DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL ADDRESS.

(Continued from First Page.)

against the enemy as it does in its measures of internal Administration. And we are justified in concluding upon the whole case that, if the Union is to be restored, liberty preserved, and prosperity renewed in this country, those results must follow the defeat and rejection of the Administration by the American people.

The defeat of Mr. Lincoln removes the main obstacle to reunion and restores at once the just rule of the Constitution over the adhering states.

CONCLUSION.

There are but two classes of men in this country who may rejoice in existing conditions: *First.* Those who make money out of the war, and *second*, those who desire to achieve emancipation by it. As to the former, their thirst for sudden wealth is gratified, and it is not in their nature to regret deeply those calamities which fell upon their fellow-countrymen out from which they are exempted. And as to the radical abolitionist his cup of enjoyment is almost full. He believes that emancipation will take place or the Union remain broken forever. Either result satisfies him profoundly and wholly, and no possible event during his existence can compete with either of these in merit and excellence.

But has not the country borne all it can reasonably bear, in fact, much more than it can reasonably bear, for the gratification of these two classes of men, and shall not the administration of the government under favor of which they nestle in power, and gratify their unholy greed and their detestable passions, be thrown out of power, thus relieving the country from this nightmare of corruption and fanaticism which is pressing out its very existence?

Short-sighted and passionate men rush on to accomplish an immediate object, unable to perceive the consequences which lie beyond the present moment, and unwilling to believe that new obstacles in their path of passion and vengence will succeed to the existing ones. They vainly think that if slavery be struck down by force, regardless of law or civil obligation, and negro equality be established in its stead, no subject of difficulty, no cause of national peril, no "stone of stumbling" will remain in the path of our national progress. Vain delusion! Such expectations are proved to be false by a thousand examples in history. The source of danger is in these wild passions let loose in the land, which will not regard civil obligations, and which, in their headlong fury, trend under foot both public law and individual right. We do not decry theory, but we assert that statesmanship is concerned mainly in the domain of the practical, and that, in the present imperfect condition of human affairs, it is obliged to modify general ideas and adapt them to existing conditions, which are infinitely diverse in different countries and at different times. And, as all political powers are conventional—that is, established by express or implied consent—the validity of any political act must rest upon the ground that it is authorized. Some distinct authority for it must be shown, or we must determine against its existence. And to the existence of a free government, and to the harmony and prosperity of a country wherein it is established, there must be a profound and constant respect by rulers and by people for all those things which have been agreed upon or instituted in affairs of government, and there must be a careful repression of all the destructive forces by which the bands of society are loosened, and license or abuse introduced into public or social action. Of destructive forces, constituting capital causes of danger, corruption and fanaticism (before mentioned) must be ranked as chief; and are they not now both in existence, and conspicuous beyond any former example in these United States? Are they not prominent characteristics of the party which achieved success in 1860, and has since held and now holds possession of political power? And can there be hope of the future so long as these destructive principles run their course unrebuked and uncurbed? The sound elements of society must be brought to the surface, the body politic be purged of its unhealthy elements, and in places of public trust, just and broad-minded, pure and tolerant men be substituted for radicals and corruptionists. Then will the laws be kept; then will free individual action be permitted and permissable; crime only will be punished, and harmony and peaceful relations and widely-diffused prosperity succeed to violence, intolerance, waste, bloodshed, and debauchment of the national life!

C. R. BUCKALEW,
SAMUEL J. RANDALL,
JOHN D. STILES,
S. E. ANCONA,
MYER STROUSE,
PHILIP JOHNSON,
CHARLES DENISON,
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A. J. ROGERS, *New Jersey.*

DANIEL MARCY, *New Hampshire.*

WASHINGTON, July 2, 1864.

THE SUCCESSOR OF GENERAL BISHOP POLK.—The *Southern Confederacy* contains the following:

The correspondent of the *Register*, "Burley," announces Major General A. P. Stewart's promotion to the vacant lieutenant generalship in the Army of Tennessee.

