Local Intelligence.

USHERING IN OF THE NEW YEAR RE-LIGIOUS OBSERVANCES. -The ushering in of the New Year was appropriately observed in the Moravian and Methodist Churches of this city.

The watch-night service in the Moravia Church, West Orange street, was conducted in an impressive and interesting manner. At 111 o'clock the church was crowded with the members and many of other denominations. Immediately as the midnight clock tolled the knell of the departing year a voluntary was played on the organ, after which a hymn was sung by the choir. After a brief and eloquent exhortation from the pastor, Rev. Bishop Bigler, another hymn was sung by the choir, accompanied by the organ and Keffer's full orchestra. The exercises were concluded with prayer, singing of the doxology and the benediction. At one o'clock the exercises were over, and general salutations took place among the congregation, each one wishing the other "a Happy New Year." It is a time-honored custom among the Moravians, but has not been observed for many years in the church of this city. We think congregation will thank their pastor, of St. John's Lutheran Church of this who is one of the Bishops of the Moravlan city, and a devoted and esteemed minister Church, for again introducing one of their of the gospel. Since then the Dayton Empire oldest and most interesting customs

In the First M. E. Church, North Duke street, watch-night service commenced at 92 o'clock, which was kept up until the New Year was ushered in. As the clock struck the hour of twelve, the paster and congregation, on bendedknees, sang the Covenant Hymn. The exercises consisted of a short and appropriate sermon by the pastor, and i singing and prayer. This is an old custom in the Methodist Church, and has always been observed in the churches of that denomination in this city.

In St. Paul's M. E. Church, South Queen street, similar services were held. A large also the comments of the educor of the Free-scope upon this communication, (everything of a political character being purposely avoided in the communication as being irrelevant,) will you please copy into your paper the article referred to, so that the public may more fully understand the mocongregation was present, who were deeply interested in the exercises. In all the churches of the city yesterday

ce believe appropriate reference was made

to the occasion. DEATH OF ROBERT W. COLEMAN, ESQ.-Robert W. Coleman, Esq., of Cornwall, Lebanon county, died in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 20th inst., in the 42d

year of his age. Hisremains were interred at Laural Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia, on Friday last.

The early death of Mr. Coleman is a loss not easily replaced, and is sincrely death of the parties concerned, or you would surely not have made the uncharitable remaining the matter.

not easily replaced, and is smerrely mourned not only by his relations and personal friends, but by hosts of others, many of whom frequently experienced his charity and kindness of heart. It is not often that the abundance of this world's stores is placed in the proper hands, but in Mr. Colonau's case it was. His charity, while Coleman's case it was. His charity, while unbounded, was dispensed in such a man ner that the right hand never knew what intent to introduce politics, as an element, the left gave; the recipients and giver alone effort in the directly contrary direction. It the left gave, the recipients and great the being made the parties interested. His was an unobtrusive charity, and proceeded from moother promptings save alone his goodness of heart. One of his last charitable and characteristic acts in Lebanon was the presentation, a few weeks ago, of one hundred tens of coal to the poor of that borough. This would not have been mentioned publicly were he still living, but as death has licky were he still living, but as death has complete the process of this city, and elsewhere, who are bemocrats, and who are none the less true Christians on that account, being made the parties interested. His was taken him away, we may be allowed the liberty of alluding to it.

liberty of alluding to it.

Mr. Coleman was the oldest son of the late Thomas Bird Coleman, who in his lifetime was principal proprietor of the famous Cornwall Iron Ore Banks near Lebanon, the Cornwall and Colebrook Furnaces in that county, and the Speedwell Forge estate in Elizabeth township, this county. This immense estate passed into the hands of Robert W. who was one of the most extension of the next extension of the post extension Robert W., who was one of the most extensive Iron manufacturers in the country. He built the North Lebanon and Cornwall of their faithful and efficient paster, and Railroad and the extensive basin and land- themselves thus stigmatized because they He built the North Lebanon and Cornwall Railroad and the extensive basin and donot entertain views upon political quesings on the Canal in North Lebanon, and do not entertain views upon political questions acroeding with those of the Church also the Donamore Furnace near the tions agreeing with those

borough of Lebanon.

Mr. Coleman was a graduate of West
Point. He enjoyed the personal acquaintance and friendship of Generals Scott and
McClellan, and accompanied the latter, as

The removal of Mr. Steek was whony
disconnected from any charges imputing to
him unfaithfulness of unfitness in his conduct as a pastor; his faithfulness and fitness being approved by all. His offense
consisted simply and entirely in the quiet a volunteer aid, on the Peninsula campaign, performing many arduous duties during that time. He was the devoted personal and political friend of General McClellan to the day of his death. Peace to the ashes of as noble and true hearted a man as ever lived.

Officers of the Atheneum, and Historical, Agricultural and-Mechanics' Inflictions of the Atheneum, and Historical, Agricultural and-Mechanics' Inflictions of the Peninsula Company (1997) and the exercise of the right of suffrage according to the dictates of his own judgment and conscience.

It was currently hoped by many, that, after the subsidence of the excitement naturally incident to an important presidential election, we would—and especially those professing Christianity—be inclined to kind—lier and more charitable dispositions, and greater tolerance in regard to political sentiments different from those entertained by the Church can there are the right of suffrage according to the dictates of his own judgment and conscience.

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annual meeting of the Athenaeum, and Historical, Agricultural and-Mechanics' In-

annual meeting of the Athenaeum, and Historical, Agricultural and-Mechanics' Institute of the City of Lancaster, held on Monday evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President.—Hon. A. L. Hayes.
Pice President.—Prof. J. P. Wickersham.
Secretary.—H. A. Rockanield.
Directors.—Rev. D. P. Rosenmiller, Prof. T. C. Porter, Dr. J. Met'alla, J. A. Sheaff, J. R. Sypher, J. B. Kevinski and C. B. Grubb.
Gone Up.—The subscription prices of several newspapers have recently been advanced. The Norvistown Herald and Free Press and Republican, Germandown Telegraph, Reading Gazette, and West Chester Jeffersoniem, have recently advanced their subscription prices to Three Dollars per ammun, with a deduction of fifty cents, for advance payments. The Easton and Wilkesbarre papers have also increased their subscription price. Publishers are compelled to take this course, owing to the high rates of prepars, and agency other, material. pelled to take this course, owing to the high rates of paper, and every other material used in a Printing establishments, as well as the high price of every article of food, if they would escape ruinous losses. The people certainly are reasonable enough not to find any fault.

