# WAR NEWS.

## LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT.

**The Emancipation Proclamation not to be Withdrawn--No Movement to be Made for Peace--The Abolition Policy Defended.**

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.

The following is President Lincoln's letter to the Springfield, Ill., meeting:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, August 25, 1863.

*Hon. James C. Conkling.*—MY DEAR SIR:—Your letter inviting me to attend a mass meeting of unconditional Union men, to be held at the capital of Illinois, on the 3d day of September, has been received.

It would be very agreeable to me thus to meet my old friends at my home, but I cannot just now be absent from this city so long as a visit there would require. The meeting is to be of all those who maintain unconditional devotion to the Union, and I am sure that my old political friends will thank me for tendering, as I do, the nation's gratitude to those other noble men, whom no partisan malice or partisan hope can make false to the nation's life.

There are those who are dissatisfied with me. To such I would say, "You desire peace, and you blame me that we do not have it. But how can we attain it? There are but three conceivable ways: First. To suppress the rebellion by force of arms. This I am trying to do. Are you for it? If you are, so far we are agreed. If you are not for it, we are not agreed. A second way is to give up the Union. I am against this. If you are, you should say so plainly. If you are not for force, yet not for dissolution, there only remains some imaginary compromise. I do not believe that any compromise embracing the maintenance of the Union is now possible. All that I learn leads to a directly opposite belief. The strength of the rebellion is its military—its army. That army dominates all the country and all the people within its range. Any offer of terms made by any man or men within that range, in opposition to the army, is simply nothing for the present, because such man or men have no power whatever to enforce their side of a compromise, if one were made with them. To illustrate—suppose a refugee from the South and the peace men of the North get together in Convention, and frame and proclaim a compromise embracing a restoration of the Union, in what way can that compromise be used to keep Gen. Lee's army out of Pennsylvania? Gen. Meade's army can keep Lee's army out of Pennsylvania, and I think can ultimately drive it out of existence; but no paper compromise, to which the controllers of Gen. Lee's army are not agreed, can at all effect that army. In an effort at such compromise we would waste the time which the enemy would improve to our disadvantage, and that would be all.

A compromise, to be effective, must be made either with those who control the rebel army, or with the people, first liberated from the domination of that army by the success of our army.

Now, allow me to assure you that no word or intimation from the rebel army or from any of the men controlling it, in relation to any peace compromise, has ever came to my knowledge or belief. All charges or intimations to the contrary are deceptive and groundless, and I promise you that if any such proposition shall hereafter come, it shall not be rejected and kept secret from you. I freely acknowledge myself to be the servant of the people, according to the bond of service, the United States Constitution, and that as such I am responsible to them.

But, to be plain, you are dissatisfied with me about the negro. Quite likely there is a difference of opinion between you and myself upon that subject. I certainly wish that all men could be free, while you, I suppose, do not. Yet I have neither adopted nor proposed any measure which is not consistent with even your views, provided you are for the Union. I suggested compensated emancipation, to which you replied that you wished not to be taxed to buy negroes. But I had not asked you to be taxed to buy negroes, except in such a way as to save you from greater taxation to save the Union exclusively by other means. You dislike the Emancipation proclamation, and perhaps you want to have it retracted. You say it is unconstitutional. I think differently. I think that the Constitution invests its Commander-in-Chief with the law of war in time of war. The most that can be said, if so much is, that slaves are property.

Is there, has there ever been, any question that by the law of war the property, both of enemies and friends, may be taken when needed, and is it not needed whenever taken it helps us or hurts the enemy? Armies, the world over, destroy enemies' property when they cannot use it, and even destroy their own to keep it from the enemy. Civilized belligerents do all in their power to help themselves or hurt the enemy, except a few things regarded as barbarous or cruel. Among the exceptions are the massacre of vanquished foes and non-combatants, male and female. But the proclamation, as law, is valid or not valid. If it is not valid, it needs no retraction; if it is valid, it cannot be retracted any more than the dead can be brought to life. Some of you profess to think that its retraction would operate favorably for the Union. Why better after the retraction than before the issue?

