REBUKE TO SOME OF THE CLERGY.

Under the head of "Dead Faith and an Apostate Church," the *Presbyterian* deals some terrible blows at the head of that portion of the clergymen of the United States who have forgotten the gospel and turned their pulpits into political rostrums. Some of them have become such ardent politicians that they set themselves up as oracles, and none dare dispute their dictation. It is a fitting rebuke for such men as Yankee Goodwin, of the University of Pennsylvania, who endeavored to turn the recent Convention of the Episcopal Church at Pittsburg into an Abolition meeting. The *Presbyterian* says:

"We fondly thought that, poised upon the truth, animated by the grace, and obliged by the commands of her glorious Head, the Church would have proved a bulwark against the rushing tide of evil. We thought she would be an oasis in the desert, where weary travellers might refresh themselves; we thought she would be an island in the stormy sea, where shipwrecked mariners might find safety and shelter. We did not expect to hear in her solemn Assemblies the voice of human anger, much less of satanic malice. We believed that in the hour of civil commotion, when States were sundered and armies met in the shock of battle, she would lift up holy hands without wrath and doubting, and implore her Master to drop from Heaven the olive branch of peace; that she would gather her sons and daughters about her and say to them, "My children, love one another," that she would lay one hand upon Ephraim and the other upon Manassah, and bless them both. We need not say how sadly we have been disappointed. In spite of her boasted conservatism and fidelity to principle, this once venerated body, at one bound, broke every bond of truth and charity, in effect renounced her allegiance to her great Head, and allied herself with his arch-enemy. She has turned aside from her Master's work, and through her highest courts, and through hundreds of her pulpits, is engaged in propagating political ideas and in sounding the dread tocsin of war. Her ancient schools of the prophets—where linger the memories and repose the ashes of illustrious dead—have been perverted to the advocacy of a cruel war, and of a godless and inhuman Abolitionism. Her most widely circulated newspaper, that used to howl so frantically whenever an Episcopalian was appointed to a chaplaincy in the army or navy, is now the whining slave of the power that lords it over God's heritage, and is rejected in disgust by Christian and even loyal men, on the ground that it is no longer a religious paper. Her oldest quarterly Review now receives its inspiration from disappointed military commanders, who failing of success in the field, have become the "communicating intelligence" of absurd politics and impracticable campaigns. Her clergy in many instances vie with each other, not in fidelity to God and the souls of men, but in devotion to party and in zeal for the carnage of battle.

Amid this furious babble of politics and war, we look in vain for the Magna Charta of the Annunciation, "Glory to God in the highest; On earth peace, good will to men." It is appalling to see the Church of God spue from her mouth the Gospel of peace, and bawl herself hoarse in stimulating the ferocious passions of men, and in canonizing the red-handed fiend of the battle-field. Where is her former hatred of Abolitionism, now that she is scourging her own children to pass through the fire to Moloch, and is gloating over the prospect of servile insurrection? What shall we say of the distinguished clergymen, who so loudly applauded Mr. Van Dike's sermon on that subject, and who now lift up their hands and roll their eyes in pious horror at the sin of slavery? Shall we say as the world says of them, that they have either been practising a gross deception all their lives, or are now basely yielding to unmanly fear? Shall we adopt the humiliating charge so freely made, that as a body, the clergy of this country have been less reliable, more unwilling to sacrifice their positions to principle, more shuffling and cowardly, and blood-thirsty, than any other class of men in it? Shall we repeat the sneer, that rather than give up their places and their salaries, they will preach and pray under the dictation of a turbulent faction in their churches; or the bitter taunt of the soldier, who on being reproved by one of them for swearing, replied: "I will not be rebuked by you, sir! I have exposed my life for three years in this war, and but for preachers there would have been no war! We desire to bring no railing accusations, neither to judge any man, but by their fruits ye shall know them, and the fruit of all their labors is that they, the Church, and religion itself, are brought into contempt among men. The Lord Jesus seems to have averted His face, and the Spirit of Grace to have departed from the scene of strife and fanaticism, and bound in the toils of the devil, and exposed to the hootings of the world, nothing is left to us but a "Dead Faith" and an "Apostate Church."

THE COST OF THE WAR—OUR LOSSES.

