Local Intelligence.

AGENTS FOR THE INTELLIGENCER. In the present condition of the country it is impossible for us to attempt to conduct a newspaper enterprise on the old system. We are compelled to pay the cash for every article we use, and material which has already advanced enormously in price is still going up rapidly. We have not advanced the price of the Weekly Intelligencer, though it is greatly enlarged at no little ex-. Our terms will be, as published, Two Dollars a year, invariably in advance To enable all the present subscribers to the Intelligencer to renew their subscriptions promptly we have concluded to appoint agents in each township, to whom money can be paid, and by whom receipts will be All who cannot find it convenient to call at our office will please call on the agent in their district. Four issues of the Weekly will be sent to each one of the present subscribers, and by that time we expect to have a full return from all our arents. If it should so happen that any of the present subscribers fail to hand in their names to us, or our agents, by this time, they will be considered as not desiring to continue their subscriptions, and will be dropped from our list. We hope all will to be to their interest to comply at once with our terms, and that no names will have to be omitted. The present is the best possible time for those who have not been taking the paper to subscribe, and, from the interest we have already seen manifested, we shall be able to increase our subscription list very greatly. No family can afford to be without at least one good newspaper. Now is the time for our numerous friends to interest themselves in our behalf. Subscribe for the paper yourself, and urge your neighbors to do likewise,-The following gentlemen have been appointed agents, any one of whom is fully authorized to receive money and receipt for us. All such as have paid for the Intelligencer in advance of the present time will receive due credit on our books, and the paper will be continued to the time for which it has been paid:

Samuel Styer, Adamstown Bor. J. D. Laverty, Bart. Reuben Shober, Brecknock. William Whitman, Cernarvon. Edwin Elser Clay Edwin Elser, Clay.
Cyrus Ream, East Cocalico.
Dr. Samuel Weest, West Cocalico. Dr. Samuel Weest, West Cocalic Cromwell Blackburn, Colerain. Joseph M. Watts, Columbia. John Martin, Conestoga. Abraham Collins, Conov. Philip Oldweiler, West Donegal. P. J. Albright, East Donegal. Fleming McSparran, Drumore. S. B. Moore, Drumore. Richard C. Edwards, Drumore. Hon. Wm. Ellmaker, Earl. Beorge Duchman, East Earl. Henry Kaffroth, West Earl. Oliver Caldwell, Elizabeth Jeremiah Mohler, Ephrata. Henry A. Wade, Elizabethtown Bor Henry A. Wade, Elfzabethtown Bor. William Dungan, Eden.
Joseph Phillips, Fulton.
Dr. Samuel Parker, East Hempfield.
John M. Weller, West Hempfield.
Roland H. Brubaker, East Lampeter.
George Diller, Leacock.
Martin B. Weidler, Upper Leacock.
Isaac Wilson, Little Britain.
Nathan Worley, Manheim Bor.
George G. Brush, Manor.
C. J. Rhodes, Manor. J. Rhodes, Manor C. J. Rhodes, Manor.
David Shoff, Manor.
Dr. John Huston, Martie.
Edward Galen, Martie.
Henry Shaffner, Mount Joy Bot.
Jonathan Nichols, Mount Joy Twp.
Henry Eckert, Paradiso,
Elias M. Stauffer, Penn.
Dr. J. K. Raub, Providence,
Joseph Detweiler, Rapho. seph Detweiler, Rapho. Jenry Shelly, Rapho. J. D. Harrar H. S. Kerns, Salisbury, George G. Worst, Salisbury, R. P. Spencer, Strasburg B. R. P. Spencer, Strasburg Bor, and Twp. R. R. Tshudy, Warwick.

THE EXCITEMENT.—The city has been full of excitement for the last ten days, which seemed to culminate on Sunday last. The invasion of Maryland, and the appear-The anxiety was still further were. heightened by the appearance of a great RAILROAD AND POST OFFICE TIME TAons from York, Adams and other borde counties, who of course brought highly raids-and evinced an evident disposition to go on further out of the reach of the encmy. The York County Bank officers came over the river on Sunday morning and brought all the assets of their institution along with them, so that they should at least have the Susquehanna between their valuables and the quick-moving rebels .-Horses, contrabands, and other cattle were brought over in droves. The public mind was highly fevered and unnaturally active. In addition to which was the earnest call of the Governor and the busy roll of the drum, imperatively calling for recruits, all contributing to almost upseting the mentality of our city. Rumors were abundant, and the announcement of a raid in the vicinity of ! town would have been readily believed by

a large proportion of our population.
On Sunday afternoon intelligence reached here that Gen. Lew. Wallace had been defeated at Frederick City, and was retreating rapidly, pursued by the Confederates; that Baltimore was in imminent peril, and the and 5) p. m.

Polymore was in imminent peril, and the and 5) p. m.

Polymore Mail 1:30 a. m., and

Polymore Mail 1:30 a. m., and Whereupon, the restless feeling of the previous days reached its acme, and began to display itself in violent demonstrations. There was a running to and fro of fair

opened. The town was alive to the crisis

was called in the morning by several citizens, and an earnest request for the citizens to volunteer for the defence of their homes was made. Towards noon the tears of a great many were dispelled and a spirit of apathy prevailed. Recruiting was moderately active. Several persons reported to be spies were captured, but after a due examination were found to be refugees from Washington county, Maryland, and were discharged. Crowds were in waiting at the railroad for the Philadelphia papers; and the demand for the "Age," with its "Summary of war news" was great, proving that the reports of the sensation "Press" were not to be trusted. A good many contrabands came into town in wagons, and bearing evidence that they had learned "to suffer and be strong."

On Wednesday morning reports of the capture of Petersburg by Grant with 20,000 prisoners, and of Washington by the Confederates. The town appears to have quieted down considerably at the time of writing, and business is once more going on. Several companies of volunteers are reported full or nearly so.

DEATH OF DR. CASSIDY.—Dr. PATRICK CASSIDY, Surgeon of the Board of Enrolment of this District, died at his residence, in South Queen street, on Tuesday evening last. Although always of a delicate nature, his last illness was of but short duration.

Not out of Spirits .- Among the crowd of refugees who poured into our town, during the past week, we noticed a carriageload of gentlemen with two huge demijohns strapped on behind. They looked as if expressly made to hold "that stuff that comes in barrels." That party did not seem to be

BOUNTY TO 100 DAYS' MEN .- In pursuance of a resolution passed by the War Meeting held in the Court House on Sunday evening last, the committee of nine waited upon the County Commissioners on Monday morning, and stated the action of said meeting; whereupon the following pream-ble and resolutions were unanimously

adopted by the Commissioners: WHEREAS, His Excellency, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania, by his Proclamation, dated July 10th, 1864, called upon the loyal citizens of the State to form themselves into Companies and Regiments, to protect ourselves and our sixtes State of the State of the State of the Process and State of the State of th o protect ourselves and our sister State of daryland from another Rebel Raid, which now threaten them and us. And, whereat a Town Meeting held at the Court Hou at a Town Meeting held at the Court House, in the City of Lancaster, on last evening, a Committee of nine were appointed to wait and urge upon the County Commissioners, the propriety and necessity of offering a Bounty of Firty Dollars to each and every citizen of said county who will enlist into the military service under said call, and to provide sudsistence for them; Therefore:

*Resolved By the Commissioners of Low Resolved. By the Commission

Resolved, By the Commissioners of Laucaster County, that a bounty of Fifty Dollars is hereby offered to each and every one of her citizens who will enlist as a private or non-commissioned officer under said call, for a period of one hundred days; provided, that the individual has not received the same sum from any district in the county.

Resolved, That the said bounty of 530 be paid as soon as the individual is mystered. paid as soon as the individual is mustere Memphis. So says one of the Memphis nto the United States service, by a regular nustering officer. Resolved, That the number of men collisted under the call, and entitled to the bounty hereby offered, shall not exceed one thousand.