There was more than a year and a half for trial to suppress the rebellion before the proclamation was issued; the last one hundred days of which passed under an explicit notice that it was coming unless averted by those in revolt returning to their allegiance. The war has certainly progressed as favorably for us since the issue of the proclamation as before. I know as fully as one can know the opinions of others, that some of the commanders of our armies in the field who have given us our most important victories, believe the emancipation policy and the aid of colored troops constitute the heaviest blows yet dealt to the rebellion; and that at least one of those important successes could not have been achieved when it was, but for the aid of black soldiers. Among the commanders holding these views are some who have never had any affinity with what is called Abolitionism, or with the Republican party politics, but who hold them purely as military opinions. I submit their opinions as being entitled to some weight against the objections often urged that emancipation and the arming of the blacks are unwise as military measures, and were not adopted as such in good faith. You say that you will not fight to free negroes. Some of them seem to be willing to fight for you; but no matter—fight you, then, exclusively, to save the Union.

I issued the proclamation on purpose to aid you in saving the Union. Whenever you shall have conquered all resistance to the Union, if I shall urge you to continue fighting, it will be an apt time then for you to declare that you will not fight to free negroes. I thought that if your struggle for the Union, to whatever extent the negroes should cease helping the enemy, to that extent it weakened the enemy in his resistance to you. Do you think differently? I thought that whatever negroes can be got to do as soldiers, leaves just so much less for white soldiers to do in saving the Union. Does it appear otherwise to you? But negroes, like other people, act upon motives. Why should they do anything for us, if we will do nothing for them? If they stake their lives for us, they must be prompted by the strongest motives—even the promise of freedom; and the promise, being made, must be kept.

The signs look better. The Father of Waters again goes unvexed to the sea; thanks to the great Northwest for it; not yet wholly to them. Three hundred miles up they met New England, the Empire, the Keystone, and New Jersey, hewing their way right and left. The sunny South, too, in more colors than one, also lent a hand, on the spot; their part of the history was jotted down in black and white. The job was a great national one; and let none be banned who bore an honorable part in it, while those who have cleared the great river may well be proud.

Even that is not all. It is hard to say that anything has been more bravely and better done than at Antietam, Murfreesboro, Gettysburg, and on many fields of less note. Nor must Uncle Sam's web-feet be forgotten. At all the water's margin's they have been present, not only on the deep sea, the broad bay and the rapid river, but also up the narrow, muddy bayou, and wherever the ground was a little damp they have been and made their tracks. Thanks to all! For the great Republic—for the principles by which it lives and keeps alive—for man's vast future; thanks to all!

Peace does not appear so distant as it did. I hope it will come soon, and come to stay, and so come as to be worth the keeping in all future time. It will then have been proved that among freemen there can be no successful appeal from the ballot to the bullet, and they who take such appeal are sure to lose their case and pay the cost; and then there will be some black men who can remember that, with silent tongue, and clenched teeth, and steady eye, and well poised bayonet, they have helped mankind on to this great consummation, while I fear that there will be some white men unable to forget that, with malignant heart and deceitful speech, they have striven to hinder it. Still, let us not be oversanguine of a speedy final triumph. Let us be quite sober. Let us diligently apply the means, never doubting that a just God, in his own good time, will give us the rightful result.

Yours, very truly,
A. LINCOLN.

## PATRIOTIC--VERY!

The following street conversation between a Democrat and a Republican was overheard by a reporter in a neighboring town:

*Dem.*—"Good morning, neighbor R——. Ready for the draft?"

*Rep.*—"Ready! If my distracted country needs me—if the tottering edifice of our glorious Union needs to be cemented with my heart's blood—if it is necessary for her preservation that she strides onward to victory over my dead body—then sir, the victim is ready! With a heart prepared for any fate, and with a firm trust in Divine Providence, I shall, with a lively feeling of doing my duty, and nothing but my duty, march boldly on—to the Collector's office, *and pay my three hundred dollars!!*"

☞ Governor CURTIN has risked his reputation, and in many instances has been accused of transcending his power to promote the comfort and secure the contentment of the soldier. —*Republican paper.*

As to CURTIN's "reputation," the less the Abolitionists say about it the better. Members of his own party, in the Pittsburgh Convention, portrayed it in language too pointed to be misunderstood. The great solicitude he felt for the soldiers too had better not be referred to by the Governor's friends. The paper soled shoes and horse-blankets imposed upon the troops by CURTIN and his cronies, are matters that will not soon be forgotten. If any man in the State deserves the everlasting detestation of the soldiers, that man is our imbecile Governor.—*Carlisle Volunteer.*

RIOT IN ILLINOIS.—At Danville, Ill., a few days ago, a man, wearing what is styled a "butternut breastpin," was assaulted on the street. This led to a suit for assault and battery. After the trial, a general row arose among the crowd present on the occasion, in which several persons are reported to have been killed, and others, including the sheriff of the place, wounded. Soon afterwards one hundred soldiers were sent from Lafayette, Ill., to quell the disturbance.