Although the appointment of so modest, retiring, and junior an officer to the place of the lamented Polk will take some of our readers by surprise, those of them who are acquainted with the character and career of General Stewart—his exalted piety, his thorough education, and his rare courage—will readily admit the fitness and justice of it, and concede to the War Department excellent discrimination in the selection.

General Stewart, says the correspondent of the *Register*, was born in Winchester, Tenn., and is now about 43 years old. At an early age he went to West Point, where he graduated with honor, after which he remained in the institution two years, as professor of mathematics. He married Miss Chase, in Albany, N. Y.—a most beautiful and accomplished lady—from which place he removed to Lebanon, Tenn., and took the position as professor of mathematics in Cumberland University. He filled, for a number of years, the same chair in the Nashville University, and then returned to Lebanon as president of the Female Academy. At the commencement of the war he received a commission as major of artillery, and was at Columbus, Ky., as chief of that Department, under the lamented Polk, to whose late position he has succeeded. Just before the battle of Shiloh he was appointed brigadier general, and commanded a brigade of infantry on on that memorable field with surpassing gallantry, having two horses killed under him. He was at Murfreesboro, just after which he was promoted to major general, and has served in that capacity at Perryville and Chickamauga, and in this battle, which may now be termed the "engagement of May and June." He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and a devout Christian. He has great firmness of character, is quiet in demeanor, cool in battle, handles his troops with great caution, but has always been up to time. Nobody doubts for a moment that his promotion will redound to the discipline of his corps and the good of the cause.

"FINING MANURE."

An English gardner lays great stress on what he calls "fining manure." He means breaking up the lumps, tearing in pieces the long, strawy parts, and bringing it into such a fine state that it can be thoroughly mixed with the particles of the soil. Having broken it up he mixes it with ashes, leaves, sawdust, tan bark, and all the refuse of his garden, laying it up in thin layers. When it has become partly decomposed, he overhauls it, turning it over with the fork or shovel, and making it one homogeneous mass. After the heap has lain a few months, it is worked, when it is thoroughly "fined," and ready for use anywhere. He is a very successful gardener, and ascribes no small part of his success to this careful preparation of the manure. Farmers and others may take a hint from his example. It is plain that coarse, lumpy manure cannot benefit land as much as that which is broken up and finely diffused through it. One reason why liquid manure and guano act so efficaciously is, because they are so minutely divided when applied to the soil.

Agricultural Department.

TURNIPS.

We have never paid the attention to different varieties of this root which it deserves and receives abroad. The reason may be that in the Northern States where their culture has been most extended, and where we find the most careful culture in all respects, we can not feed them off upon the ground, as is the custom in England, where most varieties are allowed to occupy the ground until thus consumed. The varieties most generally cultivated, and perhaps the best, all things considered, are the Purple-top Strap-leap, which is flat, and the Cow-horn, (Vertus' Long-white,) which is a long root, standing a good deal out of the ground; both are favorite field varieties, the latter seldom seen in New York market. The Yellow-stone and Golden-ball are each excellent and handsome, and the Swedes (rutabagas) are all valuable, even if sowed rather late, though, of course, these ought to have a long season. For table use in winter and spring, yellow or white rutabagas sowed in July are preferable to those put in in June, if they grow quickly, for they are less rank, and more marrowy.

The last week in July is usually the time chosen for sowing turnips. (Swedish turnips may be sowed any time after the middle of June.) The best rule in regard to quantity of seed is to sow as *little* as you can, a pound and a half to the acre is in abundance. Drilled 18 inches apart they do better than if sowed broadcast, though this is the usual method with common turnips. If the sowing be delayed until August, even late in the month, and severe weather holds off until the 25th of November,—"Thanksgiving time" in New England—a good return may be expected. Turnips do their growing and filling out, in cool weather after frost, and are only injured by such freezing as entirely cuts down their leaves and freezes the ground hard. The best returns are gained from rutabagas sowed about the middle of June, the drills being put far enough apart to give the cultivator room to go between the rows. Sowed late there are fewer weeds, the roots do not grow so large nor require so much room, and so the drills may be much nearer.