Resolved, That the sum of \$100 be allowed for the recruiting expenses of each of ten Companies, to be paid to the commissioned officers thereof, as soon as they shall be commissioned and the companies mustered into the service of the United States.

Resolved, That this Board will pay for the subsistence of said recruits, sworm into the service, not exceeding one thousand men, under the said call of the Governor for the period of two days, at an expense not exceeding fifty cents per day; such subsistence to be under the control and direction of Isaac Mishler, of the city of Lancester. Resolved, That the sum of \$100 be allowed of Isaac Mishler, of the city of Lancaster, to whom recruiting officers shall apply for orders for subsistence, to whom all accounts for subsistence shall be rendered for settlement and approved previous to payment by this Board.

SCHOOL TEACHERS.—The regular meeting of the City School Board, for the election of teachers, was held on Tuesday evening. All the old teachers were re-elected with the following exceptions: lst Assistant in Female High School va-cant, Miss Annie Hartman having declined a re-election. Election at regular meeting

in August. Female Secondary, N. W. Division—Miss Virginia Witwer, 1st Assistant, in place of Miss Rakestraw, having declined a re-election.
Combined Primary, N. W. Division--Miss Marshbank, 2d Assistant. Miss Margie Erisman, 2d Assistant do.
N. E. Division--Miss Anna Etter, promoted from 1st Assistant to Principal of Constraint Definers.

uisa Ball from 2d to 1st Assistant. Miss Rathvon, 2d Assistant of same school, S. W. Division, Combined Primary— Miss Anna Coyle, Principal; Miss Emma Geidner, 1st Assistant; Miss Gerber, 2nd

Assistant,
Miss Sallie Murphy, promoted to 1st Assistant, in place of Miss Coyle, promoted,
Miss Lizzia Melford, 2d Assistant, in
place of Miss Rathyon, transferred. No change in the African School.

The Board increased the salaries of all the Teachers each \$50.

YESTERDAY'S MARKET. -The market yesterday morning was plentifully supplied with everything, at war prices. Chickens, the size of small birds, sold at 62 a 75 c. per pair; butter 30 a 35 c. per lb; eggs 20 a 22 c. per dozen; green corn 30 c. per dozen; early apples 40 a 50 c. per peck; new potatoes 40 a sice, par peck; peas lac, per peck; beans 15 a 20 c. pec peck; cucumbers and onions were plenty and cheap; raspherries 10 c per quart; blackberries 10 c. per quart; whortieberries 12 c. per quart. The fish market was well supplied with haddock black and other fish. The reported bombardment of Washington by the Confeder ance of the Confederates on the borders of ates had no effect upon either buyers or our own State, aroused the public mind to | seilers, and prices were anything but droopsuch a degree that it seemed impossible log, although shirt collars and "chokers"

the Pennsylvania Railroad leave this city

ARRIVAL OF MALIS AT HE POST OFFICE.
Through Mail East. 1:40 a. m., 2:46 p. m. Way Mail Last. 1:30 a. m., 2:50 p. m.
Through Mail West 4:15 a. m., 2:55 p. m.
Way Mail West 5:25 p. m., 7:30 p. m.
Southern Mail 5:25 p. m., 7:30 p. m.

HOURS FOR CLOSING THE MAILS. For Philadelphia, New York and Eastern tates, I:30 and 7 p. m. For Philadelphia and intermediate Offi-For Harrisburg, Cumberland and Frank-

To Harrisburg, Cumberland and Frank-in Counties, at 11 a. m., and 8 p. m. Northern Central—Juniata and Western New York Route, 11 a. m. Way Mail West—For Landisville, Salun-ga, Mt. Joy, Elizabethtown, Middletown, Highspire, Hempfield, Mountville, Wrights-ville, Maytown, Bainbridge, and Falmouth, at 11 a. m.

Southern Mail-For Columbia, York, &c. 11 a. m.
For Washington, D. C., Baltimore II a.m.

8 p. m. For Columbia and Harrisburg, York and Marietta, at 11 a. m. and 5:30 p. 10. For the Intelligencer.

There was a running to and fro of fair women and brave men. A meeting was called by the Mayor, at the Court House in the evening, at the earnest solicitation of many prominent citizens. It was attended by an immense crowd, and all kinds of ways and means were proposed to "repel the base intruders." Speeches were made by the Mayor, Messrs. Dickey, Landis, Atlee, Champneys, Hager, Amwake and Captains Bear and O'Rourk. Energetic resolutions were passed.

On Monday the stores were closed by request of the Mayor, thereby affording all an opportunity for drilling and perfecting arrangements. Several recruiting offices were opened. The town was alive to the crisis all day, and on every corner could be seen. My friend the poetical Professor, coming not the Hall, was inspired by the occasion

and gave birth to the following morecan in imitation of Porson: I look around, and the spirits of Hell, The souls from the regions infernal, can peering out from a hundred eyes With Hate intense and eternal.

The Bevil sits in the uppermost seat As demure as a learned book-man, "O ho!" says he "the Gospel I love" According to brother C**k**n.

"No need for work," said the sable king,
"I can rest my weary hand, sirs,
When trucident servants in white cravats
Become my brave Drawcansirs." "Rare fun I see as around me seethes The tide and blood of battle, And Abe, my son, brings the victims in As a butcher pens his cattle."

O ho!" said the Devil, "Hurrab for the ilag,"
Hurrah for Hate the teacher!
am served as I never was served before,
Oh! I bless the warlike preacher!"

" I shall go to Hell in a wonderful glee And scotf at my imps of evil, And tell them that Preachers more potent are

Than all the aids of the Devil!"
COLUMBIA, July 9, 1864.

Accident to Judge Fisher.—On Saturday week the Hon. Robert J. Fisher, of York, met with a serious accident on the Northern Central railroad at York Haven. On the morning and at the place mentioned, the Harrisburg accomodation train was detained by the running off of a freight train ahead, the cars belonging to which completely blocked up the road. There being no prospect of a speedy movement of the no prospect of a speedy movement of the train, the passengers got off. During the operation of clearing the track of a portion of the wreck, it or the rope attached to it. operation of clearing the track of a portion of the wreck, it or the rope attached to it, struck Judge Fisher so violently as to precipitate him, headlong down a steep and rocky embankment, injuring him severely but not dangerously. He is now at his home in York and gradually improving. CONDENSED POLITICAL ITEMS, &c.

The Government may tax our matches but we challenge the world to match our taxes. Two-dollar greenbacks, altered to fifties

are now being circulated extensively. Hon. John Covode received only 560 votes at the abolition primary executed moreland county. His abolition opponent, received 1415. "Honest at the abolition primary election in West-John" is played out.

A correspondent of the New York Jour al of Commerce calls for a movement to make General McClellan a candidate for the Presidency, without regard to party. "The new shoddy candidate for Vic-

President is professionally a tailor. Let him stick to his trade and make a straightiacket for Lincoln." The Ohio Statesman says that 3,000 farms in that State are left without a man to attend

Gov. Curtin has pardoned the negro soldier who was recently convicted of shooting white citizen at Camp William Penn .-Hurrah for the black "soldier's friend!" Negroes and white women are imprisoned in the same room in a station house in

Hard on Abraham—the second resolution of the Abolition (Baltimore) platform, which recommends "economy and rigid responsibility in the public expenditures."

"IN GOD WE TRUST."-Such is the motto on the new two cent copper currency recently issued by the Administration. It is matter of gratification to learn, even through the baser metals, that the Administration can command "trust" anywhere. Senator Hale said, some time ago, that the stealings under the Lincoln administration were more than the entire legitimate expenses of the Government. Can anybody guess why these shoddies disgorged Senator

Since the arrest of its editor the New York Post has discovered that white American citizens have rights. It never before acknowledged the fact.

