are continually arising during the progress of this terrible civil war.

Mr. Chalman, there is a manifest anxiety, an overwhelming desire, a perissent purpose upon the part of prominent insultant marks in the part of prominent insultant purty in this Govern ment, to place upon terms of equality and make participants with ms in the rights of American citizenship an inferior race. The negro race, which is incapable of either comprehending or maintaining any form of government—by whom liberty is interpreted as licentiousness—is sought to be exastled, even at the cost of the degradation of our own fissh and blood.

We all remember with what intense satisfaction a recent order of the Secretary of State, Mr. Seward, one of the chief clerks of the President, was received in certain quarters, because it declared that no fugitive slave should be retained in custody longer than thirty days, unless "by special order of competent civil authority."

That I may do no injustice to the head of the State Department and his unwarranted assumption of power, I quote the official paper itself:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, }

Str. The President of the Huttled States being satisfied

Sin: The President of the United States being satisfied that the following instructions contravene no law in force in this District, and that they can be executed without waiting for legislation by Congress, I am directed by him to convex them to your waiting for legislation by Congress, 1 am cancellar to convey them to you:

As Marshal of the District of Columbia, you will not receive into custody any persons elaimed to be held to service or labor within the District or elsewhere, and not charged with any crime or misdemeanor, unless upon arrest of commitment, pursuant to law, as fugitives from such service or labor; and you will not retain any such figitives in custody beyond a period of thirty days from their arrest and commitment, unless by special order of their arrest and commitment, unless by special order of competent authority. You will forthwith cause publication to be made of this order, and at the expiration of ten days therefrom you will

This order in the servant, if am, sir, your obedient servant, WILLIAM H. SEWARD. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

William H. Seward was issuing this order for a general jail delivery of the negroes, he was also sending, under a surpration of power, and in violation of the laws and the Constitution, hundreds of white men and women to fill the cells of the prisons in this District and throughout the loyal States. Against many of these white men and white women thus incarcerated by this despotic Secretary of State, no charge has ever been made; they are imprisoned without the form or authority of law, and thus the personal liberty of the Caucasian is ruthlessly violated while the African is most tenderly and carefully gnarded, even to the nullification of State enactments and the national statutes. Let a rumor become current that a negro has been deprived of personal liberty—either in this District or anywhere else—and there are dozens of Republican members upon this floor striving to obtain the attention of the House while they may offer resolutions inquiring by whom, when, and where, these objects of their undivided affections may have been arrested. But never yet has any of those philanthropic gentlemen made any inquiry for the law or the authority under which white American citizens have been kidnapped by the State Desartment, dragged from their homes, and left to pine and die, perchance, in some of the many bastiles which this Administration has established.

It is well known, sir, that if any white citizen, perhaps father or brother, desires to visit a relativo or acquaintance in the military service of this Government, that he so bijegt do secure a "pass" from eome competent authority; and to obtain this, he is required upon his honor to declare his loyalty and fidelity to this Government. But the negro gees and comes within the lines of our Army, whether his destination be towards or from the enemy; the color of the black man is his passport, is received as equivalent to the pledge of honor and of loyalty upon the part of a white person.

equivalent to the pledge of notor and of royany upon and part of a white person.

In this District you have abolished slavery. You have abolished it by compensation, by adding \$1,000,000 to the national debt, and a tax of \$73,000 to be paid annually, as interest upon this sum by taxes imposed upon the laboring while people of these States. Not satisfied with doing this much for your especial favorita, you extend the freedom of this city and the hospitality of the government to all the runaway negroes in the country who choose to visit the District of Columbia. You issue rations to them day after day and wash after wake, rations which mugt be paid for District of Columbia. You issue rations to them day after day, and week after week, rations which must be paid for through the aweat and toil of tax ridden white men. You are thus surperting in indolence hundreds upon hundreds of black men. How many and at what cost I am unable to state, because when a resulution, asking for this information, was introduced by the honorable gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Cox) it was immediately tabled by the Republican misjority upon the other side of this House. Those gentlemen dare not let this information go to the country; they shrink from the exposure which a truthful reply to such inquiry would make. The resolution of Mr. Cox also saked for the number of negroes employed as teamsters in the Army, and at what wages; but this was Cox also asked for the number of negroes employed as teamsters in the Army, and at what wages; but this was equally objectionable, for it would have illustrated the fact that negroes by the hundred are receiving better pay as drivers than our own white sons and brothers are for periling their lives as soldiers in the defense of the Union and the Constitution.

perlling their lives as soldiers in the defense of the Union and the Constitution.

Having from thus deprived of obtaining official information upon these questions, I am obliged to gather my statistics from such sources as I can. I shall make no statement that I have not received from respectable and responsible partier, and none which I do not conceive to be rather under than over the true estimate.

The Government is to day issuing rations to about two thousand negroes in this District alone, that cost over twenty cents per ration—\$400 rer day, in violation of law, is being paid for this purpose. The Government is hiring in the District several hundred negroes, some as teamsters and some for other purposes, to the exclusion of white laborers, thousands of whom tegether with their wives and children, in our large cities are suffering for the want of employment. I speak advisedly when I say that the Republican party are stready paying, of tax gathered money, in this District alone, over three hundred thousand dollars per annum to buy, clothe, feed, and exalt the African raco.

per annum to buy, clothe, teed, and exait the African raco. Thus for the negro you can expend more in a single year in the District of Columbia than you appropriate for the Dovernment and protection of all the people in all the regarized Territories of the United States. The negro is made superior, in your legislation, to the ploneer white non that settle the great West, and, amid hardships and lappers law the fundations of now recommensurable. the burdens of State governments in either Iowa, igan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Maine, New Hampshire,

Vermont. Connecticut, Rhods Island, New Jersey, Delawans or Maryland.

But it is not in this District alone that you require the people to pay tribute to the idol of your affections. Wherever you find our army, with one or two honorable exceptions, you will find that hundreds of rations are being issued daily to unemployed negroes who row dervous in and about the camps; wherever the Army is they are being employed in various capacities at good wages, and to the utter exclusion of white labor that now languishes in irk-some idleness throughout the country. I state, therefore, and I think truthfully, that the Government is already paying \$100,000 per day for the support and employment of negroes—paying it, too, cut of money raised through the toil, deprivations, and taxation of our own kith and kin.

of negroes—paying it, too, cut of money raised through the toil, deprivations, and taxation of our own kith and kin.

In my district, Mr. Chairman, my constituents are selling corn at eight cents per bushel in order to support their families and maintain the honor and integrity of our Government. Shall money thus raised and for such a purpose be diverted to the entertainment of the African? Will my people, will the people anywhere, endorse the party and the Administration that thus seeks the elevation of the negro even at the cost of ruin to their own race?

One might suppose that your ardor in the care and protection of the negro would stop and cool here; but no, you go still farther. Having made him your equal as a civilian, you now seek to place him on the same level with American sailors and soldiers. First came the order of the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Welles, as follows;

Navy Department,

April 30, 1802.

Sin: The approach of the hot and sickly season upon the Southern coast of the United States renders it imporative that every precantion should be used by the officers commanding vessels to continue the excellent sanitary condition of their crews The large number of persons known as "contrabands" ficking to the protection of the United States fing affords an opportunity to provide in every department of a ship, especially for boats' crews, acclimated labor. The fing officers are required to obtain the services of these persons for the country by enlisting them freely in the Navy, with their consent, rating them as boys, at eight, nine, or ten dollars per month, and one ration. Let a monthly return be made of the number of this class of persons employed on each vessel under your command. I am respectfully, your obdient servant.

GIDEON WELLES.

Under the plea of the approach of the sickly season, Mr. Welles issues this order; under the same plea the negro may be called into any service in the South, through the sickly season, and the terrible effect it might have upon our farmy and Navy was not thought

colleague from the Bureau district, (dir. Lovejcy) would call it,) it remains to be emulaied in our Army. Not long does it await an imitator. General D. M. Hunter, commanding in the military department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, issues an order to enrol companies, regiments, and brigades of negroes in the military service of the United States.

in this House.