### From Charleston.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 3d.

The steamship Spaulding arrived here to-day from Morris Island, whence she sailed at noon on Monday.

The stormy weather during the days previous to the departure of the Spaulding had checked our naval operations, but all was in readiness awaiting favorable weather.

Among her passengers are Commander Downs and Lieutenant Harmany, of the Nahant, who were sent North by the Medical Surveyor.

Com. Davis has been ordered to the Nahant.

On Wednesday night Admiral Dahlgren went up to Sumter, with the monitors, Ironsides, Mahaska and Ottawa, but as the storm increased he was compelled to return.

At 3 o'clock Fort Moultrie discovered the movement and fired on the Patapsco.

On Monday when the Spaulding sailed the Weehawken was shelling Fort Gregg. The rebels raised another gun on the ruins of Sumter on Saturday.

On Sunday the Island batteries renewed the bombardment of Sumter, dismounting the guns and damaging the front. The parapet is now a useless ruin.

The Monitor Lehigh arrived on Sunday afternoon, in fine condition. She passed through a terrible storm, but behaved admirably.

The steamer Howe also arrived on Sunday.

Gen. Gillmore was progressing with great vigor. His approaches were so close to Wagner that the combatants were throwing stones and hand grenades.

On Wednesday he drove the enemy from the rifle pits, and the left advance line a hundred yards, and captured seventy-eight prisoners, including two officers.

The monitors were weathering the storm well in side the bar, the anchors holding admirably.

All are in good spirits and confident of success.

### Later from Charleston.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4th.

The steamer Star of the South, from Charleston bar on the 31st, arrived at this port, this morning.

She towed the monitor Lehigh hence to Charleston bar, where she arrived safely.

The steamer Union, from Charleston bar on the 31st, also arrived here, this morning. She lay off Charleston bar from noon on Monday till sunset.

About 2½ o'clock on Monday afternoon the ironclads moved up towards Sullivan's Island, taking a position of Fort Moultrie, upon which they opened fire.

Fort Moultrie replied, assisted by a battery on Sullivan's Island; also by Wagner and Gregg.

General Gillmore's batteries kept up a fire on Fort Wagner.

Fort Sumter was silent, but the rebel flag still floated over its ruins.

The result of the attack on Fort Moultrie was not known when the Union left.

A person on board of the steamer Union states that Wagner has been silenced, and our monitors passed by without paying any attention to it while on the way to attack Moultrie.

An ensign of the fleet, while on night duty in a boat, had passed up to the city without discovering any appearance of obstructions, and the prevailing impression was that our fleet could pass up to Charleston by a dash.

### Seven Thousand Rebels Defeated at Bayou Metarie.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 6.

The *Republican's* Memphis despatch says the steamer Progress, from White River, brings the news that Gen. Davidson, with cavalry and artillery advance of Gen. Steel's army, on the 28th ult. drove the rebels, 7,000 strong, across the Bayou Metarie bridge, killing and wounding about 100, and capturing 200. The rebels burned the bridge after crossing. Gen. Steele was at Duval's Bluff on the 31st ult.

### Reported Victory--Gen. Burnside Occupies Knoxville.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 6.

A despatch has been received in this city to-day announcing that General Burnside entered Knoxville, East Tennessee, on the 4th inst. No particulars are given.

## WASHINGTON ITEMS.

NEGOTIATIONS REGARDING AN EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS OF WAR.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.

The statement that Commissioner Ould has terminated the negotiations for exchange of prisoners, by a positive declaration that the white officers of colored regiments will not be released or exchanged, is premature. The negotiations are still in progress, and no definite result has yet been reached. Meantime no exchange of enlisted men has taken place, but both parties continue to release on parole small numbers of this class of prisoners.

The principal difficulty in the way of renewal of the cartel formerly existing, or the agreement upon the terms of a new one, is the question as to the recognition by the rebel authorities of the status of negro soldiers and their officers as prisoners of war.

POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION TOWARDS THE REBELS.

Parties have recently been here from Tennessee, North Carolina, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas, urging most earnestly the adoption and promulgation by the President of the policy in reference to the Southern States indicated in the letter of Secretary Seward to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs. They represent that the masses of the people of States are ready and anxious to return to their allegiance to the Federal government as soon as they are assured of its protection against the rebel forces. They contend that the requirement, that slavery shall be abolished as a pre-requisite for the re-admission of these States into the Union, is totally unnecessary, and will only delay a consummation devoutly desired by the whole people.—They say the States named will, after their re-admission, adopt emancipation laws as surely as Missouri, and cite the political result in the latter State as an example of the condition of affairs in these other States. The assertion of Senator Rusk, of Texas, that if that State should be divided, as was proposed, into four States, there would be three free and only one slave, is pointed to as an evidence of the ultimate emancipation of slavery there.

