Local Intelligence.

AGENTS FOR THE INTELLIGENCER. In the present condition of the country it is impossible for us to attempt to conduc 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 price of the Weekly Intelligencer though it is greatly enlarged at no little expense. 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 b given. 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 agents. 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 feel it 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 vhich it has been paid: Samuel Styer, Adamstown Bor.

J. D. Laverty, Bart. Reuben Shober, Brecknock. William Whitman, Cærnarvon William Whitman, Cæfnarvon.
Edwin Elser, Clay.
Cyrus Ream, East Cocalico.
Dr. Samuel Weest, West Cocalico.
Cromwell Blackburn, Colerain.
Joseph M. Warts, Columbia.
John Marrin, Concstoga.
Abraham Callins, Conoy.
Philip Oldweller, West Donegal.
P. J. Albricht, East Donegal.
P. J. Albricht, East Donegal. Fleming McSparran, Drumore. S. B. Moore, Drumore. S. B. Méore, Drumore. Richard C. Edwards, Drumore. E. C. Diller, Earl E. C. Diller, Earl,
John C. Martin, Earl,
George Duchman, East Earl,
Henry Kaffeoth, West Earl,
Oliver Caldw. H. Elizabeth,
Jeremiah Mohler, Ephrata,
H. T. Shuitz, Elizabethtown Bor,
Henry A. Wade, Elizabethtown Bor,
William Duncon, Eden.

Dungan, Eden. Winam Bungan, Los. Dr. Samuel Parker, East Hempfield. John M. Weiler, West Hempfield. Roland ff. Brabaker, East Lampeter. John L. Luchtner, Leacock, Martin B. Weidler, Upper Leacock, Strate Witson, Little Britain, S. Chan Worley, Manheim-Bor, R. J. Meisenane, Manheim Twp.

David Shott, Manot. Jeorge W. Wormley, Marietta. Henry Shailter, Mount Joy Bor Mount Joy Twi Hongy Eckert, Paradise.

Hongy Ecken, Paradise.
Divy Jr. Stantier, Ponn.
Dr. J. R. Stantier, Ponn.
Dr. J. R. Rang, Providence
Joseph Betweiler, Rapho.
Henry Stelly, Rapho.
J. D. Harser, Sedsbury.
H. S. Kerne, Salisbury.
George G. Worst, Salisbury.
John Mason, Salisbury.
R. P. Spender, Strasburg Bor, and Twp.
R. R. Tshudy, Warwick.

COURT PROMEEDINGS. -The August term of the Court of Quarter Sessions commenced on Menday morning, Judges Hayes and Brinton on the bench. There was a large crowd of interested persons of all kinds and polors, promising thereby that the proceed ing as is the case where the law is given out in its usual sublimity. The Court addressed the Grand Jury on their duties and, appointed Frances W. Christ, of Litiz, Fore-

There are ninety-eight new and ninety-In the case of the several charges preferred against A. G. Groff, the District Attorney entered a not. pros. by permission of the Court, the parties interested having agreed to a settlement.

The case of R. R. Lackey, alias Andrew S. Ingraham, for shooting Henry Finfrock, was continued on account of the absence of the principal witness in the army. will be a most interesting case when it does come off, as David Paul Brown, Esq., the distinguished criminal lawyer of Philadelphia, and other eminent counsel, have been engaged by the defendant.

The Court appointed Jacob Souder, of Mount Joy township, constable, in place of Henry F. Musselman, gone to the army. The Grand Jury ignored the bill in the

with larceny. AFTERNOON SESSION .- In the case of Com. vs. Samuel Ranck, surety of the peace, a triffing affair, matter referred to the Court for adjudication, who dismissed the case and ordered the county to pay the

Com. vs. Jacob Young, surety of the peace, threatening to shoot his son. Defendant was sentenced to give security in the sum of \$200 for his good behavior for three months. Security not being available he was sent to prison.

Elizabeth Watson testified that no threats were made against her by defendant, but he did some other acts which were not proven to be a breach of the peace. The case was dismissed with county for costs.

Com. vs. Chas. Edwards, forcible entry into dwelling house, expulsion of goods, &c. It appears from the testimony of the witsome five or six other persons, after the expiration of a lease given to Joseph A. Cross, and the non-payment of the rent, South Queen street), it being sold before the lease expired. The agreement between put on nor the rent paid according to the written promise. The defendant made entry through another portion of the building, though without using force. Pending this case the Court adjourned till Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock.

Edwards was resumed, and the arguments for both sides were completed. The verdict was, "Not guilty, but defendant to pay the costs." The counsel for the defence gave notice that he would make a motion for a new trial.

charged with naving a superfluity of "better halves." Rev. D. Hertz testified to the marriage of a Henry Hartranft to Mary Ann Richardson, on the 17th of February, 1859, and Rev. Simon Boyer testified to another marriage of a certain Henry Hartranft and Elizabeth Eichelberger, on the 26th of March, ISGS, though neither of the reverend witnesses could testify to the simliarity of the appearance of the groom of that time to the party accused, not having sufficiently retentive memories. The mother of Mary Ann Richardson also testified to her daughter's marriage with the the Faculty, opens at the same time and defendant. The Jury returned a verdict of

Com. vs. George Horsfield, horse stealing; laid over until next term, on account of the inability of the defendant to procure his witnesses at this time.

Com. vs. Wm. Strock, larceny; case continued for want of witnesses for defence. Com. vs. Washington Fry, fornication and bastardy on the person of Sarah Garman, who testified to the event having taken place on the memorable 4th of July, Verdict guilty, and the usual expenses to be paid.

Com. vs. John M. Lutz, fornication and bastardy on the body of Sarah Zell. Defendant plead guilty, and the usual sentence was passed.

AFTERNOON SESSION .- Com. vs. John Walker, fornication and bastardy upon the body of Rebecca M. Snyder. Found guilty, and sentenced to pay the usual fine and

Com. vs. William Jones, larceny of a pair of boots from Isaac Conrad, a student at years, of kind disposition and fadustrious Millersyille Normal School, The Jury found habits.

Jones innocent, and the county to pay the Com. vs. Mrs. Nancy Wade, surety of the peace. The evidence proved that Mrs. ning last, was not near so well attended as Wade was of a belligerent character and it should have been. Some sixty gentlehad threatened to shoot Mrs. Rachel Grove, and in virtue of her warlike propensities the Court required her to give security to

costs of prosecution. Com. vs. Henry Conner and Lesh Con ner assault with intent to kill Catharine Farley. These bravados were required to give one hundred dollars security each to keep the peace for three months, and to pay At the conclusion of this last case the

keep the peace for three months and pay the

Court adjourned until Wednesday morning WEDNESDAY MORNING .- Counsel for Henry Hartranft, convicted of bigamy,

made motion for a new trial. Com. vs. Scipio Africanus Green, fornication and bastardy on the body of Lavinia Thompson. The parties in this case were of a miscegan color, and the product of their efforts was of a bright yellow hue. The usual sentence was passed, the same as tha given to "white trash" who are guilty o

uch indiscretions.

Com. vs. George Greeson, selling liquo without license; plead guilty and sen-tenced to pay a fine of ten dollars in each case, and the costs of prosecution. Greeson had brought a bill against Isaac Duck, for the same offence (selling liquor without a license), which was ignored, and the prose cutor sentenced to pay the costs.

Com. vs. Benjamin Hess, fornication and bastardy on the body of Martha Henry; found guilty, and the usual sentence passe Com. vs. Victor B. Kasser, assault and battery on John B. Kopp. This case brought up a great many witnesses, who testified to the bad character of Kopp, one of whom (the only witness who saw the affair, and in the employ of Kasser & Senn) swore that no assault was committed on Kopp. Kopp, on the other hand, swore that the marks of the assault were on his body yet, but this could not be proven. The verdict returned

was "not guilty," and each party to pay half the costs. Com. vs. Catherine Schaum, assault and battery on Wm. Purvis, a child. His mother testified that he had been beaten black and blue by Catherine Schaum, and the defence tried to prove that the boy was whipped and maltreated by his own mother.