PARTIES TO A SUIT AS WITNESSES, - Within

a very short time it has been discovered that in an appropriation bill passed by Congress on the 2d of July, 1864, there occurs the following proviso to the third section: " Provided that in the courts of the United States there shall be no exclusion of any witness on account of color, nor, in civil action, because he is a party to or interested in the issue tried." This introduces into the United States courts the practice now in force in England, where plaintiff and defendant can be examined in their own cases, when on trial. The innovation appears to have escaped the notice of nearly all the members of the bar until a short time since. Before the adjournment of the last term of the Nisi Prius, at Philadelphia, Justice Read referred to the act and expressed the hope that the Legislature at its coming ses sion would adopt the system for the State Courts. He had, he said carefully examined the English reports since the adoption of the practice in England, and he nowhere found any complaint; on the contrary appeared to be of great advantage and there were cases reported where the plaintiff had lost his case in consequence of his examination before the jury under oath. Baron Parke, who at one time was opposed to the practice, now concedes that it has been of advantage to all interested.

LEAD PENCILS.—One of the symbols of an editor's sanctum is a lead pencil. So essential in the performance of our daily duties, and so much used, we have daily re gretting that the quality of late years is s very inferior. Lake bad pens, poor lead pencils are responsible for a great deal of profanity—especially when the "devil" is at your elbow with his inexorable and re morseless cry of "more copy!-a demand which a scratchy and brittle pencil very seriously interferes with our capacity to

The material which forms a pencil is graphite, commonly called black lead. It is often styled a carburet of iron, but is not a chemical compound—usually containing about 95 per cent. of carbon, with the rest iron. Indeed there are many specimens obtained which contain no trace of iron. Graphite is highly valuable, and, in the English mines, probably the most valuable in the world, the most careful provisions against larceny are made. The workmen engaged in dressing and assorting the mineral when taken out of the mines, are locked up in a room, with a watchman keeping guard over them with two loaded blunderbusses. We suppose the reason of the inferior quality of pencils is from the manufacture of graphite. It used to be calcined and then sawn up in strips of the requisite size. Now it is ground up, calcined, and then mixed with fine levigated clay, to be worked up into a paste. Lampblack is sometimes added to the clay. The pencils thus manufactured are of inferior

COUNTING HOUSE ALMANAC, 1865. Jely 2 3 4 5 6 7

3 4 5 6 7 8 10 11 12 13 14 15

2 3 4 5 6 7 8

VILE ASSAULT ON A MINISTER.-The

Express of Friday evening last contained a

scurrillous article, copied from that vile

Hessian sheet, the Harrisburg Telegraph,

has come to hand, and a communication

appears in it which puts the affair in an en-

tirely different light. As an act of justice

to Mr. S., who has hosts of friends in this

city, and to show the reason for the Tele-

munication entire:

guise of Godliness.

graph's attack, we give below the com-

Editor Daily Empire: The editor of the Dayton Journal lacking the manliness to publish the following communication, which appeared in the Religious Telescope, in answer to a scurrillous attack of that paper

upon the parties engaged in the enterprise of a new church in this city, and the same

being greedliy copied into the Journal, and also the comments of the editor of the Tele-

tives of the parties misrepresenting us, a who thereby serve the devil "under t

nise of Godiniess. To the Editor of the "Religious Telescope

SIR—In your paper of the 21st inst., there is an article appearing editorially, headed "Confederate-Democratic Church," which

Members of that political party

or just to be ostracized from the church they helped to build by having political tests introduced, which has led to the expulsion

The removal of Mr. Steck was wholly

on the Rev. Daniel Steck, formerly pas

isements reading as follows: TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

kin shoes.

The other named JANE, 19 or 20 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high; took with her 3 gowns, viz: one blue and white stripe1; one black and blue broad stripe6 dito; and one of white muslin; one blue durant

unresisted, of freedom at nome and renown abroad, a century crowning our name and banner with stainless and universal glory.

The plentitude of our strength and Whoever apprehends the above negro happiness in that golden era, history may outline, but can never describe. But we have permitted the principles

Borough of Lancaster. GEORGE MUSSER, WILLIAM KIRKPATRICK,

CHAMBERSBURG AND HER BENEFACTORS. -Rev. Dr. Schenck, of Chambersburg, has ent the following for publication to the Philadelphia Press

Philadelphia Press:
To the Editor of The Press:
Sir: It may have appeared strange, if not ungrateful, that no public acknowledgment has as yet been made of the generous aid which citizens of Philadelphia have so liberally bestowed upon the helpless and suffering ones in our midst after the burning of our town by the rebels on the 30th of July last.
Without transline your readon with the

my last. Without troubling your readers with the

neighboring towns—the cities of Harrisburg and Lancaster and other places—all had canifested towards us their sympathy and manifested towards us their sympathy and invaluable aid amid the ruin and desolation and helplessness of hundreds of our fellow-beings of all ages. But then these were, in a manner, our neighbors, and although, in many respects, the more acceptable on that account, it was, nevertheless, more natural to look for and expect the pulsations of gen-orous hearts and the noble deeds of charity from those who were comparatively near rom those who were comparatively nea han from those more remote. When, therefore, your city came forward

When, therefore, your city came in war with its spontaneous outflow of beneficence, as well in money as in the various necessaries of life, we all felt most deeply that Philadelphia had drawn us nearer to itself than ever before. "A friend in need is a friend indeed." al observation on my part, that some of th merchants of your city, (I allude now chiefl to grocers,) who were kind enough to sen various articles, and with most libera

at reduced prices, or at cost. sow, ion at this, so that way, offer our sincere gratitude to the numerous donors of your city, many of whom we may in no other way be able to approach. Allow me, also, to add that, so far as my own knowledge and that of respectable and disinterested citizens of our town extends, the distribution of your gifts, by the General Relief Committee, as well as those entrusted to private hands, was faithfully and judiciously attended to. The people of Philadelphia may rest assured that they have had a most intelligent, prudent, and worthy band of almoners in the distribution of their bounty. A better selection could scarcely have been made.

I conclude by giving expression to what I am sure is the generally-cherished feeling of our people:

f our people:
God bless our friends in Philadelphia! Signed by request and in behalf of

CHAMBERSBURG, December 22, 1864. Lancaster Wholesale Grain Market. warding and Commission Merchants, No. North Queen Street.

"Extra ".... White Wheat, 3 bushel... orn, old disclaim all connection with any political disclaim all connection with any political party, and desire only the preaching of the gospel of Christ and the advancement of his kingdom. Such is our purpose and aim, and such we know will be the course of our worthy pastor, whatever aspersions or misrepresentations may be made by parties interested in defeating the new church enterprise, and however much we may regret

Very respectfully. Very respectfully,
A MEMBER of THE CHURCH.
P. S.—The article above alluded to having been copied into the Dayton Journal,
will the Editor do us the justice to publish
this communication also?

rise, and however much we may regre

manifestations of such a spirit from se professing to be followers of the Prince

I. O. R. M .- At the election for officers of the different Red Men's Tribes of this city, the following were elected for the en-

Eshakonce Tribe. Sachem, Henry Gast Estationer From. Sarten, Penny Order; Semior Sagamore, Christopher Oplander; Junior Sagamore, Thomas Zecher; C. of R., Peter C. Hensel; K. of W., Samuel S. Car-ter; Prophet, J. David Miller; Trusfees, M. J. Weaver, J. David Miller and Samuel S. Carter; G. of F., Davis Kitch, Sr. Metamora Tribe.—Sachem, Henry Brjnk-man; Senior Sagamore, Thos. W. Brown; Junior Sagamore, Thos. Holden; C. of R., S. M. Wetzel; K. of W., M. Røyer; Pro-Phet, John Steigerwalt; Trustees, A. E Kaufman, A. Gibbs and P. W. Gorrecht G. of F., John Werntz.