These representations have had considerable influence in Cabinet circles, and the argument that the abolition of slavery will surely follow the return into the Union has materially lessened the force of the radical faction in insisting upon the previous abolition of slavery as a *sine qua non* of the re-admission of any of the vagrant stars of the constellation.

The President has to-day revised the telegraphed copy of his letter to the Illinois convention. The letter, as published, contains many errors.

Renewed rumors reach us to-day from the Upper Potomac of a rebel cavalry advance.

General Schenck had an interview with the President this morning on military matters.

## MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY.

FRANKFORT, KY., Sept. 1.

Gov. Bramlette was inaugurated to-day.—In his inaugural he contends that the revolted States did not change their status by rebelling. All that is necessary is for them to return to their position as States; the rebellion did not remit them to a territorial condition.

He also says: "We have now, and will have when the rebellion closes, the identical Constitution which the extremists seek to destroy—the one by innovation and the other by force. It is not a restored Union—not a reconstructed Union—that Kentucky desires, but a preserved Union or a restored peace upon a constitutional basis."

The Governor strongly objects to the arming of negro regiments, and asks: "What is to be done with such soldiers at the close of the war?"

He points to the result of the recent election as a proof that Kentucky will not fraternize with the rebellion, either openly or covertly, and declares that "the State has ever been, is now, and always will remain, loyal to the Government of our fathers."

## RICHMOND MARKETS.

We condense the following from the Richmond *Examiner* of Monday week:

Flour is still quotable at $40,00 for superfine, and $45,00 for extra. The stock in the market in first hands is very light. Corn $9,50 to $10,00. Corn Meal $10,00 for city or country. The millers retail their meal to families of soldiers at $1,00 per bushel less than they charge other customers. Oats $6,00 per bushel.

Bacon continues scarce, and may be quoted at $1,90 to $2,00 for hog round, with an upward tendency. Speculators have bought up all that could be had, far and near, and of course the effect will be a further advance.

Butter inactive at $2,00 per pound.

Lard firm at $1.65.

Baled Hay $10,00 per 100 pounds.

Peas $8,00 and $10,00 per bushel.

Potatoes $10,00 per bushel.

Wool $3,50 to $4,50.

Several boat loads of lumber have recently arrived in the basin. Pine boards are selling at $65,00 to 75,00 per 1000 feet.

Bar Iron 30 to 40 cents per pound; horse shoe rods 60 cents per pound, delivered at the rolling mills. Nails $80,00 to $85,00 per keg of 100 pounds.

## THEY GIVE IT UP!

The Pittsburgh *Dispatch*, the advocate of soldier flogging and Abolitionism, in its issue of the 5th of August, said:

"With any man of ability, clear record, and above all *honesty*, the triumph of the Union party is secure; THE NOMINATION OF CURTIN WILL BE TANTAMOUNT TO DEFEAT TO THE PARTY, and for this result the Union men should hold the Convention personally responsible."


## SPECIAL NOTICES.

$25 ☞ Employment! ☜ [$75!
AGEN WANTED!
We will pay from $25 to $75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address Erie Sewing Machine Company, E. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio. [aug 27 1y 33

☞ To Nervous Sufferers of Both Sexes.—A Reverend Gentleman having been restored to health in a few days, after undergoing all the usual routine and irregular expensive modes of treatment without success, considers it his sacred duty to communicate to his afflicted fellow creatures the means of cure. Hence, on the receipt of an addressed envelope, he will send (free) a copy of the prescription used. Direct to Dr. John M. Dagnall, No. 186 Fulton street, Brooklyn, New York. [feb 17 1y 7

☞ The Confessions and Experience of a NERVOUS YOUNG MAN.—Published as a warning and for the especial benefit of young men, and those who suffer with Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Premature Decay, &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 (free) of the author, C. A. Lambert, Esq., Greenpoint, Long Island, by enclosing an addressed envelope.
Address CHARLES A. LAMBERT,
Greenpoint, Long Island, New York.
June 16 2m 23

☞ A Gentleman, cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Decay and Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it (free of charge) the recipe and directions for making the simple Remedy used in his case. Those wishing to profit by his experience—and possess a Valuable Remedy—will receive the same, by return mail, (carefully sealed,) by addressing
JOHN B. OGDEN,
aug 11 3m 31] No. 60 Nassau Street, New York.