Worse than this even, General Hunter, in his zeal for the negro, withdraws the protection of his army from the loyal citizens of Jackscuville, Florida, in creder to perfect his great negro boarding house, an African military academy at the mouth of the Savannah river. This is undoubtedly in harmony with his brilliant discovery that African slavery and martial law are incompatible. Common minds have heretofore considered martial law and slavery, either for whites or blacks, amongst the most accordant institutions upon earth. This proclamatory commander, who vies in prefundity with the immor al General Phelps, undoubtedly considers martial law the very cashet jewel of American liberty.

My mind, Mr. Chairman provides the idea of demealing

doubtedly considers martial law the very cashet jawel of American liberty.

My mind, Mr. Chairman, revolts at the idea of degrading the citizen soldiery of my country to the lovel of the negro. Sir, the American volunteer has always been cur reliance in peace and our vindication in war. I am opposed, and you will find the volunteer army of the Union opposed, to the equalization in the ranks of citizens and slaves. Having made such efforts for the negroes of the United States, it would seem that your zeal in their behalf would lag and languish. But no; you row 50 wandering among the islands of the sea and over the continents of the globe in pursuit of negro principallities and republics which you may recognize among the Powers of the earth. Hayti and Liberia furnish further matter for your information to fatten upon, and you at once proceed to establish dislownsite relations between the United States and yli and Literia infinish further matter. No. 10th 1851-tion to fatten upon, and you at once proceed to estab-i diplomatic relations between the United States and se benighted and half-made parodies upon human gov-At an annual expense of thousands of dollars you pro-pose to receive negro diplomats from them and send United States ministers to them; indeed are you the champions of negro equality, without regard to cost, place, propriety, or dignity.

of negro equality, without regard to cost, place, propriety, or dignity.

This Congress has been in session nearly eight months, and all that I have reviewed you have done, and more you would do if you could for the negro. What have you accomplished for the witte man! Have you provided for the payment of pensions to the soldiers who have been disabled will sighting the battics of your country? Have you appropriated money to relieve the wants and necessities of the wildows and crphans of white men who have perished upon the battle-fields defending the Constitution and the flag of the country? Ah, no; your time has been too much engressed with the negro to think of these things. You have not appropriated one dollar for these purposes—purposs which should enlist the shillity and the sympathy of every patriot in the land.

If this statement is incorrect; if this Republican party

the sympathy of every patriot in the land.

If this statement is incorrect; if this Republican party or its Administration have ever made a single effort in behalf of the mained soldiers, a single appropriation for the support of the orphans and widows of slain soldiers, I hope some gentleman upon the other side of the House will correct me. There is no response, and I am reassured in the correctness of my assertion by your silence. The alleviation of the sufferings of white men, or the protection of their rights, is not in your line of philanthropy. Like your illustrious prototype, Mrs. Jellaby, of the Bortbolaga mission, or the Bov. Aminidab Sleek in the play of the Serious Family, to the political branch of which you Atolitionists will soon belong, your sympathies are never active in behalf of practical and genuine benevolence.

Mr. Chairman, I am opposed to all these slelys schemes active in behalf of practical and genuine benevolence.

Mr. Chairman, I am opposed to all these sickly schemes for equalising the races. God made the white man superior to the black, and no legislation will undo or change the decrees of Heaven. They are unalterable as the lews of nature, eternal as divinity itself, and to legislate against them leads us to infidelity and ruin. Since creation dawned, the white race has improved and advanced in the scale of being, but as the negro was then so he is now. But, say the Abolitoniza, "the African has been blemed with no opportunity for improvement." Who gave the white man an opportunity? God in his infinite. "ted in the engagement.

occupying the attention of the Republican party in this country, said:

"In dealing with the negro, sir, we must remember that we are dealing with a being possessing the form and strength of a man, but the intellect only of a child. To turn him loose in the manhood of his physical strength, in the maturity of his physical strength, in the maturity of his physical strength, of his uninstructed reason, would be to raise up a creature reasonbling the splendid fiction of a recent romance, the hero of which constructs a human form, with all the corporeal capabilities of man, and with the thews and sinews of a giant; but being unable to impart to the work of his hands a perception of right and wrong, he finds too late that he has only created a more than mortal power of doing rischief, and himself recoils from the monster he has made."

ing mischief, and himself recoils from the monster he has made."

One of their great statesmen of to-day, Lord John Russell, whenever he alludes to the black race in America and to change of its status, talks only of very gradual emancipation, because he knows that sudden and unconditional emancipation would be destruction to both the negro and the white man. British statesmen opposed immediate emancipation upon the ground of expediency alone. American statesmen should oppose it, not only upon that ground, but also upon the ground that the Constitution gives no power to interfere with the domestic institutions of the several States—no such power either in peace or war. But to reach the goal of their hopes, the Abolitionists of this country are willing to override expediency, the law, and the Constitution; to destroy the Government itself, in order to emancipate at once all the slaves of the South. My collesgue [Mr. Lovzzor] says two thirds or three-fourths of the army are Abolitionists. This may be true, but upon the new constitution for the State of Illinois, which contains a provision to exclude negroes from locating within the State, the soldiers do not vote like Abolitionists. Eleven of our regiments have already voted upon the adoption of that constitution.

Mr. Wickliffer. How did they vote?

Mr. Buggrey State here are the results and the negroes in the adoption of that extention.

Mr. Wickliffe. How did they vote?

Mr. Richardson. Sixty-three votes were given against it, and all the rest—some several thousand—were given it, and all the rest—some several thousand—were given for it.

Throughout the State of Illinois, Abolitionists are reposing this constitution, and Democrats and conservative men are advocating its adoption.

Four-fitths, and perhaps nine-tenths, of all the men that carry muskets and knapsacks in the army of the West are opposed to the doctrines of negro equality and abolition, as preached by the gentleman from the Bureau district of Illinois. He is a man of great boldness, apparently, and I must do him the justice to say that he advocates abolition and its consequences with great fearlessness; though

Illinois. He is a man of great boldness, apparently, and I must do him the justice to say that he advocates abolition and its consequences with great fearlessness, though he is too discret to make as strong speeches in Southern Illinois as he does at Chicago. He and several other gentlemen of kindred opinions favored me by canvassing through my district during the last campaign that I made for Congress, and it gives me great pleasure to state that they were quite moderate.

A Voice. Didn't they give you votes?

Mr. Richardson, Well, sir, they were like the boy whom the minister of the gospel found fishing on Sunday. Said he, "My boy, you are very wicked, you ought not to be sporting upon the Sabbath." "Oh," said the boy, "I ain't doing no burt, and ain't wicked, for I haven't can he a single fish." [Laughter.] So it was with my abolition friends when they sported in my district; they were not very wicked, for they canght no fish. [Laughter.] Eir, I will not digress, but return to the consideration of the solemn responsibilities that are resting upon us. Our country is menaced by Secessionists in arms, rebels, upon one hand, and by Abolitionists, nullifiers of the laws and the Constitution, upon the other. Sir, I propose bayonets for the former, ballots for the latter. These two classes disposed of, and there will be a return to the prosperity, peace, and happiness of the early days of the Republic Sir, these armies were raised to execute the laws and maintain the authority of the Constitution in all the States. They are, sir, to suppress armed violaters of the Constitution, if they would preserve the rights and liberties of American freemen.

towards the miniment of cesting which God has assigned to them.