Red Jucket Tribe, -- Sachem, Aug. Meck ov; Senior Sagamore, Adam. Deaner unior Sagamore, Jacob Herzoff; C. of R., odfried Eberly; K. of W., Michael Bear rophet, Adam Brecknock; Trustees dam Schuh, Godfried Eberly and John berger,

To Make Good Cider Vinegar.-In an. swering an inquiry as to the best method of converting eider into vinegar the Country Tentleman says:

A skillful housekeeper who has tried various modes, says that the best vinegar is made by exposing the barrels, not quite full and with the bung out, to the air for one year. This forms the best vinegar she has ever made. The common addition of molasses lessens its fine, clear character. She makes no addition of water. The barrels during the summer should be placed on the south side of a building, where they may receive the heat of the sun. The long time thus required to manufacture the vinegar will be an objection to some, but at that is necessary is to keep a supply one year benecessary is to keep a supply one

A FLAT-FOOTED LIBEL.-The Shoe & Leather Reporter, a newspaper organ of the Leather trade, has the following villainous libel upon our Pennsylvania country girls. The 'correspondent' referred to ought to be tramped to death by a committee of the largest footed girls to be found in the State: "Girls with Large Feet."-A correspondent, who has recently been making a through Pennsylvania, says his "attention was called by dealers in Eastern-made work to the desirableness of more variety in the width of shoes," That in country in the width of shoes," That in country districts, "the girls, even in families who can well afford to buy shoes, frequently go barefooted in the summer season, and their feet become quite large," He requests us to call the attention of our down-east friends to this fact, and we do so cheerfully, from kind regard to the girls aforesaid. We trust, therefore, our Yankee friends will remomber the Pennsylvania damsels, when member the Pennsylvania damsels, when they are giving out stock, and that "jours" will govern themselves accordingly,

it was a common thing to see in the newspapers published in this city, advertise ents of slaves who had run away from their masters in this city and county. Inhe old file of the Intelligencer we find in the issue of January 1st, 1800, two adver-

"Made his escape on Monday, the 25th ult., about two miles from Anderson's Ferry, on the road leading to York, a servant man named William Hiller, between 25 and 30 years of age, 6 feet high, of slender make, and a litte filled by small pox. He is a miller by trade, and speaks both the English and German languages. When he escaped he was handcuffed, had on a long deep blue cost it striped swandown waist-

escaped he was handcuffed, had on a long deep blue coat, a striped swandown waist-coat, broadcloth pantaloons, and shoes tied with thongs. It is supposed he has gone towards Connococheague, as he formerly lived in that neighborhood.

Whoever secures the said servant in any jail, so that his Master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, if brought to subscriber, in the rillyer of Manheim Langaster county. tution, signed by George Washington, and made by the wisest and noblest of our ancestors, was "the supreme law of the land." It traced by deep, but deli-cate lines of partition the powers and limits of a government, strong, simple, and admirable. But, among all the provisions of that imperative fundamental law—only less sacred than our holy re-

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.
Run away, the 16th November last, two
negro wenches, viz: One named L. J. D.,
between 36 and 37 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7
inches high; was pregnant; had on when
she went away a black Joans-spinning petticoat, one of red Durant under it, a purple
calico shortgown, white Kenting handkerchief, with one of black gause over it, a
books-muslin cap, black silk bonnet, white
cotton hose, and a pair of half-worn calflin shoes

ditto; and one of white musin; one black moreen, one black, and one white durant; and one quilted petticoat; one black and one pink silk bonnet; one pair black leather, one pair yellow, and one pair blue morrocco shoes; one black mode cloak, with sundry shortgowns and lindsey clothing not recolected.

It is supposed they have gone to Cecil ounty, Maryland, or to the Delaware

Whoever apprehends the above high wenches, and secures them that their mas-ters may have them again, shall be entitled to the above reward of fifteen dollars for either, and reasonable charges if brought home, which will be paid by the subscribers in the Research of Language.

without troubing your readers with the reasons for this seeming dereliction, of one thing they may rest assured—namely, that the feeling of sincere gratitude on the part joff our people has been unabated from the day of that terrible calamity until now; and was without made assured. not without good reason.

It is true the community around us, the

on various articles, and with most intendands, too, to private individuals, to be by them distributed among the needy, sent the very best of articles, thus evincing the very best state of mind and heart on their part. And to this very day your merchants and dealers, of nearly every description, have continued to show forth a most kind and generous spirit towards our people, by cheer-

communed to show form a most kind and generous spirit towards our people, by cheer-fully tendering their merchandise to them eral way, offer our sincere gratitude to th

LANCASTER, January 3, Flour, Superfine, F bbl......

CITY HOUSEHOLD MARKET .- The price do. (dressed.)
Ducks, per pair, (live)...

" (dressed.)...
Geese, per pair...
Turkeys, per piece...
Potatoes, per bushel...
do. " ½ peck... do, ½ peck...... weet Potatoes, per peck. pples, per peck.... urnips, Beef, per pound.... hestnuts, per quart

The War.

From this Morning's Age. It is reported in the Southern journals hat General Kilpatrick's cavalry expedition, which was sent from Savannah south-west through Georgia, along the Savannah and Bay Railroad, to release the Federal orisoners who were confined beyond the Atamaha, has returned. Kilpatrick found Altamaha, has returned. Kilpatrick found that the Confederate troops were mandeuring to cut off his retreat to Savannah, and therefore gave up the attempt. We have heard nothing of the body of Federal troops that was reported to have gone north from Savannah in pursuit of Hardee. There is room for doubt whether they really caught up with Hardee or fought any battle with up with Hardee, or fought any battle him, as was reported. Sherman's army is still quiet in Savannah.

There is very little doing at Petersburg. The Confederates show great signs of activity in front of Port Walthall, and the rumors of a contemplated movement by General Lee are revived. There has been a great deal of picket firing lately. On Saturday the Confederates surprised a portion of the Federal picket lines, capturing thirty-five men, killing two and wounding three. They also secured a great deal of plunder. n, as was reported. Sherman's army is

five men, killing two and wounding three. They also secured a great deal of plunder. There was no Confederate loss.

General Granger's expedition against Mobile was reported, on the 19th of December, to be encamped fifteen miles from the Pascagoula river, and thirty miles from Mobile. There had been no fighting of any account with the enemy. General Davidson, with his cavalry, was quiet at West Pascagoula.