GATHERING POTATOES.

There is a time which is the fittest and best in which to perform any kind of work where the elements, and seasons of nature, have anything to do with it. Gathering potatoes is one of that kind. When should this be done? Manifestly as soon as they are ripe, and ordinarily this will be in about four months and a half from the time the seed is covered in the ground. After the potato is ripe, there is no reason why it should remain in the ground; and certainly, since it cannot increase their size or goodness by deferring gathering, the sooner it is harvested the less danger will arise from heavy rains; and while the soil is dry the more easily it can be taken from the earth. But there is an important consideration connected with this. The earlier the potato is dug, the better opportunity there is to destroy the rank weeds that have sprung up since the last hoeing. In digging, care should be taken to destroy all the weeds; and in doing this an eye should be had for the next season. The potato tops and all the weeds should be buried as you pass along in digging. Dig a hill of potatoes, leaving the hill open to receive the top weeds; then take the earth from the next hill back to cover the tops and weeds thus deposited. In this way you destroy at least one-half of the seeds of weeds before they mature, and are adding to your ground a valuable manuring for the coming season. And when your lot is dug over in this way, it looks clean and farm-like, and you have done as good service to the lot as one good ploughing would be, and better. This mood of harvesting would suggest the earliest practicable planting of the potato, that its harvesting may be made earlier. And the earlier it is harvested, we feel satisfied the better for the health and cleanliness of the soil and the more profit to the farmer.

BRIEF NOTES.

The Maine *Farmer*, after discussing somewhat elaborately the question recently brought prominently forward by agriculturists, to wit: "Shall corn be hoed the second time?" arrives at the conclusion that it is best to "hoe as little as will do to keep the weeds down and the soil mellow."

The *Rural New Yorker*, in speaking of the practice of dairymen in some localities of feeding whey to cows, says: "We have never had any experience with such feed; but we have made up our mind we should never feed it to cows unmixed with meal or bran, and then only in quantities sufficient to wet the same. We do not believe the immediate gain in the increased quantity of milk compensates for the permanent loss in the condition and usefulness of the cow. We have not yet found a man who did not concede that after feeding whey one season, his best cows were made his poorest the succeeding season."

The *Massachusetts Ploughman* of July 14, in an article upon the value of turnips as food for farm stock, remarks: "It is too late in the season to sow that excellent and most cheaply cultivated of all roots, the Swedish turnip, so as to have a heap in the cellar large enough to fill any void in the hay-mow; but it is not too late to put in a sowing of a couple of acres or more of *flat* turnips. Though less nutritious than the first named, they are equally palatable, and when fed next winter in connection with the poor hay from the swales and meadows, it will be found that cattle will thrive upon such mixture about as well as those which are fed entirely upon the best English hay."

Advices from Alexandria state that favorable anticipations are entertained regarding the next Egyptian cotton crop. As large an area had been put in as was planted last season, and more was still in course of planting.

The *Prairie Farmer* says that the "cattle melon," so much talked of in the English agricultural papers, is nothing more nor less than a Yankee pumpkin. It was introduced from Indiana.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* thinks wool is to advance still more in price, and thinks farmers should get the benefit of such advance, rather than speculators. He says: "There has not been a season for many years when the call for wool has been so earnest as the present. Before one-half the wool was taken from the sheep the country was flooded with purchasers, driving their long-tailed steeds at 2.40 rates in eager pursuit of the fleece. Sales opened at eighty cents a pound, at which, perhaps, one-fourth of the crop was disposed of. It soon, however, run up to ninety-five cents. Bought principally by speculators—to hold until prices advance, as they ultimately must."