All these things I hope for, all these things I shall realize, unless the people are again deceived by abolition under a new name. Under the name of Republican abolition can do no more harm; in that character its role is ended. It will next appear in a new dress. Already its leaders are calling loudly for the formation of a sc-called Union party. This is indeed an attempt to steat the livery of Heaven in which to serve the devil. Let the people, being forewarned, be forearmed against the next appearance of Abolition. Trust no such affiliations, for one more success of the abolition party, under whatever name it may assume, and our nationality is lost forever, and the wreck of our Republic will strew the pathway of nations with those of Greece and Rome. From the contemplation of such a future I turn in horror—upon such scenes, Mr. Chairman, I trust my eyes may never rest, over such results never weep.

orderly to bathe it with water scooped up in his hands. Overburdened, harrassed, ham-

Permit me, before I close my letter, to give your readers the position in which General McClellan is held by the common soldiers, by the rank and file of the whole army. When I say that Gen. McClellan is beloved, trusted and perfectly idolized by every common soldier in the army. I am not saying one hit more dier in the army, I am not saying one bit more than the bare truth. They will follow him anywhere and everywhere, for they know, to

encouragement that thrilled every ear, and

[From the N. Y. Evening Post.] General McClellan rode over the field where the battle of Hanover occurred, and was greeted with tremenduous enthusiasm by the thousands of brave hearts who had participa-

writing placed the two racks upon the earth at the bertain in post time to work out their respective destinies. History has stifffully recorded their schilles. History has stifffully recorded their schilles of the work out the recorded to the stiffully schilles. The country has the many superiority. As God made them a strength or suit and yet were the suites of our Greator. That country we suited by the history of Mexico. That country we complish against the recorded as indimarks of the recorded as indimarks of the recorded as indimarks of the recorded as indicated by the bittery of Mexico. That country we made an example of the recorded as indimarks of the recorded as indimarks of the recorded as indicated by the bittery of Mexico. The country has continued and the recorded as indicated the school-man and the school

and other brave men under him, for the signal achievement of causing the enemy to evacuate Corinth, &c. The resolution offered by Mr. Hutchins, repealing the resolution ineretofore adopted, proposing to purchase from Gales & Seaton certain sets of "Annals of Congress and Begister of Debates," at a cost of over \$35,000, was agreed to by a vote of 68 against 48. Mr. Cox offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the President, if not incompatible with the public interest, to submit to the House whatever information he possesses concerning the relations existing between this country and foreign powers. The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole and attended the trial for the impeachment of Judge Humphreys. After the return of the members, Mr. Ancona offered a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, directing the Secretary of War to release on their taking the oath of allegiance all prisoners taken in the rebel service if they can make

tary Affairs, directing the Secretary of War to release on their taking the eath of allegiance all prisoners taken in the rebel service if they can make
satisfactory exhibit of impressment. A resolution
was offered by Mr. McPherson, and adopted, requesting the President to state whether the causes which
have delayed and are delaying the organization of
the Medical Department in accordance with the act
of April last are such as to require additional legislation, and if so what? Mr. Nixon offered a resolution, which was adopted, that, in the judgment of
the House, the President should instruct all of his
officers commanding districts in the rebel states to
issue proclamations that the army of the republic
will be subsisted as far as practicable, upon the
property of all those in rebellion and those who give
aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States.
Mr. Julian introduced a bill, which was referred to
the Judiciary Committee, to repeal the fugitive
slave law; also a resolution, which was laid upon
the table by a vote of sixty-eight against fifty-one,
instructing the committee to report a bill for the repeal of that law. Mr. Colfax offered a resolution,
which was carried by a vote of seventy-seven against
forty-three, instructing the Judiciary Committee to
report a bill modifying the fugitive slave law so as
to require a jury trial in all cases where the person
claimed denies under oath he is a slave, and also requiring any claimant under said act to prove he has
been loyal to the government during the present rebeltion. The Senate bill to protect those Indians
who have adopted habits of civilized life in the lands
which have been set apart to them in severalty was
then passed, after which the House adjourned.

Tuesdax, June 10.

In the Senate to-day, Mr. Wilson, from the Mili-

In the Senate to-day, Mr. Wilson, from the Miliary Committee In the Senate to-day, Mr. Wilson, from the Military Committee, reported back the bill providing for an increase in the Medical Department of volunteers. Mr. Morrill offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of War to inform the Senate whether any claims have been made by citizens of the United States for the destruction of property by the federal army, and whether any measures have been taken to ascertain the actual damages in such cases, and if so, what? A bill was introduced, and referred, to purchase the hospital known as the Douglas Hospital. The bill donating lands for the benefit of an agricultural college was taken up, and an amendment offered by Mr. Lane was adopted, limiting the number of acres to be taken from any one state to 1,000,000. After a debate, a number of amendments were adopted, and the bill stitution, if they would preserve the rights and liberties of American freemen.

For one, wherever I am called, and whenever, I shall be always ready to discharge my portion of this duty. Neither the cry of discharge my portion of this duty. Neither the cry of discharge my portion of this duty. Neither the cry of disloyalty nor the charge of sympathy with the rebels, whether it emanates from usurpers of the people's rights in high places, or from base plunderers of the Government, who make the negro a hobby-horse upon which they ride to enormous and extortionate contracts—neither, sir, shall deter me from the full and complete fulliment of my duty as a Representative. I denounce here are and no one shall gainsay my right to do so as the Representative of a gallant and loyal people—the action of this Congress and of the several Departments upon the negro question. I denounce it as having neutralized to a grest extent the effect of many of the hard-earned victories tution as it is—the Union as it was." This, sir, is what life and happiness has been periled for in the loyal States; for this I now address you; for this, upon this issne, I shall go before the people of my State during the coming fall; for this sir, I shall expect there to speak, to set, and toots; for this sir, I expect that extreme men, Abelition—ists and disunionists, will be banished from the councils of the mation.

This great work accomplished, grim-visaged war will smooth his wrinkled front. The did not arm will be lost. ep, and an amendment was adopted appropriating smooth his wirakled froat. The did nof arms will be lost in the hum of contented industry and the hymn of domestic endearment. The Constitution as it is will stand sublimely forth an enduring monument to the wisdom of our fathers; the States restored, like stars that have wandered, to their original places in "the Union as it was;" our people once more on the highway of nations and on the march towards the fulfilment of destiny which God has assigned to them.

In the House Mr. Thomas, from the Judiciary committee, reported a bill to punish fraudulent contractors furnishing sumposites to the government. The Hayti, and \$4,500 for like officers to Liberia. The bill was then passed. Mr. Wilson moved to take up the bill making amendments to the fugitive slave law, which was agreed to by a vote of 25 against 10. In the House Mr. Thomas, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to punish fraudulent contractors furnishing supplies to the government. The bill for the appointment of another Indian agent for New Mexico, was passed. The bill to quit land titles in California, was debated and laid on the table. The bill establishing a German professorship at the West Point Academy was passed; also the bill transferring the Western gunboat floet from the War to the, Navy Department. The Senate bill defining the pay and emoluments of certain officers of the army, was amended, and pending the consideration of the measure, the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, June 11.

In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Latham offered a resolution of the senate of the measure, the House adjourned.

It must no such sellistions, for one more success of the about the party, under whatever name it may assume, and our march in over whelming force and know. From the contemplation of such a future it must be pathway of nations with those of Greece and Rome. From the contemplation of such a future it must be pathway of nations with those of Greece and Rome. From the contemplation of such a future it must be pathway of nations with those of Greece and Rome. From the contemplation of such a future it must be pathway of nations with those of Greece and Rome. From the contemplation of such a future it must be pathway of nations with those of Greece and Rome. From the contemplation of such a future it must be pathway of nations with those of Greece and Rome. From the contemplation of such a future it will strew the pathway of nations with those of Greece and Rome. From the contemplation of such as future it will strew the pathway of nations with those of Greece and Rome. From the contemplation of such a future it will strew the pathway of nations with those of Greece and Rome. From the contemplation of such a future it will strew the pathway of nations with those of Greece and Rome. From the contemplation of such as future it will strew the pathway of nations with those of Greece and Rome. From the contemplation of the senators from the state of Deseret, be admitted to the floor of the Senate.

Mr. Dixon offered a resolution, which was also laid over, that all acts or ordinances of secession alteged to have been adopted by any legislature or convention of people of any state are, as to the federal Union, absolutely null and void, &c. Mr. Grimes introduced a bill for the better government of the patriotic commander as State. The bill in resolution, wholen was also laid over, that all acts or ordinances of secession alteged to have been adopted by any legislature or convention of people of any state are, as to the federal Union, absolutely null and void, &c. Mr. Grimes introduced a bill for the better government of the

Georgia and Florida, issues an order to entol companies, regiments, and brigades of negroes in the military service of the United States.

Thus, in less than two years after the accession to power of the Republican party, the negro is made, as aft as possible, the equal of the white man as a civilian, a sailor, and a solider. Nay, more than this, the Constitution is violated that white men may be bereft of guarantied rights. White men are stripped of the armour of American citizenship in order that the negro may be clothed therein. All this has been done against the carnest protest of all conservative men. And propositions and smendments to bills, appropriating money for the suppression of the rebellion, which provided that no moneys should be diverted either to the freeing, the support, or the enlistment of negroes, have been invariably voted down by the Republican party in this House.