Pending this case our report closes. LETTER FROM A LANCASTERIAN IN FRONT OF PETERSBURG.-We have been permitted to insert the following interesting extracts of a letter from a very intelligent and gallant young soldier of this city. now in front of Petersburg, to his sister: Dear Sister: You find fault with me, in Dear Sister: You find fault with me, in consequence of my tardiness in not writing. Were you here for a few days I think you would be inclined to change your opinion—It is nothing but dig, dig; dig, at one time digging entrenchments, at another making roads, and again building Forts, and thus are we occupied daily and portions of the night—and by way of variety or change of programme, we are on picket duty; from this you may judge, after working for some hours with spade, there is but little inclination to take up the pen and scratch out a

tion to take up the pen and scratch out a few meagre ideas.
You, no doubt, have long since read all the particulars of the blowing up of one of the rebel Forts, yet a few words from my own participation in the matter may not be devoid of interest. 20n the evening preceding this event, the 30th of July, I was detailed for picket duty, and whether fortunately or otherwise, I was placed in close proximity to the scene of this occurrence. About one o'clock in the morning the different pickets were informed by the officers About one o'clock in the morning the different pickets were informed by the officers to keep themselves in readiness to rotreat to the breastworks as soon as the fort was blown up, which was to be about half-past three o'clock. We accordingly waited in great expectation until the hour appointed, but that hour passed and an hour or more additional, when we gave up all hopes and considered it a failure, when all of a sudden, about ten minutes before five, while sitting in my picket hole, the ground under me began my picket hole, the ground under me began to heave backward and forward, and directly in front of me a tremendous body of eart ascended about a hundred feet in the air. I was, as you may suppose, somewhat fright-ened, as it came so unexpected. I turned to my left and saw all the pickets skedaddling, I thought it time for me to do the same. As soon as I started for our regiment. I heard soon as I started for our regiment, I heard on both sides of me, boom, boom, boom, whiz, whiz, from our guns. I scarcely knew which way to run. At last I succeeded in getting to my company, unhurt, but much exhausted. After a few moments, I stood with the rest at the breastworks and blazed away for a half hour, until I emptled my cartridge box; I sat down to fill it again, when immediately I was struck on the back, which made me turn a summerssult against when immediately I was struck on the back, which made me turn a summersault against the breastworks. I was stunned, and when I got up one of the men told me I had been struck by a piece of shell, and turning found the piece lying there. Thank God! I escaped so well. Its immediate effect was to sicken me for a short time, but my shoulder has been affected ever since, but not to keep me from duty; upon reflection I should be very grateful, as the force was so violent as to tumble me heels over head, and yet inflicted no wound.

I perceive the robs have again been

and yet inflicted no wound.

I perceive the robs have again been troubling you in the North, and I was sorry to hear of the destruction of Chambersburg. I suppose nearly all my young friends have entered for the emergency to serve their country.

I suppose nearly all my young friends have entered for the emergency to serve their country.

In regard to our living we have nothing to complain of. We have plenty of salt pork, and occasionally potatoes, onions, cabbage, sourcrout, and pickles—fresh beef three times a week—sugar and coffee. We have plenty three times a day if we desire it; fresh bread we get daily, but of late it has been heavy and sour, being the cause of many getting the diarrheas. We have also plenty of good water. Our Regiment, the 21st, has dug eleven wells, which furnish abundance of water. There is, however, considerable sickness prevailing, four of our company having lately died of diseases contracted in camp. There have been several fires in Petersburg; there was a large one this morning, no doubt occasioned by our shells. I could hear very distinctly the church bells of the city giving the alarm. Lying off Petersburg, as we now have been for some months, I see we have a difficult job before us before we take possession of it. I do not like to despond, but the tenacity with which the rebels defend their firesides makes me often wish to God that peace could be attained in any thonorable way, that we could again return to our happy homes, and enjoy the blessings of same.

"The Cowaed."—We have received

"THE COWARD."-We have received from Westhaeffer, No. 44 North Queen street, an advance copy, from the press of nesses that the defendant, with the aid of T. B. Peterson & Brothers, 306 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, of Henry Morford's new novel, entitled "The Coward," an novel of the Society and Field in 1863.expelled him from the house (situated in | The New York Home Journal, certainly good authority, contains a flattering notice of it, and, after a brief glance at the contents, them failed and void, the stamp not being we are prepared to coincide in our cotem porary's comments.

a late meeting of the School Board the following teachers were elected:

lowing teachers were elected:

Miss Sarah Bundle was elected Asssistant
Teacher of Female High School. Miss
Francina Andrews was elected Principal,
Mary E. Davis First Assistant, and Ella
Meixel Second Assistant Teachers of Female Secondary School, S. E. Division.
Miss E. Eby was elected teacher of single
Primary School, in Lemon street, in place
of Miss Meixell, promoted. Miss Emma
White was elected First Assistant, and Miss
Lottle Spering Second Assistant Teachers
of combined Primary School, E. Orange
street.

FRANKLIN AND MARSHAL COLLEGE. The fall term of Franklin and Marshall College commences on Thursday, the 15th of September, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when the opening address to the students will be delivered in the Chapel by Prof. Wm. M. Nevin.

Applicants for admission will be examined on the day previous (Wednesday), in the College building, at 3 o'clock, P. M. The Primary Department, conducted by

POLITICAL.-The meeting of the Democ acy on Tuesday evening was large and enthusiastic, and was addressed by Mayor SANDERSON and Dr. WELCHENS. The Glee Club was present, and enlivened the occasion with their excellent singing.

The meeting on Tuesday evening next will be addressed by H. G. SMITH, Esq., and by PATRICK McEvoy, Esq., the Democratic nominee for Elector in this District

SUDDEN DEATH.-Mr. Christopher Pet zelt, of the firm of Petzelt & McEvoy, merchant tailors, Granite Building, North Queen street, died suddenly on Sunday evening, at his residence in East Chestnut street. In the early part of the evening he visited the reservoir with a friend, and resurned to his home about 8 o'clock, when he was attacked with a hemorrhage of the lungs, and died within a few minutes. Mr. Petzelt was a German by birth, aged 23

entertainment of Mr. BENJAMIN K. DOB-WART, at Fulton Hall, on Thursday evemen requested him to give the entertain-ment, and yet out of the sixty but twentyone attended. This certainly looks very queer. Mr. D. is a young gentleman of ecided talent, and was deserving of a full house. He is besides a native and resident of this city, and we contend that every

thing should be done to foster and encourage

home talent. If Mr. D. should consent to

give another entertainment, we trust he

Mr. Dobwart's Entertainment.-The

vill not receive such shabby treatment. BURGLARY .- The Dry Goods Store of D. Bair & Co No 11 East King street, was burglariously entered between 1 and 2 o'clock, yesterday morning, and about 8300 worth of fine black silks were taken from the shelves. The entrance was effected at the rear end of the store by means of tiner's tools. No clue has yet been discovered of the burglars.

COMPLIMENTARY SUPPER,-A Compli mentary Supper will be given Lt. Col. DAVID MILES, of the 79th P. V., by the Lancaster Fencibles, at their Armory this vening. This is a just tribute to a gallant nd distinguished officer, now at home after long imprisonment in Libby Prison. Richmond. Col. MILES is one of the released Federal officers who was under fire at Charleston.

STAND YOUR RECEIPTS .- The new stamp uties went into operation on the 1st inst. It concerns everybody to know that all recelpts for amounts over twenty dollars, and all checks or drafts at sight, whatever the amount, must have a two cent stamp at-

PRESENTED WITH A SWORD AND CANE. Officer Shroad, of the Southeast Ward, of this city, was on Saturday evening the recipient of a silver-plated emblem of his office and a handsome cane, presented by a number of citizens of the ward. The badge shaped like those of the other city officers and has engraved on it "Police" and "S. E. Ward," The cane is of hickory, hand-The cane is of hickory, handomely finished in imitation of ebony, and surmounted with a silver-plated head, conaining the following inscription: "Presented to Samuel Shroad by a number of his friends in the Southeast Ward." The articles were presented in a neat speech by Harry Cann, of the Philadelphia Police De

NOTICE .- The Democratic Clubs which NOTICE.—The Democratic Clubs which have been formed throughout the county are requested to communicate the names and post-office addresses of their officers, &c., to Abram Shank, Esq., of Lancaster, Corresponding Secretary of the Young Men's Democratic Association of Laucaster.