When the news first reached the country of the two days' fighting in the Wildernesses, after Grant crossed the Rapidan, we spoke of the event as a carnival of blood; and, although this designation elicited howls of derision from the abolition press, we now find, in the light of subsequent events, that the language applied to the fighting was all anything, but sufficiently expressive.

With Grant's advent upon James River, the overland campaign against Richmond may be said to have been concluded, and we are now enabled to judge of it as a whole. It occupied just six weeks and one day; a time which, although short when measured by days, was sufficiently long to have sufficed for the shedding of more blood than was ever shed in a similar length of time in the history of modern warfare. At the very lowest estimate, 70,000 men were either killed or wounded in the Federal army in this movement—a number whose magnitude appals the stoutest heart. Add to this the losses of the rebels—perhaps thirty-five or forty thousand more—and to these the losses of Sigel, Hunter, Butler, and their respective opponents, and we have an aggregate of slaughter which is so appallant in its horror that the soul shrinks from contemplating it.

But if there be those who can contemplate these gigantic losses without faintness, and whose appetite for horror is so great that no amount will gorge them, such persons need not confine themselves to the sanguinary results before Richmond. If there be a sea of blood in front of Richmond, there is a river of respectable dimensions which begins at Chattanooga, and which, deep and broad, flows southward to Atlanta. Forty-five thousand men in killed and wounded have been the cost to our armies of advancing thus far on their road to Georgia, while to the rebels the expense has probably been not less than from 25,000 to 30,000 during the same period. If to the casualties near Richmond and in Georgia we add the trifling ones of Sturgis in Mississippi, Banks in Louisiana, and Steele in Arkansas, we will reach the frightful total of losses on both sides in killed and wounded of 230,000 men.—Estimating the killed at one in nine, and we have in killed outright alone nearly 26,000, which list will be largely swelled by those who since have died of their wounds.

This estimate does not include those who have died from disease or have been incapacited by sickness, which, at the very lowest estimate, has been 5 per cent. of the armies of both sections. Taking the lowest estimates of losses on both sides in the campaign of 1864, and estimating the proportion of the wounded who have died at the very moderate figure of 5 per cent., we have the following:

Killed outright,	26,000
Died of wounds,	10,000
Wounded,	207,000
Died of sickness,	25,000
Incapacitated from further service by wounds and disease,	63,000

We leave the grand total of these details to those who have a sufficient love of the horrible to sum them up. It is enough to say that they are based upon official reports, when obtainable, and upon the minimum estimates in other cases; and in the cases of sickness, death from wounds and disease, upon percentages established by long experience.

Six months have sufficed for all this loss, of which six weeks have been long enough to include the greater portion of it. What has been gained by it? Has either side advantages to show commensurate with this most enormous total of human life destroyed? In one single case, Sherman has penetrated to the vicinity of Atlanta. In other respects, this contest is substantially where it was in January, 1864. In other words, all we have to show is Sherman's limited successes in Georgia; further than this, both sides have absolutely nothing. So many men have been killed or have died of wounds, so many more have been incapacitated by wounds and sickness, and the combatants stand where they did when the work of slaughter began.

Such an aggregate ought to bring before the people the true character of the contest which is now raging, and also its barrenness. It could be stopped to-day without dishonor to any engaged in it had we the right men in the government. Let the people, in November next, bear this fact in mind.—*Chicago Times, of Tuesday.*

MR. VALLANDIGHAM AT HOME.

Before this paper goes to press, the people of Ohio, and of the whole country, indeed, have been advised of the return of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM. He is now at the home from which he was dragged thirteen months ago. He is again in the midst of friends whom he has known so long and well, and whose love and confidence have only been strengthened by the persecutions which have been heaped upon him. His presence here is a vindication of the Constitutional rights of the American citizen, against lawless tyranny and oppression; and he is greeted with a welcome, by the throngs who visit his dwelling, so cordial and joyous, that it must be witnessed to be appreciated.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM would have come home long ago, but for the solicitation of friends. He returns now, of his own volition, because he had the right to do so, and because he felt that no consideration whatever would justify his longer endurance of the wrong.