Worse than this even, General Hunter, in his zeal for the party of the suppression of the received of the content of the provided that no moneys should be diverted either to the freeing, the support, or the enlistment of negroes have been invariably voted down by the Republican party to bathe it with water scooped up in his hands. Overburdened, harrassed, harmany the God of Battles give you success and give you rest!

[From the N. Y. Herald.]

The bridge erected by Sedgwick's corps across the Chickahominy was swept away after the passage of Gen. Sedgwick's division by the swollen and swift current of the stream. Gen. McClellan unaware of this fact dashed with his staff up to its former position to find it gone.

Worse than two years after the accession to power of the rebellion, which after the page of the accession to power the chickahominy was swept away after the page of Congressmen to twenty cents amile, was, on motion of Mr. Conklin, of New York, amended by reducing the mileage of Congressmen to twenty cents amile, was, on motion of Mr. Conklin, of New York, amended by reducing the mileage of the stream. Gen McClellan unaw

to find it gone. The staff stood aghast at the appalling fact. What if it had happened before the transk of the troops across the swollen current to reinforce their brethren in Casey's and Couch's despairing divisions?—
Nothing daunted however our idolized young Napoleon dashed into the swiftly rolling current, through which his noble steed safely carried him to the opposite shore. This was not an act of our General to gain the applause of a multitude, but one occurring while he was surrounded by his staff and a few spectators, in the discharge of his ordinary duties and away from the excitement of the field.

Permit me, before I close my letter, to give your readers the position in which General McClellan is held by the common soldiers, by the rank and forced a preamble and resolution, which, after a lengthy debate, was adopted, setting forth that information had been received by the government that Honorable Benjamin Wood had been engaged in communicating, or attempting to communicate, important intelligence to the enemy, and conolluding with directing the Committee on the Judiciary to investigate the matter. Mr. Singham offered a preamble and resolution, which, after a lengthy debate, was adopted, setting forth that information had been received by the government that Honorable Benjamin Wood had been engaged in communicating, or attempting to communicate, important intelligence to the enemy, and conolluding with directing the Committee on the Judiciary to investigate the matter. Mr. Singham offered a preamble and resolution, which, after a lengthy debate, was adopted, setting forth that information had been engaged in communicating, or attempting to communicating sentence of courts-martial, and prohibiting such imprisonments in future, was disagreed to by yeas 32, nays 77. The Judiciary Committee were instructed to report a bill providing that courts-martial shall not hereafter sentence to the penitentiary officers and men found guilty, and also to discharge all persons now held by virtue of commitments made by such courts for offenses not deemed infamous at common law.

sarily expose them to danger. No matter how great the peril or difficult the task may seem, when he commands they will cheerfully obey, and, with the most unbounded onfidence, will face any danger or overcome any obstacle.—

In fact, the feeling towards General McClellan partakes almost of adoration. With such a General, the Union cause can never fail.

General McClellan had rode over very early on Sunday morning, and when the fight began he immediately rode down the Williams, burg road, and over the whole scene of action, which he directed. His presence excited the most intense enthusiasm in the troops, both on the field and later in the day, when he rode along the lines and looked kindly on the shattered regiments that had been in Saturday's fight. To these brave fellows—"few and faint, but fearless still,"—the young Commander addressed a few words of pleasant encouragement that thrilled every ear, and ments of the special committee on the bill, the Senate adjourned.

In the House Mr. Stevens, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back the tax bill with the Senate's amendments thereto, and in order to facilitate definitive action he moved a general non-concurrence in all the amendments, and for the appointment of a committee of conference. After a debate the motion was carried by a vote of 80 against 58. The report of the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing amendments to the Indian appropriation bill was concurred in. Mr. Loomis introduced

a joint resolution, which was laid on the table, recommending, in addition to the 4th of July, the 14th of June and the 17th of September as public holdays. The Senate bill defining the pay and emoluments of certain officers of the army, with the amendments, was passed after a debate. The Senate production recomments to the way of the production of the production recommends the majoryment of consider in amendments, was passed after a debate. The Senate resolution regulating the employment of convicts in the District of Columbia, for their improvement and benefit, was passed, after the section for the dis-charge of soldiers confined therein under sentence of charge of soldiers confined therein under sentence of courts-martial, etc., had been stricken out. The report of the Committee of Conference, on the disgreements to the bill for the appropriation of bounties under the volunteer set of July last, was concurred in. After the consideration of business pertaining to the District of Columbia the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, June 13. \*\*

In the Senate, to-day Mr. Sunner, from the Committee Constant of the Columbia of

taining to the District of Columbia the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, June 13.

In the Senste, to-day Mr. Summer, from the Committee on Forsign Relations, reported a bill to carry into effect the treaty between the United States and Great Britain for the suppression of the slave trade. The House bill prescribing the cath of office, etc., was considered. The Naval Appropriation bill was taken up and a number of amendments were adopted. Mr. King moved an amendment were adopted. Mr. King moved an amendment, which was rejected by ayes 16, nays 22, to strike out the appropriation for Annapolis and leave the appropriation for Annapolis and leave the appropriation for contingent expenses. Mr. Lane offered a proviso, which was rejected by a vote of thirty-four against one, that nothing contained in the amendment be considered as authorizing the re-establishment of a naval academy at Annapolis until Maryland shall inaugurate a system of emancipation. Mr. King moved the adoption of the latter clause of the proviso, "that nothing therein contained shall be construed to direct the re-establishment of the Naval Academy at Annapolis." The motion was rejected by yeas sixteen, nays twenty-three. The amendment of the committee was then adopted by a vote of twenty-eight against nine.

In the House, the Senate bill appropriating \$100,000 to enable the Secretary of the Navy to contract for raising such vessels, and the armaments, stores and equipments belonging thereto, as are sunk in the waters of the United States, was passed; also the joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Lieut. Morris and his officers and men, for their gallant conduct on board the Cumberland in the fight with the Merrimac. A report was made from the Committee on Foreign Affairs that no exigency appears to exist to require the interposition of the federal government in behalf of the suffering people of Ireland. The bill to secure the more prompt payment to officers and volunteers was passed. The Senate bill prevention and been added abolishing briga

From Forney's Press. THE RECENT FRESHETS.

MAUCH CHUNK, June 9, 1862. To the Editor of the Press: Siz: Never, I believe, in the history of Pennsylvania, has a county suffered so disastrously as Carbon did last week by the freshet. The public improvements through our regions have been swept almost entirely from one end to the other. Canal dams, bridges, locks, coal schutes, and great portions of the railroads have been utterly demolished. Hundreds of boats were torn from their moorings and carried down with the angry current, and many richly freighted with human life. Great portions of villages—many houses and im-provements—were lifted as if by magic from their foundations and hurried down the river to swell its mighty and impetuous torrents.

The loss of life is frightfully fearful. At this writing, it is said that upwards of one hundred and fifty dead bodies have been found! Hundreds of widows and orphans are mourning for husbands and fathers! Many are without homes, without clothes and without food! No pen can exaggerate the picture; it is sad in the extreme. Charity has work before her. and many of our ladies are now ministering angels. I trust the generous of your city will not be deaf to the calls of the wants here. I could give many instances that would move the sympathies of the coldest

Mauch Chunk is almost isolated from the rest of the world. Many of the roads leading to our once pleasant and delightful town are entirely wiped out, and washed into the very rocks of the mountains; and, what is worse than all, the borough does not possess the means to rebuild them. I may say, too, the county cannot rebuild the bridges swept away with the money at the disposal of the commissioners, nor can a tax be laid or collected to do it. Indeed, it is a serious question what shall or can be done under the circumstan-

The strong and powerful corporations will rebuild their works. They are pushing their improvements with mighty energy, but they can do no more than take care of themselve Mauch Chunk and Carbon county are really in a deplorable condition. I hope, however, that something may be done to afford some

In the midst of all our troubles comes the news from the battle field that our brave mountain boys have been in the sanguinary conflict of Feir Oaks, and among the slain we read the name of our gallant and chivalrous Colonel Miller, of the 81st, who commanded a company from this place in Mexico, and had upwards of four hundred of our men in his regiment, and many of them have followed him. They have fought their last fight. The pall hangs heavy upon us.