ANDREW J. STEINMAN.

Prest V. M. f. A.

Lancaster, August 17, 1864.

RELATION OF CHRISTIANS TO CIVIL GOVERNMENT. From the Church Advocate, Oct. 29, 1863.] BROTHER E. H. THOMAS: - Seeing so much in the Advocate in regard to the pres-ent civil war, and the Saints of the Most High participating therein, I have been led to examine somewhat in regard to it. You say Brother Rockafellow has made the matter so plain as to satisfy the most scrupulous and conscientious. Now, dear Brother, in this you are widely mistaken, for it is impossible for me to see any Scriptural proof in Brother R's communication to convince any one. The plea that governments are ordained of God, is no proof, unless its rulers rule in righteousness, and you will not surely pretend that the rulers (I mean collectively) of this nation are Godfearing men, when you consider the profanity, drunkenness, disregard of the Sabbath, selfishness, eagorness of gain, &c., as exhibited in the conduct of so many. Now, dear Brother, do you think our Saviour iner so plain as to satisfy the most scrupuexhibited in the confluct of so many. Now, dear Brother, do you think our Saviour intended that we should do the will of ungodly rulers? If He did, why did He, His apostles, the prophets before them, and later christians during the Reformation, and the good of all ages and countries, teach us otherwise by their conduct, sealing their faith with their blood, rather than violate their consciences? Did our Saviour obey those pretending to have authority to direct those pretending to have authority to direct how He should teach? Did prophets obey in matters of conscience the kings of their day? Did the early christians? Did Craothers, render due allegiance to those in authority? No, every intelligent christian must answer ao. Then why, by illogical reasoning, try to force the consciences of God's children, telling them they must be subject to the powers that be, in matters about which so many good christians are so sorely perplexed, teaching them to act so contrary to the spirit of love as taught by contrary to the spirit of love as taught by our Divine Master? Think not I am coun-

our Divine Master? Think not I am counselling opposition to the Government; not so. I love my country, and pray God to look on with pity and relieve us of our deep distress; and abhorring rebellion as I do, still I cannot feel clear to go forth to kill even erring rebels; and if the authorities demand of me to violate my religious faith, do violence to my conscience, in my judgment they transcend the bounds of legal authority as laid down not only by the word of God, but our Constitution. How chrisof God, but our Constitution. tians impelled by love and good will to men can take the sword, is more than I can conceive, (but if they can, God be with them,) when the Scripture tells us "they that take the sword shall perish with the sword," "pray for your enemies," "render not evil for evil," "follow peace with all men and holiness, without which no man shall see the Lord," "do all to the glory of God," and many other such declarations, which, with the little light I have, make me shudder at the thought of sending souls unprepared before their Maker. Brother, you must bear with my weakness. I am conscientious about dealing death, even amid the murder of thousands—where souls rush to judgment wafted from the field of battle, the scene of every evil work—the work over which Satan exults in fiendish cruelty, and I cannot help it. God only knows the bitter tears this wicked rebellion has caused me to shed in pity for the sufferings it has produced in set for the sufferings it has can take the sword, is more than I can con-

me to shed in pity for the sufferings it has produced; in pity for our suffering soldiers battling with it for loved ones left behind, battling with it for loved ones left behind, and alas, for the cause of our Divine Master. Where, ah, where is the love, charity, faithfulness, zeal and usefulness of the church of the Most High? Where are her watchmen who were wont to dispense to a perishing world the word of life and peace, to persuade men "be ye reconciled to God?" Where their commissions "go ye into all the world and preach my gospel?" They answer, they have later commissions, and have left the first; left their charges and gone to dealing death in horrid shape to mortals unprepared, misled or forced to fight against a government under which they lived. So the church may languish. The war spirit is imbibed by members, freely acted upon, and how soon do both preacher and charge conform to the world. With carnal weapons of warfare they blindly try to think it right to go in the ways.

preacher and charge conform to the world. With carnal weapons of warfare they blindly try to think it right to go in the ways of the world, till by frequency with sin, they begin to look on it with allowance, till alas many will make shipwreck altogether, and go into soul-destroying sins with little compunction of conscience. O, the horror—horror of souls lost in eternity by the demon of war; souls who little thought they could be allured from God by its evil associations, until, alas, too late, they went from the church to battle for their country, with firm purpose to hold fast to the end, and in the evil time gave way, and fell—fell beyond all hope of rest in Heaven. Viewing it as I do, how my heart yearns for my

yond all hope of rest in Heaven. Viewing it as I do, how my heart yearns for my country in this its hour of peril, for the church in its sore trial, and, 0, for my fellows in their awful suffering and privations. May the God of Heaven illume our hearts, teach what is His will, lead us in the right way, that we may hold fast to truth, and give us peace, endless and eternal.

Yours in love.

Yours in love, Thos. M. Coleman. RIDGEWAY, Guthrie Co., Iowa.

MISSION OF THE DEMOCRACY.

The Age briefly and graphically alleges it to be: To restore the Union, the Constitution and the laws to their original strength and beauty and power; to heal a bleeding and almost ruined country; to bind up the broken hearts; to pour oil and wine into the wounds made by war; to restore gold and silver to the pockets of the laboring man; to reduce the price of the necessaries of life, bread, coffee, sugar, flour, coal; to set up the civil over the military power; to bring back the habeas corpus, free speech, and the free ballot; to put labor at its usual avocations; to drive out the thieves and robbers from the public crib. robbers from the public crib.

THROAT APPECTIONS.—A physician writing from Newfane, New York, speaking of beneficial effects resulting from the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches," says, "Oblige me by sending a dozen more of your Bronchial Troches," enclosing bill. For alleviating that horrid irritation felt by those who have suffered from any Bronchial Affections, and for hoarseness and sore throat too, I am free to confess (though I am an M. D.) they answer all you claim for them. I would beg you to feel that I am one of the last men in the profession to puff a nostrum, but feel I am but doing you justice to assert what I have," To avoid disappointment, be sure to obtain the genuine "Brown's Bronchial Troches."

The one-half has not yet been told. The millions of wounded and mainized for life must be taken into account in summing up the grand total of evils incident to this bloody fanatical war.

And the end is not yet.

**It is a pert and frequently used expression by the opposition, says the Clinton Democrat, that the Democrats oppose the Administration because they want the offices. That argument, if it may be called such, is easily disposed of by pointing out that Democrats can now obtain offices more readily than the Abolitionists themselves. They need only go over. An office is then a sure thing, from Vice President down, if they have it to fire.

The New York Express says that the feeling is intense against the war policy of the Administration since the President has shown his hand. It is felt in every community of citizens, and among every class of people. An opposition meeting will now call out crowds of people, and among the most sealous in these crowds are those who one two or three wars since gray that one, two or three years since, gave their confidence to the President.

WAR NEWS

From Wednesday's Age. General Grant has begun a singular maceuvre. Above Bermuda Hundred is a parrow neck of land around which the Jame narrowneck of land around which the James River flows. The length of the river around the neck, the end of which is known as Dutch Gap, is seven miles. Across the neck the distance is but one hundred and fifty yards. The Confederate obstructions are sunk in the James at Dutch Gap, and Grant consider the idea that a complete the idea. onceived the idea that a canal could be due conceived the idea that a canal could be dug across the neck, deep enough to pass his gunboats through, and by this means a new movement upon Richmond could be begun. Accordingly, two corps, under Hancock and Birney, were sent to Foster's camp on the north bank of the James. The canal was begun. For two days the troops labored without being discovered. On Sunday, however, as was announced yesterday, the Confederates discovered them, and at once noweer, as was announced yesterday, incompeters was announced yesterday, in Confederates discovered them, and at once tried to drive them away. From batteries on shore, and iron-clads in the James, shells were thrown, and the labor was seriously impeded. The canalisonly begun and may protect the canalisonly begun and may protect the canalism of the never be completed. The enemy have great

never of completed. The enemy have great powers of annoyance for the laborers. It all proves that the siege of Petersburg is closing. Grant has lost another of his generals. General Ledlie, a division com-mander of the Ninth Corps, has given up his brought back and landed at roster's earth-work, on the north bank of the James. They attacked the Confederates in front of Foster and captured their earthworks and a number of prisoners and cannon. The ac-counts vary as to both. From one hundred o five hundred prisoners are reported taken and from four to seven cannon. Nothing is known of what occurred after Sunday, and no change seems to have taken place the contest of that day. At nightfall, the Federal line was one mile nearer Richmond Federal line was one mile nearer Richmond than Foster's earthwork, ten miles from the town and seven miles southeast of Fort Darling. The Confederates opposed the further advance of the Federal line, and Hancock and Birney did not appear able to do much. The siege of Petersburg will have to be given up if these two corps remain on the north bank of the Jerney There are the north bank of the James. the north bank of the James. There are now no Federal troops anywhere near Petersburg. Warren and Wilcox have their corps at Port Walthall, and the Confederates on the Weldon Railroad have advanced their lines some distance towards City Point. There are no reports of losses in any of these contests

in any of these contests.