REMEDY AGAINST MOTHS.—One ounce of gum camphor, and one ounce of powdered red pepper, macerated in eight ounces of strong alcohol for several days, then strained. With this tincture the furs or clothes are sprinkled over and then rolled up in sheets. This remedy is used in Russia under the name of the Chinese Tincture for moths.

☞ Our "devil" says that getting in love is somewhat like getting drunk, the more a fellow does it the more he wants to.

Miscellaneous.

PETER SMITH,
CRACKER, BISCUIT AND CAKE BAKER,
EAST KING STREET,
Three doors below Lane's Store, Lancaster, Pa.

☞ All the articles for sale at this establishment are baked fresh every day.
july 14 tfw 27

JACOB NEHER'S
LAGER BEER SALOON AND
RESTAURANT,
SOUTHWEST CORNER OF CENTRE SQUARE,
LANCASTER, PA.
July 7 6m*w 26

J. E. OHRER,
RECTIFYING DISTILLER
AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN
FRENCH BRANDIES,
HOLLAND GINS,
SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKIES,
JAMAICA RUM,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES, &c., &c.,
No. 55 East King Street, Lancaster, Pa.
☞ Constantly on hand, Copper Distilled Old Rye Whisky, Apple Brandy, &c.
apr12 lyw 16

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. [may3 tfw17

JAMES H. BARNES,
FANCY WINDSOR CHAIR MAKER,
No. 59½ EAST KING STREET, LANCASTER,
Takes pleasure in inviting the public to call at his Ware-rooms, and examine his BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF CHAIRS OF VARIOUS PATTERNS.
☞ Orders received and promptly attended to at the shortest notice. None but the best workmen are employed in this establishment, consequently Chairs purchased at this house are fully equal to any article sold in the Eastern Cities. Call and examine for yourselves.
aug 16 1yw 31

ROOFING SLATE.
PRICES REDUCED TO SUIT THE TIMES.
The undersigned having constantly on hand a full supply of Lancaster and York county ROOFING SLATE, of the best quality, which he is selling at reduced prices, and which will be put on by the square or sold by the ton, on the most reasonable terms. Also, on hand an Extra Lot of DARK AND BOTTOM SLATE, intended for slating on shingled roofs.
Having in my employ the best Slaters in the market the work will be warranted to be executed in the best manner.
As these qualities of Slate are the best in the market, builders and others will find it to their interest to call and examine samples at my office, in Sprecher's New Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Ware Rooms, No. 28 East King street, two doors west of the Court House.
GEO. D. SPRECHER.
apr 19 6mw 15

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE.
Dealers and Consumers of the above Celebrated Wash Blue, will please take notice, that the Labels are altered to read
INDIGO BLUE,
PUT UP AT
ALFRED WILTBERGER'S
DRUG STORE,
No. 233 North Second Street, PHILA.
The quality of this Blue will be the same in every respect!
It is warranted to color more water than twice the same quantity of Indigo, and to go much further than any other Wash Blue in the market. It dissolves perfectly clear and does not settle on the clothes as most of the other makes do. One Box dissolved in a half pail of water, will make as good a Liquid Blue as any that is made, at one-third the cost.
As it is retailed at the same price as the Imitations and inferior articles, housekeepers will find it very much to their advantage to ask for that put up at Wiltberger's.
☞ All Blue put up after this date with Barlow's name on it is a Counterfeit.
The New Label does not require a Stamp.
☞ For Sale by Storekeepers generally.
feb 16 6mw 6

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, Mental and Physcial Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also Consumption, Epilepsy induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance.
☞ Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents.
The celebrated author of this essay clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the use of internal medicines or the application of the knife, pointing out the 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 postage stamps.
Address the publishers,
CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, N. Y., Post office box 4587.
apr 19 1yw 15