It is reported that the Federal loss in the attack on Murfeesboro by Forrest, during Hood's siege of Nashville, was two hundred A Federal expedition has left Memphis to A rederia expectation has at emphasized march to Notthern Missippi, and destroy the railroads in that region. It consists of two brigades of artillery and one of cavalry; about 5,000 men in all.

Commerce of New York. During the year 1864 four thousand eight hundred and nine vessels arrived at the port of New York from foreign ports-a decrease of two hundred and eventy-three trom 1863. This decrease s very slight when the natural effects of the war are taken into consideration. But few of these vessels carried the American flag. One hundred and ninety-eight thousand three hundred and forty-two passengers arrived, the most of them emigrants, who have set-

tled in this country.

Nearly four years ago, after a bitter pers, slave-dealers, and Abolitionists, are of all fanatics the most so—Mr. Lincoln sacrificed McClellan and his and heated canvass, in which all the most dangerous animosities of the secmest dangerous animosities of the sections were evoked by the appeals of a party avowedly revolutionary, a sectional President, elected by a minority of votes cast, was installed in office. He took the usual oath of office, but, at the same time, pronounced his devotion to the views of his party as "a law" to him above the Constitution, and its solemn interpretations by the

and its solemn interpretations by the

Courts of Justice. True to that fatal pledge, he has ever since that day vio-

lated the Constitution, without shame

of his party commanded its dishonor.

hesitation, whenever the sentiment

When he came to power that Consti-

naw—only less sacred than our noly re-ligion—none found such favor with either the framers, or the people, as those solemn prohibitions upon any in-terference with the personal rights of

the citizen. These rights were not new or strange. The principles which pro-

tected them, formed the essential part of that noble line of laws which, rising

in German · forests, were affirmed by

of English history, came down to us as the common heritage of our race, whose

measureless value was above all price of blood or money. For near a century that Constitution was honestly admin-

istered by Democratic statesmen. It was a century such as no empire ever

wondrous growth, a century of power unresisted, of freedom at home and

which made us great and glorious to be

which made as great and growth torn up by fanaticism, and rent, despoiled and trodden; we are as Israel who spurned her judges to groan under

her kings. We are butchered, taxed, imprisoned and exiled because we took

imprisoned and exhed because we took a President from a party which being filled with sectional intolerance had no

respect for the Constitution, and no regard for an oath. To liberate Southern

negroes, the fanatical rapacity of that

party would devour all that is dear to the North—liberty, property, blood, and

When Mr. Lincoln came to office the

Southern States were convulsed by the natural fears which the savage teach-

ings of the successful party had aroused The Constitution protected their do

nestic rights, to be sure, but in so far

as it shielded a slave-holder the Repub-

While out of power they had denounce

and resisted it as "a compact with death and a covenant with hell," and the

had just then got possession of the Go

ernment by a fierce and furious assault upon the institution which lay at the very foundation of Southern society.— The people of the South believed, that

in pursuance of his "irrepressible con-flict" Mr. Lincoln would do just what

he has done, that is, organize every species of public robbery, from a Johr Brown raid to a proclamation of Eman

Accordingly, the Cotton States broke loose from the Government, which had now fallen into the hands of their im-

placable enemies, and formed a new one

at Montgomery, while the Border States remained, in the hope that some suffi-cient guaranties for the rights of proper-

ty might yet be obtained, and the de-parted members brought back to the old

nion. Virginia called a conference of

the State, but the Republican Gover-nors packed it with extremists, who would listen to no measures of settle-

ment. In Congress all similar efforts to preserve the peace of the country were cruelly crushed by the violence of

their party majorities. They persisted in their determination to reverse the policy of the Government, and cling to

their partisan views as a "higher law' than the law of the Constitution. On the day that Mr. Lincoln took hi

presented him a report on the condition of Fort Sumter. That report easts a

nood of ight over the secret history of those times, from a torch in the hand of one of Mr. Buchanan's most lauded and petted enemies. It has so far been smothered in the archives of the War flood of light over the secret history

Department, but it will some day come to the surface and reveal the first, but

son had unaccountably failed to reconize, Gen. Scott prepared the Brookly

for a similar mission. But here inte

was added to that great and shameful delusion of the people. The Crittenden

Resolution was passed, and "five hun-

dred thousand more" were valled to

prosecute the war in accordance with

it. Again the response was greater than the call, for the people shrank from no sacrifice so long as the simple object was

to vindicate the Constitution and main-

tain the Union. But Mr. Lincoln soon began to feel himself strong enough

to defy the overwhelming sentiment of the people, and to repudiate the Constitutional object for which the war was made, the troops enlist-

conducted the war not under, but outside

doment of slavery." Shocked and disheartened by a treachery so infamous, the people refused to fill his armies by volunteering. While his Abolition policy recruited the Confederate army rapidly enough, his own people utterly refused to accept and fight for it. They shrank from him as from one whose

eat, Joseph Holt, the Secretary of War,

ination.

ican party repudiated the Constitution.

knew before—a century of

ohn, in Magna Charta, and re-enacted British Parliaments at every crisis

Parliaments at every crisis

army to his own personal ambition, and then gave over his troops to the miserable leadership of the Popes, Burnsides, and Hookers. Of course, it was not long until he sorely needed men, and then fell upon this patent and suffering people, like the scourge on the strong man's back, that cruel and illegal measure known as the Conscription.

In flat rebellion to the Constitution,

it swallows up the only militia known to that instrument—the militia of the States—converting every serviceable citizen into the slave of Mr. Lincoln's will; thus breaking down another of the safe-guards of liberty provided by our fathers. It is by the arbitrary and despotic machinery of this law, proposes to supply himself with con-scripts where he cannot get volunteers. Within the short period of this man's presidency, what agonies have we not suffered, what burdens have we not

suffered, what burdens have we not borne! His provost marshals swarm over the country, to break through our doors, to rifle our papers, and to seize our persons. His multitude of tax-gathers wring from us the fruits of toil, feed the grim Moloch of carnage. Four thousand millions of money, and the bone, muscle, and hearts of over two millions men, have passed out of sight, into that awful gulf of blood and fire which rolls between the divided section of what was once the American Union Still the mighty armies of the South East and West confront us in all their integrity and power. We have trodden to and frolong the borders of the Confed eracy, lighting our footsteps by the flames of peaceful dwellings, and mark-ing them with the wreck and ashes of every species of private property. have gradually progressed in the appli-cation of the inherent cruelties of every form of Abolition policy, until we have learned to look with composure upon atrocities which will make the heart of the civilized world stand still. We can now read unmoved an order to make the 'Valley of the Shenandoah a barren waste." All the horrors of war before known or heard of, were mercy to this

ew havoc. Yet, when that deep voice of suffer ing, which force, fraud, and venality have conspired to snrother, goes up from every foot of this great empire, swelled by the sighs of the, dying, the sobs of the bereft, and the groans of the impoverished, and asks Mr. Lincoln what end he seeks through all this waste and de lation, he replies, to "all whom it may concern," that the liberation of the egroes is to be the grand result, e leaves us to infer, if he does not say so, that the restoration of the Union is no part of his "plan." But, I think an give a better summary of the rea sons why the Abolitionists desire that the war shall be both cruel and endless: They are— ? First. To gather private fortunes out