The reports that Gen, Sherman has extended his western flank, so as to cover the village of East Point, on the Macon Railroad, southwest of Atlanta, are again renewed. There is nothing to warrant them. Sherman's army, at last accounts, extended from a point on the Dalton Railroad, four miles northwest of Atlanta, to a point six miles west of Atlanta, and thence north of East Point. He was not within two miles of the Macon Railroad, and every effort to reach it had been repulsed. The Railroad southwest of Atlanta are again ffort to reach it had been repulsed. The Confederates announce that the various railoads running out of Atlanta, which were lestroyed by Sherman's Cavalry have been repaired. They are all now in operation.— Gen. Roddy, who captured Stoneman and his command, has gone with a large cavalry and infantry force, from Hood's camp, to operate on the railroads in Sherman's rear.
The authorities at Washington do not seem very confident of Farragut's ultimate success at Mobile. It is again announced

success at Mobile. It is again announced that he dees not intend to capture the town, but only finde his attack in order to capture the bay entrances and make the blockade more effective. Nothing has been done at Mobile since the surrender of Fort Gaines. A report from Gen. Canby states that Farragut captured in Forts Powell and Gaines eight hundred and seventy-three men and eight hundred and seventy-three men and orty-four guns. The Confederates in the Shenandoah Val-

The Confederates in the Shenaudoah Valley are still north of Strasburg. Sheridan does not seem to intend to attack them. A Confederate reinforcement of twenty thousand men and twenty cannon is announced. Nothing beyond ordinary skirmishing will probably occur in the Shenandoah Valley for a few days.

The flag of truce exchange of prisoners on the James River has again begun. The point of meeting is at Dutch Gap. Major federates report thirty thousand Federal federates report thirty thousand Federal prisoners at Andersonville, South Carolina, esides many thousand more at other

Secretary Welles has sent thirteen of his gunbouts after her, but none of them can eatch her. The secretary well they may have according to the Administration for work, however well they may have according to the secretary well as the sec

breeze, and many eyes were directed toward it as it waved amid the Summer air. It better. No mob molested it: but evident tokens of gratification were given at its aptokens of gratification were given at its appearance, and it floated proudly all day.—
It was the first Peace flag that had been publicly raised in New York since this fratricidal strife commenced, and graced the stage of the Institute in the evening, when Lindley Spring, Esq., delivered his Peace lecture. It was the gift of the ladies of New York to the blessed cause, and carried a blessing with it. Contrast this incident with the vindictiveness displayed by the people in April, 1861. Who would then have dared to raise such a flag? Who

"Let peace commissioners be appointed by either section, and, invested with plenary powers of negotiation, meet on neutral territory, and discuss the terms of peace.—
Let all subjects be open to tree discussion and negotiation. We of the South consider independence as the great and first object of the war, and that separation is essential to independence; yet we shall be willing to listen to what you have to say and propose on the other side. You may offer us something that will secure our equal rights within the Union; you may propose to give the slaveholding and free States equality of votes in Congress and in the election of President; and partly to effect this you may throw all New England into one State, or give her to England; or, if England won't give her to England; or, if England won't have her, let her seecele. Now, that would be a tempting bait. We don't say that it would satisfy us, but the subject is worthy of consideration." consideration."

75,000 TONS OF HEMAN BLOOD.

A writer in the Jefferson County Union nas made some calculations relative to the number of men killed thus far in the war, and gives the following interesting items: There has been enough already shain to encircle our State if their dead bodies were laid in one continuous line.

If they were placed in coffins and corded, they would count thirty-nine thousand

they would count thirty-nine thousand cords.

If laid in a wall twenty-five feet thick and thirty feet high, it would be over one and one-fourth miles long.

If five feet thick and ten feet high the pile would reach across this State.

If piled upon a ten acre lot, they would be nearly two hundred feet high.

And if laid upon the ground, they would cover every foot of soil in Jefferson county.

Seventy-five thousand tons of human blood have been spilled on Dixie's soil—enough to turn every spindle in Lowell, and if the tears were added to the flood it would turn the machinery of the continent: and the unavailing sighs would fill every ocean sail.

The one-half has not yet been told. The millions of wounded and mained for life must be taken into account in summing up the grand total of evils incident to this bloody fanatical war.

And the end is not vet.

a sure thing, from Vice President down, if a sure thing, from vice Frequent down, a they have it to give. That so very few do ments.

"He has incited domestic insurrections go over, shows that it is not the desire for office that prompts the Democracy in its opposition to the most corrupt, despotic and incompetent Administration the country ever saw. On the reverse, tens of thousands have and are now daily coming back who left the Democratic party through honest but mistaken impulses.

REPUBLICANS YEARNING FOR PEACE.

subjugation:

There are frequent indications, of late that many Republicans are becoming sen sible as to the alarming condition into which the country has been brought by this war and also as to the necessity of a change of administration. A remarkable instance of this, is the Boston Herald, a leading Re publican journal of Massachusetts, from which we take the following extracts:

The present appears to be a fitting time for the press of the country to lay aside all party issues and devote themselves to the task of restoring peace to the nation upon a basis which should be allke honorable to all concerted. The present raid into Mary-land, threatening, as it does, Baltimore and Washington, the heavy drafts which are constantly being made upon the people in the shape of men and money—to say noth-ing of heavy taxation and the high price of living-admonish us that war is a seriou matter, viewed even in its most favorable It further says upon the general topic of

"We presume the people of the South are satisfied that they cannot subjugate the North, and the people at the North are satisfied that they cannot subjugate the South. This being true, it becomes our duty, to stay the slaughter of men, to restore peace to the country! This is a political question, and must be decided at the polls by the voter in both sertions of the country. command.

The troops which moved from Grant's camp up the James River to Dutch Gap were Hancock's and Birney's Corps. They were embarked at City Point on Saturday and went down the James to deceive the Confederates. On Saturday night they were brought back and landed at Foster's earthwork, on the north bank of the James. They attacked the Confederates in front of Foster and captured their earthworks and a number of prisoners and cannon. The actual properties are to the country! This is a political question, and must be decided at the polls by the voters in both sections of the country. If the press would unite upon any basis that would recommend itself to the people, there would be no difficulty in coming to an understanding upon the subject. Can we agree with the South upon any terms? Can we offer a basis of settlement which they will adopt, and which at the same time will be satisfactory to the North? For our part we see no way opened for a return of the rebel States tory to the North? For our part we see no way opened for a return of the rebel States to the Union except by and through the agency of the Constitution. They must either resume their State sovereighty and acknowledge the Federal Constitution, or they must stay where they are. If the people at the South are a unit against a return to the: Federal compact, it becomes a question for us to decide how much longer we will fight to compel them to an unwilling association. to compel them to an unwilling association And if we were to succeed in destroving their armies, should we then hav stroying their armies, should we then have peace upon a permanent basis? These are grave questions, and demand the serious consideration of the thinking, reflecting minds. Our object in this article is to call the attention of the press to the great duty which devolves upon them in this trying hour, ask them to discuss this meters call.