☞ Eye and Ear.
PROF. J. ISAACS, M. D., OCULIST AND AURIST, formerly of Leyden, Holland, is located at No. 511 Pine St., Philadelphia, where persons afflicted with diseases of the EYE or EAR will be scientifically treated and cured if curable.
☞ ARTIFICIAL EYES inserted without pain. No charges made for examination.
N. B.—The Medical Faculty is invited, as he has no secrets in his mode of treatment.
June 23 1y 24

☞ Editors of Intelligencer.
DEAR SIRS: With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send by return mail to all who wish it, (free) a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in 10 days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.
I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than 30 days. All applications answered by return mail without charge.
Respectfully yours,
THOS. F. CHAPMAN,
Chemist,
July 21 3m 28] No. 831 Broadway, New York.

☞ 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, and the strength 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. 460
feb 26 1y-5 JONES & CO.

☞ New Jersey Lands for Sale,
ALSO,
GARDEN OR FRUIT FARMS,
Suitable for Grapes, Peaches, Pears, Raspberries, Strawberries, Blackberries, Currants, &c., of 1, 2, 3, 5, 10 or 20 acres each, at the following prices for the present, viz.: 20 acres for $200, 10 acres for $110, 5 acres for $60, 2½ acres for $40, 1 acre for $20. Payable by one dollar a week.
Also, good Cranberry lands, and large lots in CHESTWOOD, 25 by 100 feet, at $10 each, payable by one dollar a week. The above land and farms, are situated at Chotwood, Washington township, Burlington county, New Jersey. For further information, apply, with a P. O. Stamp, for a circular, to B. FRANKLIN CLARK,
Jan 13 1y 1] No. 90 Cedar Street, New York, N. Y.

☞ To Horse Owners!
DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT FOR HORSES is unrivaled by any, and in all cases of Lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stage, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a radical cure. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horses to travel with comparative ease.
Every horse owner should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases mentioned, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless.
See advertisement. [June 23 1y 24

☞ A Friend in Need. Try it.
DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is prepared from the receipt of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the great bone setter, and has been used in his practice for the last twenty years with the most astonishing success. As external remedy, it is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have given it a trial. Over one thousand certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years, attest this fact.
☞ See advertisement. [June 16 1y 23

☞ The Confessions and Experience of a Nervous Invalid.—Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men, and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Early Decay, and their kindred ailments—supplying the means of self-cure. By one who has cured himself after being a victim of misplaced confidence in medical humbug and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid directed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, Nathaniel Mayfair, Esq., Bedford, Kings county, New York. [Jan 20 a 1y 2


## MARRIAGES.

On the 30th ult., by Rev. J. J. Strine, Thomas Tillbrook to Emma W. Lockwood, both of Strasburg.

On the 1st inst., by the same, Benjamin Elliott, of West Lampeter, to Catharine J. Kline, of Providence.

On the 29th ult., by the same, Jacob Harts, William Coltran, of Brecknock, to Amelia Heberling, of Spring township, Berks county, Pa.

On the 2nd inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. J. Lane, Hiram Herr to Charlotte R. Watson, both of East Donegal twp.

## DEATHS.

On the 26th ult., Mary Ann Soders, daughter of J. N. and Mary Ann Soders, aged 21 years, 8 months and 29 days.

On the 31st ult., in this city, Cyrus Haverstick, in the 23d year of his age.

On the 30th ult., in Millersville, Mrs. Regina Lehr, aged 73 years, 6 months and 27 days.

On the 11th ult., at the residence of John Shenk, in Conestoga twp., but a resident of Neffsville, Manheim twp., Jacob Hostetter, aged 51 years, 6 months and 5 days.

On the 31st ult., in Martic township, Daniel Good, Esq., late County Commissioner, in the 60th year of his age.

On Sunday night last, in one of the Military Hospitals in Philadelphia, Samuel B. Miller, (a member of Capt. Dorwart's Company, just returned from the three months' service,) son of Jonas Miller, of this city, aged 18 years and 2 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, in North Prince street, this afternoon, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock, to proceed to Petersburg. The relatives and friends are respectfully requested to attend the funeral without further notice.