Second. To perpetuate their party iscendency in the Government; and Third. To free the negroes and make on the political and social equals of

white men. In pursuance of the first of these, the onquered territories have been delivered over to be plundered by the Butlers and Curtises, followed by legions of big handed thieves, and their success h been so enormous and appalling, that beside their grand and fearful robberies, history will rank the feats of Hastings and Verres, as the merest petty lar-cenies; the Secretary of the Treasury issues countless permits to his peculia friends, to trade in the insurrectionar districts, to the "exclusion" of all others, and mighty fortunes roll into the pockets of the "joyal" cotton dealers; he gives to a like class, special informa-tion, which brings untold returns from gold and stock speculations; he pays immense commissions to the negotiators of loans, and keeps a Note Printing Bureau, with a recital of whose shameless corruption a committe of Congress refused to shock the public decency; the Secre-tary of War distributes fat contracts,

offices and high commands to the members of the League; the Secretary of the Navy employs them, at frightful rates, build and charter ships. From all the departments of the Government a super abundant stream of greenbacks flow into the coffers of New England | prepared for it, who took the broken and manufacturers, and into the pockets of the "loyal" everywhere. Even Mr. Lincoln writes to a subordinate to give Mrs. Grimsly, his sister-in-law, some of the rich shares of patronage. Altogether Senator Hale spoke a notable truth when he said, "this Government was in in more danger from thieves than rebels!" They fatten on the spoils of an empire they have ruled to its ruin. To maintain that party ascendency in the Federal Government, which was achieved by a minority of yotes, and which has now grown detestable to

one of the greatest frauds of the Administration. By this paper Mr. Lincoln was officially told that Maj. Anderson had more than once boasted his ability to hold Charleston Harbon son had more than once boasted his ability to hold Charleston Hartog against any force that could be brought against him. He had thanked God that he could even hold it against the world, and declared that he neither wanted almost the whole people, Mr. Lincoln has coerced citizen soldiers to register their votes in accordance with his will; he has carried the elections in all the Corder States by the force and terror of arms; he has prescribed illegal and odimen nor supplies. Again he implored the Administration to send no expedi-tion to his relief. Notwithstanding all this, and even after the failure of the ous test oaths at the ballot-box; he has erected Arkansas, Louisiana, and Tenn-Star of the West, which Major Anderessee into great "rotten boroughs," in which, by the naked authority of his tyranny, "one-tenth" of the votes is made the basis of representation, and posed another message from Maj. Mu derson—an amazingly strange and in that " one-tenth." composed for the most consistent message, by the side of which, lightning out of a clear sky would be comparatively tame. He now announced that he was a measured with he was a measured with he was a measured with he that side. only to control the other nine parts, but to cast the whole electoral vote of these States, to outweigh the votes of real that he was surrounded with batteries must inevitably reduce himthat it was utterly impossible to relieve States, like Pennsylvania and New York; he frees negroes, and his Attorhim at all—that even if such were not nork; ne frees negroes, and ms Autor-ney-General pronounces them citizens, and possessed of the privileges of citi-zens; he enlists black men to use, per-haps, against the freemen of the North, where white men would refuse to flesh the case, it would require full twenty thousand men to make his position good. Did Mr. Lincoln forget these facts? Let For several weeks he stood mute while

with blood.

lass, "Use of your far-famed and most erviceable 'Troches' is being made in the

ospital of which I have charge, and with ery beneficial and decided results in allay-

ing bronchial irritation and morbid sensi-tiveness of mucous membrance of glottis and parts adjacent.

gs. To the Nervous, bebilitated and Despondent of both Sexes. A great suffered naving been restored to health in a few days after many years of misery, is wilding to assist is suffering fellow-creatures by sending (free on the receipt of a postpaid addressed envelope to the receipt of a postpaid addressed enveloped. Direc

or the receipt of a postpaid addressed envelope, copy of the formula of cure employed. Direct) JOHN M. DAGNALL, Box 133 P. O. & dec 28 Hw. Brooklyn, New York

dec N HW M. DAGNALL, Box 183 P. O. & Brooklyn, New York.

25 Editors of Intelligencer:
DEAR SIRS: With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send, by return mail, to all who wish it (free), a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in tendays, Pimples, Blotcher Tan, Freekles, 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

Moustache, in less than the state of the All applications answered by return mail without charge.

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

Hubbel's Golden Bitters.
A PURELY VEGETABLE TONIC,
INVIGORATING AND STRENGTHENING

Fortifies the system against the evil effects of Unwholesome water. Will cure Weakness. Will cure General Debility.

his country was being dismembered, neither making peace nor preparing for war. Congress was permitted to adjourn without passing any measure to quiet the alarms of the country on the one their bayonets. Not content with such base perversions of our arms in the rebellious section, this same unscrupulous lust of power transfers the scenes of its wrongs and outrages to the peace-ful cities, and quiet country sides of the hand, and without voting a man or a North, where the law is unopposed by any save himself. Here he seems to have made it his fixed and cruel study dollar even for the defense on the other. In the meantime, it was determined, α least once, in Cabinet Council, that Fort Sumter should be surrendered, and all thought of coercion abandoned—one to crush out of existence and out of memory, if he could, every right, im-munity, and privilege which our an-cestors declared sacred and inviolate by among the public proofs of which, is the correspondence of Mr Seward with Judge Campbell, of Alabama. Mr. Lincoln's party longed for the contracts, spoils, and offices of a war, and his weakness was soon bulked to another conduction. But the people did not the solemn ordinances of the Constitu-tion, which, by his own oath he cove-nanted with God and his country, to "preserve, protect and, defend." News-papers which gave him offence have been suppressed or laid under restrictions, as it suited his despotic whim; his political opponents have been imprisoned or exconclusion. But the people did not desire war. It was necessary that they should be stirred and maddened by some outrage upon their rights, apparently unprovoked. Here the proverbial cun-ning and adroitness of our President opponents have been imprisoned of ex-iled; assemblages of the people have been broken up; discussion in every form has been forcibly silenced, at his pleasure; in the Western States the stood him in good stead. Remembering stood him in good stead. Remembering Major Anderson's solemn protestations that no relief could possibly reach him, and that any attempt of the sort must result in a collision and a surrender, he prepared just such an expedition as Major Anderson had warned him not to cond. When it sailed the fact was right to bear arms, has been denied to the masses of the people by a military order, while weapons were carefully distributed to his own partisans—the object of which may be better under-stood, when we reflect that the prohito send. When it sailed the fact was to send. When it saled the lact was promptly telegraphed to Charleston by one of his favorite partisans, who has since been rewarded by the mission to Portugal. The result was as he desired—the rebel batteries opened, the garrison was sacrificed, the Border States bition is limited to the period Presidential election; in short, he has trodden down every guarantee of the Constitution, and every form of personal liberty, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, the right of petition, and peaceable assemblage, the writ of gave up their mediation in despair, a savage cry of war and vengeance rose and peaceable assemblage, the writ of habeas corpus, the right to bear arms, the right of trial by jury, and, indeed, the right of any trial at all. Not one of from Washington, and found as wild and fierce an echo in every district in the North. But the fraud was not yet complete, Congress having given him