> North upon some project to stop the further The Herold also proposes the following uestions: "If we understand the Southern leaders

our-ask them to discuss this matter calm

ly and dispassionately, with a view to con-cert of action, and to unite the people of the

"If we understand the Southern leaders, they will not return to the Union upon any terms. They inaugurated the war to establish a Southern Confederacy, and will be content with nothing short of that. If this be true, can we prevent it and compel them to a submission to the old Union? If we cannot and the people are satisfied upon this point, it is useless to fight any longer, but hold on to what we have got, and wait for time to determine the future." In a subsequent editorial on the same sub

ect the Herald says; "We warn those in power that a crisis is rapidly approaching that will hurl them from their seats, unless they bring this war to a close, or convince the people that they have the power to do sô before long," These extracts are straws which show that the wind is veering to a new quarter

THE ISSUE, "I shall never vote again for Abraham Lincoln," said a somewhat influential Re-publican in this city on Monday. "Here-tother when you homograp, but a share-

totore, when you Democrats have charged that he was more for abolitionism than the Union, I denied it. Now, I can't say one I am for no man who insists upon abolition as a condition, even to the opening of negotiations or the hearing of proposi For one I am ready to have the tions. For one, I am ready to have the OLD UNION again, without conditions—with slavery in the South, or not, just as the South themselves choose to decide, for it concerns them most. Whatever else I do, you may be sure I will never vote for Abraham Lincoln again. He has proved himself, by his Niagara letter, to be no Union man. His disgraceful manners and obself, by his Niagara letter, to be no Union man. His disgraceful manners and ob-scene jokes I could put up with, mortifying as the fact is, rather than vote with a party who I have believed, (I begin to think per

however well they may have served their country. Here is a case in point, which we find in the New York Herold of a few days

On Thursday, August 4, Mr. Lincoln's day of fasting and prayer, a flag whose fac simile had not, up to that time, greeted the vision of New Yorkers, floated proudly from the Cooper Institute Building, and its appearance was greeted with evident signs of satisfaction by all who saw it. During the entire day its ample folds kissed the broozen and was a limited and employment, and presented my discharge, expecting that the proof of honorable service might secure work there. I was asked if I was a supporter of the present Administration, and I replied that I was. I was then asked if I would vote for Mr. Lincoln, then asked it I would vote for Mr. Lincoln, to which I returned an emphatic negative; whereupon I was told to go about my basiness, that I would get no work there.

I deem further comment unnessary, but through the Herald beg to lay the matter before the country.

before the country,
MICHAEL MAILON.

pearance, and it floated promply all day.—
It was the first Peace than that been publicly raised in New York since this fratricidal strife commenced, and graced the stage of the Institute in the evening, when Limidley Spring, Esq., delivered his Peace lecture. It was the gift of the ladies of New York to the blessed cause, and carried a blessing with it. Contrast this incident with the vindictiveness displayed by the people in April, 1861. Who would then have dared to raise such a flag? Who could then safely advise peace? But, thank God, a change—a very perceptible change—has come over the people. The nation is sick—sick unto death—of war and its attendant horrors. Peace finds eloquent, carriest advocates, and its banner flaunts the breeze unmolested, "Straws-show which way the wind blows,"—N. Y. News.

As "Olive Branch" from Richmond.
The Richmond Sentinel, the reputed organ of Jeff, Davis, in a late article out the THE WAYS OF THE WAR. The Richmond Scalinal, the reputed or gan of Joff. Davis, in a late article out the recent conference at Nisgara, makes a suggestion for the attainment of peace, in the following half-carnest, half-bantering language:

"Let peace commissioners be appointed by either section, and, invested with plenary powers of negotiation, meet on neutral territory, and discuss the terms of peace.—
Let all subjects be open to free discussion and negotiation. We at the South consider.

"Barbarism of the President would go further, and, by a general proclamation, recall the senseless and the passionate among our military men to a comprehension of the duties and the cecencies of war. The flames of Chambers-burg, reddening the sky in response to those which had so often east their lurid light upon the heavens in Virginia or Tennessee, give a special vividness to the moral of the following excellent remarks which we find in the Springfield Republican:

"Barbarism of The War.—General Hunter owes it to his own reputation to ex-Hunter owes it to his own reputation to ex-plain the destruction of Goy, Letcher's

plain the destruction of Gov. Letcher's house, or to deny that he ordered it, if such is the fact. Equally unjustifiable is the capture of three or four hundred factory girls, at Rossville, Georgia, and their transportation as prisoners Northward, to be sent beyond the limits of the United States, it is reported. Those girls are no more hostile to us than the rest of the women of the Scatth, realishly less so and it is a great South, probably less so, and it is a great cruelty to take them from their homes and put them unprotected among strangers. The Indians make prisoners of women, but it is a new thing among white and civilized Americans. Against the introduction of all barbarities into the war the true friends of the country should protest. It is a horrible

the country should protest. It is a horrible enough struggle at the best, and there is no need to add to its inevitable evils." A "decent regard to the opinions of man-kind," if no higher consideration requires us to remember that we have men among us, who are fast earning for the American a notority as disgraceful as that which has so long attached to the Mexican name. We make an end of this mutual murauding burning areas of the same of the s ing, burning, massacre and deportation, or

they will make an end of us,—Commercial Advertiser. COPPERHEAD COMPLAINTS!

Can any of our readers guess what docunent contains the following complaints?-The Abolitionist will readily say it is the 'disloyal" platform of some Copperhead Convention: "He has obstructed the administration o

"He has made judges dependent upon his will alone.
"He has erected a multitude of new offices.
"He has kept among us, in time of peace,
without the consent of legatures. "He has even effected to render the mili-

"He has even effected to render the min-tary independent of and superior to the civil power.

"He has combined, with others, to sub-ject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our Con-stitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended logislation. egislation.
"For quartering large bodies of armed

troops among us.

"For protecting them, by mock trial, from punishment for any murder which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States." should commit on the many cases, of the States.

"For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefit of trial by jury.

"For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the forms of our governments."

"He has incited domestic insurrections among us."
The above are not extracts from any latter day political gathering, but are taken literally from a renowned old document signed by John Hancock and fifty-five others—written by Thomas Jefferson—engrossed by order of Congress—and familiarly known as the "Declaration of Independence."

From the Albany Atlas and Argus.

"PEACE." "It is not to be disguised, that the Demo-eratic party is rapidly drifting towards seace."—Journal. We wish we could say that not only the

We wish we could say that not only the Democratic party, but also the country, "is rapidly drifting towards peace." For more than three years this nation has been torn and desolated by a civil war, as fierce as any which history records. Its soll has been watered by the blood of contending armies. Hundreds of thousands of men have died on the field of battle, or wasted away in comparant bearing. The wasted nave died on the field of battle, or wasted away in camps and hospitals. The wall of mourning goes up from almost every household. The property created by the sweat of years of labor has been wasted, and that to be acquired by the toil of unborn millions in the state of the sta tions is mortgaged to defray the cost of this terrible and unnatural struggle. Ruin, political, financial, moral and social, conconts both belligerents, if this war be much

fronts both belligerents, if this war be much longer prolonged.

It illustrates the character and desperation of the contest, and the discouragement of our condition, that all attempts to arrest this effusion of blood and stay the progress of ruin are denounced as disloyal, and that it is uttered as a matter of reproach, that a great political organization—"the Democratic party is rapidly drifting towards peace." Alas! has peace ceased to be a condition of nations to be desired and prayed for? Is the race of man to return to barbarism—to be transformed into the wild beast of the forest? Is civilization extinct—Christianity abolished?

To be in favor of peace does not imply a desire for a dishonorable termination of hostilities. We not only concede, but insist that nations, like individuals, must possess self-respect, and be reasonably firm in

self-respect, and be reasonably firm in maintaining their rights. Once in a con-test they must not pusillanimously back out of it, as by such a course they but invite aggressions.