## THE MARKETS.

### Lancaster Wholesale Grain Market.

Corrected weekly by J. R. BITNER & Bro., Forwarding and Commission Merchants, No. 91 North Queen street.
LANCASTER, September 7.

| | |
|---|---|
| Flour, Superfine, ⅌ bbl | $6 25 |
| " Extra " | 6 00 |
| White Wheat, ⅌ bushel | 1.30 |
| Red " " | 1.20 |
| Corn, old " | 75 |
| " new " | 48 |
| Oats " | 45 |
| Rye " | 85 |
| Cloverseed " | 5.62 |
| Whiskey, in hhds | 44 |
| " in bbls | 44½ |

### Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5.

The breadstuffs market rather quiet. Flour held with rather more firmness, and 200 bbls Pennsylvania and Ohio Extra Family sold at $5 50@6; Superfine is nominal at $4 75@5. No change in Rye Flour or Cornmeal. The receipts of wheat, although small, are fully up to the demand; sales of 3,000 bus. only at $1 30@1.31 for new Red, $1.35 for old do, $1 37 for amber, and $1.55 for Kentucky White new. Rye is dull at 90 cents: Corn has again advanced; sales of 4,000 bus at 85 for yellow, and 82@83 for mixed. Oats are in fair demand; sales of 10,000 bus. sold at 55@58 for new, and 61 for old. Cloverseed is worth $5.55. Timothy $2 75@3.25, and Flaxseed at $2 20@2.25. Coffee is held firmly with sales of Rio at 28@28½. Sugar and Molasses are unchanged. No change in provisions. Whisky advancing; sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania bbls. at 53@53½ cents.


1863. FALL DRY GOODS. 1863.
HAGER & BROTHERS
are now opening a large stock of goods suited to Fall sales.
LADIES' DRESS GOODS.
Cloth Cloaks and Cloakings.
Broche, Stella and Woolen Shawls, of the newest styles.
MEN'S WEAR.
Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Jeans, &c.
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
Linens, Damasks, Napkins, Table Cloths, Marseilles Quilts, Blankets, Tickings, Checks, Prints, Towelings, &c.
CARPETS.
English and Tapestry Brussels,
Ingrain and Venetian,
Rag and Hemp Carpets.
OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS AND RUGS.
CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE.
Also, a lot of PRIME FEATHERS.
10,000 Pieces Wall Papers, Decorations and Borders.
The above goods have been purchased at the lowest market prices, and will be sold at a small advance.
sep 8 tf 35 HAGER & BROTHERS.

FALL, 1863. CLOTHING. FALL, 1863.
HAGER & BROTHERS
Have now open a most complete stock of
READY-MADE CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS.
As our Clothing is all manufactured in Lancaster, and the materials selected with great care, we can recommend it with confidence.
A Full Line of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,
Which will be made up to order, in superior manner, at short notice.
SHIRTS, COLLARS, HANDKERCHIEFS, NECK-TIES, &c.
In Great Variety.
sep 8 tf 35

SPICES, &c.—Cinnamon, Cloves, Saleratus, Baking Soda, Cream Tartar, Nutmegs, &c., For sale at THOMAS ELLMAKER'S Drug & Chemical Store West King street, Lanc'r.

PUBLIC SALE.—On THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER the 24th, 1863, will be sold by public sale, at the public house of Michael Metzger, at Witmer's bridge in East Lampeter twp., Lancaster county, the following described real estate, viz: A tract of land containing 16 ACRES, more or less, situate in said township, adjoining lands of Levi Landis, Martin Groff, David Stamm and others, on which are erected a TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, Wash House and Bake Oven attached, a good well of water with pump therein in the yard, a cistern at the door, a Bank Barn, Wagon Shed and Corn Crib attached, Hog Sty, and other necessary out-buildings.
There is an Orchard of Apple, Cherry and Peach trees on this property, all of choice varieties, Grape vines, &c.
☞ Persons wishing to view the premises previous to the sale will please call on the subscriber, or the tenant on the same. Possession and good title will be given on the 1st day of April, 1864.
Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., when attendance will be given and terms made known by
GEORGE N. LEFEVRE.
sep 8 ts 35

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—On SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1863, at the public house of Henry Shaffner, in the Borough of Mount Joy, there will be sold by order of the Orphans' Court of Lancaster county, all that certain TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE and lot of ground thereto belonging, the property and residence late of Joshua Leader, deceased. The lot fronts 50 feet on the south side of Main street, and extends in depth along Jacob street 180 feet to Sassafras Alley. There is a brick building are commodious, well arranged and have been erected within the last few years. There are some fruit trees and a variety of shrubbery in the yard; taken altogether the property is one of the most desirable and eligible residences in Mount Joy, and is eligibly located. Title indisputable.
Sale to commence at 6 o'clock, P. M., when conditions will be made known by H. SHAFFNER,
LEVI RICKESECKER,
Mt. Joy, PA., Sep. 5, 1863. Administrators.
ALSO—On the same day at 2 o'clock, P. M., said administrators will sell, at the house, a variety of household and kitchen furniture too numerous to mention.
4t 35