THE REAL SLAVERY PARTY.-Slavery of speech, slavery of press, slavery of mind, slavery of election; but absolute freedom to break the Constitution, suppress opposiion newspapers, and insult the people. The Legislature of this State, will re-assemble on the 23d of August, for the purpose of counting the vote on the proposed imendments to the Constitution, and passing such laws as may be necessary to carry

It appears that Morgan has carried out the threat to shave the heads of prisoners taken in Kentucky. A lieutenant, captured at Mt. Sterling, was duly shaved, in retaliation for the tonsorial operations upon Morgan and his staff.

The New York Indequadent, a leading republican paper, of a recent date, says: "We have reached a point when we are willing to greet the black man as a soldier. We must advance to that inevitable goal when we shall meet him as an officer, a general, a ruler,--when we shall be unmindful of color as we are now of language."

Andy Johnson, it is said, was a good tailor, but there's very little that's manly about him. His party in nominating him seemed to act upon the motto "measures not men."

"The Richmond Sentinel claims that the Rebel government gathered thirty-eight thousand small arms on the battle-ground From the above it would seem that our

Ordnance Department is again supplying trus for both armies. The Administration and war press is beginning to open their fire upon Geu. Grant. For instance, the Buffalo Courier, a war print, says, in speaking of the Petersburg laughter, "let us fervently trust that the experience of the army in front of Petersarg may not now, nor ever, be repeated." The New Nation, Fremont's organ, pub-

lished in New York, uses the following language in a late number: "If Lincoln shall attempt, as it is quite probable, to defeat osition to him by violence and corruption, resistance to such proceedings can hardly be avoided. In order to rid themselves of a tyrant, the people may be driven to strike at the foundation of government, and in the struggle public credit can hardly

The Baltimore Sun says that Francis Ke son of the author of the "Star Spangled Banner," was recently arrested for alleged "disloyalty." So we go. Patriots and sons of patriots are imprisoned and exiled, whilst traitors, corruptionists, bullies and blackguards are elevated to place and power. A good notion—the forming of Democratic clubs. This is being done extensively in other parts of the State. Democrats must

organize. A fact that speaks volumes for the limbecility of the Navy Department has just come to light. No less than ten monitors building at New York and Boston, are so miserably designed that they will not float, and are being taken to pieces! These ves-sels have cost an immense sum, that might as well have been flung into the sea.

Mr. Chase reports the national debt increased within a hundred days by a little more than two hundred and fifty millions, or two and a half millions daily. This daily increase is now much greater, having itself been steadily growing from the beginning of the war. It was a million and a quarter a year ago, two millions six months. ning of the war. It was a million and a quarter a year ago, two millions six months ago, and is now not less than three millions per day. This is partly unavoidable. Prices of labor and supplies always rise in war. The field of military operations grows wider; our armies and fleets are made larger, and the interest of the debt itself, and the cost of collecting taxes, are always growing. But these are not the chief causes of this increase in the rate of incurring debt.

causes of this increase in the rate of incurring debt.

The chief causes are two, both of which might be avoided by a sound system of finance:

1. The Administration wilfully and unnecessarily repudiated the national faith, and suspended payment at the first symptom of difficulty. This was followed by an endless-expansion of irredeemable currency, and its new accelerating decline. It has now it could possibly fall, and the Government pays at least three prices for all thus, 2. And, chiefly, an epidemic disease rages through the land, which will be known in history as the office-holder's mania. It is through the land, which will be known in history as the office-holder's mania. It is a resistless passion for scattering vast sums of money. Congress and the Administration are literally drunk with extravagance. Should a ministrel Homer sing in after times the traditions of this age, he will tell of our national Olympus as a pandemonium of spendthrift gods, their ruined universe. On this point, no sober man who knows Washington to-day will call any language too strong. Least of all the Secretary of the Treasury himself, who has long, in public and private, complained loudly of the relentless predigality of the other Departments and of Congress, and who now declares that without their speedy conversion to economy, and rapid millitary success, all possible means for sustaining the Treasury must fall.—N. Y. World.

DIALOGUE BETWEEN ANCIENT PAUL AND MODERN ABOLITIONISTS.—P.—Let as many servants as are under the yoke count their masters worthy of all honor.

A—Horrid! Let them do no such thing, but broak up the relation at once.

ent of the Cincinnati Gazette says:

"I visited the 'Hermitage' to-day in company with Capt. Armstrong, Surgon Grating, and a squad of colored troops. Everything about the place looks lonesome, and bears the marks of neglect and decay. But the saddest fact is this, that the old hero's home is inhabited by secessionists. I saw Washington's chair the General's fine portrait, by Healy, and his grave, but I have no heart to speak of them while avowed secessionist of the work of the wor

THE TREASURY HAREM.

mony of the Mistresses of Government Officers--Extracts from Col. Baker's Report.

We give below extracts from the documents appended to the official report of Provost-Marshal Baker, to the S of the Treasury (Mr. Chase), upon the printing of the public money in Washington. is necessary to add that considerable portions of these sworn statements are omitted as being too grossly indecent for

[Copy.]
STATMENT OF MISS ELLA JACKSON.
My name is Ella Jackson; I am originally from Baltimore, Maryland; am eighteen years of age; I went to work in the Treasury Department on the 5th of November, 1862: I progued we situate that ury Department on the 5th of November, 1862; I procured my situation through the Hon. Mr. Kellogg, M. C. from Michigan; I have worked in various rooms in the department; am at present in the numbering room, where I have been about six months; I know Mr. S. M. Clark, superintendent of Carrency Bureau; I also know Mr. G. A. Henderson. Some time last fall, I think in September, I had a conversation with S. M. Clark and Mr. Henderson in relation to them (Clark and Henderson) propulging two to them. So much for this nigger war in M. Clark and Mr. Henderson in relation to them (Clark and Henderson) procuring two suits of men's or boys' clothes—one suit for myself and the other for a girl named Jennie Germon, who was working in the Currency Bureau. Clark and Henderson were to furnish the male suits, and Jenny Germon and myself were to put them on and accompany them (Clark and Henderson) to the Canterbury, a place of amusement in this city, where females are not allowed, owing to the nature of the exhibitions or plays usually in vogue at that place of owing to the nature of the exhibitions or plays usually in vogue at that place of amusement. On the evening agreed upon between Mr. Clark, Henderson, Miss Germon and myself to attend the Canterbuty, as stated above, Mr. Henderson sent me a note, written in pencil, in which he stated, as near as I can recollect, that the suits could not be obtained that night, but would be all ready about Monday near the HC. be all ready about Monday noon, that "C" could not go 'that evening to the Canterbury, but would join us during the evening and go to supper; that the carriage should stop at our door at 7 o'clock, and we, Jenny Germon and myself, should come down alone and get into the carriage. This letter was signed, I think, "H." Mr. Henderson did call at 7 o'clock, as arranged; we went down, got in and drove to Georgetown, back to the capital, and stopped at the corner of 1st street and the Avenue; got out and walked to the Buhler restaurant, where we found Mr. Clark in waiting. We all had supper, which occupied nearly two hours. Mr. Clark, Henderson, Jennie Germon and myself then went direct to the central Hotel, corner of 6th street and the avenue. Mr. Clark and Henderson went in and registered names on the hotel register. I do not know what names were registered. Jennie Germon and Mr. Clark occupied a front rown. I think the direct occupied a front rown. e all ready about Monday noon, that "C ter. I do not know what names were registered. Jennie Germon and Mr. Clark occupied a front room, I think the 4th floor. Mr. Henderson and myself occupied the next room adjoining. We all remained until about 3 o'clock, when Mr. Henderson got up and stated that he was going home. Soon after Mr. Henderson left, Mr. Clark got up and came into my room and proposed to occupy the same bed with me for a short time, which I refused, when he returned to Miss Germon's room. Mr. Clark, Miss Germon and myself got up between 8 and