EXTRAORDINARY SCHEME OF A FORGER Foiled.-On Monday, a week ago, J. Buchanan Cross, a notorious forger, who is serving a term of imprisonment in the East-ern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, had succeeded in addressing a letter to the U.S. Marshal of Philadelphia, purporting to have come from the Assistant Secretary of War, Mr. Watson, asking for the immediate re-lease of the prisoner himself, as he "was wanted to be used on special business by the War Department; that he was to be sent South, and that his speedy release was desirable." The Marshal went through all the forms directed in the letter, and with a Deputy Marshal, got the prisoner (Cross) out of the Penitentiary and took him to Washington, to the office of the Secretary of War, where the party astonished Secretary Stanton and his Assistant, the latter pronouncing the letter to the Marshal to be a forgery. Mr. Cross intention was to effect his escape from the Marshal, but he was unsuccessful, and is now back in his old aquaters at the Penitentiary.

THE SEWARD-LYONS TREATY.

Washington, June 10. The Seward-Lyons treaty for the suppression of the African slave trade is to day officially promulgated. It is to remain in full force for the term of ten years. Instructions for the ships of the United States and the British navies, and regulations for the mixed courts of justice accompany the publication.

MARRIAGES.

On the 10th iost, by Rev. J. J. Strine, Jacob D. Will to Eliza B. Erb, both of Pequea.
On the 12th iost, by the same, Martin Cassel to Leah Frealich, both of West I ampeter.
On the 12th iost, by Rev. Mr. Demund, Daniel Gemperling to Mary Ann Bistline, all of this city.
On the 10th iost, by Rev. John Thomas, Samuel P. Bower, Esq., of Straeburz, Lancaster county, to Miss Mary E., dangher of James Madden, Esq., of Montour county.
On the 8th inst., by Rev. Mr. Demund, Edwin Gemperling to Catharine M. Heiss, all of this city.
On the 9th inst., by Rev. Mr. Schmanck, Andrew Fisher to Lucinda Steele, all of this city.
On the 8th inst., by Rev. Mr. Hertz, Charles Schnader, of Reamstown, to Anna M. Mariog, of Adamstown.
On the same day, by the same, Samuel P. Swartz to Catharine S. Heiser, bith of East Cocilico.

DEATHS. On the 14th inst., in this city Elizabeth C, wife of Shel' don S. Spencer, in the 27th year of her age.
On the 9th inst. in Adamstown, Lizzle E. Stauffer, daughter of Henry Stauffer, in the 16th year of her age. In this city, on the 12th inst., Eamuel Taylor, son of James and Veronica Orawford, in the 14th year of his age. On the 7th inst., at the residence of her grandfather, Henry Shreiner, Esq., Manhelm township, Elien Mary, only child of A. W. and Elizabeth Shober, of Warwick township, yeed 5 veers, 9 months and 17 dews. only child of A. W. and Elizabeth Shober, of Warwick township, sged 5 years, 9 months and 17 days. On the lat inst., at Lis residence in Strasburg. George W. Myers, late a member of the 67th Regiment, P. V. On the 24th alt., at Columbia Hospital, James Behanns, late of Company D., 79th Regiment, P. V., aged 21 years.

THE MARKETS. Lancaster Wholesale Grain Market. Trected weekly by J. R. Birner & Bro., Forwarding and Commission Merchants, No. 91 North Queen street, LANCASTER, June 16. Flour, Superfine, & bbl .. Red " Corn, old " new

Philadelphia Market.

Philadelphia Market.

Philadelphia, June 14.
Flour dull: sales of low grades superfine at \$4.37@4.50; extra at \$1.75@5.00; extra family at \$5.35.35 and fancy at \$6.36.50. Rye Flour steady at \$3.25 and Corumeal at \$2.02%. There is a fair demand for Wheat with sales of 4.000 bur, red at \$1.22 and white at \$1.33@1.37. Rye steady at 57 cents. Corn in fair request but not much coming forward; sales of 3.000 bus, yellow at 53 cents. Oats in good request and 4.000 bus. Penn's sold at 40@41 cents. Provisions very dull and prices of all kinds drooping; sales of Mess Pork at \$11.50@12 and Lard at 5%. Sales of 5.000 bbls. Ohio Whisky at 25 cents.

Philadelphia Market.

New York Market. Flour heavy; sales of 12 000 bbls. at \$4.15@4.25 for 8tate; \$5.16 for Ohlo and \$4.95@5.65 for Southern Wheat advancing; sales of 60,000 bns. at \$66.05 cts. for Chicago Spring; 99@.04 cts. for Milwaukie Onb, and \$1.04@105 for Iowa. Cora declining; sales of 50,000 bus. at 51@53c. for old mixed. Pork dull. Lard heavy: Whisky firm at 24%@25 cents.

PSTATE OF JOHN BYERLY, DEC'D, I STATE OF SURE BILLIAM, and the index of administration on said estate having been granted to the undersigned all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immerate settlement, and those having claims or demands again the rame, will present them, without delay for settleme to the undersigned, residing in said township.

JOHN BYERLY, JR.

Administrators

Administrators

june 17 6t 231 Admi PHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS FOR SALE.—The well known and popular watering p "THE BPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS," "THE EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,"
in the County of Laucaster, State of Pennsylvania, 18
miles northeast from Laucaster, 18 miles southwest from
Reading, and on the Downingtown, Ephrata and Harrisburg turplike road, 59 miles west of Philadelphia, 38 miles
east of Harrisburg and 11 miles north of the Bird-in-Hand,
a station on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The property
consists of

a station on the Fennsylvania Railroad. The property consists of 77% AORES OF LAND, pivit of it excellent farming land, covered with fine Chesnut and other timber, with numerous springs of the purest water, which are conducted to DOUGHES and BATHS. The buildings are numerous and extensive and capable of entertaining 500 visitors.

This WATERING PLAGE and SUMMER RESORT has ever since its commencement been well patronized; at times to its full capacity. The Columbia and Reading Railroad, now being constructed, purses within a quarter of a mile of the Springs and when compeles will make "THE EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS" the most convenient of access, of all the fschionable watering places. For further information apply at the Office of the PRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Nos. 435 and 437. Chesnut street, Philadelphia, & to Messra T. & H. BAUMGARDNER, Agents of the Company, at Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

THE FINKLE & LYON

SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,
588 EROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THIS COMPANY, being duly licenaed, their Machines

THIS COMPANY, being duly licensed, their Machines re protected from infringement and literation. e protected from infringement and litigation.

Persons desiring to procure a Sewing Machine should urchase the

PINKLE & LYON MACHINE
or the following reasons:

for the following reasons:

Ist. There is no Machine, making the tight or lockstitch, which is so simple and so easily understood.

2nd. There is no Sewing Machine so gurable, and so
assily kept in order.

3rd. Thore is no Sewing Machine capable of doing so
great a range of work; no work ever required in Family
Sewing, but what may be done perfectly on our Machine
from Lace to Heaviest Cloth.

4th. Wherever our Machines have been fairly exhibited
in compelition with other first-class Machines, we have
been awarded First Premiums.

5th. With new improvements constantly being add
with perfection of mechanical skill, obtained by long or.
perfence-we sim to produce a Machine which shall be a
source of profit and pleasure to the purchaser.

6th. There is no Sewing Machine so fully guaranteed as
ours: for nee warrant every Machine we sell to give better
satisfaction than any other, or we will refund the money.

7th. We have still further reduced our prices, and when
the quality of the Machine is considered, it will be readily
conceded that for

8 4 0

we furnish the best and cheapest Machine in the world.

conceded that for \$4.0 we furnish the best and cheapest Machine in the world. Bend for a Circular, which, with price-list, and samples of work done on the Family Machine will be sent mail Agents wanted who will purchase Machines. We never FINKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, \$38 BROADWAY, N. Y. june 17

NOTICE TO TAX COLLECTORS.--Tax collectors are notified that are placed to the collectors are notified to the collectors. Collectors are notified that an abatement of five per cent., will be allowed on all State Tax paid on cr before ULY 15th, 1862. JOHN DENLINGER, june 3 tf 27] Treasurer of Lancaster county. CEASED.—Letters testamentary on the estate of CORASED.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Christian Weiss, late of Warwick township, decased, having been granted to the subscribers, residing in said township: All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them, without delay, properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN B. ERB, may 6 6t 17] . . may 6 6t 17]

Executors.

ESTATE OF MICHAEL McGRANN,
Michael McGrann, the Market McGrann, the Michael McGra C decased.—Letters testamentary on the setate of Michael McGrann, late of the City of Lancaster, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in said city: All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having caims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

MARGARET McGRANN,

JOHN McGRANN,

apr 29 6t\* 16]

Executors.