It is hoped that he will not be offered further molestation. It is believed that Mr. Lincoln will not hazard consequences which he must know to be inevitable, in case of a repetition of the arbitrary proceedings of a year ago. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM is amenable to the law, and he and his friends recognize and abide by all of its obligations. He and they are ready to submit to any and all of its requirements. But whether a purely despotic exercise of force will again be tolerated, is a question which Mr. Lincoln and his counsellors will know how to answer for themselves if indeed they have not "eaten of the insane root which takes the reason prisoner."—*Dayton (Ohio) Empire.*

SHAMEFUL CONFESSION.—The N. Y. *Times*, Lincoln's chief New York organ, thus confesses the shameful partisan motives which have controlled the President in the employment of Generals:

"Possibly the Government has not felt at liberty to govern itself by purely military considerations—has felt that, to avoid ill-feeling and discord, some heed must be paid to political favorites."

REASONS WHY MR. LINCOLN SHOULD NOT BE RE-ELECTED.

1st. He is at heart a secessionist. On January 14th, 1848, he made a speech in Congress, in which he said: "Any people, anywhere, being inclined and having the power, have a right to rise up, and shake off the existing government and form a new one that will suit them better."

2d. He has violated his pledge to the people.—In July 1861, Congress passed a resolution, which was adopted by him, in these words: "That this war is not waged in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or the established institutions of the States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution."

3d. He has violated the Constitution which he took a solemn oath to support, in ways without number. His emancipation proclamation which he has issued, he himself acknowledged he had no power to do.

4th. He has suspended the habeas corpus in States where there was no necessity for it. He has caused to be arrested and imprisoned citizens for expressing their candid opinion as to the acts of the Administration, without allowing them a trial by jury, and has afterwards discharged them without attempting to produce any charges against them.

5th. He has muzzled the mouth and the press in a more arbitrary manner than any despot in Europe.

6th. He has prolonged the war for the purpose of collecting a great army to aid and assist him to a re-election as President, by the point of the bayonet.

7th. He has sent armies to Florida and Louisiana for the purpose of organising new States for the purpose of voting for him for the next President—and by so doing, twenty thousand men have lost their lives.

8th. He has squandered millions upon millions of the public moneys to colonize and support the negroes, and has no sympathy for the white soldiers who are slain by thousands in the army.

9th. He has organized an army of negroes and forced them from the plantations, where they could have raised food for the army and have supported their families who are now starving and dying.

10th. He has initiated a system of extravagance and corruption in the conduct of the war which will, sooner or later, overthrow our government.

11th. Before he was elected he declared himself against the election of a President for the second term. He has violated this pledge, and now says it was all a joke.

12th. Being suddenly raised from the common walks of life to the highest honor in the gift of the nation, he became vain and puffed up, and keeps a corps of soldiers as a body guard which no other President ever did.

13th. He has a set of fanatics and shoddy contractors, and all kinds of speculators for his advisers, and they flatter him, which pleases his vanity, and makes him think he is the greatest man in the world. He will soon wake up and find all these things a joke, and honest old Abe will go down to posterity as a great joker and nothing more.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 23.

The attack upon the 2d Corps on Wednesday, near the Weldon Railroad, did not result so disasterously as was at first supposed.

The line was formed by Barlow's division being on the left, Birney's (General Mott in command) on the centre, and Gibbon's on the right.

It was expected that the 6th corps would have connected on the left with Barlow, but it seems quite a gap was left, into which A. P. Hill's corps entered, and before our men were aware of it they received a volley from the rear which created a panic in the ranks and caused a rapid retreat to the woods in the rear of the 3d division.

This left the flank of the 3d division unprotected, and the enemy, taking advantage of it, charged through and fairly into the pits, ordering our men to surrender.

The troops, however, left the trenches and fell back rapidly, but many of them were captured and quite a number killed and wounded.

Our loss in prisoners is reported at about 1,000, while some make the figure higher. Our loss in killed and wounded is probably 1,500.

Four officers engaged in this fight had just joined their commands after being exchanged, and when surrounded and ordered to surrender—replied, "Never! death rather than Libby!" and fighting their way as best they could, several of them got back safe.

At 8 P. M. a charge was made by the 2d corps and the line of works from which they had been forced in the afternoon recovered.

We lost scarcely a man in this advance, as the enemy fired too high and the balls all passed over the heads of our men.

A number of prisoners were taken.

Skirmishing was kept up all night along the line, the pickets being at some points not 50 yards apart.