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC SALE.—In pursuance of the last Will and Testament of John Peoples, late of Providence township, deceased, will sell at public sale, at the house of J. Miller Raub, in the village of New Providence, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of SEPTEMBER inst., the following described real estate, viz:
No. 1. Containing ONE ACRE and NINETY-SIX PERCHES, in the village of New Providence, adjoining lands of Hiram Peoples, and Lot No. 2, fronting on the road leading from the City of Lancaster to Elkton, 11 miles from the former place, on which is erected a commodious TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, 50 by 37 feet, one end of which has for many years been occupied as a Dry Good and Grocery Store, with a one story Brick Kitchen attached; a Brick Powder House, Frame Warehouse, arched Cellar, Hog Sty, &c., and a pump of excellent water near the kitchen door. The lot is enclosed with a new pale fence. This is an eligible stand for merchandizing, and worthy of the attention of enterprising men that think of a line of business.
No. 2. Containing 142 PERCHES, adjoining No. 1, lands of Hiram Peoples and Jacob Cramer, fronting on the above mentioned road. The improvements are a TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, Frame Wagon-maker Shop and Frame Stable, and is an excellent situation for a mechanic.
No 3. Contains 3 ACRES and 120 PERCHES, adjoining lands of John Peoples, Hiram Peoples and Francis Mylin. Big Beaver creek passes through this lot.
No. 4. Containing 8 ACRES and 96 PERCHES, situate on the public road leading from the City of Lancaster to Port Deposit, 12 mile from the city, adjoining lands of Elias Herr, Abraham Herr, heirs of John Barber, dec'd, Henry Cramer and lot No. 5; is thickly set with Chestnut Sprouts of from 16 to 18 years growth.
No. 5. Containing 12 ACRES and 92 PERCHES, adjoining lot No. 4, lands of John L. Riley, deceased, David Harnish and others, fronting on the Lancaster road, is well set with Chestnut Sprouts of 3 to 6 years growth. The road from New Providence to Rawlinsville passes along the south side of the two last mentioned lots, where it crosses the Pequea river, at Hickory Grove Inn.
No. 6. Containing 7 ACRES and 24 PERCHES, is situate in Providence township, adjoining lands of Henry Keesy heirs of John Barber, deceased, and lot No. 7, is covered with a heavy growth of Chestnut timber now fit to cut for rails.
No. 7. Containing 8 ACRES and 144 PERCHES, adjoins No. 6, lands of John Mecartney, Henry Keesy and others, is heavily covered with Chestnut timber ready for cutting. The two last mentioned lots are near the Port Deposit road, one mile north of the Buck Tavern, 12 miles from the City of Lancaster, and are very desirable lots for persons needing rail timber for present use.
No. 8. Containing 6 ACRES and 140 PERCHES, situate in Providence township, adjoining lands of Jacob Reese, and lot No. 9, one mile from Mount Airy Tavern, and 2½ miles from New Providence, is well covered with Chestnut timber that will in a few years be fit to cut.
No. 9. Contains 4 ACRES and 48 PERCHES, adjoining No. 8, No. 10 and lands of Martin Reese, Jr., and others.
No. 10. Contains 6 ACRES and 97 PERCHES, adjoining No. 9 and lands of Martin Reese, Jr., Simon Reese and others. The timber on the two last mentioned lots is similar to that on lot No. 8. A public road passes through these lots.
The properties will positively be sold for the purpose of settling up the estate, and persons wishing to invest money in this description of property may find it to their advantage to call and see it.
The property will be shown on application being made to either of the undersigned Executors, residing near New Providence.
The titles are indisputable, and possession will be given on the 1st day of April next.
Sale to commence at one o'clock on said day, when attendance will be given and terms of sale made known by
ABNER PEOPLES,
HIRAM PEOPLES,
B. F. Row, Auctioneer. Executors.
Sept. 7th, 1863. [sep 8 2t 35