Miss Germon's room. Mr. Clark, Miss Germon and myself got up between 8 and 9 in the morning, and all went to the Buhler Restaurant, where we all got breakfast. Came down stairs. Mr. "C." left us at the door and went away, and we went home. Miss Germon was then employed in the press division in Mr. Clark's Bureau. Miss Germon was not discharged by Mr. Clark, but left of her own accord, as she was about to be married. I have frequently worked at the Department late at night; have also worked on Sunday, when Mr. Clark saked me to do so. Clark has very often asked the two Miss Duvalls and myself to drink ale in his private office; this has usually been done after 11 or 12 o'clock at night. I don't think I ever drank more than two glasses at a time in Mr. Clark's room; don't think I was ever drunk in the Department. In the conversation I had with Mr. Clark and Henderson about coing

room; don't think I was ever drunk in the Department. In the conversation I had with Mr. Clark and Henderson about going to the Canterbury in male attire, both Mr. Clark and Henderson informed me that they had seen Mr. Simm, the proprietor, and made an arrangement for a private box. I was confident I could carry out my part of the programme. the programme. In making this statement I desire to say In making this statement I desire to say that I have not done so under any threat, intimidation or promise of any kind or nature whatsoever, but knowing I have done wrong, and have acted very imprudently both with Mr. Clark and Henderson, I desire to give a truthful and open statement of my intrigues and improprieties with the gentlemen alluded to.

Washington Awil 9 1881.

washington, April 9, 1864.
E. Jackson. On the 9th of April, A. D., 1864, personally appeared before me, Ella Jackson, who being duly sworn on her oath, said that the foregoing statement she had heard read, and

A. G. LAWRENCE, Notary Public, [Copy.] STATEMENT OF MISS JENNIE GERMON.

STATEMENT OF MISS JENNIE GERMON. My name is Jennie Germon; I have been employed in the National Currency Bureau since it first went into operation; I think I was the tirst lady employed in that department; I reside with my sister, Mrs. Hutton, at No. 556 "G" street, in this city; I was formerly employed in the government printing office, but left and went home to my mother to live; one day, when I returned to the house, my mother informed me that a gentleman named Clark, from the Treasa gentleman named Clark, from the Treas-ary Department, had called to see me; that ary Department, had called to see me; that gentleman desired me to call at his office on the following morning; I went as desired; called on Mr. Clark; he informed me that he (Mr. Clark) wanted me to go to work for him in his burean; I went to work, and worked until the 21st of September last; I have carefully read and heard read the statement of Ella Jackson, in reference to Messrs. Clark and Henderson making an arrangement with Miss Jackson and myself to attend the Canterbury in male attire; also, in relation to going to the Central Hotel and sleeping with Mr. S. M. Clark; I further positively swear that all that portion of Miss Jackson's statement referring to me is true in every particular; some time in the month of May or June last, as near as I can recollect, and just after I had recovered from a severe fit of sickness, which kept me from the department for nearly six weeks, Mr. S. M. Clark came to me in the office and asked me to come to his private residence, at the same time informing me that his (Clark's) wife was absent in the contract. gentleman desired me to call at his office lence, at the same time informing me that his (Clark's) wife was absent in the country; his (Clark's) wife was absent in the country: I did not at first comply with his request for me to come to his house and stay with him all night on the next Saturday night. I do not recollect the day of the month. I went to Mr. Clark's house about 8 o'clock in the evening, he (Mr. Clark) having given me his address, and also described the house. Mr. Clark and myself went to a private bedroom, and both occupied the same bed until morning. I left Mr. Clark's house about 7 or 8 o'clock in the morning. About two weeks after my first visit to Mr.

house about 7 or 8 o'clock in the morning. About two weeks after my first visit to Mr. Clark's house, he (Mr. Clark) again asked me to go to house, and spend another evening. This request I complied with; went to his house and occupied the same bed with him (Clark) that I did on the previous occasion referred to above. I recoflect distinctly a conversation I had with Mr. Clark the last night I slept with him. He said his (Clark's) wife was very jestlous and at one Clark's) wife was very jealous, and at one ime told him (Clark) that she (Mrs. Clark) believed that the Treasury Department was nothing more or less than a ———. I desire to state that Ishave made this statement voluntarily, without fear or promise of reward of any kind or nature whatsoever, but rather than forswear myself I freely confess my shame and disgrave, trusting that no publicity will be given to my statement.

ny statement.
Washington, April 12, 1864.
Washington, April 12, 1864.
Sworn and subscribed to this 13th day of April, A. D., 1864.
April, A. D., 1864.
Notary Public.

Notary Public. [Copy.]

STATEMENT OF MISS ADA THOMPSON.

I am an actress by profession; my residence is at 276 Pennsylvania avenue; I first became acquainted with Miss Jackson I think on the 12th of September last, when I took rooms at No. 276 Pennsylvania avenue as stated above. On the 20th of September last, Miss Jackson came to my room, and in the course of a conversation, she (Miss Jackson) informed me that she and a girl named Jennie Germon had made an servants as are under the yoke count their masters worthy of all honor.

A—Horrid! Let them do no such thing, but break up the relation at once.
P—And they that have believing masters.

A—Hush! No slaveholder can be a christian.
P—Servants, be obedient to them that are your masters.

A—Don't you do it.
P—I sent back a bond servant who had escaped from Philemon, and told Philemon that he would be more profitable to him now than ever.

A—You did a wicked thing. Had you been as good as our Abe, you would have proclained all slaves free, and ordered all the military and naval force of the country to back up the slaves in escaping to freedom, even if they had to cut their master's throats to do it.
P—From such as you I withdraw myself.
A—Good riddance.

ANDREW JACKSON'S HOME IN SECESSION HANDS.—A Tennessee correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette says:
"I visited the 'Hermitage' to-day in company with Capt. Armstrong, Surgon Grating, and a sound of colored troops.

the army, it is presumed that these impleand his grave, but I have no heart to speak of them while avowed secessionists dwell in the house. A thick shadow has faller on the Hermitage, and the whole neigoborhood seems to be under a curse,"

her (Miss Jackson's) room, nad a dispute that we refuse to sully our pages with it.] that we requestly informed me that she and other girls working in the Currency curse,"

Clark's private office. During the month

of December last, Miss Jackson seldom MANIFESTO OF THE CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

of December last, Miss Jackson seldomcame home before 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning; she stated to me that during these
times she did not work later than 10 or 11
o'clock; that the balance of the time to 2 or
3 o'clock in the morning, she spent in Mr.
Clark's private office. She has often come
home very drunk. She told me that Clark
keptale in his private office and treated har
and the other girls. I have often seen in
Miss Jackson's possession obscene books,
pictures and prints, which she, Miss Jackson, informed me were given her by Clark.
She had also frequently informed me that
whenever new girls applied for situations
in the Currency Bureau, Clark would come
to her and ask her to find out all about them;
that she would make the inquiries, and if hat she would make the inquiries, and i he (Miss Jackson) reported that they (the

irls) could be improperly used by giris) could be improperly used by Clark, they were employed.

I have made the above statement freely, without threat, intimidation or promise of reward, that I considered it my duty as an honorable and loyal woman to expose a system of the grossest immorality and impropriety practiced by Mr. Clark upon the female employees under his charge.

propriety practiced by Mr. Clark upon in temale employees under his charge. (Signed) ADA THOMPSON. Subscribed and sworn to this 11th day of April, 1864, at Washington, D. C. A. G. Lawrence, Notary Public. [Copy.]
INDORSEMENT OF THESE AFFIDAVITS, AND OTHERS, NOT HERE PUBLISHED, BY HON.
EDWARD JORDAN, SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Solicitor's Office, April 19.