Executors.

ESTATE OF JOHN REED, DEC'D.--late of Leaves of Administration on the esters. Laters of Administration on the estate of John Reed late of Leacock township, dec'd, having been granted at the subscriber, residing in the City of Philadelphia: An persons indebted to esid estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will presenthem, without delay, properly authenticated for settle ment to JAMES REED, Administrator, residing in the City of Philadelphia, or H. B. SWARR, his Attorney, apr 29 6t\* 16]

The Ladles of our Committee propose holding a Floral and Strawberry Fair at the Saloon, commencing Monday, lethof June, to continue one week. They ask the aid of the people of this district. Any contributions of Flowers, Strawberries, Gream, Butter, Eggs, &c., will be thankfully received. Please direct articles to

ARAD BARROWS, Chairman,

June 10 1t 22]

AT THE SALOON.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.
For the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with
Viru'ent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure
of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.
MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.
VALUABLE REPOITS on Spermatorrhoea or Seminal
Weakness, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and
on the NEW REMIEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent
to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge.
Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.
Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon,
Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth St., Philadelpia.

A TALATE MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of the Common Schools of the City of Lancaster, the following resolution was adopted:

"Escolved, That the President and Treasurer be authorized." "Resolved, That the President and Treasurer be authorlzed to prepare certificates of loan, and advertise for an
amount for the present, not to exceed six thousand dollars,
to meet loans now due and becoming due, and called for."
We therefore give notice that we have prepared the certificates required, and now advertise for offers of Loans,
not exceeding Six Thousand dollars, at eix per cent. per
annum, the interest payable half yearly, on the 1st day of
July, and the 1st day of January.

All persons desirous of investing in such loans, which
are amply secured by the value of the real estate belonging to the Common Schools of the City of Lancaster, the
authority which the law gives them to levy an annual tax
on the assessment of the property in the city, and by their
portion of the annual State appropriation, will please to apply to PETER MICONONY, Treasurer, West King street,
Lancaster.

A. L. HAYES,

\$150. BEST PIANOS.

GROVESTEEN & HALE, having removed to their

No. 478 BROADWAY

are now prepared to offer to the public a magnificent new scale full SEVEN OCTAVO ROSEWOOD PIANO, ontaining all improvements known in this country of

Europe, over-strung bass, French grand action, harp pedal, full fron frame, for \$150 CARH. WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS. Rich moulding cases,

all warranted to be made of the best seasoned material and to stand better than any sold for \$400 or \$500 by the old methods of manufacture. We invite the best judge o examine and try these new instruments, and we stan ready at all times to test them with any others manufac tured in this country. GROVESTEEN & HALE,

478 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. PINE WATCHES: RICH JEWELRY: SILVER WARE! SILVER WARE!

SILVER WARE! SILVER WARE!

PIE, CARE AND BUTTER KNIVES.

SUGAB, CREAM AND OYSTER SPOONS.

SOUP AND OYSTER LADLES,

SPOONS, FORKS, &c, &c.

LATEST STILES AND BEST WORKANSHIP.

SILVER-PLATED WARE! BILVER-PLATED WARE!!

BASKETS, CASTORS, PITCHERS, MUGS,

SPOONS, FORKS, &c, &c.

JUST FROM THE FACTORIES.

WATCHES! WATCHES!!!

WARRANIO TIME REPERS.

WARRANTED THE MEEPERS.

CHEAP! OHEAP!! CHEAP!!

CLOOKS! CLOOKS!! CLOCKS!!!

CLOOKS! WARRANTED THE MEEPERS!!

JEWELBY! JEWELBY!! JEWELBY!! JEWELBY! JEWELBY! JEWELBY!

LATER STILES AND BEST QUALITY.

RHOADS & GILLESPIE,

2 2 ½ WEST KING STEERE,

Between Cooper's Hotel and J. G. Getz's Dry Goods Store:
dec 17 tf 49

ANCASTER HOME MUTUAL FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, NO. 58 EAST KING STREET.

This Company having received applications for insurance of Real Estate (\$150,000) to the amount required by its Charter, commenced issuing policies on, the lat day of April, 1882, and is now prepared to insure Real and Personal Property in the City and County of Lancaster. It is strictly on the mutual principle, no profits being contemplated, but an immense saving. Stock Insurance Companies being principally designed for the benefit of the special benefit of the insured parties, and they will control it, as there are no stockholders to do so. Every person insuring property in this company thereby becomes a member thereof, and will be represented therein to the extent of his insurance. is insurance.

Dinkrosse—Rev. Wm. T. Gerhard, President; D. G.

Wartz and J. B. Swartzwelder, Vice Presidents; Christian

J. Shartz and J. B. Swartzwelder, Vice Presidents; Ohn D.

kiles, Christian Gast, Barton B. Martin and Lewrence

DR. J. T. BAKER,
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,
OF LANGASTER CIFY,
may be consulted professionally, at his Office, at Henry
Bear's Hotel, in the Borough of Strasburg, on Thursday of
each week, from 10 o'clock in the morning to three in the
afternoon. afternoon.

An opportunity is thus afforded to residents of Strasburg and vicinity to avail themselves of Homocopathic treatment and females suffering from chronic diseases may enjoy the advice of one who has made this class of diseases a speciality.

J. T. BAKER, M. D.,

Homocopathic Physician, oct 22 tf 41] East King street, above Lime, Lancaston

REMOVAL.—WILLIAM N. AMER, DENTIST, for five years a student and assistant of Dr. WAYLAN, formerly of this city, has removed his office to the rooms lately occupied by Dr. McCalla, in East King street, two doors from Centre Square, where he is prepared to meet those who may favor him with their confidence, and serve them in the most skillful manner, warranting satisfaction in every reasonable case, both as to operations performed and charges for the same.

Powdered Rosin Antimony Vandisco Salaka Cowdered Rosin, Antimony, Vennigrees, Sulphur etre, Assafestida, Alum, &c. For sale at 21 if 14 THOMAS RILIMARER, Drug and Chemical Store, West King at O I L S-Castor Oil, Sweet Oil, Oil of SPIKE, STONE, SENEKA, SASSAFRAS, &c., For sale at THOMAS ELMAKERS, Drug & Chemical Store West King street Lan.

OPICES, &c...-Cinnamon, Cloves, Sala-O-RATUS, BAKING SODA, GREAM TARTAR, NUT MESS, &c... For sale at THOMAS MLIMAKER'S To Drug & Chemical Store West King street, Landy,

A CUMBERLAND COUNTY PARK FOR A SALE.—A good farm of 131 ACRES, mostly cleared and limed, and in an excellent state of cultivation, will be sold at private sale by calling on the subscriber, residing in Newville. Comberiand county, Pa. The improvements are a good LOG HOUSE, weatherboarded, with Wash-House attached, a good LOG Barn, new Carriage-House, Hog Pen, Pall Fending, &c. The farm is well watered and contains two Orchards, and is a most desirable property in all respects.

apr 1 tf 12]

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF CITY REPHANS? COURT SALE OF CITY
PROPERTY—In pursuance of an order of the
Orphans' Court of Lancastic County, will be sold on
TURSDAY, the lat day of JULY next, at 7 o'clock, P. M.,
at the public house of John Michael, in the City
of Lancaster, all that certain TWO-STORY
FRAME DWELLIPS and LOT OF SHOUND
thereto belonging, situate in the City of Lancastar, in Mulberry street north of Chestnut, East side, adjoining property of Frederick Pyle on the North, and Danlei McOrt on the South; said lot running a front of 82 feet,
in these, ask a depth of 245 feet, late the property of
Augustins Brooks, decessed.
Terms, cash on the 15th day of July, when possession
will be delivered.