any existence by the toleration of Abraham Lincoln. He jests and sneers at no legal power to "raise armies," he now called for seventy-five thousand their mention. men "to protect the capital." After the battle of Bull Run, still another feature and equality, I The design of negro emancipation and equality, I have made last in the order of my statement, though it is likely not second to personal avarice and party ambition in the Abolition heart. Be that as it may, Mr. Lincoln now formally proclaims, that for the "restoration of the Union"—the legitimate, object of the war—he has treach erously substituted the "abandonment of slavery," and seeks to compel an acquiescence in the stupendous fraud by the North as well as the South. It s nothing to him that the Constitution prohibits this gigantic violation of the rights of the States. It is nothing that it is a breach of his own pledge, and the pledge of Congress and the nation. It is ed, and the money borrowed. His own promises, the Crittenden Resolu-tion, the Constitution itself, were supnothing that its upplies our enemies with what they most needed—a cause of war—and one so cogent and powerful as to planted, as the principles which con-trolled our arms, by the lawless schemes of the Abolitionists. He has ever since unite all our enemies, and to sweep even the Unionists, whom he himself declares to be a majority of the doomed section for the "abanShocked and chery so infamto fill his armies le his Abolition onfederate army propole uttolic in the desperate compact, and unconquerable columns of resistance. It is nothing that it divides and dispirits the North, while it gives to the rebellion new and tremendous accessions. He persists, and his measures breathe into secession the breath of life. Congress the Constitution—not for the restora-tion of the Union, but for the "aban-

passed an act of confiscation, and the Southern people say, "If submission robs us of our property, let us give it all

the ancient liberties of this people has

ADVERTISING FOR RUNAWAY STAVES Address of Chauncer F. Black, Esq., of the innovative state of the innovative states and the process of the innovative states and the second of the innovative states and in this city, advertise second of the innovative states and the second of the innovative states and the second of the innovative states and the second of the innovative states are states as a second of the innovative states and the second of the innovative states are states as a second of the innovat say "If he is to destroy our system of labor, and degrad us to the level of our negroes, we must peril our lives and money to prevent it." He issues a "one tenth" proclamation, and they re-"one tenth" proclamation, and they respond to the threat of seridom, by turning over their bodies to the army, and their property to the Treasury. If, for an instant, the South heaitates to add

more to the great river of blood rolls between them and us, he the first whisper of peace by an edict, "to whom it may concern," there shall "to whom it may concern, be no peace, and no Union, until the relation of the white and black races is reversed. The South seceded without cause, but Mr. Lincoln has since furnished them. nished them, at every convenient opportunity, with stern and terrible motives of persistence. If they abmit on his terms, they submit to have their principal citizens hanged, and the rest disfranchised; to have their property confiscated, their towns garrisoned with blacks, and their negroes made their superiors. In short, they submit to the society of Hayti, and the liberty of Po-land. Against this barbarous policy the South is a solid unit in arms, and s she will remain until it is totally aban-doned. If the war had been conducted in accordance with the Crittenden Resolution; if no terms but the terms of the Constitution had ever been asked

he rebel States would long since

acknowledged the Government whos

ustice was even more conspicuous than

ts power. But Mr. Lincoln does not desire a res-

toration of the old Union. His most eminent partisans cry, "God forbidit!" It would give grave offense to the fanat-ics; it would make the bitterest resentment of the twelve New Engla tors, whose "pressure" Mr. Lincoln has avowed himself unable to withstand. New England could no longer make gain of the nation's woe, the country' berties would be freed from the grass of her intolerance, and Federal patro age would cease to flow exclusively into ner lap, while her cherished dream of the negro millenium would remain un She is determined that this war shall be conducted for the benefit of herself and the negroes, and that the Constitution shall not again overshado this land with peace and union under its wings, until the black man is found in civil and military offices, in the jury oox, and at the polls, the equal and the until she has broken up the only system of labor which can possibly till the Southern soil—the labor which produced the cotton, the rice, the sugar, and the tobacco, products which have fed our Northern manufactories, floated our commerce, and built our railroads which furnished us the exchanges for Western cereals, New England fabrics and Pennsylvania iron, which, in truth nade us thrive and expand, so that al the earth marvelled. She would make the South a desolation, and leave the North, alone and impoverished, to pay the vast, uncounted debt, incurred to achieve a wide-spread and horrible destruction, which the world might trem-ble to behold. To these results Mr. To these results Mr. Lincoln conducted the war the people are taxed and slaughtered. The Union restored, is not even an incidental part of the great Abolition

If the phrenzied joy of all France blessed the blade that drank the blood of Robespierre, if the great heart of England filled with a sense of profound relief on the day James the II. became a fugitive, if ever any wretched coun-try in all the world's dark history swelled with gratitude for the extinction of a usurper's dreaded power, surely the American people will breathe a deeper and freer breath when the ballot ias declared Abraham Lincoln a pri rate citizen.

If the political struggle we are now

engaged in should terminate in the elec-tion of General McClellan, it would be our happiness to have for President, after the 4th of March next, a man of character and decent speech—a soldier and a statesman. Our military force would then be directed against the bellion, by that splendid genius, which, in the saddest hours of this fearful con-flict, commanded the hearts of our solhange on New York, par. liers, the thanks of Congress, and the "ten thousand thanks' Lincoln himself. The so of Abraham ichigan Boutner ew York Central. Western Virginia to the Union, who extricated the Potomac Army from the de-struction which the Washington, no less than the Richmond, Government had mutinous remnants of a host from the feeble hands of Pope, and inflicted on Philadelphia Cattle Market. the enemy the crushing defeat of Antie-tam—such a soldier would permit no MONDAY, Jan. 2.—The Cattle market is and the prices are rather lower. About head arrived and sold at the Avenue 1 Yard at from 176418c a b for first quality F sylvania and Western steers; \$14618c for to good, and common at from 136418c a b, quality. The market closed very dull, more of those useless butcheries, which have swallowed up victims as fast as conscription could supply them. But to the force of arms General McClellan would add a more potent agency of peace and Union, in the form of a constitutional policy. His election would be the signal to the South, that thereafter the Government was to be administered as it was before it fell into the hands of the destroyer. He would repeal the