Sia: I have the honor herewith to transmit a report made to me by Colonel L. C. Baker, togethor with a number of affidavits, affecting the conduct and character of S. M. Clark and G. A. Henderson. In accordance with your instructions, I exhibited these affidavits to Mr. Clark, stating to him that I did so by your direction and in order that he might have an opportunity to make such explanation or reply as he should deem proper. His reply to me was, that as to anything alleged against him impeaching his conduct or character as an officer of this Department, he denied it utterly, and that as to any other matter, he scorned to make any answer. I have further, in obedience to your order, called before me most of the persons whose affidavits are herewith transmitted, and made such other inquiries as it has been in my nower to make towhite the SOLICITOR'S OFFICE persons whose affidavits are herewith transmitted, and made such other inquiries as it has been in my power to make touching the matter stated in the affidavits, and the result is, an ENTIRE CONVICTION that the most material of those statements are TRUE: particularly those contained in the affidavits of Ella Jackson, Jennie Germon, and Laura Davall. What action, if any, ought to be taken, in view of these facts, is, of course, not a question for me to consider. I have the honor to be,

the honor to be,

With high respect,

EDWARD JORDAN,

Solicitor of the Treasury.

Hon. S. P. Chase, Sec'y of the Treasury.

he Slave Market Outdone--- A White Man The Slave Market Outdone --- A white man Selling his own Sons.

Summer and his followers may prate as loudly as they please about "the barbarism of slavery," and Mrs. Stowe may rack imagination to create a monster like the brutal Legre, but we had an exhibition in this town during the examination of those re-Legre, but we had an exhibition in this town during the examination of those recently conscripted, which, for inhuman and brutal barbarisma we defy any slave mart in the world to match. A father, who had already sold one minor son as a substitute to the human shamble, where he fell a victim appeared in our town on lest March. im, appeared in our town on last Monda tim, appeared in our town on last Monday, dragging at his heels two half-grown, ill-shaped boys. They were all the sons he had, and he had contracted to sell them both had, and he had contracted to sell them both has substitutes. They had been bargained for by "loyal" men. The smaller one, almost a more child, was prospectively the property of a loud-mouthed and pestilent Abolitionist—a huge beast of a man, who stood six feet two in his stöckings and weighed over 200 pounds. This intensely reighed over 200 pounds. This intensely loyal" and "patriotic" fellow, when his son, a sturdy, well grown young man, en-listed, followed him to Chambersburg, and listed, followed him to Chambersburg, and brought him back home on the plea that he was a minor, and enlisted without his father's consent. Yet he is always full of war, and eager for fighting so long as it is at the expense of the blood of some one clae than himself or his own family. Being drafted, however, and wishing to lessen the probability of such a misfortune befalling him again speedily, and impelled at the same time to save a little money, he had bargained with a brutal father to pay a less sum than three hundred dollars for the body, the bones, the blood, my, more; the life of a child. We defy the whole South to furnish an instance of such a disgusting "dicka child. We defy the whole South to fur-nish an instance of such a disgusting "dick-er" in human flesh, or, from among all the professional slave traders who have dis-graced its soil, such a pair of monsacrs as these. There was no veil of pretended loy-alty or simulated patriotism to conceal the naked hide-cusness of this transaction. The father was actuated solely by a sordid de-sire for gain; the nurchaser, was more absire for gain; the purchaser was moved by the sheaking white-livered cowardice that forbade his risking his own worthless care in a war for the prosecution of which he howls daily, and by the mean selfishness of his nature which prompted him to make a cheap bid when bartering for a human victim. A plot had been made up by the parties to this disgusting transaction by which they hoped to deceive the Board. The boys were made to lie has to their ages, and represented themselves as older than they really smeaking white-livered cowardice that ented themselves as older than they really were. So immature and youthful, however was the appearance of the little wretches that the Board refused to believe the state

apon the liberties of another and kindred people? Will they be willing, by a long perseverance in a wanton and hopeless contest, to make this continent, which they so long boasted to be the chosen abode of liberty and self-government, of peace and a higher civilization, the theatre of the most causeless and prodigal effusion of blood which the world has ever seen, of a virtual relapse into the barbarism of the rude ages, and of the destruction of constitutional freedom by the hawlossness of usurped power?

These are questions which our adversaries will decide for themselves. We desire to stand acquitted before the tribunal of the world, as well as in the eyes of omniscient justice, of any responsibility for the origin or prolongation of a war as contrary to the spirit of the age, as to the traditions and acknowledged principles of the political system of America.

On this continent, whatever opinions may have prevailed elsewhere, it has ever been held and acknowledged by all parties that Government, to be lawful, must be founded on the consent of the governed. We were forced to dissolve our federal connection with our former associates by their aggressions on the fundamental principles of our compact of union with then; and in doing so, we exercised a right consecrated in the great charter of American liberty—the right of a free people, when a Government proves destructive of the ends for which it was established, to recur to the original principles, and to institute new guards for their security. The separate independence of the States, as the sovereign and co-equal members of the Federal Union, had never been surrendered, and the pretensions of applying to independent communities, so constituted and organized, the ordinary rules for coercing and reducing rebellions subjects to obedience was a solecism in terms, as well as an outrage on the principles of public law.

The war upon the Confederates was, therefore, wholly one of aggression. On our side it has been strietly defensive. that the Board refused to believe the state-ments made to thom, even though the father himself lied as to their ages in order that he might be enabled to effect a sale of his off-spring. They were both rejected for this reason, as entirely too young for the service. The overgrown human brute, who had ex-pected to save himself in this way, sorrow-fully and reductantly paid over his money to save his coverdity entropy. o save his cowardly careass for a time, and he wretched father, after reeling about our the wretched father, after reeling about our streets for a day or so in drankenness, went home, much disappointed, no doubt, in being balked in the sale of his sons. There is no coloring about this story, no fictitious glossing. It is true, just as we tell it, and known to be so to the very letter by many who will read this statement. We need make no comment. We have seen negroes sold on the block to the highest bidder, but that only involved a change of service.—
Here was a white man, with one son whom Here was a white man, with one son whom he had sold dead already, endeavoring to sell two more boys to what was almost certain death. He found loyal Abolitionists ready and eager to become the purchasers of cheap substitutes. Let us hear no more about the barbarism of slavery, when the barbarism of this war can exhibit such a revolting spectacle in the light of heaven on the free soil of Pennsylvania,—Fulton Democrat. Here was a white man, with one son whom

Zer The Round Table of this week walks avagely into its religious contemporary, the radical Independent. The secular paper gives the following resume of the contents of the religious paper:

Whole number of columns. olumns of advertisements. Editorial religious articles.

But, adds the Round Table : This is not all. We took up this copy of he *Independent* expecting to find its mass of shameless and revolting advertisements of shameless and revolting advertisements somewhat abated. But the vilest of the vile advertisements, which we know secular papers to have refused over and over again, defile its pages. Here the young woman can learn how to ward off the troubles of misconduct, and the young man how to counteract the effects of dissipation. And this almost side by side with Mr. Beecher's sermons! On one page a poem entitled "The Sword of Christ," and near by the most infamous cards of wicked poisonnakers! Is there no wrong here? Can a man serve two masters?

nan serve two masters? man serve two masters? For the dog-days this may be pronounced lively. The same paper hints that the Congregationalists are casting about for another organ: but we doubt this. The Independent, though wrong on almost every public question, is vigorously edited, and those features which the Round Tuble condemns are, no doubt, the very ones which give it its audience.