NEW SOAP AND CANDLE STORE.
The subscriber respectfully informs the public that for the convenience of his customers he has opened a branch store at
No. 33 EAST KING STREET,
(Opposite the Court House,)
Where will at all times be kept a full assortment of Soaps and Candles of his own manufacture, as well as the best selections from the New York and Philadelphia markets, among which are imported Castile, brown and white, Babitt's Union Soap, Chemical, Olive, Cincinnati Teterine, New Bedford, Sperm, Adamantine, Hotel and Tallow Candles. Also a first-rate article of COUNTRY SOAP. All of which will be sold at the lowest market prices, wholesale and retail.
Thankful for past favors, he hopes by keeping the best stock, and heretofore, to merit a continuance of patronage.
☞ The Highest Market Prices, in cash, paid for Tallow and Soap Fat.
HERMAN MILLER,
Steam Soap and Candle Manufacturer,
145 North Queen and 33 East King Sts.
apr 26 3mw 16

COURT PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS The Honorable HENRY G. LONG, President; Hon. A. L. HAYES and FERREE BRINTON, Esq., Associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Lancaster, and Assistant Justices of the Courts of Over and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the county of Lancaster, have issued their Precept to me directed, commanding me, among other things, to make public proclamation throughout my bailwick, that a Court of Over and Terminer and a General Jail Delivery, also a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Jail Delivery, will commence in the Court House, in the city of Lancaster, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the THIRD MONDAY IN AUGUST, (the 15th) 1864, in pursuance of which precept,

Public Notice is Hereby Given,

to the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Lancaster, in the said county, and all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables of the said city and county of Lancaster, that they be then and there in their own proper persons with their rolls, records and examinations, and inquisitions, and their other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain, in their behalf to be done; and also all those who will prosecute against the prisoners who are, or then shall be in the jail of said county of Lancaster, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.
Dated at Lancaster, July 18th, A. D., 1864.
July 21 tew 27] F. SMITH, Sheriff.

Clothing, &c.

THOS. COLEMAN. C. R. COLEMAN.
COLEMAN & BROTHER,
TAILORS AND CLOTHIERS,
Have removed from No. 41½ to 57 North Queen street, (M. W. Shindel's old stand,) next door to Buchmuller's Cutlery Store, sign of the Big Gun, where they have on hand the largest and best assortment of CLOTHS and READY-MADE CLOTHING of any establishment in the city. They respectfully invite the attention of their old friends and customers to an inspection of the same, and request the patronage of all who wish the best of Clothing at the cheapest rates.
The undersigned, having retired from business, returns his sincere thanks to his old friends and customers for their very liberal patronage, and respectfully requests a continuance of the same to Messrs. Coleman & Brother.
mar 1 6mw 8] M. W. SHINDEL.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS.
HAGER & BROTHERS
Have now open and invite an examination of a full and complete stock of
READY-MADE CLOTHING.
Also, a full Assortment of
Extra Quality French Coatings,
Fancy Scotch Coatings,
Black and Colored Cloths,
Fancy Cassimeres—for Suits,
Black French Doeskins.
GOODS FOR BOYS' WEAR,
In Great Variety.
☞ Clothing made to order in a superior manner. HAGER & BROTHERS.
apr 12

CENTRAL EMPORIUM OF FASHIONS.
H. K. KILLIAN,
MERCHANT TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,
S. E. COR. CENTRE SQUARE & E. KING ST.,
LANCASTER, PA.
Constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, which will be made up to order in the latest styles.
READY-MADE CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS in great variety always on hand.
Thankful for the very liberal share of patronage heretofore received, I hope to merit a continuance of the same.
H. K. KILLIAN.
July 7 tfw 26