At daylight this morning an advance of the entire line was made, when it was found the enemy had taken a new position, some distance further back, where they had thrown up strong entrenchments during the night, which they still hold.

The 6th Corps moved towards the railroad this morning, driving the enemy before them, and during the afternoon reported that they were in possession of the road and arrangements were at once made to destroy it.

At 5 P. M., a large force of the enemy were seen moving towards the front as if to resist the advance of the 6th corps. An engagement in that direction is expected to-night.

June 24th, 5 A. M.—Nothing but picket firing took place during the evening or night, and very little is going on this morning.

THE DEFEAT OF GEN. STURGIS.

Additional Details—Private Letter from an Officer.

MEMPHIS, June 12.

I returned to Memphis last night, and I assure you that I was glad to get back again. We have had a terrible time—have been cut all to pieces. Our of five regiments of infantry and one battery, but about three hundred and eighty have been saved, all the rest being killed, wounded, or taken prisoners. Colonel Humphreys, of the 59th Illinois, and Colonel McKeag, of the 120th Illinois, were killed. I saw Humphreys when he was shot, and afterward saw his body at Ripley. Col. McKeag was shot during our retreat. It is impossible to tell who are killed and wounded now, and will be for some time to come. The 113th regiment left here with about three hundred men, the balance being on duty at this place as guard to Irving Block—only eighty-eight have returned. The only officer I know of in that regiment who was killed was Lieutenant Conway, he was shot through the head and heart. A number of men of that regiment were killed. I will send you the report, or a copy of it, as soon as I possibly can.

It has been a great disaster. We have lost not less than three thousand men, including one thousand two hundred to one thousand five hundred killed and wounded, upwards of two hundred wagons, sixteen pieces of artillery and a large quantity of supplies and ammunition, and five thousand stand of small arms.

The fight took place about two miles west of Baldwin, a town on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, forty miles south of Corinth. The prisoners that we took all said that the enemy had about twenty-seven thousand to thirty thousand, while our force did not exceed seven thousand. We were completely overwhelmed.

A great number of Polk's forces were there.

It rained every day but one while we were out, and I kept soaked pretty well all the time; still I am better than I have been for months although quite thin. I lost everything I had. I was in the saddle over fifty-six hours, only getting off three or four times, and then not to exceed thirty minutes at any one time. I was completely cut off at one time, and did not have a staff officer or even an orderly with me. By almost superhuman efforts, in tearing down a rail fence, I managed to get through, but it was an awful gauntlet to run. I am sure you. Colonel Hoag and Captain Woodruff are well.—*Chicago Post, June 17.*

WHAT PURE PATRIOTS!

It is amusing to hear that class of men, consisting of Butler, Dix, Dickinson, Holt, Johnson, Cameron, Forney, Dougherty, &c., talking about the pure *patriotism* which guided their actions in leaving the Democratic party. A slight reference to the present positions they occupy shows that the patriotism which governs them is of the *paying* kind. Butler and Dix are Major Generals; Dickinson is a State officer, in New York; Holt is Judge Advocate General; Forney is Clerk of the Senate and Chief of the Kitchen Cabinet at Washington; Cameron was Secretary of War and Dougherty wanted to be Attorney General for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. *Of course* the idea of making it pay was not thought of by these worthies when they joined the Abolition party. Again, at the recent Abolition Convention at Baltimore, out of the ten candidates named for the Vice Presidency, *eight* of them were of this class of unadulterated patriots. This shows that office is what governs these fellows and not principle or patriotism. Out upon such hypocrites.—*Easton Sentinel.*

REBEL STARVATION.

One of the correspondents with GRANT's army thus dispels the idea of rebel starvation. He says: "The country is abundantly supplied with everything. Granaries are filled with corn until they overflow. Gardens grow all the luxuries of the season. Flocks and herds have not deserted the pastures and hills. Corydon and Thyrsis eat their country messes in the shade. Fowls frequent the barn yards, and the dove cotes are not abandoned by their meek and innocent inmates. Our horses wade through clover knee deep, and the growing wheat brushes their sides as they pass through it. Immense tracts are filled with thriving corn fields. We have very serious doubts, engendered by our late experience, of ever starving the Confederacy, and we look for the end only by hard fighting, in connection with Gen. Grant's left flank strategy."

ARREST OF THE NAVY AGENT IN NEW YORK—GREAT FRAUD AND CORRUPTION.