We have not hesitated to insist upon the duty of the Federal Government to suppress the present rebellion. The Democratic party of this State and the nation has been party of this state and the nation has been firm in its support of the legitimate constitutional authority of the Union as against this formidable insurrection. It will continue to occupy that position. But war is not the only instrumentality to employ in winning back rebellious citizens or refractory members of a confederacy. Indeed, war alone can never accomplish the pecifical of the pecifical content of the content of t ar alone can never accomplish the pacifi cation of a country rent with internal strife It must always in the end call to its aid the kindly and gentle offices of diplomacy, of consultation, of mutual forbearance concessions. These are essential to the consummation of peace, and must sconer or later be called in requisition—for war cannot last always. At some stage of its progress, and under a greater or less degree of exhaustion of one or both of the bellig-erents, an armistice is sure to be had—while

the combatants, resting on their arms, discuss the state of the quarrel and confer upon the possibility of peace.

Such a contingency will arrive in the progress of this war—how soon, or whether it will terminate in peace or in a recovery gress of this war—now soon, or whether will terminate in peace, or in a renewal of the struggle, the future must disclose. But the armistice—the conference—the attempt armistice—the renewal a question of time, the armistice—the conference—the attempt at settlement are merely a question of time. And if it be charged as a reproach to the Democratic party, that it is not irrevocably committed to perpetual and desolating war—that it is ready to yield to the impulses of humanity and Christianity, and suspend the effusion of blood long enough to confer upon the possibility of peace—to confer, we mean, through the constitutional agency of a convention of the States—if this be charged as a reproach, we consent to rest under the as a reproach, we consent to rest under the aspersion, and to abide the calm judgment aspersion, and to abide the calm judgment of the people upon the issue thus made. Indeed, we are content to accept such an issue before the great tribunal of the people in the coming Presidential election. We have no confidence that this Administration—under all the complications in which it is involved—could ever end the war—except so far as it might end from the exhaustion of the combatous. But we believe this a of the combatants. But we believe that a new Administration could close this frater nal strife on terms honorable to us as a ne tion, and on the basis of the preser

COURAGE OF NEGRO TROOPS.

The correspondent of the Boston Journal says:

A few days ago I sat in the tent of Gen.
W. F. Smith, commander of the Thirteenth
Army Corps, and heard his narration of the
manner in which General Hink's division
of colored troops stood the fire and charged
upon the rebel works east of Petersburg on
the 16th of June. There were thirteen guns
nouring a constant fire of solid shot and places.

The Indian war has commenced. The Indians have attacked the residents along the Overlond Mail route, in Western Kansas. The settlers are leaving. The mail stages are stopped.

The Tallahassee has captured and burned another vessel. The Tallahassee is now reported to be off the coast of Nova Scotia.

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The Tallahassee is now reported to the hearing of propositions from the transfer of the Inion; but I cannot give my sanction to a President who makes abolition an absolute condition shells on our troops, enfillading the line, cutting it lengthwise and crosswise. "Yet they stood unmoved for six hours." Not a man filenched. [These are the words of the general.] It was as severe a test as I ever such that the officer referred to made the statement contributed who makes abolition an absolute condition our troops, enfilled in the countries of the statement and the condition of the Indiana the made the statement contained in the above

paragraph in seriousness, we would suggest that, insomuch as he is now without active employment, and as Baron Munchausen is that literary field for which he is so eminently qualified.

We comment on this most enormous dose of negro puffery run mad, simply to show the wonderful gullibility of the abolition press. The above tale, which would be rejected with contempt by the marines, has been published in half the shoddy papers of the country. The Albany Eccaing Journal swallows it entire. Without particularly alluding to the marvelous novelty in war which requires a force charging upon an enemy to "stand unmoved" six hours, or any length of time and which, by the way, is the manner in which wicked copperheads have always supposed negro troops would act (when ordered to "charge" anything but a mess-pot), it is safe to say that that literary field for which he

thing but a mess-pot), it is safe to say that no soldiers in the world, though mailed with thirty-six inches of chilled iron and anchored to the ground with kedges that might hold a Great Eastern, could sustain, "unmoved," such a fire for a space of six minutes.-New York World.

THE Easton, (Pa.) Argus wants to know "how, in the name of God, the Union is to be restored, if President Lincoln will listen to no Commissioners, will receive no offers, will hear no proposals? How are we ever to have an end if he will allow no one to make a beginning? On three occasions he has refused to listen to offers of peace." The Argus proceeds, addressing thoughtful Republicans:

We ask you, in view of these things can you, will you sustain President Lincoln any longer? It is as plain as the sun at noonday that if he is re-elected, we shall have four years more of war, drafts, taxes, misery, bloodshed, devastation, ruin, and, perhaps, another revolution in the North. President Lincoln is either a fanatic himself or he is another revolution in the North. President Lincoln is either a fanatic himself or he is under the influence of fanatics and contractors, who rule him and shape his course to spit themselves. We verily believe that a Denocratic Administration could end the war and restore the Union in three months. You can take your choice, then, gentlemen, and make up your minds between now and November, to vote either for— November, to vote either for—
1. A Democratic Administration, with

1. A Democratic Administration, with peace, compromise and re-union, no more drafts, and reduced taxes, or 2. Four years more of Lincoln's Administration, with continued war and butchery, more drafts, financial ruin, and perhaps permanent senaration.

Special Aotices.

EF A Gentleman, cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Decay, and Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it, (free of charge.) the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy used in his case.—Those wishing to profit by his experience, and possess a Valuable Remedy, will receive the same, by return mail, (carefully sealed,) by addressing JOHN B. OGDEN, may 17 8m 19; No. 60 Nassau st. New York.

22 Do You Wish to be Cured?

DR. BUCHAN'S ENGLISH SPECIFIC PILLS cure, 4n less than 30 days, the worst cases of Nervousness, Impotency, Premature Decay, Seminal Weakness, Insanity, and all Urinary, Sexual and Nervous Affections, no matter from what cause produced. Price, One Dollar per box. Sent, post-paid, by mail, on receipt of an order. One Box will perfect the cure in most cases.

Address JAMES S. BUTLER,

General Agent, 427 Broadway,
july 21 3mw 27]

New York.

& The Confessions and experience of an Invalid.—Published for the benefit, and as a CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of Manhood, &c., supplying at the same time THE MEANS OF SELF-CURE. By one who has cured himself after undergoing considerable quackery. By enclosing a post-paid addressed envelope single copies may be had of the anthor. NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., may 81 lyw 21 Brooklyn, Kings co., N. Y.

As Editors of Intelligencer:

DEAR SIRS: With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send, by return mail, to all who wish it (free), a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Baim, that will effectually remove, in ten days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.

tiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads, or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than thirty days.

All applications answered by return mail without charge.

Respectfully yours,

THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,
july 21 3mw 27] 831 Broadway, New York.

july 21 Smw 27] 831 Broadway, New York.

***A Card to the Suffering.**Swallow itwo or three hogsheads of "Buchu," "Tonto Bitters," "Sarsaparilla," "Nervous Antidotes," &c., &c., &c., &c., ann, fifer, you are the state of the the result, then try one to the state of the the result, then try one to the state of the BUCHAN'S ENGLISH SPECIFIC PLIAS—and be restored to health and vigor in less than thirty days. They are purely vegetable, pleasant to take, prompt and salutary in their effects on the broken-down and shattered constitution. Old and young can take them with advantage. Imported and sold in the United States only by JAS. BUTLER.

**Agent for the United States.*

**P. S.—A Box of the Pills, securely packed, will be malled to any address on receipt of price, which is ONE DOLLAR, post paticumoney refunded by the Agent it entire satisfaction is not given.

AGENTS WANTED! We will pay from \$25 to \$75 per all expenses to active Agents, or mission. Particulars sent free. Sewing Machine Company, R. JAMES, Ger Agent, Milan, Ohio.

Marriages.

On the 4th inst., by the Rev. J. J. Strine, Phillip Hahn te Lean Hoff, both of Conoy twp. On the same day, by the same, Benj. Hoffman of Strasburg, to Kate, daughter of Levi Huber, Eds., of West Lamestan Esq., of West Lampeter. On the 21st uit., by Rev. D. Hertz, Ephrata, John Mall to Mary E. Clark, all of this county, On the 4th inst., by the same, Isaso Eams, oi Leacock, to Rebecca Hawer, of Ephrata.

Deaths.