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND READY-MADE CLOTHING.
AT S. RATHVON'S ESTABLISHMENT,
Corner of North Queen and Orange streets, (Krample's old stand,) immediately opposite Shober's Hotel,
LANCASTER, PA.
Relying with confidence upon that patronage which his friends and the public have heretofore extended towards him, the subscriber, even in these equivocal times, has provided himself with a large supply of seasonable
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Consisting of Sack, Frock, and Walking Coats; Pants, Vests, Drawers, Under-Shirts, Woolen Over-Shirts, Collars, Neck-Ties, Cravats, Scarfs and Stocks; Hosiery, Suspenders; Silk, Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs, &c.
Also, CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
AND VESTINGS,
which will be made promptly to order for civilians and military men; warranted to give satisfaction, and as low as they can be gotten elsewhere.
As there is not, from present appearances, likely to be any diminution in the price of material, but rather an advance, it is therefore the interest of all who want cheap clothing to buy them now.
S. S. RATHVON,
Merchant Tailor and Clothier,
Corner Orange & N. Queen sts., Lancaster,
apr 26 6mw 20

Dry Goods, &c.

1864. 1864.
SPRING DRY GOODS!
HAGER & BROTHERS
Have now open a full stock of Dry Goods for Spring Sales, and invite an examination:
CHOICE STYLES,
SPRING PRINTS, BEST-MAKES,
SCOTCH AND AMERICAL GINGHAMS.
LADIES' DRESS GOODS!
A beautiful assortment of new styles in all the new materials; also, Hemstitched and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Lace and Grenadine Nells, Cid, Silk and Lisle Thread Gloves, Hosiery, &c.
LADIES' CLOTH CLOAKS.
A beautiful assortment,
CLOAKING CLOTHS—all the new shades.
STELLA, CASHMERE AND GRENADINE SHAWLS.
MEN AND BOYS' WEAR.
Black French Cloths,
Neat Cassimeres for Boys,
Black Doeskin Cassimere,
Blue and Brown Cloths,
Cashmeretts and Jeans,
Fancy and Plain Cottonades,
Linen Drills and Nankeens,
Fancy Cassimeres for Suits,
Merino Cassimeres,
Scotch Cassimeres,
Gents' Shirts,
Linen and Paper Collars,
Neck Ties and Gloves.
A very large and complete stock of the above goods, comprising all qualities.
READY-MADE CLOTHING.
A full stock of our own manufacture.
CLOTHING made to order promptly in a superior manner.
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
Linen and Cotton Sheeting, Table Linen and Napkins, Damask, Towelings, Blankets, Marseilles and Honeycomb Quilts.
CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE.
CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.
A full assortment of English and American
WALL PAPERS! WALL PAPERS!
The largest Stock ever offered in this city, comprising qualities from low priced Blanks and Satins to the finest Gilt Papers.
All of the above goods have been purchased for cash, and will be sold at the lowest prices.
may 10 tfw17 HAGER & BROTHERS.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.
HANDSOME SPRING DRESS GOODS.
Of New Designs and Materials.
SPRING STYLES CLOTH MANTLES AND SHAWLS.
CLOTHS FOR MANTLES,
Various Shades and Qualities.
We are receiving daily additions to our stock of the above Goods, and invite the attention of purchasers.
apr 12 tfw 14] HAGER & BROTHERS.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.
English Brussels,
Superfine and Medium Ingrain,
Venetian, Hemp and Rag CARPETS,
Druggets, Velvet Rugs and Cocoa Door Matts.
OIL CLOTHS
From 1 to 4 yards wide.
A complete assortment of
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
apr 12 tfw 14] HAGER & BROTHERS.

WENTZ BROTHERS
CHAS. E. WENTZ, HENRY C. WENTZ,
THOS. J. WENTZ,
No. 5 EAST KING STREET,
DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS,
HOOP SKIRTS,
CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.
Daily receiving Bargains and selling off quickly. [July 7 1yw 26

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW SHADES
At the old established stand, northeast corner of 2d and Brown streets, Philadelphia. A full assortment of styles are now offering at low prices for cash only, consisting of
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN TAPESTRIES,
THREE PLY, INGRAIN, ENTRY AND STRAW CARPETS.
Also, a splendid article of RAG and LIST CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS in great variety. The assortment of WINDOW SHADES which I offer for sale cannot be surpassed in this city, there being over two hundred of the latest and most approved designs and patterns, in all colors, making an assortment very rarely found in any one establishment in this line of goods, all of which will be sold at the very lowest prices, for cash only. Wholesale dealers supplied on liberal terms.
CHARLES CREAGMILE,
Northeast corner 2d and Brown streets,
may 10 6mw 18] Philadelphia.