Administrator of A. Brooks, dec'd.
june 10

june 10 4t 22

RPHANS' COURT SALE...On MONExecutors of the Will of Joseph Konigmacher, deceased,
in execution of an order of the Orphans' Court of Lancaster county, will sell by public vendue, at the public
house of HENRY 8. BHRNK, Sign of the Lamb, in West
Ring street, Lancaster, the following real estate, late of
said deceased, to wit:

No. 1. The undivided half part of and in a LOT OF
GROUND, on the east side of Frince street, between Chesnut and Walnut streets, in the City of Lancaster, containing in front on Prince street aforesaid, 64 feet and 4½
inches, and extending in depth of that width eastward
to the Pennsylvania Railroad, with a three-storied
BRICK BUILDING used as a CURRYING SHOP
and LEATHER MANUFACTORY, a LARGE
FRAME SHOP, and a Bailroad Track thereon.—
The whole of the brick building is under cellar and so arranged as to be at very small expense converted into three
dwelling houses.

This property is one of the best locations for business of
any kind on the Railroad.

No. 2. The undivided half part of a LOT OF GROUND,
on the north side of West King street, between Mulberry
and Charlotte streets, in said city, containing in front on
said West King street, between Mulberry
and Charlotte streets, in said city, containing in front on
said west King street, between Mulberry
and Charlotte streets, in said city, containing in front on
said west King street, 64 feet 1½ inches, and extending in
depth northward 215 feet to a 14 feet wide public alley,
with a STONE DWELLING HOUSE, TAN YARD and
STEAM TANNERY, and other improvements thereon.

Also, of a half lot of Ground on the north side of the
aforesaid public alley, running along the rear of the last
above described iot, containing in depth northward 122
feet and 6 inches, more or less, with a Frame Stable and
Wagon Shed thereon.

The last two described lots have been used together as

feet and 6 inches, more or 1925, where a subsequent wayon Shed thereon.

The last two described lots have been used together as the "Tannery Property".

No. 3. The undivided half part of a lot of Ground on the south side of East Orange street, near east of Plum street, in said city, containing in front on said Orange street A feet, and extending southward 100 feet to a 12

street 24 feet, and extending southward 100 feet to a 12 feet wide aliey.

No. 4. The undivided half part of a lot of Ground, adjoining the above on the west, containing in front on Orange street 23 feet, and extending in depth southward 100 feet to said alley.

Sale will begin at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day when terms will be made known.

Persons wishing to view the premises before the day of sale will please call on W. Carpenter, No. 27 East Orange is treet, or on Jeremiah Bauman, Eq., at No.1, at No.1, and ADAM KONIGMACHER, W. CARPENTER, Executors.

Lancaster. May 13, 1862.

Lancaster, May 13, 1862. No.44, Sorth 20th St. Arch. PHICADELPHIA.

M A T T E E S S E S ,

FEATHERS,

BEDS.
BLANKETS,
SAOKINGS,
CUSHIONS,
Wather articles belonging to the business.
AMOS HILLBORN.
Sm 17 HEUMATICS: DR. LELAND'S : ANTI-BHEUMATICBAND PERMANENTIX OURSE

R H E U M A T I S M
IN ALL ITS VARIOUS FORMS,

IN ALL ITS YARROUS FORMS,

Acute or Inflammatory, Chronic, Lumbzoo, Sciatica,

Pleurodyne, dc., dc.

Stiffness of the Joints and Cramps—GOUT, NEU—
RALGIA and all NERYOUS AFFECTIONS—Erysipe—
las, Salt Rheum and Scrofulous Eruptions of the
Nody—Neutralizes the Impurities of the Blood and Fluids of the whole system, and effectually counter—
acting Mercurial and other poisonous influences. It is a conveniently arranged BELT, containing a

It is a conveniently arranged BELT, containing a Medicated Compound, to be worn around the body, about the waist, EQUALLY EFFECTING ALL PARTS, wherever the disease may be. It can be worn without injury to the most delicate person, and no change in the proper habits of living is required. It mentirely removes the disease from the system, without injury to the most delicate person, and no change in the proper habits of living is required. It mentirely removes the disease from the system, with out the fallacious use, in such cases, of powerful internal medicines, which weaken and destroy the constitution and give temporary relief only by stuplifying the system and deadening its vitality. By this treatment of the system and deadening its vitality. By this treatment in the medicinal properties contained in the BAND, being of a highly aromatic and volatile nature and capable of being readily absorbed, through the Blood and general circulation, without first having to to pass through the stomach, which would tend not only to detract from their curative powers, but to impair the internal organs and derauge the digestion of the result of internal remedies, and effecting a perfect cure by purifying and equalizing the circulation of the right fluids and exteriors the water effects of the right of the right of the result of internal remedies, and effecting a perfect cure by purifying and equalizing the circulation of the right of the ri befreet cure oy puritying and equalizing the circuistion of the vital fluids and restoring the parts affected
to a healthy condition. This Band is also a most
powerful "ANTI-MERCURIAL AGENT." Calomei
being the primary cause of a large part of the Stiff1 ness, Neuralgic Pains and Rheumatics, so prevalent and
and will entirely relieve the system from its pernicimoss affectively relieve the system from its pernici-

wind centrely teneve the system from its permiciwind sefects.

Moderate cases are cured in a few days, and we are
constantly receiving undoubted testimonials—to
which we invite inspection at our office—of their &
efficacy in aggravated case of long standing.
PRIOE TWO DOLLARS. May be had of Druggists, or
will be sent by mail upon receipt of \$2, or by extyress overywhere, with all necessary instructions
from the principal office of

irem the principal omics of

G. SMITH & CO., Sole Proprietors,

491 BROADWAY, MEAR BROOME ST.,

NEW YOR K.

AS-ILLUSTRATED TREATISE WITH CERTIFIED
TESTIMONIALS SENT FREE.

AS-Adapted to Soldiers. Test Agents in Lancaster: A. B. KAUFMAN, J. F. LONG & ONS, C. A. HEINITSH.
Columbia: T. A. WILLIAMS. [may 27 1y 20] UDITOR'S REPORT ... We the under

A UDITOR'S REPORT.—- We the undersigned Auditors, to examine and adjust the accounts
of the "NORTHERN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LANCASTER COUNTY," as by the act of incorporation
of said Company is provided: Do report that we have examined the accounts for the year. preceding the first day
of MAY, 1862, and find the same as follows, to wit: FUNDS OF THE COMPANY. ance in bands of Treasurer, May 1st, 1861...

5.00 192.85 182.54 ecretary fees for receiving tax .....

\$5504.38 Paid Lebanon Advertiser, Printing.... Paid Lebanon Democrat, Printing......

" Courier "
" Wm. B. Wiley, Printing Tax 7 00 1.25 13 00 4.15 49 80 1 46 53.50

\$196 66 FIRE LOSSES Paid Isaac Diffenderfer, Barn and Con-

Balance in hands of Treasurer, May 1, 1862..... Outstanding Tax, May 1, 1862.

Witness our hands this 16th day of May, A. D., 1862.

EZRA BUCHER,
JONAS LABER,
june 8 24 21]

33.90

May, A. D., 1862.

EZRA BUCHER,
JOHN FRY.

In conclusion we would return our sincere thanks for ast favors, and trust by unvaried exertions, attention and ispatch to merit its continuance. JOHN A. SHULTZ, HENRY A. SHULTZ. may 27 tf 20

DHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS. D. F. No. 5 No. 5 No. 6 No. 7 No. 8 No. 8 No. 12 Smaller 4.75 5.00 8.50 Smaller sixes at lower prices, at ELIAS BARR & CO'S, apr 15 tf 14] No. 6 East King St.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

and for the speedy cure of the following complaints: Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such as Tumors, Vicers; Scree, Eruptions, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Bells, Blains, and all Skin Diseases. Pimples, Fustales, Histohes, Boils, Blaim, and all Skim Diseases.

J. C. Arm. & Co. Gents; I feel it my duty to see knowledge what your. Sarsangarills has done, for me Having inherited a Scrothlow infection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. I way years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and cars with one sore, which was painful and leathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from any thing. In fact, the disorder graw worse. At length I was rejected to read in the Gospel Messenger that you had prepared an alterative (Sarsaparilla), for I knew from your reputation that any thing you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnait and got it, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottles. New and healthy skin soon began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease has gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tall you, that I hold you to be one of the species of the age, and remain ever gratefully.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas,
Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head,
Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Dropsy.
Dr. Robert M. Preble writes from Salem, N. Y., 12th
Sept., 1859, that he has cured an inveterate case of
Dropsy, which threatened to terminate family, by the
persevering use of our Sarsaparilla, and also a dangerous
Malignant Erysipelas by large doses of the same; mys
he cures the common Eruptions by it constantly.
Bronchocele, Goitre or Swelled Neck.
Zobulon Slean of Prospect, Texas, writes: "Three box-

Bronchocele, Goitre or Swelled Neck.
Zobulon Sloan of Propect, Texas, writes: "Three bottles of your Sarsaparilla cured me from a Goitre—a hideus swelling on the neck, which I had suffered from over two years."