M Ullman H Chain, Penn'a..... I & J Chain, Penn'a... I artin Fuller & Co., I Werntz, Illinois,.... Elsmon. of the destroyer.. He would repeal the exasperating proclamations of his pre-decessor; he would wipe out the savage and lawless measures of the fanatics, he | 137 N Werntz, Illinols. | 116/17
67 C. Elsmon, do. | 136/18
70 Main & Duffy, Ohio | 146/17
62 Bloomdale & Co., Western | 106/14
80 B. Hood, Chester co. | 136/18
81 J. Climson, Western | 196/17
83 A. Levy. | 196/17
83 A. Levy. | 126/16
85 Christy & Bro. | 136/18
85 Christy & Bro. | 136/18
HOGS, -Prices have advanced and the demand is fair, about 3,000 head arrived and sold at the different yards at from \$176/19 the 100 bs net. would drive the thieves from place, and assure the South that, in case turn to the Union, she should neither be oppressed nor plundered. He would give her the naked Constitution of the and, her people would cry out against the continuance of a war which had no longer any adequate cause, their armies would melt away, and the hands which bs net. SHEEP—The receipts are very small thi week, only seaching about 2,000 head: the market in consequence is active and price have advanced, with sales at 9@10/cc 2 is gros have grappled in war would clasp in Peace! Union! and Liberty! these are the blessings which Democracy would

as in quality.

COWS—Are in fair demand but prices are rather lower; about 100 head arrived, and sold at the Avenue Drove Yard at from \$306.50 for Springers, and \$406.50 per head for cow and calf as to condition. extend to our country, oppressed by its rulers, staggering with debt, and sick Brown's Bronchial Troches.—From he Medical Director of the General Hospi-al, Benton Barracks, near St. Louis, March New Advertisements.

NTOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT The St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Beneficial Society of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, having presented their petition to the Court of Common Please of Lancaster county, asking for the dissolution of said Society, the Court has fixed the 3d MONDAY, in FEBRUARY, A. D. 1865, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for hearing and granting of said petition, when and where persons having objections to make can attend, if they see proper. JOHN SELDOMRIDGE,

fan 4 tdw] PUBLIC SALE...ON TUESDAY, JANU ARY 24th, 1865, will be sold at public sale ANY 24th, 1855, will be sold at public sale on the premises, in Martic township, Lancaster county, on the road leading from McCalls Ferry to Colemanville, the following valuable Rea Estate, late of the estate of Jacob Sides, dec'd.

Estate, late of the estate of Jacob Sides, dec'd., viz:

A Plantation or Tract of Land, containing 200 ACRES, adjoining lands of Amos Walton, James M. Hopkins, Cornelius McCue and others The improvements thereon erected consist of a Two-Story Stone DWELLING HOUSE, a large Bank Barn, nearly new; Carriage House, Corn Crib and other out-buildings. There is a well of water with Pump in it near the dwelling; there is also an Orchard of good Fruit on the premises. About 100 Acres of the above tract is cleared land, under good fences, divided into convenient fields, and in a high state or cultivation; the balance is Woodland—part Chestnut Sproutsofseveral years growth—the remainder heavy timber; it is computed by good judges that three thousand Cords of Wood can be cut on the same. The contemplated Railroad from Columbia to Port Deposit passes along one side of the farm. A further description is deemed unneccessary; as persons wishing to purchase can view the same by calling on Jacob Sides, residing on the premises.

Sale to commence at loclock, P. M., of sald day, when attendence will be given and terms can view the same by calling on Jacob Sides, residing on the premises.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., of said day, when attendence will be given and terms made known by THE HEIRS.

For Part of the purchase money may remain at interest, on the premises, for some time, if desired.

Jun 4 tsw

OURT PROCLAMATION...WHEREAS
Othe 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 Oyer 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, requiring me, among other things, to make public proclamation throught, my ball-wick, that a Court of Oyer 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 JANUARY. (the 18th) 1865, in pursuance of which precept, Will cure Weakness.

Will cure General Debility.

Will cure Heartburn.

Will cure Heartburn.

Will cure Headache.

Will cure Leadache.

Will cure Liver Complaint.

Will cure Liver Complaint.

Will excite and create a healiby appetite.

Will invigorate the organs of digestion and moderately increase the temperature of the body and the force of the circulation, acting in fact as a general corroborant of the system, containing no poisonous drugs, and is

The BEST TONIC BITTERS in the WORLD. A fair trial is earnessly solicited.

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Central Depot American Express Building, 55 HUDSON ST., NEW YORK.

59. For sale by Druggists, Grocers &c.

H. E. Slaymaker, Agent, Lancaster, Wolesale Agent.

For sale by Daniel H. Heitshu and C. A. Heinitsh

E3. The Great English Remedy. Sir

JANUARY. (the 16th) 1855, 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 doquisitions, and their other remembrances, to those things which to their offices appertain in their behalf to be done; and also all those who will prosecute against the prisoners who in 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 fail of said county of Lancaster, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated at Lancaster, December 16th, A. D. .864. dec 28 1td 2tw F. SMITH, Sheriff

For sale by Daniel H. Heltshu and C. A. Heinitsh

Eg. The Great English Remedy. Sir James Clark's Celebrated Female Pills! Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clark, M. D. Physician Extraordinary to the Queen. This well and Extraordinary to the Queen. This well and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurful to the constitution. To Married Ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will na short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity, paid classes of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the Back and Limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these pills will effect a cure when all other means have falled. These pills have never been known to fail where the directions on the 2d page of Pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet, free, of the agent. Sold by all Druggists. Price 81 per bottle. ADIES' FANCY FURS-AT JOHN FA ADJES' FANCY FURS—AT JOHN FAREIRA'S old established Fur Manufactory, No. 718 ARCH STREET, above 7th, Philadelphia. I have now in store, of my own importation and manufacture, one of the largest
and most beautiful selections of FANCY
FURS, for Ladies' and Children's wear, in the
city. Also, a fine assortment of Gent's Fur
Gloves and Collars. As my Furs were all purchased when Gold was at a much lower preminm than at present I am enabled to dispose of
them at ery reasonable prices, and I would
therefore solicit a call from my friends in
Lancaster county. 22 Remember the name,
number and street. JOHN FAREIRA,
718 Arch St., abone 7th, south side, Phil'a.
23 I have no partner, nor connection with
any other Store in Phil'a.

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Sole United States Agent,
JOB MOSES, 27 Cortland St., New York.
N. B.—\$1 and 8postage stamps enclosed to any
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Best quality of customer work promptly recuted. [dec 22 ly daw

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NOS 11 AND 13 SOUTH WATER STREET,

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CREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF

Are now offering their magnifi

T DRY GOODS!
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
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PHILADELPHIA.