Mr. Isaac Henderson, publisher of *The Evening Post*, Navy Agent at this port, was arrested to day by Marshal Murray and assistants, on a warrant issued by Commissioner Betts, on the application of Mr. Wilson, Special Council of the Navy Department. The charges are very serious, embracing fraud, bribery, the transmission of false vouchers, &c. We did not learn the amount which the Government charges Mr. Henderson with having illegally received, but it is said to be large. This arrest will take the community by surprise, for the accused has heretofore borne an irreproachable character, and has been considered a man of large means for several years.

The Marshal called at the Navy Agent's office, in *The Evening Post* building, at about three o'clock, and found Mr. Henderson at his desk in his private office. He served his warrant, and took the prisoner to the District Attorney. Counsel appeared, and waiving the right of a preliminary examination, bail was given by E. F. Brown, of the firm of E. & E. F. Brown, attorneys, and Joseph Steuart, of the firm of J. D. & J. Steuart & Co., bankers, in the sum of $10,000. The hearing on the warrant is set down for this morning at 11 o'clock.

A few minutes before the arrest was made Mr. Bridge, of the Navy Department, called upon Mr. Henderson with an order from the President removing him from office, and directing Mr. Bridge to take charge.—*N. Y. Tribune, 22d.*

HOW "HISTORY" IS WRITTEN.—The Boston Advertiser, *a very* "loyal" paper, explodes one of Butler's gas-bags very effectually. It says that on a certain night there was a cannonade along a part of General Butler's lines, springing up nobody exactly knows how. Immense circumstance was made of it by the correspondents, who told how a fierce attack by the enemy was gallantly repulsed, how our men buried on the field 263 rebels killed in the fight, and so on. It then quotes from a letter from that army which says that in all that terrible cannonade "not the hair of a rabbit was scratched," and sums up the tremendous affair thus:

1. Nobody attacked.
2. Nobody was attacked.
3. Nobody knows who begun it.
4. Nobody was hurt.

A SWARM OF OFFICE HOLDERS.

The Abolitionists have arranged matters so that almost every third man of their party is an office holder, but even this does not seem to content them or satisfy their greed for place and profit. We now find that they have introduced into Congress a bill to take a U. S. census in 1865—heretofore it has been taken every ten years. They make this move on the presumption that old Abe will be elected for another term, and they want to fix things so that employment will be furnished to several thousand more of the Loyal Leaguers, too cowardly to enter the army, but all eager to devote themselves to the "support of the Government" for *pay*.

One of the grievances that the American colonists urged against King George III., in justification of their Declaration of Independence, was this. How aptly would its words apply to our present Ruler:

"*He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.*"

"WHO WILL CARE FOR MOTHER NOW?"—When our Northern regiments left home in sixty-one, each felt strong enough to drive the whole rebel army into the Gulf of Mexico, and marched off with flying colors, the bands playing the familiar tunes of "Glory Hallelujah," "We'll hang Jeff Davis on a sour apple tree," "The girl I left behind me," and other spirited airs. Those regiments that now serve—poor fellows—march away to the tune "*Who will care for Mother now?*" They know they are going to their graves, yet this war is to be fought until every Southerner is exterminated, and few men left in the North large cripples. With Abraham Lincoln for the next President—(which may God avert!)—the country is sure of four years more of bloody strife and a draft of 300,000 men every three months, until our population is entirely exhausted.—*Syracuse (N. Y.) Courier.*

THE PRESIDENCY.

The Meeting of the Chicago Convention Postponed till August 29.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Democratic Committee, held in New York on the 22d day of June, 1864, it was voted that, in deference to the desire of a very large number of the leading members of the Conservative Union Democratic party throughout the country, the meeting of the Democratic National Convention be postponed to Monday, August 29, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, at Chicago.

AUGUST BELMONT, Chairman.
F. O. PEARCE, Secretary.

PARDONED.—The negro soldier, named Charles Ridley, who shot a white citizen at Camp William Penn, some months since, and was tried at Norristown, convicted of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to a term of imprisonment, has been pardoned by Governor Curtin.