Leucorrhoea or Whites, Ovarian Tumor, Uterine Ulceration, Female Diseases.

Dr. J. B. S. Channing, of New York City, writes; "I most cheerfully comply with the request of your agent in saying I have found your Sarsaparilla a most excellent alterative in the numerous complaints for which we employ such a remedy, but especially in Fanale Diseases of the Scrothlous diathesis. I have cured many inveterate cases of Loucorrheea by it, and some where the complaint was caused by ulceration of the terrut. The ulceration itself was soon cured. Nothing within my knowledge equals it for these female derangements."

Edward S. Marrow, of Newbury, Ala., writes, "A dangerous oreviran tumor on one of the females in my family, which had defied all the remedies we could employ, has at length been completely cured by your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Our physician thought nothing but extripation could afford relief, but he advised the trial of your Sarsaparilla as the last resort before cutting, and it proved effectual. After taking your remedy eight weeks no symptom of the disease remains."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

New Obleans, 25th August, 1889.

Dr. J. C. Ayer: Sir, I cheerfully comply with the request of your agent, and report to you some of the effects I have realized with your flarsparyllla.

I have cured with it, in my practice, most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and have found its effects truly wonderful in the cure of Veneval and Mercurial Disease. One of my patients had Syphilitic ulcers in his throat, which were censuming his pelate and the top of his mouth. Your Sarsaparilla, steadily taken, cured him in five weeks. Another was statched by secondary symptoms in his nose, and the ulceralion had eaton away a considerable part of it, so that I believe the disorder would scom reach his brain and kill him. But it yielded to my administration of your Sarsaparilla; the ulcera licaled, and he is well again, not of course without some disfiguration to his face. A woman who had been treated for the same disorder by mercury was suffering from this poison in her bones. They had become so sensitive to the weather that on a damp day she suffered excruciating pain in her joints and bones. She, too, was cured entirely by your Sarsaparilla in a few weeks. I know from its formula, which your agont gave me, that this Frequantion from your laboratory must be a great remedy; consequently, these tuly remarkable results with it have not surprised me.

Fraternally yours, G. V. LARIMER, M. D. Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

Fraternally yours, G. V. LARIMER, M. D.

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint.

INDEPENDENCE, Preston Co., Va., 6th July, 1859.
Dr. J. C. Aven: Sir, I have been afflicted with a painful chronic Rheumatism for a long time, which buffled the
skill of physicians, and stuck to me in spite of all the
remedies I could find, until I tried your Sarasparilla. One
bottle cured me in two weeks, and restored my general
health so much that I am far better than before I was
attacked. I think it a wonderful medicine. J. FREAM.

Jules Y. Getchell, of St. Louis, writes: "I have been
afflicted for years with an affection of the Liver, which
destroyed my health. I tried every thing, and every thing
failed to relieve me; and I have been a broken-down man
for some years from no other cause than derangement of
the Liver. My befored pastor, the Rev. Mr. Espy, advised
me to try your Sursaprilla, because he sadd he krew you,
and any thing you made was worth trying. By the blessing off God it has cured 'me, and has so purified my blood
as to make a new mun of me. I feel young again. The
best that can be said of you is not half good enough."

Schirrus, Cancer Tumors, Enlargement, Schirrus, Cancer Tumors, Enlargement, Ulceration, Carles and Exfoliation of

the Bones. the Bones.

A great variety of cases have been reported to us where cures of these formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this remeity, but our space here will not admit them. Some of them may be found in our American Almanac, which the agents below named are pleased to furnish gratis to all who call for them. Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Neuralgia. Many remarkable cures of these affections have been made by the alterative power of this medicine. It stimulates the vital functions into vigorous action, and thus overcomes disorders which would be supposed beyond its reach. Such a remedy has long been required by the necessities of the people, and we are confident that this will do for them all that necicine can do.

Aver's Cherry Pectoral FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Con-sumption, and for the Relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced Stages of the Disease. This is a renedy so universally known to surpass any other for the cure of throat and lung complaints, that it is useless here to publish the evidence of its virtues. Its unrivalled excellence for coughs and colds, and its truly wonderful cures of pulmonary disease, have made it known throughout the civilized nations of the earth. Few are the communities, or even families, among them who have not some personal experience of its effects—some living trophy in their midst of its victory over the subtle and dangerous disorders of the throat and lungs. As all know the dreadful fatality of these disorders, and as they know, too, the effects of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them that it has now all the victues that it did have when making the cures which have wen so strongly upon the confidence of mankind.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. Sold by C. A. HENIYISH, Lancaster, and by one or more Sold by C. A. HEINITSH, Lancaster, and by one or more traders in every village in the country. [may 14 by

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NOVERNISCA

NOVERNISCA

HAGER & BROTHEBS.

MODES AND BRIGHT COLORED PLAIN SILKS,
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NEAT FIGURED WOOL DELAINS for Children,
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CALES, VEILS, COLLARS, &c.
SPRING CLOAKING CLOTHS,
In full assortment.

[apr 1 tf 12]

In 1014 assortment. [apr 1 tr 12]

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JUST EXCHIVED BY

HAGER & BROTHERS.

BLACK AND COLORED PRENCH CLOTHS,

BLACK FEENOH DOESKIN CASSIMERE,

PLAIN AND MIXED COATINGS,

PLAIN AND MIXED COATINGS,

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SILK, CASHMERE AND MARSEILLES VESTING,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

of superior manufacture for Men and Boys—a full assortment. [apr 1 tf 12 1862. P R I N G :

HAGER & BROTHERS

are now opening a large stock of OARPETS and OIL
CLOTHS, to which they invite an examination.

NEW STYLES BRUSSELS CARPETS,
NEW STYLES TAPESTRY CARPETS,
EXTRA THERE-PLY CARPETS,
EXTRA THERE-PLY CARPETS,
SUPBRING INGRAIN CARPETS,
YENETIAN AND DUTCH CARPETS,
HEMP, RAG AND LIST CARPETS,
DRUGGETS, RUGS AND COCOA MATS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
From one to four wards wide From one to four yards wide.
WINDOW SHADES! WINDOW SHADES!

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In new and elegant designs.
FINE VELVET BORDERED SHADES,
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PAINTED AND PLAIN SHADES,
CORDS, TASSELS AND FIXTURE
BUFF AND GREEN CURTAIN HOLLANDS. SPRINGS 1862 1862. WALL PAPERS: WALL PAPERS:

WALL PAPERS: WALL PAPERS IN

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FINE GOLD PAPERS.

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PLAIN AND BRIGHT COMMON PAPERS,

BORDERS, STATUES, FIRE BOARD PRINTS,

BLINDS, &c.,

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apr 1 tf 12]

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SOFT FELT AND SILK HATS, adapted for Spring and Summer wear, have been completed; the same comprises the richest and most beautiful shades of color and style, which taste and long experience could produce.

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A full line of

OHILDBEN'S STRAW GOODS.

SUMMER STYLK CAPS.

In conclusion we would return our sincere thanks for past favors, and trust by unvaried exertions, attention and dispatch to merit its continuance.

Hotel. Sample machines at Cooper's Hotelmay 13

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ENCE OF A SUPFERER—Published as a warning, and for the sepecial benefit of Young Men, and those who suffer with Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Premature Decay, &c., &c., &c., &c., by one who has cured himself by simple means, after being put to great expense and inconvenience, through the use of worthless medicines prescribed by learned Doctors. Single copies may be had of the author, O. A. LAMBERT, Esq., Greenpoint, Long, Island, by enclosing a port-paid addressed envelope. Address:

[HARLES A. LAMBERT, Esq., Greenpoint, Long Island, N. Y.

[May 20 2m 10] [Greenpoint, Long Island, N. Y.

MANUAL AND DRILL BOOK, FOR the use of all Volunteers and Militis, vorticely corrected, and adapted to the discipline of the addisor of the present day, by an officer in the United States Army, At J. M. WESTHARFFERS. may 14 tf 18] No. 44, Corner N. Queen & Or