The States to Elect the Next President.
Congress has decided that none of the States which have been formally declared n insurrection shall vote for President till re-admitted into the Union. The States thus excluded from participating in the approaching Presidential contest are as fol-

Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, Our next President and Vice-Presiden

are therefore to be chosen by the following States: Electors: States: Electors. Massachusetts......12 Illinois ... Rhode Island.......4 Michigan onnecticut ... ermont.

Total, 24 States; Electors 241. Necessary to choose, 121. The Government has made a contract with a Philadelphia house for 32,000 shovels and spades. As the Administration has long since repudiated digging entrenchments during the "onward" mo

ments are now needed for grave-digging. FATHER ABRAHAM'S LAST.—Seward, why would it be contrary to Divine law to compel a man and his wife to ride upon one donkey? Because, "What God hath join-

The following manifesto, recently issued by the Confederate Congress will be read with interest. Some Republican papers characterize it as another overture for peace. The Boston Traveller remarks that it "is a document much less errogant and defiant than anything which has yet come from that quarter, and though some may think it is dictated by mere policy, yet it must be remembered that if it is even so, they have never stooped to policy before. It is manifestly an overture for peace on any terms, except those of unconditional surrender and submission, which last can hardly be expected of any people or armies that have evinced so much valor and made so many sacrifices in war." If our own rulers had any the tone of this document, as well as pro-tible tone of this document, as well as pro-vious efforts of the Confederate authorities to open negotiations for peace, shows that there are no insuperable difficulties in the way of the accomplishment of the result: JOINT RESOLUTION DECLARING THE DISPO-SITION OF PRINCIPLES AND PURPOSES OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES IN RELATION TO THE EXISTING WAR WITH THE UNITED

Whereas, It is due in the great cause of humanity and civilization, and especially to the heroic sacrifices of their gallant army in the field, that no means consistent with a proper self-respect and the approved usages of nations should be omitted by the Confederate States to enlighten the public opinion of the world to the true character of the struggle in which they are engaged, and the dispositions, principles and perposes by which they are actuated. Therefore,

Resolved, By the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the following STATES.

crate States of America, That the following manifesto be issued in their name, and by their authority, and that the President be requested to cause copies thereof to be transmitted to our Commissioners abroad, to the end that the same may be laid before foreign Governments. eign Governments:

Manifesto of the Congress of the Confederate States of America Relative to the Ex-

isting War with the United States The Congress of the Confederate States of America, acknowledging their responsibility to the opinion of the civilized world, to the great law of Christian philanthropy, and to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, for the part they have been compelled to bear in the said specified of wear and in the sad spectacle of war and carnage which this continent has for the last three years exhibited to the eyes of afflicted humanity, deem the present a fitting occasion to declare the principles, the sentiments and the purposes by which they have been, and are still, actuated.

the purposes by which they have been, and are still, actuated.

They have ever deeply deplored the necessity which constrained them to take up arms in defence of their rights, and of the free institutions derived from their ancestors; and there is nothing they more ardently desire than peace, whenever their enemy, by ceasing from the unhallowed war waged upon them, shall permit them to enjoy in peace the sheltering protection of those hereditary rights and those cherished institutions. The series of successes with which it has pleased Almighty God, in so signal a manner, to bless our arms on almost every point of our invaded border since the opening of the present campaign, enables us to profess this design of peace in the interest of civilization and humanity, without danger of having our motives mis-

the interest of civilization and humanity, without danger of having our motives misinterpreted, of the declaration being ascribed to any unmanly sentiment, or any mistrust of our ability fully to maintain our cause. The repeated and disastrous checks, foreshadowing ultimate discomfiture, which their gigantic army, erected against the capital of the Confederacy, has already met with, are but a continuation of the same providential successes for us. We do not recur to the successes in any spirit of vain boasting, but in humble acknowledgment of that Almighty protection which has vouchsafed and granted them.

The world must now see that Eight Millions of people, inhabiting so extensive a territory, with such varied resources and such numerous facilities for defence as the benignant bounty of nature has bestowed upon us, and animated with one spirit to encounter every recordifice. penignam bounty or macus, has required upon us, and animated with one spirit upon us, and animated with one spirit to encounter every sacrifice of ease, of health, of property, of life itself, rather than be degraded from the condition of free and independent States, into which they were born, can never be conquered. Will not our adversaries themselves soon see that humanity has bled long enough; that tears and blood and treasure enough have been expended in a bootless undertaking, covering their own land, no less than ours, with a pall of mourning, and exposing them far more than ourselves to the catastrophe of massicial exhaustion and bankruptey, no to speak of the loss of liberties by the despotism engendered in an aggressive warfare upon the liberties of another and kindred people? Will they be willing, by a long perseverance in a wanton and hopeless contest to reade a contest to read a contest to the catastrophe of the contest to the catastrophe and the contest to the catastrophe of the contest to the catastrophe catas severance in a wanton and be

went as an outrage on the principles of public law.

The war upon the Confederates was, therefore, wholly one of aggression. On our side it has been strictly defensive. Born freemen, and descendants of a gallant ancestry, we have no option but to stand up in defence of our invaded firesides, of our descrated altars, of our violated liberties and birthright, and of the prescriptive instinctions which guard and protect them. We have not interfered, nor do we wish in any manner whatever to interfere with the internal peace and prosperity of the States arrayed in hostility against us, or with the freest development of their destinies in any form of action or line of policy they may think proper to adopt for themselves. All we ask is a like immunity for ourselves, and to be left to ourselves in the undisturbed enjoyment of those inalienable rights of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," which our common ancestors declared to be the equal heritage of all the parties to the social contract.

Let them forbear aggressions against us and the war is at an end. If there be questions which require adjustment by negotiations, we have ever been willing, and are still willing to enter into communication with our adversaries in a spirit of peace, of equality and of manly frankness. Strong in the persuasion of the justness of our cause, in the manly devotion of our eitzen soldiers, and of the whole body of our people, and above all in the gracious protection of Hoaven, we are not afraid to avow a sincere desire for peace on terms consistent with our honor and the permanent security of our rights, and an eurnest aspiration to see the world once more restored to the beneficent pursuits of industry and of mutual intercourse and exchanges, so essential to its well-being, and which have been so gravely interrupted by the persistence of this unnatural war in America.

But if our adversaries, or those whom they have placed in power, deaf to the dictates of prudence and humanity by a "versars". they have placed in power, deaf to the

they have placed in power, deaf to the voice of reason and justice, steeled to the dictates of prudence and humanity, by a presumptuous and delusive confidence in their own numbers, or those of their black and foreign mercenaries, shall determine upon an indefinite prolongation of the contest, upon them be the responsibility of a decision so ruinous to themselves and so injurious to the interest and repose of mankind.

For ourselves, we have no fear of the result. The wildest picture ever drawn by a disordered imagination comes short of the extravagance which would dream of the conquest of Eight Millions of people, resolved with one mind, "to die freemen rather than live slaves," and forewarned by the savage and exterminating spirit in which this war has been waged upon them, and by the mad avowals of the supporters of the worse than Egyptian bondage that awaits them in the event of their subjugation. With these declarations of our dispositions, our principles and our purposes, we commit our cause to the enlightened indesitions, our principles and our purposes, we commit our cause to the enlightened judgment of the world, to the sober reflection of our adversaries themselves, and to the solemn and righteous arbitrament of

In looking back over the history of Mr. Chase's administration of the Treasury, Mr. Chase's administration of the Treasury, we can accord unqualified praise to most of its features. A more brilliant successful record it would be difficult to find in the history of modern times. The fabric of the strength and solidity and grandeur now presented by the great Republic rests upon the prosperity infused into our finances by Mr. Chase.—North American July 2d.

The day on which Mr. Chase resigned gold touched 300—Government securities were down—men wandered about the streets in breathless anxiety at the impending crisis—and all the signs of the times indicated irretrievable financial decay and ruin.

crisis—and all the signs of the times indicated irretrievable financial decay and ruin.