☞ The Springfield, Mass., *Republican*, a Lincoln paper, describes Lincoln as "neither elegant nor attractive in person or manner, not regarded as a leader by any considerable number of minds, the special pet of no set or clique, neither brilliant in native gifts nor accomplished in the wisdom of the schools, and dwarfed on every side by the men whom he has called around him." The President may pray to be saved from his friends.

GOLD.

The passage of the Gold Bill by Congress has had a wonderful effect upon the gold market. It was intended to enhance the value of Greenbacks and make them more valuable, but like all other bungling operations of Secretary Chase and Congress, it had the contrary effect, and on Wednesday last gold advanced to 235 at noon, and by evening 245 were refused. It has fallen some since but it is bound to make another advance, as the real value of greenbacks becomes better known.

SPEEDY CONVICTION OF A THIEF.—William Mix, *alias* Mitchell who was arrested on Monday week, charged with robbing the bank at the Sanitary Fair of $5,000, was on Wednesday sentenced to six years' imprisonment. He was committed for trial early on Tuesday morning, and a true bill was found against him by the Grand Jury that night.

SENATORIAL ELECTION.—A. H. CRAGIN was elected United States Senator, by the Legislature of New Hampshire, in the place of John P. Hale, from the 4th of March next.

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, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio
[apr 27 1y 33

☞ 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

☞ 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 stages, 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

☞ 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, 604 Market street, above 6th, in addition to having the largest, most varied and fashionable stock of Clothing in Philadelphia, made expressly for retail sales, have constituted every one his own Salesman, by having marked in figures, on each article, the very lowest price it can be sold for, so they cannot possibly vary—all must vary alike.
The goods are well sponged and prepared, and great pains taken with the making, so that all can buy with the full assurance of getting a good article at the very lowest price.
Remember the Crescent, in Market, above 6th, No. 604.
oct 27 1y 43] JONES & CO.

☞ Swallow two or three hogsheads of "Buchu," "Tonic Bitters," "Sarsaparilla," "Nervous Antidotes," &c., &c., &c., and after you are satisfied with the result, then try one box of OLD DOCTOR BUCHAN'S ENGLISH SPECIFIC PILLS, and be restored to health and vigor in less than thirty days. They are purely vegetable, pleasant to take, prompt and salutary in their effects on the broken down and shattered constitution. Old and young can take them with advantage. Imported and sold in the United States only by
JAS. S. BUTLER,
Station D, Bible House, New York, General Agent.
P. S.—A box sent to any address on receipt of price—which is One Dollar—post free. [mar 15 3m 10

☞ Do you wish to be cured!
DR. BUCHAN'S ENGLISH SPECIFIC PILLS cure, in less than 30 days, the worst cases of Nervousness, Impotency, Premature Decay, Seminal Weakness, Insanity, and all Urinary, Sexual, and Nervous Affections, no matter from what cause produced. Price, One Dollar per box. Send postpaid, by mail, on receipt of an order.
Address, JAMES S. BUTLER,
Station D, Bible House, New York.
mar 15 3m 10

☞ The Confessions and experience of an Invalid.—Published for the benefit, and as a CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of Manhood, &c., supplying at the same time THE MEANS OF SELF CURE. By one who has cured himself after undergoing considerable quackery. By enclosing a postpaid addressed envelope single copies may be had of the author.
NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq.,
may 31 1y 21] Brooklyn, Kings co., N. Y.

☞ 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,
may 17 3m 19] No. 60 Nassau street New York.

☞ Use no other!—Buchan's Specific Pills are the only Reliable Remedy for all Diseases of the Seminal, Urinary and Nervous Systems. Try one box, and be cured. ONE DOLLAR A BOX. One box will perfect a cure, or money refunded. Sent by mail on receipt of price.
JAMES S. BUTLER,
Station D, Bible House, New York, General Agent.
mar 15 3m 10

☞ 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. An 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 ever 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

MARRIAGES.

On the 16th inst., by Rev. Mr. Brennum, John Bliss, of Mechanics' Grove, to Mary Ann Clark, of Martic twp.
On the 23d inst, by Elder George Sigler, Adam J. Eberly to Mary E. Pearson, all of Lancaster.
On the 22d day of May, by Rev. H. R. Callaway, Samuel J. Atlee to Anna S. Mathiot, both of Columbia, Pa.

DEATHS.