On the 22d uit, at the residence of her son Rev. Samuel Longenecker, in East Donegat township, this county, Barbara Longenecker aged 81 years, 7 months and 26 days.
On the 7th inst., at his residence in Raphotownship, Abraham Gipble, aged 74 years, 2 months and 4 days. township, Adranam Gipbie, aged 14 years, 4 months and 4 days.
On the 7th inst., at her residence in Mt. Joy, Mrs. McCreary, in the 8th year of her age.
On the 14th inst., in this city, Christopher Petzelt, in the 3th year of his age.
On the 14th inst., in the village of Intercourse, Jacob L. Eckert, aged 74 years, 9 months and 5 days. lays.
On the 10th inst., in this city, John Shertz, Sr., aged 71 years, 1 month and 25 days.
On the 11th inst., Jane Raymond, aged about

Markets.

Laucaster Wholesale Grain Market. Corrected weekly by J. R. BITNER & BRO., Forwarding and Commission Merchants, No. 91 North Queen Street. LANCASTER, Aug 17. Flour, Superfine, & bbl..... White Wheat, a bushel... , old new

New Advertisements. NOTICE.—WAS TAKEN UP AUGUST
14, 1884, in Soudersburg, a large DUN
HORSE, supposed to be about 10 years old,
blind of one eye, with a saddle and bridle. The
owner is requested to come forward, prove owner is requested to come forward, prov property, pay charges, and take him away. LEMUEL CHEW. August 14, 1884. [ang 18 3t*w 32

A UDITOR'S NOTICE.--ASSIGNED ES A tate of Gabriel Slutt, of Lancaster city, Fennsylvania.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of John B. Erb, Esq., Assignee of Gabriel Slutt, to and among those legally entitled to the same, will sit for that purpose on FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9th, A. D., 1894, at 2 octock, P. M., in the Library Room of the Court House, in the City of Lancaster, where all persons interested in said distribution may attend.

ABRAM SHANK, aug 18 4tw 321 aug 18 4tw 32]

aug 18 4tw 32]

PUBLIC SALE.-ON TUESDAY, THE
20th day of SEPTEMBER, 1884, by virtue
of an order of the Orphans' Court of Lancaster
county, will be sold at public sale, on the
premises, one mile and a half northeast of
Churchtown, a tract of land containing 28
ACRES, more or less, adjoining lands of Christian Hertzler, Joel Kauffman and others, on
which is erected a TWO-STORY FRAME
DWELLING HOUSE, Stone Barn, Spring
House, and other improvements. The property
is in good order, with a good Orchard't also, a
spring of never-failing water. The land is in
excellent farming condition. About 3 acres of
the above is good Chestrut Timber.
Terms made known on the day of sale. Sale
to commence at one o'clock, P. M.
CHARLES D. ARTERS,
Administrator of Robert M. Arters, dec'd,
aug 18

DEBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE...ON
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10th, 1861, I
will expose at public sale, on the premises, in
Penn township, Cumberland county, about 2
miles southwest of Centreville, and about 19
miles south of Hockersville, 33 ACRES and
some PERCHES of first-rate land, part of which
is gravel, and part limestone, under good fence,
(one-half of which is post and rail), having
thereon creeted a two-story and a half FRAME
HOUSE, Wash House, LOG BARN, Carriage
House and other out-buildings, with a Pump HOUSE, Wash House, LOG BARN, Carriage House and other out-buildings, with a Pump and never-failing well of water at the door, a Cistern and other convontences. Also, having thereon a first-rate Limestone Quarry, an Orchard of Choice Fruit, together with Peaches, Plums and Grapes. This land is under good cultivation and adjoins Henry Gibble and the heirs of Henry Rupert, and is bounded on the north by the Pine road, and on the east by the road leading to Hocker's Saw Mill.

Also, at the same time and place, I will self a tract of Mountain Land, containing Fifty Acres, which is covered with good Chestnut Timber.

For further particulars inquire on the premises of WILLIAM A. HUTCHISON.

SPLENDID RESIDENCE AT PUBLIC A SALE.—On THURSDAY, the 15th day of SEPTEMBER, 1884, the undersigned will sell at public sale, his residence, situated on the New Holland and Lancaster Turnpike. Upper Leacock township, Lancuster county.. Pa., nine miles east of Lancaster and three miles west of New Holland, near Bareville, containing 21 and & ACRES of best quality of Limestone Land. The improvements consist of a finely finished BRICK HOUSE, divided into suitable rooms; a large Barn, a large Brick Summer House, with West, and Bake House attached, Wood House, Ice House, Hog Stable and other neers are on the large Brick Summer House and Cistern, both convenient to House and Summer House. There are large Yards, Garden and Lots surrounding the buildings. These are filled with a large assortment of Sirrubbery and Fruit of all kinds, a large Grape Arbor with choice Vines, &c.

The land is in excellent order and is divided into six convenient fields.

The land is in excellent order and is divided into six convenient fields.

The above is one of the most desirable properties now offered in the county of Lancuster; for public business its location would be one of the best; as a private residence it is sedom excelled, convenient to Churchs, Schools, Mills, &c., &c.

This property can be seen by calling on Mr. John Kraemer, residing thereon, or on the undersigned. you kneeded, residing thereon, or on the undersigned.

No. 2. Also, at the same time and place will be offered a small farm of 19 and ½ ACRES situated one-fourth of a mile directly south from the above, and along the public road leading from the Turnpike in Bareville to the Rail road. The improvements are all new, consisting of a large road. The improvements are an now, comming of a large WEATHER-BOARDED LOG HOUSE, Summer House, Bake House, Barn, and other necessary out-buildings. Also, a well of excellent never-failing water. The land is surrounded with good fences and divided into convenient fields. The property is desirable, being in a good neighborhood, and is a pleusant residence, convenient to Churches, Schools, Wills. &c. Mills, &c.

The above property can be seen by calling on Mr. Kraemer, residing on No. 1, or the undersigned now boarding at Mr. Kraemer's.

Possession and indisputable titles will be given on the lat day of April, 1865.

Sale to take place at No. 1, at 1 o'clock, P. M. of sald day, when terms will be made known by

A. S. BARE, M. D.

Stw 32

VALUABLE REALESTATE AT PUBLIC SALE.—On WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1864, in pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Lancaster county, will be sold at public vendue, at the public house of S. & G. W. Harbison, 'Ruck Tavern,' in Drumore township, the following valuable real estate, viz:

No. 1. A Valuable Plantation, situated in Drumore township, on the public road leading

Drumore township, on the public road leading from Lancaster to Port Deposit, about 14 miles from Lancaster, containing 137 ACRES, both 25 Agree of which or

from Lancaster to Port Deposit, about 14 miles from Lancaster, containing 137 ACRES, more or less. About 35 Acres of which are under heavy timber, adjoining lands of S. & G. W. Harbison, John Groff, William R. Ralston and No. 7. The improvements are a good well finished TWO-STORY STONE HOUSE, large Stone Swisser Barn, and all other necessary out-buildings in good order, with a spring of excellent never-failing water near the house, and running through the farm. The land is not a good state of cultivation, laid off in convenient fields, with access to water from all but easy two of them, and all enclosed with good fence. There is an Orchard of well-selected fruit trees, viz: Apples, peaches and cherries, in fine bearing order. The State road from McCall's Ferry to West Chester, and the road from Martic Forge to Conowingo Furnace passes through the property. The farm is handsomely situated in a very good neighborhood, convenient to churches, schools, mills and stores, making it one of the most desirable properties in the country.

No. 2. A Tract of Land in Drumore, situated on the public road leading from Lancaster to Port Deposit, adjoining lands of James M. Hopkins, Esq., Wm. R. Raiston, S. & G. W. Harbison and No. 1. CONTAINING 66 ACRES, more or less. A part of this Tract is under good timber, principally Oak, Chestnut, Hickory and Poplar. There is a stream of water running through this tract, which has been used as grazing land. This tract is beautifully situated and would make one of the handsomest farms in the county.