VALUABLE FARM AT PUBLIC SALE.—On SATURDAY, the 26th day of SEPTEMBER, 1863, the undersigned will offer at public sale, on the premises, in Drumore township, Lancaster county, the following described real estate, viz:
No. 1. A Tract of Land in said township, containing 150 ACRES, 130 acres of which is good farm land, and under the highest state of cultivation, the balance, about 20 Acres, is Woodland. The improvements thereon are a TWO-STORY STONE DWELLING HOUSE, thirty by thirty-five feet; a Bank Barn, Wagon Shed, Corn Crib and other out buildings.
This property is well adapted for grazing purposes, as there are running springs of water in every field, and also in the barn yard and house yard, and is we all of the best quality worth the attention of capitalists, as it excels any other in the neighborhood for accommodating drovers and others who may pass. It is situated on the road leading from Lancaster to Port Deposit, about 15 miles from Lancaster, adjoining property of Nathaniel Mayer, Henry Eckman and others, and is convenient to the Chesnut Level Academy, Public Schools, Mills, &c.
No. 2. A Tract of Land in Drumore township, containing 14 ACRES, more or less, being Farm land, adjoining property of William Rodgers, Thomas Clark and others, bounded by the road leading from Lancaster to Port Deposit, and other roads.
Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., of said day, when due attendance will be given and terms of sale made known by JOHN B. McCRABB.
sep 8 ts 35

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC SALE.—On SATURDAY, the 3d day of OCTOBER, 1863, by virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Lancaster county, will be sold at public sale, all that certain farm or plantation belonging to the estate of Michael Kelly, dec'd, situated in the townships of Little Britain and Drumore, in the county of Lancaster, about ½ a mile below the Unicorn tavern, on the road to Oak Hill, CONTAINING 214 ACRES, more or less. The improvements consist of a new two-story FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, attached to a substantial STONE BUILDING, a large well built BANK BARN, Wagon House, Corn Cribs, Granaries, Pig Sty, &c
There is a spring of never-failing water near the door—with a spring house; water is also supplied to the barn yard from a spring by a hydraulic ram.
The farm is well watered, being supplied by springs in nearly every field, to which cattle can have access.
There is about 80 ACRES OF WOOD LAND—heavy timber.
The farm is under a high state of cultivation, with good fences and building all new.
The terms will be made known on the day of sale.
JOHN KELLY,
JAMES KELLY,
sept 8 ts 35 Administrators.
☞ [West Chester *Jeffersonian* and *Village Record* copy till sale and send bill to Edward McGovern, Esq., Lancaster, for payment.]

NOTICE TO TAX COLLECTORS.—The Tax Collectors of the respective Districts of Lancaster county, are hereby directed to proceed forthwith and collect and pay over to the County Treasurer, all the taxes yet out standing without delay.
By order of the Commissioners,
P. G. EBERMAN, Clerk.
sep 1 3t 34]

GEORGE W. WOODWARD.
A splendid lithograph likeness of Judge Woodward. Democratic Candidate for Governor. Size 13 by 18 inches. Price 25 cents. For sale at
J. M. WESTHAEFFER'S Cheap Book Store.
sep 1 tf 34

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—Assigned Estate of George W. Sensenig and Wife of East Earl township.—The undersigned Auditor appointed to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of Michael Sensenig, Assignee of said George W. Sensenig and Wife, to and among those legally entitled to the same, will sit for that purpose on FRIDAY, the 28th day of AUGUST, inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., in the Court House, in the City of Lancaster, where all persons interested are requested to attend.
MARTIN E. STAUFFER, Auditor.
aug 4 4t 30

BUILDING SLATE
THE BEST QUALITIES IN THE MARKET.
The undersigned, having made arrangements with Mr R. JONES, for all his best quality of PEACH BOTTOM SLATE, for this market; and a similar arrangement with the proprietors of six of the principal and best quarries in York county, he has just received a large lot of these superior qualitities of Building Slate, which will be put on by the square, or sold by the ton, on the most reasonable terms. Also, constantly on hand, an EXTRA LIGHT PEACH BOTTOM SLATE, intended for Slating on Shingle Roofs.
As these qualities of Slate are THE BEST IN THE MARKET, Builders and others will find it to their interest to call and examine samples, at my office in WM. D. SPRECHER'S, New Agricultural and Seed Warehouse.
GEO. D. SPRECHER,
No. 28 East King St., 2 doors West of the Court House.
☞ This is to certify that I do not sell my best quality of Peach Bottom Guaged Slate to any other person in Lancaster, than Geo. D. Sprecher, as above stated.
R. JONES,
Manufacturer of Peach Bottom Roofing Slate.
feb 25 1y 7

JAMES H