On the 22d inst., in this city, Charles Augustus, oldest son of Rev. A. C. and E. A. Wedekind, aged nearly 4 years.
On June 22d, at Sickles' Barracks, Alexandria, Va., Jacob Weitz, of this city, wounded at the battle of the Wilderness aged 26 years, 3 months and 5 days.
On June 20th, in the Hospital at Washington, from wounds received in battle, Henry M. son of Samuel M. and A. Killian, 1st Reserves, aged 20 years and 1 month.

THE MARKETS.

Lancaster Wholesale Grain Market.

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

LANCASTER, June 27.

Flour, Superfine, ⅌ bbl	7.75
Extra "	8 00
White Wheat, ⅌ bushel	1.95
Red "	1.25
Corn, old "	1.35
" new "	
Oats "	90
Rye "	1.20
Cloverseed "	6.75
Whiskey, in hhds	1 52
" in bbls	1.51

ESTATE OF HANNAH WINEHOLD, deceased.—Letters of administration on the estate of Hannah Winehold, late of East Cocalico township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber residing in said township: All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them, without delay, properly authenticated for settlement.
CYRUS HEAM,
june 28 6t 25] Administrator.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—John Dillier, late of Brecknock township, deceased.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of William Von Neida, administrator of the estate of said deceased, to and among those legally entitled to the same, will attend for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, the 2nd day AUGUST, 1864, at 2 o'clock, P. M., in the Library Room of the Court House, in the City of Lancaster, where all persons interested in said distribution may attend.
D. G. ESHLEMAN, Auditor.
june 28 [Examiner please copy.] 4t 25

MANHOOD: HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED.
Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Phisical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, induced by self indulgence or sexual extravagance
☞ Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents.
The celebrated author in this admirable essay clearly demonstrates from a thirty years successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife—pointing out a mode of cure, at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.
☞ This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.
Sent under seal, in a plain envelope to any address, post paid, on receipt of six cents or two post stamps.
Address the publishers,
CHAS J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, N. Y., Post office box 4586.

NOTICE TO TAX COLLECTORS.—The Collectors of State and County taxes of the respective districts of Lancaster county are requested to collect and pay over the same with all possible dispatch into the County Treasurer.
By order of the Commissioners.
june 14 3t 23] F. G. EBERMAN, Clerk.

FOR LADIES.
STRAW HATS.
50 per cent. cheaper than heretofore, at the New York Millinery Store of J. LOEB,
No. 31 North Queen street, Lancaster, Pa.
may 31 5t 21

WANTED,
This coming season,
2,000 CORDS OF BLACK OAK BARK, for which the highest cash price will be paid, delivered at SHIRK & BRUBAKER'S TANNERY, Bird-in-Hand Railroad Station, Lancaster county, Pa.
☞ CHESTNUT, SPANISH OAK and WHITE OAK wood wanted. apr 19

MILLINERY.
MRS. M. J. DAILY has returned from the city with an extensive and handsome assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY, which she offers cheap for cash. Please call and examine the stock at the southwest corner of Centre Square.
may 3 tf 17

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! SHAWLS! SHAWLS!!
S. WELSH & CO.,
are selling the above goods 25 PER CENT. below the the usual prices
LADIES PLEASE CALL
and examine our elegant assortment of NEW STYLES, at the Northwest corner of Arch and 10th street, Philadelphia. [may 10 2m 18

LIFE AND SERVICES AS A SOLDIER of Major General Grant, Hero of Fort Donelson! Vicksburg! and Chattanooga! Commander of the Military Division of the Mississippi; and captor of 472 Cannon and over 90,000 Prisoners, with portrait. Price 25 cents. For sale at J. M. WESTHAEFFER'S
Jan 26 tf 3] Cheap Book Store.

THE ONLY CORRECT CHEAP EDITION
REPORT OF MAJOR GENERAL GEO. B. McCLELLAN.
This report should be in the hands of every patriotic citizen. All the Soldiers in the Army should read this report. Published at Washington, D. C. Price 50 cents, at
J. M. WESTHAEFFER'S
apr 12 tf 14] Cheap Book Store.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—Assigned Estate of George Morry a dec'd, of Manor town'ship.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of John H. Hershey, Assignee, to and among those legally entitled to the same, will sit for that purpose on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of JULY, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the Library Room of the Court House, in the City of Lancaster, where all persons interested in said distribution may attend.
G. C. HAWTHORN,
june 14 4t 23] Auditor.