This is what the North American calls "a brilliant and successful record!"—Age.

A CALL TO ARMS.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, HARRISBURG, Sunday, July 10, 1864. Ion. Alexander Henry, Mayor of Phila TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA:

10 THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA: I refer to my recent proclamation calling for troops, on the requisition of the President of the United States. You are not responding freely. The enemies of our Government are active in deterring you, efforts have been made to dissaude you from the belief that any considerable rehalf efforts have been made to dissaude you from the bellef that any considerable rebel force is in your vicinity, and many of our most loyal and patriotic citizens have been thus deceived. Similar efforts were made last year, at the moment when Lee's army was actually on your borders.

Despatches have been this morning received, establishing the fact that General Wallace, with 10,000 men, was yesterday compelled to fall back from Frederick. He is believed to be in retreat towards Baltimore. The communication between this more. The communication between this point and Baltimore was cut this morning by the rebels below Cockeysville.

The authorities of the United States at Washington even are the Control of the United States. The authorities of the United States at Washington are so impressed with the necessity of immediate efforts, that they this morning by telegraph authorised men to be mustered in by companies, which they had yesterday peremptorily refused. It is my duty to state to you the fact, that your country requires resources.

duty to state to you the fact, that your country requires your immediate services, and the safety of your own soil, and of our good neighbors in Maryland, may depend on your promptness. Recollect that the mode of enlisting men is at the discretion of the Government, and it is the duty of all to obey its requisition.

It would be disgraceful to you to waste time in objections to matters of form and detail, or profess that you would go if called in some different way. Those who want detail, or profess that you would go if called in some different way. Those who want an excuse for skulking may do so, but all who desire to do their duty to their country will scorn such subterfuges. Turn, therefore, a deaf ear to all mischievous suggestions from any appears. To not lend lors, a deat ear to all mischievous suggestions from any quarter. Do not lend yourselves to a betrayer of your country. Come for ard, then, like men, to aid her. The rebel to-ces will be easily defeated and I pray God syto enlighten you, that the honor of the Commonwealth may be maintained.

A. G. CURTIN.

Special Antices.

En A Gentleman, cured of Nervous De-A centreman, cured of veryous behility, Incompetency, Fremature becay, and Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be inappy 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 Sm 19 No. 60 Nassau st. New York. 825 !] & Far Employment ! Ga | 8 A G E N T S | W A N T E D ! We will pay from \$25 to \$75 per month, all expenses to active Agents, or give a c mission. Particulars sent free. Addres ! sewing Machine Company, R. JAMES, Gen Agent, Milan, Ohio. [aug C lyw]

Marriages.

On the 7th inst., by Rev. A. C. Wedekim William Grau to Miss Mary White, alt of the William Grau to Miss Mary who are detectly.

On the 28th of June, at the residence of the bride's uncle, by Rev. G. G.Rakestraw, J. W. Guernsey, of Frankfin, Pa., to Miss Annue D. Rakestraw, of this city.

On the lith ult., by Rev. Joseph Gregg, Elijah Morrill, of Philadelphia, to Miss Jennie Carcher, of Marietta, this county.

Deaths.

In the Hospital at Washington, D. C., on the 2d inst., from a wound received in front of Petersburg, Vn., on the 17th of June, 1861, Mr. samuel Hinkle, of the 15th Hegt, P. V. V. in the 20th year of his age.

On the 8th inst., at Gordonville, fins county, Nathaniel S., son of the late Lieut, D. H. and Harriet H. Leche, in the 9th year of his age.

June 18th, Samuel P.-&el, a member of the Bucktail Regiment, but orderly Sergeant of Co. B. 18t Regil., P. R. V. C., in the 28th year of his age, son of Heary Phelic, Millersyalle, this sounty. ounty.
On the 11th inst., in this city, Hugh Kennedy, uged 29 years and 11 days.
On the 11th hast., in this city, Jacob Axer, in the 4th year of his age.
On the 10th list, at the residence of his son, near this city, Jacob 4.th, in the 83th year of his say.

als age. On the loth inst, in this city, Frances, wife 61 Exhatz Kieffer, aged 29 years. Markets.

Lancaster Wholesale Grain Market. rrected weekly by J. R. BITNER & Bro., For-varding and Commission Merchants, No. 91 orth Queen Street. LANCASTER, July 13. Flour, Superfine, while Red " Corn, old " new

New Advertisements. DR. JOHN MCCALLA.

SURGEON DENTIST. july 14 LANCASTER, PA.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW No. 11 NORTH DUKE STREET, iew doors north of the Court House,

H. W. NORTH, TTORNEY-AT-LAW

july II COLUMBIA, PA. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

NORTH DUKE STREET, Nearly opposite the Court House, NDREW J. STEINMAN

ATTORSEY-AT-LAW,

WEST KING STREET, LANCASTER, PA. BRAM SHANK,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW No. 36 North Duke Streat. B. KAUFSIAN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

LANCASTER, PA. #5 Soldiers bounty, back pay and pensions bleeted without delay. July 14 trw 27 ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. No. 13 NORTH DUKE STREET,

july 14 LANCASTER, PA. trw ::

A N D R E W M . F R A N T Z . ATTORNEY-AT-LAW No. 21 NORTH DUKE STREET,

july 14 LANCASTER, PA. SAMUEL H. REYNOLDS, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, No. 53 East King street, (Opposite Lechler's Hotel,)

LANCASTER, PA.

PETBEN H. LONG, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW (Opposite Court House,) LANCASTER, PA.

WILLIAM B. FORDNEY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. No. 41 East King street LANCASTER, PA. DR. H. B. DUNLAP.

MAIN STREET, MOUNT JOY, LANCASTER COUNTY, PA. All business entrusted to his care will be bromptly attended to. [july 14 tiw 27]

A. SHITH, ACKER, BISCUIT AND CAKE BAKER, EAST KING STREET, ET All the articles for sale at this establish-lishment are baked fresh every day. July 14 tfw 27

Ware Rooms S. E. corner of East King and Duke streets, (Opposite Court House,)

LANCASTER, PA.

New Advertisements BER, West Cain township Chester county one mile east of Compassyllie, Shetter county, one mile east of Compassyllie, Shetter and be LAMES. The Sheep are marked W.T.F. Any person giving information where they may be iound will be rewarded.

ound will be rewarded.

WM. T. FIELIS.

Parkesburg P. O. Chester co., Pa.

July 14 (Examiner insert one time.) 11w 27

A Unitor's Notice-Estate of Mary Doughesty, late of Paradise township, deceased. The undersigned Auditor, appointed to distribute the balance remaining in the health of George L. Eckert, esq., Executor of the last will and testament of Mary Dougherty and the last will and testament of Mary Dougherty of the last will and testament of Mary Dougherty and the last of the last will be a last of the last will be a last of the last will be a last of the istribution may attend. july 14 ftw] E. H. YUNDT, Auditor.

Miscellaneous.

PAY UP! PAY UP!!
The books and accounts of the 1. The books and accounts of the late firm of SANDERSON & SON are now in the hands or the subscriber, at the Mayor's office, where all indebted are requested to call and settle without delay.

Lancaster, July 7.

AREO, SANDERSON.

Lancaster, July 7.

Lancaster, July 7.

M MRS, M. J. DALLY has returned from the city with an extensive and handsome assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY which she offers cheap to eash. Please call and examine the stock at the Southwest corner of Centre Square.

Note that we employ and the control of Sart Section of Centre, at a regular meeting of Sart Section of Centre, at a regular meeting of Sart Section of Centre, and the control of Section of Centre Square.

Nessolved, by the board of directors of Sart Section of Centre, at a regular meeting of Sart Section of Centre Section of Centre Section of Section of Centre Section of Section of Section of Centre Section of Section of Centre Section of Centr The County Superintendent will examine

applicants for schools in this district at Gree
free, July 25th, 189;
By order of the Board,
C. THEODORE BOONE,
july 7 2tw 26;
Secretary.