Are now offering their magnificent stock of Silks, Dress Goods, Cloaks, Velvets, &c., far below the present Gold Prices! We have also on hand, a large Stock of DOMESTIC GOODS, which we are now selling at a great reduction from the prices we have been selling them at. As we have had the advantage of a rise in the prices of our Stock in the progress of the War for the last two or three years, we now propose to give our customers the Advantage of the fall in Prices.

in Prices.
CALICOES and MUSLINS, reduced,
FLANNELS and TABLE LINENS, reduced,
BLANKETS and all STAPLE GOODS reduced.
We respectfully solicit from the Ladies and
others, visiting Philadelphia, an examination
of our Stock, which is unsurpassed in variety

und style, in this City, N. B.—Wholesale Buyers are invited to ex-

amine our Stock. EDWIN HALL & CO., No. 25 South Second st., Philadelphia Sdec 19 1tda2mv

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BONNETS, and ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS

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Second door below Wood.

H. P. ENGELMAN.

DR. BUCHAN'S ENGLISH SPECIFICPTITS cure, in less than 30 days, the worst cases of Nervousness, Impotency, Premature Decay, Seminal Weakness, Insanity, and all Urinary, Rexual 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.

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Address General Agent, 427 Broadway,
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A Card to the Suffering.-Swallow **A Card to the Suffering.-Swallow two or three bogsheads of 'Buchu,' "Tonic Bitters," "Sarsaparilla," "Nervous Antidotes, &c., &c., &c., and after you are sati. fad with the result, then try one box of OLD DOCTOF BUCHAN'S ENGLISH SPECIFIC PILLS—and be restored to health and vigor in less that thirty days. They are purely vegetable, pleas and to take, prompt and salutary in their effect on the broken down and shattered constitution. Old and young can take them with advantage. Imported and sold in the United States only by JAS, S. BUTLER, States only by JAS, S. BUTLER, Os. 47 Broadway, New York, **27 Agent for the United States will be mailed to any address on receipt oprice, which is ONE DOLLAR, post paidmoney refunded by the Agent frentire satisfaction is not given.

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sufferers will receive a valuable preso for the cure of Consumption, Asthma chitis, and all Throat and Lung affection of charge, by sending their address to Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings county, New York. se20-3md&w 1 Information Free! To Nervous Suf

ferers.—A Gentleman, cured of Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and Youthful Error actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it, (free ocharge,) the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy used in his case. Sufferer wishing to profit by the advertisers bad experience, and possess a sure and valuable remedy candos ob y addressing him at once at his plac of business. The Recipe and full information of with importance—will be cheeffully set of business. The work of vital importance—will be cheerium se by return mail. Address

JOHN B. OGDEN, No 60 Nassau Street, New York,
P. S.—Nervous Sufferers of both sexes will
find this information invaluable.
nov 29

Marriages. STAMM—ECHTERNACH,—On the 22d ult., at the residence of the brides' father, by Rev. J. V. Eckert, Frederick Stamm, of East Lampeter, to Eliza Echternach, of Paridise township. * GIRVIN—HOMSHER,—On the 28th ult., at the G. R. Parsonage, New Providence, by Rev. J. V. Eckert, Robert, Girvin, of Paridise, to Abbie Homsher, of Strasburg township.

Deaths. FOCHT.-In this City, on the 2d inst., Eliza eth, wife of Charles Focht, aged 34 years, beth, wife of Charles Focht, aged 34 years, 6 months and 4 days.

KERNS.—On the 9th of December, Gertrude Kerns, daughter of H. S. and Elizabeth Kerns, aged 10 years, 3 months and 15 days.

KERNS.—On the 27th of December, Edgar Kerns, son of H. S. and Elizabeth Kerns, aged 20 years, 1 month and 10 days. Both of typhoid diptheria.

> Markets. The Markets at Noon To-day

a all departments. Cotton is nominal. There is little or no shipping demand for Your and only a few hundred barreis sold at \$506.10 for superfine; \$10 50@11 25 for extra; il 50@12 50 for extra family. Small sales of Rye Flour at \$9 25. Cornment is nominal at \$8. Wheat is selling slowly at \$2 63@2 65 for red and \$2 80@2 95 for white. is in fair request and 2000 bushels new sold at \$1.68.

ellow sold at \$1 68. In Provisions there is a fair feeling; sales of 10 bbls, mess Pork at \$1 50 per bbl. Hams in ickle at 20@20%. Shoulders in salt at 18%. Lard sells at 24/c. Whisky sells slowly at \$2 39. New York, Jan. 3.—Flour has advanced 5 ets 900 bbls sold; State \$9 656-10 30; Ohio \$11 056 2. Southern \$10 756-15. Wheat quiet; sales unimportant. Corn dull; with small sales.

Beef steady Pork firm; 1000 bbls Mess sold at \$42644250. Lard firm at 201,96,25c. Whisky dull. BALTIMORE, Jan. 3.—Flour dull. Wheat steady; White \$2.80@2.85; Red \$2.7 con active; closing with an advancing ten-ency; New White \$1 63@1 65; Yellow \$1 66@

visions firm. Whiskey firm ; Ohio \$2 35. Stock Markets. PHILADELPHIA, January 3

MATRIMONIALI LADIES AND GENTLEMEN If you wish to marry, address the undersigned, who will send you without money and without price, valuable information that will enable you to marry happy and speedily, irrespective of age, wealth or beauty. This information will cost you nothing, and if you wish to marry, I will cheerfully assist you. All

letters strictly confidential. The desired information sent by return mail, and no question asked. Address SARAH B. LAMBERT, Greenpoint, Kings county, oct 25 2md&w] New York. HANDSOME STOCK OF CLOAKS

The subscriber has now opened her new style of LADIES' FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS. MISSES and CHILDREN'S CLOAKS. Also, a large assortment of Ladies' WIKAPPERS AND SHAWLS. all made of the best materials, and will be so at reduced prices.

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[oct 27 2mw 42] GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS:

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Has the most extensive assortment of SOI and UPPER LEATHER of all description and UPPER LEATHER of all description Red and Oak Sole Skirting, Slaughter, Fren and City Calf Skins, Kips, Way, Upper, Morco, Linings, Lacther Apron Skins Shoes, Boots, Lasts, Findings, &c., and eve article requisite for Boot and Shoemakir wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices, which we invite the attention of the public oct 27. THE PEOPLES' CHEAP HAT, CA

AND FUR STORE. No. 20 North Queen Street, LANCASTER, PA. SHULTZ & BRO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS. A general assortment of HATS, CAPS, AND LADIES' FURS

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FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT.
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Notes... 255,

Whole amount insured, Whole amount of Premium Notes, Balance Cash Premiums, 9,382 46 Receipts for Assessments less Agent's commis-sions in 1863,

A. S. GREEN, Pres
GEORGE YOUNG, Jr., Secretary.
MICHAEL S. SHUMAN, Treasurer.
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Amos S. Green,
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Columbia, February 12, 1864.