1864. PHILADELPHIA PAPER HANGINGS. 1864.
HOWELL & BOURKE,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WALL PAPERS AND WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS.
CORNER 4TH AND MARKET STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.
N. B. A fine stock of LINEN SHADES constantly on hand. [feb 23 3m 7

ESTATE OF MATTHEW BARTHOLOMEW, late of Enterprise, Lancaster county, dec'd.—Letters of Administration on said estate having been granted to the undersigned: All persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate settlement, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them without delay for settlement to the undersigned, residing in the City of Lancaster.
D B. BARTHOLOMEW,
may 17 6t 19] Administrator.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of Margaret Hogg, late of Colerain township, deceased.—Letters testamentary on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate settlement, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them without delay for settlement to the undersigned, residing in said township
ROBERT HOGG,
may 17 6t 19] Executor.

ESTATE OF JAMES A. NORRIS.—Whereas letters testamentary on the estate of James A. Norris, late of the City of Lancaster, dec'd, have been granted to the subscriber residing in said city: All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them without delay properly authenticated for settlement to
SOPHRONIA B. NORRIS, Executrix.
may 24 6t 20] Or to her Attorney, H. B. SWARR.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of Isaac Habecker, late of Manor township, dec'd.—Letters of administration on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate settlement, and those having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent will make known to them the same without delay.
JOSEPH HABECKER,
EPHRAIM ROHRER,
may 24 6t 20] Administrators, Residing in Manor twp.

ESTATE OF GOTLIEB SENER, DEC'D. Letters Testamentary on the estate of Gotlieb Sener, late of Manor township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscribers: All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them, without delay, properly authenticated for settlement.
JACOB SENER, City of Lancaster,
JOHN SENER, Pequea township,
FREDERICK SENER, Manor twp.,
June 21 6t* 24] Executors.

A PROCLAMATION.
MAYOR'S OFFICE,
Lancaster, June 16, 1864.
In accordance with the provisions of the Ordinance of July 14 1852, I hereby give notice that the sale or firing of "squibs, rockets or other fire works," within the limits of the City, is prohibited, except "on the 3d, 4th and 5th days of July, in each and every year;" and in the same Ordinance it is also provided that the "firing of guns and other fire arms, or the selling, casting, throwing or firing *chasers*, or other fire works operating in a similar manner," is prohibited, under the penalty prescribed in the first section of the Ordinance of March 1, 1825.
And the Constables of the City are hereby enjoined to enforce the provisions of this Ordinance.
June 21 3t 24] GEO. SANDERSON, Mayor.

1864. 1864.
SPRING TRADE.
WENTZ BROTHERS,
No. 5 EAST KING STREET,
Invite the attention of Housekeepers and all others o their extensive stock of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS
now in store, which we offer at the lowest possible prices.
BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED MUSLINS,
SHEETINGS, TICKINGS, CHECKS,
SHIRTING STRIPES,
CALICOES! CALICOES!! CALICOES!!! &c, &c.,
In all grades and prices.
New and old housekeepers can save money by looking through our stock.
DRESS GOODS.
As in past seasons this department is unsurpassed in variety, choice and price.
ALL THE LATEST STYLES FOR SPRING.
SPRING DELAINES, BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS, &c.
SHAWL AND CLOAK ROOM.
Great attractions for ladies.
HOOP SKIRT ROOM.
The largest stock to be found. Ladies' and Misses', from 12 cents to $3.00.
Remember No. 5 East King Street,
Sign of the Bee Hive,
mar 8 tf 9] WENTZ BROTHERS.

GARDEN, FLOWER, AND FIELD SEEDS.
All Seeds bought at our store warranted fresh and genuine.
AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
SHADE, FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES; FARM AND GRIST MILL CORN SHELLERS, STRAW AND FODDER CUTTERS, PLOWS AND CULTIVATORS
Hanging Baskets and Vases in great variety.
☞ A liberal discount to the trade.
☞ Orders solicited and promptly filled, at the old established
SEED AND AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE,
No. 805 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
apr 12 3m 14

THE EXAMINATION OF APPLICANTS for Schools in Lancaster County will be held in the following districts, at the times and places hereinafter specified:
Lancaster City—June 18th and