Books, Stationary, &c.

CREELEY'S HISTORY OF THE REBELLION.—The subscribers have the agency for the above work, that part of the country north of the townships of Salisbury, Strasburg, Providence and Martic. Canvassers are wanted in the different townships.
Apply to ELIAS BARR & CO.,
No. 6 East King st., Lancaster, Pa.
July 7 tfw 26

APPLETON'S ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA FOR 1863 is now ready for subscribers. Price, $4.00 in cloth, and $4.75 in library style, payable on delivery.
ELIAS BARR & CO.,
No 6 East King st., Lancaster, Pa.
July 7 tfw 26

CIRCULAR.
HISTORY OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES.
BY J. R. SYPHER.
ELIAS BARR & Co. respectfully announce that they have in preparation a History of the Pennsylvania Reserves from their organization to the reprimand of their term of service.
This History will contain the names of all the Officers and Privates of the Corps, their promotions, casualties, and discharges; also graphic descriptions of their camp life, and their gallant achievements in the many battles in which they have taken part—all derived from official and authentic sources.
The History of the Pennsylvania Reserves will be in ONE VOLUME of six hundred pages, octavo size, neatly printed on good paper, and substantially bound, containing a steel engraving of the lamented Reynolds, and one of Governor Curtin, who first recommended the formation of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, and will be sold only by subscription. It will be ready for delivery next. Price—Three dollars per copy in cloth; Library Style, Three dollars and fifty cents.
The Publishers feel confident that the just pride of the American Pennsylvanian must entertain for the brave men, whose gallant achievements and patriotic self-devotion it records, will secure for "THE HISTORY" a generous and appreciative reception.
Active and Reliable Agents are wanted in every district in Pennsylvania to canvass for the above work.
ELIAS BARR & CO.,
Publishers, No. 6 East King Street,
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Received as soon as published, and sold at publishers' prices.
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July 7 tfw 26

Legal Advertisement.

A PROCLAMATION FOR A SPECIAL ELECTION, to be held on TUESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1864.

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ANDREW G. CURTIN, *Governor of the said Commonwealth, to* FREDERICK SMITH, Esq., *Sheriff of the County of Lancaster—Sends Greeting:*

WHEREAS, A joint resolution proposing certain amendments to the Constitution of this Commonwealth, which are as follows, viz.:

"There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows:

"SEC. 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of elections.

"There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight and nine, as follows:

"SEC. 8. No bills shall be passed by the Legislature containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills.

"SEC. 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers or privileges, in any case where the authority to grant such powers, or privileges, has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth,' has been agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each House of the Legislature, at two successive sessions of the same;

And Whereas, It is provided in the tenth article of said Constitution, that any amendments so agreed upon, shall be submitted to the people in such manner, and at such time, at least three months after being so agreed to by the two houses, as the Legislature shall prescribe; such submission to be in such manner and form, that the people may vote for or against each amendment separate and distinctly;

And Whereas, By an act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, passed the twenty-third day of April, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, it is provided, "that for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the people of this Commonwealth, in regard to the adoption or rejection of said amendments, or either of them, the Governor of this Commonwealth shall issue a writ of election, directed to each and every Sheriff of this Commonwealth, commanding them to give notice in the usual manner, in not less than two newspapers in each city and county; *Provided*, That so many are published therein, and by at least two printed hand-bills in each election district, of every city and county, wherein no newspaper is published, that an election will be held in each of the townships, boroughs, wards, precincts and districts therein, on the FIRST TUESDAY OF AUGUST, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, for the purpose of deciding upon the approval and ratification, or rejection, of the amendments, which said election shall be opened, held and closed upon the day last aforesaid, at the places and within the hours, at and within which, the general elections of this Commonwealth are directed to be opened, held and closed."