No. 3. A Tract of excellent Sprout Land, in fine cutting order, situated in Providence twp. containing lands of Christian Kreider, John Groff, Geo. Stiver and others. There is a very strong spring of good water on this tract.

strong spring of good water on this tract
No. 4. A Tract of Woodland, situated in
Providence township, containing
5 ACRES AND 5 FERCHIS,
adjoining lands of John Groff, Nos. 3, 5 and 6.
No. 5. A Tract of Woodland, situated in
Providence township, containing
5 ACRES AND 20 FERCHES,
adjoining land of John Groff and No. 4.
No. 6. A Tract of Woodland, situated in Drumore township, containing
6 ACRES AND 27 FERCHES,
adjoining lands of the heirs of Jacob Neff,
dee'd, S. & G. W. Harblson, and No. 1, late the
estate of Joseph Leman, decased.
Persons wishing to view any of the property
before the sale, will be shown the same by calling on D. F. Lefevre, residing on No. 1, or any
of the undersigned.
Indisputable titles and possession given on
the ist day of April, 1855.
Sale to commence precisely at 1 o'clock, P. M.,
of said day, when attendance will be given and
terms of sale made known by
JACOB LEMAN, City,
DANIEL LEMAN, Providence,
JOSEPH H. LEMAN, Eden,
aug 18 taw 32]

Miscellaneous.

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

GEO. SANDERSON.
Lancaster, July 7.

HOUSTM'S HOTEL. COBNER OF PENN AND FOURTH STREETS, READING, PA.

B. LIVINGSTON, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, No. 11 NORTH DUKE STREET,

Professional Cards.

M. NORTH. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW COLUMBIA, PA. July 14

NEWTON LIGHTNER. ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, North Duke Street, (Nearly opposite the Court House,) LANCASTER, PA.

ANDREW J. STEINMAN ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. opposite Cooper's Hotel. WEST KING STREET. LANCASTER, PA.

A BRAM SHANK. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, No. 36 NORTH DUKE STREET, LANCASTER, PA. fuly 14 J B. KAUFMAN.

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW . SOUTH DUKE STREET. LANCASTER, PA. Soldiers' bounty, back pay and pension ollected without delay. [july 14 trw 27] B. SWARR, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

(Near the Court House.) LANCASTER, PA. july 14 A NDREW M. FRANTE

LANCASTER, PA. SAMUEL H. REYNOLDS. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. No. 58 East King street. Opposite Lechler's Hotel,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, No. 8 North Duke Street, (Opposite Court House,) LANCASTER, PA.

(Above Lechler's Hotel,) LANCASTER, PA. DR. JOHN MOCALLA,

WEST KING STREET. LANCASTER, PA. july 14 DR. H. B. DUNLAP, SURGEON DENTIST.

> tinues to practice DENTISTRY.

at his Office, in North Queen Street, Half a square south of the Railroad Depot LANCASTER, PA.

Real Estate Sale.

and about half a nille from the latter road, and each containing about ONE HUNDRED ACRES, one of which is the Mansion Farm of Joseph Culver, dec'd. The improvements are a TWO-STORY STONE HOUSE AND BRIOK LACK BUILDING, and a good bank Barn and Apple Orchard. The land is well cultivated and under good post fence.

The land is well cultivated and under good positence.

The other Farm adjoins the first and contains about the same number of acres, and the improvements are a COMFORTABLE DWELLING and a good Bank Barn, Corn Crib, Wagon Shed, and other convenient buildings, win a Young Apple Orchard or Choice Fruit.

These Farms, lying so hear to Carlisle, the public roads, inlis, churches and schools, offer great inducements to purchasers, who are invited to visit and examine them before the day of sale, and any other information on the subject may be obtained from the Executor or his Attornies.

Watts & Parker, Carlisle, Pa.

JOHN MILLER,

Executor of Joseph Culver, decased, july 28

Letters Testamentary on the estate of Dr. P. Cassidy, late of the City of Lancaster, dee'd having been granted to the subscriber residing in said city: All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them, without delay, properly authenticated for settlement.

[C. W. CASSIDY, 1919 21 ctw 27]

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.-ESTATE
of William C. Heller, deceased.—Letter
of administration on the estate of William C.
fieller, late of Upper Leucock township, deed,
having been granted to the subscriber residing
in said township: All persons indebted to said
estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present
them, without delay, properly authenticated
for settlement.

aug 4 6t*w 30j

Administrator.

A CCOUNTS OF TRUST AND ASSIGNED ESTATES.—The accounts of the following named estates have been exhibited and flied in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleus of Lancaster county, to wit:

Robert L. Evans, Assigned Estate, by Jacob Kemper, Assignee. Robert L. Evans, Assigned Estate, by Jacob Kemper, Assignee.
Elizabeth Krady, Estate, by B. K. Krady, Committee.
David Landls and Wife's Trust Estate, by John S. Landis and Mathias Rohrer, Trustees.
Hiram Mourer's Assigned Estate, by John Strohm, Assignee.
Willoughby L. Webb's Trust Estate, by W. Garnenter, Trustees.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. No. 21 North Duke street.

No. 13 North Duke Street.

LANCASTER, PA. REUBEN H. LONG.

WILLIAM B. FORDNEY ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, No. 44 East King street.

SURGEON DENTIST. Office and residence opposite Cooper's Rotel

MAIN STREET, MOUNT JOY, LANCASTER COUNTY, PA. All business entrusted to his care will be promptly attended to. [july 14 trw 27] DR. SWENTZEL

DUBLIC SALE OF TWO VALUABLE

Legal Jotices. Listate of John D. Wilson.—LETListate of John D. Wilson.—LETListate of Salisbury township, deed,
having been granted to the subscribers: All
persons indebted to said estate are requested
to make immediate payment, and those naving
claims will present them, without delay, properly authenticated for settlement, to
OLIVER P. WILSON,
JOHN D. WILSON,
Executors.

LISTATE OF DR. P. CASSIDY, DECD.

DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE .- ESTATE A of William Kelso, late of Warwick town-snip, deceased.—Letters of administration on said estate having been granted to the under-signed, all persons indebted thereto are re-quested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present without delay for settlement to the understened residing in said township

L'of West Lampeter township, dec'd.—Letters of administration on the estate of John Eshelman, late of West Lampeter twp., dec'd, baving been granted to the subscriber residing in said township. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them, without delay, properly authenticated for settlement. SUSAN ESHELMAN, aug 4 54 w 30. Administratrix.

and 46 th w 20]

Administratrix.

A UDITOR'S NOTICE.-ESTATE OF
Henry Breneman, late of Conoy twp,
Lancaster county, deed.—The undersigned
Auditor, appointed to distribute the balance
remaining in the hands of Michael Martin and
Christian Ebersole, Executors of the Will of
said decedent, to and among those legally entitled to the same, will six for that purpose on
WEINESDAY, the 17th of AUGUST, 1848, at 2
o'clock, P. M., in the Library Room of the Court
House, in the City of Lancaster, where all persons interested in said distribution may attend.

SAMUEL EBY,
Auditor.

A UDITOR'S NOTICE.-Estate of Mary Dougheaty, late of Paradise township, deceased. The undersigned Auditor, appointed to distribute the bannes remaining in the hands of George L. Eckert, eac, Executor of the last will and testament of Mary boughert to and among those legally entitled to the same will sit for that purpose on THR RSDAY, AUGUST 11th, 1881, at 2 o'clock, F. M., in the Larry Koom of the Court House, in the city of Lancaster, where all persons interested in solid sirribution may attend.

July 14 itwj E. H. YUNDT, Auditor.

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E. H. YUNDT, Auguor,

XECUTOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF

Mary Mylin, late of Washington Borough,
accessed.—Letters testamentary having been
issued to the undersigned Executor of the last
Will and Testament of said deceased, all persons having claims or demands will present;
them duly authenticated for settlement, and
those indebted will make payment without
delay.

CHRISTIAN ZECHER,
Executor, july 7 6tw 26] Lancaster City.

Willoughby L. Webb's Trust Estate, by W Carpenter, Trustee.
Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in any of said Estates, that the Court have appointed MONDAY, AUGUST 2, 1884, for the confirmation and allowance of said accounts, unless exceptions be filed or cause shown why said accounts should not be allowed.

PROTHOMOTARY'S OFFICE, July 2, 1984, july 2, 1984, page 1984.

July 14 LANCASTER, PA.

few doors north of the Court House,)

Proprietor.