behalf to be done, and also all those who will prosecute against the prisoners who are, or then shall be, in the Jail of said county of Lancaster, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated at Lancaster, the 4th day of June, 1861.