J. ROHRER,
RECTIFYING DISTILLER
AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN
FRENCH BRANDIES,
HOLLANDGINS,
SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKIES,
JAMAICA RUM,
JAMAICA RUM,
VINNES AC. &C. JAMAICA RUM,
No. 55 Fast King Street, Luncaster, Fu.
E5° Constantly on hand, Copper Distribed Old
Rye Whisay, Apple Brandy, &c.
1vw 16

utlune to practice DENTISTRY. at his Office, in Korth Queen Street, ffalf a square south of the Railroad Depot,

LANCASTER, PA. TACOB NEHER'S AGER BEER SALOON AND RESTAURANT, SOUTHWEST CORNER OF CENTRE SQUARE.

LANCASTER, PA.

6m*w 26 Legal Aotices.

INFATE OF HANNAH WINEHOLD, de-CYRUS REAM.

CYRUS REAM. June 28 60°w 25) A UDITOR'S NOTICE.-John Dillier, late A COFFOR'S NOTICE.—John Dillier, late A of Drecknock township, deceased.—The analysis great Auditor, appointed to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of Witham Von Neida, Administrator of the estate of said deceased, to and among those legality entitled to the same, will attend for the purpose of his appointment on TU-LSDAT, the Eddiny of AU-GU-ST, 1861, at 2 o'clock, p. m., in the Library from of the court flower, in the city of Linearier, where shiperson's interested in said distribution and with the control of the court flower. The court of Linearier, where shiperson's interested in said distribution may ditend. D. G. ESHLEMAN, more 2-10 with the court of the court flower in the court of the court flower.

LISTATE OF GOTHER SENER, DECEM-Letters Testamentary on the of estate coeffichescener, late or Manor township, deceased, having occur grained to the subscribers: All persons indeofed to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them, with-out delay, properly authenticated for settle-ment. JACOB SENER, City of Lancaster,

JACOB SENER, Peques township, JOHN SENER, Peques township, FREDERICK SENER, Manor two, Executors Henrietta S. Bomberger, April T. 1861, Vs. No. 48, Ex. Doc Samuel Bomberger. No. 48, Ex. Doc. A Samuel Bomberger. A Signed August Public E-THE UNDER processes arising from above execution, to a among those legally entitled to the same, we attorinate purpose on THURSDAY, the sin of AUGUST, tas, at 20 clock, P. M., in the grary Roofm of the Court House, in the City Lancaster, where all persons interested in a

A UDITOR'S NOTICE. ESTATE OF Joins J. Zercher, inte of Conestoga township, deceased. In the undersigned Auditor, appointed to distribute the balance remaining in the names of Andrew Zercher, Administrator, to and among the nears and those regardings on rRIDAY, the one day of ACCCST of the Court form of the Court House, in the City of Lancaster, where all persons interested in said distribution, may all persons interested in said distribution, may

EXECCTOR'S NOTICE.-ESTATE OF
Mary Myim, late of Washington Borough,
excessed.-Letters testamentary inving open
resulted to the undersigned executor of the inst
Will and restament of said deceased, an persons having chains or demands will present
them duly authenticated for settlement, and
those microted will make payment without
decay.

CHRISTIAN ZECHER,
July 7 6tw 26]

Lancaster City.

AUDITORYA NOTICE .-ESTATE OF
A Jacob Nell, late of Manor twp., deceased.

- ne undersigned Auditor, appointed to distribute the barance remaining in the hands of Benjamin Nen and Christian H. Charles, Executors of the Will of land deceased, to and among those legally entitled to the same, will sit for that purpose on ILESDAY, the 9th of AUGUST head, at 2 o'clock, P. M., in the Library Room of the Court rootee, in the City of Lancaster, where all persons interested in said distribution may attend.

W. CARPENTER, July 7-44w 25.

pointed to distribute the banance remaining in the notice of the rest of the r A CDIFOR'S NOTICE.—ASSIGNED EState of charles Eboeke.—The undersigned
and lifer, appointed to distribute the banance
remaining in the nands of Geo. Byrod. Esq.,
Assignee of Charles Ebbeke, to and among
cooke legally entitled to the same, will attend
for the purpose of his appointment on TUESDAT, the Sun day of AU CUST, 1861, at 20 clock,
P. M., in the Liorary Room of the Court House,
in the City of Lancaster, where all persons interested in said distribution may attend.

July 7 4tw 26;
Auditor.

July 7 4tw 26;

Auditor.

A UDITOR'S NOTICE.-ESTATE OF Auditor.

A UDITOR'S NOTICE.-ESTATE OF Auditor.

A UDITOR'S NOTICE.-ESTATE OF A James Parker, late of the Township of acide Britain, Lancuster country, deed.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of Washington Walker, Administrator with the will annexed of said deceased, to and among those leganty entitled to the same, with meen for the purpose of this appointment, on FRIDAY, ACCUSTSIN, 1861, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the publish mouse of Joseph Pinnips, in Futon 1492, Lancuster country, where all persons interested in said distribution may attend.

July 7 4tw 26:

A UDITOR'S NOTICE.-ESTATE OF A Jane Storison, late of Drumore township, occasiod.—The unpersigned Auditor, appointed to distribute the paramee remaining in the lating of Nobert King, to land among those regany entities to the same, will sit for that pulpose on Wildings Mose, it is not count House, in the City of Lancuster, where an persons interested in said distribution mid attend.

WM. R. WILSON, July 7 [Examiner copy.]

Adultor, appointed to distribute the building remaining in the lands of Jacob Johnson, Auditor of said enable, to and among facose regard entitled to the same, with six for that pin possion it CESDAY, the six of AUGUSI, at 20 Gaorg, P. M., in the Library Moon of the Court House, in the City of Lancaster, where all persons interested in said distribution may attend.

AUGUST AUGUST SAND LIGHTINER, July 7 4tw 26;

AUGUST AUGUST SAND LIGHTINER, AUGUST, A mands of berhiard Mann, (Fermer, Martins zanh, adm.h. sarialors of Jacoo S. Mann, to and among those legally ellithed to the salme, will sat for that purpose on FRIDAY, the Etm day of AUGUS1, at 20'clock, P. M., in the Library Room of the Court House, in Lie City of Lancaster, where an persons interested in said dark tribution may attend.

H. B. SWARE, July 7 stw 20

A UDITOR'S NOTICE.-ESTATE OF
Peter Shiffer, late of Penn townsup, dee'd.
- ne undersigned Auditor, appointed to distroute has beautic remaining in the names of
Jacob Shiffer and Daniel Sanin, executors of
the last win and testament of Peter Shiffer, to
and among those legally entitled to the same,
win six for that pin pose on Thu RSDAY, late,
though Room of the Court House, in the City
of Lancaster, where all persons interested in
som distributions in the rested in
som distribution in the rested in
som distribution in the court flours. of Lancaster, where all persons interested is said distribution may attend. H. B. SWARR, july 7 4tw 26] H. B. SWARR,

A UDITO H'S NOTICE.-ESTATE OF A mer Studbs, late of Fulton twp., Lancas-c. county, dec'a. The undersigned Auduor, appointed to distribute the balance remaining in the names of Martha L. Studbs and Rodelle. B. Patterson, Exécutors of the last will and tender the studber of the 5. Fatterson, Exécutors of the last will and tea-tament or said deceased to and among those legany entitled to the same, will attend for the purpose of this appointment, or SATURDAY, AUGUST 6th, 1994, at 2 o'chock, F. M., In the Lorrary Rolm of the Court House, in the City of Lancaster, where an persons interested on Said distribution may attend.

W. W. BROWN, 1912, 19