Now, therefore, In obedience to the requirements of the tenth article of the Constitution, *and in accordance with the true intent and meaning* of the said act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, I, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of the said Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do issue this writ, commanding and requiring you, the said Frederick Smith, Sheriff of the said county, to give notice in the usual manner, and as by law required, that a election will be held according to the terms of the Constitution, and provisions of the act of the General Assembly aforesaid, in each of the townships, boroughs, wards, precincts and districts therein, on the first Tuesday of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, for the purpose of deciding upon the approval and ratification, or rejection, of the said amendments.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this Twenty-first day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Commonwealth, the eighth-eighth.

By the Governor: ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

In pursuance of the above proclamation of the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I, FREDERICK SMITH, High Sheriff of the County of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in the county of Lancaster, on TUESDAY, THE SECOND DAY OF AUGUST, 1864, for the purpose of voting on "a joint resolution proposing certain amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth."

I ALSO HEREBY MAKE KNOWN AND GIVE NOTICE, that the places of holding the aforesaid special election in the several wards, boroughs, districts and townships, within the county of Lancaster, are as follows, to wit:

1st District—Composed of the the Four Wards of Lancaster City. The qualified voters of the North East Ward, will hold their election at the public house of Anthony Lechler, in East King street; those of the North West Ward, at the public house occupied by Adam Trout; those of the South East Ward, at the public house occupied by Isaac Miller, in East King street; those of the South West Ward, at the public house of Amos Groff.

2d District—Drumore township, at the No. 2 School house, in the village of Chestnut Level.

3d District—Borough of Elizabethtown, at the public house now occupied by George W. Boyer, in said Borough.

4th District—Earl township, at the public hall in the village of New Holland, in said township.

5th District—Elizabeth township, at the public house now occupied by George Bentz, in Brickerville, in said township.

6th District—Borough of Strasburg, at the public house of A. T. Myers, in said Borough.

7th District—Paradise township, including the borough of Manheim, at the public house now occupied by John Shreiner, late David Wolf, in said borough.

8th District—Salisbury township, at the public house now occupied by John Mason, White Horse tavern, in said township.

9th District—East Cocalico township, at the public house now occupied by Henry Rhoads, late J. G. Garman, in the village of Reamstown, in said township.

10th District—Being part of the township of East Donegal, at the public school house in the village of Maytown, in said township.

11th District—Germanvon township, at the public house now occupied by Christian Myers, in the village of Churchtown, in said township.

12th District—Martic township, at the public house now occupied by Charles T. Sonisby, late Robert Sonisby, in said township.

13th District—Bart township, at the public house now occupied by Edwin Garret, in said township.

14th District—Colerain township, at the public house now occupied by J. P. Swisher, late J. G. Hildebrand, in said township.

15th District—Fulton township, at the public house now occupied by Joseph Philips, in said township.

16th District—Warwick township, at the public house now occupied by Samuel Lichtenthaeler, in the village of Litiz, in said township.

17th District—Composed of the borough of Marietta and part of East Donegal township, at the public school house in the borough of Marietta, in said township.

18th District—Columbia borough, at the Town Hall, in said borough.

19th District—Salisbury township, at the public house now occupied by Abraham Roop, in said township.

20th District—Leacock township, at the public house now occupied by Frederick Styer, late George Diller, in said township.

21st District—Breckonock township, at the public house now occupied by John Bringhurst, late Isaac Reynolds, in said township.

22d District—Mount Joy Borough, at the public school house in the village of Mount Joy.

23d